

Please note: This report has been corrected. An erratum has been published.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Surveillance Summaries / Vol. 64 / No. 10

November 27, 2015

Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2012



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Methods.....	2
Results	5
Discussion	11
Limitations	12
Public Health Implications	13
References.....	14

The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

Suggested citation: [Author names; first three, then et al., if more than six.] [Title]. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2015;64(No. SS-#):[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Thomas R. Frieden, MD, MPH, *Director*
 Harold W. Jaffe, MD, MA, *Associate Director for Science*
 Joanne Cono, MD, ScM, *Director, Office of Science Quality*
 Chesley L. Richards, MD, MPH, *Deputy Director for Public Health Scientific Services*
 Michael F. Iademarco, MD, MPH, *Director, Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services*

MMWR Editorial and Production Staff (Serials)

Sonja A. Rasmussen, MD, MS, *Editor-in-Chief*
 Charlotte K. Kent, PhD, MPH, *Executive Editor*
 Christine G. Casey, MD, *Editor*
 Teresa F. Rutledge, *Managing Editor*
 David C. Johnson, *Lead Technical Writer-Editor*
 Denise Williams, MBA, *Project Editor*

Martha F. Boyd, *Lead Visual Information Specialist*
 Maureen A. Leahy, Julia C. Martinroe,
 Stephen R. Spriggs, Moua Yang,
Visual Information Specialists
 Quang M. Doan, MBA, Phyllis H. King,
 Teresa C. Moreland, Terraye M. Starr,
Information Technology Specialists

MMWR Editorial Board

Timothy F. Jones, MD, *Chairman*
 Matthew L. Boulton, MD, MPH
 Virginia A. Caine, MD
 Katherine Lyon Daniel, PhD
 Jonathan E. Fielding, MD, MPH, MBA
 David W. Fleming, MD

William E. Halperin, MD, DrPH, MPH
 King K. Holmes, MD, PhD
 Robin Ikeda, MD, MPH
 Rima F. Khabbaz, MD
 Phyllis Meadows, PhD, MSN, RN
 Jewel Mullen, MD, MPH, MPA

Jeff Niederdeppe, PhD
 Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH
 Patrick L. Remington, MD, MPH
 Carlos Roig, MS, MA
 William L. Roper, MD, MPH
 William Schaffner, MD

Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2012

Karen Pazol, PhD
 Andreea A. Creanga, MD, PhD
 Denise J. Jamieson, MD

Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC

Abstract

Problem/Condition: Since 1969, CDC has conducted abortion surveillance to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal induced abortions in the United States.

Reporting Period Covered: 2012.

Description of System: Each year, CDC requests abortion data from the central health agencies of 52 reporting areas (the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City). The reporting areas provide this information voluntarily. For 2012, data were received from 49 reporting areas. For trend analysis, abortion data were evaluated from 47 areas that reported data every year during 2003–2012. Census and natality data, respectively, were used to calculate abortion rates (number of abortions per 1,000 women) and ratios (number of abortions per 1,000 live births).

Results: A total of 699,202 abortions were reported to CDC for 2012. Of these abortions, 98.4% were from the 47 reporting areas that provided data every year during 2003–2012. Among these same 47 reporting areas, the abortion rate for 2012 was 13.2 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, and the abortion ratio was 210 abortions per 1,000 live births. From 2011 to 2012, the total number and ratio of reported abortions decreased 4% and the abortion rate decreased 5%. From 2003 to 2012, the total number, rate, and ratio of reported abortions decreased 17%, 18%, and 14%, respectively, and reached their lowest level in 2012 for the entire period of analysis (2003–2012).

In 2012 and throughout the period of analysis, women in their 20s accounted for the majority of abortions and had the highest abortion rates; women in their 30s and older accounted for a much smaller percentage of abortions and had lower abortion rates. In 2012, women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years accounted for 32.8% and 25.4% of all abortions, respectively, and had abortion rates of 23.3 and 18.9 abortions per 1,000 women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years, respectively. In contrast, women aged 30–34, 35–39, and ≥40 years accounted for 16.4%, 9.1%, and 3.7% of all abortions, respectively, and had abortion rates of 12.4, 7.3, and 2.8 abortions per 1,000 women aged 30–34 years, 35–39 years, and ≥40 years, respectively. Throughout the period of analysis, abortion rates decreased among women aged 20–24, 25–29, and 30–34 years by 24%, 18%, and 10%, respectively, whereas they increased among women aged ≥40 years by 8%.

In 2012, adolescents aged <15 and 15–19 years accounted for 0.4% and 12.2% of all abortions, respectively, and had abortion rates of 0.8 and 9.2 abortions per 1,000 adolescents aged <15 and 15–19 years, respectively. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of abortions accounted for by adolescents aged 15–19 years decreased 27% and their abortion rate decreased 40%. These decreases were greater than the decreases for women in any older age group.

In contrast to the percentage distribution of abortions and abortion rates by age, abortion ratios in 2012 and throughout the entire period of analysis were highest among adolescents aged ≤19 years and lowest among women aged 30–39 years. Abortion ratios decreased from 2003 to 2012 for women in all age groups.

In 2012, the majority (65.8%) of abortions were performed by ≤8 weeks' gestation, and nearly all (91.4%) were performed by ≤13 weeks' gestation. Few abortions (7.2%) were performed between 14–20 weeks' gestation or at ≥21 weeks' gestation (1.3%). From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of all abortions performed at ≤8 weeks' gestation increased 7%; the percentage performed at >13 weeks remained consistently low (≤9.0%).

In 2012, among the 40 reporting areas that included medical (nonsurgical) abortion on their reporting form, a total of 69.4% of abortions were performed by curettage at ≤13 weeks' gestation, 20.8% were performed by early medical abortion (a nonsurgical abortion at ≤8 weeks' gestation), and 8.7% were performed by curettage at >13 weeks' gestation; all other methods were uncommon. Among abortions performed at ≤8 weeks' gestation that were eligible on the basis of gestational age for

Corresponding author: Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.
 E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov.

early medical abortion, 30.8% were completed by this method. The percentage of abortions reported as early medical abortions increased 10% from 2011 to 2012.

Deaths of women associated with complications from abortions for 2012 are being investigated as part of CDC's Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System. In 2011, the most recent year for which data were available, two women were identified to have died as a result of complications from known legal induced abortions. No reported deaths were associated with known illegal induced abortions.

Interpretation: Among the 47 areas that reported data every year during 2003–2012, the notable decreases that occurred during 2008–2011 in the total number, rate, and ratio of reported abortions continued from 2011 to 2012 and resulted in historic lows for all three measures of abortion.

Public Health Actions: The data in this report can help to identify groups of women at greatest risk for abortion and can be used to guide and evaluate prevention efforts. Because unintended pregnancy is the major contributor to abortion, and unintended pregnancies are rare among women who use the most effective methods of contraception, increasing access to and use of these methods can help further reduce the number of unintended pregnancies, and therefore abortions, performed in the United States.

Introduction

This report is based on abortion data for 2012 that were provided voluntarily to CDC by the central health agencies of 49 reporting areas (the District of Columbia [DC]; New York City; and 47 states; excludes California, Maryland, and New Hampshire). Data were obtained every year during 2003–2012 from 47 reporting areas (excludes California, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, and West Virginia) and were used for trend analyses. Since 1969, CDC has conducted abortion surveillance to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal induced abortions in the United States (1). Following nationwide legalization of abortion in 1973, the total number, rate (number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years), and ratio (number of abortions per 1,000 live births) of reported abortions increased rapidly, reaching the highest levels in the 1980s before decreasing at a slow yet steady pace (2–4). However, the incidence of abortion has varied considerably across demographic subpopulations (5–9). Moreover, during 2006–2008, a break occurred in the previously sustained pattern of decrease (10–13), but in all subsequent years has been followed by even greater decreases (14–17). Continued surveillance is needed to monitor long-term changes in the incidence of abortion in the United States.

Methods

Description of the Surveillance System

Each year, CDC requests tabulated data from the central health agencies of 52 reporting areas (the 50 states, DC, and New York City) to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal induced abortions in the United States.

For the purpose of surveillance, a legal induced abortion* is defined as an intervention performed by a licensed clinician (e.g., a physician, nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant) that is intended to terminate a suspected or known ongoing intrauterine pregnancy and produce a nonviable fetus at any gestational age.

In most states, collection of abortion data is facilitated by the legal requirement for hospitals, facilities, and physicians to report all abortions to a central health agency (18). These central health agencies then voluntarily report the abortion data they have collected through their independent surveillance systems and provide only aggregate numbers to CDC (19). Although reporting to CDC is voluntary, most reporting areas provide their aggregate abortion numbers: during 2003–2012, a total of 47 reporting areas provided CDC a continuous annual record of abortion numbers,[†] and in 2012, CDC obtained aggregate abortion numbers from 49 reporting areas.[§]

Although CDC obtains aggregate abortion numbers from most of the central health agencies on an annual basis, the level of detail that it receives on the characteristics of women obtaining abortions varies considerably from year to year and by reporting area. To encourage more uniform collection of these details, CDC has collaborated with the National Association of Public Health Statistics and Information Systems to develop reporting standards and provide technical guidance for vital statistics personnel who collect and summarize abortion data within the United States. However, because the collection of abortion data

* Hereafter, all abortions in this report are considered to be legally induced unless stated to be illegally induced.

[†] Data were not reported for ≥ 1 year by California (2003–2012), Louisiana (2005), Maryland (2007–2012), New Hampshire (2003–2012), and West Virginia (2003–2004).

[§] Data were not reported for 2012 by California, Maryland, or New Hampshire.

is not federally mandated, many reporting areas do not collect or provide all the information included in this report.

Variables and Categorization of Data

Each year, CDC sends suggested templates to the central health agencies for compilation of abortion data in aggregate. Aggregate abortion numbers, without individual-level records, are requested for the following variables:

- Maternal age in years (<15, 15–19 by individual year, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, or ≥40)
- Gestational age in weeks at the time of abortion (≤6, 7–20 by individual week, or ≥21)
- Race (black, white, or other, including Asian, Pacific Islander, other races, and multiple races)
- Ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic)
- Method type (curettage,[§] intrauterine instillation, medical [nonsurgical] abortion, or hysterectomy/hysterotomy)
- Marital status (married [including currently married or separated] or unmarried [including never married, widowed, or divorced])
- Number of previous live births (0, 1, 2, 3, or ≥4)
- Number of previous abortions (0, 1, 2, or ≥3)
- Maternal residence (the state, reporting area, territory, or foreign country in which the woman obtaining the abortion lived; or, if additional details are unavailable, in-reporting area versus out-of-reporting area)

In addition to providing templates for compiling information on race and ethnicity as separate variables, CDC has provided alternative templates since 2001 for the tabulation of aggregate cross-classified race/ethnicity data. Before 2007, few reporting areas returned these alternative templates. Therefore, 2012 is the sixth year for which CDC has had sufficient data to report results by these cross-classified race/ethnicity categories (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic).

Finally, both the original and alternative templates provided by CDC request that aggregate numbers for certain variables be cross-tabulated by a second variable. These cross-tabulations include gestational age (separately by age, by method type, by race, by ethnicity, and by race/ethnicity) and age and marital status (separately by race, by ethnicity, and by race/ethnicity).

In this report, medical abortions and abortions performed by curettage are further categorized by gestational age. For medical abortion, early medical abortion is defined as the administration of medication or medications (typically

mifepristone followed by misoprostol) to induce an abortion at ≤8 weeks' gestation;** medical abortion at >8 weeks' gestation is defined as the administration of medication or medications (typically vaginal prostaglandins) to induce an abortion at >8 weeks' gestation. For curettage, abortions are categorized as having been performed at ≤13 weeks' gestation or at >13 weeks' gestation because of differences in technique used before and after 13 weeks (21). Finally, because intrauterine instillations cannot be performed early in gestation, abortions reported to have been performed by intrauterine instillation at ≤12 weeks' gestation are excluded from calculation of the percentage of abortions by known method type.^{††}

Measures of Abortion

Four measures of abortion are presented in this report: 1) the total number of abortions in a given population, 2) the percentage of abortions obtained by women in a given population, 3) the abortion rate (number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years or other specific group within a given population), and 4) the abortion ratio (number of abortions per 1,000 live births within a given population). Although total numbers and percentages are useful for determining how many women have obtained an abortion, abortion rates adjust for differences in population size and reflect how likely abortion is among women in particular groups. Abortion ratios measure the relative number of abortions compared with live births. Abortion ratios are influenced both by the proportion of pregnancies in a population that are unintended and the proportion of unintended pregnancies that end in abortion. Abortion ratios also are influenced by the proportion of intended pregnancies that end in abortion; however, intended pregnancies account for a very small percentage of abortions (<5%) (24).

U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the resident female population of the United States during 2003–2012, compiled by CDC, were used as the denominator for calculating abortion rates (25–34). Overall abortion rates were calculated from the population of women aged 15–44 years living in the areas that provided data. For adolescents aged <15 years, abortion rates were determined on the basis of the number of adolescents aged

** CDC collects information only on the estimated number of weeks (not days) of gestation and acknowledges the conventional use of completed weeks of gestation to describe pregnancy duration. CDC's category "≤8 weeks' gestation" thus includes abortions up through 8 weeks and 6 days, which closely corresponds to the gestational age limit of 63 days for the early medical abortion protocol that was endorsed by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists during the year encompassed by this surveillance report (20).

†† The cutoff of ≤12 weeks has been selected on the basis of the implausibility of this procedure being performed at earlier gestational ages, and on the basis of early research assessing the safety of intrauterine instillations starting at 13 weeks' gestation (22,23).

[§] Includes aspiration curettage, suction curettage, manual vacuum aspiration, menstrual extraction, sharp curettage, and dilation and evacuation procedures.

13–14 years; similarly, for women aged ≥ 40 years, abortion rates were determined on the basis of the number of women aged 40–44 years. For the calculation of abortion ratios, live birth data were obtained from CDC natality files (35) and included births to women of all ages living in the reporting areas that provided abortion data.

Data Presentation and Analysis

This report provides state-specific and overall abortion numbers, rates, and ratios for the 49 areas that reported to CDC for 2012 (excludes California, Maryland, and New Hampshire). In addition, this report describes the characteristics of women who obtained abortions in 2012. Because the completeness of reporting on the characteristics of women varies by year and by variable, this report only describes the characteristics of women obtaining abortions in areas that met reporting standards (i.e., reported at least 20 abortions, provided data categorized in accordance with surveillance variables, and had $<15\%$ unknown values for a given characteristic). Cells with a value in the range of 1–4 have been suppressed to maintain confidentiality. In addition, abortion rates and ratios have been omitted for groups with <20 abortions because results are considered unstable (36).

Although most of the data in this report are presented by the reporting area in which the abortions were performed, 47 reporting areas also provided the number of abortions by maternal residence.^{§§} However, two of these reporting areas (Illinois and Wisconsin) reported certain characteristics for in-state residents but not for out-of-state residents. Three other reporting areas (Iowa, Louisiana, and Massachusetts) provided only the total number of abortions for out-of-state residents without specifying individual states or areas of residence from which these women came. As a result, abortion statistics in this report by area of residence should be interpreted with caution as they are minimum estimates and might be disproportionately low for reporting areas from which many women travel to other states to obtain abortion services.

To evaluate overall trends in the number, rate, and ratio of reported abortions, annual data are presented for the 47 areas that reported every year during 2003–2012.^{¶¶} Linear regression analysis was used to assess the overall rate of change among these areas during the entire 10 year period of analysis (2003–2012) and during the first and second half of the period of analysis (2003–2007 and 2008–2012). The percentage change in abortion measures from the most recent past year

of available data (2011 to 2012), and from the beginning to the end of the 10-year period of analysis (2003 to 2012), also were calculated with the same 47 areas that provided data for every year included in this report.

For the analysis of certain additional variables (i.e., abortions by maternal age and gestational age), annual data are presented for areas that met reporting standards every year during 2003–2012, and the percentage change was calculated from the beginning to the end of the 10 year period of analysis (2003 to 2012), from the beginning to the end of the first and second half of this period (2003 to 2007 and 2008 to 2012), and from the most recent past year to the current year (2011 to 2012). For other variables (i.e., race-ethnicity, method for performing an abortion, marital status, number of previous abortions, and number of previous live births), annual data are not presented, and areas were included if they met reporting standards for the years needed for percentage change calculations. To evaluate trends in the use of different methods for performing an abortion, reporting areas were included only if they met reporting standards and if they specifically included medical abortion as a method on their reporting form.

Some of the 49 areas that reported for 2012 are not included in certain trend analyses because they did not report or did not meet reporting standards for ≥ 1 years. As a result, summary measures for comparisons over time might differ slightly from the point estimates presented for all areas that reported for 2012.

Abortion Mortality

CDC has reported data on abortion-related deaths periodically since information on abortion mortality first was included in the 1972 abortion surveillance report (17,37). An abortion-related death is defined as a death resulting from a direct complication of an abortion (legal or illegal), an indirect complication caused by a chain of events initiated by an abortion, or an aggravation of a preexisting condition by the physiologic or psychologic effects of abortion (38). All deaths determined to be related causally to induced abortion are classified as abortion-related regardless of the time between the abortion and death. In addition, any pregnancy-related death in which the pregnancy outcome was induced abortion regardless of the causal relation between the abortion and the death is considered an abortion-related death. An abortion is defined as legal only if it is performed by a licensed clinician.

Since 1987, CDC has monitored abortion-related deaths through its Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System (39). Sources of data for abortion-related deaths have included state vital records; media reports, including computerized searches of full-text newspaper and other print media databases; and individual case reports by public health agencies, including

^{§§} Excludes five reporting areas that did not report or did not report by maternal residence (California, DC, Florida, Maryland, and New Hampshire).

^{¶¶} Excludes, California, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, and West Virginia.

maternal mortality review committees, health care providers and provider organizations, private citizens and citizen groups. For each death that possibly is related to abortion, CDC requests clinical records and autopsy reports. Two medical epidemiologists independently review these reports to determine the cause of death and whether the death was abortion related. Discrepancies are discussed and resolved by consensus. Each death is categorized by abortion type as legal induced, illegal induced, spontaneous, or unknown type.

This report provides data on induced abortion-related deaths from the Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System that occurred in 2011, the most recent year for which data are available. Data on induced abortion-related deaths that occurred during 1972–2010 already have been published (17), and possible abortion-related deaths that occurred during 2012 are under investigation. Abortion surveillance data reported to CDC during 1998–2011 cannot be used alone to calculate national case-fatality rates (number of legal induced abortion-related deaths per 100,000 reported legal induced abortions in the United States) because certain states^{***} did not report abortion data every year during this period. Thus, national legal induced abortion case-fatality rates were calculated with denominator data from a more complete source on the total number of abortions performed in the United States (14). Because rates based on a numerator of <20 deaths are highly variable (36), national legal induced abortion case-fatality rates were calculated for consecutive 5-year periods during 1973–2007 and a 4-year period during 2008–2011.

