

REVEAL FACTS OF THE INCREASING NUMBER OF ABORTION CASES IN UNITED STATES BASED ON MOTIVATING FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

This study is a literature review discussing the increasing number of abortion cases in United States. Since the decision of Roe v. Wade in 1973, and the legalization of abortion in America, more than 56 million lives of babies die. This amount is far greater than the number of victims of massacres during the world war. This study uses literature analysis study method. Through this method, conceptual references, data and information are collected from various literature sources such as scientific journals, books, research reports and other literature documents; then analyzed by qualitative approach. The results show that high cases of abortion in the United States are not solely due to legal abortion in the country. In principle, abortion is not an option, but the resultant pressure of circumstances that cornered them on the weight choice. Therefore, it can reveal several other factors that motivated them to have abortions, such as: sexual violence factors, medical factors, law and policy factors, income level factors, social factors and psychological factors.

Keywords: abortion, pro choice, radical feminism, pregnancy, women

1. INTRODUCTION

Abortion is critical issue to discuss, always be a debate, both in official and unofficial forums in several circumstances, such as the fields of medicine, law and also in social matters. Abortion is a very interesting issue to be discussed since it is a social phenomenon occurs in all around the world; both under developed even developed countries, moreover in a super power country, i.e. USA. America is a very known as a great country who upholds human rights. Talking about abortion in America, it will certainly not be separated from human rights because abortion is one of fundamental right of women, especially in reproductive matter.

Abortions happen in America almost every day, and everywhere. This is because the existence of legal abortion in the state, where the state does not prohibit a person to ask an abortion for any reason. Statistical data shows the number of teenager abortions America is very high when compared to other developed countries such as Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, and Japan. Half of pregnancies in the United States are unplanned, largely unplanned pregnancies occur in teenagers, women aged over 40 years, and

African-American women with low incomes. Nearly half of unintended pregnancies end in abortion.

Abortion in America is always been a debated issue to discuss, especially for every presidential election. It is one of important issues has always been disputed by Democrats and Republicans are pro-abortion and anti-abortion. The debate over abortion in the community, among common people, politicians, professionals of various fields, remain a major topic in states of the United States to date. This Study will try to reveal what factors motivated women in USA doing abortion.

If we talk about abortion, certainly it is not out of women or gender matters. One that connects it is feminism its relation to the patriarchal system, feminism seems the most related to. This is very reasonable because the patriarchal system is considered as a system that had marginalized women from the world, who made it as second class creature after man. Moreover, feminism is a movement women who are trying to bring women back into their positions.

Feminism has always highlighted the issue of inequality between men and women. It always struggle to help women received injustice caused

by men. One of the injustices that are the basic problem considered as a problem Patriarchy universal and precedes all forms of oppression. Patriarchy is derived from the word meaning stained fathers or father, and the arch which means rule or regulation (Sapiro, 1986). Patriarchy in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1998) means the system of family lineage is very concerned to father. Hadiz (1998) says that the Patriarchy is a system of authority that is based on male power. This system infiltrates the institutions of social, political, and economic. Patriarchy is the foundation of injustice against women's right. One of the women's movement to fight Patriarchy is Radical Feminism.

Radical feminism asserts that it is necessary to examine the sexual and reproductive rights and responsibilities of men and women in order to fully understand the existence of systems that support male domination and female subordination. Any woman has the right to determine her conduct in an abortion, without having to be under the shadow of a man or any system, because it is absolutely the full right of the woman herself to determine what will happen to her body. Abortion is a basic right for the woman herself, but also has the right to continue her pregnancy, even though in America it has been legalized by State law.

This background lead the reseracher to do the study. This study is to find and analyze what factors motivates women in thinking and doing abortion. This is important to have a new insight in understanding the culture of United States. This study uses library methodology by reviewing books, journals and articles as a source of reading. Internet is also another supporting source used in this study. Moreover, in the discussion of abortion in the US also uses articles as mental evidence to know the phenomenon that occurs.

