



**#WeCount Public Report
April 2022 to September 2023
Released: February 28, 2024**

This is the fifth in a series of reports. Please see www.SocietyFP.org/WeCount for past and future reports. Cite this report using the following DOI:
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Introduction

#WeCount is a national abortion reporting effort that aims to measure monthly abortion utilization by state following the US 2022 *Dobbs v Jackson's Women's Health Organization* Supreme Court decision. The *Dobbs* decision overturned the 1973 ruling in *Roe v Wade*, thereby allowing states to ban abortion at any point in pregnancy. In the wake of the *Dobbs* decision, some states implemented near or total abortion bans, while some states activated pre-*Roe* abortion laws. Many of these abortion restrictions were and are being litigated in court, resulting in dynamic legal status changes at the state level. The result has been confusion for the public, people needing abortions, and providers. Some providers suspended care due to fear of criminal persecution. At the same time, lawmakers in other states have passed legislation or citizens have passed ballot initiatives aimed to protect providers and/or increase access for state residents and people traveling there from states with bans. To understand the impact of this dynamic legal and healthcare environment, the #WeCount national reporting study measures abortion utilization by state and by month, starting in April 2022. #WeCount has released four reports previously, reporting on the number of abortions from April 2022, per month, nationally and by state, and restrictiveness level.

#WeCount data include clinician-provided abortions, defined in this report as medication or procedural abortions completed by a licensed clinician within the formal healthcare system in a clinic, private medical office, hospital, or virtual-only clinic (i.e., clinics that only provide telehealth abortions) in the US known to offer abortion care during the study period. This report does not reflect any self-managed abortions, defined as ending a pregnancy outside the formal healthcare system, including using medications, herbs, or something else, or obtaining pills from friends or online without clinical assistance. These data reflect the status of abortion provision in the US and can be used by healthcare systems, public health practitioners, and policy makers so that their decisions can be informed by evidence.

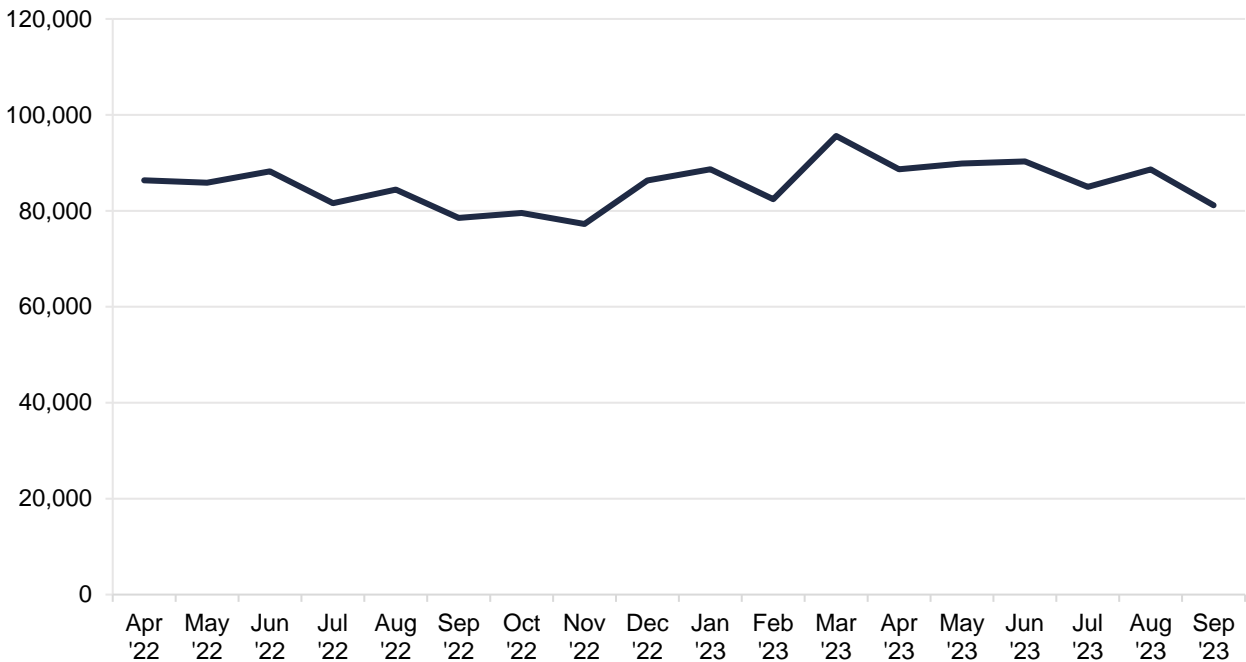
This report documents the number of abortions from April 2022 to September 2023, representing 15 months of abortion delivery post-*Dobbs* (Table 1). This report also quantifies the number of abortions that would have been expected, had 14 states not banned abortion (Table 2). Finally, this report includes more data regarding abortion provided by telehealth than prior reports (Table 3). Starting in July 2023, #WeCount's telehealth abortion numbers include those provided by brick-and-mortar abortion facilities. While telehealth abortions provided by brick-and-mortar facilities were included previously by #WeCount as part of state and national totals, this is the first report to identify and count these as telehealth. In addition, starting in July 2023, our telehealth abortion numbers include telehealth abortions prescribed from providers in states that have 'shield laws' to people living in states with total abortion bans or in states where in-person abortion is permitted but telehealth for abortion is restricted. Shield laws give some legal protections to clinicians who offer abortion care via telehealth. All telehealth abortion numbers are reported by month at the national level.