Results

U.S. Totals

Among the 49 reporting areas that provided data for 2012, a total of 699,202 abortions were reported. Of these abortions, a total of 688,149 (98.4%) were obtained from the 47 reporting areas that provided data every year during 2003–2012.^{†††} These same 47 areas had an abortion rate of 13.2 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years and an abortion ratio of 210 abortions per 1,000 live births (Table 1). For all three measures of abortion, large decreases resulted in the lowest levels reported during the entire period of analysis. From 2011 to 2012, the total number of reported abortions decreased 4% (from 719,530), the abortion rate decreased 5% (from 13.9 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years),

and the abortion ratio decreased 4% (from 219 abortions per 1,000 live births). From 2003 to 2012, among the same 47 areas that reported every year, the total number of reported abortions decreased 17% (from 826,036), the abortion rate decreased 18% (from 16.1 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years), and the abortion ratio decreased 14% (from 245 abortions per 1,000 live births) (Figure 1). Additionally, for all three measures of abortion the annual rate of decrease fitted from the regression analysis was greater during 2008–2012 than during 2003–2007. During 2008–2012, the number of reported abortions decreased by 31,698 abortions per year, the abortion rate decreased by 0.63 abortions per 1,000 women per year, and the abortion ratio decreased by 5.2 abortions per 1,000 live births per year. In contrast, during 2003–2007, the number of reported abortions increased by 248 abortions per year, the abortion rate decreased by 0.03 abortions per 1,000 women per year and the abortion ratio decreased by 3.6 abortions per 1,000 live births per year.

Occurrence and Residence

Abortion numbers, rates, and ratios for 2012 have been calculated by individual state or reporting area of occurrence and the residence of the women who obtained the abortions (Table 2). By occurrence, a considerable range existed in the abortion rate (ranging from 3.6 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in Mississippi to 25.8 in New York [city and state combined]), and the abortion ratio (ranging from 52 abortions per 1,000 live births in South Dakota to 433 in New York [city and state combined]).^{§§§} Similarly, a considerable range existed by residence^{¶¶¶,****} in the abortion rate (ranging from 4.9 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in South Dakota to 25.2 in New York [city and state combined]), and the abortion ratio (ranging from 61 abortions per 1,000 live births in Utah to 422 in New York [city and state combined]). Because of variation that occurred among reporting areas in the percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-state residents (ranging from 0.7% in Hawaii to 50.9% in Kansas), abortion rates and ratios calculated by maternal residence might provide a more accurate reflection of the state-specific distribution of women obtaining abortions. However, because states vary in the level of detail they collect on maternal residence, 12.4% of abortions were reported to CDC without exact information on maternal residence.

^{§§§} Comparisons do not include Wyoming, which reported <20 abortions.

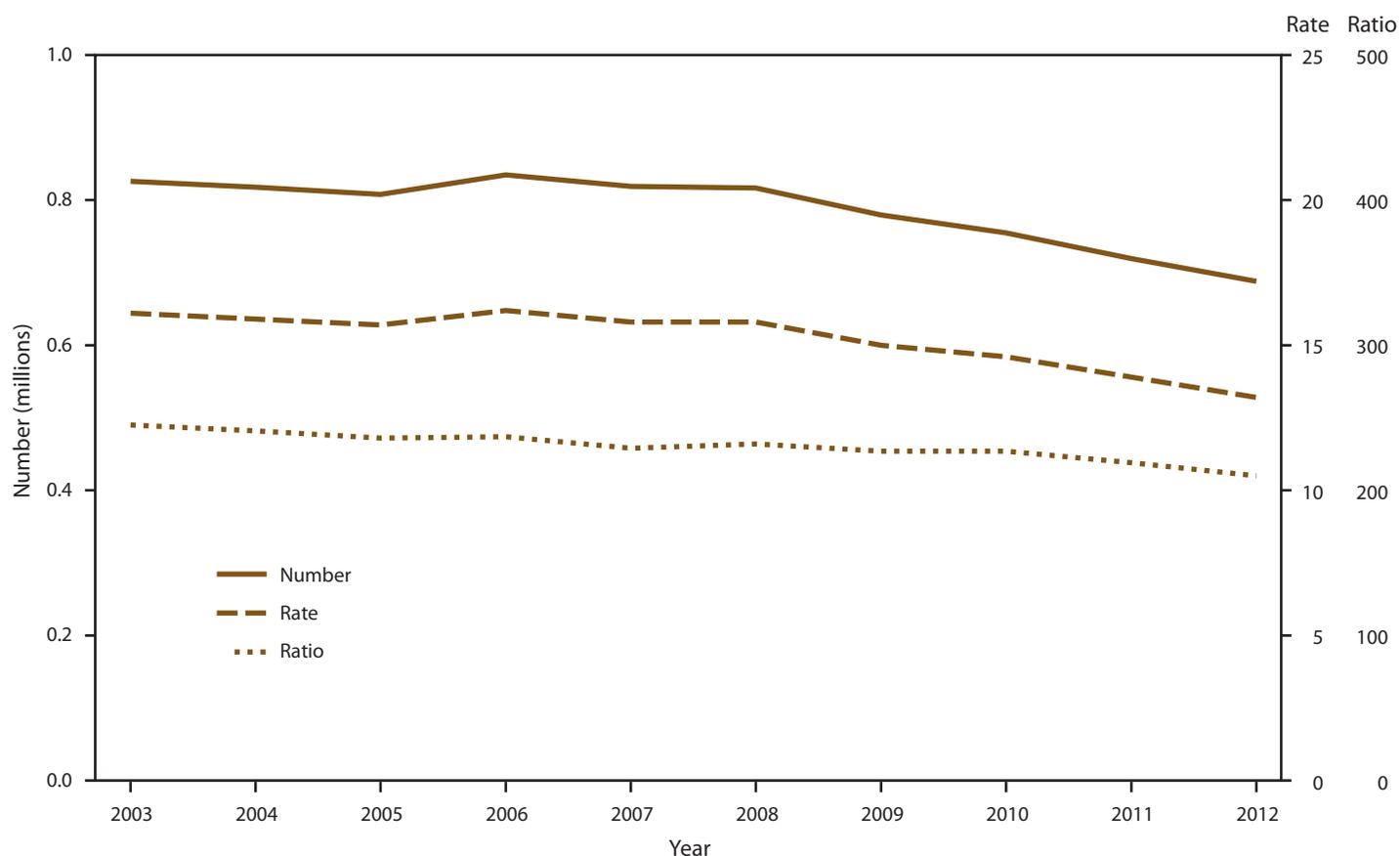
^{¶¶¶} Comparisons by residence status do not include California, DC, Florida, Maryland, or New Hampshire because these areas either did not report or did not report abortions by maternal residence. Consequently, numbers for these reporting areas are available only from other states where their residents obtained abortions, and are not complete.

^{****} Comparisons by residence status also exclude Maine. Data from this state are preliminary because of incomplete reporting from certain facilities.

^{***} States that did not report for ≥ 1 year since 1998 include Alaska (1998–2000), California (1998–2011), Louisiana (2005), Maryland (2007–2011), New Hampshire (1998–2011), Oklahoma (1998–1999), and West Virginia (2004–2005).

^{†††} Excludes California, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, and West Virginia.

FIGURE 1. Number, rate,* and ratio† of abortions performed, by year — selected reporting areas,‡ United States, 2003–2012



* Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.

† Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

‡ Data are for 47 reporting areas; excludes California, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, and West Virginia.

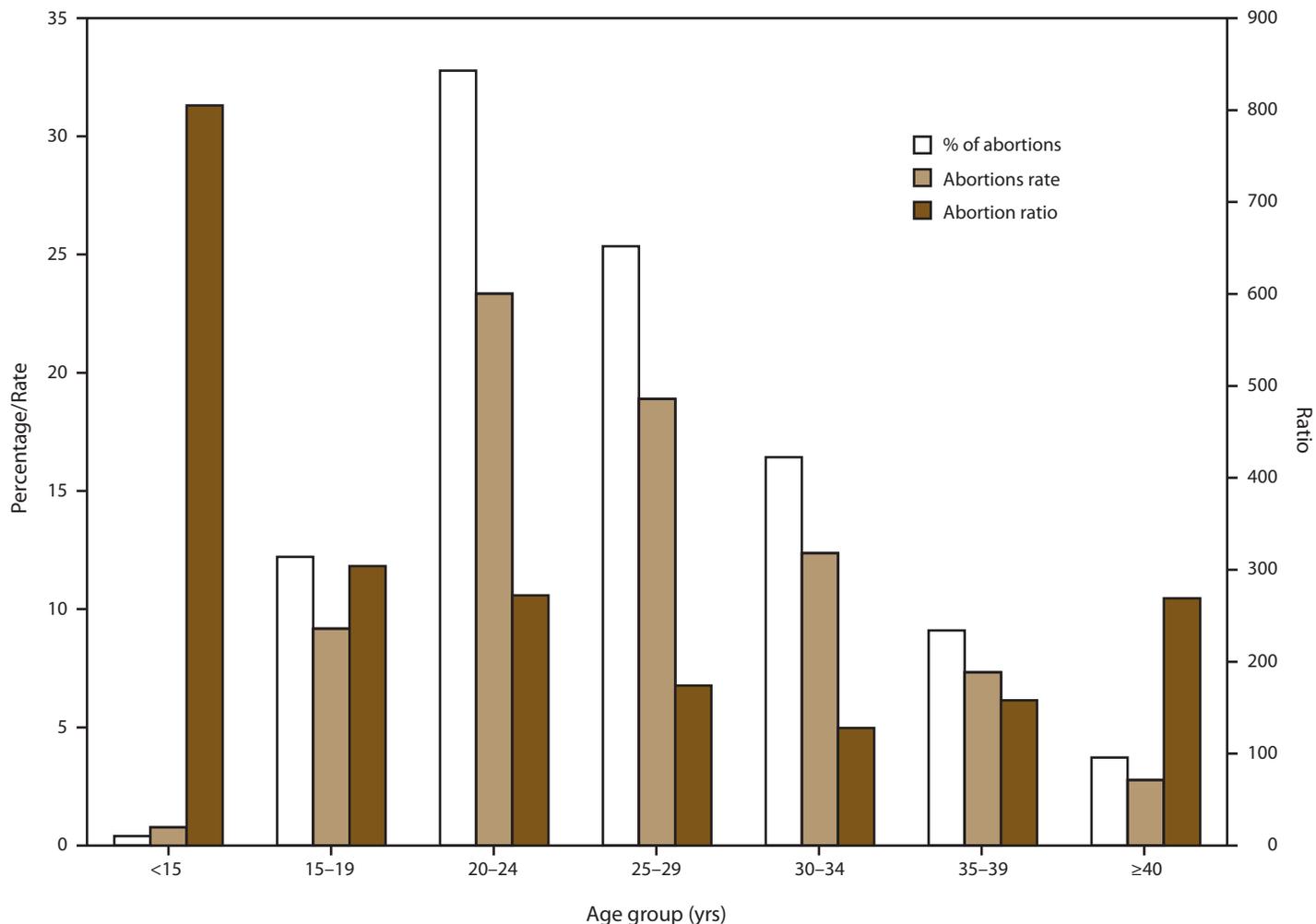
Age

Among the 45 areas that reported by maternal age for 2012, women in their 20s accounted for the majority (58.2%) of abortions and had the highest abortion rates (23.3 and 18.9 abortions per 1,000 women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years, respectively) (Figure 2) (Table 3). Women in the youngest (<15 years) and oldest age groups (≥40 years) accounted for the smallest percentage of abortions (0.4% and 3.7%, respectively) and had the lowest abortion rates (0.8 and 2.8 abortions per 1,000 women aged <15 and ≥40 years, respectively). Among the 42 reporting areas that provided data every year during 2003–2012, this pattern across age groups was stable, with the majority of abortions and the highest abortion rates occurring among women in the 20s and the lowest percentages of abortions and abortion rates occurring among women in the youngest and oldest age groups (Table 4). However, from 2003 to 2012 the abortion rate and percentage of abortions accounted for by younger women decreased, whereas the abortion rate and percentage of abortions accounted for by

older women increased. Decreases in the abortion rate were greatest for adolescents (43% and 40% for adolescents aged <15 and 15–19 years, respectively), but also were pronounced for women aged 20–34 years (24%, 18%, and 10% for women aged 20–24, 25–29, and 30–34 years, respectively). Among women in these age groups, decreases in the abortion rate were greater from 2008 to 2012 than from 2003 to 2007. In contrast, among women aged 35–39 years, abortion rates increased from 2003 to 2007 and then decreased from 2008 to 2012, resulting in an overall increase of 1%. Among women aged ≥40 years, abortion rates increased during both periods, resulting in an overall increase of 8%.

In contrast to the percentage distribution of abortion numbers and abortion rates, in 2012 abortion ratios were highest among adolescents aged ≤19 years and lowest among women aged 30–39 years (Figure 2) (Table 3). Among the 42 reporting areas that provided data for every year during 2003–2012, abortion ratios decreased among women in all age groups both from 2003 to 2007 and from 2008 to 2012 (Table 4).

FIGURE 2. Percentage of total abortions, abortion rate,* and abortion ratio,† by age group of women who obtained a legal abortion — selected reporting areas,[‡] United States, 2012



* Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.

† Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

‡ Data are for 45 reporting areas; excludes seven reporting areas (California, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Wyoming) that did not report by age, or did not meet reporting standards.

Adolescents

Among the 43 areas that reported age by individual year among adolescents for 2012, adolescents aged 18–19 years accounted for the majority (65.9%) of adolescent abortions and had the highest adolescent abortion rates (12.7 and 17.0 abortions per 1,000 adolescents aged 18 and 19 years, respectively); adolescents aged <15 years accounted for the smallest percentage of adolescent abortions (3.1%) and had the lowest adolescent abortion rate (0.7 abortions per 1,000 adolescents aged 13–14 years) (Table 5). Among the 40 reporting areas that provided data for adolescents by individual year of age every year during 2003–2012, the percentage of

abortions accounted for by adolescents aged 19 years increased, and decreases in the abortion rate were greater for younger as compared with older adolescents (Table 6). Among adolescents of all ages, abortion rates decreased both from 2003 to 2007 and from 2008 to 2012; decreases were greatest from 2008 to 2012, and large decreases continued from 2011 to 2012.

In 2012, the abortion ratio for adolescents decreased with increasing age and was lowest among adolescents aged 19 years (Table 5). Among the 40 reporting areas that provided data for adolescents by individual year of age for every year during 2003–2012, abortion ratios decreased among adolescents of all ages (Table 6).

Gestational Age

Among the 38 areas that reported gestational age at the time of abortion for 2012 (Table 7), two-thirds (65.8%) of abortions were performed by ≤ 8 weeks' gestation, and 91.4% were performed at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation. Few abortions were performed between 14–20 weeks' gestation (7.2%) or at ≥ 21 weeks' gestation (1.3%). Among the 30 reporting areas that provided data on gestational age every year during 2003–2012 (Table 8), the percentage of abortions performed at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation was comparatively stable. However, within this gestational age range, a shift occurred toward earlier gestational ages, with abortions performed at ≤ 8 weeks' gestation increasing 7% and abortions performed at 9–13 weeks decreasing 12%. Abortions performed at > 13 weeks' gestation accounted for a small percentage of all abortions ($\leq 9.0\%$) for the entire period during 2003–2012.

Among the subset of abortions performed at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation and reported by individual week of gestation for 2012, 38.2% were performed at ≤ 6 weeks' gestation (Table 9). Among the remaining abortions between 7 and 13 weeks' gestation, the percentage contribution was progressively lower for each additional week of gestation: 19.4% were performed at 7 weeks' gestation and 3.1% were performed at 13 weeks' gestation. Among the 30 areas that reported by exact week of gestation for abortions at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation every year during 2003–2012, the percentage of abortions shifted toward earlier gestational ages: those performed at ≤ 6 weeks' gestation increased 24%, and those performed at 7–12 weeks' gestation decreased up to 19% (Table 10).

Method Type

Among the 40 areas that reported by method type for 2012 and included medical abortion on their reporting form for medical providers, 69.4% of abortions were performed by curettage at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation, 20.8% were performed by early medical abortion (a nonsurgical abortion at ≤ 8 weeks' gestation), and 8.7% were performed by curettage at > 13 weeks' gestation; all other methods were uncommon (Table 11). Among the 30 reporting areas that included medical abortion on their reporting form and provided this data for the relevant years of comparison (2003 versus 2007, 2008 versus 2012, and 2011 versus 2012),^{††††} use of early medical abortion increased 10% from 2011 to 2012 (from 18.5% of abortions in 2011 to 20.4% in 2012); from 2003 to 2012, use of early medical abortion increased 140% (from 8.5% of abortions in 2003 to 20.4% in 2012). Large increases in medical abortion

occurred both from 2003 to 2007 (from 8.5% of abortions in 2003 to 12.2% in 2007 [44% increase]), and from 2008 to 2012 (from 14.4% of abortions in 2008 to 20.4% in 2012 [42% increase]). In contrast, use of curettage at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation decreased 14% (from 81.3% of abortions in 2003 to 69.9% in 2012). Curettage at > 13 weeks' gestation consistently accounted for approximately 8% of abortions (8.6% in 2003 and 8.5% in 2012), and all other methods accounted for a small percentage of abortions (0.01%–1.1%) for the entire period during 2003–2012.

Race/Ethnicity

Among the 27 areas that reported cross-classified race/ethnicity data for 2012 (Table 12), non-Hispanic white women and non-Hispanic black women accounted for the largest percentages of abortions (37.6% and 36.7%, respectively), and Hispanic women and non-Hispanic women in the other race category accounted for smaller percentages (18.7% and 7.0%, respectively). Non-Hispanic white women had the lowest abortion rate (7.7 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years) and ratio (127 abortions per 1,000 live births), and non-Hispanic black women had the highest abortion rate (27.8 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years) and ratio (435 abortions per 1,000 live births). Data for 2012 are also reported separately by race (Table 13) and by ethnicity (Table 14).

Among the 21 areas^{§§§§} that reported by race/ethnicity for 2007 (the first year with available data), and 2012, abortion rates decreased substantially for all three major racial/ethnic groups, with the greatest decrease occurring among Hispanic women. For non-Hispanic white women, the abortion rate decreased 18% (from 9.3 abortions per 1,000 women in 2007 to 7.6 in 2012), for non-Hispanic black women it decreased 18% (from 34.8 abortions per 1,000 women in 2007 to 28.6 in 2012) and for Hispanic women it decreased 26% (from 20.7 abortions per 1,000 women in 2007 to 15.3 in 2012). For abortion ratios the largest decrease from 2007 to 2012 occurred among non-Hispanic white women. For non-Hispanic white women, the abortion ratio decreased 14% (from 144 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2007 to 124 in 2012), for non-Hispanic black women it decreased 9% (from 486 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2007 to 444 in 2012), and for Hispanic women it decreased 5% (from 204 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2007 to 194 in 2012).

^{§§§§} Excludes Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, DC, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

^{††††} Excludes Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, DC, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Marital Status

Among the 36 areas that reported by marital status for 2012, 14.7% of all women who obtained an abortion were married and 85.3% were unmarried (Table 15). The abortion ratio was 47 abortions per 1,000 live births for married women and 396 abortions per 1,000 live births for unmarried women. Among the 29 reporting areas^{§§§§} that provided these data for the relevant years of comparison (2003 versus 2007, 2008 versus 2012, and 2011 versus 2012), the percentage of abortions among unmarried women increased 5% from 2003 to 2012 (from 81.8% in 2003 to 85.6% in 2012); increases from 2003 to 2007 and from 2008 to 2012 were similar. Among married women, the abortion ratio decreased 24% from 2003 to 2012 (from 55 to 42 abortions per 1,000 live births), with a larger decrease occurring from 2008 to 2012 (14%) than from 2003 to 2007 (9%). Among unmarried women, the abortion ratio decreased 23% from 2003 to 2012 (from 478 to 366 abortions per 1,000 live births). For unmarried women, the decrease was greater from 2003 to 2007 (18%) than from 2008 to 2012 (8%).

