The proportion of late-term abortions is almost 4x the national average for people...

(A) 14 years of age and younger
(B) 15 to 23 years of age
(C) 25 to 35 years of age
(D) 35 to 50 years of age

The majority (90%) of the 4,000 women who seek the D&X (dilation and extraction/second and third trimester) abortion procedure each year have...

(A) An elective abortion of a pre-viable fetus
(B) A medically necessary post-viability termination of a wanted pregnancy
(C) A medically necessary post-viability termination of an unwanted pregnancy

Why might pro-choice advocates not publicize the reality of women who have late-stage, legally obtained, elective abortions?

(A) These women’s decisions are affected by their youth, trauma, and/or poverty
(B) These women are unlikely participants in the organized pro-choice movement
(C) These women are not the desired “face” of the pro-choice movement
(D) All of the above

"If there is any...single factor that inflates the number of late abortions, it is ______” --Dr. James McMahon, physician who performs D&X (late-stage) abortions

(A) Trauma
(B) Youth
(C) Transportation access
(D) Parental consent laws
2. Answer: A

9/10ths of women who seek the D&X late-stage abortion have a pre-viability, elective procedure. “Pre-viability” means the fetus cannot live post-birth. This truth is contrary to the prominent D&X narrative that the majority of these procedures are a medically necessary termination of a wanted pregnancy.

3. Answer: D

No elaborated answer—for more information find the number above on go/link

1. Answer: A

Young people have difficulty recognizing their pregnancy because they have irregular menstrual cycles, and/or are uneducated/inexperienced in knowing the signs of pregnancy. Teens are more likely than adults to experience fear, denial, and confusion over an unwanted pregnancy. Though not the primary reason for late-stage abortions. Parental consent laws can cause minors to wait until the second trimester because of difficulty obtaining consent.

4. Answer: B

Young people have difficulty recognizing their pregnancy because they have irregular menstrual cycles, and/or are uneducated/inexperienced in knowing the signs of pregnancy. Teens are more likely than adults to experience fear, denial, and confusion over an unwanted pregnancy. Though not the primary reason for late-stage abortions. Parental consent laws can cause minors to wait until the second trimester because of difficulty obtaining consent.
Which of the following factors contributes to delaying women into having late-term abortions?

(A) Difficulty collecting the funds for the procedure

(B) Difficulty making travel arrangements to abortion clinic

(C) Youthful unfamiliarity making it difficult to recognize pregnancy

(D) All of the above

What percentage of abortions are performed late-term (after 21 weeks)?

(A) 25.4%

(B) 16.3%

(C) 9.2%

(D) 1.4%

What percentage of women who have non-hospital abortions travel approximately 50 to 100 miles for services?

(A) 7%

(B) 19%

(C) 32%

(D) 55%

As of 2008, what percentage of non-metropolitan counties had no abortion services?

(A) 97%

(B) 62%

(C) 33%

(D) 15%
Answer: D

65% of all abortions occur within the first 8 weeks, and 91% of all abortions occur within the first 13 weeks. Relatively speaking, the number of abortions after the first trimester is very small.

Answer: D

An estimated 22% of women who have second trimester abortions would have had them in the first trimester if there had been funds available. In a 1988 survey of women obtaining abortions after 16 weeks, 26% said that difficulties making arrangements to get to an abortion clinic lead to the delay. Young people have a more difficult time recognizing their pregnancy due to lack of education in signs of pregnancy, irregular menstrual cycles, and fear/confusion/denial over unwanted pregnancy.

Answer: A

No elaborated answer—for more information find the number above on go/link

Answer: B

Geographic barriers contribute to women having an abortion after the first trimester. Additional to the 19% of women that travel 50 to 100 miles for services, 8% of women travel more than 100 miles.
What was the average cost of a first trimester in-clinic, non-hospital, abortion with local anesthesia (as of 2009)?

(A) $147
(B) $322
(C) $451
(D) $681

True or False?
Most women pay out-of-pocket for abortions.

(A) True
(B) False

After Mississippi passed a law requiring parental consent for all minors seeking an abortion, the percentage of minors receiving abortions after 12 weeks ________

(A) Increased
(B) Decreased
(C) Stayed the same

Since the 1960's, one third of wage gains for women are solely the result of ________

(A) Establishment of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission
(B) The finance industry hiring more women
(C) Access to oral contraceptives
(D) Increased representation in government
Answer: A

Only 12% of abortions were billed directly to private insurance, and only 20% of abortions were paid for by Medicaid.