Due to the ongoing recruitment and enrollment of providers, we now have more complete data than shared in prior reports. We are also using an improved method of imputation in our accounting for missing clinics (see Methods). Thus, monthly totals in some states have been revised from our previous reports.

National findings

- Nationally, since April 2022, abortion volume has been consistent with expected month-to-month variation in the average monthly number of abortions (Table 1 and Figure 1). (Note these national numbers do not include abortions provided under shield laws.)
- In the three most recent months of data collection, July to September 2023, we observed between 81,150 and 88,620 abortions per month.

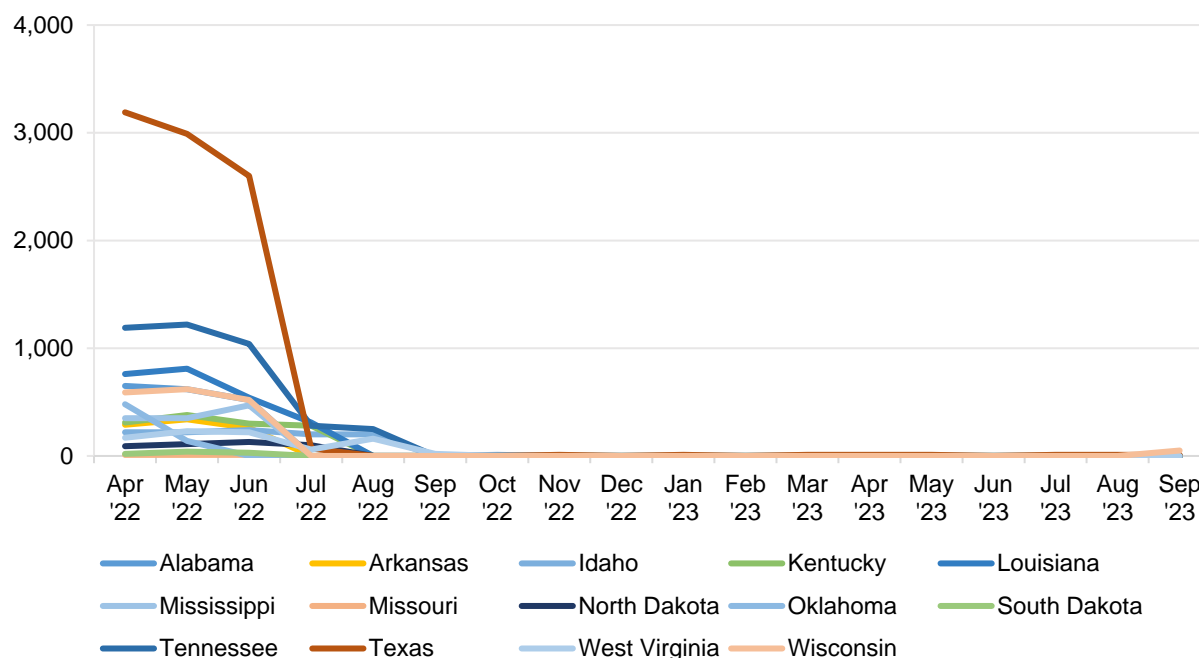
Figure 1. Abortions in the US from April 2022 to September 2023 (excludes abortions provided under shield laws)



States with Abortion Bans

- Since the *Dobbs* decision in June 2022, 14 states (Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin) have had total abortion bans for the majority of the 15 months since *Dobbs*. These states have experienced massive declines in the number of abortions provided in state (Figure 2).
- We estimate that overall, if abortion had not been banned in these 14 states, an estimated 120,930 abortions would have occurred in these states in the 15 months since *Dobbs* (Table 2). This represents a national monthly average of nearly 8,000 abortions that would have occurred in these 14 states.
- States with the greatest declines in abortion volume over 15 months include Texas (46,200), Georgia (24,640), Tennessee (17,545), Louisiana (11,465), and Alabama (9,525).

