



THE **Looming**  
**STORM**

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS PRIMED TO  
MAKE HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

**THE STATE OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS:  
A 50-STATE REPORT CARD**

US RECEIVES FAILING GRADE | 16 STATES RECEIVE A "B" OR HIGHER | 31 STATES RECEIVE A "D" OR LOWER

MARCH 2025



## THE 50-STATE REPORT CARD

rePROs Fight Back, an initiative of the Population Institute, released its 13th annual *50-State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout of the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Abortion has been completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. The resulting human rights crisis has had devastating impacts around the country. It has prevented people from accessing basic health care in their state. Confusion over exceptions in abortion bans has forced doctors to put patients' future fertility, health, and lives at risk. Tragically some reports have already shown abortion bans resulting in preventable deaths. Looming on the horizon is the possibility of a federal abortion ban or restrictions on mifepristone which would be crippling to abortion access around the country.

State anti-rights advocates have also turned their attention to banning gender-affirming care for minors. This life-changing and life-saving health care is critical for the young people who need it. The fight doesn't end there: Anti-rights advocates are following the anti-abortion playbook and will move on to ban gender-affirming care for everyone. While best practice medication and surgical care is banned in 24 states, the new administration is a looming storm on the horizon that will pursue making these bans national.

The fight for bodily autonomy and reproductive freedom is far from slowing down. The new administration has sexual and reproductive health and rights near the top of its priority hit list. The attacks will not stop at abortion and minors' access to gender-affirming care. We can expect attacks on the right of transgender people to exist, affordable birth control, minors' ability to access birth control, access to affordable health care, and many more of our rights. This staggering loss of rights cannot be our future. Now is the time to stand strong and be bold in the fight for our right to bodily autonomy.

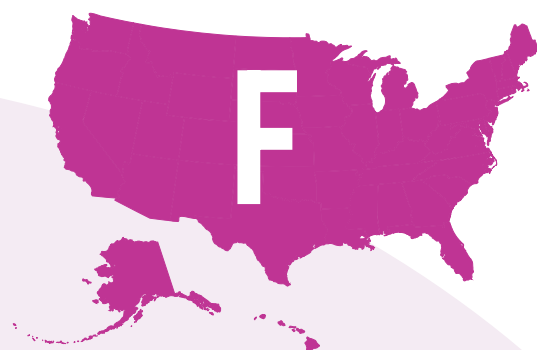
## THE UNITED STATES GETS AN "F"

### The National Grade

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.



### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### Grading Reproductive Health and Rights

While most Americans are aware of the national political debate over birth control and abortion, many are unaware of the status of reproductive health and rights in their own state. To promote informed public debate, rePROs Fight Back, for the 13th year in a row, is releasing a report card that gives an overview of what's happening in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

## THE 50-STATE REPORT CARD

### FOCUS

The 50-state report card focuses on three broad indicators or policies relating to reproductive health and rights:

**Prevention** (30 points): Does the state promote comprehensive sex education in the schools, require emergency rooms to dispense emergency contraception, or allow minors to consent to contraceptive services?

**Affordability** (35 points): Has the state expanded Medicaid access under the Affordable Care Act, expanded who qualifies for Medicaid family planning, expanded Medicaid postpartum coverage, or allowed insurance coverage of abortion services?

**Access** (35 points): Does the state impose harassing or burdensome requirements on those seeking family planning or abortion services or have restrictions on gender-affirming care?

### CRITERIA AND SCORE

Eleven criteria are used to determine a state's composite score.

States with the best grades will have:

#### Comprehensive sex education in schools

20 points maximum

#### Emergency contraception mandated in the emergency room

5 points maximum

#### Minors' access to contraceptive services

5 points maximum

#### Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act

15 points maximum

#### A Medicaid "waiver" expanding eligibility for family planning services

10 points maximum

#### Medicaid postpartum coverage expanded to 12 months

5 points maximum

#### Insurance coverage of abortion services

5 points maximum

#### An absence of burdensome abortion restrictions

15 points maximum

#### An absence of TRAP laws

(Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers)

5 points maximum

#### Access to medication abortion

5 points maximum

#### Access to gender-affirming care

10 points maximum

### CORE GRADE

Each state is assigned a "core" grade based upon the following grading system:

**A:** 86-100 points

**B:** 71-85.9 points

**C:** 61-70.9 points

**D:** 50-60.9 points

**F:** <49.9 points

### FINAL GRADE

If there are noteworthy developments or other important policies that are not reflected in the state's "core" grade, a state may be accorded a plus (+) or a minus (-), depending on how the changes are likely to impact reproductive health and rights.

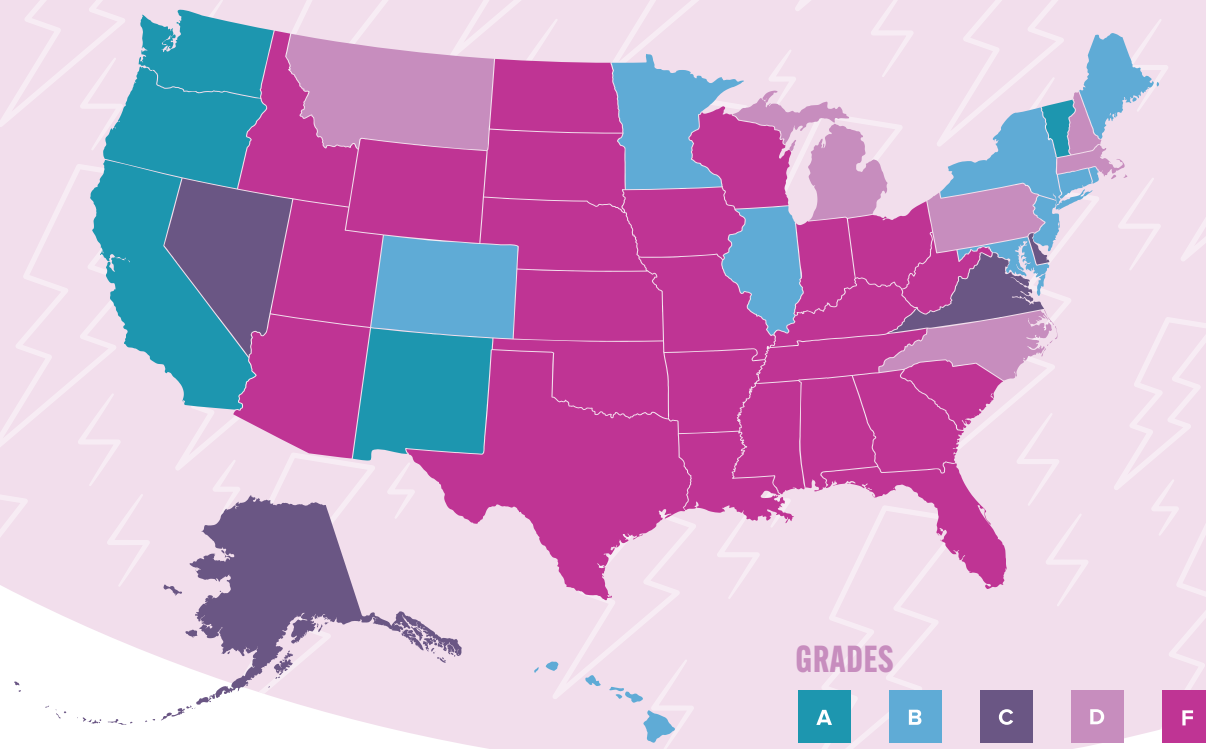
Here is the chart for state grades:

