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An Overview of Abortion Laws

Background

Since the Supreme Court handed down its 1973 decisions in *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton*, states have constructed a lattice work of abortion law, codifying, regulating and limiting whether, when and under what circumstances a woman may obtain an abortion. The following table highlights the major provisions of these state laws. More detailed information can be found by selecting the table column headings in blue. Except where noted, the laws are in effect, although they may not always be enforced.

Highlights

- **Physician and Hospital Requirements:** 41 states require an abortion to be performed by a licensed physician. 19 states require an abortion to be performed in a hospital after a specified point in the pregnancy, and 19 states require the involvement of a second physician after a specified point.
- **Gestational Limits:** 43 states prohibit abortions, generally except when necessary to protect the woman's life or health, after a specified point in pregnancy.
- **"Partial-Birth" Abortion:** 20 states have laws in effect that prohibit "partial-birth" abortion. 3 of these laws apply only to postviability abortions.
- **Public Funding:** 17 states use their own funds to pay for all or most medically necessary abortions for Medicaid enrollees in the state. 32 states and the District of Columbia prohibit the use of state funds except in those cases when federal funds are available: where the woman's life is in danger or the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest. In defiance of federal requirements, South Dakota limits funding to cases of life endangerment only.
- **Coverage by Private Insurance:** 11 states restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans, most often limiting coverage only to when the woman's life would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term. Most states allow the purchase of additional abortion coverage at an additional cost.
- **Refusal:** 45 states allow individual health care providers to refuse to participate in an abortion. 42 states allow institutions to refuse to perform abortions, 16 of which limit refusal to private or religious institutions.
- **State-Mandated Counseling:** 18 states mandate that women be given counseling before an abortion that includes information on at least one of the following: the purported link between abortion and breast cancer (5 states), the ability of a fetus to feel pain (13 states) or long-term mental health consequences for the woman (8 states).
- **Waiting Periods:** 27 states require a woman seeking an abortion to wait a specified period of time, usually 24 hours, between when she receives counseling and the procedure is performed. 14 of these states have laws that effectively require the woman make two separate trips to the clinic to obtain the procedure.
- **Parental Involvement:** 37 states require some type of parental involvement in a minor's decision to have an abortion. 26 states require one or both parents to consent to the procedure, while 11 require that one or both parents be notified.

Overview of State Abortion Law (page 1 of 2)

STATE	MUST BE PERFORMED BY A LICENSED PHYSICIAN	MUST BE PERFORMED IN A HOSPITAL IF AT:	SECOND PHYSICIAN MUST PARTICIPATE IF AT:	PROHIBITED EXCEPT IN CASES OF LIFE OR HEALTH ENDANGERMENT IF AT:	"PARTIAL-BIRTH" ABORTION BANNED	PUBLIC FUNDING OF ABORTION		PRIVATE INSURANCE COVERAGE LIMITED
						Funds All or Most Medically Necessary Abortions	Funds Limited to Life Endangerment, Rape and Incest	
AL	X	Viability	Viability	20 weeks*	▼		X	
AK	X				▼	X		
AZ	X	Viability	Viability	Viability	X	X		X
AR	X		Viability	20 weeks†	X		X	
CA				Viability		X		
CO							X	
CT		Viability		Viability		X		
DE	X			Viability ^Ω			X	
DC							X	
FL	X	Viability	24 weeks	24 weeks	▼		X	
GA	X			20 weeks*	Postviability		X	
HI	X ^ξ			Viability		X		
ID	X	Viability	3rd trimester	Viability	▼		X	X
IL	X ^ξ		Viability	Viability	▼	X		
IN	X	20 weeks	20 weeks	20 weeks*	X		X*	X
IA	X			20 weeks*	▼		X	
KS	X		Viability	20 weeks*	X		X	X
KY	X	2nd trimester		20 weeks*	▼		X	X
LA	X		Viability	20 weeks*	X		X	
ME	X			Viability			X	
MD	X			Viability ^Ω		X		
MA	X ^ξ			24 weeks		X		
MI	X			Viability [‡]	X		X	X
MN	X		20 weeks	Viability		X		
MS	X ^φ			20 weeks*, ^ε	X		X ^Ω	
MO	X	Viability	Viability	Viability	▼		X	X
MT			Viability	Viability*	Postviability	X		
NE	X			20 weeks*	▼		X	X
NV	X	24 weeks		24 weeks			X	
NH					X		X	
NJ	X ^ξ	14 weeks			▼	X		
NM	X ^ξ				Postviability	X		
NY	X ^ξ		24 weeks	24 weeks [‡]		X		
NC	X	20 weeks		20 weeks			X	
ND	X			20 weeks*	X		X	X
OH	X	20 weeks	20 weeks	20 weeks*	X		X	
OK	X	2nd trimester	Viability	20 weeks*	X		X	X
OR						X		
PA	X	Viability	Viability	24 weeks*			X	
RI				24 weeks [‡]	▼		X	▼
SC	X	3rd trimester	3rd trimester	20 weeks*	X		X	
SD	X	24 weeks		20 weeks*	X		Life Only	
TN	X	Viability	Viability	Viability*	X		X	
TX	X			20 weeks*	X		X	
UT	X			Viability ^{‡,Ω}	X		X*	X
VT						X		
VA	X	2nd trimester	Viability	3rd trimester	X		X ^Ω	
WA	X ^ξ			Viability		X		
WV				20 weeks*	▼	X		
WI	X	Viability		20 weeks*	▼		X*	
WY	X			Viability			X	
TOTAL	41	19	19	43	20	17	32+DC	11