Figure 2. Monthly abortion totals in states with total abortion bans from April 2022 to September 2023



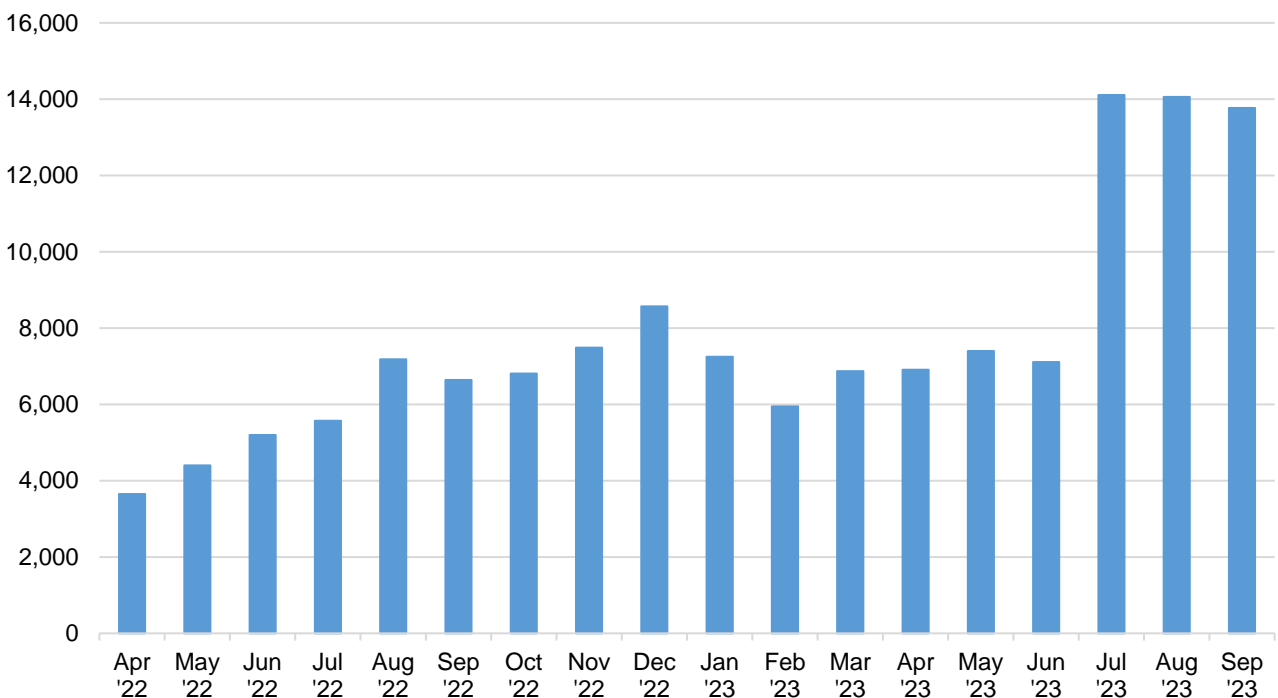
States where abortion remained legal or became legal

- States with the largest cumulative increases (also called surges) in abortion volume over 15 months included Illinois (28,665), Florida (15,155), and California (12,515) (Table 1).
- While most surge states bordered states with abortion bans, we also saw increases in states that were more geographically distant from states with abortion bans, including California, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts.
- Another state with a notable increase was Wisconsin, where we recorded 590 to 620 abortions per month before *Dobbs*, dropping down to <10 abortions per month after the *Dobbs* decision. Abortion provision resumed on September 23, 2023 during which we recorded 50 abortions.

Telehealth findings

- In this report, we define a telehealth abortion as medication abortions offered by a clinician through a remote consultation with the patient (via video, phone, or messaging) that results in medications dispensed via mail. All telehealth abortions are counted according to the state the medications are mailed to.
- Previous #WeCount reports have described the monthly number of telehealth abortions provided by virtual-only providers.
- In 2023, five states passed shield laws that provide legal protections to clinicians in those states who offer abortion care via telehealth. These states include Massachusetts, Colorado, Washington, New York, and Vermont.
- Starting in July 2023, we began to include abortion numbers that were previously not measured by #WeCount: telehealth abortions provided under shield laws and mailed into states that ban abortion or that have restrictions on telehealth abortion (Figure 3 and Table 3).
- Also, starting in July 2023, we include telehealth abortions provided by brick-and-mortar clinics (Figure 3 and Table 3). Abortions in this category are telehealth abortions provided by brick-and-mortar clinics that also offer in-person abortion care.
- In July 2023, there were 14,110 telehealth abortions, in August there were 14,060, and in September there were 13,770. (Figure 3 and Table 3).
- Together, telehealth abortions in all categories represented 16% of all abortions in September 2023.