Previous Live Births and Abortions

Data from the 39 areas that reported the number of previous live births for women who obtained abortions in 2012 show that 40.3%, 45.8%, and 14.0% of these women had zero, one to two, or three or more previous live births, respectively (Table 16). Among the 36 reporting areas^{*****} that provided these data for the relevant years of comparison (2003 versus 2007, 2008 versus 2012, and 2011 versus 2012), the percentage of women obtaining abortions who had no previous live births was comparatively stable; by contrast, the percentage decreased for women who had one to two previous live births, and increased for women who had three or more previous live births. Among the areas included in this comparison, 39.4%, 47.9%, and 12.7% of women had zero, one to two, or three or more previous live births, respectively, in 2003; 40.3%, 45.7%, and 14.0% of women had zero, one to two, or three or more live births, respectively, in 2012.

Data from the 38 areas that reported the number of previous abortions for women who obtained abortions in 2012 indicate that the majority (55.7%) had no previous abortions, 35.6% had one to two previous abortions, and 8.6% had

three or more previous abortions (Table 17). Among the 31 reporting areas^{†††††} that provided data for the relevant years of comparison (2003 versus 2007, 2008 versus 2012, and 2011 versus 2012), the percentage of women who had zero or one to two previous abortions was comparatively stable; there was an increase from 2003 to 2012 in the percentage of women who had three or more previous abortions, but the percentages leveled off from 2011 to 2012. Among the areas included in this comparison, 55.1%, 36.9%, and 8.0% of women had zero, one to two, or three or more previous abortions, respectively, in 2003; by contrast, 53.4%, 37.0%, and 9.6% of women had zero, one to two, or three or more previous abortions, respectively, in 2011, and 54.3%, 36.2%, and 9.5% of women had zero, one to two, or three or more previous abortions, respectively, in 2012.

Age and Marital Status by Race/Ethnicity

In certain reporting areas, abortions that were categorized by maternal race and race/ethnicity were further categorized by maternal age and by marital status (Tables 18 and 19). A consistent pattern existed for abortions by age across all race/ethnicity groups, with the smallest percentage of abortions occurring among adolescents aged <15 years (0.3%–0.5%) and the largest percentage occurring among women aged 20–24 years (27.0%–33.6%) (Table 19). A consistent pattern also existed for abortions by marital status across all race/ethnicity groups, with a higher percentage of abortions occurring among women who were unmarried (67.5%–91.1%) than among those who were married (8.9%–32.5%) (Table 19). However, for abortions among unmarried women, the percentage was higher for non-Hispanic black women (91.1%) than for non-Hispanic white (82.9%) or Hispanic women (83.9%) (Table 19).

Weeks of Gestation by Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Method Type

In certain reporting areas, abortions that were categorized by weeks of gestation were further categorized by maternal age, race, and race/ethnicity (Tables 20 and 21). In every subgroup for these three variables, the largest percentage of abortions was obtained at ≤8 weeks' gestation (Table 20). However, a greater percentage of women in younger age groups obtained abortions at later gestational ages: 45.7% of adolescents <15 years and 56.2% of adolescents 15–19 years obtained an abortion by ≤8 weeks' gestation, compared with 63.6%–71.7% of women

§§§§ Excludes Arkansas, California, Connecticut, DC, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York State, New York City, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

***** Excludes California, Connecticut, DC, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

††††† Excludes Arizona, California, Connecticut, DC, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

in older age groups (Figure 3). Conversely, 20.6% of adolescents aged <15 years and 12.4% of adolescents 15–19 years obtained an abortion after 13 weeks' gestation, compared with 7.2%–9.0% for women in older age groups. By race/ethnicity, 60.0% of non-Hispanic black women obtained an abortion at ≤8 weeks' gestation, compared with 68.5%–72.2% of women from other racial/ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic black women obtained the highest percentage of abortions after 13 weeks' gestation, but differences across racial/ethnic groups were less apparent than differences across age groups (9.7% for non-Hispanic black women, compared with 7.3%–8.4% for women in the remaining race-ethnicity groups).

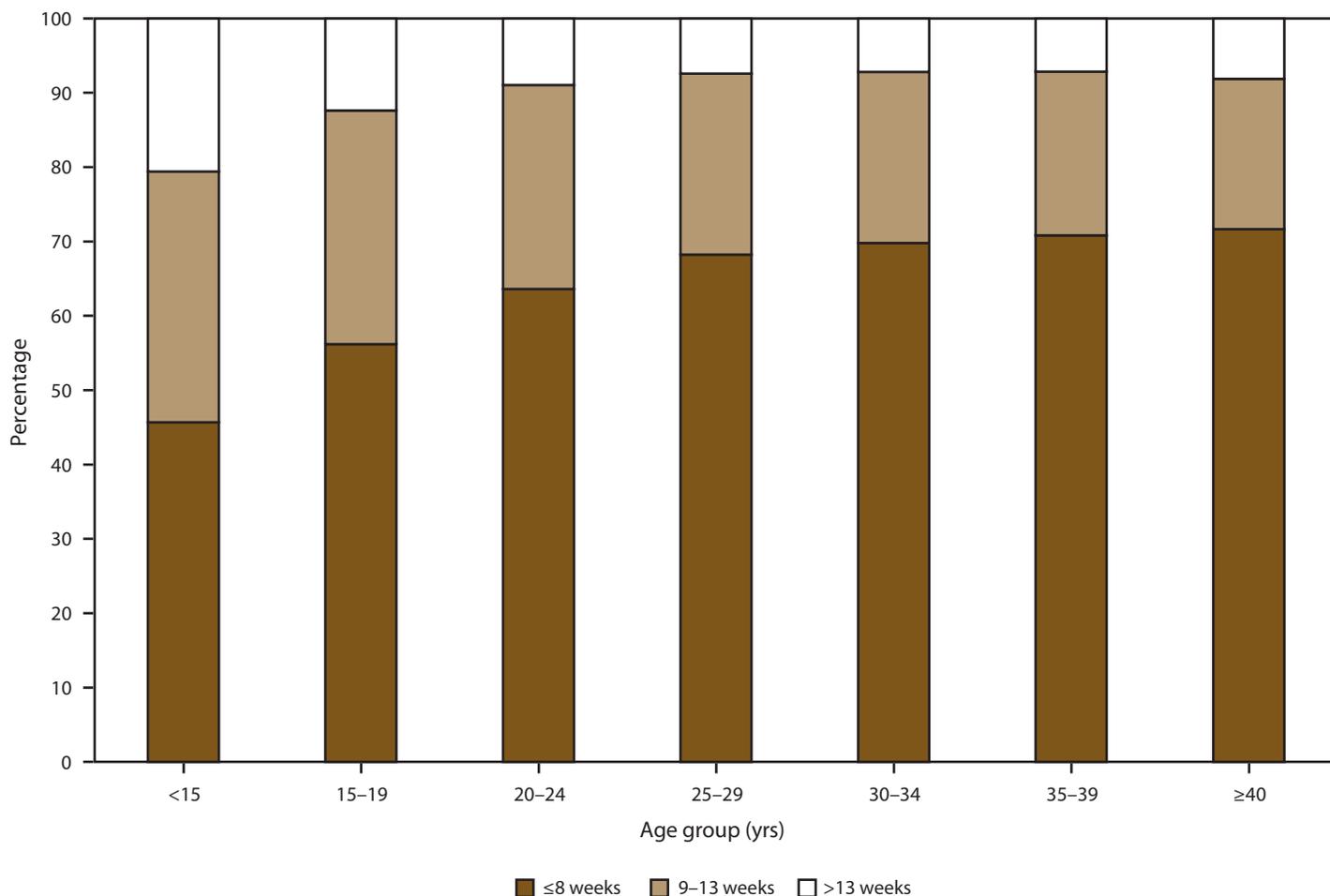
Among abortions categorized by method type and gestational age, curettage accounted for the largest percentage of abortions within every gestational age category (Table 22). At ≤8 weeks' gestation, curettage accounted for a smaller percentage of

abortions (69.2%) than at any other stage of gestation. At 9–20 weeks' gestation, curettage accounted for 96.6%–99.3% of all abortions and then decreased to 93.2% of abortions at ≥21 weeks' gestation. By contrast, at ≤8 weeks' gestation, early medical abortion accounted for 30.8% of abortions, but at all subsequent points in gestation the use of medications to induce abortions through nonsurgical methods accounted for only 0.5%–6.2% of reported abortions. Throughout gestation, abortions performed by intrauterine instillation or hysterectomy/hysterotomy were rare (<0.01%–0.5% of all abortions).

Abortion Mortality

Using national data from the Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System (39), CDC identified two abortion-related deaths for 2011 (Table 23). These deaths were identified either by some indication of abortion on the death certificate, by

FIGURE 3. Percentage* distribution of gestational ages at time of abortion, by age of woman — selected reporting areas,† United States, 2012



* Based on the total number of abortions reported with known weeks of gestation.

† Data from 36 reporting areas; excludes 16 reporting areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by age or gestational age, or did not meet reporting standards.

reports from a health care provider or public health agency, or from a media report. Investigation of these cases indicated that both deaths were related to legal abortion and neither to illegal abortion.

The annual number of deaths related to legal induced abortions has fluctuated from year to year over the past 38 years (Table 23). For example, 12 induced abortion-related deaths occurred in 1994, four deaths in 1995, and nine deaths in 1996. Because of this variability and the relatively small number of legal induced abortion-related deaths every year, national legal abortion case-fatality rates were calculated for consecutive 5-year periods during 1973–2007 and a 4-year period during 2008–2011. The national legal induced abortion case-fatality rate for 2008–2011 was 0.73 legal induced abortion-related deaths per 100,000 reported legal abortions. This case fatality rate was similar to the rate for most of the preceding 5-year periods but lower than the case-fatality rate of 2.09 legal induced abortion-related deaths per 100,000 reported legal abortions for the 5-year period (1973–1977) immediately following nationwide legalization of abortion in 1973. Possible abortion-related deaths that occurred during 2012–2015 are under investigation.

Discussion

For 2012, a total of 699,202 abortions were reported to CDC. Of these abortions, 688,149 (98.4%) were from 47 reporting areas that submitted data every year during 2003–2012, thus providing the information necessary for evaluating trends. These 47 areas had an abortion rate of 13.2 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years and an abortion ratio of 210 abortions per 1,000 live births. Compared with 2011, this represents a 4% decrease in the total number (from 719,530) and ratio (from 219 abortions per 1,000 births), and a 5% decrease in the rate (from 13.9 abortions per 1,000 women) of reported abortions among the 47 continuously reporting areas. Because of the size of these decreases, combined with large decreases from the previous 3 years (15–17), all three measures of abortion reached their lowest level for the entire period of analysis (2003–2012).

In addition to highlighting changes that occurred among all women of reproductive age, this report underscores important age differences in abortion trends. During 2003–2012, women in their 20s consistently accounted for the majority of abortions (56%–58%) and therefore have contributed substantially to overall changes in abortion rates. Conversely, women aged ≥ 40 years consistently have accounted for a small percentage of abortions ($\leq 3.7\%$ during 2003–2012) and have had a much smaller contribution to overall abortion trends. Nonetheless,

among women aged ≥ 40 years, abortion rates have shown an overall increase and the abortion ratio for this age group remains high. Together with the continuing small proportion of abortions performed later in gestation among these women, which potentially might be completed for maternal medical indications or fetal anomalies, these patterns suggest that unintended pregnancy is a problem that women encounter throughout their reproductive years.

The adolescent abortion trends described in this report are important for monitoring progress that has been made toward reducing adolescent pregnancies in the United States. During 1990–2009, the pregnancy rate for adolescents aged 15–19 years decreased 44% to an historic low (40). This decrease was associated with substantial decreases in both the rate of live births (58%) and abortions (60%) among adolescents (40). More recent data indicate that the birth rate for adolescents aged 15–19 years decreased by a further 29% from 2010 to 2014 (41–45). The 12% decrease from 2011 to 2012 in the adolescent abortion rate suggests that adolescent pregnancies in the United States are continuing to decrease and that this decrease continues to be accompanied by substantial decreases in adolescent abortions as well as live births.

The findings in this report indicate that the number, rate, and ratio of reported abortions has declined across all race/ethnicity groups, but that well-documented disparities (3–9) continue to persist. Comparatively high abortion rates and ratios among non-Hispanic black women have been attributed to higher unintended pregnancy rates and a higher percentage of unintended pregnancies ending in abortion (46,47). Data from certain recent reports suggest that differences in abortion between non-Hispanic black women and women of other races have narrowed (8,9). However, this pattern has not been observed in the data reported to CDC for 2012 or in previous years with similar declines among non-Hispanic white and black women. Higher abortion rates among Hispanic compared with non-Hispanic white women have been attributed to high pregnancy rates, including intended and unintended pregnancies, among Hispanic women (46,47). However, abortion ratios in these two groups have been more comparable: Hispanic women have had a slightly higher percentage of pregnancies that are unintended but are no more likely than non-Hispanic white women to end unintended pregnancies in abortion (46,47). Differences between non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women in abortion rates changed little from 2007 to 2012, with large declines again occurring in both groups of women.

The findings in this report indicate women are obtaining abortions earlier in gestation, when the risks for complications are lowest (48–51). Among the areas that reported data every year during 2003–2012, the percentage of abortions performed

at ≤ 8 weeks' gestation increased 7%. Moreover, among the areas that reported abortions at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation by individual week, the distribution continued to shift toward earlier weeks of gestation with the percentage of early abortions performed at ≤ 6 weeks' gestation increasing 24%. Nonetheless, the overall percentage of abortions performed at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation changed little during 2003–2012, and findings from this and other reports suggest that delays in obtaining an abortion are more common among certain groups of women (52–54). Because of the small but persistent percentage of women who obtain abortions at >13 weeks' gestation, a better understanding is needed of the factors that cause delays in obtaining abortions (52,54–58).

The trend of obtaining abortions earlier in pregnancy has been facilitated by changes in abortion practices. Research conducted in the United States during the 1970s indicated that surgical abortion procedures performed at ≤ 6 weeks' as compared with 7–12 weeks' gestation were less likely to result in successful termination of the pregnancy (58). However, subsequent advances in technology (e.g., improved transvaginal ultrasonography and sensitive pregnancy tests) have allowed very early surgical abortions to be performed with completion rates exceeding 97% (51,59–61). Likewise, the development of medical abortion regimens has allowed for abortions to be performed very early in gestation, with completion rates for regimens that combine mifepristone and misoprostol reaching 96%–98% (62). In 2012, 65.8% of abortions were performed at ≤ 8 weeks' gestation, and thus the women receiving these abortions were eligible for early medical abortion on the basis of gestational age; 30.8% of these abortions at ≤ 8 weeks' gestation and 20.8% of all abortions were reported as early medical abortions. Moreover, the use of early medical abortion has continued to rise: from 2003 to 2012, the percentage of all reported abortions accounted for by this method increased 140%, with large increases observed both from 2003 to 2007 and 2008 to 2012.

The annual number of deaths related to legal induced abortions has fluctuated annually during 1973–2011. Because of this variability and the relatively small number of abortion-related deaths every year, national legal abortion case-fatality rates were calculated for consecutive 5-year periods during 1973–2007 and a 4-year period during 2008–2011. The national legal induced abortion case-fatality rate for 2008–2011 was similar to the case fatality rate for most of the preceding 5-year periods, but was much lower than the case fatality year for the period of 1973–1977 that immediately followed nationwide legalization of abortion in 1973.

Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, because reporting requirements are established by the individual reporting areas (19), the collection of data varies, and CDC is unable to obtain the total number of abortions performed in the United States. During the period covered by this report, the total annual number of abortions reported to CDC was consistently approximately 70% of the number recorded by the Guttmacher Institute (14,63), which uses numerous active follow-up techniques to increase the completeness of the data obtained through its periodic national census of abortion providers (14). Although most reporting areas collect and send abortion data to CDC, this information is submitted to CDC voluntarily. Consequently, during 2003–2012, five of the 52 reporting areas did not provide CDC data on a consistent annual basis, and for 2012, CDC did not obtain any information from California, Maryland, or New Hampshire.^{§§§§} In addition, whereas most reporting areas that send abortion data to CDC have laws requiring medical providers to submit a report for every abortion they perform to a central health agency, in New Jersey and DC, medical providers submit this information voluntarily (18). As a result, the abortion numbers these areas report to CDC are incomplete.^{¶¶¶¶} Moreover, even in states that legally require medical providers to submit a report for all the abortions they perform, enforcement of this requirement varies and as a consequence several other reporting areas tend to provide CDC with incomplete numbers.^{*****}

Second, because reporting requirements are established by the individual reporting areas, many states use reporting forms that do not follow the technical standards and guidance CDC developed in collaboration with the National Association of Public Health Statistics and Information Systems. Consequently, many reporting areas do not collect all the information CDC compiles on the characteristics of women

^{§§§§} In 2011, the most recent year for which the Guttmacher Institute has published data, abortions performed in California, Maryland, and New Hampshire accounted for 21% of all abortions counted through the Guttmacher Institute's national census of abortion providers (14).

^{¶¶¶¶} In 2011, the abortion counts that CDC obtained from DC and New Jersey were 58% and 57%, respectively, of the abortion counts that the Guttmacher Institute obtained for these areas through their national census of abortion providers (14).

^{*****} In 2011, the abortion counts CDC obtained for Wyoming were $<5\%$ of the counts obtained for this state by the Guttmacher Institute through their national census of abortion providers. CDC counts for Hawaii were 48% of the Guttmacher Institute counts. CDC counts for Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, New York (city and state combined), Ohio, Oregon, and West Virginia were 65% to $<90\%$ of the Guttmacher Institute counts. All other areas with legal reporting requirements that provided data to CDC obtained counts that were at least 90% of the Guttmacher Institute counts (14).

obtaining abortions (e.g., age, race, and ethnicity). Although missing demographic information can reduce the extent to which the statistics in this report represent all women in the United States, four nationally representative surveys of women obtaining abortions in 1987, 1994–1995, 2001–2002, and 2008 (5–8) have produced percentage distributions for most characteristics that are nearly identical to the percentage distributions reported by CDC. The one exception is the percentage distribution of abortions by race/ethnicity. In particular, the percentage of abortions accounted for by non-Hispanic black women is higher in this report than the percentage on the basis of a recent nationally representative survey of women obtaining abortions (8). Similarly, the greater decrease in abortion rates for non-Hispanic black women compared with women of other racial/ethnic groups on the basis of nationally representative survey data (9) is not supported by the data reported to CDC. These differences likely are attributable both to the high degree of measurement error for this variable that reduces the reliability of national survey results (8,9) and because the number of states that report to CDC by race/ethnicity continues to be somewhat lower than for other demographic variables. Importantly, some reporting areas that have not reported to CDC, or have not reported cross-classified race/ethnicity data (e.g., California, Florida, and Illinois), have sufficiently large populations of minority women that the absence of data from these areas reduces the representativeness of CDC data.

