

# Agents of Change, Advocates of Action: Women's Health Equity in Georgia

Dr. Elizabeth Mosley, PhD, MPH  
Center for Reproductive Health Research in the Southeast  
Links Day February 6, 2023



## Introduction

- ▶ Maternal health equity researcher-advocate for over 15 years
  - Focused on family planning, pregnancy morbidity and mortality, social and structural determinants, and community-engaged research
  - 30 peer-reviewed publications, over 50 conference presentations
  - Full spectrum doula since 2009
  - Born in Augusta, GA; raised in Vidalia and Savannah, GA
  
- ▶ Training
  - PhD in public health and demography (Michigan)
  - Master of Public Health in health behavior (University of North Carolina)
  
- ▶ All opinions shared today are evidence-based and my own

## Today I was invited to speak on:

- ▶ Women's Health Equity: the importance of allowing patients and physicians to choose treatments, options and outcomes for women in regards to economic factors, social determinants and what is in the best interest of the family as a whole
- ▶ This aligns with the framework of reproductive justice

## Reproductive Justice

- ▶ The human right to own our bodies and control our future
- ▶ The human right to have children
- ▶ The human right to not have children, and
- ▶ The human right to parent the children we have in safe and sustainable communities.



Source: <https://birthequity.org/news/visionsing-new-futures-for-reproductive-justice-declaration-2023/>

# Reproductive Health, Rights, and Justice



Sources: Ross 2006, 2017; Ross & Solinger 2017; Ross, Roberts, Derkas, Peoples, & Bridgewater Toure 2017; Roberts, 1997; Luna & Luker 2013; Silliman, Fried, Ross & Gutiérrez 2016

FOOD SECURITY IS  
GENDER IDENTITY IS  
RACIAL JUSTICE IS  
ENDING INCARCERATION IS  
SUPPORTING TEEN PARENTS IS  
FREEDOM FROM VIOLENCE IS  
BUILDING FAMILY ON YOUR OWN TERMS IS  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IS

IMMIGRATION JUSTICE IS  
**ACCESSIBLE ABORTION IS**  
DISABILITY JUSTICE IS  
SUPPORTING BIRTHPARENTS IS  
PAID LEAVE IS  
QUEER FAMILIES ARE  
SAFE COMMUNITIES ARE  
DECOLONIZATION IS

**REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE**

Source: Repeal Hyde Art Project

Accessible abortion is not the sole focus of reproductive justice but is a critical component of reproductive justice

## Abortion Bans in Georgia as Reproductive Injustice

- ▶ Given the 2022 SCOTUS decision to overturn Roe v. Wade and federal abortion protection
- ▶ Given Georgia's severe gestational age limit on abortion (~ 6 weeks since last menstrual period)
- ▶ Given Georgia's maternal mortality crisis, where Black women are 3x more likely to die than white women...
- ▶ I will focus today's talk on abortion bans in Georgia as a pressing reproductive justice and women's health equity issue

## Restrictive abortion policies...

Severely reduce access to abortion<sup>2-21</sup>

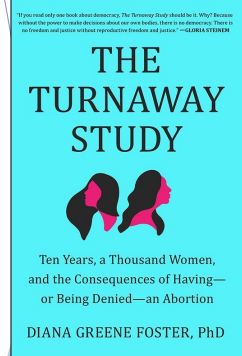
Negatively impact reproductive workforce capacity<sup>44-46</sup>

Increase risk for adverse outcomes including maternal and infant morbidity and mortality<sup>22-38</sup>

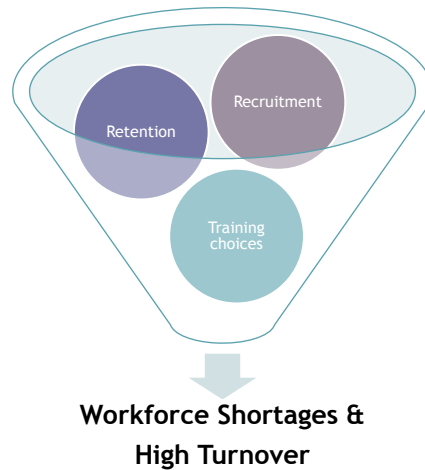
Disproportionately affect people who are Black, younger, or lower socioeconomic status<sup>32, 34, 39-42</sup>