Figure 3. Telehealth abortions in the US from April 2022 to September 2023 (Includes abortions provided by shield laws, July 2023 – Sep 2023)



Methods

In early 2022, #WeCount developed a database of all clinics, private medical offices, hospitals, and virtual clinic providers in the US known to offer abortion care. We started with the Abortion Facility Database from Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health (ANSIRH) at University of California, San Francisco. We also included providers who were participating in the Ryan Training program and the Complex Family Planning Fellowship, as well as others identified through outreach from Abortion Finder, the Society of Family Planning, and the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine. Throughout the study period, we added new providers to our database as we became aware of them. In January 2024, we conducted searches within all 50 states and Washington, DC using AbortionFinder.com and INeedanA.com to confirm that our database was updated. We added new clinics that had opened and noted clinics that had closed. This report includes shield law abortions, provided by US-based licensed providers who are following their own state law. By #WeCount's definition, these abortions take place within the formal healthcare system and thus are included in this report.

In Spring 2022 we invited all providers to report their monthly number of abortions, starting with April 2022. The data in this report includes the monthly counts reported by providers for April 2022 through September 2023. We continued to recruit abortion providers and to request reporting throughout the study period, incorporating and updating their numbers into each data release. The Society provided compensation to participating facilities for each monthly submission.

In 22 states, we had complete reporting from all abortion providers known to #WeCount. In 29 states, we had at least one clinic that did not submit data to #WeCount. In four of those states (Florida, Indiana, Texas, and West Virginia) we used state health department data and thus we did not have to impute any data for those states. In some cases, we divided yearly or quarterly counts into months based on the distribution of abortion volume from sites that did report monthly numbers in that state. In 25 states, we imputed the number of missing abortions for one or more clinics or hospitals that did not provide any data to #WeCount. We used information from news articles, contacts known to the non-reporting clinics, knowledge of the abortion volumes by state, or the median #WeCount number for the clinic or hospital type. To compute medians, we categorized reporters to #WeCount into five types of facilities, and calculated the median for April and May 2022 for each category: 1) small abortion clinics, 2) large abortion clinics, 3) primary care clinics 4) low volume hospitals, and 5) high volume hospitals. In 25 states, we used clinic-level imputations for at least one clinic in the state that did not submit a full 15 months of data. For these, we calculated average percent change in abortion volume in the state and imputed values for clinics with missing months. In total, 84% of the abortions we counted across the study period were based on data obtained from providers or health departments, while the remaining 16% of the data were imputed. The magnitude of imputation in each state is noted with symbols in the data tables.

We estimated numbers of abortions by state restrictiveness level using three categories: states that banned abortion, states that restricted abortion to six weeks of gestation, and states that permitted abortion. These categories were based on the abortion policy in each state on the 15th of each month as reported by the [New York Times](#).

This research was deemed exempt by Advarra IRB. All major decisions were guided by a Research Steering Committee [listed here](#). This research was sponsored by the Society of Family Planning. In the tables, total abortions are presented per month by state, for the US, and by state policy category (banned, 6-week gestational limit, or permitted) for April 2022 to September 2023. Monthly state totals were rounded to the nearest 10. If the number of abortions for a given state was 0 to 9 for a single month, it was either rounded up to 10, or represented as a dash (—) in the table. Thus, any cell with a dash could represent 0 abortions provided. In states where abortion and telehealth abortion were permitted by law, telehealth abortions were counted as part of the total for the state where the medications were mailed to. For states where abortion was banned or telehealth was restricted, telehealth abortions were counted as part of the national telehealth abortion counts.

Data limitations

Measuring abortion access and use is fraught with challenges.¹ Our findings are all reported at the level of the state, so we cannot describe how individual clinics experienced increases or decreases. Observing the raw data, it is clear that the trends we report at the state level are not universally experienced by each clinic. In addition, we imputed, or estimated, a large number of abortions in New Jersey, New York, Washington DC, and Maryland contributing to some uncertainty in those estimates.

Regarding abortion provided via telehealth, we are limited in our ability to document the total number of telehealth abortions provided by some large brick-and-mortar state health programs that are not reporting data to #WeCount. Additionally, we started measuring telehealth provided by brick-and-mortar clinics in July 2023, so cannot compare to past months.