Similar to the case for race/ethnicity, the absence of medical abortion as a specific category on the reporting form used by some states (18) might reduce the precision of CDC's estimates of the use of this method relative to other abortion techniques. Furthermore, even in states with medical abortion on their reporting form, it is possible that this method is disproportionately undercounted: a higher percentage of the abortions provided in physician's offices and smaller caseload facilities are medical abortions (13,64), and these practices might be difficult to locate in the wider medical community without active surveillance efforts (64). Nonetheless, a recent comparison of CDC data with mifepristone sales data^{†††††} suggests that CDC's Abortion Surveillance System accurately describes the use of medical abortion relative to other abortion methods in the United States (65).

Third, abortion data are compiled and reported to CDC by the central health agency of the reporting area in which the abortion was performed rather than the reporting area

in which the woman lived. Thus, the available population (25–34) and birth data (35), which are organized by the states in which women live, might differ in some cases from the population of women seeking abortions in a given reporting area. This likely results in an overestimation of abortions for reporting areas in which a high percentage of abortions are obtained by out-of-state residents and an underestimation of abortions for states with limited abortion services, more stringent legal requirements for obtaining an abortion, or geographic proximity to services in another state. To adjust for these reporting biases, CDC attempts to categorize abortions by residence in addition to geographic occurrence. However, in 2012, CDC was unable to identify the reporting area, territory, or country of residence for 12.4% of reported abortions.

Finally, reporting areas provide CDC with aggregate numbers rather than individual-level records. Because CDC does not obtain individual-level records, stratified analyses by socioeconomic status cannot be done.

Public Health Implications

Ongoing surveillance of legal induced abortions is important for several reasons. First, abortion surveillance is needed to guide and evaluate the success of programs aimed at preventing unintended pregnancies. Although pregnancy intentions are difficult to assess (66–73), abortion surveillance provides an important measure of pregnancies that are unwanted. Second, routine abortion surveillance is needed to assess trends in clinical practice patterns over time. Information in this report on the number of abortions performed through different methods (e.g., medical or curettage) and at different gestational ages provides the denominator data that are necessary for analyses of the relative safety of abortion practices. Finally, information on the number of pregnancies ending in abortion are needed in conjunction with data on births and fetal losses to more accurately estimate the overall number of pregnancies in the United States as well as rates by various characteristics (e.g., adolescents) (40,74).

According to the most recent national estimates, 18% of all pregnancies in the United States end in abortion (40). Multiple factors influence the incidence of abortion including the availability of abortion providers (13,14,75–77); state regulations, such as mandatory waiting periods (78), parental involvement laws (79), and legal restrictions on abortion providers (80,81); increasing acceptance of nonmarital childbearing (82,83); shifts in the racial/ethnic composition of the U.S. population (84,85); and changes in the economy and the resulting impact on fertility preferences and access to health care services, including contraception (86,87). However,

^{†††††} Because the sole distributor of mifepristone in the United States only sells this medication to licensed physicians, who must sign and return a prescriber's agreement, sales data from this company are not limited by individual state reporting requirements or the difficulties of identifying smaller providers within the wider medical community.

because unintended pregnancy precedes nearly all abortions (24),^{§§§§§§} efforts to reduce the incidence of abortion need to focus on helping women, men, and couples avoid pregnancies that they do not desire.

Providing women and men with the knowledge and resources necessary to make decisions about their sexual behavior and use of contraception can help them avoid unintended pregnancies. However, efforts to improve contraceptive use and reduce the proportion of pregnancies that are unintended in the United States have been challenging. Findings from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), the primary national source of data on unintended pregnancy in the United States, suggest that unintended pregnancy decreased during 1982–1995 in conjunction with an increase in contraceptive use among women at risk for unintended pregnancy (88–90). However, data from the 2002 and 2006–2010 NSFGs indicate little further improvement in contraceptive use (89,91). Moreover, although use of the most effective forms of reversible contraception (i.e., intrauterine devices and hormonal implants, which are as effective as sterilization at preventing unintended pregnancy) (92) has increased (93–95), use of these methods in the United States remains among the lowest of any developed country (94,96), and the percentage of pregnancies that are unintended remains high at approximately 50% (46,47). Research has shown that providing contraception for women at no cost increases use of the most effective methods and can reduce abortion rates (97,98). Removing cost as a barrier and increasing access to the most effective contraceptive methods can help to reduce the number of unintended pregnancies and consequently the number of abortions performed in the United States.

^{§§§§§§} Recent estimates suggest that intended pregnancies account for <5% of all abortions (24), including those which presumably are performed for maternal medical indications and fetal abnormalities.

References

- Smith JC. Abortion surveillance report, hospital abortions, annual summary 1969. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, National Communicable Disease Center; 1970.
- CDC. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2005. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2008;57(No. SS-13).
- Henshaw SK, Kost K. Trends in the characteristics of women obtaining abortions, 1974 to 2004. New York: Guttmacher Institute. Available at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/2008/09/23/TrendsWomenAbortions-wTables.pdf>.
- Jones RK, Kost K, Singh S, Henshaw SK, Finer LB. Trends in abortion in the United States. *Clin Obstet Gynecol* 2009;52:119–29.
- Henshaw SK, Kost K. Abortion patients in 1994–1995: characteristics and contraceptive use. *Fam Plann Perspect* 1996;28:140–7, 58.
- Henshaw SK, Silverman J. The characteristics and prior contraceptive use of U.S. abortion patients. *Fam Plann Perspect* 1988;20:158–68.
- Jones RK, Darroch JE, Henshaw SK. Patterns in the socioeconomic characteristics of women obtaining abortions in 2000–2001. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 2002;34:226–35.
- Jones RK, Finer LB, Singh S. Characteristics of U.S. abortion patients, 2008. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute. Available at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/US-Abortion-Patients.pdf>.
- Jones RK, Kavanaugh ML. Changes in abortion rates between 2000 and 2008 and lifetime incidence of abortion. *Obstet Gynecol* 2011;117:1358–66.
- CDC. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2006. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2009;58(No. SS-8).
- CDC. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2007. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2011;60(No. SS-1).
- CDC. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2008. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2011;60(No. SS-15).
- Jones RK, Kooistra K. Abortion incidence and access to services in the United States, 2008. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 2011;43:41–50.
- Jones RK, Jerman J. Abortion incidence and service availability in the United States, 2011. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 2014;46:3–14.
- CDC. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2009. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2012;61(No. SS-8).
- CDC. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2010. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2013;62(No. SS-8).
- CDC. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2011. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2013;63(No. SS-11).
- Guttmacher Institute. State policies in brief: abortion reporting requirements. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute; 2015. Available at: http://www.guttmacher.org/statecenter/spibs/spib_ARR.pdf.
- Saul R. Abortion reporting in the United States: an examination of the federal-state partnership. *Fam Plann Perspect* 1998;30:244–7.
- American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee. ACOG practice bulletin. Clinical management guidelines for obstetrician-gynecologists. Number 67, October 2005. Medical management of abortion. *Obstet Gynecol* 2005;106:871–82.
- Paul M, Lichtenberg ES, Borgatta L, et al. Management of unintended and abnormal pregnancy: comprehensive abortion care. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; 2009.
- Grimes DA, Schultz KF, Cates W Jr, Tyler CW. The joint program for the study of abortion/CDC: a preliminary report. In: Hern WM, Andrikopoulos B, editors. Abortion in the Seventies: Proceedings of the Western Regional Conference on Abortion New York: National Abortion Federation; 1977.41–54.
- Grimes DA, Schulz KF, Cates W Jr, Tyler CW Jr. Mid-trimester abortion by dilatation and evacuation: a safe and practical alternative. *N Engl J Med* 1977;296:1141–5.
- Kost K. Unintended pregnancy rates at the state level: Estimates for 2010 and trends since 2002. New York: Guttmacher Institute; 2015. Available at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/StateUP10.pdf>.
- CDC. Vintage 2012 Bridged-race postcensal population estimates [File pcen_v2012_y12.sasbdat]. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2012.
- CDC. Vintage 2011 Bridged-race postcensal population estimates [File pcen_v2011_y11.sasbdat]. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2011.
- CDC. Bridged-race population estimates, April 1, 2010 [File icen_0403_2010.sas7bdat.zip]. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#april2010.
- CDC. Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2000–July 2009. [File icen_2000_09_y09.sas.zip.] Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#july2009.

29. CDC. Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2000–July 2009. [File icen_2000_09_y08.sas.zip.] Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#july2009.
30. CDC. Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2000–July 2009. [File icen_2000_09_y07.sas.zip.] Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#july2009.
31. CDC. Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2000–July 2009. [File icen_2000_09_y06.sas.zip.] Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#july2009.
32. CDC. Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2000–July 2009. [File icen_2000_09_y05.sas.zip.] Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#july2009.
33. CDC. Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2000–July 2009. [File icen_2000_09_y04.sas.zip. Released October 26, 2012.] Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#july2009.
34. CDC. Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2000–July 2009. [File icen_2000_09_y03.sas.zip.] Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#july2009.
35. CDC. VitalStats—births, birth data files. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2012. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/vitalstats/VitalStats_Births.htm.
36. Hoyert D. Maternal mortality and related concepts. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 3(33). Hyattsville, MD. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_03/sr03_033.pdf.
37. CDC. Abortion surveillance, 1972. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, CDC; 1974.
38. CDC. Abortion surveillance, 1977. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, CDC; 1979.
39. CDC. Pregnancy mortality surveillance in the United States, 2014. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2014. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/MaternalInfantHealth/Pregnancy-relatedMortality.htm>.
40. Curtin SC, Abma JC, Ventura SJ, Henshaw SK. Pregnancy rates for U.S. women continue to drop. NCHS Data Brief 2013;1–8.
41. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Osterman MJK, Wilson EC, Mathews TS. Births: final data for 2010. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2011;61:1–72.
42. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, Osterman MJK, Mathews TS. Births: final data for 2011. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2013;62:1–70.
43. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, Curtin SC, Mathews TS. Births: final data for 2012. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2013;62:1–68.
44. Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Osterman MJK, Curtin SC, Mathews TS. Births: final data for 2013. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2015;64:1–65.
45. Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Osterman MJK, Curtin SC. Births preliminary data for 2014. National Vital Stat Rep 2015;64:1–19.
46. Finer LB, Henshaw SK. Disparities in rates of unintended pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2006;38:90–6.
47. Finer LB, Zolna MR. Shifts in intended and unintended pregnancies in the United States, 2001–2008. Am J Public Health 2014;104(Suppl 1):S43–8.
48. Bartlett LA, Berg CJ, Shulman HB, et al. Risk factors for legal induced abortion-related mortality in the United States. Obstet Gynecol 2004;103:729–37.
49. Buehler JW, Schulz KF, Grimes DA, Hogue CJ. The risk of serious complications from induced abortion: do personal characteristics make a difference? Am J Obstet Gynecol 1985;153:14–20.
50. Ferris LE, McMain-Klein M, Colodny N, Fellows GF, Lamont J. Factors associated with immediate abortion complications. CMAJ 1996;154:1677–85.
51. Lichtenberg ES, Paul M. Surgical abortion prior to 7 weeks of gestation. Contraception 2013;88:7–17.
52. Foster DG, Kimport K. Who seeks abortions at or after 20 weeks? Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2013;45:210–8.
53. Jones RK, Finer LB. Who has second-trimester abortions in the United States? Contraception 2012;85:544–51.
54. Kiley JW, Yee LM, Niemi CM, Feinglass JM, Simon MA. Delays in request for pregnancy termination: comparison of patients in the first and second trimesters. Contraception 2010;81:446–51.
55. Drey EA, Foster DG, Jackson RA, et al. Risk factors associated with presenting for abortion in the second trimester. Obstet Gynecol 2006;107:128–35.
56. Finer LB, Frohwirth LF, Dauphinee LA, Singh S, Moore AM. Timing of steps and reasons for delays in obtaining abortions in the United States. Contraception 2006;74:334–44.
57. Joyce T, Kaestner R. The impact of Mississippi's mandatory delay law on the timing of abortion. Fam Plann Perspect 2000;32:4–13.
58. Kaunitz AM, Rovira EZ, Grimes DA, Schulz KF. Abortions that fail. Obstet Gynecol 1985;66:533–7.
59. Creinin MD, Edwards J. Early abortion: surgical and medical options. Curr Probl Obstet Gynecol Fertil 1997;20:1–32.
60. Edwards J, Carson SA. New technologies permit safe abortion at less than six weeks' gestation and provide timely detection of ectopic gestation. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1997;176:1101–6.
61. Paul ME, Mitchell CM, Rogers AJ, Fox MC, Lackie EG. Early surgical abortion: efficacy and safety. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2002;187:407–11.
62. Paul M, Stewart FH. Abortion. In: Hatcher RA, Trussell J, Nelson AL, Cates Jr. W, Stewart F, Kowal D, editors. Contraceptive Technology, Nineteenth Revised Edition. New York: Ardent Media, Inc.; 2008. 637–72.
63. Guttmacher Institute. State data center, trend data, abortions by state of occurrence. New York: Guttmacher Institute. Available at <http://www.guttmacher.org/datacenter/trend.jsp#>.
64. Yunzal-Butler C, Sackoff J, Li W. Medication abortions among New York City residents, 2001–2008. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2011;43:218–23.
65. Pazol K, Creanga AA, Zane SB. Trends in use of medical abortion in the United States: reanalysis of surveillance data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2001–2008. Contraception 2012;86:746–51.
66. Bruckner H, Martin A, Bearman PS. Ambivalence and pregnancy: adolescents' attitudes, contraceptive use and pregnancy. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2004;36:248–57.
67. Dott M, Rasmussen SA, Hogue CJ, Reefhuis J. Association between pregnancy intention and reproductive-health related behaviors before and after pregnancy recognition, National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2002. Matern Child Health J 2010;14:373–81.
68. Klerman LV. The intendedness of pregnancy: a concept in transition. Matern Child Health J 2000;4:155–62.
69. Lifflander A, Gaydos LM, Hogue CJ. Circumstances of pregnancy: low income women in Georgia describe the difference between planned and unplanned pregnancies. Matern Child Health J 2007;11:81–9.
70. Sable MR, Wilkinson DS. Pregnancy intentions, pregnancy attitudes, and the use of prenatal care in Missouri. Matern Child Health J 1998;2:155–65.
71. Santelli J, Rochat R, Hatfield-Timajchy K, et al. The measurement and meaning of unintended pregnancy. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2003;35:94–101.
72. Santelli JS, Lindberg LD, Orr MG, Finer LB, Speizer I. Toward a multidimensional measure of pregnancy intentions: evidence from the United States. Stud Fam Plann 2009;40:87–100.
73. Trussell J, Vaughan B, Stanford J. Are all contraceptive failures unintended pregnancies? Evidence from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. Fam Plann Perspect 1999;31:246–7, 60.
74. Ventura SJ, Abma JC, Mosher WD, Henshaw SK. Estimated pregnancy rates by outcome for the United States, 1990–2004. National Vital Stat Rep 56;1–25, 28.

75. Finer LB, Henshaw SK. Abortion incidence and services in the United States in 2000. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 2003;35:6–15.
76. Henshaw SK. Abortion incidence and services in the United States, 1995–1996. *Fam Plann Perspect* 1998;30:263–70, 87.
77. Jones RK, Zolna MR, Henshaw SK, Finer LB. Abortion in the United States: incidence and access to services, 2005. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 2008;40:6–16.
78. Joyce TJ, Henshaw SK, Dennis A, Finer LB, Blanchard K. The impact of state mandatory counseling and waiting period laws on abortion: a literature review. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute; 2009. Available at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/MandatoryCounseling.pdf>.
79. Dennis A, Henshaw SK, Joyce TJ, Finer LB, Blanchard K. The impact of laws requiring parental involvement for abortion: a literature review. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute; 2009. Available at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/ParentalInvolvementLaws.pdf>.
80. Grossman D, Baum S, Fuentes L, et al. Change in abortion services after implementation of a restrictive law in Texas. *Contraception* 2014;90:496–501.
81. Joyce T. The supply-side economics of abortion. *N Engl J Med* 2011;365:1466–9.
82. Martinez GM, Chandra A, Abma JC, Jones J, Mosher WD. Fertility, contraception, and fatherhood: data on men and women from Cycle 6 (2002) of the National Survey of Family Growth. *Vital and Health Statistics* 2006;23(26).
83. Ventura SJ. Changing patterns of nonmarital childbearing in the United States. *NCHS Data Brief* 2009;18:1–8.
84. Moore KA. Teen births: examining the recent increase. Washington DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy; 2009. Available at http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/Child_Trends_2009_03_13_FS_TeenBirthRate.pdf.
85. Yang Z, Gaydos LM. Reasons for and challenges of recent increases in teen birth rates: a study of family planning service policies and demographic changes at the state level. *J Adolesc Health* 2010;46:517–24.
86. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Bad economy blamed for women delaying pregnancy and annual check-up: Washington, DC: ACOG; 2009. Available at http://www.acog.org/About_ACOG/News_Room/News_Releases/2009/Bad_Economy_Blamed_for_Women_Delaying_Pregnancy_and_Annual_Check-Up.
87. Guttmacher Institute. A real-time look at the impact of the recession on women's family planning and pregnancy decisions. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute. Available at <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/RecessionFP.pdf>.
88. Henshaw SK. Unintended pregnancy in the United States. *Fam Plann Perspect* 1998;30:24–9, 46.
89. Mosher WD, Martinez GM, Chandra A, Abma JC, Willson SJ. Use of contraception and use of family planning services in the United States: 1982–2002. *Adv Data* 2004;350:1–46.
90. Piccinino LJ, Mosher WD. Trends in contraceptive use in the United States: 1982–1995. *Fam Plann Perspect* 1998;30:4–10, 46.
91. Jones J, Mosher WD, Daniels K. Current contraceptive use in the United States, 2006–2010, and changes in patterns of use since 1995. *Natl Vital Stat Rep* 2012;60:1–25.
92. Trussell J. Contraceptive efficacy. In: Hatcher R, Trussell J, Nelson A, Cates W, Kowa ID, Policar M, eds. *Contraceptive technology*, 20th ed. Atlanta, GA: Ardent Media, Inc; 2011. 779–88.
93. Branum AM, Jones J. Trends in long-acting reversible contraception use among US women aged 15–44. *NCHS Data Brief* 2015;188:1–8.
94. Finer LB, Jerman J, Kavanaugh ML. Changes in use of long-acting contraceptive methods in the United States, 2007–2009. *Fertil Steril* 2012;98:893–7.
95. Kavanaugh ML, Jerman J, Finer LB. Changes in use of long-acting reversible contraceptive methods among US women, 2009–2012. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2015 Oct 5. [Epub ahead of print]
96. Eeckhaut MC, Sweeney MM, Gipson JD. Who is using long-acting reversible contraceptive methods? Findings from nine low-fertility countries. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health* 2014;46:149–55.
97. Peipert JF, Madden T, Allsworth JE, Secura GM. Preventing unintended pregnancies by providing no-cost contraception. *Obstet Gynecol* 2012;120:1291–7.
98. Secura GM, Allsworth JE, Madden T, Mullersman JL, Peipert JF. The Contraceptive CHOICE Project: reducing barriers to long-acting reversible contraception. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2010;203:115 e1–7.