## Impacts of Abortion Denial

- ▶ When people are denied a wanted abortion, they are more likely to:<sup>47-53</sup>
  - ▶ Self-manage their abortion
  - ▶ Experience maternal morbidity or mortality
  - ▶ Have poorer mental health outcomes including anxiety and lower satisfaction with life
  - ▶ Experience economic hardship lasting years, including living in and raising their children in poverty
  - ▶ Be trapped in intimate partner violence and in the long term be raising their children alone



## Restrictive Environments Limit the Reproductive Health Workforce



Sources: Newton-Levinson et al, *Matern Child Health J* 2022; Chowdhary et al, *Matern Child Health J* 2022; Smulian et al, *Matern Child Health J* 2016

## Inequitable Impact of Abortion Bans

- ▶ These bans are more likely to deny abortion care for people who are:<sup>54</sup>
  - ▶ People of color especially Black and Latinx
  - ▶ People living on lower incomes and with less education
  - ▶ Younger
  - ▶ Unemployed or lower socioeconomic status
  - ▶ Did not realize they were pregnant until later in pregnancy
  - ▶ People living in rural areas

RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

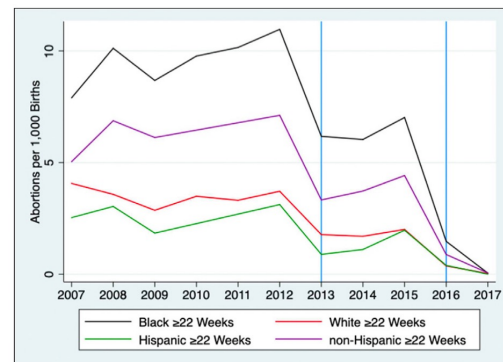
### Denial of Abortion Because of Provider Gestational Age Limits in the United States

Ushma D. Upadhyay, PhD, Tracy A. Weitz, PhD, Rachel K. Jones, PhD, Rana E. Barar, MPH, and Diana Greene Foster, PhD

## Inequitable Impact of Abortion Bans

After Georgia's 22-Week Limit<sup>9</sup>

- ▶ Black patients are more likely to access abortion after 22 weeks in Georgia than non-Black patients
- ▶ After Georgia's 22-week limit was enacted, Black patients experienced a greater decrease in abortion after 22-weeks than White patients
- ▶ However, Black patients started accessing abortion earlier so the overall abortion rate stayed the same



**Figure 4.** Abortion ratios (abortions per 1,000 live births) at 22 weeks of gestation or more (from last menstrual periods) from 2007 to 2017 (excluding 2010 and 2011) in Georgia, stratified by race and ethnicity.

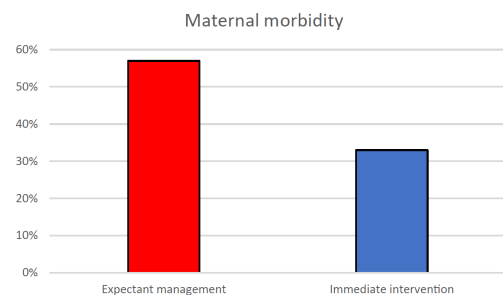
## Abortion Bans Increase Maternal and Infant Morbidity and Mortality

- ▶ State-level abortion restrictions pre-*Dobbs* were associated with an estimated 2% to 12% increase in maternal mortality
- ▶ Abortion restrictions are also associated with increased negative birth outcomes including:
  - ▶ low birth weight
  - ▶ preterm birth
  - ▶ infant mortality

Sources: Vilda et al, *Am J Public Health*, 2021; Jarlenski et al, *Obstet Gynecol*, 2017; Hutcheon et al. *Obstet Gynecol*, 2015 ; Stevenson, *Demography*, 2021; Redd et al, *BMC Health Serv Res*, 2021

## Abortion Bans Negatively Impact Miscarriage Management

- ▶ Case study from Texas After passage of SB8 and SB4
- ▶ Patients presenting < 22 weeks with emergent issues (preterm labor, premature rupture of membranes, etc.)
- ▶ After passage of bills these patients were often **unable to receive medical standard of care** and had to have expectant management (wait and see) until there was an immediate threat to maternal life
- ▶ Resulting in much higher rates of serious morbidities



Nambiar. Maternal morbidity and fetal outcomes at 22 weeks' gestation or less with complications in 2 Texas hospitals after legislation on abortion. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2022.