Medications were being mailed into states with abortion bans and states with restrictions on telehealth prior to July 2023, but these occurred outside the formal healthcare system and were not measured by #WeCount. These abortions transitioned to being counted by #WeCount in July 2023 when they moved into the healthcare system. Telehealth provision under shield laws started in July 2023, so likewise there is no comparison possible to previous months.²

In addition, providers in the formal healthcare system, including those protected by shield laws, are not the only source of abortion medications in states with abortion bans. We are unable to estimate the number of abortions that occurred outside clinician-

provided care, including those provided by online stores that sell abortion medications, volunteer accompaniment networks, and other types of self-managed abortion.

Finally, the inability to access abortion was a reality for many people before total abortion bans came into place,³ and remains a reality for many, even in states that permit abortion. We are documenting the number of abortions that occur, and cannot estimate the number of people who wanted, and were unable to obtain, abortion care.⁴

Implications

Despite the dramatic declines in access post-*Dobbs* in states that enacted total abortion bans and 6-week gestational limits, the national monthly abortion volume remains similar if not higher than pre-*Dobbs* numbers. Increased numbers of abortions in states that permit abortion likely represent a combination of people traveling from states where they cannot access care, and increased abortions among state residents.⁵ Some of the volume may also be due to reductions of barriers to abortion care, including increased financial support for low-income abortion seekers, reduced burden of cost and travel by use of telehealth, and improved access via care navigation from practical support groups and public health departments. Over the study period, monthly fluctuations can be seen at state and national levels. These changes are due to dynamic combinations of state-level changes in access (decreases and increases) and seasonal variation⁹ in the need for abortion.

In the 15 months after *Dobbs*, more than 100,000 fewer abortions were provided in states that banned abortion totally or banned at 6-weeks gestation. People in states with abortion bans or severe restrictions were forced to delay their abortions, to travel to another state, to obtain care from a provider in a shield law state, to self-manage their abortions, or to continue a pregnancy they did not want.⁶⁻⁸

Our data show that provision of medication abortion via telehealth increased across the study period and continues to increase. Telehealth, as a service-delivery model for many types of healthcare, has increased in the past few years, in part due to the COVID pandemic.^{9,10} We report for the first time for July, August, and September 2023 the presence of telehealth abortion provided by brick-and-mortar clinics, and the presence of telehealth abortions provided under shield laws to people in states where abortion is banned or where there are restrictions on telehealth abortion.

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Table 1. Estimated number of abortions by state and month, April 2022 to September 2023

