

Texas Abortion-Related Laws

Below is a brief summary of pro-life laws passed in Texas from 1854 to present day. The laws are listed by the year they were passed, and the corresponding House/Senate bill number is listed after each law with the legislative session in which the law was passed.

1854: Banned abortions unless the life of the mother was threatened. Vernon's Civil Statutes, Articles 4512.1-4512.6.

- Supreme Court ruled in *Roe v. Wade* (1973) that Arts. 4512.1-4512.4, 4512.6 may not be enforced.

1977: Medical personnel given right to object to performance of abortion (SB 416, 65(R)). Chap. 103, Occupations Code.

1979: Established a living human child born alive after an abortion or premature birth is entitled to the same rights, powers, and privileges as any other child born alive after the normal gestation period. Established a petition for custody of a child born after an abortion may be granted with respect to one parent against another. Further, an authorized representative of Texas Department of Family and Protective Services may assume the care, control, and custody of the child (SB 117, 66(R)). § 151.002, § 161.006, and § 262.006, Family Code.

1985: Prohibited selling human organs and tissue, including fetal tissue, “for valuable consideration,” making it a third-degree felony offense (SB 33, 69(R)). § 48.03, Penal Code.

1985: Texas Abortion Facility Licensing Act — Established licensing and regulations for abortion facilities. Required licensing for facilities used primarily for the purpose of performing abortions. Required reporting of all abortions regardless of whether the facility is licensed. Mandated that only physicians may perform abortions (HB 2091, 69(R)). Chap. 245, Health and Safety Code, and 25 TAC 139.

1987: Banned abortions in the third trimester for viable unborn babies. Included exceptions for risk of serious impairment to the physical or mental health of the woman and for a fetus with a severe and irreversible abnormality (HB 410, 70(R)). § 170.002, Health and Safety Code.

1997: Improved abortion facility regulations by including requirements for quality assurance and annual inspections; required abortion facilities to provide a unique identifying number in abortion advertisements and to post public information regarding violations and a toll-free number; and created administrative penalties (HB 2856, 75(R)). § 245.023, Health and Safety Code.

1999: Lowered the threshold for requiring abortion facilities to be licensed to facilities that perform 300 abortions per year (from “primarily for the purpose of performing abortions”). (HB 2085, 76(R)). Replaced by Chap. 171, Health and Safety Code.

1999: Required parental notification before an abortion can be performed on minor girls with a judicial bypass exception when parental notification is not in the child's best interest (SB 30, 76(R)). Chap. 33, Family Code.

1999: Included an exception for withholding or removing life-sustaining treatment from pregnant women in the Advance Directive Act (SB 1260, 76(R)). Chap. 166, Health and Safety Code.

1999: Baby Moses Law / Safe Haven Law — Allowed infants to be legally abandoned at an EMS center (HB 3423, 76(R)). § 262.301, Family Code.

2001: Prohibited funds from the Rural (health) Foundation from being used to provide an abortion or a referral for an abortion, unless there is a medically necessary reason to provide the referral (SB 115, 77(R)). § 487.713, Government Code.

2003: General Appropriations Act (HB 1, 78(R)):

- Prohibited state funds from Titles V, X, XX family planning grants from being used to pay the direct or indirect costs of abortion procedures provided by contractors of the department. (Department of Health Rider 8).
 - Rider 8 was challenged in federal court by Planned Parenthood. The state and Planned Parenthood reached a settlement and dismissal agreement, negotiating a separation agreement in order to remain eligible for funding while separating the abortion business from the family planning affiliates. The parties agreed that “legal” affiliate status could be achieved by separate accounting, separate timekeeping, separate signage, and separate boards of directors so as to remain eligible for state funds. *Planned Parenthood v. Sanchez* (5th Circuit, 2005).
- Prohibited dispensing prescription drugs to minors without parental consent (DH Rider 9).
- Required contractors to report suspected child abuse, including statutory rape (DH Rider 11 and HHSC Rider 25).

2003: Woman’s Right to Know Act — Required that:

- Informed consent information and resource directory be provided to women 24 hours before an abortion, and
- Abortions after 16 weeks post fertilization (18 weeks LMP) may be performed only in an ambulatory surgery center (ASC) or hospital (HB 15, 78(R)). Chap. 171, Health and Safety Code.

