To: Chairman Gordon and the House Judiciary Committee  
Re: Testimony in Support of House Bill 1674: relative to reproductive rights (Access to Abortion-care Act)  
Date: February 10, 2022  
Position: OUGHT TO PASS

The New Hampshire Women’s Foundation invests in equality and opportunity for New Hampshire women and girls through research, education, advocacy, and grantmaking.

We believe HB1674 Ought to Pass because the full range of reproductive health care, including abortion, is crucial to women’s health, economic security, and long-term impacts on women and their families.

Reproductive Health Care is Crucial to Women’s Health  
We support HB1674 because we believe that women, and all people who can become pregnant, should have access to the full range of reproductive choices, including abortion, here in New Hampshire, regardless of what happens at the federal level. We believe women have the right to make decisions about their bodies, their families, and their lives. Not only is the choice to end a pregnancy a right, but it is, for some, a means to economic prosperity, safety and the ability to flee violence, and the opportunity to pursuit dreams and develop thriving communities. In New Hampshire, women are more likely to live in poverty, with a gendered wage gap that increases by race, ethnicity, and county, and more likely to have been impacted by interpersonal and/or sexual violence. These indicators of well-being are all significantly impacted by the ability to make reproductive decisions, including abortion, for oneself. We must protect the right to abortion to continue to support women’s autonomy, health, wellness, economic security, and ability to support thriving families and communities in our state.

Economic Impacts of Limiting Access  
While the most important implication of HB1674 is the autonomy of women and people who can become pregnant to make decisions about their reproductive health, improvements in abortion access will also impact economic outcomes for women and their families. Deciding whether and when to have a child is the most consequential decision relative to a woman’s lifetime economic well-being, so it is important that all choices, including abortion, are available to those who face unintended pregnancy. Women who are denied an abortion go on to experience economic hardship and economic insecurity lasting for years and impacting the next generation. Providing access to all reproductive healthcare including abortion will promote greater economic security for New Hampshire women and families in three keys areas:

1) Long Term Economic Security – Control over their reproductive health allow women to invest more heavily in their potential including increased schooling and job training.
which contribute to greater long-term economic security. Women who have access to abortion have higher rates of high school and college graduation.¹

2) **Labor Force Participation** – It takes 4-years on average for a woman to return full-time to the workforce after childbirth following abortion denial.²

3) **Multi-Generational impact** – Abortion access not only has economic benefits for the pregnant person, but also benefits other children (born previous or subsequent) in her household: lower rates of poverty and increase in high school graduation and college attendance.³ Access to abortion contributes to the economic mobility of women and is critical to disrupt the cycle of poverty between generations. When women are healthy and prosperous, their families succeed and our communities grow stronger.

**Conclusion**

Access to reproductive care, including abortion, provides opportunities for women to further their education, strengthen their economic security, and improve their ability to parent existing or future children if they choose. New Hampshire should take this important step now to ensure this right is not lost for New Hampshire women regardless of what happens at a federal level.

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¹ Angrist and Evans, “Schooling and Labor Market Consequences of the post-1970’s State Abortion Reforms”, In Research in Labor Economics, 2000, pp75-113
³ ANSIRH, 2019 Introduction to the Turnaway Study. UCSF www.anshirh.org