TABLE 1. Number, rate,* and ratio[†] of reported abortions — selected reporting areas, United States, 2003–2012

Year	All reporting areas [§]	Continuously reporting areas [¶]			
	No.	No.	%**	Rate	Ratio
2003	848,163	826,036	97.4	16.1	245
2004	839,226	817,906	97.5	15.9	241
2005	820,151	807,680	98.5	15.7	236
2006	852,385 ^{††}	834,615	97.9	16.2	237
2007	827,609	818,923	99.0	15.8	229
2008	825,564	816,765	98.9	15.8	232
2009	789,217 ^{§§}	779,278	98.7	15.0	227
2010	765,651	754,780	98.6	14.6	227
2011	730,322	719,530	98.5	13.9	219
2012	699,202	688,149	98.4	13.2	210

* Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.

[†] Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

[§] Excludes states that did not report abortion numbers to CDC: California (2003–2012), Louisiana (2005), Maryland (2007–2012), New Hampshire (2003–2012), and West Virginia (2003–2004).

[¶] For all years, only includes areas that reported abortion counts every year during the period of analysis (2003–2012).

** Abortions from areas that reported every year during 2003–2012 as a percentage of all reported abortions.

^{††} This number is greater than reported in the 2006 report because of numbers subsequently provided by Louisiana.

^{§§} This number is greater than reported in the 2009 report because of numbers subsequently provided by Delaware.

TABLE 2. Number, rate,* and ratio[†] of reported abortions, by reporting area of residence and occurrence and by percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-state residents — United States, 2012

State/Area	Residence			Occurrence			% obtained by out-of-state residents [§]
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	
Alabama	8,380	8.7	143	9,076	9.5	155	17.8
Alaska	1,755	11.9	157	1,632	11.1	146	0.8
Arizona	13,404	10.5	155	13,340	10.4	154	1.0
Arkansas	4,284	7.5	112	3,782	6.6	99	11.1
California [¶]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	9,120	8.7	140	9,972	9.5	153	8.9
Connecticut	11,868	17.3	325	11,955	17.4	327	2.8
Delaware	3,519	19.6	319	3,823	21.3	347	15.7
District of Columbia ^{**} , ^{††}	—	—	—	2,615	15.4	278	—
Florida ^{††}	—	—	—	76,151	21.1	357	—
Georgia	28,079	13.4	216	31,370	15.0	241	11.5
Hawaii	2,826	10.7	149	2,824	10.7	149	0.7
Idaho	1,943	6.3	85	1,458	4.7	63	5.4
Illinois	40,646	15.6	255	43,203	16.5	271	7.3
Indiana	9,800	7.6	118	8,808	6.8	106	5.5
Iowa ^{§§}	4,127	7.1	107	4,648	8.0	120	16.2
Kansas	3,935	7.1	98	7,451	13.4	185	50.9
Kentucky	5,367	6.3	96	3,810	4.5	68	11.3
Louisiana ^{§§}	8,488	9.1	136	9,225	9.9	147	11.6
Maine ^{¶¶}	1,002	4.2	78	1,004	4.2	78	1.0
Maryland ^{¶¶}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts ^{§§}	17,430	12.9	241	20,062	14.8	277	3.4
Michigan	23,059	12.2	204	23,230	12.2	205	2.3
Minnesota	10,160	9.7	148	10,701	10.2	156	8.8
Mississippi	5,485	9.1	142	2,176	3.6	56	2.9
Missouri	10,954	9.3	145	5,624	4.8	75	8.1
Montana	1,830	10.1	151	2,031	11.2	168	11.3
Nebraska	2,138	6.0	82	2,299	6.4	89	11.0
Nevada	6,765	12.2	194	7,218	13.0	207	5.7
New Hampshire ^{¶¶}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey ^{***}	23,357	13.5	224	22,953	13.3	220	4.9
New Mexico	3,677	9.2	136	3,517	8.8	130	9.5
New York	101,674	25.2	422	104,370	25.8	433	3.0
New York City	N/A	N/A	N/A	73,815	38.4	617	N/A
New York State	N/A	N/A	N/A	30,555	14.4	252	N/A
North Carolina	21,122	10.8	176	24,439	12.4	204	15.7
North Dakota	1,022	7.5	101	1,330	9.8	132	31.1
Ohio	24,985	11.3	180	25,473	11.5	184	5.4
Oklahoma	5,117	6.8	97	5,150	6.9	98	9.8
Oregon	8,408	11.0	187	9,016	11.8	200	9.6
Pennsylvania	35,125	14.5	246	34,536	14.2	242	4.0
Rhode Island	3,015	14.3	276	3,549	16.8	325	17.7
South Carolina	10,396	11.2	182	6,084	6.5	106	3.8
South Dakota	752	4.9	62	634	4.1	52	12.6
Tennessee	12,865	10.0	160	15,859	12.4	197	24.5
Texas	66,349	12.1	173	68,201	12.5	178	3.0
Utah	3,155	5.1	61	3,273	5.3	64	7.8
Vermont	1,197	10.3	199	1,270	10.9	211	6.8
Virginia	22,141	13.3	215	22,916	13.7	222	6.6
Washington	18,273	13.3	209	18,386	13.4	210	4.9
West Virginia	2,026	6.0	97	1,828	5.4	88	13.6
Wisconsin	7,796	7.2	116	6,927	6.4	103	3.4
Wyoming	658	6.0	87	— ^{†††}	— ^{§§§}	— ^{§§§}	— ^{§§§}
Canada	84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mexico	510	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other country or territory	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 2. (Continued) Number, rate,* and ratio[†] of reported abortions, by reporting area of residence and occurrence and by percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-state residents — United States, 2012

State/Area	Residence			Occurrence			% obtained by out-of-state residents [§]
	No.	Rate	Ratio	No.	Rate	Ratio	
Total known	612,178	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percentage reported by known residence	87.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total unknown residence	87,024	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No residence information provided	83,289	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Out of state, exact residence not-stated	3,735	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percentage reported by unknown residence	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	699,202	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

* Number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.

† Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

§ Additional details on the state in which abortions were provided, cross-tabulated by the state of maternal residence, are available at http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/data_stats/Abortion.htm.

¶ State did not report; because numbers for this state are available only from other states where residents obtained abortions, meaningful statistics cannot be reported.

** Because reporting is not mandatory, a complete count of abortions performed in the District of Columbia could not be obtained.

†† Reported by occurrence only; because abortion counts by residence for these reporting areas are available only from other states where residents obtained abortions, meaningful statistics cannot be reported.

§§ State reported abortion numbers for both in-state and out-of-state residents; for out-of-state residents, the state or area of residence was not provided.

¶¶ Counts are preliminary because of incomplete reporting from certain facilities.

*** Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, a complete count of abortions performed in New Jersey could not be obtained.

††† Total abortion count ≤20.

§§§ Abortion rates and ratios and percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-state residents were not calculated for Wyoming because results based on a small number of abortions are unstable.

TABLE 3. Reported abortions, by known age group and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

State/Area	Age group (yrs)												Total abortions reported by known age			
	<15		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35–39		≥40		No.	(% of all reported abortions) [§]
	No.	(%) [†]	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
Alabama	57	(0.6)	1,245	(13.7)	3,087	(34.0)	2,267	(25.0)	1,461	(16.1)	716	(7.9)	242	(2.7)	9,075	(100.0)
Alaska	7	(0.4)	244	(15.1)	570	(35.4)	399	(24.8)	205	(12.7)	143	(8.9)	44	(2.7)	1,612	(98.8)
Arizona	49	(0.4)	1,508	(11.3)	4,386	(32.9)	3,340	(25.0)	2,220	(16.6)	1,273	(9.5)	564	(4.2)	13,340	(100.0)
Arkansas	20	(0.5)	515	(13.6)	1,281	(33.9)	878	(23.2)	634	(16.8)	326	(8.6)	128	(3.4)	3,782	(100.0)
Colorado	36	(0.4)	1,276	(12.8)	3,332	(33.5)	2,464	(24.8)	1,552	(15.6)	920	(9.2)	367	(3.7)	9,947	(99.7)
Connecticut	44	(0.4)	1,481	(12.6)	3,957	(33.8)	3,011	(25.7)	1,816	(15.5)	1,004	(8.6)	395	(3.4)	11,708	(97.9)
Delaware	20	(0.5)	487	(12.7)	1,349	(35.3)	988	(25.8)	565	(14.8)	314	(8.2)	100	(2.6)	3,823	(100.0)
Georgia	220	(0.7)	3,590	(11.4)	9,888	(31.5)	7,915	(25.2)	5,499	(17.5)	3,097	(9.9)	1,161	(3.7)	31,370	(100.0)
Hawaii	13	(0.5)	415	(14.7)	909	(32.2)	694	(24.6)	418	(14.8)	252	(8.9)	119	(4.2)	2,820	(99.9)
Idaho	— [¶]	—	235	(16.1)	484	(33.2)	353	(24.2)	212	(14.6)	106	(7.3)	—	—	1,457	(99.9)
Illinois**	218	(0.5)	5,437	(13.7)	12,453	(31.4)	9,819	(24.8)	6,630	(16.7)	3,655	(9.2)	1,440	(3.6)	39,652	(99.5)
Indiana	34	(0.4)	1,085	(12.4)	2,941	(33.6)	2,210	(25.2)	1,404	(16.0)	771	(8.8)	315	(3.6)	8,760	(99.5)
Iowa	13	(0.3)	658	(14.2)	1,636	(35.2)	1,070	(23.0)	721	(15.5)	387	(8.3)	162	(3.5)	4,647	(100.0)
Kansas	25	(0.3)	926	(12.4)	2,462	(33.0)	1,907	(25.6)	1,193	(16.0)	701	(9.4)	237	(3.2)	7,451	(100.0)
Kentucky	25	(0.7)	483	(12.7)	1,241	(32.6)	963	(25.3)	613	(16.1)	369	(9.7)	116	(3.0)	3,810	(100.0)
Louisiana	61	(0.7)	1,057	(11.5)	3,087	(33.5)	2,550	(27.6)	1,507	(16.3)	711	(7.7)	252	(2.7)	9,225	(100.0)
Massachusetts	47	(0.2)	2,451	(12.2)	6,770	(33.7)	5,057	(25.2)	3,024	(15.1)	1,835	(9.1)	877	(4.4)	20,061	(100.0)
Michigan	91	(0.4)	3,032	(13.1)	8,319	(35.9)	5,549	(23.9)	3,569	(15.4)	1,877	(8.1)	746	(3.2)	23,183	(99.8)
Minnesota	39	(0.4)	1,190	(11.1)	3,550	(33.2)	2,788	(26.1)	1,709	(16.0)	1,014	(9.5)	409	(3.8)	10,699	(100.0)
Mississippi	17	(0.8)	267	(12.3)	765	(35.2)	586	(27.0)	339	(15.6)	161	(7.4)	37	(1.7)	2,172	(99.8)
Missouri	23	(0.4)	756	(13.5)	1,987	(35.4)	1,356	(24.1)	836	(14.9)	476	(8.5)	186	(3.3)	5,620	(99.9)
Montana	10	(0.5)	298	(14.7)	695	(34.2)	482	(23.7)	296	(14.6)	170	(8.4)	80	(3.9)	2,031	(100.0)
Nebraska	8	(0.3)	278	(12.1)	760	(33.1)	590	(25.7)	365	(15.9)	210	(9.1)	88	(3.8)	2,299	(100.0)
Nevada	12	(0.2)	819	(11.3)	2,102	(29.1)	1,760	(24.4)	1,156	(16.0)	714	(9.9)	655	(9.1)	7,218	(100.0)
New Jersey ^{††}	71	(0.3)	2,379	(10.5)	6,990	(30.8)	5,978	(26.3)	4,083	(18.0)	2,213	(9.7)	1,015	(4.5)	22,729	(99.0)
New Mexico	18	(0.5)	532	(16.0)	1,081	(32.6)	803	(24.2)	518	(15.6)	265	(8.0)	98	(3.0)	3,315	(94.3)
New York	383	(0.4)	13,748	(13.2)	32,629	(31.3)	26,149	(25.1)	17,590	(16.9)	9,858	(9.5)	3,905	(3.7)	104,262	(99.9)
New York City	273	(0.4)	9,144	(12.4)	22,048	(29.9)	18,917	(25.6)	13,061	(17.7)	7,472	(10.1)	2,897	(3.9)	73,812	(100.0)
New York State	110	(0.4)	4,604	(15.1)	10,581	(34.7)	7,232	(23.8)	4,529	(14.9)	2,386	(7.8)	1,008	(3.3)	30,450	(99.7)
North Carolina	94	(0.4)	2,722	(11.8)	7,840	(34.1)	5,759	(25.0)	3,786	(16.5)	2,043	(8.9)	762	(3.3)	23,006	(94.1)
North Dakota	6	(0.5)	177	(13.3)	516	(38.8)	336	(25.3)	170	(12.8)	87	(6.5)	38	(2.9)	1,330	(100.0)
Ohio	130	(0.5)	3,329	(13.2)	8,623	(34.2)	6,204	(24.6)	3,993	(15.8)	2,163	(8.6)	805	(3.2)	25,247	(99.1)
Oklahoma	32	(0.6)	730	(14.2)	1,730	(33.7)	1,293	(25.2)	749	(14.6)	428	(8.3)	179	(3.5)	5,141	(99.8)
Oregon	29	(0.3)	1,121	(12.5)	2,902	(32.4)	2,235	(24.9)	1,454	(16.2)	857	(9.6)	365	(4.1)	8,963	(99.4)
Pennsylvania	145	(0.4)	4,432	(12.8)	12,098	(35.0)	8,756	(25.4)	5,161	(14.9)	2,801	(8.1)	1,142	(3.3)	34,535	(100.0)
Rhode Island	9	(0.3)	453	(12.8)	1,293	(36.4)	824	(23.2)	549	(15.5)	290	(8.2)	130	(3.7)	3,548	(100.0)
South Carolina	21	(0.3)	802	(13.2)	1,924	(31.6)	1,623	(26.7)	953	(15.7)	548	(9.0)	213	(3.5)	6,084	(100.0)
South Dakota	—	—	80	(12.6)	207	(32.6)	176	(27.8)	109	(17.2)	43	(6.8)	—	—	634	(100.0)
Tennessee	81	(0.5)	1,879	(11.9)	5,448	(34.6)	4,094	(26.0)	2,528	(16.0)	1,302	(8.3)	424	(2.7)	15,756	(99.4)
Texas	138	(0.2)	6,320	(9.3)	21,733	(31.9)	18,511	(27.2)	11,951	(17.5)	6,584	(9.7)	2,877	(4.2)	68,114	(99.9)
Utah	6	(0.2)	395	(12.2)	1,029	(31.8)	756	(23.4)	549	(17.0)	354	(10.9)	144	(4.5)	3,233	(98.8)
Vermont	5	(0.4)	158	(12.5)	454	(36.1)	288	(22.9)	197	(15.6)	108	(8.6)	49	(3.9)	1,259	(99.1)
Virginia	70	(0.3)	2,301	(10.1)	7,391	(32.5)	5,856	(25.7)	4,055	(17.8)	2,203	(9.7)	896	(3.9)	22,772	(99.4)
Washington	62	(0.3)	2,478	(13.5)	5,919	(32.3)	4,569	(24.9)	2,967	(16.2)	1,649	(9.0)	706	(3.8)	18,350	(99.8)
West Virginia	8	(0.4)	225	(12.3)	668	(36.5)	441	(24.1)	296	(16.2)	143	(7.8)	47	(2.6)	1,828	(100.0)
Wisconsin	31	(0.4)	829	(12.0)	2,365	(34.1)	1,711	(24.7)	1,099	(15.9)	628	(9.1)	264	(3.8)	6,927	(100.0)
Total	2,432	(0.4)	74,823	(12.2)	200,851	(32.8)	155,358	(25.4)	100,701	(16.4)	55,769	(9.1)	22,861	(3.7)	612,795	(99.5) ^{§§}
Abortion rate^{¶¶}	0.8		9.2		23.3		18.9		12.4		7.3		2.8		12.5	
Abortion ratio^{***}	805		304		272		174		128		158		269		197	

* Data from 45 reporting areas; excludes seven reporting areas (California, District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by age, or did not meet reporting standards.

† Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

§ Calculated as the number of abortions reported by known age divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown age.

¶ Cell details not displayed because of small numbers (N = 1–4).

** Includes residents only.

†† Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

§§ Percentage based on a total of 616,075 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for age.

¶¶ Number of abortions obtained by women in a given age group per 1,000 women in that same age group. Women aged 13–14 years were used as the denominator for the group of women aged <15 years, and women aged 40–44 years were used as the denominator for the group of women aged ≥40 years. Women aged 15–44 years were used as the denominator for the overall rate. For each state, abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age for that state.

*** Number of abortions obtained by women in a given age group per 1,000 live births to women in that same age group. For each state, abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age for that state.

TABLE 4. Reported abortions, by known age group and year — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2003–2012

Age (yrs)	Year										% change			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003 to 2007	2008 to 2012	2011 to 2012	2003 to 2012
% of abortions														
<15	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	-16.7	-20.0	0.0	-33.3
15–19	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.1	15.5	14.6	13.4	12.2	-1.2	-24.2	-9.0	-26.9
20–24	33.4	33.2	32.8	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.8	-2.4	0.3	-0.3	-1.8
25–29	22.7	23.1	23.5	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.9	25.3	6.6	3.7	1.6	11.5
30–34	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.4	-5.4	13.9	3.8	10.1
35–39	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	6.0	3.4	2.2	8.3
≥40	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	0.0	19.4	2.8	15.6
Abortion rate[†]														
<15	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	-14.3	-33.3	-11.1	-42.9
15–19	15.6	15.1	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.0	12.9	11.8	10.6	9.3	-7.7	-33.6	-12.3	-40.4
20–24	31.2	30.3	29.4	30.2	29.6	29.7	28.0	27.1	25.2	23.6	-5.1	-20.5	-6.3	-24.4
25–29	23.1	22.8	22.3	22.9	22.2	22.1	21.0	20.4	19.6	19.0	-3.9	-14.0	-3.1	-17.7
30–34	13.9	13.9	13.7	14.0	13.8	14.0	13.5	13.4	12.8	12.5	-0.7	-10.7	-2.3	-10.1
35–39	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	5.3	-7.5	-1.3	-1.3
≥40	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.7	-3.4	7.7
Abortion ratio[§]														
<15	847	781	774	764	785	818	842	858	850	817	-7.3	-0.1	-3.9	-3.5
15–19	378	372	363	356	344	345	334	338	331	310	-9.0	-10.1	-6.3	-18.0
20–24	303	297	287	284	279	289	287	295	289	276	-7.9	-4.5	-4.5	-8.9
25–29	196	194	189	191	185	189	185	186	180	176	-5.6	-6.9	-2.2	-10.2
30–34	145	144	142	143	139	142	139	138	133	128	-4.1	-9.9	-3.8	-11.7
35–39	177	173	172	174	171	175	173	172	165	158	-3.4	-9.7	-4.2	-10.7
≥40	299	293	285	285	281	274	276	274	275	270	-6.0	-1.5	-1.8	-9.7
Total (no.)	723,597	714,398	701,984	724,407	714,139	718,037	686,006	664,857	632,824	603,745	—	—	—	—

* Data from 42 reporting areas; by year, these reporting areas 96%–98% of all abortions reported to CDC by age during 2003–2012. Excludes 10 reporting areas (California, District of Columbia, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by age, or did not meet reporting standards for ≥1 year.