Source: Nambiar. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*, 2022

## Projected Impact of Georgia's 6-week Abortion Ban

Under new ban the **vast majority** of abortions in Georgia would **NOT** meet eligibility requirements under new law

- ▶ Estimates indicate that the ban will have inequitable effects and that it will be worst for people seeking abortion who are:
  - ▶ Black people
  - ▶ Young people (<20)
  - ▶ People of lower socioeconomic status

Source: \*Publication by Redd et al. forthcoming

## Projected Maternal Mortality Increase from Georgia's Abortion Ban

- 19-35% increase in maternal deaths annually from HB481
- 33-53% increase in maternal deaths among Black pregnant
- 8% increase in maternal deaths among White pregnant people

Source: Publication by Mosley et al. forthcoming



## Evidence-informed Policy Opportunities for Supporting GA Families

Expanding  
Medicaid

Parental  
Leave  
Policies

Increased  
TANF  
Benefits

Subsidized  
Public  
Childcare

*GA's ABORTION BAN NECESSITATES HARM REDUCTION MEASURES TO SUPPORT PEOPLE NOW FACING UNWANTED PREGNANCY, BIRTH, & PARENTING*

## Questions or comments? Contact us!

Dr. Elizabeth A. Mosley

Rollins School of Public Health  
Emory University

Center for Reproductive Health  
Research in the Southeast (RISE)

(e) [eamosle@emory.edu](mailto:eamosle@emory.edu)

 [@eliz\\_mosley](https://twitter.com/eliz_mosley)



## References

- Gutmacher Institute (2022). State Facts About Abortion: Georgia. <https://www.gutmacher.org/fact-sheet/state-facts-about-abortion-georgia>
- Baum SE, White K, Hopkins K, Potter JE, Grossman D. Women's Experience Obtaining Abortion Care in Texas after Implementation of Restrictive Abortion Laws: A Qualitative Study. *PLoS One*. 2016 Oct 26;11(10):e0165048. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0165048. PMID: 27783708; PMCID: PMC5082726.
- Bitler M, Zavodny M. The effect of abortion restrictions on the timing of abortions. *J Health Econ*. 2001 Nov;20(6):1011-32. doi: 10.1016/s0167-6296(01)00106-0. PMID: 11758046.
- Brown BP, Hebert LE, Gilliam M, Kaestner R. Association of Highly Restrictive State Abortion Policies With Abortion Rates, 2000-2014. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2020 Nov 2;3(11):e2024610. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.24610. PMID: 33165610; PMCID: PMC7653496.
- Fischer, Royer, H., & White, C. (2018). The impacts of reduced access to abortion and family planning services on abortions, births, and contraceptive purchases. *Journal of Public Economics*, 167, 43-68. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2018.08.009>
- Fuentes L, Lebenkoff S, White K, Gerds C, Hopkins K, Potter JE, Grossman D. Women's experiences seeking abortion care shortly after the closure of clinics due to a restrictive law in Texas. *Contraception*. 2016 Apr;93(4):292-297. doi: 10.1016/j.contraception.2015.12.017. Epub 2016 Jan 6. PMID: 26768858; PMCID: PMC4896137.
- Gerds C, Fuentes L, Grossman D, White K, Keefe-Oates B, Baum SE, Hopkins K, Stolp CW, Potter JE. Impact of Clinic Closures on Women Obtaining Abortion Services After Implementation of a Restrictive Law in Texas. *Am J Public Health*. 2016 May;106(5):857-64. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2016.303134. Epub 2016 Mar 17. PMID: 26985603; PMCID: PMC4985084.
- Grossman D, Baum S, Fuentes L, White K, Hopkins K, Stevenson A, Potter JE. Change in abortion services after implementation of a restrictive law in Texas. *Contraception*. 2014 Nov;90(5):496-501. doi: 10.1016/j.contraception.2014.07.006. Epub 2014 Jul 22. PMID: 25128413; PMCID: PMC4179978.
- Mosley, E. A., Redd, S. K., Hartwig, S. A., Narasimhan, S., Lemon, E., Berry, E., Lathrop, E., Haddad, L., Rochat, R., Cwiak, C., & Hall, K. S. (2022). Racial and Ethnic Abortion Disparities Following Georgia's 22-Week Gestational Age Limit. *Women's Health Issues*, 32(1), 9-19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.whi.2021.09.005>
- Jerman J, Frohwirth L, Kavanaugh ML, Blades N. Barriers to Abortion Care and Their Consequences For Patients Traveling for Services: Qualitative Findings from Two States. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health*. 2017 Jun;49(2):95-102. doi: 10.1363/psrh.12024. Epub 2017 Apr 10. PMID: 28394463.

