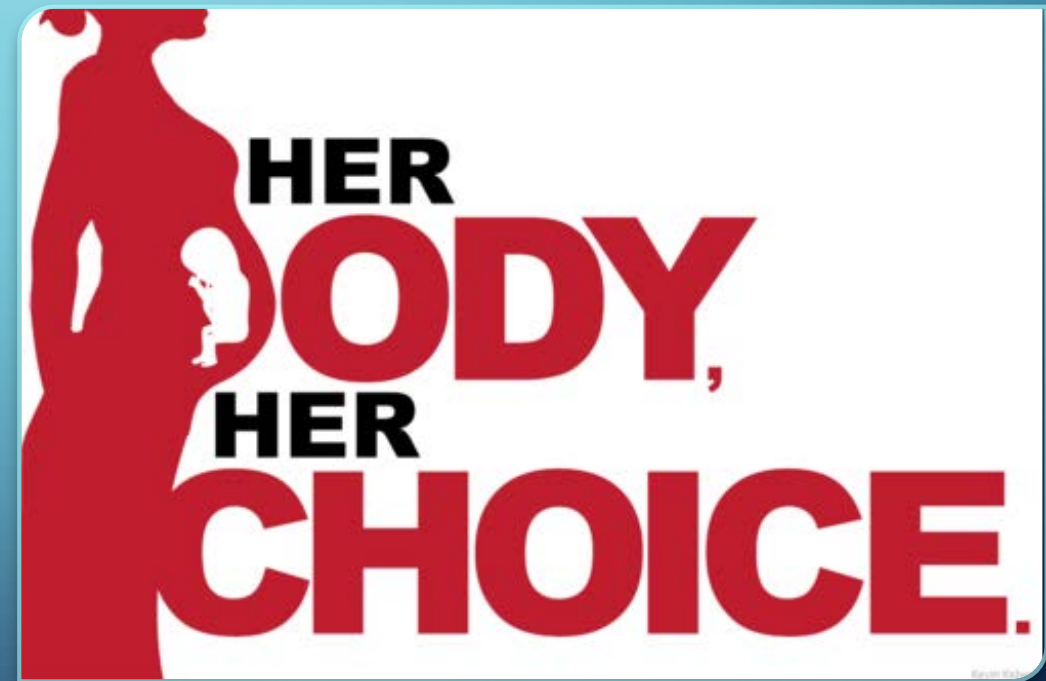
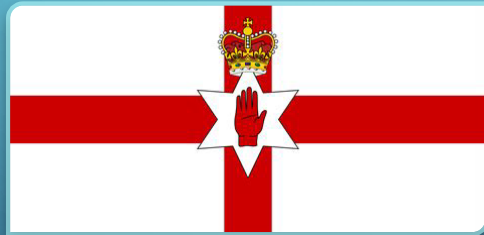


ABORTION ACT 1967

- Stephanie James - 1807752
- Lisa Thomas — 1809858
- Sarah Thomas - 1811137



INTRODUCTION



- David steel introduced the Abortion act in 1967 due to the high amount of illegal abortions women were having and the traumatic affects it had on women. There will be discussions to why the United kingdom have not extended the abortion law to Northern Ireland and resulting in abortions still being illegal there. There are many sources of contraception that can be orally and internally used to prevent unwanted pregnancy's and abortions.

BEFORE THE ABORTION ACT 1967

- 1961 women were sent to prison for having and carrying out abortions
- Women felt there was no other options other than back street abortions.



- Gander (2017) identifies the lengths women would go to induce a miscarriage
- Drink bleach
- Have very hot baths
- Maneuver heavy furniture
- Use knitting needles and crochet hooks
- Illegal abortion caused 47,000 deaths world wide a year.
- Doctors would lie on death certificates about cause of death.

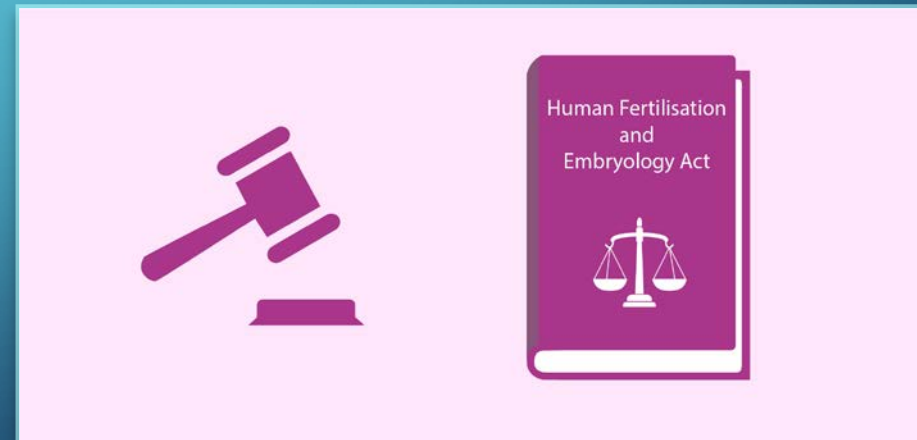
THE ABORTION ACT 1967



- Liberal MP David steel introduced the abortion act 1967.
- This was replaced by human fertilization and embroidery act in1990.
- Abortions have become easier to access.

- The act lowered the legal time limit to have a abortion from 28weeks to 24weeks.

- Abortions will only be acceptable if it is performed by a registered medical practitioner.



ABORTIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND



- Abortion act never extended to northern Ireland due to their high rate 82.3% Christianity beliefs.
- Even in fatal situations woman would not be allowed a legal abortion even if the woman was raped or incest.

- Woman would face life imprisonment if found drinking poisons to induce miscarriages.
- More than a thousand women travel to Britain a year for legal abortions if they could afford travel costs, those who couldn't would face illegal abortions.

- Two doctors would have to certify a legal abortion under certain circumstances such as extreme fatal abnormality's or if there were great risk of physical or mental injury to mother.



- Taking drugs to bring on a miscarriage without a doctors consent is technically still an offence anywhere in the UK under the 1861 offences against the person act.
- only 16 legal abortions were carried out in Northern Ireland in 2015-2016.

- 93% of women's health was endangered
- 70% of women did not want the child
- 65% can not afford the child
- 10% increase of abortions since 2005



PREVENTING UNWANTED PREGNANCY'S

- In 1961 NHS introduced the oral contraception pill for married women .
- In 1967 the NHS made the contraception pill available to all women in the UK .



- One pill would be a equivalent to 7 pills today.



- The pill is being used by over 3.5million women between the ages of 16 and 49
- Since 1961 more oral contraception pills were approved and contained a high dose of estrogen and progestogen.

CONTRACEPTION

- In 1984 the first licensed morning after pill was introduced and was only available on NHS



- As of today there only two types of emergency contraception.

- Since the oral contraception came into place there has been many more different types of contraception.
- Implants 1993
- Depo injections 1974



CONCLUSION

- Sociologist Sally Macintyre revisited a medial assessment and marked This Year as the 50th anniversary of the 1967 Abortion Act. The legal time to have a abortion is still 24 week since the human fertilisation Act, it is still illegal to have a safe abortion in Northern Ireland and has to be certified by two doctors under certain circumstances, it is about time women had their own rights to abortion. There are many different sources of contraception now to help prevent unwanted pregnancy's leading to abortions.

