missing persons:

50.8 Million U.S. Abortions 1973-2008

11.2 Million estimated additional surviving children of aborted babies* 304 Million U.S. population, 2008 Census estimate

364 Million estimated U.S. population, 2008, without legal abortion**

*Estimated using age and year specific birth rates . **Figure adjusted for natural death/childbirth among aborted cohorts.



The Economic Impact of Abortion What Do <u>50 Million+ Lost Lives Mean?</u>



"The basis of any economy is its population, or human element." 1

- ❖ The parents of 50 million+ children not shopping for bottles, diapers, toys, booties, or school books.
- ❖ Fewer teaching jobs, manufacturing jobs, health care jobs to produce goods or provide services for those 50 million+ missing persons, to teach them, to keep them healthy.
- ❖ 50 million+ fewer teens filling summer and part-time labor needs.
- ❖ 50 million+ fewer workers earning, spending, saving, investing wages; paying taxes; adding mobility, adaptability, productivity to the labor force; training for the latest technology and occupational needs.
- ❖ 50 million+ fewer consumers of houses, cars, other goods.
- ❖ 50 million+ young people not making the market larger, more efficient, encouraging of investment and innovation.
- ❖ 50 million+ fewer minds creating new knowledge.

Lost Innovationof **50 Million**+ Minds

"In the long run, the most important economic effect of population size and growth is the contribution of additional people to our stock of useful knowledge."²

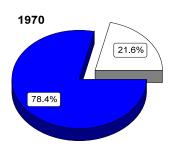
"... Scientific and engineering progress has been quantitatively the single most important factor for growth in the advanced countries." 1

\$ Cost of Abortion \$

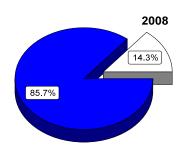
Fewer People = Fewer Workers, Less Goods and Services Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Labor Force Growth, History and Projections Real GDP Growth Labor Force Growth 8 Data from 2009 OASDI Trustees' Report, Table V.B2, Additional Economic Factors 75 95 2000 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 2050 55

In its long term forecast, the Social Security Administration predicts that the growth rate of the U.S. economy, as measured by the total of goods and services produced in the U.S., will slow. States SSA: "This slowdown is primarily due to slower projected growth in total employment" which "is based on the projected total civilian labor force and unemployment rates." Models show that in developed countries additional children begin making a positive economic impact about 35 years after their birth. In the graph above, growth slows roughly 35 years after the legalization of abortion.

ABORTION'S IMPACT: A Smaller Labor Force, and a Shrinking Percentage of Workers Aged 16-24







Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, and author's tabulations from BLS, Guttmacher Institute, and National Center for Health Statistics. The first generation of Roe would have entered the work force in 1990.

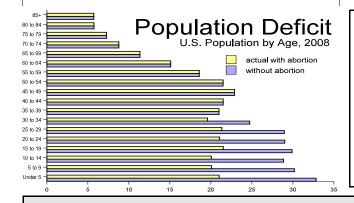
Social Security Scenario: 2008



If abortion had not been legalized in 1973...

17,250,839 more people would be employed \$398,900,760,733 earned by those employees \$11,105,397,179 contributed to Medicare \$47,485,146,558 contributed to Social Security 3,432,000 more retired workers could receive average monthly social security benefit check.
2,165,707 more people could receive Medicare Hospital Insurance.

Source: Author's tabulations based on data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Social Security Administration, Guttmacher Institute, and National Center for Health Statistics.



Abortion & The Future of Social Security and Medicare

Abortion has left fewer young people to care for the Baby Boom generation as it prepares for retirement. The Social Security Administration admits "The main reason for Social Security's long-range financing problem is demographics."⁴

Unless we raise taxes, cut benefits, or overhaul the entire system, Medicare will be bankrupt in the 2020s and Social Security in the 2030s.^{5, 6}

3.2 workers support every retired, disabled, or survivor
 beneficiary in 2008.³

2.2 workers will support each beneficiary in 2030, the decade of Social Security's bankruptcy. ³

2.7 workers would support each beneficiary in 2030 without legal abortion. 7

DATA & NOTES: Abortions: Guttmacher, *PSRH*, 3/08. NRL ETF base figures after 2005. Population by age: Census Bureau, NC-EST2008-01, www.census.gov. Death rates: NCHS, in *Statistical Abstract of the U.S.* (*St. Ab.*) 1999 & Worktables HIST290_7998, 292R at www.cdc.gov/nchs. Labor force, unemp. & earnings: BLS in *St. Ab.*, various years; employment and Earnings 1/09; BLS database www.bls.gov. Soc. Sec. & Medicare benefits & recipients: *St. Ab.*, 2010. 50 Million points: Discussed in Mueller, family Policy, 3/00; Roberge, cos of Abortion,1995; Wattenberg, binon, 1981. 1. Samuelson, cos of Abortion,1995; Wattenberg, binon, 1981. 1. Samuelson, cos.gov, OASDI Trustees Rpt, 2009, pp. 10, 98-104. 4. "Future of Social Security," www.sca.gov, 5. Status of the Social Security and Medicare Programs, A Summary of the 2009 Annual Reports, www.sca.gov, 6. Schieber & Shoven, Real Deal, 1999, Intro. 7. Author's tabulations from data above. 8. Following info from Kasun, www.nrlc.org

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE Educational Trust Fund 7/10

Taxpayer funded abortion for the poor: benefit... or cost? 8

- Studies find that there is little to no evidence that a child whose parents received welfare is more likely to be dependent on welfare herself as an adult.
- On average, a baby born in the United States in 1996 will participate in the labor force for 47 years earning about \$1 million over her lifetime and paying about \$400,000 in taxes.
- In 1994, annual public assistance costs for a mother and child totaled \$11,460. The average amount of time that a person receives welfare is two years.
- Translating these figures into their present values, Kasun finds that a child, over her lifetime, returns in taxes 3.7 times what was spent on her and her mother in cash welfare and food, housing, and medical assistance. This is true even of those children who receive welfare for a lengthier period