| | Apr 22 | May 22 | Jun 22 | Jul 22 | Aug 22 | Sep 22 | Oct 22 | Nov 22 | Dec 22 | Jan 23 | Feb 23 | Mar 23 | Apr 23 | May 23 | Jun 23 | Jul 23 | Aug 23 | Sep 23 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| All US state totals | 86,350 | 85,860 | 88,210 | 81,600 | 84,420 | 78,530 | 79,550 | 77,250 | 86,310 | 88,660 | 82,420 | 95,600 | 88,660 | 89,850 | 90,280 | 84,980 | 88,620 | 81,150 |
| Alabama | 650 | 620 | 520 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Alaska [‡] | 120 | 130 | 140 | 110 | 160 | 160 | 150 | 150 | 160 | 140 | 130 | 140 | 140 | 160 | 140 | 170 | 170 | 150 |
| Arizona* | 1,320 | 1,470 | 1,170 | 210 | 720 | 610 | 420 | 790 | 820 | 1,120 | 990 | 1,260 | 1,120 | 1,150 | 1,090 | 1,040 | 1,120 | 1,120 |
| Arkansas | 290 | 340 | 260 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| California [‡] | 13,690 | 13,680 | 14,330 | 13,980 | 14,530 | 12,750 | 12,780 | 13,000 | 15,260 | 15,750 | 13,930 | 16,090 | 15,750 | 15,550 | 15,200 | 14,060 | 15,280 | 13,880 |
| Colorado [†] | 1,600 | 1,690 | 1,800 | 1,970 | 2,220 | 2,000 | 1,960 | 1,970 | 2,130 | 2,330 | 2,080 | 2,390 | 2,330 | 2,390 | 2,270 | 2,230 | 2,300 | 1,980 |
| Connecticut [†] | 900 | 930 | 950 | 970 | 930 | 860 | 860 | 890 | 970 | 1,110 | 980 | 1,210 | 1,110 | 1,260 | 1,220 | 1,350 | 1,190 | 1,080 |
| Delaware [‡] | 200 | 220 | 250 | 230 | 250 | 270 | 280 | 300 | 320 | 260 | 220 | 270 | 260 | 260 | 310 | 310 | 290 | 270 |
| District of Columbia [¶] | 930 | 890 | 890 | 900 | 980 | 860 | 910 | 830 | 850 | 920 | 880 | 1,100 | 920 | 1,020 | 910 | 950 | 930 | 770 |
| Florida | 6,050 | 6,100 | 6,650 | 6,590 | 7,290 | 6,790 | 7,520 | 6,890 | 8,050 | 6,950 | 6,870 | 7,870 | 6,950 | 6,890 | 6,920 | 6,930 | 6,980 | 6,790 |
| Georgia [‡] | 4,450 | 4,150 | 4,360 | 4,330 | 1,930 | 2,210 | 2,540 | 2,850 | 2,580 | 2,820 | 2,580 | 3,220 | 2,820 | 2,420 | 2,450 | 2,420 | 2,400 | 2,290 |
| Hawaii | 240 | 210 | 250 | 210 | 300 | 280 | 260 | 280 | 270 | 300 | 260 | 280 | 300 | 300 | 260 | 280 | 300 | 270 |
| Idaho [§] | 220 | 220 | 240 | 200 | 200 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Illinois [‡] | 5,640 | 5,610 | 6,250 | 6,860 | 7,350 | 6,720 | 6,700 | 6,470 | 7,350 | 7,960 | 7,400 | 8,570 | 7,960 | 7,960 | 8,030 | 7,740 | 8,410 | 7,560 |
| Indiana* | 920 | 850 | 860 | 1,100 | 1,060 | 710 | 480 | 670 | 550 | 510 | 690 | 730 | 510 | 640 | 700 | 880 | 70 | 60 |
| Iowa | 380 | 370 | 390 | 360 | 280 | 320 | 310 | 350 | 370 | 370 | 300 | 390 | 370 | 260 | 290 | 190 | 370 | 330 |
| Kansas | 970 | 950 | 930 | 930 | 1,280 | 1,150 | 1,260 | 1,130 | 1,310 | 1,660 | 1,560 | 1,700 | 1,660 | 1,810 | 2,020 | 1,710 | 1,820 | 1,620 |
| Kentucky | 310 | 380 | 300 | 280 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Louisiana | 760 | 810 | 540 | 310 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maine | 190 | 230 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 220 | 200 | 190 | 200 | 240 | 210 | 260 | 240 | 220 | 250 | 230 | 220 | 230 |
| Maryland [¶] | 2,860 | 2,850 | 2,890 | 2,780 | 2,960 | 3,030 | 3,100 | 3,140 | 3,630 | 3,670 | 3,670 | 3,660 | 3,670 | 3,900 | 4,010 | 3,880 | 3,790 | 3,230 |
| Massachusetts [‡] | 1,720 | 1,590 | 1,700 | 1,730 | 1,740 | 1,700 | 1,650 | 1,630 | 1,800 | 1,820 | 1,570 | 2,010 | 1,820 | 1,800 | 1,850 | 1,730 | 1,900 | 1,650 |
| Michigan [†] | 2,610 | 2,570 | 2,910 | 3,030 | 3,150 | 2,970 | 2,990 | 2,860 | 3,020 | 2,990 | 2,920 | 3,370 | 2,990 | 3,000 | 2,950 | 3,000 | 3,160 | 2,970 |
| Minnesota | 930 | 920 | 1,030 | 1,160 | 1,220 | 1,220 | 1,260 | 1,290 | 1,230 | 1,230 | 1,100 | 1,410 | 1,230 | 1,390 | 1,370 | 1,300 | 1,390 | 1,260 |
| Mississippi | 350 | 350 | 470 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Missouri | 10 | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Montana | 170 | 180 | 170 | 160 | 220 | 170 | 200 | 190 | 170 | 210 | 170 | 190 | 210 | 190 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 210 |
| Nebraska | 200 | 190 | 210 | 210 | 260 | 230 | 240 | 200 | 170 | 320 | 280 | 250 | 320 | 180 | 240 | 120 | 230 | 180 |
| Nevada [§] | 1,140 | 1,110 | 1,340 | 1,240 | 1,550 | 1,420 | 1,480 | 1,430 | 1,580 | 1,560 | 1,450 | 1,600 | 1,560 | 1,420 | 1,420 | 1,310 | 1,510 | 1,380 |
| New Hampshire [§] | 230 | 200 | 220 | 210 | 240 | 220 | 200 | 200 | 240 | 220 | 230 | 270 | 220 | 260 | 240 | 240 | 260 | 250 |
| New Jersey [¶] | 4,580 | 4,550 | 4,620 | 4,740 | 5,240 | 4,540 | 4,630 | 4,880 | 5,230 | 5,250 | 4,950 | 5,670 | 5,250 | 5,880 | 5,700 | 5,400 | 5,790 | 4,940 |
| New Mexico [‡] | 1,220 | 1,200 | 1,420 | 1,460 | 1,530 | 1,690 | 1,730 | 1,810 | 1,930 | 2,070 | 1,840 | 2,140 | 2,070 | 1,860 | 2,000 | 1,760 | 1,700 | 1,690 |