## References

- Jones RK, Jerman J. How far did US women travel for abortion services in 2008? *J Womens Health (Larchmt)*. 2013 Aug;22(8):706-13. doi: 10.1089/jwh.2013.4283. Epub 2013 Jul 17. PMID: 23863075.
- Jones, R. K., & Jerman, J. (2016). Time to appointment and delays in accessing care among US abortion patients. <https://www.gutmacher.org/report/delays-in-accessing-care-among-us-abortion-patients>
- Lindo, Myers, C. K., Schlosser, A., & Cunningham, S. (2020). How Far Is Too Far? New Evidence on Abortion Clinic Closures, Access, and Abortions. *The Journal of Human Resources*, 55(4), 1137-1160. <https://doi.org/10.3368/jhr.55.4.1217-9254R3>
- Medoff. (2015). The Impact of State Abortion Policy on the Price of an Abortion. *Behavior and Social Issues*, 24(1), 56-67. <https://doi.org/10.5210/bsi.v24i0.5635>
- New. (2011). Analyzing the Effect of Anti-Abortion U.S. State Legislation in the Post-Casey Era. *State Politics & Policy Quarterly*, 11(1), 28-47. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1532440010387397>
- Roberts SC, Turok DK, Belusa E, Combellick S, Upadhyay UD. Utah's 72-Hour Waiting Period for Abortion: Experiences Among a Clinic-Based Sample of Women. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health*. 2016 Dec;48(4):179-187. doi: 10.1363/48e8216. Epub 2016 Mar 24. PMID: 27010515.
- Sanders JN, Conway H, Jacobson J, Torres L, Turok DK. The Longest Wait: Examining the Impact of Utah's 72-Hour Waiting Period for Abortion. *Womens Health Issues*. 2016 Sep-Oct;26(5):483-7. doi: 10.1016/j.whi.2016.06.004. Epub 2016 Aug 5. PMID: 27502901.
- Texas Policy Evaluation Project. Abortion wait times in Texas: The shrinking capacity of facilities and the potential impact of closing non-ASC clinics. October 2015. <https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/handle/2152/68599>
- White K, Baum SE, Hopkins K, Potter JE, Grossman D. Change in Second-Trimester Abortion After Implementation of a Restrictive State Law. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2019 Apr;133(4):771-779. doi: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000003183. PMID: 30870293; PMCID: PMC6435408.
- Williams SG, Roberts S, Kerns JL. Effects of Legislation Regulating Abortion in Arizona. *Womens Health Issues*. 2018 Jul-Aug;28(4):297-300. doi: 10.1016/j.whi.2018.02.002. Epub 2018 Apr 7. PMID: 29631976.

