

March 2024



## THE STATE OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS:

# A 50-STATE REPORT CARD

### MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

#### US RECEIVES FAILING GRADE

- 12 States Receive a "B" or Higher
- 30 States Receive a "D" or Lower



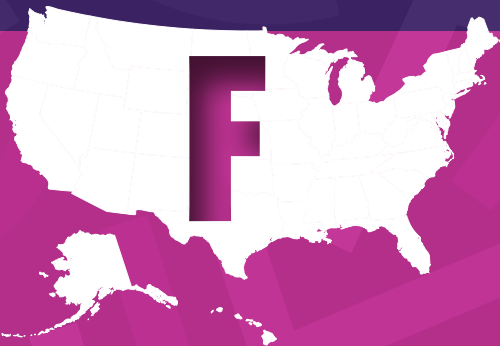
## THE 50-STATE REPORT CARD

**rePROs Fight Back**, an initiative of the Population Institute, has released their *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, which protected the constitutional right to abortion, Americans have dealt with a sexual and reproductive health landscape that is a complex puzzle, featuring fractured sex education, gender-affirming care, and family planning and abortion services. In the report card's twelve-year history, the U.S. overall grade has dropped from a C- to an F, and the number of failing states has skyrocketed—from nine in 2012 to 25 this year.

The Supreme Court's ruling to overturn *Roe v. Wade* via the *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* case allowed individual states to ban or severely restrict access to abortion and other sexual and reproductive health services. Since the ruling, 16 states have done so, leaving millions of women of reproductive age—and an uncounted number of transgender and non-binary people—struggling to access abortion care.

Abortion is the first to weather such blatant legislative and judicial attacks, but other essential health care services are facing similar, extreme barriers. Access to gender-affirming care, the best-practice medical and surgical care for transgender and non-binary patients—particularly young transgender and nonbinary patients—has faced an unprecedented assault. Twenty-two states have banned gender-affirming care for youth, leaving minors across the country facing an abhorrent threat to their health, wellbeing, and human rights.

The communities most impacted by barriers to health care access—BIPOC, low-income, young, those with disabilities, LGBTQ+, and those at multiple intersections of these identities—are already experiencing a disproportionate effect of *Roe's* overturn. The impacts of these attacks on sexual and reproductive rights have forced patients in states around the U.S. to put together a puzzle that is missing many of its pieces when trying to cobble together health care. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. We must stand together and fight for a future where everyone is able to exercise their bodily autonomy with reproductive freedom for all.



### The National Grade

For the fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

## THE UNITED STATES GETS AN “F”

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best-practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best-practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

# THE 50-STATE REPORT CARD

## Grading Reproductive Health and Rights

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. To better inform the public debate, rePROs Fight Back, for the twelfth 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.

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

**Prevention** (30 points): Does the state promote comprehensive sex education in the schools, require emergency rooms to dispense emergency contraception, and allow minors to consent to contraceptive services?

**Affordability** (35 points): Has the state expanded Medicaid access under the Affordable Care Act, expanded who qualifies for Medicaid family planning, expanded Medicaid postpartum coverage, and allowed insurance coverage of abortion services?

**Access** (35 points): Does the state impose harassing or burdensome requirements on those seeking family planning or abortion services or have restrictions on gender-affirming care?

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

### Comprehensive sex education in schools

(20 points maximum)

### Emergency contraception mandated in the emergency room

(5 points maximum)

### Minors’ access to contraceptive services

(5 points maximum)

### Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act

(15 points maximum)

### A Medicaid “waiver” expanding eligibility for family planning services

(10 points maximum)

### Medicaid postpartum coverage expanded to 12 months

(5 points maximum)

### Insurance coverage of abortion services

(5 points maximum)

### An absence of burdensome abortion restrictions

(15 points maximum)

### An absence of TRAP Laws

(Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers)

(5 points maximum)

### Access to medication abortion

(5 points maximum)

### Access to gender-affirming care

(10 points maximum)

**Grade** Each state is assigned a 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: < 49.9 points

State	Total Score	Letter Grade	State	Total Score	Letter Grade
AL	10	F-	MT	64.5	C-
AK	56.5	D	NE	21	F-
AZ	26	F-	NV	57.5	D+
AR	32.5	F-	NH	63	C-
CA	94	A+	NJ	95	A-
CO	64.5	C-	NM	93	A+
CT	65	C+	NY	75	B+
DE	67	C-	NC	50	D-
DC	85	B+	ND	20	F-
FL	20.5	F	OH	30.5	F-
GA	21	F	OK	30	F
HI	78	B-	OR	87.5	A+
ID	30	F-	PA	52	D-
IL	70	C+	RI	66	C+
IN	30	F-	SC	41.5	F-
IA	50.5	D-	SD	20	F-
KS	22.5	F-	TN	17	F-
KY	23.5	F-	TX	17.5	F-
LA	25	F	UT	30.5	F
ME	85.5	B+	VT	88	A
MD	79.5	B-	VA	69.5	C-
MA	62	C-	WA	85	B+
MI	33.5	F-	WV	38	F
MN	77.5	B+	WI	26	F-
MS	16	F-	WY	39.5	F
MO	35	F-			

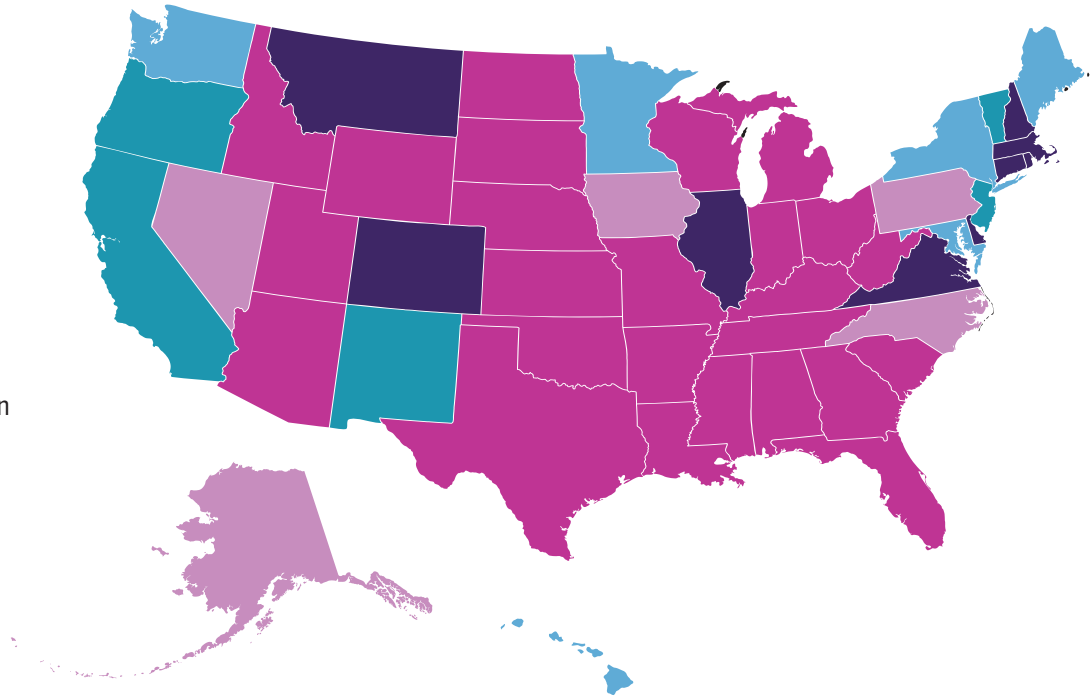
## Final Grade

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, find more information at [www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard](http://www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard)

## Grades



## For More Information

About state abortion restrictions, see <https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/overview-abortion-laws>

About state Medicaid expansions, see <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/>

About state Medicaid family planning waivers, see <https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/medicaid-family-planning-eligibility-expansions>

About state Medicaid postpartum coverage, see <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/medicaid-postpartum-coverage-extension-tracker/>

About sex education requirements at the state level, see <https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/sex-and-hiv-education>

About the gender-affirming care bans, see [https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare/youth\\_medical\\_care\\_bans](https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare/youth_medical_care_bans)

## Acknowledgements

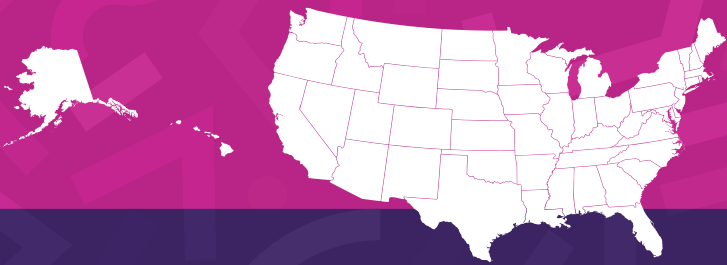
We wish to express our deep appreciation to the Guttmacher Institute, the Kaiser Family Foundation, Movement Advancement Project, and other organizations working in this field for the research and reporting that made this report card possible.

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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
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Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, “The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*

It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted.”



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**Methodology** Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a “core” grade of “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, or “F”. Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

**State Grades** Five states received an “A” in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

**Fallout from *Dobbs*** In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

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**Looking Ahead** In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, “attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in it tracks.”

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**Alabama's Grade: Alabama received an "F-" this year. Most notably, Alabama received poor marks because:**

**Alabama** has completely banned abortions with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Alabama.

**Alabama** bans the best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

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

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

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## ALABAMA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 10 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 5 / 20

Alabama requires HIV education with information on condoms in its curriculum, but not other methods of contraception. If sex education is offered, it must include information on dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education isn't mandated.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Alabama has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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 0 / 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, but the waiver expired September 30, 2022.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Alabama has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 0 / 25

Alabama has completely banned abortions with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Alabama.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Alabama bans the best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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**D**

**ALASKA** is one of 30 states  
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**Alaska's Grade: Alaska received a "D" this year. Most notably, Alaska received poor marks because:**

**Alaska** does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught it must include dating and sexual violence prevention.

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

**Alaska** has not expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Methodology

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Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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## ALASKA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | D 56.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Alaska does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught it must include dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Alaska has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 0 / 5

Alaska has not expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 14 / 25

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.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Alaska clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Alaska does not ban the best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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**Arizona's Grade: Arizona received an "F-" this year. Most notably, Arizona received poor marks because:**

**Arizona** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is a 15 week abortion ban; a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between pre-abortion counseling and obtaining an abortion; a mandatory ultrasound where the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; and parental consent is required.

**Arizona** bans best practice surgical care for transgender youth.

**Arizona** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

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and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely

banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth.

As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## ARIZONA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 26 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Arizona does not mandate sex education in public schools. If offered sex education must include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education isn't mandated. If HIV education is taught it must be medically accurate, but HIV education isn't mandated.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Arizona has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Arizona explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

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

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Arizona has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Arizona 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 1 / 15

Arizona has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is a 15 week abortion ban; a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between pre-abortion counseling and obtaining an abortion; a mandatory ultrasound where the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; and parental consent is required.

