

**A COMPARISON OF THE CHANGE IN TOTAL AND RESIDENT ABORTIONS FROM
2015 TO 2016 IN THE SIX OHIO COUNTIES WHERE SURGICAL ABORTION FACILITIES ARE LOCATED**

COUNTY	<u>TOTAL ABORTIONS</u>			
	2015	2016	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Cuyahoga	7,505	7,745	+240	+3.2%
Franklin	4,715	4,476	-239	-5.07%
Hamilton	3,303	3,057	-246	-7.45%
Lucas	986	1,144	+158	+16.02%
Montgomery	2,599	2,358	-241	-9.27%
Summit	1,864	1,886	+22	+1.18%
State of Ohio	20,976	20,672	-304	-1.45%

COUNTY	<u>RESIDENT ABORTIONS</u>			
	2015	2016	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Cuyahoga	4,895	4,921	+26	+0.53%
Franklin	3,333	3,158	-175	-5.25%
Hamilton	2,225	2,067	-158	-7.10%
Lucas	705	774	+69	+9.79%
Montgomery	1,038	1,035	-3	-0.29%
Summit	1,048	1,156	+108	+10.31%
State of Ohio	19,765	19,543	-222	-1.12%

Source: Induced Abortions in Ohio 2016. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Department of Health released September 2017. Calculations based on Tables 3 and 6.

- Of the six counties with surgical abortion facilities, three showed a decrease in the number of abortions by residents of the county between 2015 and 2016.
- Of Ohio's 88 counties, 41 (46.59%) reported a decrease in resident abortions between 2014 and 2015; 45 (51.14%) reported an increase in resident abortions; and 2 (2.27%) reported the same number of resident abortions in both years.
- In 2016, 94.5% of the total reported abortions were performed on Ohio residents and 5.77% were performed on out of state residents. Resident abortions reported in chart above signify residents of the county indicated.

What isn't apparent in the numbers above is the increase in the number of medication abortions statewide. In 2015, there were a reported 1,195 non-surgical abortions. In 2016, there were a reported 3,818 non-surgical abortions, an increase of 219.5% (Cuyahoga County: +343.84%, Franklin County: +271.83%, Hamilton County: +324.47%, Lucas County: +418.75%, Montgomery County: +1,875%, Summit County: +23.54%). 94.5% of the non-surgical abortions were done using mifepristone or misoprostol.* The dangerous RU486 protocol is a combination of these two drugs. Despite public claims of its ease and safety, the RU486 abortion method comes with a long list of contraindications, i.e., conditions that doctors believe should disqualify a woman from using the method or should at least call for heightened caution and monitoring among those selecting patients and administering the drugs because of the increased medical risks faced by such women. About 5.21% of the non-surgical abortions were done using the drug methotrexate, which is NOT approved for use in abortions.

Methotrexate is a powerful drug for use in the treatment of cancer with a side effect that causes abortion. Methotrexate is significantly less expensive than the RU486 drug regimen.

Source for Information in this paragraph is Table 7 from both the 2015 and 2016 **Induced Abortions in Ohio reports.*