## References

21. Zane S, Creanga AA, Berg CJ, Pazol K, Suchdev DB, Jamieson DJ, Callaghan WM. Abortion-Related Mortality in the United States: 1998-2010. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2015 Aug;126(2):258-265. doi: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000000945. PMID: 26241413; PMCID: PMC4554338.
22. Biggs, M. A., Upadhyay, U. D., McCulloch, C. E., & Foster, D. G. (2017). Women's Mental Health and Well-being 5 Years After Receiving or Being Denied an Abortion: A Prospective, Longitudinal Cohort Study. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 74(2), 169-178. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2016.3478>
23. Foster, D. G., Biggs, M. A., Ralph, L., Gerds, C., Roberts, S., & Glymour, M. M. (2018). Socioeconomic Outcomes of Women Who Receive and Women Who Are Denied Wanted Abortions in the United States. *Am J Public Health*, 108(3), 407-413. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.304247>
24. Gerds, C., Dobkin, L., Foster, D. G., & Schwarz, E. B. (2016). Side Effects, Physical Health Consequences, and Mortality Associated with Abortion and Birth after an Unwanted Pregnancy. *Womens Health Issues*, 26(1), 55-59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.whi.2015.10.001>
25. Grimes, D. A. (2006). Estimation of pregnancy-related mortality risk by pregnancy outcome, United States, 1991 to 1999. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*, 194(1), 92-94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2005.06.070>
26. Hawkins, S. S., Ghiani, M., Harper, S., Baum, C. F., & Kaufman, J. S. (2020). Impact of State-Level Changes on Maternal Mortality: A Population-Based, Quasi-Experimental Study. *Am J Prev Med*, 58(2), 165-174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2019.09.012>
27. Karletos, D., Stoecker, C., Vilda, D., Theall, K. P., & Wallace, M. E. (2021). Association of State Gestational Age Limit Abortion Laws With Infant Mortality. *Am J Prev Med*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2021.05.022>
28. Krieger, N., Gruskin, S., Singh, N., Kiang, M. V., Chen, J. T., Waterman, P. D., Gottlieb, J., Beckfield, J., & Coull, B. A. (2015). Reproductive justice and the pace of change: socioeconomic trends in US infant death rates by legal status of abortion, 1960-1980. *Am J Public Health*, 105(4), 680-682. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2014.302401>
29. Pabayo, R., Ehntholt, A., Cook, D. M., Reynolds, M., Muennig, P., & Liu, S. Y. (2020). Laws Restricting Access to Abortion Services and Infant Mortality Risk in the United States. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 17(11). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17113773>
30. Raymond, E. G., & Grimes, D. A. (2012). The comparative safety of legal induced abortion and childbirth in the United States. *Obstet Gynecol*, 119(2 Pt 1), 215-219. <https://doi.org/10.1097/AOG.0b013e31823fe923>

## References

31. Redd, S. K., Hall, K. S., Aswani, M. S., Sen, B., Wingate, M., & Rice, W. S. (2021). Variation in Restrictive Abortion Policies and Adverse Birth Outcomes in the United States from 2005 to 2015. *Womens Health Issues*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.whi.2021.10.006>
32. Redd, S. K., Rice, W. S., Aswani, M. S., Blake, S., Julian, Z., Sen, B., Wingate, M., & Hall, K. S. (2021). Racial/ethnic and educational inequities in restrictive abortion policy variation and adverse birth outcomes in the United States. *BMC Health Serv Res*, 21(1), 1139. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-021-07165-x>
33. Roberts, S. C., Biggs, M. A., Chibber, K. S., Gould, H., Rocca, C. H., & Foster, D. G. (2014). Risk of violence from the man involved in the pregnancy after receiving or being denied an abortion. *BMC Med*, 12, 144. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-014-0144-z>
34. Sudhinaraset, M., Vilda, D., Gipson, J. D., Bornstein, M., & Wallace, M. E. (2020). Women's Reproductive Rights Policies and Adverse Birth Outcomes: A State-Level Analysis to Assess the Role of Race and Nativity Status. *Am J Prev Med*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2020.07.025>
35. Upadhyay, U. D., Biggs, M. A., & Foster, D. G. (2015). The effect of abortion on having and achieving aspirational one-year plans. *BMC Womens Health*, 15, 102. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-015-0259-1>
36. Upadhyay UD, McCook AA, Bennett AH, Cartwright AF, Roberts SCM. State abortion policies and Medicaid coverage of abortion are associated with pregnancy outcomes among individuals seeking abortion recruited using Google Ads: A national cohort study. *Soc Sci Med*. 2021 Apr;274:113747. doi: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113747. Epub 2021 Feb 6. PMID: 33642070.
37. Vilda, D., Wallace, M. E., Daniel, C., Evans, M. G., Stoecker, C., & Theall, K. P. (2021). State Abortion Policies and Maternal Death in the United States, 2015-2018. *Am J Public Health*, e1-e9. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2021.306396>
38. Wallace, M. E., Evans, M. G., & Theall, K. (2017). The Status of Women's Reproductive Rights and Adverse Birth Outcomes. *Womens Health Issues*, 27(2), 121-128. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.whi.2016.12.013>
39. Coles, M. S., Makino, K. K., Stanwood, N. L., Dozier, A., & Klein, J. D. (2010). How are restrictive abortion statutes associated with unintended teen birth? *J Adolesc Health*, 47(2), 160-167. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2010.01.003>
40. Cook, P. J., Parnell, A. M., Moore, M. J., & Pagnini, D. (1999). The effects of short-term variation in abortion funding on pregnancy outcomes. *J Health Econ*, 18(2), 241-257. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10346355>