#### TRAP Laws: 0 / 5

Arizona has enacted a series of TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

#### Medication Abortion 0 / 5

Arizona clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Arizona bans best practice surgical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



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

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, “The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted.”



\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term “women” when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

**Arkansas's Grade: Arkansas received an “F-” this year. Most notably, Arkansas received poor marks because:**

**Arkansas** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Arkansas.

**Arkansas** has not expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

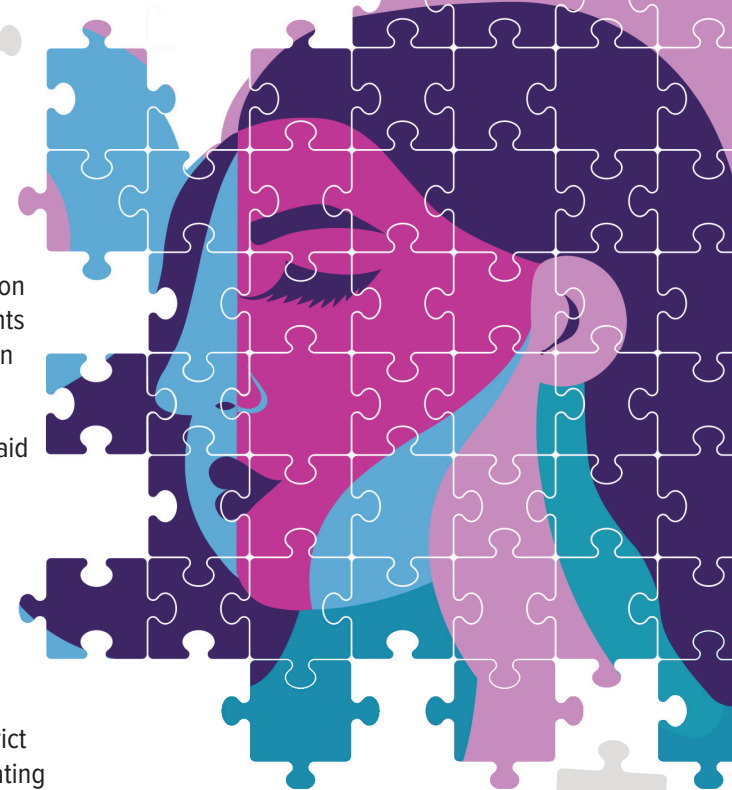
**Arkansas** received a “minus” because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a “core” grade of “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, or “F”. Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from Dobbs

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry



the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in

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### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further

impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## ARKANSAS | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 32.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Arkansas does not mandate sex education. If sex education is taught, it must include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education isn't mandated.

#### 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 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 0 / 5

Arkansas has not expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 / 25

Arkansas has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Arkansas.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Arkansas has banned best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth, but a federal judge has permanently blocked it from being enforced.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**A+** **CALIFORNIA** one of 5 states  
awarded an "A"

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

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**California's Grade: California received an "A+" this year. Most notably, California received poor marks because:**

**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 also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

**California** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.

**California** received a "plus" because they have a state fund that helps patients pay for abortion care.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report:



California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from Dobbs

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely

banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

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### Looking Ahead

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## CALIFORNIA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | A+ 94 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 19 / 20

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 also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### 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 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

California has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

California bans abortion at fetal viability.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

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

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

California does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
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## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**C-**

**COLORADO** is one of 9 states  
receiving a "C"

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**Colorado's Grade: Colorado received an "C-" this year. Most notably, Colorado received poor marks because:**

**Colorado** does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education must be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education isn't mandated.

**Colorado** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.

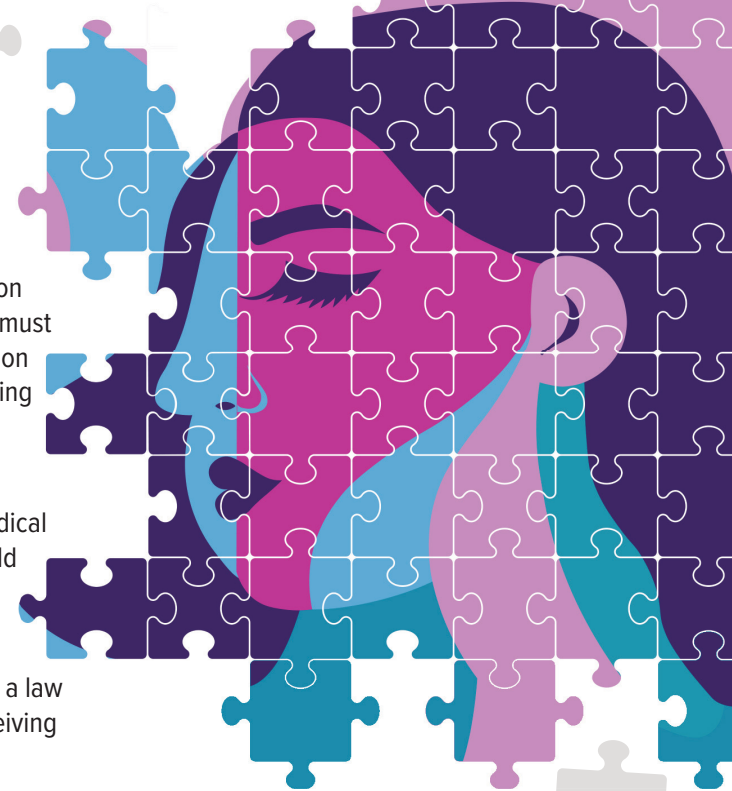
**Colorado** received a "minus" because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

### Methodology

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### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. Twenty-five states received



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### Fallout from *Dobbs*

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### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have

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## COLORADO | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | C- 64.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Colorado does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education must be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education isn't mandated.

#### 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 5 / 5

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 has applied to expand their Medicaid family planning coverage to 265% of the federal poverty level, but it has not yet been approved.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Colorado has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 12 / 15

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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Colorado currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Colorado does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.



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**Connecticut's Grade: Connecticut received an "C+" this year. Most notably, Connecticut received mixed marks because:**

**Connecticut** mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum. If taught, sex education must be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence, but sex education is not mandated.

**Connecticut** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.

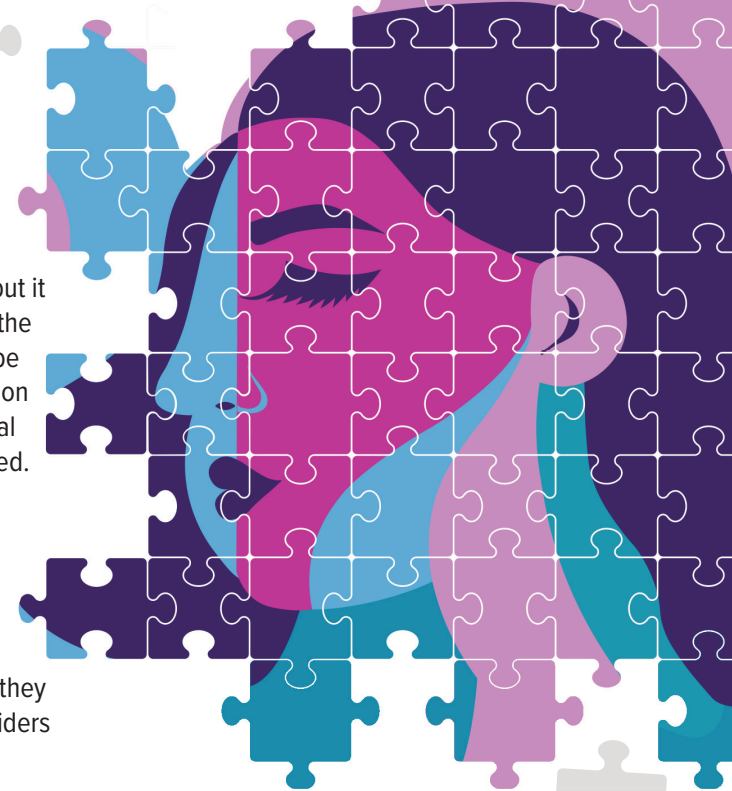
**Connecticut** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

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the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## CONNECTICUT | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | C+ 65 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Connecticut mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum. If taught, sex education must be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence, but sex education is not mandated.

#### 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 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Connecticut has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Connecticut bans abortion at fetal viability.

#### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Connecticut has enacted TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

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

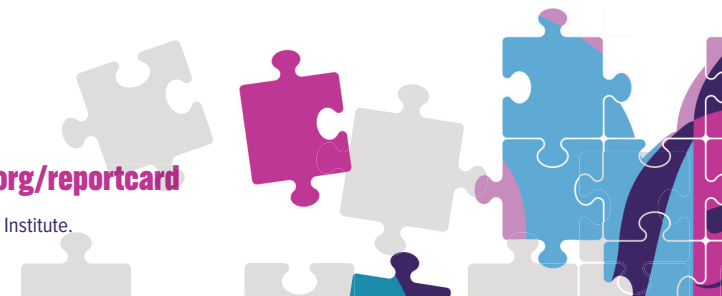
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Connecticut does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: [www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard](http://www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard)

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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**DELAWARE** is one of 9 states  
receiving a "C"

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Delaware's Grade: Delaware received an "C-" this year. Most notably, Delaware received poor marks because:**

**Delaware** bans abortion at fetal viability and requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

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

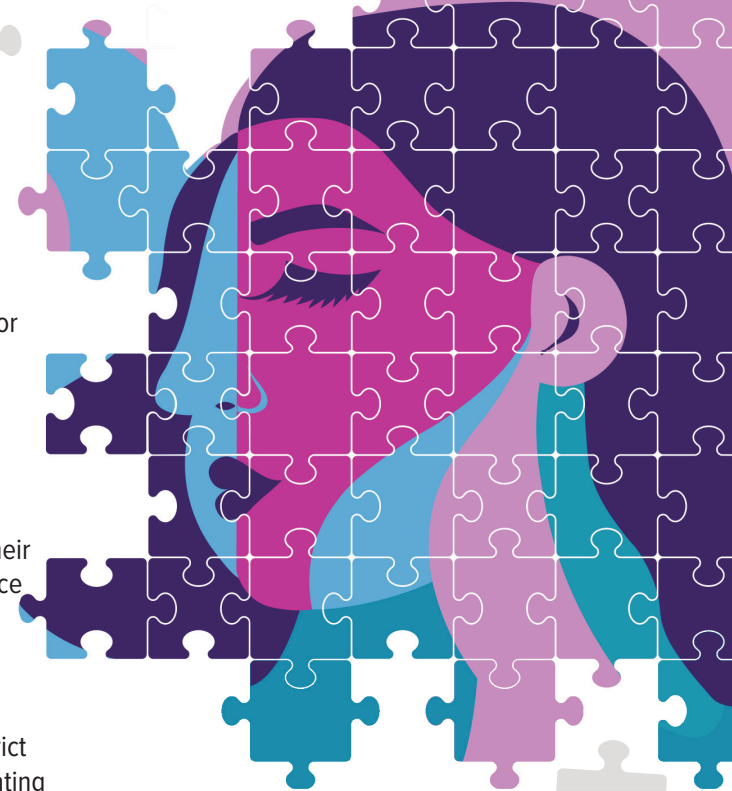
**Delaware** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves



to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban

is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring

while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## DELAWARE | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | C- 67 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 15 / 20