State	Total Score	Letter Grade	State	Total Score	Letter Grade
AL	25	F	MT	57.5	D+
AK	62.5	C+	NE	20	F-
AZ	25	F-	NV	67.5	C+
AR	32.5	F-	NH	50	D-
CA	94	A+	NJ	84	B+
CO	72.5	B+	NM	92	A+
CT	74	B+	NY	80	B+
DE	65	C+	NC	57	D-
DC	85	B+	ND	20	F-
FL	15	F-	OH	36	F-
GA	20	F	OK	25	F-
HI	77	B+	OR	97.5	A+
ID	25	F	PA	51	D+
IL	84	B+	RI	74	B+
IN	30	F-	SC	24.5	F
IA	46	F-	SD	20	F
KS	27.5	F	TN	16	F-
KY	23.5	F	TX	17.5	F-
LA	31	F-	UT	31	F
ME	80.5	B+	VT	87	A+
MD	82.5	B+	VA	67.5	C
MA	60	D+	WA	95	A+
MI	60	D+	WV	37	F-
MN	77.5	B+	WI	30	F
MS	15	F-	WY	37.5	F+
MO	45	F-			

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## STATE BREAKDOWNS

For state press releases and state-by-state breakdowns of the scoring, more information can be obtained at <https://reportcard.reprosfightback.com/>



## FOR MORE INFORMATION

About state abortion restrictions, see <https://states.guttmacher.org/policies/>

About state Medicaid expansions, see <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/>

About state Medicaid family planning waivers, see <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/family-planning-services-waivers/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

About state Medicaid postpartum coverage, see <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/medicaid-postpartum-coverage-extension-tracker/>

About state abortion insurance restrictions, see <https://www.kff.org/womens-health-policy/issue-brief/interactive-how-state-policies-shape-access-to-abortion-coverage/>

About sex education requirements at the state level, see <https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/sex-and-hiv-education>

About the gender affirming care bans, see [https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare/youth\\_medical\\_care\\_bans](https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare/youth_medical_care_bans)

About emergency contraception in the emergency room, see <https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/emergency-contraception>

About minors' access to contraception, see <https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/minors-access-contraceptive-services>

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to express our deep appreciation to the Guttmacher Institute, the Kaiser Family Foundation, Movement Advancement Project, and other organizations working in this field for the research and reporting that made this report card possible.





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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### ALABAMA IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, ALABAMA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### ALABAMA'S GRADE

**Alabama** received an "F" this year. Most notably, Alabama received poor marks for:

**Alabama** has completely banned abortions with very limited exceptions, which prevents

someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Alabama.

**Alabama** bans the best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in

*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | ALABAMA | 25 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 10 / 20

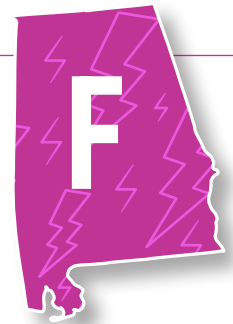
Alabama requires HIV education with information on condoms in its curriculum, but not other methods of contraception. The HIV education must be medically accurate.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Alabama has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Alabama does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Alabama has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Alabama offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with an income level up to 146% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Alabama has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Alabama restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Alabama has completely banned abortions with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Alabama.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Alabama bans the best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: <https://reportcard.reprosfightback.com/>

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### **ALASKA IS ONE OF 4 STATES RECEIVING A "C"**

**C+**

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### **IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, ALASKA RECEIVED A "C." IT WAS ONE OF 4 STATES AWARDED A "C."**

#### **METHODOLOGY**

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### **ALASKA'S GRADE**

Alaska received a "C" this year. Most notably, Alaska received mixed marks for:

Alaska does not mandate sex education in public schools.

Alaska currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

Alaska received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion..

#### **STATE GRADES**

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### **THE NATIONAL GRADE**

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### **Fallout from Dobbs**

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### **Gender-Affirming Care**

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned best

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practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

### LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

## BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | ALASKA | 62.5 / 100

### PREVENTION

#### Sex Education 0 / 20

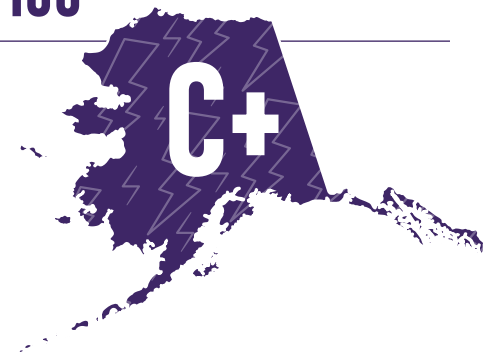
Alaska does not mandate sex education in public schools.

#### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Alaska has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

#### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Alaska explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



### AFFORDABILITY

#### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Alaska has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

#### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Alaska currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

#### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Alaska has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

#### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Alaska does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### ACCESS

#### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

Alaska currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

#### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Alaska has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

#### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Alaska requires that medication abortion be provided in person.

#### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Alaska does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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#### ARIZONA'S GRADE

Arizona received an "F" this year. Most notably, Arizona received poor marks for:

**Arizona** does not mandate sex education in public schools. If HIV education is taught,

it must be medically accurate, but HIV education isn't mandated.

**Arizona** bans best practice surgical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.

**Arizona** received a "minus" because it blocks state family planning money from going to abortion providers or entities that contract with or are affiliated with abortion providers.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | ARIZONA | 25 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

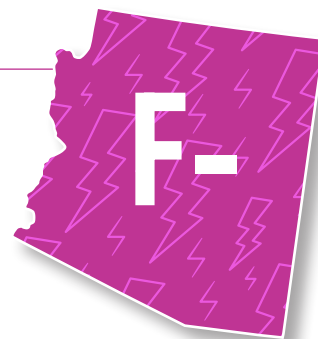
Arizona does not mandate sex education in public schools. If HIV education is taught, it must be medically accurate, but HIV education isn't mandated.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Arizona has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Arizona explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Arizona has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Arizona currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Arizona has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Arizona restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 15

Arizona bans abortion at viability, has a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between pre-abortion counseling and obtaining an abortion, and requires parental consent.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Arizona has enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Medication Abortion 0 / 5

Arizona clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians in the presence of the patient, which by extension bans telemedicine.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Arizona bans best practice surgical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: <https://reportcard.reprosfightback.com/>

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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
PRIMED TO MAKE HUMAN  
RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### ARKANSAS IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F-

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, ARKANSAS RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### ARKANSAS' GRADE

**Arkansas** received an "F" this year. Most notably, Arkansas received poor marks for:

**Arkansas** does not mandate sex education. If sex education is taught, it must include information on healthy relationships.

**Arkansas** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Arkansas.

**Arkansas** received a "minus" because state family planning funds are blocked from going to abortion providers or entities that contract with or are affiliated with abortion providers.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in

*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | ARKANSAS | 32.5 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

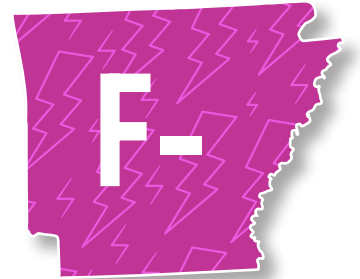
Arkansas does not mandate sex education. If sex education is taught, it must include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5

Arkansas requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Arkansas explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Arkansas has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Arkansas currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 0 / 5

Arkansas has not expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Arkansas restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Arkansas has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Arkansas.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Arkansas has banned best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth, but a federal judge has permanently blocked it from being enforced.



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### CALIFORNIA IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

A+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, CALIFORNIA RECEIVED AN "A." IT WAS ONE OF 5 STATES AWARDED AN "A."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### CALIFORNIA'S GRADE

**California** received an "A" this year. Most notably, California received high marks for:

**California** mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different

methods of contraception, and requires that the education be medically accurate. California also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships.

**California** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.

**California** received a "plus" because it has a state fund that helps patients pay for abortion care.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | CALIFORNIA | 94 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 19 / 20

California mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception, and requires that the education be medically accurate. California also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

California requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

California explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

California has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

California offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with incomes up to 205% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under 19 years old.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

California has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

California does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

California bans abortion at fetal viability.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

California has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

California currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

California does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.



