



# America's Direct Deposit to Planned Parenthood

2022 Edition

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## Key Points

Since 1993, Planned Parenthood, the nation's largest abortion business, has reported carrying out 7,442,666 abortions, all while receiving over \$10.35 billion in total taxpayer funding.

Planned Parenthood's largest sources of taxpayer funding are Medicaid and Title X. This matches its current business model in which abortion, contraception, and STI testing make up 80 percent of all services rendered.

Nearly 70 percent of all Planned Parenthood affiliates carry out abortions, with an increasing amount offering chemical abortions only. The chemical abortion model is more profitable, due to lower overhead.

## Summary

The organization now known as Planned Parenthood was founded in 1921 to advance founder Margaret Sanger's eugenic vision of utilizing birth control to "weed out the unfit." Today, Planned Parenthood is the largest abortion business in the United States, carrying out over half of all reported abortions nationwide, and has a \$1.7 billion annual budget.

Despite the enactment of numerous federal and state laws prohibiting taxpayer funding of abortion, Planned Parenthood has historically received millions of dollars in government funding each year. This analysis pulls together publicly available data from three primary sources in order to bring to light just how entangled Planned Parenthood's abortion business has become with American tax dollars.

## Introduction

The Planned Parenthood Federation of America originated in 1921 as the American Birth Control League.<sup>1</sup> Its eugenicist founder, Margaret Sanger, lauded birth control as “the greatest and most truly eugenic method”<sup>2</sup> and “the facilitation of the process of weeding out the unfit, of preventing the birth of defectives or of those who will become defectives.”<sup>3</sup> The League changed its name to Planned Parenthood in 1942, and in 1970, a clinic in Syracuse, New York, began offering abortions as part of its services.<sup>4</sup> Today, Planned Parenthood is the largest provider of abortions in the United States.<sup>5</sup>

Fifty-eight percent of Americans disapprove of their tax dollars being used to fund abortion.<sup>6</sup> Many find the practice morally abhorrent due to their religious beliefs, professional medical opinions, or simple recognition that an unborn child is a human being deserving of protection. As a result, numerous federal and state laws have been enacted to protect American consciences by prohibiting taxpayer funding of abortion.<sup>7</sup> Nevertheless, Planned Parenthood has historically received millions of dollars each year in government funding.

By analyzing publicly available information on Planned Parenthood dating from 1994 to the present, this publication seeks to illuminate just how entangled Planned Parenthood’s abortion business has become with American tax dollars.

This analysis contains data from three primary sources:

- **Government Accountability Office (GAO) Reports:** Since 1998, pro-life members of Congress have requested reports from the GAO detailing how much annual spending goes to major abortion businesses like Planned Parenthood. The GAO has provided this information from Fiscal Year (FY) 1994 through FY 2018; however, the data is inconsistent from year to year and is only published at Congress’ request.

- **Planned Parenthood Annual Reports:** Planned Parenthood releases annual financial reports that outline government revenue and abortion totals. Family Research Council has tracked down annual reports dating back to 1994.
- **American Life League's Planned Parenthood Facilities Reports:** The American Life League publishes annual reports detailing the number and type of facilities Planned Parenthood operates. This includes data on overall abortion facilities in the United States and how many Planned Parenthood facilities carry out abortions.

## **Government Accountability Office Reports**

### **Planned Parenthood Federation of America**

Since 1994, Planned Parenthood Federation of America has received a reported total of \$6.15 billion in federal taxpayer funds.<sup>8</sup> In FY 1994, the first year that the GAO published these reports, Planned Parenthood received \$120.77 million.<sup>9</sup> In FY 2018, the most recent year with reported numbers, Planned Parenthood received \$572.71 million (\$103.51 million from grants and \$469.2 million from Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP),<sup>10</sup> an increase of \$451.94 million over 24 years.

The largest source of federal funding for Planned Parenthood is Medicaid, a massive federal and state health program that provides health coverage for low-income Americans. Individual Planned Parenthood affiliates will perform healthcare services like STI (sexually transmitted infection) tests, cancer screenings, or prenatal services for Medicaid recipients and are reimbursed for those services via the state's Medical Assistance program. Although the Medicaid funds Planned Parenthood receives cannot be used to pay for abortions directly (due to the Hyde Amendment, which prohibits federal funding of abortion), these funds subsidize the abortion industry by allowing abortion businesses to be reimbursed for the actual health services they perform, which then frees up other money to hire abortionists, pay for abortions, or build abortion facilities.