Delaware mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, as well as different methods of contraception. It also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Delaware has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Delaware has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 7 / 15

Delaware bans abortion at fetal viability and requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Delaware currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Delaware does not ban the best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**B+**

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** is one  
of 12 states receiving a "B" or higher

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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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 because:**

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

**Washington D.C.** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Washington D.C.** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according

to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have

banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## WASHINGTON, D.C. | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | B+ 85 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 15 / 20

Washington, D.C. mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, as well as different methods of contraception. It also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Washington, D.C. 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 / 5

Washington, D.C. explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Washington, D.C. currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Washington, D.C. has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Washington, D.C. does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

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

#### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

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

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

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

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Washington, D.C. does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



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

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**Florida's Grade: Florida received an "F" this year. Most notably, Florida received poor marks because:**

**Florida** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at 15 weeks; there is a 24 hour waiting period between counseling and the procedure; a mandatory ultrasound where the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image is required; and parental consent and notice is required before a minor can obtain an abortion.

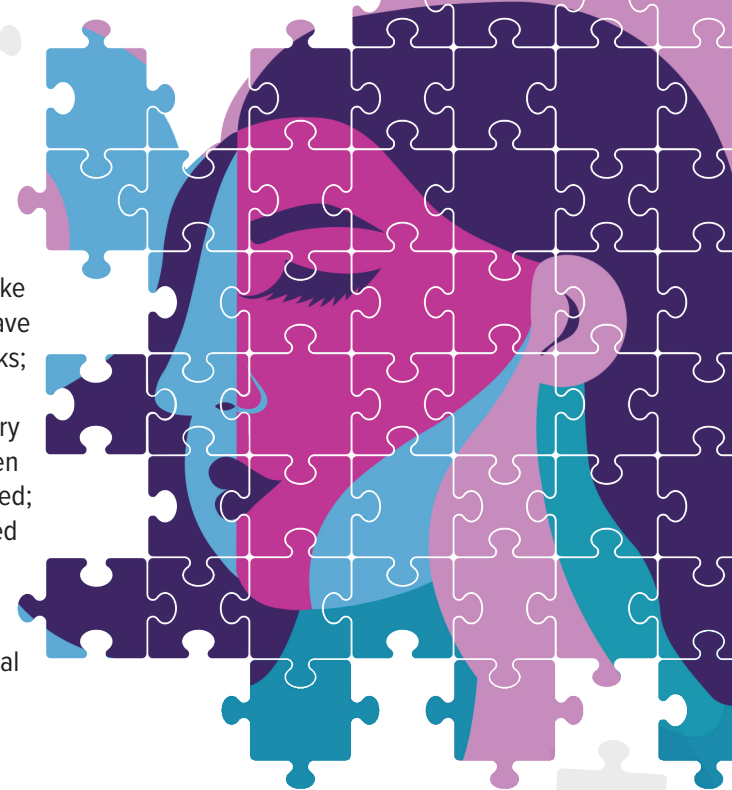
**Florida** has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced



to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned

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## FLORIDA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F 20.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 2 / 20

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. It does mandate sex education include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Florida has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Florida has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 1 / 25

Florida has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at 15 weeks; there is a 24 hour waiting period between counseling and the procedure; a mandatory ultrasound where the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image is required; and parental consent and notice is required before a minor can obtain an abortion.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Florida clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care professionals.

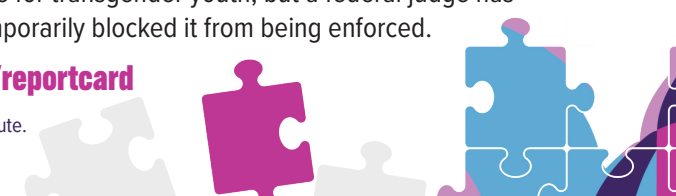
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Florida bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth, but a federal judge has temporarily blocked it from being enforced.



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## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**F**

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

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**Georgia's Grade: Georgia received an "F" this year. Most notably, Georgia received poor marks because:**

**Georgia** has a six week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in Georgia.

**Georgia** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

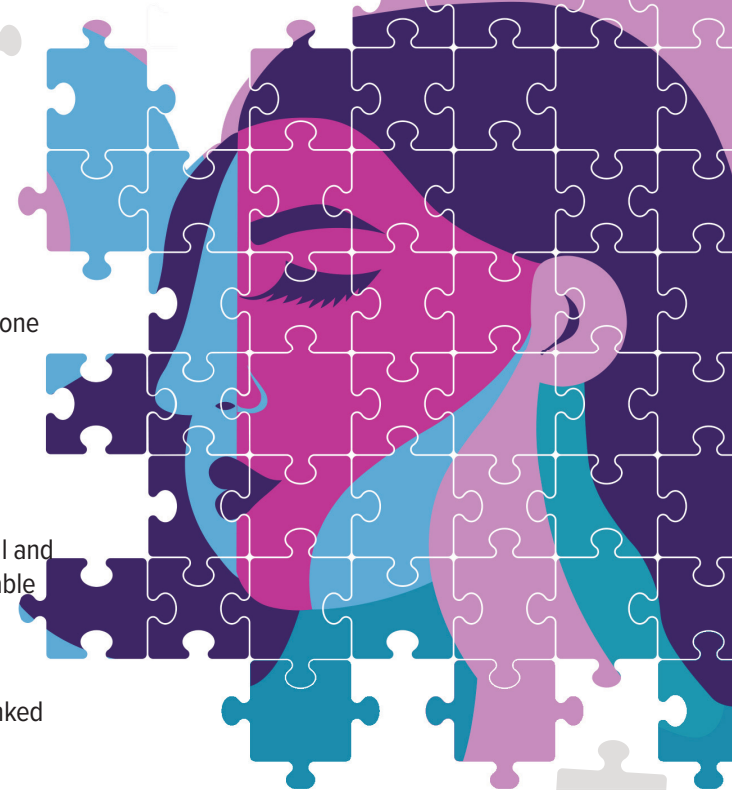
**Georgia** has decided not to expand their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

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Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

### The National Grade

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### Fallout from *Dobbs*

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### Looking Ahead

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## GEORGIA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F 21 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 1 / 20

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. It does mandate that sex education include information on dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Georgia has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Georgia has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 0 / 25

Georgia has a six week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in Georgia.

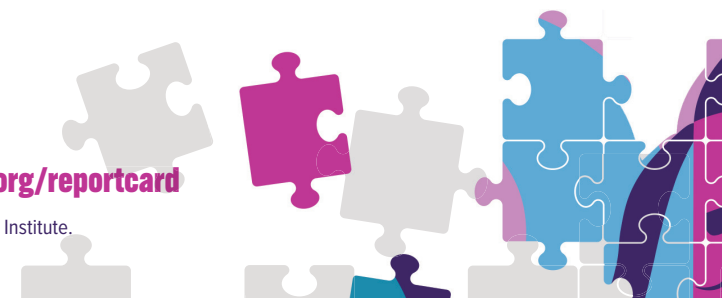
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Georgia bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: [www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard](http://www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard)

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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**HAWAII** is one of 12 states  
receiving a "B" or higher

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

**Hawaii's Grade: Hawaii received a "B-" this year. Most notably, Hawaii received high marks because:**

**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. It also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

**Hawaii** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.

**Hawaii** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states



where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth.

As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## HAWAII | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | B- 78 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 18 / 20

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. It also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### 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 / 5

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

### 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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Hawaii has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Hawaii bans abortion at fetal viability.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Hawaii currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Hawaii does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**IDAHO** is one of 25 states  
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**Idaho's Grade: Idaho received an "F-" this year. Most notably, Idaho received poor marks because:**

**Idaho** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Idaho.

**Idaho** does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught, it must include information on healthy relationships, but sex education is not mandated.

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

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a “core” grade of “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, or “F”. Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced

to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned

best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further

impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## IDAHO | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F-30 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Idaho does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught, it must include information on healthy relationships, but sex education is not mandated.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Idaho has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 0 / 5

Idaho has not expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 0 / 25

Idaho has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Idaho.

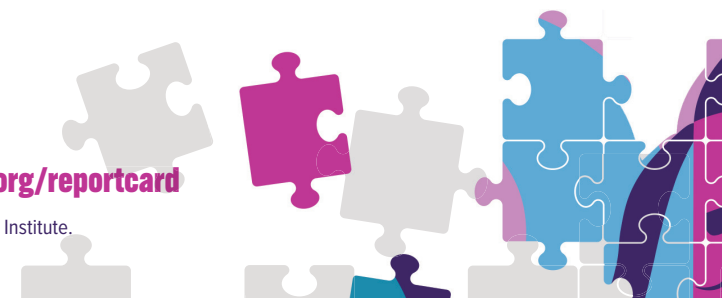
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Idaho bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth, but a federal judge has temporarily blocked enforcement.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**ILLINOIS** is one of 9 states  
receiving a "C"

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Illinois's Grade: Illinois received an "C+" this year. Most notably, Illinois received poor marks because:**

**Illinois** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth. Illinois also has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

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

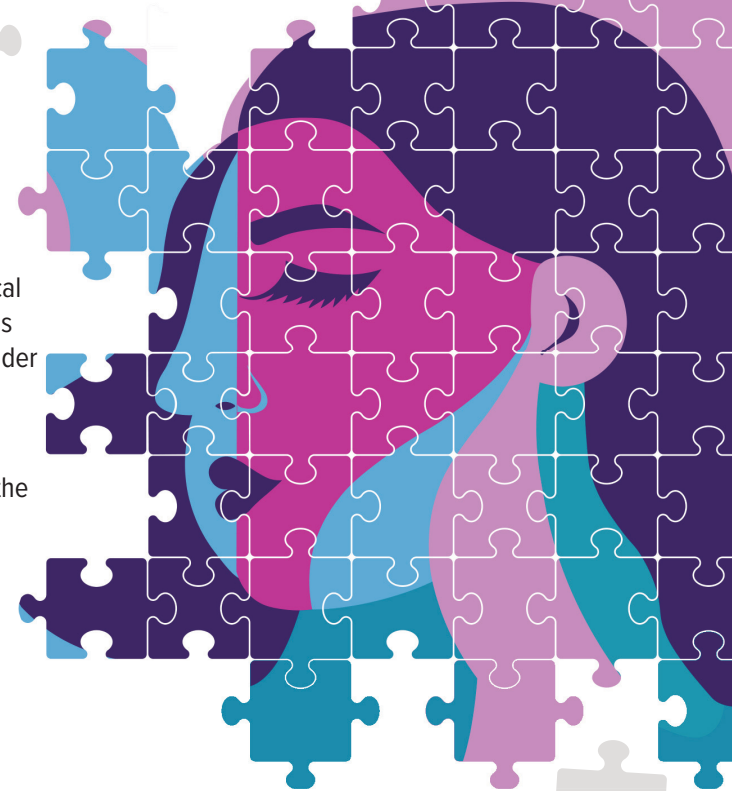
**Illinois** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

### Methodology

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### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to



the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have

banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

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## ILLINOIS | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | C+ 70 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 10 / 20

Illinois requires HIV education with information on condoms and requires that the education is medically accurate. When taught sex education must be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

#### 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 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Illinois has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Illinois bans abortion at fetal viability.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Illinois currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Illinois does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth. Illinois also has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**INDIANA** is one of 25 states  
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**Indiana's Grade: Indiana received an "F-" this year. Most notably, Indiana received poor marks because:**

**Indiana** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions which prevents someone from getting a legal abortion in Indiana.