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B+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, COLORADO RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### COLORADO'S GRADE

**Colorado** received a "B" this year. Most notably, Colorado received high marks for:

**Colorado** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.

**Colorado** explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

**Colorado** received a "plus" because it has a shield law protecting abortion providers from investigations by other states.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both,

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though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | COLORADO | 72.5 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

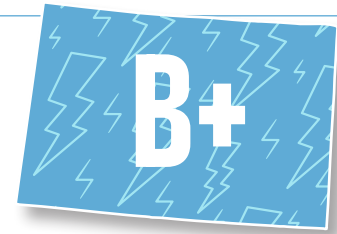
Colorado does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education must be medically accurate, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5

Colorado requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Colorado explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Colorado has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Colorado offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with incomes up to 265% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under 19 years old.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Colorado has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Colorado does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Colorado requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Colorado has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Colorado currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Colorado does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.



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### CONNECTICUT IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

B+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, CONNECTICUT RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### CONNECTICUT'S GRADE

**Connecticut** received a "B" this year. Most notably, Connecticut received high marks for:

**Connecticut** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.

**Connecticut** currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

**Connecticut** received a "plus" because state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

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#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both.

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## LOOKING AHEAD

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | CONNECTICUT | 74 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 9 / 20

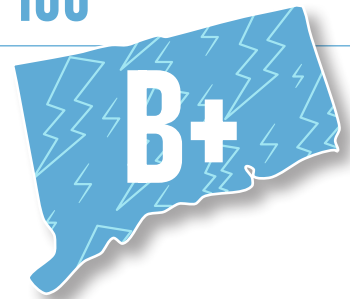
Connecticut mandates HIV education requiring that condoms be part of the curriculum. HIV education must be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Connecticut requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Connecticut does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Connecticut has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Connecticut offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with incomes up to 263% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Connecticut has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Connecticut does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Connecticut bans abortion at fetal viability.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Connecticut has enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Connecticut currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Connecticut does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law that protects access to transgender health care.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: <https://reportcard.reprosfightback.com/>

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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
PRIMED TO MAKE HUMAN  
RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK  
OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

DELAWARE IS ONE OF 4 STATES RECEIVING A "C"

C+

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, DELAWARE RECEIVED A "C." IT WAS ONE OF 4 STATES AWARDED A "C."

## METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0–100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

## DELAWARE'S GRADE

Delaware received a "C" this year. Most notably, Delaware received mixed marks for:

Delaware bans abortion at fetal viability and requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

Delaware mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. It also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

Delaware received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

## STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

## THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

## Fallout from Dobbs

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | DELAWARE | 65 / 100



## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 15 / 20

Delaware mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. It also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Delaware has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Delaware does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Delaware has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Delaware currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Delaware has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Delaware does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

Delaware bans abortion at fetal viability and requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Delaware has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Delaware currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Delaware does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### WASHINGTON, D.C. IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

B+

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, WASHINGTON, D.C. RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### WASHINGTON, D.C. GRADE

Washington, D.C. received a "B" this year. Most notably, Washington, D.C. received high marks for:

Washington, D.C. mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different

methods of contraception. It also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

Washington, D.C. currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

Washington, D.C. received a "plus" because it has a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations by other states.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | WASHINGTON, D.C. | 85 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 15 / 20

Washington, D.C. mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. It also requires sex education be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Washington, D.C. requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Washington, D.C. explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Washington, D.C. has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Washington, D.C. currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Washington, D.C. has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Washington, D.C. does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

Washington, D.C. currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Washington, D.C. has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Washington, D.C. currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Washington, D.C. does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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# THE Looming STORM

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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### FLORIDA IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F-

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, FLORIDA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### FLORIDA'S GRADE

Florida received an "F" this year. Most notably, Florida received poor marks for:

Florida has a six-week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in Florida.

Florida bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.

Florida received a "minus" because it requires instruction that portrays sexualities other than heterosexuality and gender identities other than cisgender as shameful, unacceptable, or illegal.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | FLORIDA | 15 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

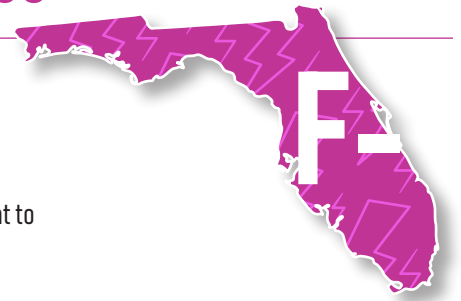
Florida does not mandate sex or HIV education. If HIV education is taught it must be medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships, but HIV education isn't mandated.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Florida has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Florida does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Florida has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Florida offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 196% of the federal poverty line.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Florida has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Florida restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Florida has a six-week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in Florida.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Florida bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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F

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, GEORGIA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### GEORGIA'S GRADE

Georgia received an "F" this year. Most notably, Georgia received poor marks for:

Georgia has a six-week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in Georgia.

Georgia bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

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#### Gender-Affirming Care

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## LOOKING AHEAD

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | GEORGIA | 20 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Georgia mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Georgia has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Georgia explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Georgia has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Georgia offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 216% of the federal poverty line.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Georgia has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Georgia restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Georgia has a six-week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in Georgia.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Georgia bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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### HAWAII IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

B+

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, HAWAII RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### HAWAII'S GRADE

Hawaii received a "B" this year. Most notably, Hawaii received high marks for:

Hawaii mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of

contraception, and requires that the education be medically accurate. It also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships.

Hawaii does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.

Hawaii received a "plus" because state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in

*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from Dobbs

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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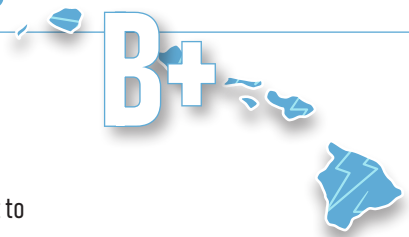
## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wether warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | HAWAII | 77 / 100



## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 17 / 20

Hawaii mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception, and requires that the education be medically accurate. It also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Hawaii requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.s.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Hawaii does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Hawaii has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Hawaii currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Hawaii has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Hawaii does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Hawaii bans abortion at fetal viability.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Hawaii has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Hawaii currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Hawaii does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
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RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### IDAHO IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, IDAHO RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### IDAHO'S GRADE

Idaho received an "F" this year. Most notably, Idaho received poor marks for:

Idaho has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Idaho.

Idaho bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both,

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## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | IDAHO | 25 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

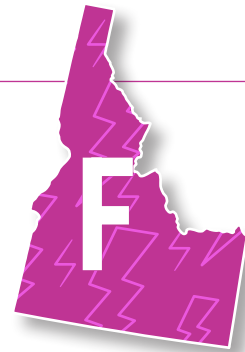
Idaho does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught, it must be medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Idaho has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Idaho explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Idaho has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Idaho currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Idaho has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Idaho restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans including those sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Idaho has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Idaho.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Idaho bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, ILLINOIS RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### ILLINOIS' GRADE

Illinois received a "B" this year. Most notably, Illinois received high marks for:

Illinois requires HIV education with information on condoms and requires that the education is medically accurate. If taught, HIV education

must be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

Illinois does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth. Illinois also has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

Illinois received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | ILLINOIS | 84 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 14 / 20

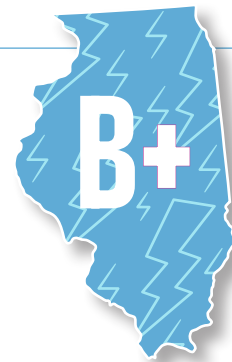
Illinois requires HIV education with information on condoms and requires that the education is medically accurate. If taught, HIV education must be LGBTQ+ inclusive and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Illinois requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Illinois does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Illinois has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Illinois offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with incomes up to 213% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Illinois has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Illinois does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Illinois bans abortion at fetal viability.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Illinois has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Illinois currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Illinois does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth. Illinois also has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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### INDIANA IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F-

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#### METHODOLOGY

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#### INDIANA'S GRADE

Indiana received an "F" this year. Most notably, Indiana received poor marks for:

Indiana has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from getting a legal abortion in Indiana.