2003: Prenatal Protection Act — Recognized the personhood of unborn children, beginning at fertilization (SB 319, 78(R)).

- The act allowed the prosecution of a person who harms or kills an unborn child unless the death was a legal abortion or was the result of an action taken by the mother. § 1.07(a)(26), § 19.06, § 22.12, § 49.12, Penal Code. Upheld by the Court of Criminal Appeals at least four times.

- Amended the Civil Practice and Remedies Code to allow for wrongful death lawsuits involving unborn children, except for legal abortion and medical procedures. § 71.001, Civil Practice and Remedies Code

2003: Lowered the threshold for requiring abortion facilities to be licensed to facilities that perform 50 abortions per year (from 300 per year) (House floor amendment to HB 2292, 78(R)). § 245.004, Health and Safety Code.

2005: General Appropriations Act (SB 1, 79(R)):

- Allocated \$5 million for the biennium for the Alternatives to Abortion program. The Alternatives to Abortions program promotes childbirth and provides support services to pregnant women and adoptive parents (HHSC Sec. 50, Special Provisions Relating to All Health and Human Services Agencies).
- No funds from Family Planning and Medicaid Family Planning may be distributed to individuals or entities that perform elective abortions or contract with individuals or entities that perform elective abortions (DSHS Rider 30 and HHSC Rider 48).
- Limited sexuality education spending only to programs that comply with a specific definition of abstinence and required an annual report to be submitted to the Legislature on contractor compliance (DSHS Rider 29).
- Prohibited dispensing prescription drugs to minors without parental consent (DSHS Rider 31 and HHSC Rider 49).
- Required contractors to report suspected child abuse, including statutory rape (DSHS Rider 33 and HHSC Rider 13).

2005: Banned abortions in the third trimester of pregnancy with exception for severe cases (SB 419, 79(R)). § 164.052(a)(18) Occupations Code.

2005: Required written parental consent for abortions on minor girls with a judicial bypass exception the same as for parental notice (SB 419, 79(R)). § 164.052 Occupations Code.

2005: Created a “certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth” (SB 271, 79(R)). § 192.022, Health and Safety Code.

2006: Texas Medical Board adopted a rule requiring parental consent via a signed, notarized six-page form before a physician can perform an abortion on a minor girl. 22 TAC § 165.5.

2007: General Appropriations Act (HB 1, 80(R)):

- Allocated \$5 million for the Alternatives to Abortion program for the biennium (HHSC D.2.2. Strategy)
- \$1 million for the umbilical cord stem cell banks for the biennium (HHSC Rider 56).
- Prohibited dispensing prescription drugs to minors without parental consent (DSHS Rider 25 and HHSC Rider 34).
- Required contractors to report suspected child abuse, including statutory rape (DSHS Rider 27 and HHSC Rider 9).

- Limited sexuality education spending only to programs that comply with a specific definition of abstinence and required an annual report to be submitted to the Legislature on contractor compliance (DSHS Rider 23).
- No funds from Family Planning and Medicaid Family Planning may be distributed to individuals or entities that perform elective abortions or contract with individuals or entities that perform elective abortions (DSHS Rider 24 and HHSC Rider 33).

2007: Brochure on umbilical cord blood options (HB 709, 80(R)). § 162.018 Health and Safety Code.

2009: General Appropriations Act (SB 1, 81(R)):

- Allocated \$8 million for funding for the Alternatives to Abortion program for the biennium (HHSC D.2.2. Strategy).
- \$894,133 for the Texas Heart Institute Adult Stem Cell Program for gene therapy research for the biennium (The University of Texas Health and Science Center at Houston Rider 3).
- \$1 million for the umbilical cord stem cell banks for the biennium (HHSC Rider 58).
- No funds from Family Planning and Medicaid Family Planning may be used directly or indirectly for abortion or distributed to individuals or entities that perform elective abortions or contract with individuals or entities that perform elective abortions (DSHS Rider 21 and HHSC Rider 31).
- Limited sexuality education spending only to programs that comply with a specific definition of abstinence and required an annual report to be submitted to the Legislature on contractor compliance (DSHS Rider 20).
- No funds from Family Planning and Medicaid Family Planning may be used directly or indirectly for abortion or distributed to individuals or entities that perform elective abortions or contract with individuals or entities that perform elective abortions (DSHS Rider 21 and HHSC Rider 31).
- Prohibited dispensing prescription drugs to minors without parental consent (DSHS Rider 22 and HHSC Rider 32).
- Required contractors to report suspected child abuse, including statutory rape (DSHS Rider 23 and HHSC Rider 8).
- Continued exclusions from funding for abortion providers for women's health care programs by Department of State Health Services (DSHS Rider 69).