**Indiana** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth, but a judge has temporarily blocked the medication abortion part from going into effect. However, the surgical ban is still in effect.

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

### Methodology

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### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced

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## INDIANA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 30 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Indiana mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the curriculum. If sex education is taught, it must include information on dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Indiana has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### 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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Indiana has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 / 25

Indiana has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions which prevents someone from getting a legal abortion in Indiana.

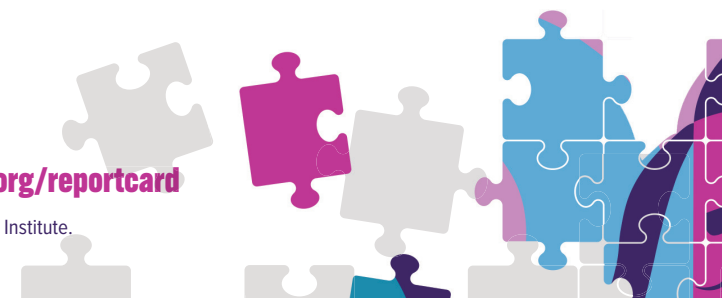
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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Iowa's Grade: Iowa received a "D-" this year. Most notably, Iowa received poor marks because:**

**Iowa** abortion is banned after 22 weeks; there is a 24-hour waiting period between counseling and the procedure; an ultrasound is required and the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; and requires parental notice.

**Iowa** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

**Iowa** received a "minus" because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the



Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-

affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring

while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## IOWA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | D- 50.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 7 / 20

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, and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Iowa has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 0 / 5

Iowa has not expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 1 / 15

Iowa has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: banned after 22 weeks; there is a 24-hour waiting period between counseling and the procedure; an ultrasound is required and the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; and requires parental notice.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Iowa clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care professionals.

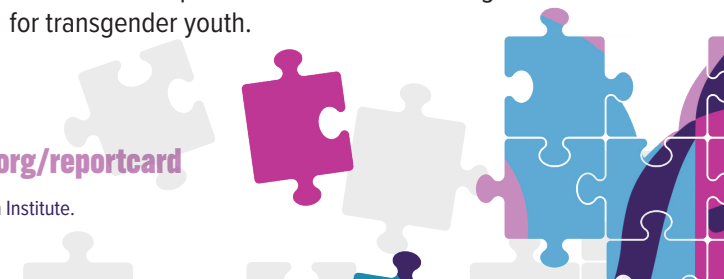
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Iowa bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.



MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**F-**

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

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, “The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*

It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted.”



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**Kansas's Grade: Kansas received an “F-” this year. Most notably, Kansas received poor marks because:**

**Kansas** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned after 22 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on the link to breast cancer, negative psychological effects, and future fertility; an ultrasound is required and the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; and parental consent of both parents is required.

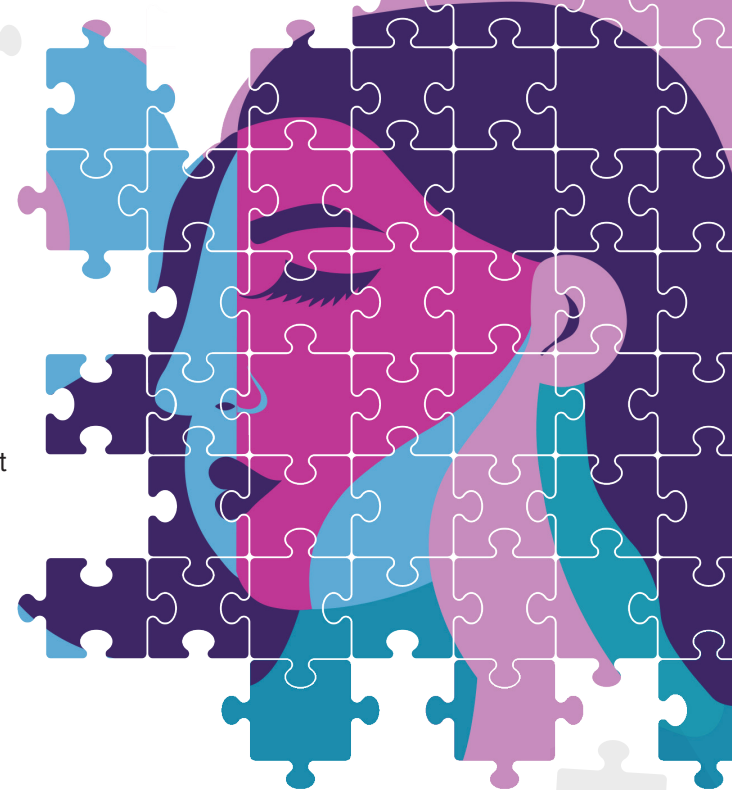
**Kansas** was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a “core” grade of “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, or “F”. Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon,



and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from Dobbs

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel

to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication

and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access

to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## KANSAS | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 22.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Kansas mandates sex education in public schools, but does not require that sex education include condoms or contraception.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Kansas has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Kansas has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 / 15

Kansas has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned after 22 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on the link to breast cancer, negative psychological effects, and future fertility; an ultrasound is required and the patient must be given an opportunity to view the image; and parental consent of both parents is required.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Kansas clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care providers.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Kansas does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



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

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It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted.”



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**Kentucky's Grade: Kentucky received an “F-” this year. Most notably, Kentucky received poor marks because:**

**Kentucky** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Kentucky.

**Kentucky** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

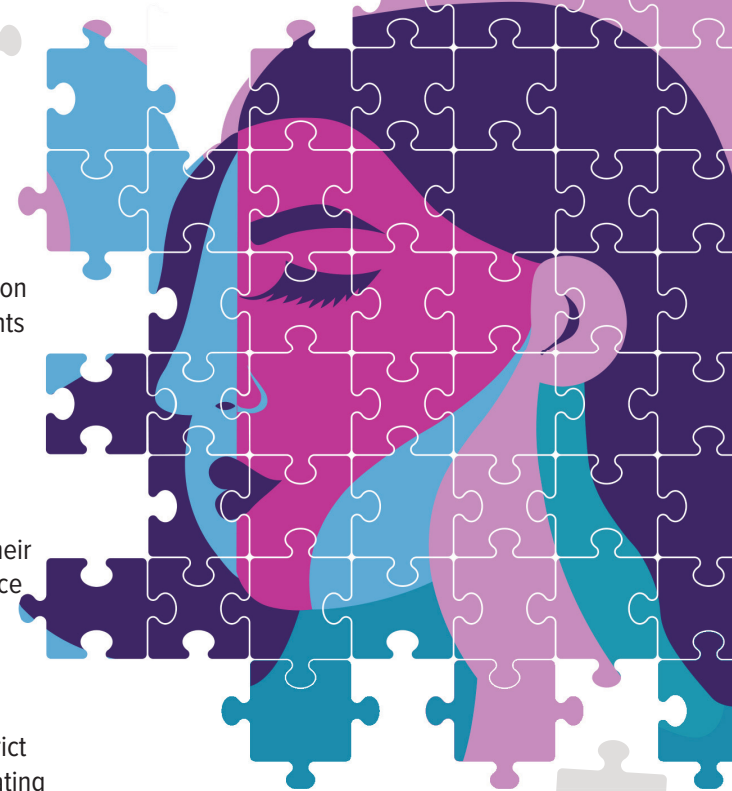
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### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year’s report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves



to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in

effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

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## KENTUCKY | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 23.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 1 / 20

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. It also requires sex education to include information on healthy relationships.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Kentucky has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Kentucky has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 0 / 25

Kentucky has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Kentucky.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Kentucky bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



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

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**Louisiana's Grade: Louisiana received an "F" this year. Most notably, Louisiana received poor marks because:**

**Louisiana** has banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Louisiana.

**Louisiana** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

### Methodology

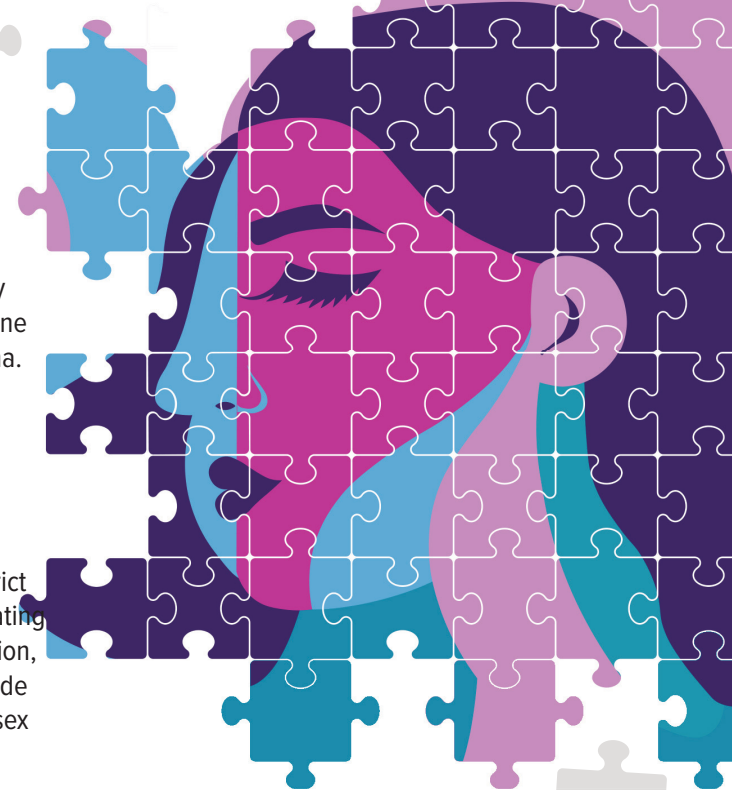
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### State Grades

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### The National Grade

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as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

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# LOUISIANA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F 25 / 100

## Prevention

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Louisiana does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught, it needs to be medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Louisiana 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 / 5

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.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Louisiana has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### 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 / 25

Louisiana has banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Louisiana.

