

The background features several decorative elements: two large, overlapping light blue watercolor-like shapes in the upper left; a series of thin, curved, parallel blue lines on the right side; a large, light blue watercolor shape in the lower right; and a cluster of small, dark blue dots in the bottom left corner.

Reproductive Rights and Policies

Grace Mahony



What is Reproductive Policy?

Any policy pertaining to an individual's ability to decide whether and when to have children



The Different Aspects of Reproductive Policy

01

Abortion Rights

Do women and doctors have the right and ability to terminate a pregnancy?

03

Adoption and Foster Care

What is the adoption process? Who can adopt?

02

Infertility Policy

Is infertility care accessible to those who want it? Is the industry properly regulated?

04

Parents Rights

Is there paid maternity and paternity leave? Who has rights to the child?

Countries with Protected Abortion Rights

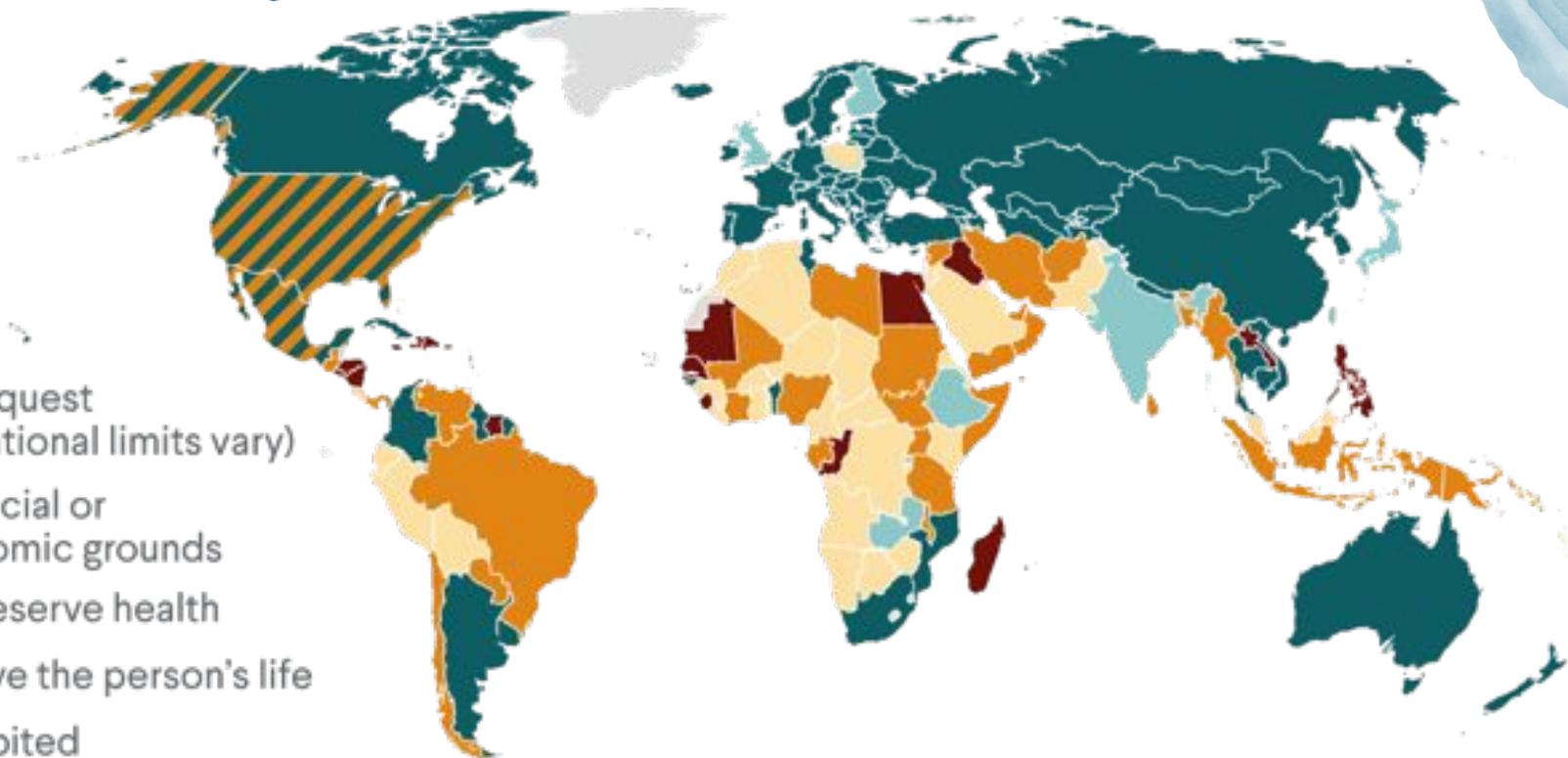
28% of women
have no or very
limited abortion
access