2. PROBLEM FORMULATION

This study is as the result of library research (library research). This study tries to collect data and information from various literature, including scientific journals, books, research reports and also from available data. The study analyzes data and information using qualitative method and then is presented by descriptive-analytical.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. Description on Abortion in USA

Based on Cambridge dictionary, definition of abortion is the intentional ending of a pregnancy. In the great Indonesian dictionary of

1996 23, abortion is a miscarriage of the fetus; do abortion as a miscarriage (deliberately because it does not want the baby will be conceived). In general, the term abortion is defined as abortion of the womb, i.e. the fetal premature delivery, whether intentionally or not, is usually done when the fetus is young (before the fourth month of pregnancy). According to Fact About Abortion, March 199124, in terms of health abortion is defined as the termination of pregnancy after the implantation of the fertilized egg (ovum) in uterus, before the age of the fetus (fetus) reaches 20 weeks. Abortion in general is the end of a pregnancy (by certain consequences) before the pregnancy is able to live outside the womb (JNPK-KR, 1999) 25. The abortion process is performed at various stages of pregnancy. According to statistics in America, abortions are performed with a high frequency of abortion happens at various fetal ages.

Women's self-power intended in this study is the capacity of a woman to determine attitude to regulate their own body condition without the influence of factors outside themselves, in this case the decision to perform an abortion. Women's self-power intended in this study is the capacity of a woman to determine attitude to regulate their own body condition without the influence of factors outside themselves, in this case the decision to perform an act of abortion.

3.2. Types of Abortion

To understand further about abortion. It is important to know types of abortion in the medical field. Based on medical field, abortion is divided into three categories (according to Capita Selection of Medicine):

a. Spontaneous/Natural Abortion (Spontaneous Abortus)

Spontaneous abortion / naturally take place without any action. It happens mostly due to lack of good quality ovum and sperm cells. The fetus is failed to grow based on the growth fetus chart.

b. Artificial/Intentionally Abortion (Abortus Provocatus Criminalis)

Artificial Abortion / intentionally (provocatus Criminalis) Abortion is the termination of pregnancy before 20 weeks gestational age or fetal weight less than 500 grams. It happens as a result of deliberate and conscious action by the mothers. The mothers ask professional to conduct the abortion (in this case a doctor, midwife or midwives).

c. Therapeutic/Medical Abortion (Therapeuticum provocatus Abortus)

This type of abortion is usually conducted due to medical reasons. Usually, it is due to save the lives. The mother or the baby will be disabled to survive for giving a birth, thus it needs to do an abortion.

3.3. FACTORS MOTIVATES ABORTION

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Generally, abortion is conducted based on a request. The request can be from the woman herself or her family because of a specific reason. Here are some reasons a person having an abortion. With a variety of reasons, reasons of having an abortion are mostly non-medical. In the United States abortion reasons, among others:

- a. Do not want to have children for fear of offending career, school, or other responsibilities.
- b. Poverty, or not having enough money to raise a child.
- c. Do not want to have a child without a father.

Another reason that is often asked is still too young (especially those who are pregnant out of wedlock), disgrace the family, or already have children. There are people who abort because they do not understand what they are doing. These reasons only show ignorance of a woman, who is only concerned with himself. This data is also supported by studies of Aida Torres and Jacqueline Sarroch Forrest (1998) which states that 93% of cases abortion is for reasons that are self-interested, including fear of not able to afford, fear ostracized, embarrassed, or prestige (www.genetik2000.com, 2018).

In addition to the above, there are also factors that predispose a person to perform an abortion, factors are:

a. Sexual Violence Factors

Factors motivate a woman for having abortion is sexual violence or sexual abuse. Based on

World report on violence by WHO, Sexual violence is defined as: any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.

This sexual violence includes a rape, a kind of physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration, in the form of the vulva or anus, using a penis, other body parts or an object, even if a slight. Rape as a sexually violent acts can occurred in different circumstances including in a marriage or relationship and also in war situation, and also in variety of settings, including in the home, the workplace, schools, on the streets, in the military and during war, as well as in prisons and police custody.

According to a UNICEF report, 1 of 10 children in the world experienced sexual abuse and sexual violence. This number has risen sharply over the last decade (www.liputan6.com, 2014). UNICEF released some of the countries with the highest number of child sexual violence, among them is UK with 4,171 cases of abuse and rape of children under the age of 13 years. Other countries such as South Africa have 1 of 4 men were claimed to have committed sexual violence with a third of the victims were children. Next is India with more than 48,000 cases of child rape over the last 10 years since 2001 with perpetrators of rape including fathers, brothers, neighbors and school teachers. Zimbabwe handles more than 30,000 rape cases over a four-year period, and the United States data based on the local Department of Health show that 16% of teenagers between 14 and 17 years have been victims of sexual violence in the form of sodomy, rape harassment (UNICEF, 2012).