2009: Prohibited grants for school-based health clinics from being granted to licensed abortion facilities or their affiliates (HB 281, 81(R)). § 38.063(e-1), Education Code.

2011: General Appropriations Act (HB 1, 82(R)):

- Allocated \$8.3 million for the biennium for the Alternatives to Abortion program (HHSC D.2.2. Strategy).
- \$5 million for the Texas Heart Institute Adult Stem Cell Program for the biennium (Article III, The University of Texas Health and Science Center, Strategy E.3.4-E5.1).

- \$2 million for the umbilical cord stem cell banks for the biennium (University of Texas Health and Science Center at San Antonio, III-167 Footnote 1).
- No funds from Family Planning and Medicaid Family Planning may be used directly or indirectly for abortion or distributed to individuals or entities that perform elective abortions or contract with individuals or entities that perform elective abortions (DSHS Rider 17, 52, and HHSC Rider 30).
- Family Planning Program (Title V, X, and XX) funds are prioritized to entities that provide “comprehensive primary and preventative care”. (DSHS Rider 77).
- Prohibited dispensing prescription drugs to minors without parental consent (DSHS Rider 18 and HHSC Rider 31).
- Required contractors to report suspected child abuse, including statutory rape (DSHS Rider 19 and HHSC Rider 8).
- No funds from Medicaid Family Planning may be used to dispense prescription drugs to minors without parental consent, with limited exceptions (HHSC Rider 31).
- Limited sexuality education spending only to programs that comply with a specific definition of abstinence and required an annual report to be submitted to the Legislature on contractor compliance (DSHS Rider 79).

2011: Sonogram Law — Required that women have an opportunity to see the ultrasound image of their unborn child and hear the child’s heartbeat before they consent to abortion and that doctors must privately consult with patients 24 hours before the abortion (HB 15, 82(R)). § 171.012, Health and Safety Code.

2011: Defunded Planned Parenthood \$29 of \$31 million per year (SB 7, 82(1)):

- Prioritized of the Department of State Health Services Title V, X, and XX family planning grants to (1) public entities and federally qualified health centers, (2) non-public entities that provide comprehensive primary and preventative care in addition to family planning services, and (3) nonpublic entities that do not provide comprehensive primary and preventative care. § 531.0025, Government Code.
- Denied Medicaid Women’s Health Program (WHP) funding for entities that perform or promote elective abortions or are affiliates of entities that perform or promote elective abortions. § 32.024(c-1), Human Resources Code. Texas HHSC promulgated regulations interpreting the WHP’s restriction on abortion-related restrictions. Upheld by 5th Circuit in *Planned Parenthood v. Suehs* (2012).

2011: Banned state funding for county hospital districts that fund elective abortions (SB 7, 82(1)). § 285.202, Health and Safety Code.

2011: Authorized the creation of the “Choose Life” specialty license plate to promote infant adoption as an alternative to abortion (SB 257, 82(R)). Chap. 504.662, Transportation Code.

2011: Authorized the creation of an autologous (adult) stem cell bank (SB 7, 82(1)). Chap. 1003, Health and Safety Code.

2013: General Appropriations Act (SB 1, 83(R)):

- Allocated \$10.3 million to the Alternatives to Abortion program for the biennium (HHSC D.2.2. Strategy).
- \$5 million for the Texas Heart Institute Adult Stem Cell Program for the biennium (The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Strategy E.3.4).
- \$2 million for the umbilical cord stem cell banks for the biennium (HHSC Rider 77).
- No funds from Family Planning and Medicaid Family Planning may be used directly or indirectly for abortion or distributed to individuals or entities that perform elective abortions or contract with individuals or entities that perform elective abortions (DSHS Riders 17, 50, and HHSC Rider 29).
- Required contractors to report suspected child abuse, including statutory rape (DSHS Rider 19 and HHSC Rider 8).
- Prohibited dispensing prescription drugs to minors without parental consent (DSHS Rider 18 and HHSC Rider 30).
- Limited sexuality education spending only to programs that comply with a specific definition of abstinence and required an annual report to be submitted to the Legislature on contractor compliance (DSHS Rider 67).
- Family Planning Program (Title V, X, and XX) funds are prioritized to entities that provide “comprehensive primary and preventative care” (DSHS Rider 65)
- Planned Parenthood and abortion providers excluded from the Department of State Health Services Primary Care Services, Family planning, and Women's Health Program (DSHS Rider 82)