Planned Parenthood's Medicaid funding has increased significantly over the past few decades. In 1994, Planned Parenthood received \$50.54 million from Medicaid.<sup>11</sup> In 2018, it received a record high of \$467.58 million.<sup>12</sup>

The second-largest source of government funding for Planned Parenthood is the Title X family planning program. This has been a stable source of funding over the years. Planned Parenthood received \$41.93 million in Title X grants in 1994<sup>13</sup> and \$59.43 million in 2018.<sup>14</sup> Despite the Title X law clearly stating that "None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used in programs where abortion is a method of family planning,"<sup>15</sup> Planned Parenthood has continued to receive millions in Title X funds, ostensibly for its non-abortion methods of family planning, all while continuing to expand its abortion business.

In 2019, the Trump administration issued the Protect Life Rule, which required clinics to maintain physical and financial separation between their family planning services and abortion activities, if any, in order to be eligible for Title X funds.<sup>16</sup> Planned Parenthood refused to comply with this requirement, sacrificing millions of dollars in federal funding in order to continue co-locating its abortion practice with its other services.<sup>17</sup> As a result, many family planning clinics across the country that complied with the rule were able to receive funding that might have otherwise gone to Planned Parenthood. However, the Biden administration moved at record pace to overturn the Protect Life Rule and restore Title X funds to abortion businesses like Planned Parenthood.<sup>18</sup>

Medicaid and Title X (\$467.58 million and \$59.43 million in 2018, respectively, for a combined total of \$527.01 million) make up approximately 92 percent of all government funds received by Planned Parenthood.<sup>19</sup> The remaining eight percent is comprised of various federal grants, ranging from Maternal and Child Services grants to unrelated grants run through the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Homeland Security, and Justice.

## **International Planned Parenthood Federation**

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is officially a separate entity from the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, and since FY 1994, the GAO has also reported IPPF's government funding. Since 1994, IPPF has reported receiving \$258.67 million in federal taxpayer funds.<sup>20</sup> Most of these funds come from family planning and HIV/AIDS grants run through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Over the years, various presidents have enacted pro-life protections on these funds, altering which entities can receive family planning grants. For example, during his administration, President George W. Bush reinstated the Mexico City Policy, which required international organizations like IPPF to certify that they do not promote or perform abortions in order to qualify for international family planning funds.<sup>21</sup> In these years, USAID still reported obligating millions of dollars to IPPF.<sup>22</sup>

President Barack Obama rescinded the Mexico City Policy during his administration.<sup>23</sup> However, in 2017, President Donald Trump reinstated and expanded it into the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance (PLGHA) Policy, which applied to family planning grants and all global health funds.<sup>24</sup> However, even with PLGHA in place, the government reported obligating \$7.53 million to IPPF in 2017 and \$9 million in 2018, and IPPF reported spending some of those funds.<sup>25</sup> This revealed the loophole that enabled IPPF to receive global health funds as a subgrantee of other organizations that had accepted PLGHA's terms. The Trump administration responded to this loophole by further expanding PLGHA to apply to subgrantees as well as direct grantees.<sup>26</sup> The next GAO report, expected to be published in 2024, should show the impacts of this policy.

In 2013, the GAO began reporting government funds sent to Marie Stopes International (MSI), one of the largest global abortion businesses. Notably, MSI reported receiving \$193.87 million in taxpayer funding between 2013 and 2018, compared to only \$29.39 million to IPPF in the same span.<sup>27</sup> MSI has a much larger reach than IPPF around the globe and, in recent years, receives the majority of U.S. global health funds that go to abortion businesses.

## Planned Parenthood Annual Reports

Planned Parenthood Federation of America regularly publishes an annual report detailing its services, finances, and activities from July through June of the previous year. The most important data points included in these reports are abortion and government funding numbers.