## References

41. Mosley, E. A., Redd, S. K., Hartwig, S. A., Narasimhan, S., Lemon, E., Berry, E., Lathrop, E., Haddad, L., Rochat, R., Cwiak, C., & Hall, K. S. (2022). Racial and Ethnic Abortion Disparities Following Georgia's 22-Week Gestational Age Limit. *Womens Health Issues*, 32(1), 9-19. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.whi.2021.09.005>
42. Upadhyay, U. D., Johns, N. E., Cartwright, A. F., & Franklin, T. E. (2018). Sociodemographic Characteristics of Women Able to Obtain Medication Abortion Before and After Ohio's Law Requiring Use of the Food and Drug Administration Protocol. *Health Equity*, 2(1), 122-130. <https://doi.org/10.1089/heaq.2018.0002>
43. Farin, Sherajum Monira and Hoehn-Velasco, Lauren and Pesko, Michael, The Impact of Legal Abortion on Maternal Health: Looking to the Past to Inform the Present (September 1, 2021). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3913899> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3913899>
44. Smulian, Elizabeth A., et al. "Obstetric provider trainees in Georgia: Characteristics and attitudes about practice in obstetric provider shortage areas." *Maternal and child health journal* 20.7 (2016): 1341-1348. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10995-016-1998-9>
45. Newton-Levinson, A., Higdon, M., & Rochat, R. (2022). Supporting Staff in Southern Family Planning Clinics: Challenges and Opportunities. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 26(2), 319-327.
46. Chowdhary, P., Newton-Levinson, A., & Rochat, R. (2022). "No One Does This for the Money or Lifestyle": Abortion Providers' Perspectives on Factors Affecting Workforce Recruitment and Retention in the Southern United States. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 1-8.
47. Foster DG, Ralph LJ, Biggs MA, Gerds C, Roberts SCM, Glymour MA. Socioeconomic outcomes of women who receive and women who are denied wanted abortions. March 2018. *American Journal of Public Health*, 108(3):407-413.
48. Miller S, Wherry LR, Foster DG. The Economic consequences of being denied an abortion. January 2020. The National Bureau of Economic Research, NBER Working Paper No. 26662.
49. Roberts SCM, Biggs MA, Chibber KS, Gould H, Rocca CH, Foster DG. Risk of violence from the man involved in the pregnancy after receiving or being denied an abortion. September 2014. *BMC Medicine*, 12:144.
50. Upadhyay UD, Biggs MA, Foster DG. The effect of abortion on having and achieving aspirational one-year plans. November 2015. *BMC Women's Health*, 15:102.
51. Upadhyay UD, Angel Aztlan-James E, Rocca CH, Foster DG. Intended pregnancy after receiving vs being denied a wanted abortion. September 2018. *Contraception*, 99(1):42-47.

## References

52. Foster DG, Raifman SE, Gipson JD, Rocca CH, Biggs MA. Effects of carrying an unwanted pregnancy to term on women's existing children. October 2018. *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 205:183-189.e1.
53. Foster DG, Biggs MA, Raifman S, Gipson JD, Kimport K, Rocca CH. Comparison of health, development, maternal bonding, and poverty among children born after denial of abortion vs after pregnancies subsequent to an abortion. September 2018. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 172(11):1053-1060000
54. Upadhyay, U. D., Weitz, T. A., Jones, R. K., Barar, R. E., & Foster, D. G. (2013). Denial of abortion because of provider gestational age limits in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, 0, e1-e8. <https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2013.301378>
55. Nambiar, A., Patel, S., Santiago-Munoz, P., Spong, C. Y., & Nelson, D. B. (2022). Maternal morbidity and fetal outcomes among pregnant women at 22 weeks' gestation or less with complications in 2 Texas hospitals after legislation on abortion. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 227(4), 648-650.
56. National Center for Health Statistics, Vintage 2018 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States, 2018 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/data-sets.html>
57. Publicly Supported Family Planning Services in the United States: Likely Need, Availability and Impact, 2016 <https://www.auttmacher.org/report/publicly-supported-FP-services-us-2016>
58. Abortion Surveillance - United States, 2020. Table 2. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Vol 71(No. SS-10):1-27. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, November 25, 2022.
59. Annual Report: Planning for Healthy Babies Program@P4HB@1115 Demonstration in Georgia, 2017. DCH and Emory Rollins School of Public Health. Dec 2018.