† Number of abortions obtained by women in a given age group per 1,000 women in that same age group. Adolescents aged 13–14 years were used as the denominator for the group of adolescents aged <15 years, and women aged 40–44 years were used as the denominator for the group of women aged ≥40 years. For each state, abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age for that state.

§ Number of abortions obtained by women in a given age group per 1,000 live births to women in that same age group. For each state, abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age for that state.

TABLE 5. Reported abortions among adolescents, by known age and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

State/Area	Age (yrs)												Total no.
	<15		15		16		17		18		19		
	No.	(%) [†]	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	
Alabama	57	(4.4)	89	(6.8)	113	(8.7)	202	(15.5)	381	(29.3)	460	(35.3)	1,302
Alaska	7	(2.8)	12	(4.8)	16	(6.4)	34	(13.5)	82	(32.7)	100	(39.8)	251
Arizona	49	(3.1)	54	(3.5)	158	(10.1)	204	(13.1)	426	(27.4)	666	(42.8)	1,557
Arkansas	20	(3.7)	26	(4.9)	73	(13.6)	101	(18.9)	137	(25.6)	178	(33.3)	535
Colorado	36	(2.7)	73	(5.6)	134	(10.2)	203	(15.5)	364	(27.7)	502	(38.3)	1,312
Connecticut	44	(2.9)	78	(5.1)	159	(10.4)	277	(18.2)	412	(27.0)	555	(36.4)	1,525
Delaware	20	(3.9)	30	(5.9)	48	(9.5)	97	(19.1)	123	(24.3)	189	(37.3)	507
Georgia	220	(5.8)	253	(6.6)	396	(10.4)	524	(13.8)	1,031	(27.1)	1,386	(36.4)	3,810
Hawaii	13	(3.0)	22	(5.1)	30	(7.0)	83	(19.4)	138	(32.2)	142	(33.2)	428
Idaho	— [§]	—	—	—	26	(10.9)	33	(13.9)	65	(27.3)	102	(42.9)	238
Indiana	34	(3.0)	72	(6.4)	99	(8.8)	150	(13.4)	336	(30.0)	428	(38.2)	1,119
Iowa	13	(1.9)	44	(6.6)	63	(9.4)	103	(15.4)	183	(27.3)	265	(39.5)	671
Kansas	25	(2.6)	64	(6.7)	89	(9.4)	126	(13.2)	270	(28.4)	377	(39.6)	951
Kentucky	25	(4.9)	29	(5.7)	54	(10.6)	79	(15.6)	128	(25.2)	193	(38.0)	508
Louisiana	61	(5.5)	64	(5.7)	127	(11.4)	178	(15.9)	281	(25.1)	407	(36.4)	1,118
Massachusetts	47	(1.9)	103	(4.1)	219	(8.8)	327	(13.1)	756	(30.3)	1,046	(41.9)	2,498
Michigan	91	(2.9)	166	(5.3)	292	(9.3)	486	(15.6)	877	(28.1)	1,211	(38.8)	3,123
Minnesota	39	(3.2)	75	(6.1)	110	(9.0)	179	(14.6)	356	(29.0)	470	(38.2)	1,229
Mississippi	17	(6.0)	19	(6.7)	23	(8.1)	43	(15.1)	76	(26.8)	106	(37.3)	284
Missouri	23	(3.0)	50	(6.4)	81	(10.4)	99	(12.7)	225	(28.9)	301	(38.6)	779
Montana	10	(3.2)	17	(5.5)	23	(7.5)	56	(18.2)	71	(23.1)	131	(42.5)	308
Nebraska	8	(2.8)	25	(8.7)	27	(9.4)	46	(16.1)	82	(28.7)	98	(34.3)	286
Nevada	12	(1.4)	41	(4.9)	83	(10.0)	152	(18.3)	227	(27.3)	316	(38.0)	831
New Jersey [¶]	71	(2.9)	136	(5.6)	246	(10.0)	437	(17.8)	681	(27.8)	879	(35.9)	2,450
New Mexico	18	(3.3)	40	(7.3)	88	(16.0)	88	(16.0)	144	(26.2)	172	(31.3)	550
New York	383	(2.7)	783	(5.5)	1,504	(10.6)	2,527	(17.9)	3,953	(28.0)	4,981	(35.2)	14,131
New York City	273	(2.9)	545	(5.8)	1,021	(10.8)	1,715	(18.2)	2,613	(27.7)	3,250	(34.5)	9,417
New York State	110	(2.3)	238	(5.0)	483	(10.2)	812	(17.2)	1,340	(28.4)	1,731	(36.7)	4,714
North Carolina	94	(3.3)	140	(5.0)	263	(9.3)	438	(15.6)	752	(26.7)	1,129	(40.1)	2,816
North Dakota	6	(3.3)	11	(6.0)	12	(6.6)	29	(15.8)	46	(25.1)	79	(43.2)	183
Ohio	130	(3.8)	227	(6.6)	355	(10.3)	492	(14.2)	966	(27.9)	1,289	(37.3)	3,459
Oklahoma	32	(4.2)	40	(5.2)	75	(9.8)	124	(16.3)	219	(28.7)	272	(35.7)	762
Oregon	29	(2.5)	72	(6.3)	105	(9.1)	184	(16.0)	328	(28.5)	432	(37.6)	1,150
Pennsylvania	145	(3.2)	274	(6.0)	402	(8.8)	617	(13.5)	1,293	(28.2)	1,846	(40.3)	4,577
Rhode Island	9	(1.9)	16	(3.5)	32	(6.9)	56	(12.1)	133	(28.8)	216	(46.8)	462
South Carolina	21	(2.6)	40	(4.9)	63	(7.7)	181	(22.0)	236	(28.7)	282	(34.3)	823
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	6	(7.4)	11	(13.6)	27	(33.3)	33	(40.7)	81
Tennessee	81	(4.1)	116	(5.9)	196	(10.0)	284	(14.5)	540	(27.6)	743	(37.9)	1,960
Texas	138	(2.1)	313	(4.8)	588	(9.1)	926	(14.3)	1,626	(25.2)	2,867	(44.4)	6,458
Utah	6	(1.5)	21	(5.2)	40	(10.0)	46	(11.5)	136	(33.9)	152	(37.9)	401
Vermont	5	(3.1)	12	(7.4)	14	(8.6)	32	(19.6)	43	(26.4)	57	(35.0)	163
Virginia	70	(3.0)	82	(3.5)	200	(8.4)	324	(13.7)	716	(30.2)	979	(41.3)	2,371
Washington	62	(2.4)	156	(6.1)	280	(11.0)	423	(16.7)	705	(27.8)	914	(36.0)	2,540
West Virginia	8	(3.4)	16	(6.9)	24	(10.3)	28	(12.0)	61	(26.2)	96	(41.2)	233
Wisconsin ^{**}	30	(3.7)	42	(5.1)	89	(10.9)	133	(16.2)	218	(26.6)	308	(37.6)	820
Total	2,213	(3.1)	3,955	(5.5)	7,025	(9.8)	11,162	(15.6)	19,850	(27.7)	27,355	(38.2)	71,560
Abortion rate^{††}	0.7		2.6		4.7		7.3		12.7		17.0		
Abortion ratio^{§§}	771		472		351		297		304		266		

* Data from 43 reporting areas; excludes 9 reporting areas (California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report age among adolescents by individual year, or did not meet reporting standards.

[†] Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

[§] Cell details not displayed because of small numbers (N = 1–4).

[¶] Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

^{**} Includes residents only.

^{††} Number of abortions obtained by adolescents in a given age group per 1,000 adolescents in that same age group. Adolescents aged 13–14 years were used as the denominator for adolescents aged <15 years.

^{§§} Number of abortions obtained by adolescents in a given age group per 1,000 live births to adolescents in that same age group.

TABLE 6. Reported abortions among adolescents, by known age and year — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2003–2012

Age (yrs)	Year										% change			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003 to 2007	2008 to 2012	2011 to 2012	2003 to 2012
% of abortions														
<15	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	-11.4	3.3	3.3	-11.4
15	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.5	-6.3	-5.2	0.0	-12.7
16	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.8	-2.6	-9.3	-2.0	-15.5
17	17.3	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.1	16.9	16.3	16.1	15.6	0.6	-8.8	-3.1	-9.8
18	28.1	28.3	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.3	28.0	27.7	28.1	27.8	0.0	-1.8	-1.1	-1.1
19	33.2	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.1	34.9	35.9	36.8	37.2	38.2	2.7	9.5	2.7	15.1
Abortion rate[†]														
<15	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	-14.3	-36.4	-12.5	-50.0
15	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.6	-13.7	-39.5	-16.1	-49.0
16	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.5	4.7	-11.7	-39.7	-14.5	-50.0
17	14.0	13.3	13.0	13.2	12.6	12.3	11.2	9.9	8.7	7.3	-10.0	-40.7	-16.1	-47.9
18	22.4	22.0	21.0	21.4	20.8	19.6	18.0	16.2	14.9	12.8	-7.1	-34.7	-14.1	-42.9
19	26.9	25.9	25.3	26.0	25.4	24.9	22.5	21.1	19.0	17.2	-5.6	-30.9	-9.5	-36.1
Abortion ratio[§]														
<15	833	764	776	747	770	795	810	833	820	781	-7.6	-1.8	-4.8	-6.2
15	553	531	545	529	504	520	505	540	514	480	-8.9	-7.7	-6.6	-13.2
16	457	440	434	432	414	397	391	393	384	355	-9.4	-10.6	-7.6	-22.3
17	372	361	359	354	345	339	332	329	328	301	-7.3	-11.2	-8.2	-19.1
18	385	381	367	359	346	345	329	335	334	309	-10.1	-10.4	-7.5	-19.7
19	329	324	316	311	299	304	295	300	288	271	-9.1	-10.9	-5.9	-17.6
Total (no.)	117,310	114,501	112,076	115,185	111,046	111,046	101,875	92,511	81,145	69,967	—	—	—	—

* Data from 40 reporting areas; by year, these areas represent 90%–97% of all abortions reported to CDC for adolescents during 2003–2012. Excludes 12 reporting areas (California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report age among adolescents by individual year, or did not meet reporting standards for ≥ 1 year.

[†] Number of abortions obtained by adolescents in a given age group per 1,000 adolescents in that same age group. Adolescents aged 13–14 years were used as the denominator for adolescents aged < 15 years.

[§] Number of abortions obtained by adolescents in a given age group per 1,000 live births to adolescents in that same age group.

TABLE 7. Reported abortions, by known weeks of gestation* and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,† United States, 2012

State/Area	Weeks of gestation										Total abortions reported by known gestational age			
	≤8		9–13		14–15		16–17		18–20		≥21		No.	% of all reported abortions [¶]
	No.	(%) [§]	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
Alabama	5,240	(57.8)	2,967	(32.7)	413	(4.6)	247	(2.7)	187	(2.1)	12	(0.1)	9,066	(99.9)
Alaska	975	(61.0)	621	(38.9)	—**	—	—	—	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1,598	(97.9)
Arizona	8,799	(66.1)	3,413	(25.6)	484	(3.6)	265	(2.0)	235	(1.8)	124	(0.9)	13,320	(99.9)
Arkansas	2,254	(59.6)	1,010	(26.7)	152	(4.0)	136	(3.6)	227	(6.0)	0	(0.0)	3,779	(99.9)
Colorado	6,933	(71.4)	2,085	(21.5)	324	(3.3)	180	(1.9)	96	(1.0)	87	(0.9)	9,705	(97.3)
Delaware	2,392	(62.8)	1,224	(32.1)	157	(4.1)	20	(0.5)	15	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	3,808	(99.6)
Georgia	19,432	(61.9)	8,253	(26.3)	1,068	(3.4)	707	(2.3)	782	(2.5)	1,128	(3.6)	31,370	(100.0)
Hawaii	1,495	(53.3)	926	(33.0)	114	(4.1)	102	(3.6)	125	(4.5)	45	(1.6)	2,807	(99.4)
Idaho	978	(67.1)	461	(31.6)	8	(0.5)	—	—	7	(0.5)	—	—	1,458	(100.0)
Indiana	5,410	(61.5)	3,313	(37.6)	56	(0.6)	5	(0.1)	10	(0.1)	6	(0.1)	8,800	(99.9)
Iowa	3,326	(71.8)	1,009	(21.8)	133	(2.9)	94	(2.0)	64	(1.4)	6	(0.1)	4,632	(99.7)
Kansas	4,885	(65.6)	1,913	(25.7)	263	(3.5)	145	(1.9)	208	(2.8)	37	(0.5)	7,451	(100.0)
Kentucky	2,354	(61.8)	1,074	(28.2)	138	(3.6)	85	(2.2)	117	(3.1)	42	(1.1)	3,810	(100.0)
Louisiana	5,213	(56.6)	3,034	(32.9)	435	(4.7)	263	(2.9)	174	(1.9)	96	(1.0)	9,215	(99.9)
Michigan	14,275	(61.8)	6,396	(27.7)	1,095	(4.7)	581	(2.5)	499	(2.2)	270	(1.2)	23,116	(99.5)
Minnesota	6,751	(63.1)	2,942	(27.5)	405	(3.8)	250	(2.3)	277	(2.6)	74	(0.7)	10,699	(100.0)
Mississippi	1,289	(59.3)	727	(33.5)	140	(6.4)	16	(0.7)	—	—	—	—	2,173	(99.9)
Missouri	3,309	(58.9)	1,675	(29.8)	199	(3.5)	194	(3.5)	177	(3.2)	65	(1.2)	5,619	(99.9)
Montana	1,399	(68.9)	487	(24.0)	68	(3.3)	32	(1.6)	31	(1.5)	14	(0.7)	2,031	(100.0)
Nevada	4,738	(65.6)	1,717	(23.8)	275	(3.8)	158	(2.2)	106	(1.5)	224	(3.1)	7,218	(100.0)
New Jersey ^{††}	13,582	(59.5)	5,448	(23.9)	1,321	(5.8)	885	(3.9)	849	(3.7)	734	(3.2)	22,819	(99.4)
New Mexico	2,374	(68.6)	617	(17.8)	93	(2.7)	103	(3.0)	84	(2.4)	191	(5.5)	3,462	(98.4)
New York City	49,654	(67.3)	16,398	(22.2)	2,318	(3.1)	1,536	(2.1)	2,058	(2.8)	1,832	(2.5)	73,796	(100.0)
North Carolina	15,984	(66.5)	6,241	(26.0)	964	(4.0)	497	(2.1)	326	(1.4)	16	(0.1)	24,028	(98.3)
North Dakota	849	(63.8)	438	(32.9)	38	(2.9)	—	—	0	(0.0)	—	—	1,330	(100.0)
Ohio	14,364	(56.6)	8,146	(32.1)	1,285	(5.1)	742	(2.9)	668	(2.6)	180	(0.7)	25,385	(99.7)
Oklahoma	3,454	(67.1)	1,370	(26.6)	203	(3.9)	90	(1.7)	31	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	5,148	(100.0)
Oregon	5,800	(65.5)	2,242	(25.3)	246	(2.8)	184	(2.1)	211	(2.4)	166	(1.9)	8,849	(98.1)
Rhode Island	2,452	(69.8)	808	(23.0)	124	(3.5)	60	(1.7)	58	(1.7)	11	(0.3)	3,513	(99.0)
South Carolina	4,241	(69.7)	1,749	(28.7)	58	(1.0)	6	(0.1)	11	(0.2)	19	(0.3)	6,084	(100.0)
South Dakota	393	(62.0)	238	(37.5)	—	—	—	—	0	(0.0)	—	—	634	(100.0)
Tennessee	10,719	(69.0)	4,302	(27.7)	429	(2.8)	54	(0.3)	13	(0.1)	17	(0.1)	15,534	(98.0)
Texas	49,947	(73.2)	14,452	(21.2)	2,405	(3.5)	477	(0.7)	545	(0.8)	365	(0.5)	68,191	(100.0)
Utah	2,192	(68.9)	785	(24.7)	70	(2.2)	69	(2.2)	57	(1.8)	9	(0.3)	3,182	(97.2)
Vermont	904	(71.3)	279	(22.0)	48	(3.8)	12	(0.9)	17	(1.3)	8	(0.6)	1,268	(99.8)
Virginia	16,193	(70.7)	6,367	(27.8)	194	(0.8)	37	(0.2)	91	(0.4)	14	(0.1)	22,896	(99.9)
Washington	12,419	(67.7)	4,253	(23.2)	478	(2.6)	369	(2.0)	437	(2.4)	381	(2.1)	18,337	(99.7)
West Virginia	1,090	(59.6)	614	(33.6)	71	(3.9)	31	(1.7)	—	—	—	—	1,828	(100.0)
Total	308,058	(65.8)	119,994	(25.6)	16,274	(3.5)	8,641	(1.8)	8,812	(1.9)	6,180	(1.3)	467,959	(99.6)^{§§}

* Gestational age based on the clinician's estimate (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York City, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia); gestational age calculated from the last normal menstrual period (Arkansas and Oklahoma); method of determining gestational age not specified (Delaware, Mississippi, Missouri, and New Jersey).

† Data are from 38 reporting areas; excludes 14 areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by gestational age, or did not meet reporting standards.

§ Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

¶ Calculated as the number of abortions reported by known gestational age divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown gestational age.

** Cell details not displayed because of small numbers (N = 1–4).

†† Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

§§ Percentage based on a total of 469,892 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for gestational age.

TABLE 8. Reported abortions, by known weeks of gestation and year — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2003–2012

Weeks of gestation	Year										% change			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003 to 2007	2008 to 2012	2011 to 2012	2003 to 2012
≤13 weeks' gestation (%)	91.0	91.5	91.5	91.6	91.6	91.5	91.9	91.9	91.5	91.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
≤6–8	62	63.2	63.5	63.7	64	64.4	65.5	66	65.9	66.1	3.2	2.6	0.3	6.6
9–13	29	28.3	28	27.9	27.6	27.1	26.4	25.9	25.6	25.4	-4.8	-6.3	-0.8	-12.4
>13 weeks' gestation (%)	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.4	-6.7	-1.2	-1.2	-6.7
14–15	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
16–17	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	-9.5	-5.3	0.0	-14.3
18–20	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	-9.5	0.0	0.0	-9.5
≥21	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	-13.3	0.0	-7.1	-13.3
Total (no.)	531,534	524,250	512,867	526,806	520,385	522,843	499,093	488,635	462,746	437,338	—	—	—	—

* Data from 30 reporting areas; by year, these reporting areas represent 78%–83% of the abortions reported to CDC by gestational age during 2003–2012. Excludes 22 areas (Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York State, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by gestational age, or did not meet reporting standards for ≥1 year.