## Planned Parenthood Services

Since 1993, Planned Parenthood has reported carrying out 7,442,666<sup>28</sup> of the 32,395,700 total U.S. abortions reported in that time<sup>29</sup> (24.61 percent). In contrast, Planned Parenthood has only reported 90,635 adoption referrals since 1994.<sup>30</sup>

Planned Parenthood likes to tout that only “three percent” of its services performed each year are abortions (now four percent as of FY 2020).<sup>31</sup> Although it is true that, in some years, abortions have only accounted for three percent of Planned Parenthood’s total reported services, that number is deeply misleading because Planned Parenthood reports its health services data in a manipulated fashion to underemphasize abortion-related services. One patient may come in and receive several different services at once. For example, a patient might receive a pregnancy test or STI test and be given contraception all in one visit. This renders the number of services performed dramatically higher than the number of patients served. It also dilutes the numbers, deliberately minimizing Planned Parenthood’s abortion activities.

A more accurate representation of Planned Parenthood’s abortion activities would be what percentage of all patients seen in a given year receive an abortion. PPFA committed 383,460 abortions in FY 2020 and saw 2.16 million people.<sup>32</sup> If each abortion was given to an individual patient, that would mean 17.75 percent of all patients in FY 2020 received abortions. Although it is likely that some patients received more than one abortion during FY 2020, the fact remains that PPFA’s three (now four) percent of services number is highly misleading, as *The Washington Post* pointed out in 2015.<sup>33</sup>

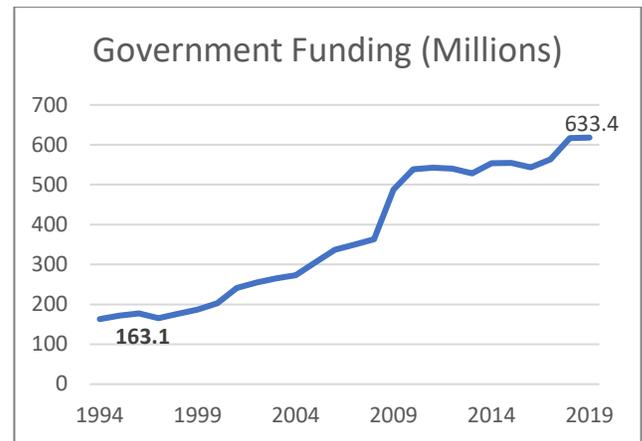
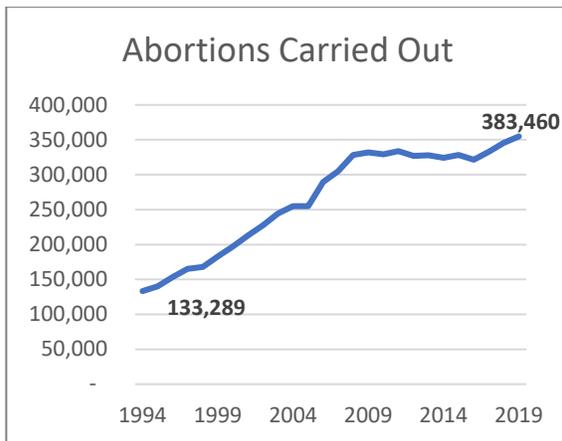
Meanwhile, Planned Parenthood is seeing fewer patients each year (2.16 million in 2020,<sup>34</sup> down from a peak of 3.1 million in 2006<sup>35</sup>) while simultaneously carrying out more abortions.<sup>36</sup>

Breaking down the different types of services Planned Parenthood reports also reveals a great deal about the organization's story. Planned Parenthood touts itself as providing comprehensive women's health services. Although that might have been true for a unique period between 1999 and 2004, it is far from the truth now. Beginning in 2005, Planned Parenthood began reporting more STI testing and contraception services and fewer women's health services overall. This trend has continued, and now abortion, contraception, and STI testing account for 80 percent of all services performed.<sup>37</sup> That means women's health services like adoptions, prenatal care, cancer screenings, and well-woman exams comprise less than 20 percent of all its services. Planned Parenthood is an organization poised to profit from all the impacts of the sexual revolution—it provides contraception for all and, as a fail-safe, provides STI testing and abortions when contraception or family planning fails.

## **Planned Parenthood Funding**

Planned Parenthood's abortion business model is aided by increasing amounts of government funding. According to its own records, Planned Parenthood has received a total of \$10.35 billion in government revenue since 1994.<sup>38</sup> Its reports do not specify what portion of these funds come from federal, state, or local governments. Instead, they include all government revenue sources in one line item.