Table 1. Estimated number of abortions by state and month, April 2022 to September 2023, continued

| | Apr 22 | May 22 | Jun 22 | Jul 22 | Aug 22 | Sep 22 | Oct 22 | Nov 22 | Dec 22 | Jan 23 | Feb 23 | Mar 23 | Apr 23 | May 23 | Jun 23 | Jul 23 | Aug 23 | Sep 23 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| New York [¶] | 9,640 | 10,150 | 10,820 | 10,420 | 11,440 | 10,350 | 10,480 | 8,610 | 10,200 | 9,630 | 8,850 | 11,000 | 9,630 | 10,370 | 10,520 | 10,040 | 10,440 | 9,310 |
| North Carolina [‡] | 3,950 | 3,960 | 3,170 | 3,850 | 4,310 | 4,010 | 3,790 | 3,640 | 4,010 | 4,450 | 4,070 | 4,670 | 4,450 | 4,500 | 4,660 | 3,130 | 3,310 | 3,920 |
| North Dakota | 90 | 110 | 130 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ohio [†] | 2,040 | 1,990 | 1,830 | 810 | 780 | 1,070 | 1,500 | 1,510 | 1,860 | 1,950 | 1,920 | 2,110 | 1,950 | 1,970 | 1,970 | 1,720 | 1,930 | 1,800 |
| Oklahoma | 480 | 140 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oregon* | 840 | 800 | 910 | 870 | 1,070 | 960 | 960 | 950 | 1,010 | 1,050 | 880 | 1,150 | 1,050 | 1,110 | 1,120 | 1,070 | 1,120 | 960 |
| Pennsylvania [†] | 2,920 | 2,650 | 2,920 | 3,320 | 3,100 | 3,020 | 2,710 | 2,500 | 3,090 | 2,860 | 2,970 | 3,470 | 2,860 | 3,060 | 3,220 | 3,240 | 3,360 | 3,190 |
| Rhode Island | 310 | 290 | 260 | 280 | 290 | 280 | 310 | 200 | 230 | 250 | 230 | 300 | 250 | 230 | 240 | 210 | 230 | 240 |
| South Carolina [†] | 690 | 630 | 490 | 180 | 360 | 790 | 830 | 750 | 850 | 990 | 1,000 | 1,090 | 990 | 890 | 930 | 880 | 760 | 160 |
| South Dakota | 20 | 40 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tennessee* | 1,190 | 1,220 | 1,040 | 280 | 250 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Texas* | 3,190 | 2,990 | 2,600 | 70 | — | — | — | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 | 10 | 10 | — | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Utah | 320 | 400 | 360 | 270 | 310 | 320 | 280 | 320 | 340 | 360 | 340 | 400 | 360 | 310 | 330 | 370 | 340 | 350 |
| Vermont [‡] | 110 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 130 | 120 | 110 | 120 | 120 | 130 | 100 | 140 | 130 | 170 | 120 | 110 | 140 | 110 |
| Virginia [§] | 2,130 | 2,180 | 2,470 | 2,670 | 2,390 | 2,410 | 2,420 | 2,380 | 2,410 | 3,100 | 2,860 | 3,080 | 3,100 | 2,980 | 3,070 | 2,870 | 3,080 | 3,040 |
| Washington [†] | 1,780 | 1,730 | 1,960 | 1,750 | 1,960 | 2,020 | 2,000 | 1,830 | 1,950 | 2,050 | 1,900 | 2,080 | 2,050 | 2,010 | 1,990 | 1,850 | 1,990 | 1,790 |
| West Virginia* | 170 | 230 | 220 | 60 | 160 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wisconsin [§] | 590 | 620 | 520 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 |
| Wyoming | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 60 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 70 | 70 | 50 | 80 | 60 |
| Restrictiveness level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banned | — | — | — | 130 | — | 710 | 10 | 10 | — | 10 | — | 10 | 10 | 10 | — | 10 | 80 | 70 |
| Gestational limit, 6 weeks | 3,190 | 2,990 | 2,600 | 990 | 3,070 | 2,210 | 2,540 | 2,850 | 2,580 | 2,820 | 2,580 | 3,220 | 2,820 | 2,420 | 2,450 | 2,610 | 2,400 | 2,450 |
| Permitted | 83,160 | 82,870 | 85,610 | 80,480 | 81,350 | 75,610 | 77,000 | 74,390 | 83,730 | 85,830 | 79,840 | 92,370 | 85,830 | 87,420 | 87,830 | 82,360 | 86,140 | 78,630 |

Table 1 does not include telehealth abortions provided under shield laws.