Indiana bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

Indiana received a "minus" because it bans abortion providers from receiving state family planning funds.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | INDIANA | 30 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Indiana mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the curriculum.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Indiana has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Indiana does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Indiana has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Indiana offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 146% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Indiana has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Indiana restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans, including those sold on state Marketplaces, from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Indiana has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from getting a legal abortion in Indiana.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Indiana bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, IOWA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### IOWA'S GRADE

Iowa received an "F" this year. Most notably, Iowa received poor marks for:

Iowa has a six-week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in Iowa.

Iowa bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

Iowa received a "minus" because it bars abortion providers from receiving state family planning funds.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both,

\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | IOWA | 46 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 6 / 20

Iowa mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception. However, it does require that the education be medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Iowa has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Iowa explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Iowa has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Iowa does not offer Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid, but they do have a state-funded program. The state-funded program is offered to people with income levels up to 300% of the federal poverty line.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Iowa has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Iowa does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Iowa has a six-week abortion ban, which make it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in Iowa.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Iowa bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
PRIMED TO MAKE HUMAN  
RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### KANSAS IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, KANSAS RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### KANSAS' GRADE

Kansas received an "F" this year. Most notably, Kansas received poor marks for:

Kansas does not mandate sex education in public schools.

Kansas has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both.

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though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, *Wetter* warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | KANSAS | 27.5 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Kansas does not mandate sex education in public schools.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Kansas has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Kansas does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Kansas has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Kansas currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Kansas has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Kansas restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans, including those sold on state Marketplaces, from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

Kansas bans abortion after 22 weeks, and parental consent is required.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Kansas has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Kansas clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care providers.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Kansas does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### KENTUCKY IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, KENTUCKY RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### KENTUCKY'S GRADE

**Kentucky** received an "F" this year. Most notably, Kentucky received poor marks for:

**Kentucky** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which

prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Kentucky.

**Kentucky** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

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#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this

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report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | KENTUCKY | 23.5 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 1 / 20

Kentucky mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception. It also requires sex education to include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Kentucky has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

Kentucky explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services. However doctors may, but do not have to, inform the minor's parents.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Kentucky has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Kentucky currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Kentucky has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Kentucky restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans, including those sold on state Marketplaces, from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Kentucky has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Kentucky.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Kentucky bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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# THE Looming STORM

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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### LOUISIANA IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F-

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, LOUISIANA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### LOUISIANA'S GRADE

**Louisiana** received an "F" this year. Most notably, Louisiana received poor marks for:

**Louisiana** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Louisiana.

**Louisiana** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

**Louisiana** received a "minus" because it requires instruction that portrays sexualities other than heterosexuality and gender identities other than cisgender as shameful, unacceptable, or illegal.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both.

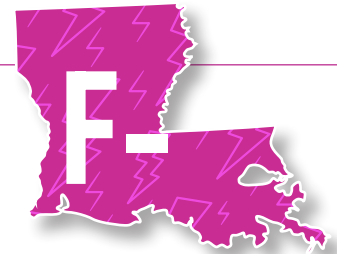
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though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, *Wetter* warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | LOUISIANA | 31 / 100



## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 6 / 20

Louisiana mandates HIV education in public schools but does not require condoms be part of the curriculum. It mandates that the education be medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Louisiana requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Louisiana does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Louisiana has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Louisiana currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Louisiana has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Louisiana restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Louisiana has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Louisiana.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Louisiana bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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### MAINE IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

B+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, MAINE RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### MAINE'S GRADE

Maine received a "B" this year. Most notably, Maine received high marks for:

Maine mandates sex education in public schools, requires it includes different methods of contraception, and requires that the

education be medically accurate. Maine also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships and consent.

Maine does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

Maine received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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#### Fallout from Dobbs

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication

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and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | MAINE | 80.5 / 100



## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 13 / 20

Maine mandates sex education in public schools, requires it includes different methods of contraception, and requires that the education be medically accurate. Maine also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Maine has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

Maine explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services. However doctors may, but do not have to, inform the minor's parents.

## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Maine has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Maine offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 214% of the federal poverty line, as well as people who have lost coverage postpartum. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Maine has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Maine does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Maine bans abortion at fetal viability.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Maine has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Maine currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Maine does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### MARYLAND IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

B+

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, MARYLAND RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### MARYLAND'S GRADE

**Maryland** received a "B" this year. Most notably, Maryland received high marks for:

**Maryland** mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different

methods of contraception. Maryland also requires sex education be medically accurate, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

**Maryland** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Maryland** received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | MARYLAND | 82.5 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 20 / 20

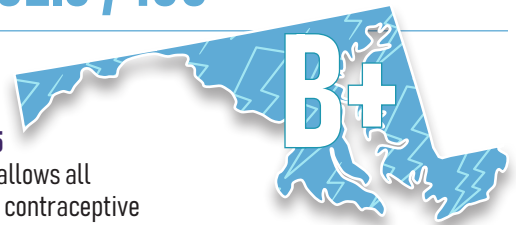
Maryland mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Maryland also requires sex education be medically accurate, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Maryland has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

Maryland explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services. However doctors may, but do not have to, inform the minor's parents.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Maryland has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Maryland offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 264% of the federal poverty line. Men and individuals under age 19 are also covered.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Maryland has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Maryland does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Maryland parental notice is required for minors to obtain an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Maryland has enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Maryland currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Maryland does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### MASSACHUSETTS IS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW

D+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVED A "D." IT WAS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW.

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### MASSACHUSETTS' GRADE

Massachusetts received a "D" this year. Most notably, Massachusetts received poor marks for:

Massachusetts does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education must include information on healthy relationships.

Massachusetts bans abortion at 24 weeks and requires parental consent or notice before a minor can obtain an abortion.

Massachusetts received a "plus" because it has a state fund that helps patients pay for abortion care.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | MASSACHUSETTS | 60 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Massachusetts does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education must include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Massachusetts requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Massachusetts explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Massachusetts has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Massachusetts currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Massachusetts has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Massachusetts does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

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### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Massachusetts has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Massachusetts currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Massachusetts does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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#### MICHIGAN'S GRADE

Michigan received a "D" this year. Most notably, Michigan received poor marks for:

Michigan mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the

curriculum. However, it does mandate that the education be medically accurate.

Michigan currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

Michigan received a "plus" because its state constitution protects abortion rights.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the *Turnaway Study*, being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | MICHIGAN | 60 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 5 / 20

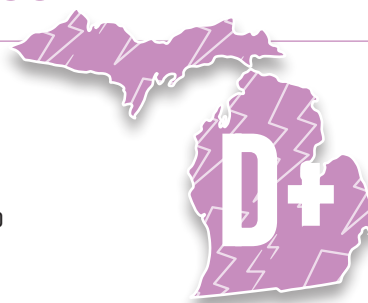
Michigan mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms are part of the curriculum. However, it does mandate that the education be medically accurate.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Michigan has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Michigan does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Michigan has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Michigan currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Michigan has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Michigan does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Michigan requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Michigan has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Michigan currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Michigan does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, MINNESOTA RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### MINNESOTA'S GRADE

**Minnesota** received a "B" this year. Most notably, Minnesota received high marks for:

**Minnesota** currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**Minnesota** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Minnesota** received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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#### Gender-Affirming Care

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## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | MINNESOTA | 77.5 / 100



## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Minnesota mandates sex education in public schools, covering abstinence and HIV prevention, but does not require that HIV education include condoms or that sex education include contraception.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Minnesota requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

Minnesota explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services. However doctors may, but do not have to, inform the minor's parents.

## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Minnesota has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Minnesota offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 205% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Minnesota has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Minnesota does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

Minnesota currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Minnesota has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Minnesota currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Minnesota does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: <https://reportcard.reprosfightback.com/>

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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
PRIMED TO MAKE HUMAN  
RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### MISSISSIPPI IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F-

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, MISSISSIPPI RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### MISSISSIPPI'S GRADE

Mississippi received an "F" this year. Most notably, Mississippi received poor marks for:

Mississippi has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Mississippi.

