



Equal Protection Fact Sheet

Abortion Statistics

- Since 1973, more than 65 million innocent lives have been lost to abortion in the United States.
- In the state of Georgia, 1994-2023, more than 903,678 innocent lives have been lost to abortion.. In 2023, the total number of abortions was 30,856. The total number of black abortions was 20,224. In fact, in 2023, 65% of all aborted babies in Georgia were black.
- Since 1973, more than 20 million Black babies have been aborted in this country. The Black population was 18 million in 1960. Therefore, there have been more abortions in this country than the Black population in 1960.
- More than 30,000 babies are murdered by abortion in the state every year, making abortion a leading cause of death in children in the state of Georgia. Thousands of innocent lives are ended unjustly every year without being provided the legal protection enjoyed by every born person in Georgia.

Why Georgia's Current Heartbeat Bill (The Life Act) Doesn't Work

- The heartbeat law fails to protect all innocent preborn children
- Human life begins at fertilization, not heartbeat, therefore, babies from fertilization until about 6 to 8 weeks (heartbeat) are left unprotected.
- The heartbeat bill allows the abortionist to decide if he hears a heartbeat in the womb, which allows easy illegal abortions. There are no regulations in place to monitor abortion clinics' actions.
- The bill codifies certain abortions into law.
- The bill allows abortions in the case of rape, incest, or a suspected fetal anomaly. These exceptions wrongly proclaim that some lives are less worthy of life than others. The human rights of preborn children are grounded in their God given humanity—not their circumstances.
- The heartbeat bill has yet to address chemical abortion pills—which dangerously turn a woman's bathroom into an abortion clinic. Do It Yourself abortions now account for at least 60 percent of all US abortions. Chemical abortions lead to a significantly higher rate of ER visits—which increased by more than 500% from 2002 to 2015, according to an analysis of Medicaid claims.

- The heartbeat bill remains in effect—and abortions continue at an alarming rate. The state has become a destination for abortions from other states with stricter abortion laws.

Why Georgia Needs a Prenatal Equal Protection Act

- Georgia desperately needs an Equal Protection Act to protect the most innocent among us—preborn children.
- The Georgia law allows for the killing of preborn children who are conceived in rape/incest, have a negative medical diagnosis, or in cases of medical emergency which turn out to be more than most would consider a medical emergency.
- Equal Protection would remove the act of abortion from our laws so that the same laws protecting people after they are born would protect people before they are born.
- A child in the womb should have the same rights as a newborn baby.
- A culture that ordains population control harms the innocent and is a significant threat to the Black community. Since 1973, more than 20 million Black babies have been aborted in this country. The Black population was 18 million in 1960. Therefore, there have been more abortions in this country than the Black population in 1960.
- Current Georgia law already defines a person to include, “a natural person, which means any human being including an unborn child.” GA Code § 1-2-1 (2020).
- If we truly believe that a fetus is a person, then the laws which protect born human beings must equally protect those not yet born. Those who oppose equal protection either do not believe that a fetus is a person or do not want to follow the Constitution.
- According to the US Supreme Court, the Constitution doesn’t guarantee a right to abortion. Roe v. Wade and its judicial progeny are unconstitutional, immoral court decisions where the court claims that there is a right to abortion contained within the Constitution despite no such evidence. Furthermore, the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution provides, “No state shall... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”

A Personhood Amendment should accompany the Georgia Prenatal Equal Protection Act

- Personhood, the God given inalienable right to life possessed by every human being, is present from the moment of initial formation, and all human beings shall be entitled to the equal protection of persons under the law.
- A Personhood Amendment would state that no innocent person could be legally killed in Georgia. It will guide laws to provide protection, equal justice and equal rights for all innocent human life at any stage of development, level of dependency, physical and mental ability, medical prognosis, manner of conception, contributions to society, wantedness, age or race.
- The goal for GRTL continues to be the same—recognition and protection of the personhood of all innocent human beings, from earliest biological beginning to natural death, without exception.

Eradicating slavery was the only way to end it. Partial slavery, exceptions for some people to have slaves and not others didn't work—because that meant that slavery would continue—and innocent people and their families would continue to suffer grave mental, emotional and physical harm.

The only way for abortion to end is to eradicate it. To allow the massive killing of innocent lives to continue, out of convenience, financial gain, habit, an unconstitutional right or choice—harms current and future generations and is a grave threat to society.

The moral fabric of this country will continue to be blood-stained if moral cowardice trumps the moral courage to put an end to the killing of innocent lives once and for all. The Prenatal Equal Protection Act would prohibit the killing of innocent life now and in the future.

Introduction of the Equal Protection Act. Georgia Right to Life stands with Representative Emory Dunahoo of House District 31 who recently filed House Bill 441, *the legal end of abortion in Georgia through the Georgia Prenatal Equal Protection Act.*” We look forward to working alongside Dunahoo and 22 legislators who co-sponsored the bill. The bill is currently in the Judiciary – Non Civil House Committee, chaired by Rep. Tyler Paul Smith.