In a national survey conducted in the United States of America, 14.8% of women over 17 years of age reported having been raped in their lifetime (with an additional 2.8% having experienced attempted rape) and 0.3% of the sample reported having been raped in the previous year (Krug et.al, 2002:152). Moreover, there still many other non-reported case because of ashamed.

In the United States, nearly 5.3 million women are 18 years of age and more physically abused and approximately 1.5 million women are raped or sexually abused each year. In most cases, the violence that occurs in women is done by a

partner or spouse, husband or a victim known (Nosek, Margaret, and Howland, Carol, 1998).

The US Justice Bureau of Statistics states that 91% of rape victims are female and 9% are male and almost 99% of rapists are male. According to the National Survey of Violence against Women, 1 in 6 US women and 1 in 33 US men have been experimented with rape or resolved in their lives. More than a quarter of college-age women report having experienced rape or attempted rape since the age of 14. Of all, only 16% of the total cases were reported.

Rape always give the woman consequences than the rape doer should face. When the sexual abuse was reported, the doer can get punishment but consequences should be faced by woman (who get raped) are bigger. The raped woman will experience mental illness because of the trauma. Moreover, in many cases it leads many women to do suicide because of depression. Other consequence is disease transmitted. HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases are recognized consequences of rape (Krug et.al, 2002:163). Pregnancy is one of consequences that give long-term effect. It give woman several new other complex trouble, social and also mental effect. A longitudinal study in the United States of over 4000 women followed for 3 years found that the national rape related pregnancy rate was 5.0% per rape among victims aged 12–45 years, producing over 32 000 pregnancies nationally among women from rape each year (Krug et.al, 2002:162). This pregnancy lead most of victim to decide abortion because the baby can not be accepted both by her self and also society. Moreover, if the woman is living in poverty.

b. Medical Factors

Medical factors against abortion usually occurs due to the health condition of the pregnant mother is in a state of pain or not allowed to continue her pregnancy because it would threaten the mother's health and even lives. Various medical cases require the mother to have an abortion, which usually have no reason in principle as follows: to stop or avoid the bad effects of pregnancy and childbirth on the mother's health, both physically and mentally. Some women believe that they need to terminate their pregnancy to avoid having a baby with disabilities, and to avoid the birth of a baby which is not desirable.

Based on the study conducted by Biggs, et.al (2013), twelve percent of respondents (12%)

mentioned health related reasons ranging from concern for her own health (6%). One of respondent stated, "My bad back and diabetes, I don't think the baby would have been healthy. I don't think I would have been able to carry it to term" as well as mental health concerns. Five percent of women (5%) chose abortion because they were concerned about the effects of drugs and/or alcohol they use on the health of the fetus. Some of them believe that their bad habits in consuming drugs and alcohol will effect their ability to raise the child. Other reasons given by women is the health of the fetus (5%) because they had been using contraceptives (n=4), psychotropic drugs (n=3) or medications (such as antibiotics, blood thinners, and narcotics) to treat other health conditions (n=7).

Women addicted to alcohol and drugs think that she will abuse her fetus. They know that alcohol can interfere with the normal growth of a fetus. It also cause birth defects. drinking during pregnancy can make her fetus develops physical, intellectual, behavioral, and learning disabilities. The disabilities can last for a lifetime. One of severe disorders is fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). The syndrome can cause severe growth problems, intellectual disability, behavioral problems, and abnormal facial features (<https://www.acog.org>, 2018). The same cases happened too for women who are using contraceptives, psychotropic drugs or medications.

c. Law and Policy Factors

The high number of abortions in America is certainly influenced by several factors. One of the factors causing the abortion law is its legality. Moreover, there is a special fund to support women's rights to end her pregnancy. This is one factor that is very influential on the increasing number of abortions conducted in the country. As we know that America is a highly upheld State of Human Rights, it is natural that the law of abortion in the country is legal, because abortion is a right of reproductive for women.

Prior to 1973, American abortion law was not legal yet, until finally a legal case against abortion in Texas, known as Roe v. Wade occurred. It is a case of a woman who demands the abortion being legalized because her rights as a Woman is not guaranteed by the State. Then, after such a long process, the American government finally was legalized the abortion. According to Schambelan 1992, the law of abortion applicable in the US is based on a US Supreme Court ruling dated

January 22, 1973 in *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton*.