12% of women
are allowed an
abortion to preserve
their physical health



24% of women
have access based on
socioeconomic grounds

36% of women
have access on
request (with
gestational limits)

- 
- A world map illustrating the legal status of abortion in various countries. The map is color-coded according to a legend on the left. The United States and parts of Canada are marked with orange and teal diagonal stripes. Most of Europe, Australia, and parts of South America are colored dark teal. Many countries in Africa, Asia, and South America are colored light orange or yellow. Some countries in Africa and Asia are colored dark red, indicating prohibition. The map also shows some countries in light blue and some in white.
- On request (gestational limits vary)
 - On social or economic grounds
 - To preserve health
 - To save the person's life
 - Prohibited



Consequences

73,000,000

Abortions performed
each year
(2017-2019), globally

13%

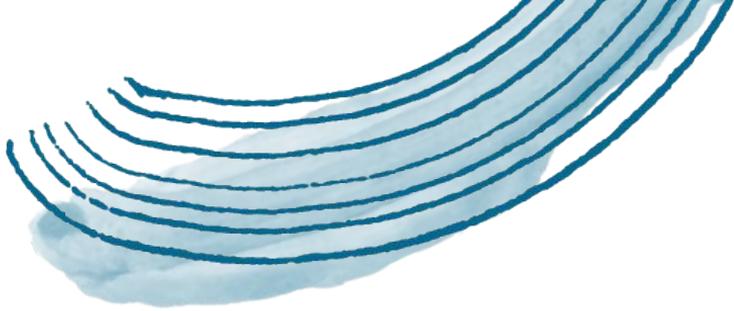
Of women who died as a
result of pregnancy died
due to complications
from unsafe abortions

\$333 million

USD

In economic losses
(in Africa alone) as a
result of unsafe
abortions





What is Infertility?

“The inability to become pregnant after six months or one year of unprotected sex”

(CDC definition of clinical infertility)



Infertility Treatments



Artificial Insemination (IUI)

Sperm is transferred directly into uterus to facilitate conception



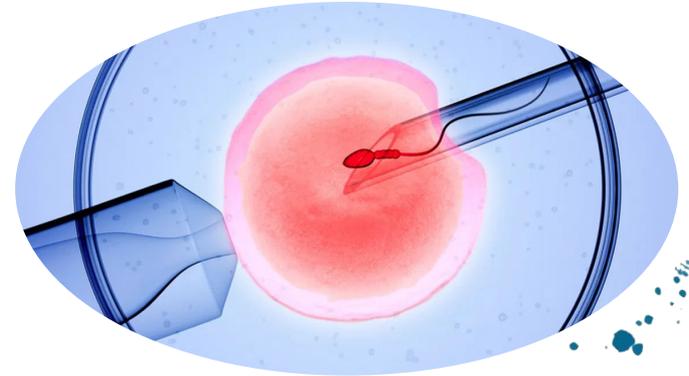
In vitro Fertilization

Embryos are created outside of uterus, prior to reimplantation



Ovulation Induction

Hormone treatments are used to stimulate ovarian production



Public Policies

Medicaid

Approx. 75 million low-income citizens have **little to no** coverage of infertility treatments



Title X

Since 1970, the federal program provides family-planning services to low-income Americans, including **some** access to public fertility clinics

TRICARE Military Insurance



- Excludes “non-coital reproductive procedures, services or supplies, including in vitro fertilization”
- Excludes treatment for same-sex couples and unmarried service members



- May cover 3 cycles of IVF, if:
 - *Service member is active duty*
 - *Experienced serious illness or injury while active duty*
 - *Lost natural reproductive ability due to above illness or injury*
 - *Can provide their own genetic material*
 - *Has a spouse who can also provide their own genetic material*



\$19,200

for a single IVF cycle in the U.S.