2013: Required institutes of higher education to report human stem cell research (SB 67, 83(R)). § 61.051, Education Code.

2013: Banned abortions after five months gestation (20 weeks post fertilization) and substantially increased abortion facility safety regulations (HB 2, 83(2)).

- Two portions of this law remain in effect:
 - 20 Week Ban — Ban on abortions post 20 weeks fertilization. Subchap. C, Chap. 171, Health and Safety Code.
 - FDA Regulations on Abortion-Inducing Drugs — Requires that abortion-inducing drugs may only be administered by a physician according to FDA regulations the physician must examine the woman 14 days after the procedure. Challenged in *Planned Parenthood v. Abbott* and upheld by the 5th Circuit (2014). Subchap. D, Chap. 171, Health and Safety Code.
- Two portions of this law were ruled unconstitutional and are not enforced:
 - Admitting Privileges Rule — Required abortionists to obtain admitting privileges at a hospital within 30 miles of their abortion facilities. Was challenged in *Planned Parenthood v. Abbott* and upheld by the 5th Circuit (2014). However, it was then challenged again in the United States Supreme Court in *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* (2016), and permanently enjoined. § 171.0031, Health and Safety Code.

- Ambulatory Surgical Center (ASC) Standards — Required abortion facilities to adhere to the building and safety standards already in law for ambulatory surgical centers. Permanently enjoined by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* (2016).

2015: General Appropriations Act (HB 1, 84(R):

- Increased funding for the Alternatives to Abortion program to \$18.3 million for the biennium (HHSC D.2.2. Strategy).
- \$5 million for the Texas Heart Institute Adult Stem Cell Program for the biennium (The University of Texas System Administration, Strategy C.1.1).
- Continued exclusions from funding for women's health care programs by Department of State Health Services (DSHS Rider 63 and HHSC Riders 29, 74, 85, 87, and 88).
- \$2 million for the umbilical cord stem cell banks for the biennium (HHSC Rider 59).
- Required contractors to report suspected child abuse, including statutory rape (DSHS Rider 14 and HHSC Rider 8).
- Prohibited dispensing prescription drugs to minors without parental consent (HHSC Rider 31 and 86).
- Limited Title V sexuality education spending only programs that comply with each of the federal A-H components of abstinence education and required an annual report to be submitted to the Legislature on contractor compliance (DSHS Rider 53).
- Excluded Planned Parenthood (abortion providers and their affiliates) from the Breast and Cervical Cancer Services Program (DSHS Rider 72).
- Ban on Medicaid funding for sexuality education to abortion providers or their affiliates (HHSC Rider 31).
- Family Planning Program (Title V, X, and XX) funds are prioritized to entities that provide "comprehensive primary and preventative care" (HHSC Rider 88).

2015: Reformed the judicial bypass process, the process in which an order from a judge could allow minors to get abortions without the notification and consent of their parents (HB 3994, 84(R)). Chap. 33, Family Code:

- Stopped the practice of venue shopping for favorable courts,
- Increased the standard of evidence necessary to grant a minor an abortion,
- Lengthened the timeline by which the trial court and court of appeals are required to decide on a judicial bypass application,
- Banned teleconference and videoconferencing into the courtroom,
- Required proof of age and identity for a non-minor,
- Required the court to appoint a separate guardian-ad-litem and attorney-ad-litem for the minor, and
- Requires annual reports by the Office of Court Administration.

2015: Protected victims of sex trafficking at abortion facilities by requiring abortion facility workers and volunteers to undergo training to recognize and assist victims of human sex trafficking (HB 416, 84(R)). Subchap. E, Chap. 171, Health and Safety Code.