▼ Permanently enjoined; law not in effect.

* Exception in case of threat to the woman's physical health.

† Exception in case of rape or incest.

‡ Exception in case of life endangerment only. A 2016 New York Attorney General opinion determined that the state's law conflicts with U.S. Supreme Court rulings on abortion, and that abortion care is permissible under the U.S. Constitution to protect a woman's health, or when the fetus is not viable.

Ω Exception in case of fetal abnormality.

ξ Only applies to surgical abortion. In New Mexico, some but not all advanced practice clinicians may provide medication abortion.

Φ Law limits abortion provision to OB/GYNs.

€ A court has temporarily blocked enforcement of a Mississippi law that would have banned abortion at 15 weeks after the patient's last menstrual period.

Overview of State Abortion Law (page 2 of 2)

STATE	PROVIDERS MAY REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE		MANDATED COUNSELING INCLUDES INFORMATION ON:			WAITING PERIOD (in Hours) AFTER COUNSELING	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT REQUIRED FOR MINORS
	Individual	Institution	Breast Cancer Link	Fetal Pain	Negative Psychological Effects		
AL						48	Consent
AK	X	Private	X	X			▼
AZ	X	X				24	Consent
AR	X	X		X ^Φ		48	Consent
CA	X	Religious					▼
CO							Notice
CT	X						
DE	X	X					Notice ^ξ
DC							
FL	X	X				▼	Notice
GA	X	X		X		24	Notice
HI	X	X					
ID	X	X				24	Consent
IL	X	Private					Notice
IN	X	Private		X		18	Consent
IA	X	Private				§	Notice
KS	X	X	X	X	X	24	Consent
KY	X	X				24	Consent
LA	X	X		X	X	24	Consent
ME	X	X					
MD	X	X					Notice
MA	X	X				▼	Consent
MI	X	X			X	24	Consent
MN	X	Private		X ^Φ		24	Notice ^β
MS	X	X	X			24	Consent ^β
MO	X	X		X ^Φ		72	Consent
MT	X	Private				▼	▼
NE	X	X			X	24	Consent
NV	X	Private					▼
NH							Notice
NJ	X	Private					▼
NM	X	X					▼
NY	X						
NC	X	X			X	72	Consent
ND	X	X				24	Consent ^β
OH	X	X				24	Consent
OK	X	Private	X	X ^Φ		72	Consent and Notice
OR	X	Private					
PA	X	Private				24	Consent
RI	X						Consent
SC	X	Private				24	Consent
SD	X	X		X	X	72 [◇]	Notice
TN	X	X				48	Consent
TX	X	Private	X	X	X	24	Consent and Notice
UT	X	Private		X ^Φ		72 [◇]	Consent and Notice
VT							
VA	X	X				24	Consent and Notice
WA	X	X					
WV					X	24	Notice ^ξ
WI	X	X		X		24	Consent ^ξ
WY	X	Private					Consent and Notice
TOTAL	45	42	5	13	8	27	37

▼ Permanently enjoined; law not in effect.

§ Enforcement temporarily enjoined by court order; policy not in effect.

Φ Fetal pain information is given only to women who are at least 20 weeks gestation; in Missouri at 22 weeks gestation.

β Both parents must consent to the abortion.

ξ Specified health professionals may waive parental involvement in certain circumstances.

◇ In South Dakota, the waiting period excludes weekends or annual holidays and in Utah the waiting period is waived in cases of rape, incest, fetal defect or if the patient is younger than 15.