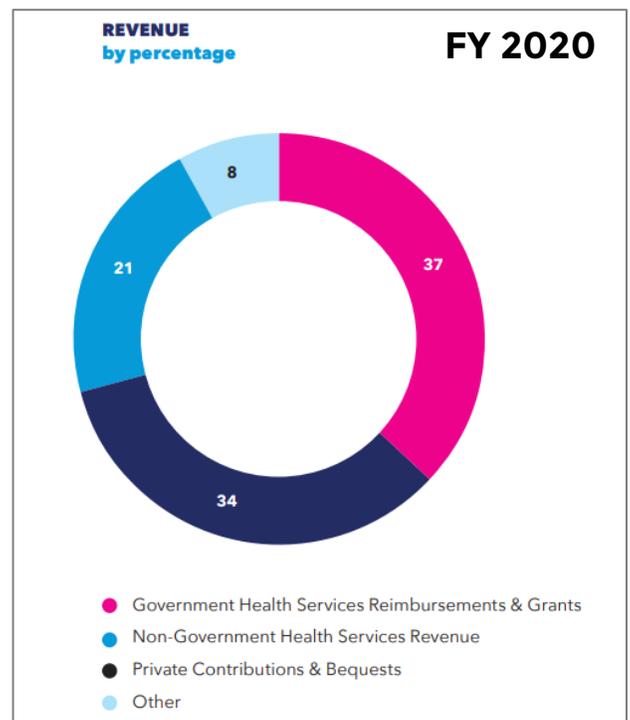
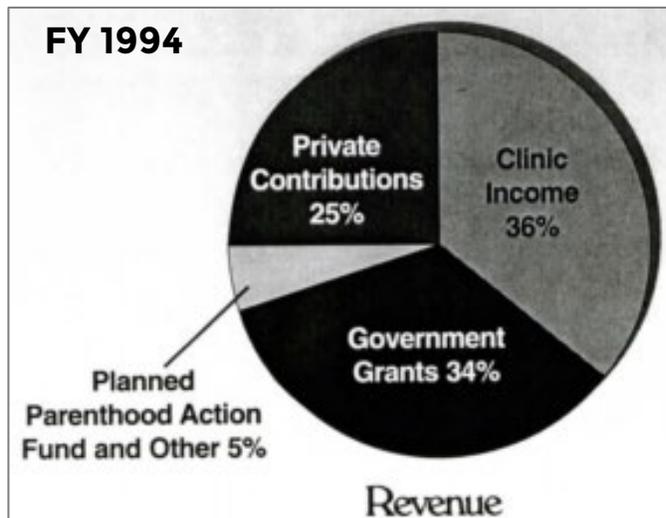
As Planned Parenthood's abortion numbers have increased, so has its total government funding. In 1994, Planned Parenthood reported carrying out 133,289 abortions while receiving \$163.1 million in taxpayer funds.<sup>39</sup> In 2020, Planned Parenthood reported carrying out a record 383,460 abortions and received \$633.4 million in taxpayer funds.<sup>40</sup>



In 1994, government funds accounted for 34 percent of Planned Parenthood’s reported revenue.<sup>41</sup> In 2020, government funds accounted for 37 percent of all reported revenue,<sup>42</sup> a three percent increase in 26 years.

It is important to note that the vast majority of its reported government revenue cannot be used to pay for abortions directly. Both Medicaid and Title X, its two largest federal funding sources, have restrictions on abortion funding, as do 38 state governments. This means that government revenue covers most of Planned Parenthood’s contraception, STI testing, and other services, while abortion revenue mostly comes from private health insurance coverage, out-of-pocket payments, or private contributions that can be used to cover abortion expenses.

In 1994, facility income made up 36 percent of its revenue, government grants made up 34 percent, private contributions made up 25 percent, and five percent was other.<sup>43</sup> Comparatively, in 2020, Planned Parenthood reported 37 percent of its revenue as coming from government grants, 34 percent from private contributions, 21 percent from facility income, and eight percent from other.<sup>44</sup> In this time period, Planned Parenthood now reports 15 percent less revenue from facility income but nine percent more in private donations and three percent more in government grants.



This shift in revenue sources demonstrates Planned Parenthood’s modern-day business model centered less around actual healthcare services and more on contraception and abortion. Despite declining facility income, government revenue continues to foot the bill for its large percentage of contraception and STI tests. Meanwhile, increased private donations, which generally have no strings attached, and the now-smaller portion of facility income covers Planned Parenthood’s ever-expanding abortion business. The simultaneous increase in private contributions and decrease in facility revenue clearly demonstrates Planned Parenthood’s expanding abortion business at the expense of health services.