2015: Protected unborn babies with disabilities by providing state-created educational materials to parents of unborn babies diagnosed with Down syndrome without referrals for abortion (HB 3374, 84(R)). Chap. 161, Health and Safety Code.

2015: Promoted adult, not embryonic, stem cell research and treatments by creating the Texas Adult Stem Cell Research Coordinating Board (HB 177, 84(R)). Chap. 156, Education Code.

2015: Required disclosure of sponsors of research projects at public universities like the Texas Policy Evaluations Project at The University of Texas at Austin, which opposes pro-life laws passed by the Legislature; required reporting of sponsors of research in public communications; and required universities to respond to public information requests for the sponsor information. (HB 1295 and SB 20, 84(R)). § 51.954, Education Code and § 321.013, Government Code.

2015: Required counties to report on procedures related to pregnant women in county jails (HB 1140, 84(R)). Chap. 511, Government Code.

2017: General Appropriations Act (SB 1, 85(R)):

- Doubled funding to as much as \$38.3 million for the Alternatives to Abortion Program for the biennium (HHSC Strategy D.1.2., HHSC Rider 222).
- \$3.2 million for the biennium for Texas Heart Institute Adult Stem Cell Program (Article III, The University of Texas System Administration, Strategy C.1.1).
- \$2 million for umbilical cord stem cell banks for the biennium (HHSC Rider 81).
- State money may not be distributed to abortion providers or their affiliates (Article IX, Sec. 6.25).
- Contractors must report suspected child abuse, including statutory rape (DSHS Rider 24, HHSC Rider 150).
- Limited sexuality education spending to programs that components comply with each of the A-H components of abstinence education of abstinence education (HHSC Rider 49).
- Abortion providers and affiliates may not be contractors in the Breast and Cervical Cancer Services Program and the Healthy Texas Women Program and Family Planning Program (HHSC Rider 51, HHSC Rider 56).
- No direct or indirect funding of abortion (HHSC Rider 52).
- No funds for Medicaid Family Planning or Instruction may go for abortion providers or materials prepared by abortion providers and affiliates (HHSC Rider 53).
- No funds for prescription drugs to minors without parental consent (HHSC Rider 57).
- Family Planning Program funds are prioritized to entities that provide "comprehensive primary and preventative care" (HHSC Rider 58).
- State funded long acting contraceptives may not include abortifacients (HHSC Rider 59).

2017: Stopped Planned Parenthood's trafficking of baby body parts (SB 8, 85(R)):

- Banned partial-birth abortions. Subchapter F, Health and Safety Code.
- Criminalized all sale, purchase, and donation of organs and tissues after elective abortion and banned research on tissues and organs of victims of elective abortions. Chapter 173, Health and Safety Code and § 48.03, Penal Code.

- Banned dismemberment abortions. Subchapter G, Health and Safety Code.
 - Ban on dismemberment abortions struck down in federal district court; appeal is pending in the 5th Circuit (*Whole Woman's Health v. Paxton*).
- Humane Disposition.
 - Required humane disposition of the bodies of babies who die from abortion and miscarriage. Chap. 697, Health and Safety Code. Humane disposition rule struck down in federal district court; pending in the 5th Circuit (*Whole Woman's Health v. Smith*).

2017: Protected Women from forced abortion, especially victims of sex trafficking (HB 2552, 85(R)). Chap. 241 and 245, Health and Safety Code:

- Required human trafficking hotline signs at abortion facilities and hospitals. § 245.025, Health and Safety Code.
- Created a first-degree felony offense for killing the unborn child of a minor girl who is a victim of sex trafficking. § 20A.02(b), Penal Code.
- Enhanced penalties for assaulting woman to force her to have an abortion. § 22.01(b) and (c), Penal Code.

2017: Created conscience protection for foster care providers by protecting their rights to follow their sincerely held religious beliefs to not provide or refer for abortion (HB 3859, 85(R)). § 45.004(3), Human Resources Code.

2017: Protected victims of rape by making it easier to terminate the paternity rights of rapists (SB 77, 85(R)). § 154.001, Family Code.

2017: Required physicians involved in *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) to provide information to patients regarding the option of donation of unused human embryos in order to promote donation, not destruction, of human embryos (HB 785, 85(R)). Chap. 159, Occupations Code.

