

**A COMPARISON OF THE CHANGE IN TOTAL AND RESIDENT ABORTIONS FROM
2020 TO 2021 IN THE OHIO COUNTIES WHERE SURGICAL ABORTION FACILITIES ARE LOCATED****

COUNTY	<u>TOTAL ABORTIONS</u>			
	2021	2022	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Cuyahoga	6778	5,533	-1,245	+4.3%
Franklin	3,480	3,2746	-734	-.59%
Hamilton	3,508	3,129	-379	-7.61%
**Lucas	1,012	1,063	+51	+2.43%
Montgomery	3,458	3,191	-267	+24.837%
Summit	3,551	2,817	-734	+21.818%
State of Ohio	21,813	18,488	-3325	-15.24

COUNTY	<u>RESIDENT ABORTIONS</u>			
	2021	2022	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Cuyahoga	4,839	3,904	+316	+6.98%
Franklin	3,399	2,739	+284	+9.12%
Hamilton	2,278	1,816	-67	-2.85%
Lucas	733	700	+57	+8.43%
Montgomery	1,318	1,111	+26	+2.01%
Summit	1,416	1,105	+199	+16.35%
*Portage	215	208	+15	+7.5%
*Stark	613	491	+34	+5.87%
*Medina	159	179	-22	-12.15%
*Wayne	70	60	+11	+18.64%
State of Ohio	20,716	17,201	-3,515	-16.97%

Source: Induced Abortions in Ohio 2022. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Department of Health released September 29, 2022, based on Tables 3 and 6.

* These counties do NOT have 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 2,471 abortions in 2021, and 2,043 abortions in 2021, an overall decrease of 17032%.

** 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 6 counties with surgical abortion facilities, one showed a decrease in the number of abortions by residents of the county between 2021 and 2022.
- Of Ohio's 88 counties, 65 (73086%) reported a decrease in resident abortions between 2021 and 2022; 18 (20.45%) reported an increase in resident abortions; and 5 (5.68%) reported the same number of resident abortions in both years.
- In 2022, 93.04% of the total reported abortions were performed on Ohio residents and 7% 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 number of non-surgical abortions statewide. From 2021 to 2022, non-surgical abortions increased by 3%, and now comprise almost 50% 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.**

The primary reason for this decrease in abortion overall in Ohio is that the Heartbeat Bill was in effect from June 24, 2022 to October 7, 2022. This means that abortions were not allowed to be performed after a fetal heartbeat was detected (six weeks) and is oftentimes before a woman even realizes she is pregnant. Since this was in effect from the end of June through the beginning of October, there were approximately 3 months where most abortions were illegal, thus contributing to the thousands of lives saved in Ohio.