## American Life League’s Planned Parenthood Facilities Reports

Since the 1990s, the American Life League (ALL) has been publishing annual reports detailing the state of Planned Parenthood’s abortion business. These reports reveal how many and what type of facilities Planned Parenthood operates across the United States.

Planned Parenthood peaked at 938 facilities in 1995. Today, it has 567, its lowest amount recorded. Of these facilities, 391 carry out abortions (69 percent). This highlights a quickly developing trend. Planned Parenthood is closing facilities each year; however, the majority of its open facilities carry out abortions. In 2005, only 26 percent of Planned Parenthood facilities carried out abortions. Now, 69 percent carry out abortions, an increase of 43 percent in 16 years. And as of 2018, Planned Parenthood officially makes up over half of all abortion facilities nationwide.<sup>45</sup>

The ALL reports also specify what type of abortions each Planned Parenthood facility carries out (*i.e.*, those that carry out both surgical and chemical abortions and those that only carry out chemical abortions). The number of Planned Parenthood facilities carrying out both surgical and chemical abortions (176 as of 2021) has remained relatively the same. However, the number of Planned Parenthood facilities that only carry out chemical abortions has increased sharply. In 2005, Planned Parenthood had 57 chemical-only facilities. Today, Planned Parenthood has 215 chemical-only facilities.<sup>46</sup> Planned Parenthood also boasts an 82 percent market share of the chemical-only abortion facilities in the United States.<sup>47</sup>

This shift from expensive surgical abortions to more profitable chemical abortions is made clear by the types of facilities Planned Parenthood is electing to open and close. By using the chemical abortion model, Planned Parenthood is able to employ far fewer abortionists and use less facility space while carrying out more abortions and seeing more profit.

## **Conclusion**

Over the past 25 years, Planned Parenthood has adapted its practice to become the nation's largest abortion business. In the 1990s, Planned Parenthood primarily offered women's health services, contraception, and some abortions funded mainly through facility revenue, but it has since morphed into an abortion and STI-testing business subsidized heavily by taxpayer funds. The modern-day Planned Parenthood is a far cry from a comprehensive women's health center. Instead, it is an organization that seeks out public validation of its growing abortion business in the form of

government funding, all while it continues to close facilities, offer fewer health services, and expand its abortion practice through chemical abortion pills. The national abortion rate has declined steadily since its peak in 1980. Yet, somehow, Planned Parenthood has been carrying out a higher percentage of abortions in America each year and has received ever-escalating amounts of taxpayer funding. It is about time that American taxpayers end our direct deposit to Planned Parenthood's abortion business once and for all.

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<sup>1</sup> Theodora R. Moses, "American Birth Control League," Encyclopedia Britannica, accessed September 26, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/American-Birth-Control-League>.

<sup>2</sup> Margaret Sanger, *The Pivot of Civilization* (New York: Brentano's, 1922), 189.

<sup>3</sup> Margaret Sanger, *Woman and the New Race* (New York: Brentano's, 1920), 229.

<sup>4</sup> "Our History," Planned Parenthood, accessed September 26, 2022, <https://www.plannedparenthood.org/about-us/who-we-are/our-history>.

<sup>5</sup> A U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report dated November 2021 states that 629,898 abortions were reported to the federal government in 2019. In FY 2019, Planned Parenthood committed 354,871 abortions. This means Planned Parenthood accounted for approximately 56 percent of all U.S. abortions reported in 2019. Katherine Kortsmitt, et al., "Abortion Surveillance - United States, 2019," *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* 70, no. 9 (November 26, 2021): 1–29, <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss7009a1>; "2019-2020 Annual Report," Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 35, [https://www.plannedparenthood.org/uploads/filer\\_public/67/30/67305ea1-8da2-4cee-9191-19228c1d6f70/210219-annual-report-2019-2020-web-final.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=56f8dec5-e0bb-7f4d-a9d5-e79e39ed8bf1](https://www.plannedparenthood.org/uploads/filer_public/67/30/67305ea1-8da2-4cee-9191-19228c1d6f70/210219-annual-report-2019-2020-web-final.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=56f8dec5-e0bb-7f4d-a9d5-e79e39ed8bf1).