Mississippi bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth

Mississippi received a "minus" because it requires instruction that portrays sexualities other than heterosexuality and gender identities other than cisgender as shameful, unacceptable, or illegal.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*

and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication

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and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | MISSISSIPPI | 15 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Mississippi mandates sex education, but it does not require that contraception be part of the curriculum.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Mississippi has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Mississippi does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Mississippi has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Mississippi offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 199% of the federal poverty line, including men and individuals under age 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Mississippi has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Mississippi restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Mississippi has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Mississippi.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Mississippi bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, MISSOURI RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### MISSOURI'S GRADE

**Missouri** received an "F" this year. Most notably, Missouri received poor marks for:

**Missouri** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

**Missouri** bans abortion at viability and parental consent and notice are required.

**Missouri** restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans, including those sold on state Marketplaces, from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

**Missouri** received a "minus" because it bans abortion providers and entities that contract with or are affiliated with abortion providers from receiving state family planning funds.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned best practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted. With the threat posed to our right to bodily autonomy by the new administration we must be ready for a long hard fight to get to a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | MISSOURI | 45 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 10 / 20

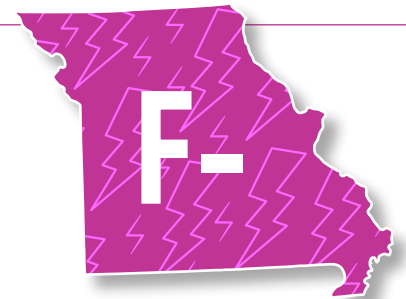
Missouri mandates HIV education and requires that condoms be part of the curriculum. It also requires the education is medically accurate.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Missouri has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Missouri does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Missouri has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Missouri does not offer Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid, but they do have a state-funded program. The state-funded program is offered to people with income levels up to 206% of the federal poverty line.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansions 5 / 5

Missouri has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Missouri restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans, including those sold on state Marketplaces, from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

Missouri bans abortion at viability and parental consent and notice are required.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Missouri has enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 0 / 5

Missouri clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and in the presence of the patient, which by extension bans telemedicine.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Missouri bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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### MONTANA IS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW

D+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, MONTANA RECEIVED A "D." IT WAS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW.

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### MONTANA'S GRADE

**Montana** received a "D" this year. Most notably, Montana received poor marks for:

**Montana** bans abortion at fetal viability and requires parental notification before a minor can obtain an abortion.

**Montana** mandates sex education but it does not require that condoms or other forms of contraception be part of the curriculum.

**Montana** received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in

*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | MONTANA | 57.5 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

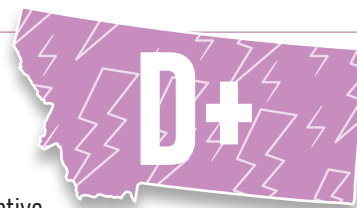
Montana mandates sex education but it does not require that condoms or other forms of contraception be part of the curriculum.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Montana has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

Montana explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services. However doctors may, but do not have to, inform the minor's parents.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Montana has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Montana offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 216% of the federal poverty.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Montana has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Montana restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

Montana bans abortion at fetal viability and requires parental notification before a minor can obtain an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Montana has not enacted TRAP laws, which are targeted regulations of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Montana currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Montana bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth, but it is temporarily blocked from enforcement by a state district court.



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### NEBRASKA IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F-

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, NEBRASKA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### NEBRASKA'S GRADE

**Nebraska** received an "F" this year. Most notably, Nebraska received poor marks for:

**Nebraska** bans abortion after 12 weeks and has a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours

between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

**Nebraska** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

**Nebraska** received a "minus" because its block Title X funds from going to abortion providers and those that counsel or refer for abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | NEBRASKA | 20 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Nebraska does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught, it must include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Nebraska has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Nebraska does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Nebraska has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Nebraska currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Nebraska has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Nebraska restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans, including those sold on state Marketplaces, from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 15

Nebraska bans abortion after 12 weeks and has a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

### Trap Laws 0 / 5

Nebraska has enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 0 / 5

Nebraska clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care providers. Medication abortion must be done in the presence of the patient, which by extension bans telemedicine.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Nebraska bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: <https://reportcard.reprosfightback.com/>

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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
PRIMED TO MAKE HUMAN  
RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK  
OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

NEVADA IS ONE OF 4 STATES RECEIVING A "C"

C+

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

**IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, NEVADA RECEIVED A "C." IT WAS ONE OF 4 STATES AWARDED A "C."**

## METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

## NEVADA'S GRADE

Nevada received a "C" this year. Most notably, Nevada received mixed marks for:

Nevada mandates sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and

contraception. However, it does require HIV education be medically accurate.

Nevada does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.

Nevada received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

## STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

## THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*

and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

## Fallout from Dobbs

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | NEVADA | 67.5 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 5 / 20

Nevada mandates sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception. However, it does require HIV education be medically accurate.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Nevada requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Nevada explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Nevada has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Nevada currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Nevada has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Nevada does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Nevada bans abortion at 24 weeks.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Nevada has not enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Nevada clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care professionals.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Nevada does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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# THE Looming STORM

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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### NEW HAMPSHIRE IS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW

D-

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, NEW HAMPSHIRE RECEIVED A "D." IT WAS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW.

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE'S GRADE

**New Hampshire** received a "D" this year. Most notably, New Hampshire received poor marks for:

**New Hampshire** bans abortion at 24 weeks and requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

**New Hampshire** bans best practice surgical care for transgender youth.

**New Hampshire** received a "minus" because it bans abortion providers from receiving state family planning funds.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 50 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

New Hampshire mandates sex education and HIV education, but it does not require that condoms and birth control be part of the curriculum.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

New Hampshire has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

New Hampshire does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

New Hampshire has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

New Hampshire offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 201% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

New Hampshire does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

New Hampshire does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

New Hampshire bans abortion at 24 weeks and requires parental notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

New Hampshire has not enacted a series of TRAP Laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

New Hampshire currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

New Hampshire bans best practice surgical care for transgender youth.



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### NEW JERSEY IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

B+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, NEW JERSEY RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### NEW JERSEY'S GRADE

**New Jersey** received a "B" this year. Most notably, New Jersey received high marks for:

**New Jersey** has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**New Jersey** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**New Jersey** received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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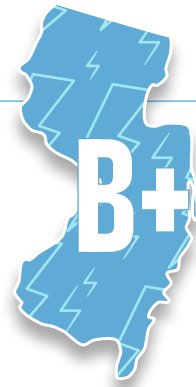
## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | NEW JERSEY | 84 / 100



## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 9 / 20

New Jersey mandates sex education and HIV education in public schools but doesn't require it include information on condoms or birth control. New Jersey also requires the education be medically accurate, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

New Jersey requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

New Jersey does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

New Jersey has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

New Jersey offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 205% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

New Jersey has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

New Jersey does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

New Jersey has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

New Jersey has not enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

New Jersey currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

New Jersey does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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A+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, NEW MEXICO RECEIVED AN "A." IT WAS ONE OF 5 STATES AWARDED AN "A."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### NEW MEXICO GRADE

**New Mexico** received an "A" this year. Most notably, New Mexico received high marks for:

**New Mexico** currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

**New Mexico** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**New Mexico** received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

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#### Gender-Affirming Care

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | NEW MEXICO | 92 / 100



## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 12 / 20

New Mexico mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. New Mexico also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

New Mexico requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

New Mexico explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.

## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

New Mexico has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

New Mexico offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 255% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

New Mexico has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

New Mexico does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

New Mexico currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

New Mexico has not enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

New Mexico currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

New Mexico does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: <https://reportcard.reprosfightback.com/>

A special thanks to the Guttmacher Institute, Kaiser Family Foundation, and Movement Advancement Project whose research made this report card possible. rePROs Fight Back is an initiative of the Population Institute.



# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
PRIMED TO MAKE HUMAN  
RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### NEW YORK IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

B+

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, NEW YORK RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### NEW YORK'S GRADE

New York received a "B" this year. Most notably, New York received high marks for:

New York requires HIV education but does not include information on condoms in its HIV education curriculum. However, it mandates it be medically accurate.

New York does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

New York received a "plus" because it has a state fund that helps patients pay for abortion care.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both,

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though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wether warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | NEW YORK | 80 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 5 / 20

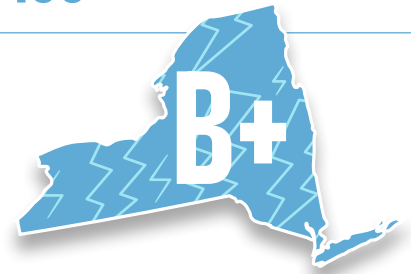
New York requires HIV education but does not include information on condoms in its HIV education curriculum. However, it mandates it be medically accurate.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

New York requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

New York explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

New York has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

New York offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 223% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

New York has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

New York does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

New York bans abortion at fetal viability.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

New York has not enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

New York currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

New York does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### NORTH CAROLINA IS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW

D-

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, NORTH CAROLINA RECEIVED A "D." IT WAS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW.

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### NORTH CAROLINA'S GRADE

**North Carolina** received a "D" this year. Most notably, North Carolina received poor marks for:

**North Carolina** bans abortion at 12 weeks and has a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

**North Carolina** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

**North Carolina** received a "minus" because it requires instruction that portrays sexualities other than heterosexuality and gender identities other than cisgender as shameful, unacceptable, or illegal.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming

care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for

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transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | NORTH CAROLINA | 57 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 17 / 20

North Carolina mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. North Carolina also requires that the education be medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

North Carolina has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

North Carolina explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

North Carolina has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

North Carolina offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 200% of the federal poverty line. North Carolina also expands the coverage to include men and individuals under 19 years old.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

North Carolina has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

North Carolina restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 15

North Carolina bans abortion at 12 weeks and has a mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

North Carolina has enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

North Carolina currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

North Carolina bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### NORTH DAKOTA IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, NORTH DAKOTA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### NORTH DAKOTA'S GRADE

**North Dakota** received an "F" this year. Most notably, North Dakota received poor marks for:

**North Dakota** bans abortion after viability and has a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours

between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

**North Dakota** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

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*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | NORTH DAKOTA | 20 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

North Dakota mandates sex education and HIV education in public schools but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

North Dakota has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

North Dakota does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

North Dakota has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

North Dakota currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

North Dakota has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

North Dakota restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans, including those sold on state Marketplaces, from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 15

North Dakota bans abortion after viability and has a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

North Dakota has enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 0 / 5

North Dakota clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care providers. Medication abortion must be provided in the presence of the patient, which by extension bans telemedicine.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restriction 0 / 10

North Dakota bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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### OHIO IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F-

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, OHIO RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### OHIO'S GRADE

Ohio received an "F" this year. Most notably, Ohio received poor marks for:

Ohio currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

Ohio bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

Ohio received a "minus" because it bans abortion providers and those that counsel or refer for abortion from receiving state family planning funds.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

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#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | OHIO | 36 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 1 / 20

Ohio mandates sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception. Ohio requires sex education include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Ohio requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Ohio does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Ohio has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Ohio currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Ohio has expanded Medicaid its postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Ohio restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

Ohio bans abortion after 20 weeks and parental consent is required.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Ohio has enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Ohio currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Ohio bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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### OKLAHOMA IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F-

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, OKLAHOMA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### OKLAHOMA'S GRADE

**Oklahoma** received an "F" this year. Most notably, Oklahoma received poor marks for:

**Oklahoma** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Oklahoma.

**Oklahoma** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.

**Oklahoma** received a "minus" because it requires instruction that portrays sexualities other than heterosexuality and gender identities other than cisgender as shameful, unacceptable, or illegal.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.

## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | OKLAHOMA | 25 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 5 / 20

Oklahoma requires HIV education but does not mandate the education include information on contraception. Oklahoma requires HIV education to be medically accurate.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Oklahoma has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Oklahoma does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Oklahoma has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Oklahoma currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Oklahoma has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Oklahoma restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Oklahoma has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Oklahoma.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Oklahoma bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
PRIMED TO MAKE HUMAN  
RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### OREGON IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

A+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, OREGON RECEIVED AN "A." IT WAS ONE OF 5 STATES AWARDED AN "A."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### OREGON'S GRADE

Oregon received an "A" this year. Most notably, Oregon received high marks for:

Oregon has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

Oregon does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

Oregon received a "plus" because it has a state fund that helps patients pay for abortion care

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*

and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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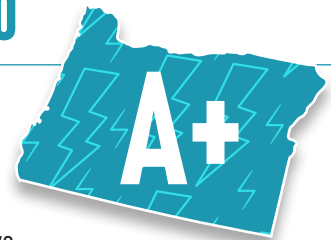
## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | OREGON | 97.5 / 100



## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 20 / 20

Oregon mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Oregon also requires that the education be medically accurate, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Oregon requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 2.5 / 5

Oregon explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services. However doctors may, but do not have to, inform the minor's parents.

## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Oregon has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Oregon offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 255% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Oregon has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Oregon does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

Oregon has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Oregon has not enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Oregon currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Oregon does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### PENNSYLVANIA IS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW

D+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, PENNSYLVANIA RECEIVED A "D." IT WAS ONE OF 31 STATES RECEIVING A "D" OR BELOW.

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### PENNSYLVANIA'S GRADE

**Pennsylvania** received a "D" this year. Most notably, Pennsylvania received poor marks for:

**Pennsylvania** bans abortion at 24 weeks and has a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours

between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

**Pennsylvania** mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum. Pennsylvania requires HIV education include information on healthy relationships.

**Pennsylvania** received a "plus" because it has a shield law to protect abortion providers from investigations in other states.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | PENNSYLVANIA | 51 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 1 / 20

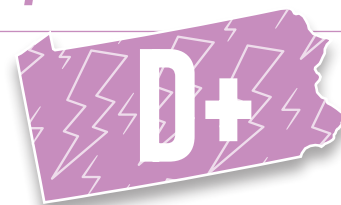
Pennsylvania mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum. Pennsylvania requires HIV education include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5

Pennsylvania requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Pennsylvania explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Pennsylvania has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Pennsylvania offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 220% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Pennsylvania has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Pennsylvania restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 15

Pennsylvania bans abortion at 24 weeks and has a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Pennsylvania has enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Pennsylvania clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care providers.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Pennsylvania does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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B+

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### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, RHODE ISLAND RECEIVED A "B." IT WAS ONE OF 11 STATES AWARDED A "B."

#### METHODOLOGY

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#### RHODE ISLAND'S GRADE

**Rhode Island** received a "B" this year. Most notably, Rhode Island received high marks for:

**Rhode Island** mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different

methods of contraception. Rhode Island also requires that sex education be medically accurate, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships.

**Rhode Island** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Rhode Island** received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the *Turnaway Study*, being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | RHODE ISLAND | 74 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 19 / 20

Rhode Island mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Rhode Island also requires that sex education be medically accurate, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Rhode Island has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Rhode Island does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Rhode Island has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Rhode Island offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 258% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Rhode Island has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Rhode Island does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

Rhode Island bans abortion at viability and requires parental consent before a minor may obtain an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Rhode Island has enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Rhode Island currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Rhode Island does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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### SOUTH CAROLINA IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

# F

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, SOUTH CAROLINA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA'S GRADE

**South Carolina** received an "F" this year. Most notably, South Carolina received poor marks for:

**South Carolina** has a six-week abortion ban, which makes it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in South Carolina.