Both decisions related to the legal status of Texas and Georgia abortions and are two important and historic decisions for not only overturning Texas and Georgia abortion laws but also causing almost all states to revise its abortion laws.

Since recognizing a woman's constitutional right to abortion in 1973 in *Roe v. Wade*, the U.S. Supreme Court has in subsequent decisions reaffirmed that right. The Court has held that a state cannot ban abortion before viability (the point at which a fetus can survive outside the uterus), and that any restriction on abortion after viability must contain exceptions to protect the life and health of the woman. Furthermore, any provability abortion restriction cannot create an "undue burden" by placing a substantial obstacle in the path of a woman seeking an abortion. This "undue burden" standard was established in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* in 1992 and clarified in the 2016 decision in *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*. The latter affirmed that courts must consider credible evidence when evaluating the constitutionality of abortion restrictions and strike down measures that do not have tangible benefits that outweigh the real-world burdens imposed on women (<https://www.guttmacher.org>, 2018).

The 14th amendment of the US constitution on which the historic verdict was awarded in the case of *Roe v Wade* and *Due v. Bolton* stated (Soge, 2009):

"All persons born and naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State they reside. No State shall make enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws".

Uniquely, since the legalization of abortion law in the United States, recently, it continues to be a long controversy. Abortion in this country continues to be an increasingly heated issue, and continues to be hotly discussed. In fact, in every election event for presidential election, the issue of abortion continues to be one of the topics that has always been in the spotlight. Where in this case, the Democrats will be affiliated with the pro choice who support abortion as a right, and the republic party is affiliated with pro life, who from previously

consistently opposed to the legality of abortion since the legalization of abortion in 1973.

In the context of law in politics, the role of politics also has a significant role. Where with the election of Donald Trump, as a president of the republic party, then automatically the pro-life even more and have a stronger influence. Although Trump never once declared himself as a pro choice, but because he was promoted from an anti-abortion republic party, then automatically he declared himself to oppose abortion, and provide certain restrictions for a woman who wants to have an abortion.

Trump's statement had gained opposition from his political rival, Hillary Clinton, who accused Trump of being too pragmatic. Nevertheless, as time goes by, the law of abortion in America is increasingly restricted. In the years immediately following the Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade*, several states moved to impose strict regulations on abortion clinics, beyond what is necessary to ensure patients' safety. Since many of these requirements were struck down by lower federal courts starting in the early 1980s, states moved on to other ways to restrict access to abortion, such as limitations on public funding. Efforts to use clinic regulation to limit access to abortion, rather than to make its provision safer resurfaced in the 1990s and have gained steam since 2010. However, in June 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down some of the most burdensome of these restrictions that had been enacted in Texas, paving the way to challenge other states' overly burdensome regulations that target abortion providers.

As of January 1, 2018, all but 10 states had imposed at least one of five major abortion restrictions: unnecessary regulations on abortion clinics, mandated counseling designed to dissuade a woman from obtaining an abortion, a mandated waiting period before an abortion, a requirement of parental involvement before a minor obtains an abortion or prohibition on the use of state Medicaid funds to pay for medically necessary abortions (<https://www.guttmacher.org>, 2018).

d. Income Level factor

Economic reason is one of reasons used by Pro Choice to support abortion. An increasingly difficult economy coupled with the costs required for the health of children are the reason for rescuing the baby to not feel the hard of life. High labor costs, tuition fees are not as little as the cost

required to fill the baby born becoming the main consideration whether the fetus will be kept or not. Based on a study, there are important factors in consideration for abortion or not.

Family income, child expenses and the desire to have no more children are the determinants of a person to give birth or not. For most women, the high cost of childbirth is the main cause of abortion. M Antonia Biggs in one of his research, mentioned that many women reported multiple reasons for seeking an abortion. As one 21 year-old woman describes:

“This is how I described it [my reasons for abortion] to my doctor ‘social, economic’, I had a whole list, I don’t feel like I could raise a child right now and give the child what it deserves.”

A 19-year old explains:

“[There are] so many of them [reasons]. I already have one baby, money wise, my relationship with the father of my first baby, relationship with my mom, school.”

A 27-year old woman brought a reason that led her to the decision to have an abortion:

“My relationship is newer and we wanted to wait. I don’t have a job, I have some debt, I want to finish school and I honestly am not in the physical shape that I would want to be to start out a pregnancy.”

