



TAKE THE UNCHOICE CHALLENGE



PART I - Before Abortion

- 1. What percentage of women having abortions feel pressured by others into abortion?**
(a) 12% (b) 51% (c) 27% (d) 64% (e) 15% (f) 32%
- 2. What is the #1 killer of pregnant women?**
(a) breast cancer (b) heart disease (c) malpractice (d) gestational diabetes (e) second-hand smoke (f) homicide
- 3. How many women felt uncertain at the time of their abortion?**
(a) 12% (b) 54% (c) 93% (d) 22% (e) 48% (f) 26%
- 4. How many women felt rushed at the time of their abortion?**
(a) 12% (b) 52% (c) 93% (d) 22% (e) 48% (f) 26%
- 5. How many women received no counseling by the clinic or other service-providers who performed the abortion?**
(a) 0-10% (b) 28% (c) 41% (d) 67% (e) 76% (f) 83%
- 6. How many women felt they did not receive adequate counseling before their abortion?**
(a) 2-7% (b) 11-29% (c) 51% (d) 79% (e) 84% (f) 92%
- 7. How many were not informed by the abortion provider about available alternatives?**
(a) 81% (b) 29% (c) 11% (d) 66% (e) 79% (f) 82%
- 8. If a teenager has had an abortion within the last six months, how much more likely is she to commit suicide?**
(a) two times more (b) 3-4 times more (c) 5.5 times more (d) 6 times more (e) 8.2 times more (f) 15 times more

PART II - After Abortion

- 9. How many women having abortions report suffering physical health complications after abortion?**
(a) 2.75% (b) 5% (c) 13.2% (d) 28% (e) 31% (f) 78%
- 10. What percentage of women having abortions suffer immediate, potentially life-threatening complications?**
(a) 1% (b) 1.3% (c) 2% (d) 10% (e) 25% (f) 50%
- 11. What is the risk of clinical depression among women following abortion vs. childbirth?**
(a) 3% higher (b) 65% higher (c) 10% higher (d) 26.2% higher (e) 5% higher (f) 73% higher
- 12. What percentage of women suffer symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) after abortion?**
(a) none (b) 6% (c) 22% (d) 42% (e) 58% (f) 65%
- 13. When considering death from various causes, how much higher are women's death rates after abortion vs. giving birth?**
(a) about the same (b) twice as high (c) 3.5 times as high (d) 5 times higher (e) 10 times higher (f) 22 times higher
- 14. How many women surveyed after abortion responded that: "Part of me died."?**
(a) 11.5% (b) 30% (c) 45% (d) 53% (e) 60% (f) 71%
- 15. How do suicide rates among women who have had abortions compare to suicide rates among those who gave birth?**
(a) 6 times higher (b) twice as high (c) 4.3 times higher (d) 5 times higher (e) 8 times higher (f) 9-10 times higher
- 16. Abortion increases a woman's risk of future miscarriages by how much?**
(a) 60% (b) 20% (c) 44% (d) 38% (e) 32% (f) 28%

answers on back

Part I Answers

1. d) 64%¹
2. f) homicide²
3. b) 54%¹
4. b) 52%¹
5. d) 67%¹
6. e) 84%¹
7. e) 79%¹
8. d) 6 times as likely³

Part II Answers

9. e) 31%⁴
10. d) 10%⁵
11. b) 65% higher risk⁶
12. f) 65%¹
13. c) 3.5 times higher⁷
14. e) 60%¹
15. a) 6 times higher⁸
16. a) 60%⁹

For more information — including links to published research, personal testimonies, and user-friendly resources — visit www.unchoice.info.

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3. Garfinkel et al., “Stress, Depression and Suicide: A Study of Adolescents in Minnesota,” *Responding to High Risk Youth* (U. of Minnesota: Minnesota Extension Service, 1986)
4. Garfinkel et al., “Stress, Depression and Suicide: A Study of Adolescents in Minnesota,” *Responding to High Risk Youth* (U. of Minnesota: Minnesota Extension Service, 1986)
5. Frank, et.al., "Induced Abortion Operations and Their Early Sequelae," *Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners* 35(73):175-180, April 1985; Grimes and Cates, "Abortion: Methods and Complications", in *Human Reproduction*, 2nd ed., 796-813; M.A. Freedman, "Comparison of complication rates in first trimester abortions performed by physician assistants and physicians," *Am. J. Public Health* 76(5):550-554, 1986).
6. JR Cougle et. al., “Depression Associated With Abortion and Childbirth: A Long-Term Analysis of the NLSY Cohort,” *Medical Science Monitor* 9(4):CR105-112, 2003.
7. M Gissler et. al., “Pregnancy Associated Deaths in Finland 1987-1994 -- definition problems and benefits of record linkage,” *Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica* 76:651-657, 1997; M. Gissler, “Injury deaths, suicides and homicides associated with pregnancy, Finland 1987-2000,” *European J. Public Health* 15(5):459-63, 2005 . This study looked at death rates for up to one year after the pregnancy ended. Another study found that, compared to women who gave birth, women who had abortions had a 62% higher risk of death from all causes for at least *eight* years after their pregnancies. See DC Reardon et. al., “Deaths Associated With Pregnancy Outcome: A Record Linkage Study of Low Income Women,” *Southern Medical Journal* 95(8):834-41, Aug. 2002.
8. M. Gissler et. al., “Injury deaths, suicides and homicides associated with pregnancy, Finland 1987-2000,” *European J. Public Health* 15(5):459-63, 2005; Gissler et. al., “Suicides After Pregnancy in Finland: 1987-94: register linkage study,” *British Medical Journal*, 313: 1431-1434, 1996. This looked at suicide rates for an average for up to one year after the end of the pregnancy. Another study that looked at suicide rates for up to *eight years* after the pregnancy ended found that women who aborted had a 2.5 times higher suicide rate. See DC Reardon et. al., “Deaths Associated With Pregnancy Outcome: A Record Linkage Study of Low Income Women,” *Southern Medical Journal* 95(8):834-41, Aug. 2002.
9. N. Maconochie, P. Doyle, S. Prior, R. Simmons, “Risk factors for first trimester miscarriage—results from a UK-population-based case–control study,” *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology*, Dec 2006.