All numbers in Table 1 have been rounded the nearest 10. Numbers 0-9 have been rounded up to 10 or are represented by —. Numbers have been corrected as needed for missingness with imputation.

For states marked * there is less than 1% imputation, † 1-4% imputation, ‡ 5-14% imputation, § 15-29% imputation, || 30-44% imputation, ¶ >45% imputation. States with no notation by their name have no imputation for missingness. In Florida, Indiana, Texas, and West Virginia, we used state health department data and thus we did not have to impute any data for those states.

Legal status is time varying, and we use the status for each state as reported by the New York Times on the 15th of each month.

Table 2. Summary of pre-post-Dobbs changes for states with abortion bans and 6-week gestational limits

| | <i>Pre-Dobbs monthly average number of abortions, April and May 2022</i> | <i>Post-Dobbs monthly average number of abortions, July 2022 through September 2023</i> | <i>Cumulative sum of differences, all post-Dobbs months compared to average of April and May 2022</i> | <i>Average monthly difference in post-Dobbs months compared to average of April and May 2022</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Totals in all states with abortion bans or 6-week gestational limits | 12,500 | 2,795 | -145,570 | -9,705 |
| Alabama | 635 | 0 | -9,525 | -635 |
| Arkansas | 315 | 0 | -4,725 | -315 |
| Georgia [‡] | 4,300 | 2,657 | -24,640 | -1,643 |
| Idaho [§] | 220 | 27 | -2,890 | -193 |
| Kentucky | 345 | 19 | -4,895 | -326 |
| Louisiana | 785 | 21 | -11,465 | -764 |
| Mississippi | 350 | 0 | -5,250 | -350 |
| Missouri | 10 | 0 | -150 | -10 |
| North Dakota | 100 | 7 | -1,400 | -93 |
| Oklahoma | 310 | 0 | -4,650 | -310 |
| South Dakota | 30 | 0 | -450 | -30 |
| Tennessee* | 1,205 | 35 | -17,545 | -1,170 |
| Texas* | 3,090 | 10 | -46,200 | -3,080 |
| West Virginia* | 200 | 16 | -2,760 | -184 |
| Wisconsin [§] | 605 | 3 | -9,025 | -602 |
| Restrictiveness level | | | | |
| Banned | 8,200 | 138 | -120,930 | -8,062 |
| Gestational limit, 6 weeks | 4,300 | 2,657 | -24,640 | -1,643 |

Table 2 does not include any telehealth abortions provided under shield laws.

Numbers have been corrected as needed for missingness with imputation. For states marked * there is less than 1% imputation, † 1-4% imputation, ‡ 5-14% imputation, § 15-29% imputation, || 30-44% imputation, ¶ >45% imputation. States with no notation by their name have no imputation for missingness.

Legal status is time varying, and we categorize states based on the status they had for the majority of the post-Dobbs period.

Table 3. Estimated monthly number of telehealth abortions provided by virtual-only clinics (including those provided under shield laws), and brick-and-mortar clinics, United States, April 2022 to September 2023

| | Apr 22 | May 22 | Jun 22 | Jul 22 | Aug 22 | Sep 22 | Oct 22 | Nov 22 | Dec 22 | Jan 23 | Feb 23 | Mar 23 | Apr 23 | May 23 | Jun 23 | Jul 23 | Aug 23 | Sep 23 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| All US state totals | 3,650 | 4,400 | 5,200 | 5,570 | 7,180 | 6,640 | 6,810 | 7,490 | 8,570 | 7,250 | 5,950 | 6,870 | 6,910 | 7,400 | 7,110 | 14,110 | 14,060 | 13,770 |

Table 3 includes abortions provided by virtual only clinics, including telehealth abortions provided under shield laws, and telehealth abortions provided by brick-and-mortar facilities.

All numbers in Table 3 have been rounded the nearest 10. Numbers 0-9 have been rounded up to 10 or are represented by –. Numbers have been corrected as needed for missingness with imputation.

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This report was prepared by #WeCount Co-Chairs and Society of Family Planning staff, with guidance from the Research Steering Committee, as well as the support of many members of the Society of Family Planning community.

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