Here is a table showing a result of research conducted by Biggs et al. This table shows several reasons related to economy matters that bring some women to have unintended pregnancy.

Table 1. Abortion percentage by income level

Not financially prepared	Freq 386	Percent 40%
General financial	365	38%
Unemployed/underemployed	41	4%
Uninsured or can't get welfare	6	0.6%
Don't want government assistance	4	0.4%

Resource: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov, 2018

From the table, it can be seen that there is 75% of abortion doers in 2014 who were poor or low-income. 26% of doer had incomes of 100–

199% of the federal poverty level, and 49% had incomes of less than 100% of the federal poverty level (\$15,730 for a family of two).

Over the last decades, abortion or unintended pregnancy have become increasingly concentrated among poor patients (Jones, Finer and Singh, 2010). This trend continued through 2014, when there was a significant increase in the proportion of abortion patients accounted for by this group: Forty-nine percent of patients had family incomes of less than 100% of the federal poverty level, while 42% were in this group in 2008. An additional 26% of patients in 2014 had incomes that were 100–199% of the poverty threshold. (We refer to patients in the lowest and middle categories as poor and low income, respectively.) The increase in poor abortion patients was countered by a decrease in the proportion of patients in the highest income group (200% or more of the federal poverty level), from 31% to 25% over the six-year period.

Poor women were substantially overrepresented among abortion patients in 2008 and 2014, and had the highest abortion index of all subgroups examined in the latter year (2.5). Low-income women had an above-average relative abortion rate (1.3), while those in the highest income group were substantially underrepresented compared with the general population (0.4). The increase in poverty among abortion patients somewhat mirrored that of all women of reproductive age over the study period (Jerman, Jones and Onda, 2014).

Based on the reasons above, the doers patients gave for having an abortion underlined their understanding of the responsibilities that parenthood and family life should bear. There are three most common reasons, who delivered by three-fourths of abortion doers, were concern for responsibility to other individuals; the inability to afford raising a child; and because of having work, school or a care for dependents. The others said they did not want to have a child without husband or partner (Finer et.al, 2005).

e. Social Factors

Abortion is an individual behavior that impact on social constructions. Because of the social life contains a series of regularity, although not having the nature of force as a law of nature, but it is to create the necessary regulation of the various rules of life or the so-called norm. His interest is to assess the merits of a behavior, views, beliefs or feelings even in a social group that adheres to the

norm. The word norm itself is often associated with the word "normal" means that what is deemed reasonable and appropriate by an individual or a particular group (Boeree, 2008).

f. Psychological Factors

Psychological factors are essentially more directed toward unpreparedness for continuing pregnancy. This unpreparedness to continue this pregnancy can come a pregnant woman that is motivated by several other factors. It can also come from her partner also motivated by several other factors.

The unpreparedness of a pregnant woman to continue her pregnancy is generally still associated with sexual assault on a points above. One of factors that influence a woman to do an abortion is often sexual violence or sexual abuse. This violence is usually conducted by men against women related to sexuality of women. Furthermore, sexual assault is also defined as all sexual acts in form of intimidation conducted by men. one of sexual abuse acts is a rape doing by a man/ men. Rape gives several consequences, both physically or non-physically. Physical consequences should be adressed by woman as a victim is unintended pregnancy. This condition lead woman to a situation that they are not ready to bear her pregnancy. Therefore, the presence of the fetus in the womb of women includes the category of unintended pregnancy (KTD) and lead to abortion

It self is a psychological state actor (Zaviera, F., 2008:95-96). By the time, a woman experiences sexual violence that led to the pregnancy. She instinctively wants to maintain dignity without being burdened with the "unwanted fetus" and its presence. Therefore, many victims of sexual violence decide to have an abortion as the best solution.

There is a study conducted by David C. Reardon, Ph.D., in his research title "*Abortion Decisions And The Duty To Screen: Clinical, Ethical, And Legal Implications of Predictive Risk Factors of Post-Abortion Maladjustment*". He found that 19% respondents described their feeling emotionally or mentally unprepared to raise a child at this time. Respondents in this category were characterized by a feeling of exasperation and an inability to continue the pregnancy.