2017: Banned telemedicine abortions (SB 1107, 85(R)). § 111.005(c), Occupations Code.

2017: Required abortion complications that occur or are treated at abortion facilities to be reported within three business days, required abortion complications treated at hospitals to be reported within 30 days, and required the Health and Human Services Commission to publish an annual report. Creates civil penalties for non-compliance (HB 13, 85(1)). § 171.006, Health and Safety Code.

2017: Eliminated mandatory coverage for elective abortions in health insurance plans in the federal Affordable Care Act exchange, government plans, and private plans; and allowed optional abortion coverage through the purchase of a separate plan (HB 214, 85(1)). Chap. 1695, Insurance Code.

2017: Increased reporting of abortions on minor girls by requiring a physician performing an abortion on a minor girl to report how consent for the abortion was obtained: whether by parental consent or by a court order through the judicial bypass process (HB 215, 85(1)). § 171.006, Health and Safety Code.

2019: General Appropriations Act (HB 1, 86(R)):

- Doubled funding for the Alternatives to Abortion program to as much as \$80 million per biennium (HHSC Strategy D.1.2., HHSC Rider 80).
- \$3.2 million for the biennium for Texas Heart Institute Adult Stem Cell Program (The University of Texas System Administration, Strategy C.1.1).
- \$2 million for the biennium for umbilical cord blood banks for the biennium (HHSC Rider 93).
- State money may not be distributed to abortion providers and affiliates (Article IX, Sec. 6.25).
- Health and Human Services agencies must make a good-faith effort to comply with all child abuse reporting guidelines (HHSC Section 31).
- Limited sexuality education spending to programs that components comply with each of the components of abstinence education of abstinence education (HHSC Rider 71).
- No funding of abortion or entities that provide abortions through funds appropriated to Medicaid Family Planning, the Healthy Texas Women Program, and the Family Planning Program (HHSC Rider 72).
- Funding for family planning instruction may not be used for materials from an entity that performs elective abortions and their affiliates (HHSC Rider 73).
- Family Planning Funds are prioritized to entities that provide “comprehensive primary and preventative care” (HHSC Rider 79).
- No funds for prescription drugs to minors without parental consent (HHSC Rider 79).

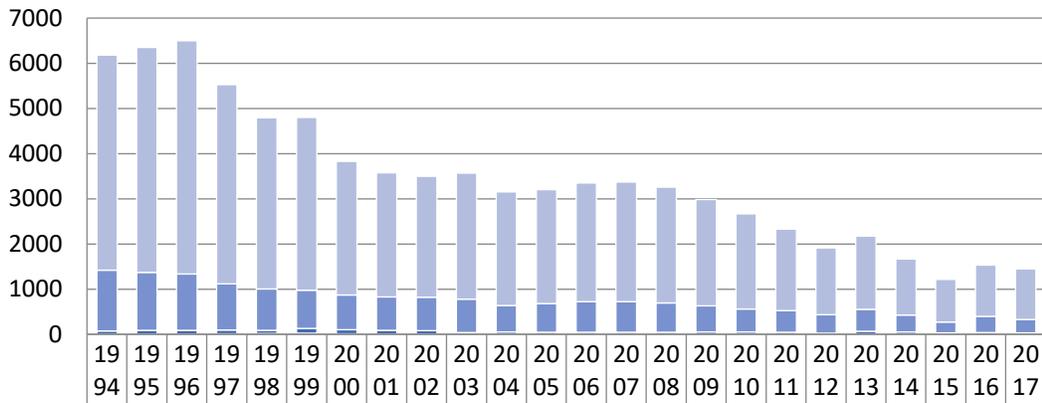
2019: Defunded Planned Parenthood and other abortion providers at the local level by banning contract between cities, counties, hospital districts, and school districts and an abortion provider and an affiliate of an abortion provider (SB 22, 86(R)). Chap. 2272, Government Code.

2019: Texas Alternatives to Abortion Information Act — Required doctors or designee to hand the state’s “A Woman's Right to Know” informational brochure and directory to women before consenting to abortion. The brochure is informational resource material, the directory lists women’s health clinics in Texas that do not provide abortions or give abortion referrals. Further, required a private consultation with a physician at least 24 hours before the abortion (SB 24, 86(R)). § 171.012(b)(2) and § 171.012(f), Health and Safety Code.