Answer: C

The abortion procedure is expensive, and most women have to pay for it themselves—without assistance from Medicaid or private insurance. Financial difficulties can require women to have abortions after the first trimester while they acquire funds.

Answer: C

Birth control is listed as one of the most transformational developments in the business sector in the last 85 years (Bloomberg Businessweek).

Answer: A

The ratio of minors to adults receiving abortions after 12 weeks increased by 19%. Legal constrictions, such as state laws requiring parental consent, can cause women to delay their abortion procedure.
The U.S. government stopped withholding funds from organizations that promote abortions after it was revealed that government funded Crisis Pregnancy centers were deliberately misinforming mothers about their pregnancy in order to dissuade them from abortions.

(A) True
(B) False

How much money has been allocated to organizations in the state of Indiana to dissuade women from abortions?

(A) None, the government is not allowed to promote nor prohibit abortion.
(B) None, since Roe V. Wade, there’s been immense progress in expanding access to abortion, particularly in Indiana.
(C) 3.5 Million dollars annually.

When it was discovered that the welfare reform act of the Clinton administration was being abused to limit access of disadvantaged women to reproductive healthcare, a bill was passed to reallocate funds in 2017.

(A) True
(B) False

What was the purpose of the 1996 Clinton Welfare bill—(as stated in the bill)?

(A) Support for needy families and promoting work preparation.
(B) Support for college financial aid, promoting access to reproductive healthcare
(C) Preventing and reducing out of wedlock pregnancies and encouraging maintenance of two parent families.
(D) A and C.
Answer: C
3.5 million welfare dollars in the state of Indiana have been allocated to organizations that dissuade women from abortions.

Answer: B
False. The United States government still today prohibits government funded organizations from providing abortions except in cases of rape or incest. It was revealed that Crisis Pregnancy Centers manipulate vulnerable women to advance the pro-life movement however CPCs have only grown over the past decade and a half.

Answer: D
No elaborated answer—for more information find the number above on go/link.

Answer: B
False. In fact, the marriage counseling program called “Forever for Real” in Oklahoma, until recently, used welfare dollars to pay for marriage and relationship classes – no matter the couples’ income levels.
True or false? Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) goes towards financial aid for private colleges.

(A) True
(B) False

Today, only ________ of welfare dollars of the 1996 welfare reform law actually goes toward basic assistance – housing, transportation or essential household items.

(A) Half
(B) a quarter
(C) 75%
(D) 90%

The Michigan Tuition Grant is an example of Clinton Era Welfare Reform. This is because the state of Michigan considers it to be a program which ____________.

(A) provides cash assistance for needy families
(B) promotes work preparation
(C) promotes out of wedlock pregnancy

What is reproductive justice?

(A) The human right to maintain personal bodily autonomy, have children, not have children, and parent the children we have in safe and sustainable communities.
(B) Synonymous with the pro-choice movement.
(C) None of the above.
Answer: B

Only a quarter of welfare dollars actually goes toward cash assistance for poor families or helping people find jobs.

Answer: A

For example, Michigan provides tuition assistance as part of their out-of-wedlock pregnancy prevention grant.

Answer: C

The Michigan Tuition Grant is a government grant that channels welfare money (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) into financial aid for Michigan private colleges as part of an out of wedlock pregnancy prevention program.
Before the term Reproductive Justice was invented in 1994, the women’s movement - led by and representing middle class and wealthy white women - could not defend the needs of women of color and other marginalized women and trans* people.

(A) True
(B) False

How many states currently have laws requiring waiting periods between contacting an abortion provider and obtaining an abortion?

(A) 16
(B) 2
(C) 26
(D) 1

How many abortion clinics are there in the United States?

(A) ~75
(B) ~750
(C) 3,000+
(D) 10,000+

True or False? Although abortion is a safe medical procedure, it is riskier than carrying a pregnancy to term.

(A) True
(B) False
Currently there are 26 states that enforce such legislation. This waiting period directs women to Crisis Pregnancy Centers, privately-owned but government funded centers that notoriously disseminate false medical information in order to dissuade women from abortions.

True. Prior to the rise of reproductive justice, the women’s movement was largely centered around the needs and pursuits of this majority group. However, reproductive justice has brought about a more inclusive focus.

