

**A COMPARISON OF THE CHANGE IN TOTAL AND RESIDENT ABORTIONS FROM
2018 TO 2019 IN THE SIX OHIO COUNTIES WHERE SURGICAL ABORTION FACILITIES ARE LOCATED****

COUNTY	<u>TOTAL ABORTIONS</u>			
	2018	2019	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Cuyahoga	7,575	7,006	-569	-7.51%
Franklin	3,706	3,933	+227	+6.13%
Hamilton	3,060	3,306	+246	+8.04%
Lucas	1,488	1,105	-383	-25.74%
Montgomery	2,871	2,740	-131	-4.56%
Summit	1,725	1,899	+174	+10.09%
State of Ohio	20,425	20,102	-323	-1.58%

COUNTY	<u>RESIDENT ABORTIONS</u>			
	2018	2019	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Cuyahoga	4,518	4,381	-137	-3.03%
Franklin	3,056	3,166	+110	+3.60%
Hamilton	2,055	2,124	+69	+3.36%
Lucas	879	695	-184	-20.93%
Montgomery	1,202	1,176	-26	-2.16%
Summit	1,133	1,187	+54	+4.77%
*Portage	232	193	-39	-16.81%
*Stark	559	501	-58	-10.37%
*Medina	219	181	-38	-17.35%
*Wayne	82	63	-19	-23.17%
State of Ohio	19,213	18,913	-300	-1.56%

Source: Induced Abortions in Ohio 2019. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Department of Health released October 2019, based on Tables 3 and 6.

* These counties do NOT have surgical abortion facilities, however, we monitor their statistics because of their proximity to the area served by Right to Life of Northeast Ohio. If we include Summit County, residents of these five counties had 2,247 abortions in 2018, and 2,125 abortions in 2019, an overall decrease of 5.43%.

** The surgical abortion facility in Lucas County (Toledo Capital Care Network) ceased performing surgical abortions in September of 2019. The facility remains open doing medication abortions only.

- Of the six counties with surgical abortion facilities, three showed a decrease in the number of abortions by residents of the county between 2018 and 2019.
- Of Ohio's 88 counties, 49 (55.68%) reported a decrease in resident abortions between 2018 and 2019; 36 (40.91%) reported an increase in resident abortions; and 3 (3.41%) reported the same number of resident abortions in both years.
- In 2019, 94.09% of the total reported abortions were performed on Ohio residents and 5.91% were performed on out of state residents. Resident abortions reported in chart above signify residents of the county indicated.

Not indicated in the statistics above but apparent in Table 7 of the state report is the increase in the number of non-surgical abortions statewide. From 2018 to 2019, non-surgical abortions increased by 26.02%, and now comprise 38.86% of the total reported abortions in the state. The majority of non-surgical abortions were done using mifepristone or misoprostol. The dangerous RU486 protocol is a combination of these two drugs. Despite public claims of its ease and safety, the RU486 abortion method comes with a long list of contraindications, i.e., conditions that doctors believe should disqualify a woman from using the method or should at least call for heightened caution and monitoring among those selecting patients and administering the drugs because of the increased medical risks faced by such women. However, many abortion providers are advertising non-surgical abortions as very safe, and ads have been seen in public transportation advertising abortion “in the comfort of your own home.” The reality is that non-surgical (medication) abortions are potentially even more dangerous than surgical ones because women are taking dangerous drugs with potentially fatal health complications with limited medical oversight. How dangerous is Mifepristone?: A Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) is a drug safety program that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) can require for certain medications with serious safety concerns to help ensure that the benefits of the medication outweigh its risks. While all medications have labeling that informs health care stakeholders about medication risks, **only a few medications require a REMS. One of those drugs is Mifepristone.**