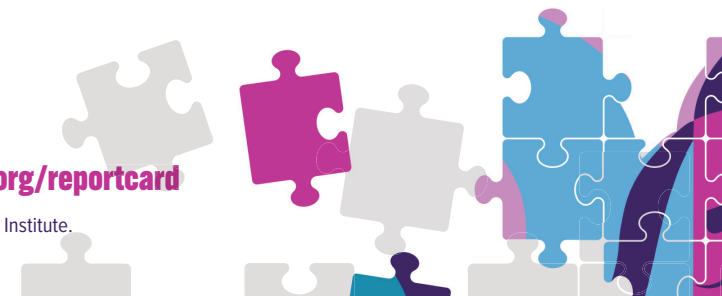
### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Louisiana bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**MAINE** is one of 12 states  
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**Maine's Grade: Maine received a "B+" this year. Most notably, Maine received high marks because:**

**Maine** comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception, and requires that the education be medically accurate. Maine also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

**Maine** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.

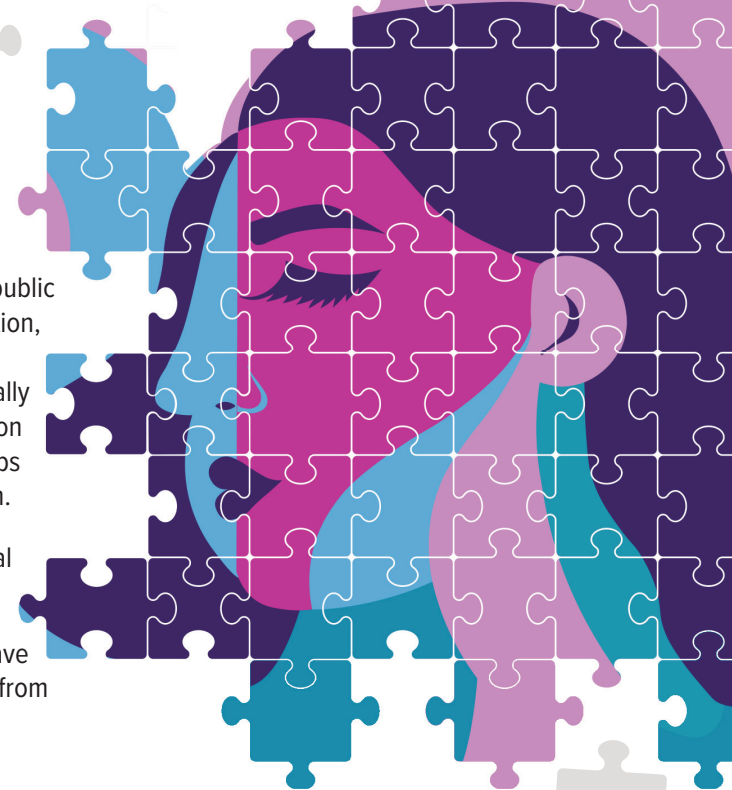
**Maine** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced



to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have

banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further

impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## MAINE | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | B+ 85.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 18 / 20

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 also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Maine has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Maine has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Maine bans abortion at fetal viability.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Maine currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Maine does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.



MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**MARYLAND** is one of 12 states  
receiving a "B" or higher

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

**Maryland's Grade: Maryland received a "B-" this year. Most notably, Maryland received high marks because:**

**Maryland** mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. They also require sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention.

**Maryland** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Maryland** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon,



and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely

banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth.

As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## MARYLAND | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | B- 79.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 15 / 20

Maryland mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. They also require sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Maryland has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

Maryland 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

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Maryland 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 259% of the federal poverty line. Men and individuals under age 19 are also covered.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Maryland has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 12 / 15

Maryland parental notice is required for minors to obtain an abortion.

#### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Maryland has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Maryland currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Maryland does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**MASSACHUSETTS** is one  
of 9 states receiving a "C"

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Massachusetts's Grade:**  
**Massachusetts received an "C-"**  
**this year. Most notably,**  
**Massachusetts received**  
**poor marks because:**

**Massachusetts** does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education must include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

**Massachusetts** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Massachusetts** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon,



and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely



banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth.

As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## MASSACHUSETTS | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | C- 62 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Massachusetts does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education must include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

#### 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 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Massachusetts has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 7 / 15

Massachusetts has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: bans abortion at 24 weeks and 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Massachusetts currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

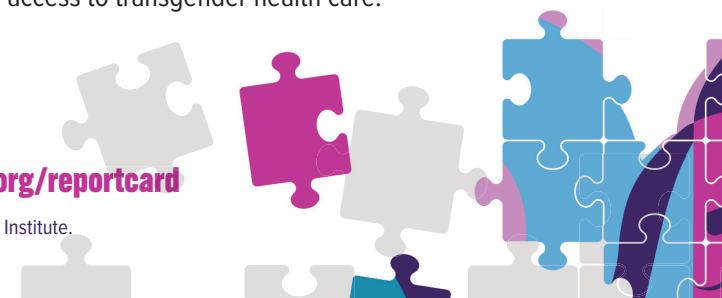
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Massachusetts does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



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

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, “The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\* It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted.”



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**Michigan's Grade: Michigan received an "F" this year. Most notably, Michigan received poor marks because:**

**Michigan** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at fetal viability; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between abortion counseling and procedure; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; and parental consent is required.

**Michigan** mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the curriculum. If sex education is taught, it must include information on dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

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

### Methodology

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### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from Dobbs

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court

eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

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down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## MICHIGAN | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 33.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Michigan mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the curriculum. If sex education is taught, it must include information on dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Michigan has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

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

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Michigan has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 1 / 15

Michigan has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at fetal viability; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between abortion counseling and procedure; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; and parental consent is required.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Michigan clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians not other qualified health care providers.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Michigan does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**MINNESOTA** is one of 12 states  
receiving a "B" or higher

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**Minnesota's Grade: Minnesota received a "B+" this year. Most notably, Minnesota received high marks because:**

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

**Minnesota** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Minnesota** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to



the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have

banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## MINNESOTA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | B+ 77.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

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.

#### 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 2.5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Minnesota has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

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

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Minnesota currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Minnesota does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: [www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard](http://www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard)

A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.



MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



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

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, “The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted.”



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

**Mississippi** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Mississippi.

**Mississippi** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

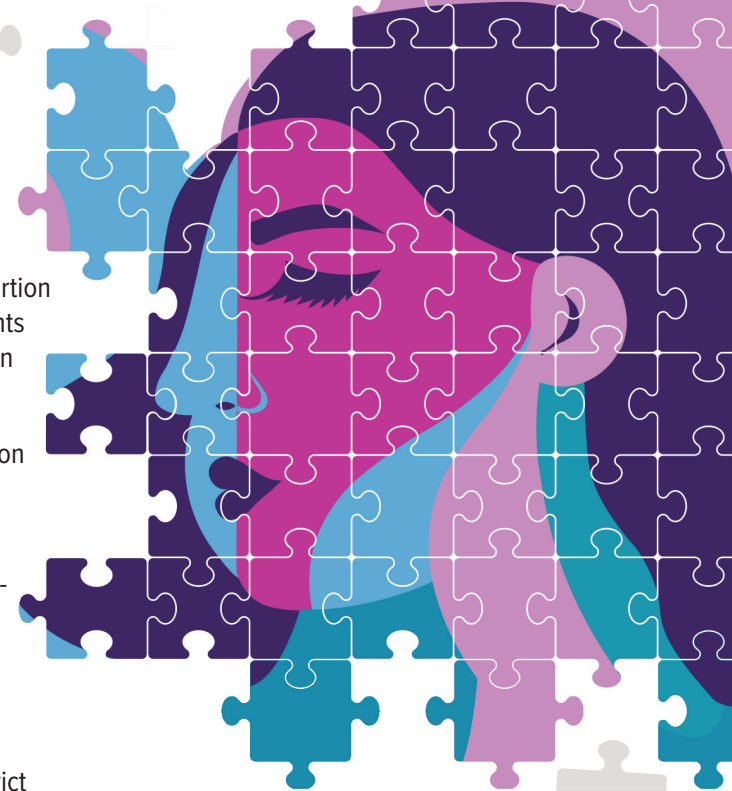
**Mississippi** was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a “core” grade of “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, or “F”. Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients

are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming

care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

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In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further

impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## MISSISSIPPI | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 16 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 1 / 20

Mississippi mandates sex education, but it does not require that contraception be part of the curriculum. Mississippi requires sex education include information on dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Mississippi has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Mississippi has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 / 25

Mississippi has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Mississippi.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Mississippi bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**MISSOURI** is one of 25 states  
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It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted.”



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**Missouri's Grade: Missouri**  
received an “F-” this year.  
Most notably, Missouri received  
poor marks because:

**Missouri** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Missouri.

**Missouri** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

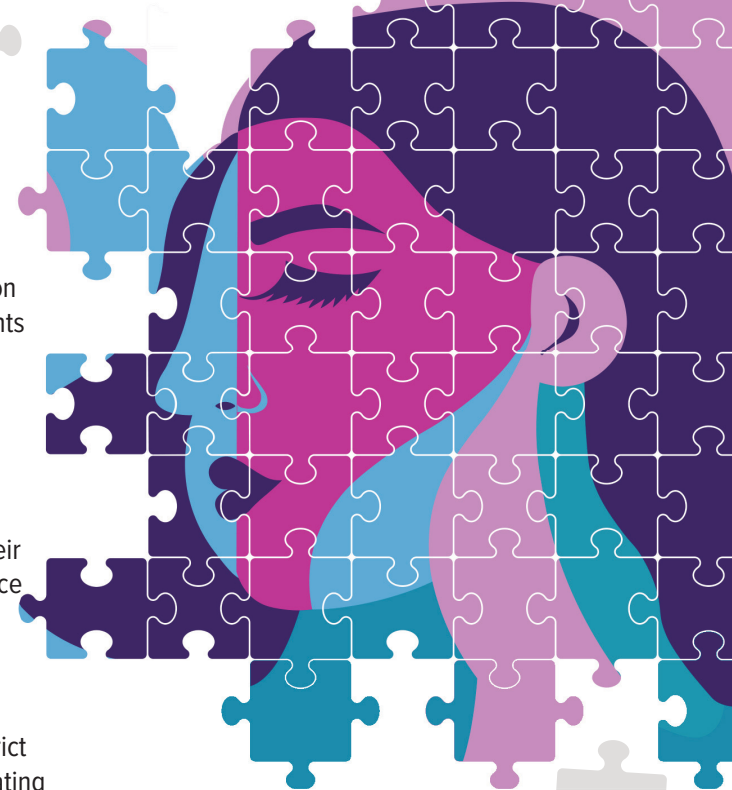
**Missouri** was given “minus” because their ‘Choose Life’ license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

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### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year’s report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves



to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in

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### Looking Ahead

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## MISSOURI | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 35 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 5 / 20

Missouri mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum but does mandate it be medically accurate. If taught, Missouri requires sex education include information on consent and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Missouri has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Missouri has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 0 / 25

Missouri has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Missouri.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Missouri bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**MONTANA** is one of 9 states  
receiving a "C"

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**Montana's Grade: Montana received an "C-" this year. Most notably, Montana received poor marks because:**

**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** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at fetal viability and requires parental notification before a minor can obtain an abortion.