Respondens statements "*I can't go through it*", "*I just felt inadequate*"— is a feeling showing a lack of mental strength to have the baby. Others said "*[I am] not mentally stable to take that on*",

"emotionally, I couldn't take care of another baby," and "*I couldn't handle it.*"

A 19-year old mother reporting a history of depression and physical abuse describes that she was seeking an abortion because, "*I have a lot of problems-serious problems and so I'm not prepared for another baby.*" Another woman explained her rationale for seeking abortion, "*I would say a mental reason, in the sense that it would really be a burden because then I would have to watch three, my hands are already full.*"

This study shows three examples that will reveal a human psychological condition on the tragic effects of poor counseling prior to an abortion. At the time she decided to do abortion, Joanna had no difficulty in deciding that it was her best option. Nevertheless, It was only afterward, she then belatedly realized her desire to keep her baby (Reardon, 2003):

Everything happened too fast. When I found out I was pregnant I panicked. The woman at the clinic told me I better decide quickly. I was afraid to tell my parents. I wanted to spare my father the disappointment I knew he would feel that I had gotten myself into this situation. I was pregnant, unmarried and trying to complete a degree in business.

Abortion seemed pretty logical. I was not prepared for the feelings of loss and unremitting grief which followed. The whole experience was worse than the most horrible nightmare I could ever imagine. This has been a pain I wouldn't wish on anyone. Abortion is not what I really wanted—but I acted so fast without thinking. I wanted to have that baby, but I was afraid.

Psychological factors can also occur in absenteeism, which occurs in the case of Barbara. Unlike Joanna, Barbara think that abortion will give her no benefit. She did an abortion merely to satisfy her abusive boyfriend. Her testimony reveals the severe understanding

[T]he Ghost of Grief is ruling my life. . . . I wanted my baby. I unequivocally wanted my baby.

I was a twenty-three-year-old student living with a man who was prone to violence, resorted to violence, loathed violence, was violent. I had recently suffered a breakdown. My friends and my family were absent. He said I did not need them. He took hold of my hand

and said that he would be there for me always. But now, we must act responsibly. He said he was not ready for children. He said I was not ready for children. . . . A week later I was in the hospital for the abortion.

I remember the preceding week fairly well. I spent most of it in bed dreaming of my baby. Pretending to myself that if I lay long enough, I'd give birth before the abortion took tor. My partner was present. I could not speak. Were they going to ask me if I wanted the abortion? I waited. No questions asked. The day drew nearer place. . . . Protocol had me meet with a doc and panic set in. I remember one night being so alarmed by pain in my womb that I was convinced I was miscarrying. I ran to the hospital and burst in, tears streaming down my face. "What does it matter?" a nurse scolded. "You're going to have an abortion anyway." I slunk away.

The day of the procedure . . . they proceeded to administer the anaesthetic. I looked into the anaesthetist's face. I said "no." But they performed the operation anyway. No last minute absolution in this place (Reardon, 2003).

As a final example, just consider the case of Barbara who told her doctor she didn't want an abortion. Barbara was thirty-nine and a mother of four who got unexpectedly pregnant while using a copper IUD, she experienced "great delight in fantasizing that I might be pregnant again . . . and felt like dancing in the sun," but then she worried about having promised her husband that they wouldn't have any more children.

4. CONCLUSION

From some facts in this study, it can be understood that in fact there is no prospective mother who necessarily want to terminate her pregnancy. Although it is in a country that legalizes abortion as in the United States. In this country, all women who want to end their pregnancies are also caused by some factors that then cornered them in the most severe choice of abortion.

This kind of thing then moves the radical feminism to help American women in fighting for their rights, for their own power. This feminist effort then formed a group calling itself pro coice.

Some of the basic factors and reasons that motivate American women to have abortions are: sexual violence factors, medical factors, law and policy factors, income level factors, social factors,

and psychological factors. Some of these factors indicate that abortion is actually part of the choice that is hard enough for them. Abortion can be said to be the fruit of compulsion, because it is confronted with some of the facts that cornered themselves. Moreover, now, the law of abortion in the United States increasingly get strict limitations.

As of January 1, 2018, all but 10 states had imposed at least one of five major abortion restrictions: unnecessary regulations on abortion clinics, mandated counseling designed to dissuade a woman from obtaining an abortion, a mandated waiting period before an abortion, a requirement of parental involvement before a minor obtains an abortion or prohibition on the use of state Medicaid funds to pay for medically necessary abortions (<https://www.guttmacher.org>, 2018).

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