<sup>6</sup> "Americans' Opinions on Abortion: January 2021," Knights of Columbus, accessed September 26, 2022, <http://www.kofc.org/en/resources/news-room/polls/kofc-americans-opinions-on-abortion012021.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> For more information regarding state laws that prevent taxpayer funding of abortion, visit <https://www.frc.org/prolifemaps>.

<sup>8</sup> "America's Direct Deposit to Planned Parenthood – GAO Funding," Family Research Council, accessed September 26, 2022, <https://frc.org/track>.

<sup>9</sup> "Family Planning: Federal Funds Provided to Planned Parenthood Organizations," U.S. General Accounting Office, May 22, 1998, 1, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/hehs-98-171r.pdf>.

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- <sup>10</sup> “Health Care Funding: Federal Obligations to and Funds Received by Certain Organizations Involved in Health-Related Services, 2016 through 2018,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, December 21, 2020, 21, 24, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-21-188r.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=a8d6c75f-9a4c-1248-a2a9-f05f509d76ca>.
- <sup>11</sup> “Family Planning: Federal Funds Provided to Planned Parenthood Organizations,” U.S. General Accounting Office, 4.
- <sup>12</sup> “Health Care Funding: Federal Obligations to and Funds Received by Certain Organizations Involved in Health-Related Services, 2016 through 2018,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, 24.
- <sup>13</sup> “Family Planning: Federal Funds Provided to Planned Parenthood Organizations,” U.S. General Accounting Office, 4.
- <sup>14</sup> “Health Care Funding: Planned Parenthood Federation of America Affiliates’ Expenditures of Federal Funds, 2016 through 2018,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, June 22, 2021, 12, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-21-608r.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=8993a5c6-ea18-7d44-a30e-17300738622b>.
- <sup>15</sup> “Title X – Population Research and Voluntary Family Planning Programs,” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, accessed September 26, 2022, [https://www.hhs.gov/opa/sites/default/files/title-x-statute-attachment-a\\_0.pdf](https://www.hhs.gov/opa/sites/default/files/title-x-statute-attachment-a_0.pdf).
- <sup>16</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Rule, “Compliance With Statutory Program Integrity Requirements,” *Federal Register* 84, no. 42 (March 4, 2019): 7714-91, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2019-03461>.
- <sup>17</sup> Connor Semelsberger, “Planned Parenthood Forgoes Title X Funding, Choosing Abortion over Women’s Healthcare,” Family Research Council, August 19, 2019, <https://www.frc.org/blog/2019/08/planned-parenthood-foregoes-title-x-funding-choosing-abortion-over-womens-healthcare>.
- <sup>18</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Rule, “Ensuring Access to Equitable, Affordable, Client-Centered, Quality Family Planning Services,” *Federal Register* 86, no. 192 (October 7, 2021): 56144-80, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-21542>.
- <sup>19</sup> “Health Care Funding: Federal Obligations to and Funds Received by Certain Organizations Involved in Health-Related Services, 2016 through 2018,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, 24; “Health Care Funding: Planned Parenthood Federation of America Affiliates’ Expenditures of Federal Funds, 2016 through 2018,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, 12.
- <sup>20</sup> “America’s Direct Deposit to Planned Parenthood – GAO Funding,” Family Research Council.
- <sup>21</sup> U.S. President George W. Bush, Memorandum, “Restoration of the Mexico City Policy,” *Federal Register* 66, no. 61 (March 29, 2001): 17301-13, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/01-8011>.
- <sup>22</sup> “Federal Funds: Fiscal Years 2002-2009 Obligations, Disbursements, and Expenditures for Selected Organizations Involved in Health-Related Activities,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, May 28, 2010, 8, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-10-533r.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=c8e942ff-398e-d046-9d90-4337dcb14b5c>.
- <sup>23</sup> U.S. President Barack Obama, Memorandum, “Mexico City Policy and Assistance for Voluntary Population Planning,” *Federal Register* 74, no. 17 (January 28, 2009): 4903-4, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/E9-1923>.
- <sup>24</sup> U.S. President Donald J. Trump, Memorandum, “The Mexico City Policy,” *Federal Register* 82, no. 15 (January 25, 2017): 8495, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2017-01843>.
- <sup>25</sup> “Health Care Funding: Federal Obligations to and Funds Received by Certain Organizations Involved in Health-Related Services, 2016 through 2018,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, 28-29.