**South Carolina** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this

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report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | SOUTH CAROLINA | 24.5 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 7 / 20

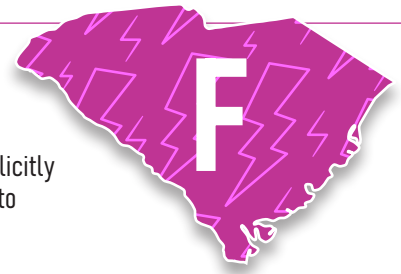
South Carolina mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools and requires it include different methods of contraception. South Carolina requires sex education include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5

South Carolina does not require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, but it does require they dispense it on request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

South Carolina does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

South Carolina has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

South Carolina offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 199% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

South Carolina has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

South Carolina restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

South Carolina has a six-week abortion ban, which makes it virtually impossible for someone to have a legal abortion in South Carolina.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

South Carolina bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth. The state ban makes it a felony to provide certain forms of best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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# THE Looming STORM

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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

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#### SOUTH DAKOTA'S GRADE

**South Dakota** received an "F" this year. Most notably, South Dakota received poor marks for:

**South Dakota** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in South Dakota.

**South Dakota** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

#### STATE GRADES

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#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this

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In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | SOUTH DAKOTA | 20 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

South Dakota does not mandate sex education in public schools.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

South Dakota has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

South Dakota does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

South Dakota has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

South Dakota currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

South Dakota has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

South Dakota restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

South Dakota has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in South Dakota.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

South Dakota bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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F-

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#### TENNESSEE'S GRADE

Tennessee received an "F" this year. Most notably, Tennessee received poor marks for:

Tennessee has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which

prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Tennessee.

Tennessee bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

Tennessee received a "minus" because its state constitution explicitly excludes abortion rights.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | TENNESSEE | 16 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 6 / 20

Tennessee mandates sex education and HIV education in public schools, but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception. Tennessee mandates that the sex and HIV education be medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Tennessee has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Tennessee explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Tennessee has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Tennessee currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Tennessee has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Tennessee restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Tennessee has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Tennessee.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Tennessee bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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#### TEXAS' GRADE

Texas received an "F" this year. Most notably, Texas received poor marks for:

Texas has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Texas.

Texas bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth

Texas received a "minus" because it requires instruction that portrays sexualities other than heterosexuality and gender identities other than cisgender as shameful, unacceptable, or illegal.

#### STATE GRADES

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | TEXAS | 17.5/ 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

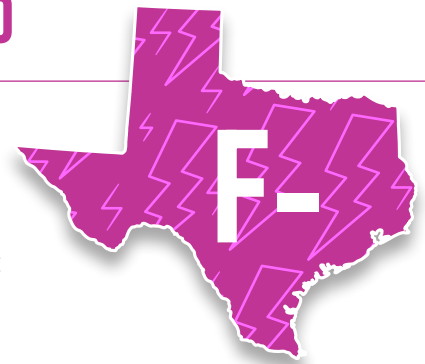
Texas does not mandate sex education in public schools. If sex education is taught, it must include information on healthy relationships

### Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5

Texas requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Texas does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Texas has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Texas offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 209% of the federal poverty line.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Texas has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Texas restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans, including those sold on state Marketplaces, from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

Texas has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in Texas.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Texas bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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#### UTAH'S GRADE

Utah received an "F" this year. Most notably, Utah received poor marks for:

Utah bans abortion at 18 weeks and has mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between

counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent and notice are required.

Utah bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this

\*rePROs Fight Back (rePROs) intentionally uses the term "women" when describing data that did not include nonbinary people or transgender men in the research. Otherwise, rePROs is committed to using gender-inclusive language to represent all individuals who deserve full access to sexual and reproductive health services.



report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities are the most impacted. With the threat posed to our right to bodily autonomy by the new administration we must be ready for a long hard fight to get to a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | UTAH | 31/100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 6 / 20

Utah mandates sex education but it sets no requirement to teach about condoms and contraception. However, Utah does require it to be medically accurate and include information on consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Utah requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Utah does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Utah has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

Utah currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansions 5 / 5

Utah has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Utah restricts abortion coverage in all private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans, including those sold on state Marketplaces, from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 15

Utah bans abortion at 18 weeks and has mandatory waiting period of 72 hours between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent and notice are required.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Utah has enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 0 / 5

Utah clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care professionals. Medication abortion is required to be provided in person.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Utah bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
PRIMED TO MAKE HUMAN  
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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### VERMONT IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

A+

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, VERMONT RECEIVED AN "A." IT WAS ONE OF 5 STATES AWARDED AN "A."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### VERMONT'S GRADE

**Vermont** received an "A" this year. Most notably, Vermont received high marks for:

**Vermont** has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion

**Vermont** does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

**Vermont** received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*

and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | VERMONT | 87 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 12 / 20

Vermont mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Vermont also requires that sex education include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Vermont has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Vermont explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Vermont has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Vermont offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 205% of the federal poverty line.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Vermont has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Vermont does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 15 / 15

Vermont has no laws that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to have an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Vermont has not enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Vermont currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Vermont does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F" VIRGINIA IS ONE OF 4 STATES RECEIVING A "C"

C

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, VIRGINIA RECEIVED A "C." IT WAS ONE OF 4 STATES AWARDED A "C."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### VIRGINIA'S GRADE

Virginia received a "C" this year. Most notably, Virginia received mixed marks for:

Virginia does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education is required to be

medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

Virginia does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned best

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practice medication and surgical gender-affirming care for transgender youth, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | VIRGINIA | 67.5 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

Virginia does not mandate sex education in public schools. If taught, sex education is required to be medically accurate and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 2.5 / 5

Virginia requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception but does not require they dispense it to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Virginia explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Virginia has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Virginia offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with an income level up to 205% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Virginia has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Virginia does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

Virginia bans abortion starting in the third trimester and requires parental consent and notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Virginia has not enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Virginia currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Virginia does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### WASHINGTON IS ONE OF 16 STATES RECEIVING A "B" OR HIGHER

A+

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, WASHINGTON RECEIVED AN "A." IT WAS ONE OF 5 STATES AWARDED AN "A."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### WASHINGTON'S GRADE

Washington received a "A" this year. Most notably, Washington received high marks for:

Washington mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different

methods of contraception. Washington also requires that sex education be medically accurate, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

Washington does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.

Washington received a "plus" because its state Medicaid funds cover abortion.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S. as a whole received an "F." The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | WASHINGTON | 95 / 100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 20 / 20

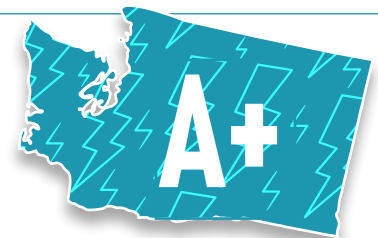
Washington mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. Washington also requires that sex education be medically accurate, LGBTQ+ inclusive, and include information on healthy relationships and consent.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Washington requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Washington explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

Washington has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Washington offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 265% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Washington has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Washington does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 10 / 15

Washington bans abortion at fetal viability.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Washington has not enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 5 / 5

Washington currently does not have laws enacted that make it unnecessarily difficult for someone to access medication abortion.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Washington does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth and has a shield law protecting access to transgender health care.



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## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### WEST VIRGINIA IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

F-

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Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, WEST VIRGINIA RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### WEST VIRGINIA'S GRADE

**West Virginia** received an "F" this year. Most notably, West Virginia received poor marks for:

**West Virginia** has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents

someone from obtaining a legal abortion in West Virginia.

**West Virginia** bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

**West Virginia** received a "minus" because its state constitution explicitly excludes abortion rights.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In releasing this year's report card, Wetter warned that, "The threat posed by the new administration is a menacing storm looming on the horizon. We are already failing when it comes to meeting people's sexual and reproductive health needs by banning abortion, denying young people access to evidence-based sex education, blocking people from accessing affordable health care via Medicaid, putting gender-affirming care out of reach for many, and so much more. These impacts are never felt equally and disproportionately affect those who are already marginalized such as BIPOC, people with low-incomes, young people, those with disabilities, the LGBTQ+ community, and those at multiple intersections of these identities. With the threats posed to our right to bodily autonomy by potential federal actions from the new administration related to abortion access, transgender health care, health care costs, and more, people in every state are at risk. We must be ready for a long, hard fight to achieve a world with reproductive freedom for all."

# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | WEST VIRGINIA | 37/100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 12 / 20

West Virginia mandates comprehensive sex education in public schools, covering abstinence, HIV prevention, and different methods of contraception. West Virginia also requires sex education include information on healthy relationships.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

West Virginia has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

West Virginia does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 15 / 15

West Virginia has expanded its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 0 / 10

West Virginia currently does not offer an expansion for family planning services to the Medicaid plan.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

West Virginia has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

West Virginia does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 25

West Virginia has completely banned abortion with very limited exceptions, which prevents someone from obtaining a legal abortion in West Virginia.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

West Virginia bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



For the complete report card and additional information, please visit: <https://reportcard.reprosfightback.com/>

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# THE Looming STORM

NEW ADMINISTRATION IS  
PRIMED TO MAKE HUMAN  
RIGHTS CRISIS WORSE

## rePROs FIGHT BACK'S ANNUAL REPORT CARD HIGHLIGHTS THE LACK OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM: U.S. GETS AN "F"

### WISCONSIN IS ONE OF 25 STATES RECEIVING A FAILING GRADE

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, rePROs Fight Back released its 13th annual *50 State Report Card on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*. The report card tracks multiple indicators of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to family planning, sex education, abortion services, and gender-affirming care. While 2024 had some bright spots, including abortion-related ballot measures passing in 7 of the 10 states where they were on the ballot, we are still experiencing the fallout from the 2022 *Dobbs* decision. The human rights crisis unleashed by that decision has led states to continue restricting abortion access and has emboldened anti-rights advocates to increase their attacks on gender-affirming care. Due to these twin attacks on bodily autonomy and more, the U.S. received a failing grade.

Jennie Wetter, Director of rePROs Fight Back, said, "Last year showed that the fight for bodily autonomy is far from over. We saw voters turn out en masse to fight for abortion rights. We saw states enacting policies to protect abortion providers from investigations in hostile states. They were true beacons of hope in this gathering storm. Unfortunately, attacks on bodily autonomy show no signs of stopping in states hostile to abortion or transgender rights. Even worse we have already seen clear signs that anti-rights advocates intend to expand their attacks on trans people's access to healthcare and other LGBTQ+ rights, medication abortion, contraception, in particular young people's access to contraception, and much more."

### IN THIS YEAR'S REPORT CARD, WISCONSIN RECEIVED AN "F." IT WAS ONE OF 25 STATES AWARDED AN "F."

#### METHODOLOGY

Using 11 criteria, the rePROs report card ranked each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on three broad indicators relating to reproductive health and rights: prevention, affordability, and access. The criteria include elements of reproductive health such as: sex education, minors' access to birth control, access to emergency contraception in the emergency room, Medicaid expansion—including family planning expansion—abortion policy, and more. Based on their composite scores of 0-100, each state received a "core" grade of "A," "B," "C," "D," or "F." Some states received an additional "plus" or "minus" for factors not reflected in the core grade.

#### WISCONSIN'S GRADE

Wisconsin received an "F" this year. Most notably, Wisconsin received poor marks for:

Wisconsin bans abortion at 22 weeks and has a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between

counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

Wisconsin has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### THE NATIONAL GRADE

For the sixth year in a row, the U.S., as a whole, received an "F". The fallout from the decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*

and the ongoing assault on gender-affirming care were the major reasons for this grade.

#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

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## Gender-Affirming Care

Anti-rights advocates have turned their attention to banning best practice medication and surgical gendering-affirming care for transgender youth. As of the release of this report card, 24 states have banned both, though the ban is not in effect in two states due to court orders. Two additional states have banned best practice surgical care for transgender youth. Gender-affirming care is lifesaving health care; banning access to it can have major impacts on the health, including mental health, of transgender youth.

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | WISCONSIN | 30/100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 5 / 20

Wisconsin mandates HIV education, but it does not require that condoms be part of the curriculum. HIV education is required to be medically accurate.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 5 / 5

Wisconsin requires emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception, and requires they dispense it upon request to sexual assault victims.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 0 / 5

Wisconsin does not explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Wisconsin has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Wisconsin offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of an amendment, is offered to people with income levels up to 306% of the federal poverty line. The family planning expansion is also extended to include men as well as individuals under the age of 19.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 0 / 5

Wisconsin has not expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 0 / 5

Wisconsin restricts abortion coverage in private insurance plans by prohibiting insurance plans sold on state Marketplaces from covering abortion (with some exceptions).

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 0 / 15

Wisconsin bans abortion at 22 weeks and has a mandatory waiting period of 24 hours between counseling and procedure. In addition, parental consent is required.

### TRAP Laws 0 / 5

Wisconsin has enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 0 / 5

Wisconsin clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health professionals. Medication abortion must be provided in person, which by extension bans telemedicine.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 10 / 10

Wisconsin does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth.



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F+

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#### METHODOLOGY

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#### WYOMING'S GRADE

Wyoming received an "F" this year. Most notably, Wyoming received poor marks for:

Wyoming does not mandate sex education in public schools.

Wyoming bans the best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.

Wyoming received a "plus" because it funds a statewide program that gives minors access to confidential contraceptive care.

#### STATE GRADES

Five states received an "A" in this year's report: California, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-five states received a failing grade: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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#### Fallout from *Dobbs*

Abortion is completely banned or almost completely banned in 16 states. These restrictions force pregnant people to make hard choices: Do they travel out of state (if they are able to)? Do they expose themselves to legal risk by self-managing their abortion? Or do they carry an unwanted pregnancy to term, a decision that could have profound consequences? According to the [Turnaway Study](#), being denied a wanted abortion has many negative impacts including prolonged economic hardship and insecurity, increased likelihood of women\* staying in contact with a violent partner, and more serious health problems than if they had the abortion.

#### Gender-Affirming Care

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# BREAKDOWN OF SCORES | WYOMING | 37.5/100

## PREVENTION

### Sex Education 0 / 20

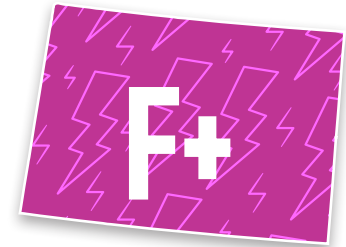
Wyoming does not mandate sex education in public schools.

### Access to Emergency Contraception 0 / 5

Wyoming has no laws affirming a sexual assault victim's right to emergency contraception in the emergency room.

### Minors' Access to Contraception 5 / 5

Wyoming explicitly allows all minors to consent to contraceptive services.



## AFFORDABILITY

### Medicaid Expansion 0 / 15

Wyoming has decided not to expand its Medicaid program, which includes maternal and reproductive health care, under the Affordable Care Act.

### Medicaid Family Planning Expansions 10 / 10

Wyoming offers Medicaid expansions to cover family planning services for people who otherwise do not qualify for Medicaid. The expansion, in the form of a waiver, is offered to people with income levels up to 159% of the federal poverty line.

### Medicaid Maternal Health Expansion 5 / 5

Wyoming has expanded its Medicaid postpartum coverage to 12 months.

### Insurance Coverage of Abortion 5 / 5

Wyoming does not restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.

## ACCESS

### Abortion Restrictions 5 / 15

Wyoming bans abortion at fetal viability and requires parental consent and notice before a minor may obtain an abortion.

### TRAP Laws 5 / 5

Wyoming has not enacted a series of TRAP laws, which are targeted regulation of abortion providers beyond what is necessary to ensure patient safety.

### Medication Abortion 2.5 / 5

Wyoming clinicians who perform medication abortion procedures are required to be licensed physicians and not other qualified health care professionals.

### Gender-Affirming Care Restrictions 0 / 10

Wyoming bans the best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth.



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