2019: Texas Born-Alive Infant Protection Act — Protected babies who are born alive after an abortion by creating a civil cause of action and a specific criminal offense to hold physicians accountable by establishing a physician-patient relationship between the infant and the abortion doctor. The Act created a civil penalty and authorized the Attorney General of Texas to impose a \$100,000 fine on a physician who fails to provide appropriate medical treatment to a child born alive after an abortion. Additionally, it made the criminal offense a third-degree felony (HB 16, 86(R)). § 151.002, Family Code.

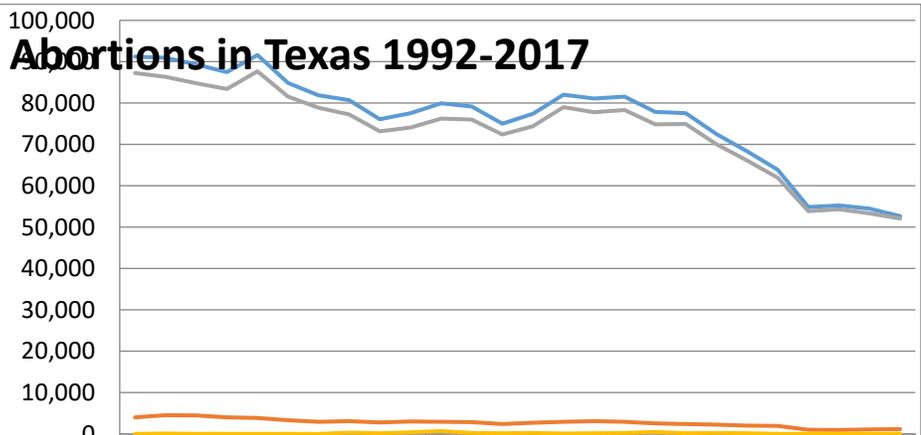
2019: Increased penalties for assaulting a pregnant woman (HB 902, 86(R)). § 22.01(b)(7), Penal Code.

Abortions on Minors in Texas 1993-2017



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
16-17 Years	4,7	4,9	5,1	4,4	3,7	3,8	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,1	1,7	1,4	1,6	1,2	93	1,	1,1
14-15 Years	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,0	915	845	768	741	744	740	586	636	675	671	647	575	507	485	411	487	375	243	36	301
12-13 Years	71	78	83	82	69	102	92	85	73	38	48	46	44	47	45	53	49	43	25	64	49	30	38	30
11 Years or Less	4	7	7	14	18	28	10	3	5	2	3	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	1	-	0

Abortions in Texas 1992-2017



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Number of Abortions	91,908	91,898	91,879	91,848	91,818	91,807	91,777	91,797	91,757	91,778	91,818	91,777	91,828	91,818	91,777	91,777	91,726	91,686	91,635	91,554	91,554	91,545	91,545	91,522	91,522	
Out of State/Country Residents	4,045	4,544	4,403	4,933	4,329	4,312	4,832	4,028	4,928	4,824	4,629	4,629	4,932	4,932	4,925	4,925	4,422	4,019	4,074	4,111	4,111	4,111	4,111	4,111	4,111	
Texas Residents	87,863	87,354	87,476	86,885	87,485	87,495	86,965	86,965	86,829	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965	86,965
Not Stated	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695	25,695

Texas Health and Human Services Induced Termination of Pregnancy Statistics

Total Number of Abortions Reported in Texas 2001 - 2016



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
■ Texas Residents	74,101	76,278	76,019	72,441	74,399	79,041	77,811	78,330	74,835	74,959	70,003	66,098	61,912	53,882	54,310	53,357
■ Out of State Residents	3,031	2,971	2,874	2,430	2,697	2,931	3,122	2,974	2,526	2,421	2,240	2,056	1,909	1,015	974	1,135
■ Not Stated	405	680	273	182	278	84	146	287	489	212	227	144	28	5	3	15
■ Total Number Reported	77,537	79,929	79,166	75,053	77,374	82,056	81,079	81,591	77,850	77,592	72,470	68,298	63,849	54,902	55,287	54,507

From "Induced Terminations of Pregnancy by Age and County of Residence" – 2001-2016 (Texas Health and Human Services Commission)