TABLE 9. Reported abortions obtained at ≤13 weeks' gestation,* by week of gestation and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,† United States, 2012

State/Area	Week of gestation														Total no. of abortions at ≤13 weeks		
	≤6		7		8		9		10		11		12			13	
	No.	(%) [§]	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		No.	(%)
Alabama	2,195	(26.7)	1,748	(21.3)	1,297	(15.8)	839	(10.2)	704	(8.6)	640	(7.8)	447	(5.4)	337	(4.1)	8,207
Alaska	496	(31.1)	245	(15.4)	234	(14.7)	200	(12.5)	111	(7.0)	104	(6.5)	109	(6.8)	97	(6.1)	1,596
Arizona	4,209	(34.5)	2,654	(21.7)	1,936	(15.9)	1,211	(9.9)	804	(6.6)	696	(5.7)	364	(3.0)	338	(2.8)	12,212
Arkansas	1,233	(37.8)	585	(17.9)	436	(13.4)	295	(9.0)	214	(6.6)	234	(7.2)	151	(4.6)	116	(3.6)	3,264
Colorado	3,768	(41.8)	1,848	(20.5)	1,317	(14.6)	755	(8.4)	470	(5.2)	406	(4.5)	211	(2.3)	243	(2.7)	9,018
Delaware	983	(27.2)	758	(21.0)	651	(18.0)	456	(12.6)	242	(6.7)	219	(6.1)	165	(4.6)	142	(3.9)	3,616
Georgia	9,637	(34.8)	5,928	(21.4)	3,867	(14.0)	2,545	(9.2)	1,822	(6.6)	1,591	(5.7)	1,233	(4.5)	1,062	(3.8)	27,685
Hawaii	675	(27.9)	397	(16.4)	423	(17.5)	255	(10.5)	229	(9.5)	185	(7.6)	134	(5.5)	123	(5.1)	2,421
Idaho	365	(25.4)	335	(23.3)	278	(19.3)	142	(9.9)	100	(6.9)	84	(5.8)	57	(4.0)	78	(5.4)	1,439
Indiana	1,958	(22.4)	1,752	(20.1)	1,700	(19.5)	1,109	(12.7)	793	(9.1)	656	(7.5)	415	(4.8)	340	(3.9)	8,723
Iowa	1,867	(43.1)	794	(18.3)	665	(15.3)	323	(7.5)	214	(4.9)	162	(3.7)	186	(4.3)	124	(2.9)	4,335
Kansas	2,779	(40.9)	1,266	(18.6)	840	(12.4)	639	(9.4)	452	(6.6)	343	(5.0)	311	(4.6)	168	(2.5)	6,798
Kentucky	963	(28.1)	803	(23.4)	588	(17.2)	328	(9.6)	272	(7.9)	225	(6.6)	148	(4.3)	101	(2.9)	3,428
Louisiana	2,612	(31.7)	1,351	(16.4)	1,250	(15.2)	1,017	(12.3)	678	(8.2)	525	(6.4)	440	(5.3)	374	(4.5)	8,247
Michigan	7,074	(34.2)	3,959	(19.2)	3,242	(15.7)	2,142	(10.4)	1,435	(6.9)	1,161	(5.6)	934	(4.5)	724	(3.5)	20,671
Minnesota	2,930	(30.2)	2,251	(23.2)	1,570	(16.2)	1,100	(11.3)	726	(7.5)	460	(4.7)	319	(3.3)	337	(3.5)	9,693
Mississippi	324	(16.1)	536	(26.6)	429	(21.3)	242	(12.0)	176	(8.7)	148	(7.3)	87	(4.3)	74	(3.7)	2,016
Missouri	1,372	(27.5)	1,059	(21.2)	878	(17.6)	497	(10.0)	393	(7.9)	405	(8.1)	229	(4.6)	151	(3.0)	4,984
Montana	739	(39.2)	375	(19.9)	285	(15.1)	155	(8.2)	106	(5.6)	76	(4.0)	91	(4.8)	59	(3.1)	1,886
Nevada	2,275	(35.2)	1,323	(20.5)	1,140	(17.7)	714	(11.1)	348	(5.4)	309	(4.8)	187	(2.9)	159	(2.5)	6,455
New Jersey [¶]	7,026	(36.9)	4,060	(21.3)	2,496	(13.1)	1,719	(9.0)	1,093	(5.7)	772	(4.1)	879	(4.6)	985	(5.2)	19,030
New Mexico	1,500	(50.2)	476	(15.9)	398	(13.3)	198	(6.6)	158	(5.3)	112	(3.7)	87	(2.9)	62	(2.1)	2,991
New York City	27,690	(41.9)	12,628	(19.1)	9,336	(14.1)	6,269	(9.5)	3,771	(5.7)	2,872	(4.3)	2,152	(3.3)	1,334	(2.0)	66,052
North Carolina	7,902	(35.6)	4,648	(20.9)	3,434	(15.5)	2,048	(9.2)	1,475	(6.6)	1,144	(5.1)	888	(4.0)	686	(3.1)	22,225
North Dakota	380	(29.5)	293	(22.8)	176	(13.7)	164	(12.7)	79	(6.1)	108	(8.4)	37	(2.9)	50	(3.9)	1,287
Ohio	6,486	(28.8)	4,503	(20.0)	3,375	(15.0)	2,670	(11.9)	1,861	(8.3)	1,532	(6.8)	1,157	(5.1)	926	(4.1)	22,510
Oklahoma	2,055	(42.6)	766	(15.9)	633	(13.1)	437	(9.1)	355	(7.4)	288	(6.0)	174	(3.6)	116	(2.4)	4,824
Oregon	3,044	(37.9)	1,556	(19.3)	1,200	(14.9)	756	(9.4)	464	(5.8)	366	(4.6)	337	(4.2)	319	(4.0)	8,042
Rhode Island	1,475	(45.2)	583	(17.9)	394	(12.1)	257	(7.9)	194	(6.0)	173	(5.3)	86	(2.6)	98	(3.0)	3,260
South Carolina	2,372	(39.6)	1,025	(17.1)	844	(14.1)	569	(9.5)	387	(6.5)	400	(6.7)	247	(4.1)	146	(2.4)	5,990
South Dakota	173	(27.4)	115	(18.2)	105	(16.6)	69	(10.9)	59	(9.4)	41	(6.5)	24	(3.8)	45	(7.1)	631
Tennessee	6,009	(40.0)	2,760	(18.4)	1,950	(13.0)	1,334	(8.9)	989	(6.6)	794	(5.3)	751	(5.0)	434	(2.9)	15,021
Texas	32,413	(50.3)	10,232	(15.9)	7,302	(11.3)	5,016	(7.8)	3,270	(5.1)	2,674	(4.2)	1,907	(3.0)	1,585	(2.5)	64,399
Utah	1,061	(35.6)	658	(22.1)	473	(15.9)	283	(9.5)	190	(6.4)	106	(3.6)	96	(3.2)	110	(3.7)	2,977
Vermont	445	(37.6)	273	(23.1)	186	(15.7)	81	(6.8)	75	(6.3)	49	(4.1)	43	(3.6)	31	(2.6)	1,183
Virginia	7,982	(35.4)	4,600	(20.4)	3,611	(16.0)	2,211	(9.8)	1,491	(6.6)	1,152	(5.1)	978	(4.3)	535	(2.4)	22,560
Washington	6,538	(39.2)	3,335	(20.0)	2,546	(15.3)	1,350	(8.1)	974	(5.8)	782	(4.7)	613	(3.7)	534	(3.2)	16,672
West Virginia	476	(27.9)	361	(21.2)	253	(14.8)	174	(10.2)	128	(7.5)	154	(9.0)	126	(7.4)	32	(1.9)	1,704
Total	163,481	(38.2)	82,839	(19.4)	61,738	(14.4)	40,569	(9.5)	27,302	(6.4)	22,148	(5.2)	16,800	(3.9)	13,175	(3.1)	428,052

* Gestational age based on the clinician's estimate (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York City, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia); gestational age calculated from the last normal menstrual period (Arkansas and Oklahoma); method of determining gestational age not specified (Delaware, Mississippi, Missouri, and New Jersey).

† Data are from 38 reporting areas; excludes 14 areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by gestational age, or did not meet reporting standards.

§ Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

¶ Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

TABLE 10. Reported abortions obtained at ≤13 weeks' gestation, by week of gestation and year — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2003–2012

Weeks of gestation	Year										% change			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003 to 2007	2008 to 2012	2011 to 2012	2003 to 2012
% distribution among abortions reported at ≤13 weeks														
≤6	31.1	32.8	34.1	34.2	35.2	35.7	36.9	38.0	37.8	38.6	13.2	8.1	2.1	24.1
7	20.2	20.0	19.8	20.1	20.1	19.9	19.5	19.3	19.6	19.4	-0.5	-2.5	-1.0	-4.0
8	16.7	16.3	15.5	15.2	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.6	14.3	-12.0	-3.4	-2.1	-14.4
9	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.4	-7.3	-5.1	-1.1	-14.5
10	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	-6.4	-11.3	-3.1	-19.2
11	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	-5.3	-5.6	-1.9	-10.5
12	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	-4.5	-7.1	-2.5	-11.4
13	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	0.0	3.4	0.0
Total (no.)	483,668	479,577	469,163	482,612	476,466	478,337	458,331	448,934	423,384	399,975	—	—	—	—

* Data from 30 reporting areas; by year, these reporting areas represent 83%–89% of the abortions reported to CDC at ≤13 weeks' gestation during 2003–2012. Excludes 22 reporting areas (Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York State, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by gestational age, or did not meet reporting standards for ≥1 year.

TABLE 11. Reported abortions, by known method type and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

State/Area	Curettage†						Medical						Total abortions reported by known method type					
	Curettage, ≤13 weeks' gestation		Curettage, >13 weeks' gestation		Curettage unknown gestational age		Medical, ≤8 weeks' gestation		Medical, >8 weeks' gestation		Medical, unknown gestational age		Intrauterine instillation§		Hysterectomy/Hysterotomy		% of all reported abortions**	
	No.	(%)¶	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
Alabama	6,169	(68.2)	823	(9.1)	—††	—	1,950	(21.5)	93	(1.0)	—	—	8	(0.1)	—	—	9,049	(99.7)
Alaska	1,147	(74.2)	—	—	7	(0.5)	372	(24.1)	18	(1.2)	0	(0.0)	—	—	0	(0.0)	1,545	(94.7)
Arizona	7,911	(59.7)	1,067	(8.0)	—	—	4,128	(31.1)	122	(0.9)	8	(0.1)	16	(0.1)	—	—	13,262	(99.4)
Arkansas	2,625	(69.4)	515	(13.6)	0	(0.0)	592	(15.7)	47	(1.2)	—	—	0	(0.0)	—	—	3,782	(100.0)
Colorado	4,802	(50.5)	611	(6.4)	125	(1.3)	3,629	(38.1)	209	(2.2)	137	(1.4)	—	—	—	—	9,516	(95.4)
Connecticut§§	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,122	(68.1)	NA	A	NA	NA	3,807	(31.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	11,929	(99.8)
Delaware	2,124	(57.5)	186	(5.0)	5	(0.1)	1,219	(33.0)	151	(4.1)	5	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	3,691	(96.5)
Georgia	23,029	(75.3)	3,668	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	3,810	(12.5)	73	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(0.0)	30,590	(97.5)
Hawaii¶¶	2,291	(85.1)	386	(14.3)	16	(0.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2,693	(95.4)
Idaho	884	(60.6)	13	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	537	(36.8)	22	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	—	—	—	—	1,458	(100.0)
Indiana	6,958	(79.1)	73	(0.8)	6	(0.1)	1,665	(18.9)	93	(1.1)	—	—	—	—	0	(0.0)	8,797	(99.9)
Iowa	2,027	(43.7)	291	(6.3)	5	(0.1)	2,232	(48.1)	71	(1.5)	11	(0.2)	—	—	—	—	4,638	(99.8)
Kansas	4,518	(60.6)	653	(8.8)	0	(0.0)	2,245	(30.1)	34	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7,450	(100.0)
Kentucky	2,396	(63.0)	372	(9.8)	0	(0.0)	1,032	(27.1)	—	—	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	—	—	3,802	(99.8)
Massachusetts§§	NA	NA	NA	NA	15,115	(75.9)	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,782	(24.0)	7	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	19,904	(99.2)
Michigan	16,213	(70.3)	2,396	(10.4)	95	(0.4)	4,163	(18.0)	180	(0.8)	17	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	23,073	(99.3)
Minnesota	7,020	(65.6)	990	(9.3)	—	—	2,452	(22.9)	228	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	7	(0.1)	—	—	10,701	(100.0)
Mississippi	2,016	(92.6)	156	(7.2)	—	—	0	(0.0)	—	—	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2,176	(100.0)
Missouri	3,486	(62.1)	626	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	1,461	(26.0)	37	(0.7)	—	—	—	—	0	(0.0)	5,615	(99.8)
Montana	1,034	(50.9)	141	(6.9)	0	(0.0)	841	(41.4)	15	(0.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2,031	(100.0)
Nebraska	875	(38.1)	100	(4.3)	403	(17.5)	658	(28.6)	11	(0.5)	252	(11.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2,299	(100.0)
Nevada	5,151	(72.6)	726	(10.2)	0	(0.0)	1,167	(16.4)	55	(0.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7,099	(98.4)
New Jersey***	17,798	(77.5)	3,759	(16.4)	109	(0.5)	1,148	(5.0)	94	(0.4)	25	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	22,953	(100.0)
New Mexico	2,120	(64.3)	322	(9.8)	44	(1.3)	665	(20.2)	142	(4.3)	—	—	0	(0.0)	—	—	3,298	(93.8)
New York	72,401	(70.1)	9,670	(9.4)	4,160	(4.0)	13,585	(13.2)	2,071	(2.0)	1,273	(1.2)	62	(0.1)	0	(0.0)	103,222	(99.0)
New York City	55,688	(75.6)	7,477	(10.1)	16	(0.0)	10,010	(13.6)	476	(0.6)	—	—	36	(0.0)	—	—	73,705	(99.9)
New York State	16,713	(56.6)	2,193	(7.4)	4,144	(14.0)	3,575	(12.1)	1,595	(5.4)	—	—	26	(0.1)	—	—	29,517	(96.6)
North Carolina	15,645	(66.8)	1,706	(7.3)	285	(1.2)	5,498	(23.5)	189	(0.8)	80	(0.3)	—	—	—	—	23,406	(95.8)
North Dakota	1,040	(78.3)	41	(3.1)	0	(0.0)	246	(18.5)	—	—	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	—	—	1,329	(99.9)
Ohio	20,861	(84.5)	2,780	(11.3)	66	(0.3)	918	(3.7)	33	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	32	(0.1)	24,693	(96.9)
Oklahoma	3,073	(59.7)	321	(6.2)	—	—	1,675	(32.5)	79	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	—	—	0	(0.0)	5,150	(100.0)
Oregon	5,757	(64.2)	757	(8.4)	104	(1.2)	2,170	(24.2)	104	(1.2)	57	(0.6)	17	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	8,966	(99.4)
Pennsylvania	21,456	(62.1)	4,155	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	8,479	(24.6)	431	(1.2)	0	(0.0)	—	—	—	—	34,527	(100.0)
Rhode Island	2,363	(66.8)	241	(6.8)	8	(0.2)	871	(24.6)	31	(0.9)	24	(0.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3,538	(99.7)
South Carolina	3,528	(58.0)	81	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	2,370	(39.0)	100	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	—	—	—	—	6,081	(100.0)
South Dakota	411	(64.8)	—	—	0	(0.0)	216	(34.1)	6	(0.9)	—	—	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	634	(100.0)
Texas	45,432	(66.6)	3,673	(5.4)	7	(0.0)	18,741	(27.5)	326	(0.5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,188	(100.0)
Utah	2,166	(66.2)	199	(6.1)	29	(0.9)	777	(23.8)	37	(1.1)	62	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3,270	(99.9)
Vermont	713	(58.9)	26	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	454	(37.5)	16	(1.3)	—	—	—	—	0	(0.0)	1,211	(95.4)
Virginia	17,694	(77.4)	322	(1.4)	11	(0.0)	4,744	(20.7)	89	(0.4)	8	(0.0)	—	—	—	—	22,869	(99.8)
Washington	11,945	(65.0)	1,647	(9.0)	34	(0.2)	4,658	(25.3)	76	(0.4)	15	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	18,377	(100.0)
West Virginia	1,442	(78.9)	119	(6.5)	0	(0.0)	257	(14.1)	10	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1,828	(100.0)
Total	374,094	(69.5)	46,814	(8.7)	—†††	—†††	111,685	(20.7)	5,822	(1.1)	—§§§	—§§§	146	(0.0)	79	(0.0)	538,640	(99.0)¶¶¶
Total among states with medical abortion on their reporting form****	371,795	(69.4)	46,420	(8.7)	—†††	—†††	111,685	(20.8)	5,822	(1.1)	—§§§	—§§§	146	(0.0)	79	(0.0)	534,119	(99.0)††††

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 11. (Continued) Reported abortions, by known method type and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

Abbreviation: NA = not available.

- * Data from 41 reporting areas; excludes 11 reporting areas (California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Maine, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by method type, or did not meet reporting standards. Because Hawaii did not include medical abortion as a separate category on its reporting form, numbers and percentages including this method are based on 40 reporting areas.
- † Includes aspiration curettage, suction curettage, manual vacuum aspiration, menstrual extraction, sharp curettage, and dilation and evacuation procedures.
- § Intrauterine instillations reported at ≤12 weeks' gestation are not presented with abortions reported by known method type.
- ¶ Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding, and because some areas report more than one method for each abortion.
- ** Calculated as the number of abortions reported by known method type divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown method type.
- †† Cells details not displayed because of small numbers (N = 1–4).
- §§ Numbers for curettage procedures at ≤13 weeks versus >13 weeks and for medical abortion at ≤8 weeks versus >8 weeks are not presented because gestational age data were not provided or were provided in incompatible categories.
- ¶¶ Numbers for medical abortion are not presented because medical abortion was not included as a separate category on the reporting form.
- *** Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.
- ††† Curettage abortions reported without a gestational age were distributed among the curettage categories according to the distribution of abortions performed by curettage at known gestational age.
- §§§ Medical abortions reported without a gestational age were distributed among the medical abortion categories according to the distribution of medical abortions at known gestational age.
- ¶¶¶ Percentage based on a total of 544,215 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for method type.
- **** Excludes Hawaii because this state did not include medical abortion as a separate category on its reporting form.
- †††† Percentage based on a total of 541,391 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for method type and included medical abortion on their reporting form.

