

## TAKE THE UNCHOICE CHALLENGE



## PAR

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
	II - After Abortion  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

answers on back

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%

Part I Answers	Part II Answers	
1. d) 64% <sup>1</sup>	9. e) 31% <sup>4</sup>	
2. f) homicide <sup>2</sup>	<b>10. d) 10%</b> <sup>5</sup>	
3. b) 54% <sup>1</sup>	11. b) 65% higher risk $^6$	
<b>4. b) 52%</b> <sup>1</sup>	12. f) 65% <sup>1</sup>	
5. d) 67% <sup>1</sup>	13. c) 3.5 times higher	
<b>6. e) 84%</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>14.</b> e) 60% <sup>1</sup>	
7. e) 79% <sup>1</sup>	15. a) 6 times higher $^{\rm 8}$	
8. d) 6 times as likely $^3$	<b>16. a)</b> 60% <sup>9</sup>	

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

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- 2. I.L. Horton and D. Cheng, "Enhanced Surveillance for Pregnancy-Associated Mortality-Maryland, 1993-1998," JAMA 285(11): 1455-1459 (2001); J. Mcfarlane et. al., "Abuse During Pregnancy and Femicide: Urgent Implications for Women's Health," Obstetrics & Gynecology 100: 27-36 (2002).
- 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 Obsetricia 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.