False. Abortion is less risky than carrying a pregnancy to term. However, the risks of abortion are often overstated in order to advance the Crisis Pregnancy Center’s mission to dissuade women from abortion.

89% of counties in the U.S. had no abortion provider as of 2011. Women will have to travel anywhere from 50 to over 100 miles to reach a provider.
Why do we need local governments to enact regulations which demand Crisis Pregnancy Centers to disclose their non-medical practices?

(A) Because crisis pregnancy centers are offering abortions too often.
(B) Because these types of ordinances promote a genuine government interest in protecting the health and interests of pregnant women from biased and overwhelmingly religious organizations.
(C) Both A and B.
(D) None of the above.

Which of the following is a piece of false information provided by Crisis Pregnancy Centers?

(A) There is a link between abortion and breast cancer
(B) There is a link between abortion and decreased future fertility
(C) There is a link between abortions and mental health difficulties such as depression
(D) All of the above

What do “Women’s Right to Know” laws provide?

(A) Information about misleading pregnancy centers and how to avoid them
(B) Informative materials on abortions, where to get them and what they entail
(C) Required counseling provided during a forced waiting period between seeking and receiving an abortion, along with a resource list of alternatives to abortion, including CPC contact information

Over the 5 year period between 2001 and 2006, how much funding did Crisis Pregnancy Centers across the country receive from the federal government?

(A) $0
(B) $5 million
(C) $30 million
(D) $100 million
Federal and state governments both directly and indirectly provide monetary support for Crisis Pregnancy Centers (privately-owned centers with the mission to dissuade women from abortion) across the country, most often in the name of abstinence education.

Crisis Pregnancy Centers are: anti-abortion organizations that provide pregnancy-related counseling to women with unintended pregnancies. These centers distribute false or misleading information to clients, prohibiting a woman’s right to informed decision-making.

CPC: anti-abortion organizations that provide pregnancy-related counseling to women with unintended pregnancies. While they are guised as procedures supporting women’s decision-making, waiting periods and state-provided resources often push anti-abortion information and limit access to abortion.

There have been numerous studies done debunking the lies that both breast cancer and infertility are linked to abortions. Research has shown that psychological stress after an abortion is comparable to stress after birth.
Contraception accounts for what percentage of the recent decline in teenage pregnancy?

(A) 27%
(B) 52%
(C) 66%
(D) 86%

The Affordable Care Act made a provision to make contraceptives available without copays or cost-sharing. In the year following this provision, how much money did women save on birth control pills?

(A) $27 million
(B) $238 million
(C) $483 million
(D) $619 million

In 1999, 86% of school districts require the promotion of _____ in their sex education programs.

(A) Comprehensive information on sexual health
(B) Abstinence
(C) Contraceptives
(D) Consent and pleasure

Which tactic is NOT used by Crisis Pregnancy Centers as an attempt to stop women from receiving abortions?

(A) Telling women they are less far-along in their pregnancy than they are, thus shortening the amount of time they have to decide on options
(B) Performing unnecessary ultrasounds
(C) Giving false information about abortion, often through visually gruesome scientifically inaccurate images
(D) Making them arm wrestle the CPC employee—if the woman wins she can get an abortion
Answer: C

No elaborated answer—for more information find the number above on go/link

Answer: D

The rate of teenage pregnancy in the U.S. is at its lowest level in 40 years, due in large part to access to contraception.

Answer: D

Crisis Pregnancy centers are anti-abortion organizations that provide pregnancy-related counseling to women with unintended pregnancies. Made to look and feel like doctor's offices, visitors are lead to believe that CPCs are actual medical centers.

Answer: B

The debate between a comprehensive approach versus an abstinence-only approach to sex ed began in the 1980s. Abstinence promotion is founded on the belief that medically accurate, comprehensive info would increase risky sexual behavior among teenagers. Though, there is significant evidence that this approach to sex ed reduces risk-taking behavior.
How many Crisis Pregnancy Centers are there in the United States?

(A) ~75
(B) ~750
(C) 3,000+
(D) 10,000+
CPCs are anti-abortion organizations that provide pregnancy-related counseling to women with unintended pregnancies. CPCs are strategically located in urban areas and near college campuses to target low-income women and students. Women who don’t have the necessary resources to explore the full range of their reproductive health options.