**Montana** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced

to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have

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## MONTANA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | C- 64.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

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.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Montana has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

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 15 / 15

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

#### 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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Montana has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 7 / 15

Montana has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at fetal viability and requires parental notification before a minor can obtain 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

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

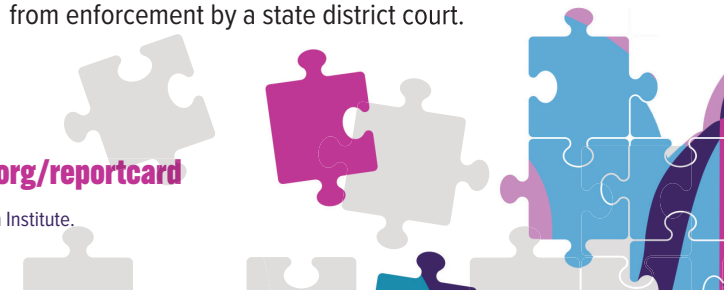
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Montana bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth, but it is temporarily blocked from enforcement by a state district court.



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**Nebraska's Grade: Nebraska received an “F-” this year. Most notably, Nebraska received poor marks because:**

**Nebraska** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 12 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; and parental consent is required.

**Nebraska** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

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

### Methodology

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### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon,



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### Fallout from *Dobbs*

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## NEBRASKA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 21 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Nebraska does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught, it must include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Nebraska has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

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

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Nebraska has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Nebraska 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 / 15

Nebraska has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 12 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; and parental consent is required.

#### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Nebraska has enacted a series of TRAP laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

#### Medication Abortion 0 / 5

Nebraska clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care providers in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

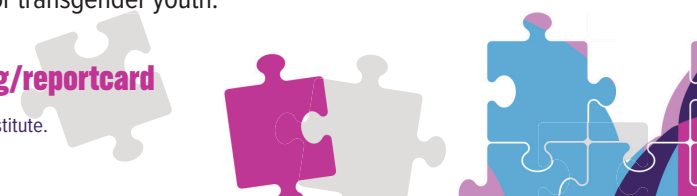
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Nebraska bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: [www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard](http://www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard)

A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.



MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**D+**

**NEVADA** is one of 30 states  
receiving a "D" or below

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

**Nevada's Grade: Nevada received a "D+" this year. Most notably, Nevada received poor marks because:**

**Nevada** does not mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception.

**Nevada** bans abortion at 24 weeks.

**Nevada** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose

themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not

in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring

while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## NEVADA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | D+ 57.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Nevada does not mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception.

#### 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 5 / 5

Nevada explicitly allows 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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 0 / 5

Nevada has not expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Nevada bans abortion at 24 weeks.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Nevada clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care professionals.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Nevada does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**NEW HAMPSHIRE** is one of 9  
states receiving a "C"

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**New Hampshire's Grade:**  
**New Hampshire received a "C-" this year. Most notably, New Hampshire received poor marks because:**

**New Hampshire** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at 24 weeks and requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

**New Hampshire** mandates sex education and HIV education, but it does not require that condoms or birth control be part of the curriculum. New Hampshire requires that sex education include information on dating and sexual violence prevention.

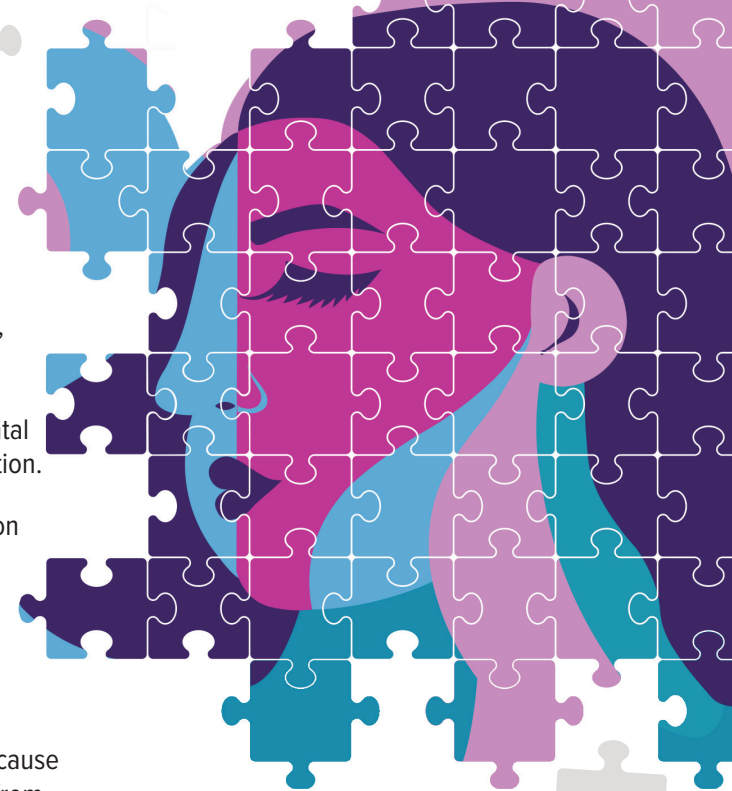
**New Hampshire** received a "minus" because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report:



California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion,



16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical

gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-

affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## NEW HAMPSHIRE | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | C- 63 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 1 / 20

New Hampshire mandates sex education and HIV education, but it does not require that condoms or birth control be part of the curriculum. New Hampshire requires that sex education include information on dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

New Hampshire has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

New Hampshire does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

New Hampshire 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 201% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

New Hampshire has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

New Hampshire does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 7 / 15

New Hampshire has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at 24 weeks and requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

#### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

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

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

New Hampshire currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

New Hampshire does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**NEW JERSEY** is one of 5 states  
awarded an "A"

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**New Jersey's Grade: New Jersey received an "A" this year. Most notably, New Jersey received poor marks because:**

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

**New Jersey** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**New Jersey** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients

are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming

care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further

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## NEW JERSEY | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | A- 95 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 20 / 20

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, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships, consent, dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### 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.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

New Jersey does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### 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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

New Jersey has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

New Jersey does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

New Jersey currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

New Jersey does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**A+**

**NEW MEXICO** one of 5 states  
awarded an "A"

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**New Mexico's Grade: New Mexico received an "A+" this year. Most notably, New Mexico received poor marks because:**

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

**New Mexico** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**New Mexico** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

### Methodology

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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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## NEW MEXICO | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | A+ 93 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 13 / 20

New Mexico mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. New Mexico also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### 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.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

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

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

New Mexico 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 255% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

New Mexico has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

New Mexico does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

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

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

New Mexico does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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receiving a "B" or higher

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

**New York's Grade: New York received a "B+" this year. Most notably, New York received high marks because:**

**New York** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

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

**New York** received a "plus" because they have a state fund that helps patients pay for abortion care.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according

to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have

banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## NEW YORK | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | B+ 75 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

New York requires HIV education but does not include information on condoms in its HIV education curriculum.

#### 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 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

New York has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

New York does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

New York bans abortion at fetal viability.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

New York currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

New York does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: [www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard](http://www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard)

A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.





MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**NORTH CAROLINA** is one of  
30 states receiving a "D" or below

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**North Carolina's Grade:**  
**North Carolina received a "D-" this year. Most notably, North Carolina received poor marks because:**

**North Carolina** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is a ban on abortion at 12 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; and parental consent is required.

**North Carolina** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

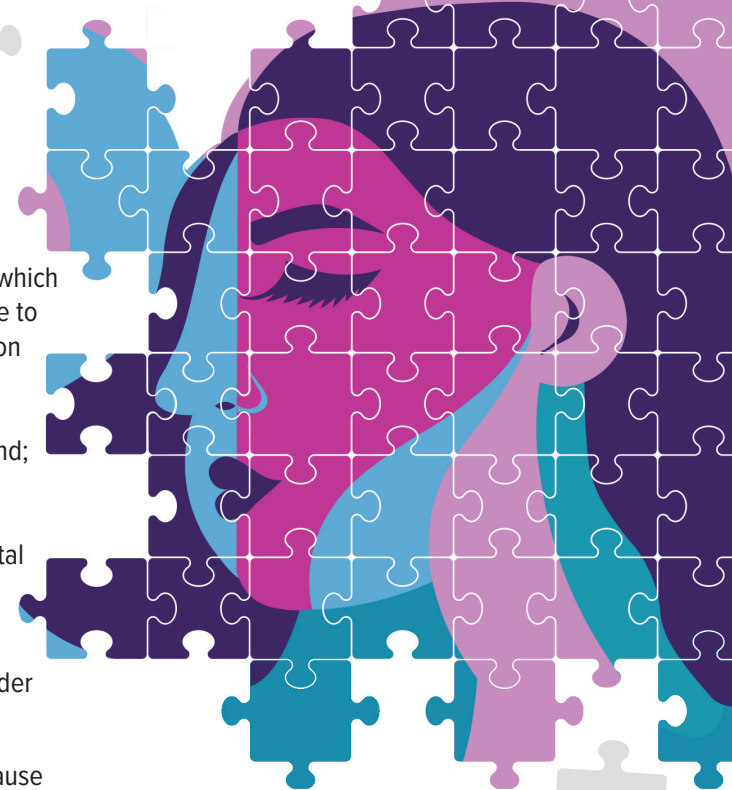
**North Carolina** received a "minus" because of a law that prevents abortion providers from receiving family planning funding.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report:



California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely



banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth.

As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## NORTH CAROLINA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | D- 53 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 18 / 20

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 and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

North Carolina has no laws affirming a woman's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

North Carolina explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

North Carolina has expanded 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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

North Carolina has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 0 / 15

North Carolina has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is a ban on abortion at 12 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure with a mandatory ultrasound; the patient must undergo mandatory counseling including misinformation on negative psychological effects; and parental consent is required.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 0 / 5

North Carolina clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health professionals in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

North Carolina bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.

MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**F-**

**NORTH DAKOTA** is one of  
25 states receiving a failing grade

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**North Dakota's Grade: North Dakota received an "F-" this year. Most notably, North Dakota received poor marks because:**

**North Dakota** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in North Dakota.

**North Dakota** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

**North Dakota** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according

to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned

best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## NORTH DAKOTA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F-20 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

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

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

North Dakota has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

North Dakota does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

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

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

North Dakota has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

North Dakota 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 / 25

North Dakota has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in North Dakota.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

North Dakota bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



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

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It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted.”



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**Ohio's Grade: Ohio received an “F-” this year. Most notably, Ohio received poor marks because:**

**Ohio** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 22 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; and parental consent is required.

**Ohio** bans best practice surgical care for transgender youth.

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

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a “core” grade of “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, or “F”. Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states



where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

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## OHIO | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 30.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 2 / 20

Ohio does not mandate sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception. Ohio requires sex education include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### 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 / 5

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

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

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

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Ohio has expanded Medicaid their postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 1 / 15

Ohio has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is prohibited after 22 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; and parental consent is required.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Ohio clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care professionals.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Ohio bans best practice surgical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
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## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



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

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**Oklahoma's Grade: Oklahoma received an "F" this year. Most notably, Oklahoma received poor marks because:**

**Oklahoma** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Oklahoma.

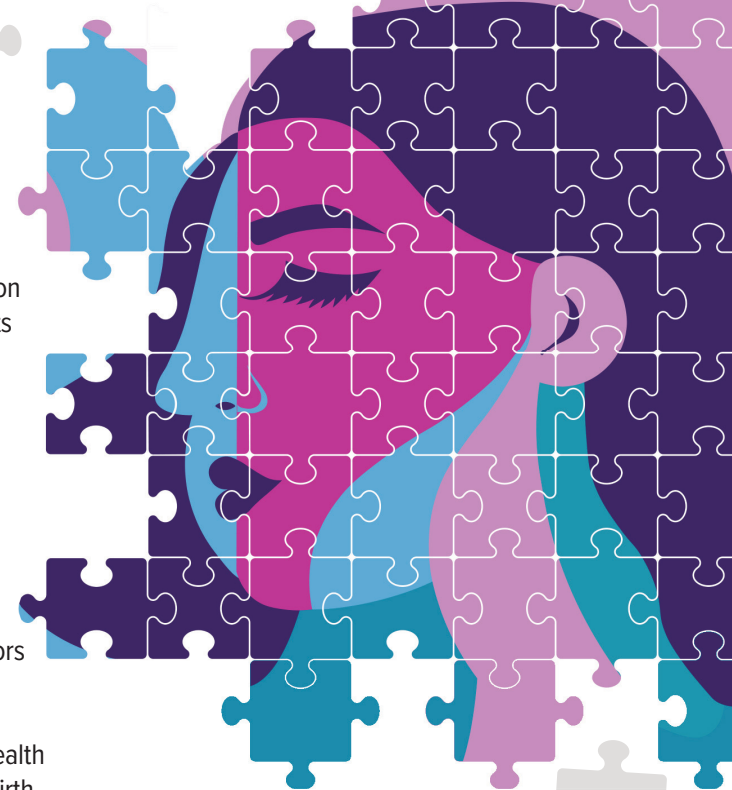
**Oklahoma** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also

failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

# OKLAHOMA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F 30 / 100

## Prevention

### Sex Education 10 / 20

Oklahoma requires HIV education with information on condoms in its curriculum, but not other methods of contraception. They also require it to be medically accurate. If sex education is taught it must include information on consent, but sex education isn't mandated.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Oklahoma has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Oklahoma has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### 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.

## Access

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Oklahoma has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Oklahoma.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Oklahoma bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.



MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**A+**

**OREGON** one of 5 states  
awarded an "A"

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Oregon's Grade: Oregon received an "A+" this year. Most notably, Oregon received poor marks because:**

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

**Oregon** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Oregon** received a "plus" because they have a state fund that helps patients pay for abortion care.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross



violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is

not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further

impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## OREGON | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | A+ 87.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 20 / 20

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, LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

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

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

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

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

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, but the waiver expired December 31, 2021.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Oregon has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

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

#### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

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

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Oregon currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Oregon does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**D-**

**PENNSYLVANIA** is one of  
30 states receiving a "D" or below

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Pennsylvania's Grade: Pennsylvania received a "D-" this year. Most notably, Pennsylvania received poor marks because:**

**Pennsylvania** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at 24 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; and parental consent is required.

**Pennsylvania** mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum. If sex education is taught, Pennsylvania requires it includes information on healthy relationships, but sex education is not mandated.

**Pennsylvania** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.



### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion,

16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-

affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming

care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## PENNSYLVANIA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | D- 52 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Pennsylvania mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum. If sex education is taught, Pennsylvania requires it includes information on healthy relationships, but sex education is not mandated.

#### 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 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Pennsylvania has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 2 / 15

Pennsylvania has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at 24 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; and parental consent is required.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Pennsylvania clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care providers.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Pennsylvania does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**RHODE ISLAND** is one  
of 9 states receiving a "C"

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Rhode Island's Grade: Rhode Island received an "C+" this year. Most notably, Rhode Island received poor marks because:**

**Rhode Island** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at viability and requires parental consent to obtain before a minor may obtain an abortion.

**Rhode Island** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.

**Rhode Island** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according



to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have

banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## RHODE ISLAND | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | C+ 66 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 19 / 20

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, LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Rhode Island has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Rhode Island has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Rhode Island does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 7 / 15

Rhode Island has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at viability and 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Rhode Island currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Rhode Island does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
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## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**F-**

**SOUTH CAROLINA** is one of  
25 states receiving a failing grade

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**South Carolina's Grade:**  
**South Carolina received an “F-” this year. Most notably, South Carolina received poor marks because:**

**South Carolina** has a six-week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in South Carolina.

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

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

### Methodology

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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, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## SOUTH CAROLINA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 41.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 14 / 20

South Carolina mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. South Carolina requires sex education include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### 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 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

South Carolina has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 0 / 25

South Carolina has a six-week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in South Carolina.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

South Carolina does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**SOUTH DAKOTA** is one of  
25 states receiving a failing grade

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, “The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted.”



\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term “women” when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

### South Dakota's Grade: South Dakota received an “F-” this year. Most notably, South Dakota received poor marks because:

**South Dakota** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in South Dakota.

**South Dakota** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

**South Dakota** does not mandate sex education in public schools.

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

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a “core” grade of “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, or “F”. Some states received an additional “plus” or “minus” for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an “A” in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an “F”. The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced



to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned

best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further

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## SOUTH DAKOTA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F-20 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

South Dakota does not mandate sex education in public schools.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

South Dakota has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

South Dakota does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

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

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

South Dakota has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

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.

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

South Dakota has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in South Dakota.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

South Dakota bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
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## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**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 because:**

**Tennessee** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Tennessee.

**Tennessee** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

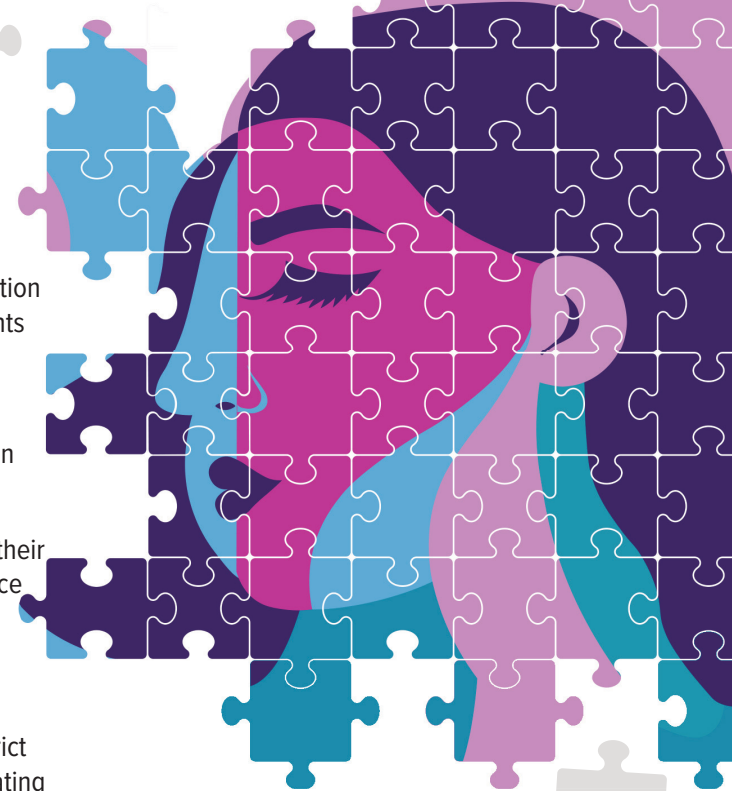
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### Methodology

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### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves

to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in

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### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring

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## TENNESSEE | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F-17 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 7 / 20

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 and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Tennessee has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Tennessee explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Tennessee 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

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

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Tennessee has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Tennessee 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 / 25

Tennessee has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Tennessee.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Tennessee bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Texas's Grade: Texas received an "F-" this year. Most notably, Texas received poor marks because:**

**Texas** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Texas.

**Texas** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

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

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

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced



to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

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## TEXAS | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 17.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Texas does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught, it must include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention, but it is not mandated.

#### 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 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Texas has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 / 25

Texas has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Texas.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Texas bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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**Utah's Grade: Utah received an "F" this year. Most notably, Utah received poor marks because:**

**Utah** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is an 18-week abortion ban; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure; and parental consent and notice is required.

**Utah** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow

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## UTAH | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F 30.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 6 / 20

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 and requires it teach information on dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### 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 / 5

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

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Utah has expanded their Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care.

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

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

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 0 / 5

Utah has not expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 2 / 15

Utah has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: there is an 18-week abortion ban; there is a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure; and parental consent and notice is required.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Utah clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care professionals.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Utah bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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**VERMONT** one of 5  
states awarded an "A"

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Vermont's Grade: Vermont received an "A+" this year. Most notably, Vermont received poor marks because:**

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

**Vermont** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Vermont** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients



are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming

care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further

impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## VERMONT | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | A+ 88 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 13 / 20

Vermont mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Vermont requires that sex education include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Vermont has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Vermont explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Vermont 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 200% of the federal poverty line.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Vermont has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

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

#### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

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

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Vermont currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Vermont does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: [www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard](http://www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard)

A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.



MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**VIRGINIA** is one of 9  
states receiving a "C"

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Virginia's Grade: Virginia received an "C-" this year. Most notably, Virginia received poor marks because:**

**Virginia** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned starting in the third trimester and requires parental consent and notice to obtain before a minor may obtain an abortion.

**Virginia** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.

**Virginia** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according

to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have

banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone

the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## VIRGINIA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | C- 69.5 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

Virginia does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education is required to be medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education is not mandated.

#### 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 5 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Virginia has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 7 / 15

Virginia has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned starting in the third trimester and requires parental consent and notice 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Virginia currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

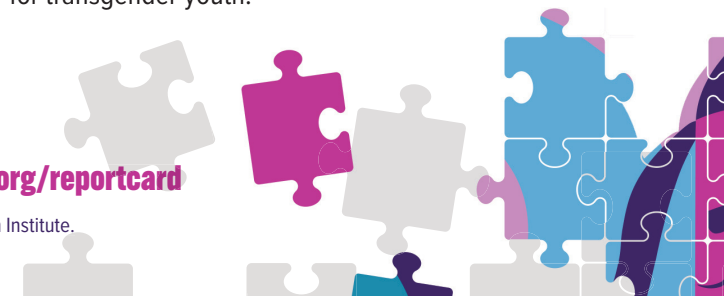
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Virginia does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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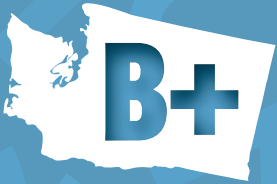
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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**WASHINGTON** is one of 12  
states receiving a "B" or higher

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



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**Washington's Grade: Washington received a "B+" this year. Most notably, Washington received high marks because:**

**Washington** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**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 and be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention.

**Washington** received a "plus" because they have a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations from other states.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report:



California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from Dobbs

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely



banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release

of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the

Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## WASHINGTON | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | B+ 85 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 20 / 20

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 and be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships, consent, and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### 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.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Washington explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### Affordability

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

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

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 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. The waiver expired 12/31/23.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Washington has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Washington bans abortion at fetal viability.

#### 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.

#### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Washington currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Washington does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



**WEST VIRGINIA** is one of  
25 states receiving a failing grade

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

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**West Virginia's Grade: West Virginia received an "F" this year. Most notably, West Virginia received poor marks because:**

**West Virginia** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in West Virginia.

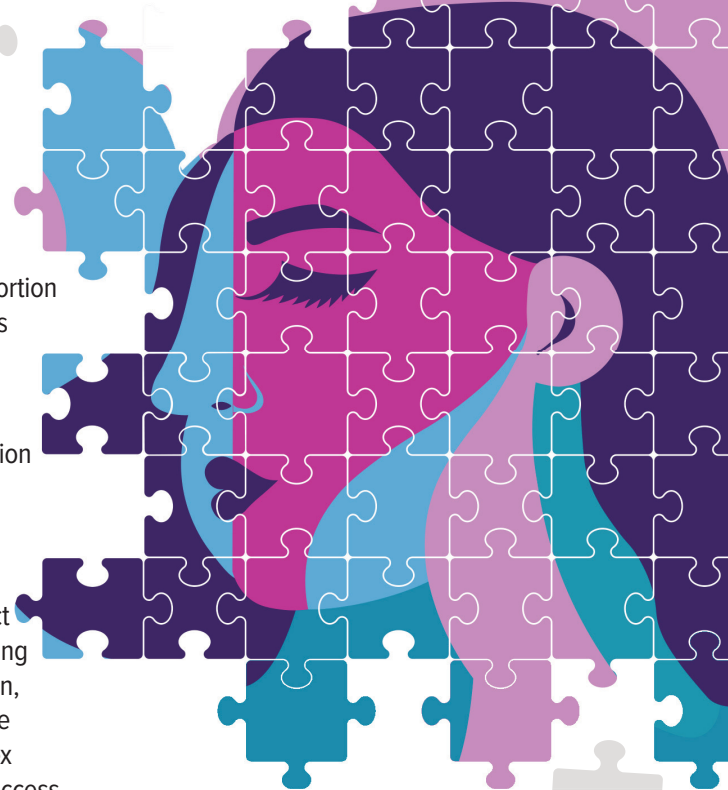
**West Virginia** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

### Methodology

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### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental

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abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## WEST VIRGINIA | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F 38 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 13 / 20

West Virginia mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. West Virginia also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships and dating and sexual violence prevention.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

West Virginia has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

West Virginia does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

### 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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

West Virginia has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

West Virginia does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### Access

#### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

West Virginia has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in West Virginia.

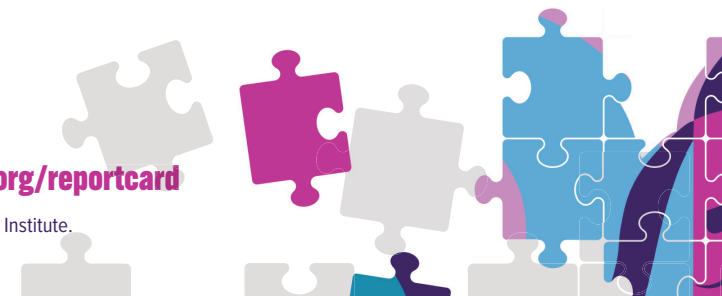
#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

West Virginia bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
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## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"



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

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**Wisconsin's Grade: Wisconsin received an "F" this year. Most notably, Wisconsin received poor marks because:**

**Wisconsin** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at 22 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; an ultrasound is mandated where the provider must display and describe the image; and parental consent is required.

**Wisconsin** was given "minus" because their 'Choose Life' license plates fund anti-choice organizations/Crisis Pregnancy Centers.

### Methodology

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs 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. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A", "B", "C", "D", or "F". Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

### State Grades

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Vermont. 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 fifth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

In the nearly two years since the Supreme Court eliminated the federal right to abortion, 16 states have completely or almost completely banned abortion care. People who live in states where abortion is banned are forced to either travel to access abortion care (according to the Guttmacher Institute, 1 in 5 abortion patients are traveling out of state), expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing, or carry



the pregnancy to term. This situation is a gross violation of human rights and strikes a blow to individual agency, bodily autonomy, and equitable access to health care.

### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 22 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in

five states due to court orders. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Looking Ahead

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "attacks on sexual and reproductive rights are not slowing down. At the state level, abortion and gender-affirming care are still under assault. This year alone the Supreme Court will hear two cases that will further impact access

to abortion care. All of this is occurring while we are still dealing with the fallout from the *Dobbs* decision, which is preventing people from accessing abortion care where they live. Unfortunately, states are not just failing when it comes to abortion; many are also failing on sex education, youth access to birth control, gender-affirming care and more. Until we fill in these missing puzzle pieces, we will never achieve a world with sexual and reproductive freedom. To get there, we must fight at every level to stop this human rights crisis in its tracks."

## WISCONSIN | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F- 26 / 100

### Prevention

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

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

If sex education is taught Wisconsin requires it include information on dating and sexual violence prevention, but sex education isn't mandated.

#### 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 / 5

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.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Wisconsin has not expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### 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 1 / 15

Wisconsin has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at 22 weeks; there is a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure; an ultrasound is mandated where the provider must display and describe the image; and parental consent is required.

#### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Wisconsin has enacted TRAP Laws which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

#### Medication Abortion 0 / 5

Wisconsin clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health professionals in the presence of the patient which by extension bans telemedicine.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Wisconsin does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: [www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard](http://www.reprosfightback.org/reportcard)

A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.

MISSING PIECES: GAPS IN ABORTION CARE CREATE  
A HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

## rePROs Fight Back's Annual Report Card Highlights the Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Freedom: U.S. Gets an "F"

**F**

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

Washington, D.C.—Today, rePROs Fight Back released the *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The annual report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. In the two years since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, states have continued to ban or severely restrict access to abortion care and we have seen an uptick in attacks on gender-affirming care, particularly for young people. Due to this ongoing human rights crisis, the U.S. as a whole received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "The impacts of overturning *Roe* have been enormous and far-ranging. In 16 states, people are now forced to make hard choices: do they travel, if they are able, to access basic health care? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, which, in a country with high maternal mortality, isn't without its own risk—especially for Black women?\*" It's important to note that marginalized communities are already feeling this loss of abortion rights most acutely; BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted."



\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

**Wyoming's Grade: Wyoming received an "F" this year. Most notably, Wyoming received poor marks because:**

**Wyoming** does not mandate sex education in public schools.

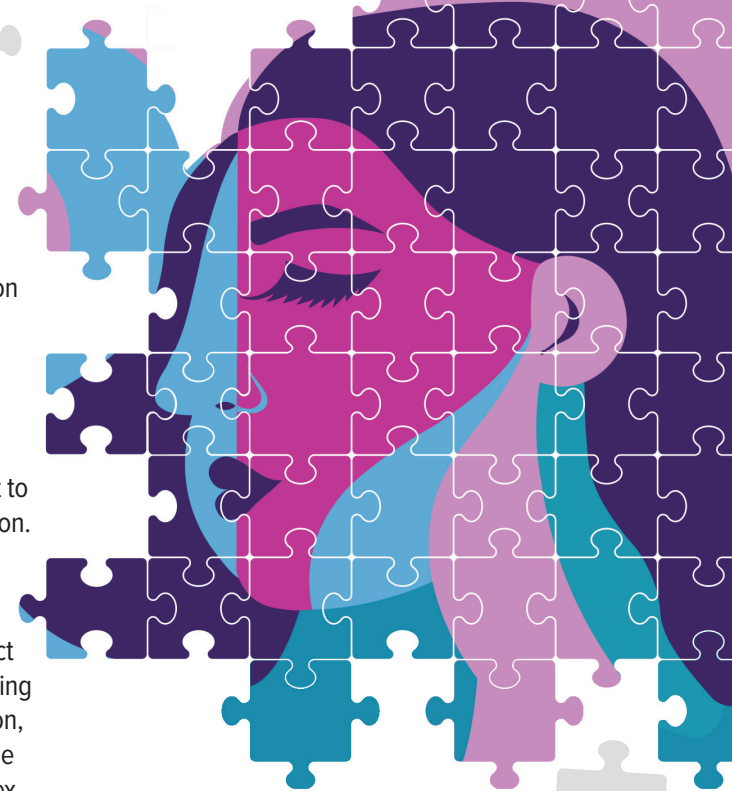
**Wyoming** has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at fetal viability and requires parental consent to obtain before a minor may obtain an abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

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have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

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# WYOMING | BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | F 39.5 / 100

## Prevention

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Wyoming does not mandate sex education in public schools.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Wyoming has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

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.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Wyoming has expanded their Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

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

## Access

### Abortion Restrictions 7 / 15

Wyoming has the following laws, which make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion: abortion is banned at fetal viability and requires parental consent to obtain before a minor may obtain an abortion.

### 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.

### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Wyoming clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care professionals.

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