



How free are women in Georgia to decide if, when and how to raise a family?



Women need both access to abortion care, and policies that protect their health and allow them to support themselves and their families.

Least supportive



Most supportive



Abortion Laws: *Very restrictive*

Protective abortion laws mean women can make decisions about their family lives and protect their health.



Medicaid Expansion: *Not adopted*

Medicaid expansion ensures low-income adults can access health care. That's especially important for women of reproductive age and women of color.



Midwives Recognized: *Only CNMs*

Getting care from Certified Nurse Midwives (CNMs), Certified Professional Midwives (CPMs) and Certified Midwives (CMs) has the same or better outcomes to OB-led care. Midwife care can be more accessible, critical in maternity care deserts.



Doula Medicaid Coverage: *No coverage*

Medicaid coverage for doula support improves maternal and infant birth outcomes and experiences of care.



Paid Sick Days: *No*

Paid sick and safe days let people take time off for abortion care, prenatal and well-child visits, domestic violence services and more. That improves everyone's health.



Paid Family and Medical Leave: *No*

Paid family and medical leave programs give workers time to bond with babies, recover from birth, or take care of their own or a family member's serious health condition.



Fair Pay Laws: *Weak*

Fair pay laws fight discrimination, which closes pay gaps for women, helping them provide for themselves and their families.



Minimum Wage: *Not above \$7.25*

Raising the minimum wage above the \$7.25 federal minimum puts more money in the pockets of workers in low-wage jobs – including millions of women of color.

Learn more at NationalPartnership.org/ThreatsOnAllFronts