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<sup>26</sup> U.S. Department of Defense, General Services Administration, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Proposed Rule, “Federal Acquisition Regulation: Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance,” *Federal Register* 85, no. 178 (September 14, 2020): 56549-57, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2020-17551>.

<sup>27</sup> “Health Care Funding: Federal Obligations to and Expenditures by Selected Organizations Involved in Health-Related Activities, Fiscal Years 2013–2015,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, March 6, 2018, 6, <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-18-204r.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=0f38527d-2de0-ea45-aa89-19c833b4b640>; “Health Care Funding: Federal Obligations to and Funds Received by Certain Organizations Involved in Health-Related Services, 2016 through 2018,” U.S. Government Accountability Office, 8.

<sup>28</sup> “America’s Direct Deposit to Planned Parenthood – Annual Reports,” Family Research Council, accessed September 26, 2022, <https://frc.org/track>.

<sup>29</sup> The number of reported/estimated abortions according to the Guttmacher Institute in 1993–2017 and 2019–2020 and the Abortion Worldwide Report in 2018; Wm. Robert Johnston, “Historical abortion statistics, United States,” Abortion statistics and other data—Johnston’s Archive, last updated July 3, 2022, <http://johnstonsarchive.net/policy/abortion/ab-unitedstates.html>.

<sup>30</sup> “America’s Direct Deposit to Planned Parenthood – Annual Reports,” Family Research Council.

<sup>31</sup> “2019–2020 Annual Report,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 33; “2020–2021 Annual Report,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 26, [https://www.plannedparenthood.org/uploads/filer\\_public/40/8f/408fc2ad-c8c2-48da-ad87-be5cc257d370/211214-ppfa-annualreport-20-21-c3-digital.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=43b5fefb-abe5-384d-972b-633bda5f9249](https://www.plannedparenthood.org/uploads/filer_public/40/8f/408fc2ad-c8c2-48da-ad87-be5cc257d370/211214-ppfa-annualreport-20-21-c3-digital.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=43b5fefb-abe5-384d-972b-633bda5f9249).

<sup>32</sup> “2020–2021 Annual Report,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 27.

<sup>33</sup> Michelle Ye Hee Lee, “For Planned Parenthood abortion stats, ‘3 percent’ and ‘94 percent’ are both misleading,” *The Washington Post*, August 12, 2015, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/fact-checker/wp/2015/08/12/for-planned-parenthood-abortion-stats-3-percent-and-94-percent-are-both-misleading/>.

<sup>34</sup> “2020–2021 Annual Report,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 11.

<sup>35</sup> “Annual Report 2006–2007,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 2, <https://www.liveaction.org/research/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/2006-2007-Planned-Parenthood-Annual-Report.pdf>.

<sup>36</sup> Planned Parenthood’s annual abortion total has increased almost every year, from 134,277 in 1993 to 383,460 in 2020. “America’s Direct Deposit to Planned Parenthood – Annual Reports,” Family Research Council.

<sup>37</sup> “2020–2021 Annual Report,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 26.

<sup>38</sup> “America’s Direct Deposit to Planned Parenthood – Annual Reports,” Family Research Council.

<sup>39</sup> “Annual Report 1994–1995,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 7, 27, <https://www.stopp.org/PPFAReports/PPFA1994-05010.pdf>.

<sup>40</sup> “2020–2021 Annual Report,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 27, 30.

<sup>41</sup> “Annual Report 1994–1995.” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 27.

<sup>42</sup> “2020–2021 Annual Report,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 29.

<sup>43</sup> “Annual Report 1994–1995,” Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 27.

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<sup>44</sup> "2020-2021 Annual Report," Planned Parenthood Federation of America, 29.

<sup>45</sup> "American Life League's 2021 Planned Parenthood Facilities Report," American Life League, August 2022, [https://www.all.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/STOPP\\_2021\\_Facilities\\_FINAL\\_Aug.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=e0062d62-4b70-7848-9e6b-8c4a33ce4585](https://www.all.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/STOPP_2021_Facilities_FINAL_Aug.pdf?bcs-agent-scanner=e0062d62-4b70-7848-9e6b-8c4a33ce4585).

<sup>46</sup> Ibid, 2.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid, 7.