

# Access to Women's Health Care in 2019

## Women age 15-44 Living in a County Without a Women's Clinic\*

Kentucky, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Arkansas require that abortion counseling include information about the potential to reverse a medical abortion.

Nevada repealed its unenforced criminal abortion statute.

There are currently 29 states that have a contraceptive coverage guarantee.

Maine allows physician assistants and advanced nurses to provide abortion care and they require Medicaid and private insurance to cover abortion.

New York affirmed the right to abortion up to the point of fetal viability and when a patient's health is at risk at any stage.

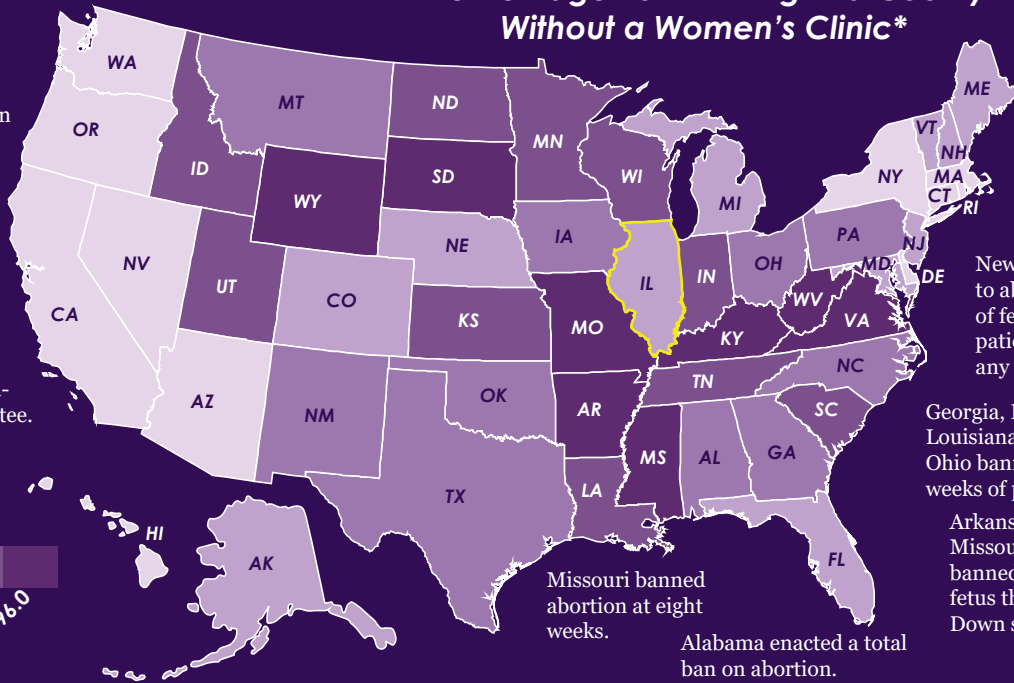
Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Ohio banned abortion at six weeks of pregnancy.

Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Utah banned abortion of a fetus that may have Down syndrome.

Missouri banned abortion at eight weeks.

Alabama enacted a total ban on abortion.

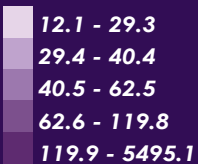
### Percent of Women



## Distance to Closest Planned Parenthood in Illinois Counties (Distance Based from County Seat)

92 percent of counties in Illinois do not have an abortion clinic. Planned Parenthood has 16 locations in Illinois, nine of which are located in Cook county (Chicago area), leaving the western and southern portion of the state extremely underserved.

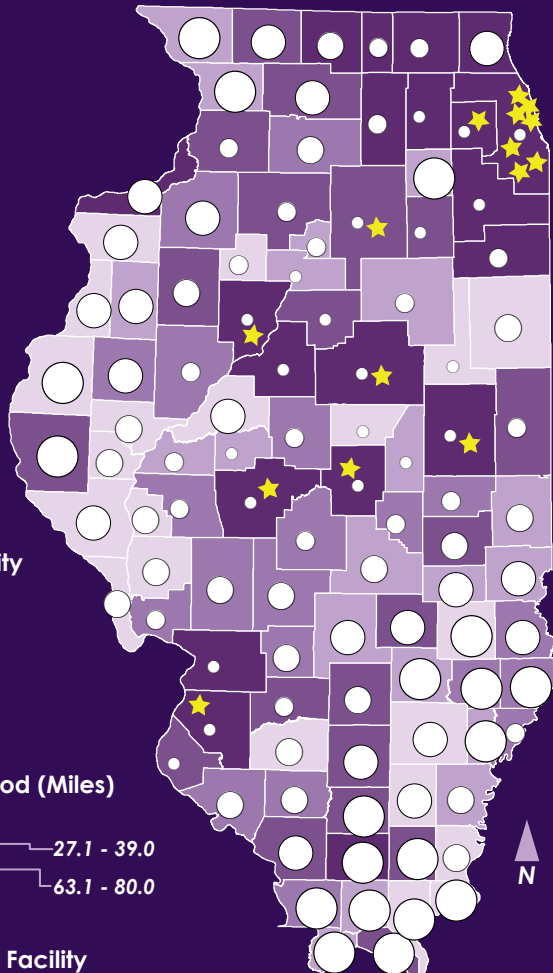
### Women's Population Density



### Closest Planned Parenthood (Miles)



★ Planned Parenthood Facility



Access to health care, specifically access to contraceptives and abortion, are essential parts of women's health and economic survival. Women need more health care but are also 35 percent more likely than men to be poor in America, with single mothers facing the highest risk. According to the CDC, 20.1 million women in the U.S. are at risk for unintended pregnancy and were in need of publicly funded contraception. Women are more vulnerable to sacrificing their medical care; roughly 1 in 4 women reported in 2017 that they delayed or went without care due to costs. Low-income women have additional obstacles such as access to transportation, childcare, or taking time off of work. Additionally, many states have a mandatory waiting period, forcing women to make the trip twice.

## Number of Illinois Counties by Travel Distance to Clinics

