Health care disparities at issue in abortion rates among black Americans

By Scott Johnson
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OAKLAND -- The abortion rate in the African-American community is several times higher than those of other racial and ethnic groups. While African-American women are more likely than white women to have an unintended pregnancy, this is a topic we ought to talk about, Hoye said.

"This is a topic we ought to talk about," said Hoye, a Berkeley pastor and Union City resident. "It's the No. 1 killer in black Americans among black Americans.

Women's health experts, abortion rights groups and issues4Life have prompted outrage among abortion rights groups, said African-American women are three times as likely as white women to have an unintended pregnancy. California does not make abortion figures available to

A 2008 report from the Gutmacher Institute showed that the vast majority of abortions in the U.S. were due to unintended pregnancies, regardless of race or economic status. "Life events such as relationship changes, moving or personal crises can have a direct impact on (contraceptive) method continuation," wrote Susan Cohen, the author of the report, "Abortion and Women of Color: The Bigger Picture." "Such events are common for low-income and minority women than for others, and may contribute to unstable life situations where consistent use of contraceptives is lower-priority than simply getting by."

Moreover, say critics of the billboards, the high abortion rates are just part of the picture. More broadly, the abortion figures fit into a pattern of poor health outcomes for African-Americans and Latinos in a number of areas. In 2008, the CDC recorded 45.9 abortions per 100 births among African-American women, versus 16.2 for white women.

Nationwide, African-American women receive approximately five times as many abortions as white women, according to U.S government statistics collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Those numbers hold true across all income levels. In 2006, the CDC recorded 45.9 abortions per 100 births among African-American women, versus 16.2 for white women.

African-American abortions is due to a widespread pattern of health disparities in low-income and minority communities that prevents women from obtaining effective contraception and then sustaining its use over long periods of time.

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Moreover, say critics of the billboards, the high abortion rates are just part of the picture. More broadly, the abortion figures fit into a pattern of poor health outcomes for African-Americans and Latinos in a number of areas. In 2008, the CDC reported that black teens were more than twice as likely to have some form of sexually transmitted disease. The incidence of AIDS rates nationwide is eight times higher for African-American men than for whites. Meanwhile, across California, African-Americans represent 6 percent of the population, but 16 percent of the uninsured. In Alameda County, there are roughly four times as many uninsured African-Americans as whites, even though their population numbers are on par.

"This was a longer effort to shame and blame black women to make some tough reproductive health decisions," said Toni Bond Leonard, a spokeswoman for Black Women for Reproductive Justice, a national group based in Chicago where billboards have also appeared. "At no point has anyone attempted to reach out to black women in the community." Hoye's efforts are part of a nationwide anti-abortion movement that has erected billboards in Atlanta, Chicago and New York, among other cities.

Women's health experts, abortion rights groups and several prominent African-American activists have decried the billboards' appearance as a simplistic and demeaning response to a complex concoction of social ills.

"It is reprehensible, and disrespectful to the African-American community," said Lupe Rodriguez, spokeswoman for the Alameda County branch of Planned Parenthood. "They're trying to single out one part of the overall health care of that community, and using a wedge issue to divide people."

Rodriguez and others say the high number of African-American abortions is due to a widespread pattern of health disparities in low-income and minority communities that prevents women from obtaining effective contraception and then sustaining its use over long periods of time.

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community to find out what we believe. They want to make this about abortion, but this is about health disparities.”

In Oakland, the billboards are prominently visible. One of the 60 or so scattered across the city sits above a liquor store in West Oakland. It shows a pastiche of an African-American infant below the words “Black is Beautiful.” At the bottom of the sign is a website address: toomanyaborted.com.

Across the street, a young woman named Nikki glances up and frowns. “We're approaching it backward,” she said. “The message up there should say, ‘Do you have enough support?’ or ‘Do you have resources to help you during this pregnancy?’”

One young African-American man in the area said he supported the overall message, largely because of the two young daughters he works so hard to support.

“I don't believe in abortion,” said Auntrell Brooks, 32, a carpenter. “I have two daughters, and once you see them grow up, you see what you have.” Brooks had his first daughter when he was 16. But he says he knows many women who have aborted their pregnancies. “They said it hurt, they couldn’t afford it, the baby’s daddy was gone, they just had sex and got pregnant.”

Planned Parenthood and a number of other local health organizations have begun responding to the billboards by meeting with community leaders and doing outreach programs to counter Hoye’s message. “It really boils down to people not having access to care, not being able to prevent those unintended pregnancies,” Rodriguez said.

Access is not the real issue, counters Hoye.

“One side is comfortable taking the life of a human being, and one side isn’t,” he said. “That baby should be protected by love and by law. If there’s any confusion about that, we can wait and find out.”

Ultimately, the billboards may be more of a distraction than a help, said Belle Taylor-McGhee, national communications director for Trust Black Women, an abortion rights advocacy group.

“Across the country, you're going to find a majority of African-American women support a woman making a private decision about when and whether to be a parent,” she said. “But you have to engage people to assess that.”

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By the numbers

Abortion rates per 100 live births in 2006

Black: 45.9 percent  
Latina: 20.0 percent  
White: 16.2 percent

Total abortions in U.S. (In thousands)

1990: 1,429  
2006: 846

Percentage total abortions by race

White: 34 percent  
Black: 37 percent  
Hispanic: 22 percent

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Gutoumacher Institute, 2008

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