37%

average success rate for an IVF cycle

34% of women

can only afford one cycle of IVF





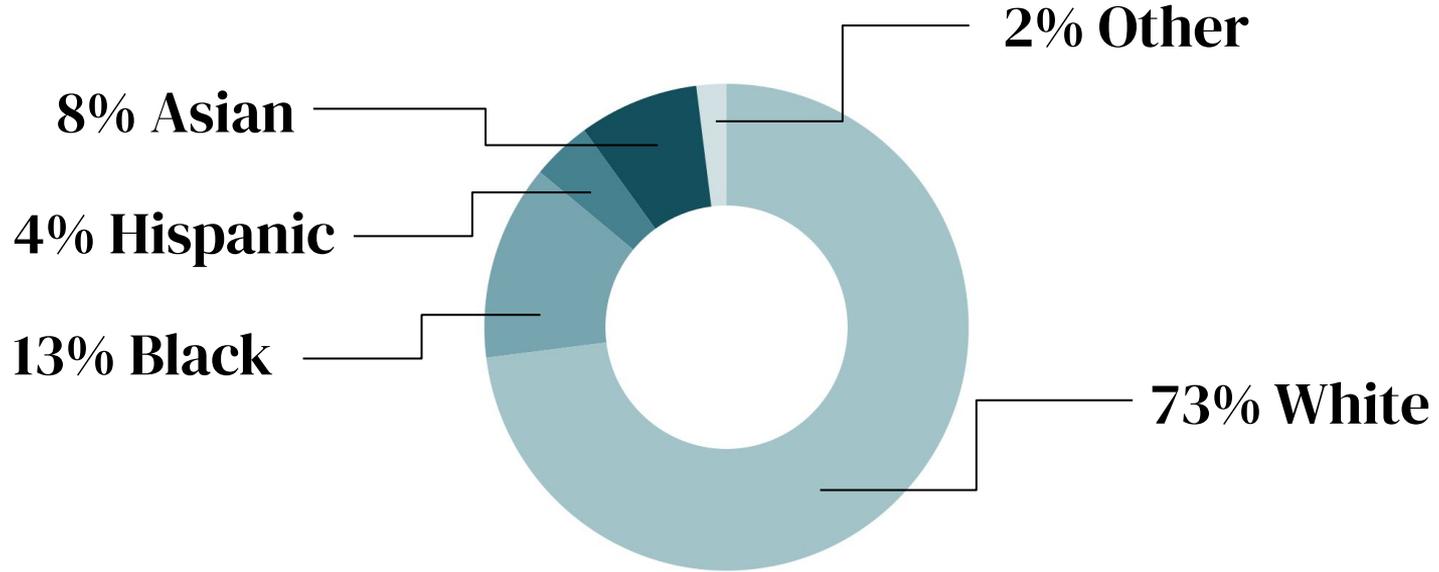
BIPOC women are 80% more likely to experience infertility, but 20% less likely to receive treatment than white women



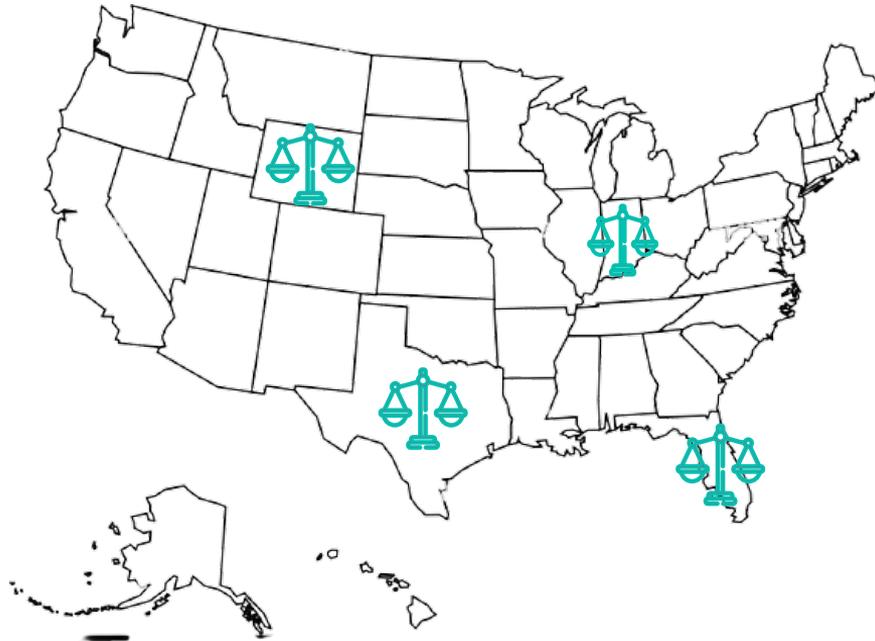
There are NO laws requiring insurance to provide inclusive fertility coverage

In order to achieve the required diagnosis of clinical infertility, same-sex couples or individual seekers may be required to engage in an average of 6-12 unsuccessful cycles before they're eligible for coverage

Race of Sperm and Egg Donors in the U.S.



The Fertility Patient Protection Act





Questions to Consider

What does the disproportionate rate of abortion and infertility care access between races say about society?

How can this industry be regulated without compromising accessibility?

Is the infertility industry committing a new form of eugenics?

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