TABLE 12. Reported abortions, by known race/ethnicity of women who obtained an abortion and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

State/area	Non-Hispanic								Total abortions reported by known race/ethnicity	
	White		Black		Other		Hispanic		No.	% of all reported abortions [§]
	No.	(%) [†]	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
Alabama	2,703	(30.0)	4,406	(48.8)	168	(1.9)	1,747	(19.4)	9,024	(99.4)
Arkansas	1,882	(49.8)	1,501	(39.7)	196	(5.2)	199	(5.3)	3,778	(99.9)
Colorado	5,838	(60.8)	689	(7.2)	865	(9.0)	2,213	(23.0)	9,605	(96.3)
Delaware	1,626	(42.7)	1,652	(43.4)	96	(2.5)	433	(11.4)	3,807	(99.6)
Georgia	7,184	(26.2)	16,310	(59.5)	1,573	(5.7)	2,352	(8.6)	27,419	(87.4)
Idaho	1,113	(77.6)	22	(1.5)	78	(5.4)	222	(15.5)	1,435	(98.4)
Indiana	4,866	(62.9)	2,139	(27.6)	94	(1.2)	641	(8.3)	7,740	(87.9)
Kansas	4,332	(59.1)	1,649	(22.5)	596	(8.1)	756	(10.3)	7,333	(98.4)
Kentucky	2,504	(65.7)	984	(25.8)	187	(4.9)	135	(3.5)	3,810	(100.0)
Michigan	10,011	(43.9)	10,983	(48.2)	999	(4.4)	799	(3.5)	22,792	(98.1)
Minnesota	5,692	(57.0)	2,357	(23.6)	1,281	(12.8)	660	(6.6)	9,990	(93.4)
Mississippi	369	(17.0)	1,383	(63.6)	387	(17.8)	37	(1.7)	2,176	(100.0)
Missouri	2,882	(51.4)	2,304	(41.1)	267	(4.8)	155	(2.8)	5,608	(99.7)
Montana	1,777	(87.5)	16	(0.8)	169	(8.3)	69	(3.4)	2,031	(100.0)
New Jersey [¶]	5,937	(27.8)	6,441	(30.2)	4,108	(19.3)	4,844	(22.7)	21,330	(92.9)
New York**	24,284	(24.9)	38,820	(39.7)	7,760	(7.9)	26,821	(27.5)	97,685	(93.6)
New York City	9,704	(13.7)	31,328	(44.1)	7,048	(9.9)	22,917	(32.3)	70,997	(96.2)
New York State	14,580	(54.6)	7,492	(28.1)	712	(2.7)	3,904	(14.6)	26,688	(87.3)
North Carolina	8,340	(38.2)	10,388	(47.6)	845	(3.9)	2,255	(10.3)	21,828	(89.3)
Ohio	12,194	(51.7)	9,182	(39.0)	1,202	(5.1)	989	(4.2)	23,567	(92.5)
Oregon	6,326	(73.9)	502	(5.9)	731	(8.5)	1,005	(11.7)	8,564	(95.0)
South Carolina	3,050	(50.2)	2,466	(40.6)	248	(4.1)	307	(5.1)	6,071	(99.8)
South Dakota	447	(70.5)	59	(9.3)	105	(16.6)	23	(3.6)	634	(100.0)
Tennessee	6,467	(41.9)	7,879	(51.1)	434	(2.8)	653	(4.2)	15,433	(97.3)
Texas ^{††}	20,717	(30.7)	17,001	(25.2)	4,255	(6.3)	25,618	(37.9)	67,591	(99.1)
Utah	2,107	(71.6)	94	(3.2)	206	(7.0)	534	(18.2)	2,941	(89.9)
Virginia	8,413	(38.6)	9,570	(43.9)	1,397	(6.4)	2,395	(11.0)	21,775	(95.0)
West Virginia	1,612	(88.2)	174	(9.5)	36	(2.0)	6	(0.3)	1,828	(100.0)
Total	152,673	(37.6)	148,971	(36.7)	28,283	(7.0)	75,868	(18.7)	405,795	(94.7)^{§§}
Abortion rate^{¶¶}	7.7		27.8		15.7		15.0		12.6	
Abortion ratio^{***}	127		435		243		190		197	

* Data from 27 reporting areas; excludes 25 reporting areas (Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by race/ethnicity, or did not meet reporting standards.

† Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

§ Calculated as the number of abortions reported by known race/ethnicity divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown race/ethnicity.

¶ Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

** Non-Hispanic categories include abortions for women whose ethnicity was reported as unknown; previous evaluation has shown that most reports without ethnicity are for non-Hispanic women.

†† Reporting form contains only one question for race and ethnicity; therefore, abortions reported for women of white, black, and other races (Asian and Native American) are not explicitly identified as non-Hispanic.

§§ Percentage based on a total of 428,358 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for race/ethnicity.

¶¶ Number of abortions obtained by women in a given race/ethnicity group per 1,000 women in that same group. For each state, abortions for women of unknown race/ethnicity were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known race/ethnicity for that state.

*** Number of abortions obtained by women in a given race/ethnicity group per 1,000 live births to women in that same race/ethnicity group. For each state, abortions for women of unknown race/ethnicity were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known race/ethnicity for that state.

TABLE 13. Reported abortions, by known race of women who obtained an abortion and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

State/Area	White		Black		Other		Total abortions reported by known race	
	No.	(%) [†]	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	% all reported abortions [§]
Alabama	3,504	(38.8)	5,268	(58.3)	258	(2.9)	9,030	(99.5)
Alaska	911	(61.5)	120	(8.1)	451	(30.4)	1,482	(90.8)
Arkansas	1,947	(51.5)	1,502	(39.7)	330	(8.7)	3,779	(99.9)
Colorado	6,530	(67.4)	727	(7.5)	2,426	(25.1)	9,683	(97.1)
Delaware	1,915	(50.1)	1,799	(47.1)	109	(2.9)	3,823	(100.0)
Georgia	7,835	(28.7)	17,697	(64.7)	1,800	(6.6)	27,332	(87.1)
Idaho	1,260	(90.0)	23	(1.6)	117	(8.4)	1,400	(96.0)
Indiana	5,310	(66.9)	2,487	(31.4)	135	(1.7)	7,932	(90.1)
Iowa	3,520	(77.6)	555	(12.2)	459	(10.1)	4,534	(97.5)
Kansas	4,716	(63.7)	1,727	(23.3)	956	(12.9)	7,399	(99.3)
Louisiana	2,910	(32.0)	5,483	(60.3)	707	(7.8)	9,100	(98.6)
Michigan	10,450	(46.2)	11,106	(49.1)	1,071	(4.7)	22,627	(97.4)
Minnesota	6,115	(59.4)	2,504	(24.3)	1,684	(16.3)	10,303	(96.3)
Mississippi	406	(18.7)	1,383	(63.6)	387	(17.8)	2,176	(100.0)
Missouri	3,033	(53.9)	2,318	(41.2)	273	(4.9)	5,624	(100.0)
Montana	1,834	(90.3)	17	(0.8)	180	(8.9)	2,031	(100.0)
New Jersey [¶]	7,974	(37.0)	8,741	(40.6)	4,817	(22.4)	21,532	(93.8)
North Carolina	9,382	(42.5)	11,668	(52.9)	1,015	(4.6)	22,065	(90.3)
North Dakota	1,051	(79.7)	65	(4.9)	203	(15.4)	1,319	(99.2)
Ohio	13,109	(54.2)	9,694	(40.1)	1,366	(5.7)	24,169	(94.9)
Oklahoma	3,483	(67.6)	890	(17.3)	777	(15.1)	5,150	(100.0)
Oregon	7,236	(84.6)	515	(6.0)	806	(9.4)	8,557	(94.9)
Pennsylvania	17,754	(51.6)	14,291	(41.5)	2,372	(6.9)	34,417	(99.7)
Rhode Island	2,509	(75.7)	599	(18.1)	208	(6.3)	3,316	(93.4)
South Carolina	3,348	(55.1)	2,477	(40.8)	252	(4.1)	6,077	(99.9)
South Dakota	467	(73.8)	59	(9.3)	107	(16.9)	633	(99.8)
Tennessee	7,066	(45.8)	7,888	(51.1)	486	(3.1)	15,440	(97.4)
Utah	2,419	(85.4)	97	(3.4)	317	(11.2)	2,833	(86.6)
Virginia	10,654	(48.7)	9,749	(44.6)	1,452	(6.6)	21,855	(95.4)
West Virginia	1,614	(88.3)	174	(9.5)	40	(2.2)	1,828	(100.0)
Wisconsin	4,827	(71.9)	1,493	(22.2)	397	(5.9)	6,717	(96.9)
Total	155,089	(51.0)	123,116	(40.5)	25,958	(8.5)	304,163	(95.4)**
Abortion rate^{††}	7.1		24.6		16.1		10.7	
Abortion ratio^{§§}	114		365		250		169	

* Data from 31 reporting areas; excludes 21 areas (Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, New York City, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by race, or did not meet reporting standards.

[†] Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

[§] Calculated as the number of abortions reported by known race, divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown race.

[¶] Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

** Percentage based on a total of 318,974 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for race.

^{††} Number of abortions obtained by women in a given racial group per 1,000 women in that same group. For each state, abortions for women of unknown race were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known race for that state.

^{§§} Number of abortions obtained by women in a given racial group per 1,000 live births to women in that same racial group. For each state, abortions for women of unknown race were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known race for that state.

TABLE 14. Reported abortions, by known ethnicity of women who obtained an abortion and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

State/Area	Ethnicity				Total abortions reported by known ethnicity	
	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		No.	% of all reported abortions [§]
	No.	(%) [†]	No.	(%)	No.	
Alabama	1,747	(19.3)	7,312	(80.7)	9,059	(99.8)
Arkansas	199	(5.3)	3,580	(94.7)	3,779	(99.9)
Colorado	2,213	(22.8)	7,491	(77.2)	9,704	(97.3)
Delaware	433	(11.4)	3,374	(88.6)	3,807	(99.6)
Georgia	2,352	(8.2)	26,467	(91.8)	28,819	(91.9)
Hawaii	191	(7.0)	2,552	(93.0)	2,743	(97.1)
Idaho	222	(15.4)	1,218	(84.6)	1,440	(98.8)
Indiana	641	(7.9)	7,485	(92.1)	8,126	(92.3)
Kansas	756	(10.3)	6,597	(89.7)	7,353	(98.7)
Kentucky	135	(3.5)	3,675	(96.5)	3,810	(100.0)
Michigan	799	(3.5)	22,175	(96.5)	22,974	(98.9)
Minnesota	660	(6.6)	9,372	(93.4)	10,032	(93.7)
Mississippi	37	(1.7)	2,139	(98.3)	2,176	(100.0)
Missouri	155	(2.8)	5,453	(97.2)	5,608	(99.7)
Montana	69	(3.4)	1,962	(96.6)	2,031	(100.0)
Nevada	1,919	(30.0)	4,469	(70.0)	6,388	(88.5)
New Jersey [¶]	4,844	(21.4)	17,775	(78.6)	22,619	(98.5)
New York **	26,821	(25.7)	77,549	(74.3)	104,370	(100.0)
New York City	22,917	(31.0)	50,898	(69.0)	73,815	(100.0)
New York State	3,904	(12.8)	26,651	(87.2)	30,555	(100.0)
North Carolina	2,255	(10.2)	19,797	(89.8)	22,052	(90.2)
Ohio	989	(4.1)	23,018	(95.9)	24,007	(94.2)
Oregon	1,005	(11.3)	7,864	(88.7)	8,869	(98.4)
Pennsylvania	2,898	(8.4)	31,526	(91.6)	34,424	(99.7)
South Carolina	307	(5.1)	5,766	(94.9)	6,073	(99.8)
South Dakota	23	(3.6)	611	(96.4)	634	(100.0)
Tennessee	653	(4.2)	14,997	(95.8)	15,650	(98.7)
Texas	25,618	(37.9)	41,973	(62.1)	67,591	(99.1)
Utah	534	(17.7)	2,480	(82.3)	3,014	(92.1)
Virginia	2,395	(10.7)	19,995	(89.3)	22,390	(97.7)
West Virginia	6	(0.3)	1,822	(99.7)	1,828	(100.0)
Wisconsin	647	(9.3)	6,280	(90.7)	6,927	(100.0)
Total	81,523	(17.4)	386,774	(82.6)	468,297	(98.3)^{††}
Abortion rate^{§§}	14.5		12.3		12.7	
Abortion ratio^{¶¶}	185		204		200	

* Data from 31 reporting areas; excludes 21 areas (Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by ethnicity, or did not meet reporting standards.

† Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

§ Calculated as the number of abortions reported by known ethnicity divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown ethnicity.

¶ Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

** Non-Hispanic category includes abortions for women whose ethnicity was reported as unknown; previous evaluation has shown that most reports without ethnicity are for non-Hispanic women.

†† Percentage based on a total of 476,590 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for ethnicity.

§§ Number of abortions obtained by women in a given ethnic group per 1,000 women in that same group. For each state, abortions for women of unknown ethnicity were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known ethnicity for that state.

¶¶ Number of abortions obtained by women in a given ethnic group per 1,000 live births to women in that same ethnic group. For each state, abortions for women of unknown ethnicity were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known ethnicity for that state.

TABLE 15. Reported abortions, by known marital status and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

State/Area	Marital status				Total abortions reported by known marital status	
	Married		Unmarried		No.	% of all reported abortions [§]
	No.	(%) [†]	No.	(%)		
Alabama	1,105	(12.2)	7,950	(87.8)	9,055	(99.8)
Alaska	268	(17.0)	1,304	(83.0)	1,572	(96.3)
Arizona	2,281	(17.7)	10,609	(82.3)	12,890	(96.6)
Arkansas	321	(8.5)	3,451	(91.5)	3,772	(99.7)
Colorado	1,990	(20.3)	7,830	(79.7)	9,820	(98.5)
Delaware	427	(11.2)	3,396	(88.8)	3,823	(100.0)
Hawaii	507	(18.1)	2,290	(81.9)	2,797	(99.0)
Idaho	197	(13.5)	1,257	(86.5)	1,454	(99.7)
Illinois	4,800	(12.2)	34,599	(87.8)	39,399	(98.9)
Indiana	1,213	(14.0)	7,467	(86.0)	8,680	(98.5)
Iowa	739	(15.9)	3,908	(84.1)	4,647	(100.0)
Kansas	1,050	(14.2)	6,366	(85.8)	7,416	(99.5)
Kentucky	537	(14.1)	3,273	(85.9)	3,810	(100.0)
Louisiana	1,035	(11.8)	7,732	(88.2)	8,767	(95.0)
Michigan	2,353	(10.2)	20,758	(89.8)	23,111	(99.5)
Minnesota	1,521	(14.9)	8,663	(85.1)	10,184	(95.2)
Mississippi	187	(8.6)	1,984	(91.4)	2,171	(99.8)
Missouri	875	(15.6)	4,720	(84.4)	5,595	(99.5)
Montana	339	(16.9)	1,672	(83.1)	2,011	(99.0)
New Jersey [¶]	2,451	(11.3)	19,210	(88.7)	21,661	(94.4)
New Mexico	459	(13.8)	2,863	(86.2)	3,322	(94.5)
New York City	11,439	(17.0)	55,996	(83.0)	67,435	(91.4)
North Carolina	4,461	(19.5)	18,388	(80.5)	22,849	(93.5)
North Dakota	168	(12.7)	1,160	(87.3)	1,328	(99.8)
Ohio	3,140	(13.0)	21,083	(87.0)	24,223	(95.1)
Oklahoma	973	(18.9)	4,177	(81.1)	5,150	(100.0)
Oregon	1,583	(18.9)	6,777	(81.1)	8,360	(92.7)
Pennsylvania	3,829	(11.1)	30,702	(88.9)	34,531	(100.0)
South Carolina	656	(10.8)	5,423	(89.2)	6,079	(99.9)
South Dakota	80	(12.6)	554	(87.4)	634	(100.0)
Tennessee	2,297	(15.7)	12,359	(84.3)	14,656	(92.4)
Texas	10,727	(15.7)	57,461	(84.3)	68,188	(100.0)
Utah	993	(33.5)	1,975	(66.5)	2,968	(90.7)
Virginia	3,349	(15.8)	17,836	(84.2)	21,185	(92.4)
West Virginia	348	(19.0)	1,479	(81.0)	1,827	(99.9)
Wisconsin	920	(13.3)	5,985	(86.7)	6,905	(99.7)
Total	69,618	(14.7)	402,657	(85.3)	472,275	(96.5)**
Abortion ratio^{††}	47		396		182	

* Data from 36 reporting areas; excludes 16 areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York State, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by marital status, or did not meet reporting standards.

[†] Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

[§] Calculated as the number of abortions reported by known marital status divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown marital status.

[¶] Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

** Percentage based on a total of 489,411 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for marital status.

^{††} Number of abortions obtained by women by marital status per 1,000 live births to women of the same marital status. For each state, abortions for women of unknown marital status were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known marital status for that state.

TABLE 16. Reported abortions, by known number of previous live births and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

State/Area	No. of previous live births										Total reported by known number of prior live births	
	0		1		2		3		≥4		No.	% of all reported abortions [§]
	No.	(%) [†]	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
Alabama	3,364	(37.1)	2,692	(29.7)	1,865	(20.6)	718	(7.9)	428	(4.7)	9,067	(99.9)
Alaska	715	(46.7)	317	(20.7)	272	(17.8)	127	(8.3)	101	(6.6)	1,532	(93.9)
Arizona	5,953	(44.7)	3,048	(22.9)	2,395	(18.0)	1,138	(8.5)	786	(5.9)	13,320	(99.9)
Arkansas	1,360	(36.0)	1,047	(27.7)	831	(22.0)	344	(9.1)	198	(5.2)	3,780	(99.9)
Colorado	5,029	(51.3)	2,065	(21.1)	1,562	(15.9)	699	(7.1)	452	(4.6)	9,807	(98.3)
Delaware	1,576	(41.2)	810	(21.2)	617	(16.1)	406	(10.6)	413	(10.8)	3,822	(100.0)
Georgia	11,681	(42.1)	6,911	(24.9)	5,402	(19.5)	2,381	(8.6)	1,340	(4.8)	27,715	(88.3)
Hawaii	1,305	(53.0)	507	(20.6)	390	(15.8)	146	(5.9)	114	(4.6)	2,462	(87.2)
Idaho	699	(50.5)	275	(19.9)	232	(16.8)	113	(8.2)	64	(4.6)	1,383	(94.9)
Indiana	3,273	(37.5)	2,282	(26.1)	1,885	(21.6)	824	(9.4)	475	(5.4)	8,739	(99.2)
Iowa	2,004	(43.2)	1,051	(22.7)	929	(20.0)	407	(8.8)	249	(5.4)	4,640	(99.8)
Kansas	3,070	(41.2)	1,839	(24.7)	1,467	(19.7)	655	(8.8)	420	(5.6)	7,451	(100.0)
Kentucky	1,533	(40.2)	1,011	(26.5)	785	(20.6)	315	(8.3)	166	(4.4)	3,810	(100.0)
Louisiana	2,915	(32.5)	2,617	(29.1)	2,074	(23.1)	861	(9.6)	515	(5.7)	8,982	(97.4)
Michigan [¶]	8,749	(37.7)	6,445	(27.7)	4,749	(20.4)	2,037	(8.8)	1,250	(5.4)	23,230	(100.0)
Minnesota	4,607	(43.1)	2,524	(23.6)	1,958	(18.3)	907	(8.5)	683	(6.4)	10,679	(99.8)
Mississippi	716	(33.0)	672	(31.0)	472	(21.8)	221	(10.2)	87	(4.0)	2,168	(99.6)
Missouri	1,769	(31.5)	1,663	(29.6)	1,160	(20.6)	615	(10.9)	417	(7.4)	5,624	(100.0)
Montana	1,031	(50.8)	420	(20.7)	370	(18.2)	144	(7.1)	66	(3.2)	2,031	(100.0)
Nebraska	931	(40.5)	538	(23.4)	473	(20.6)	225	(9.8)	132	(5.7)	2,299	(100.0)
Nevada	2,910	(41.0)	1,674	(23.6)	1,304	(18.4)	660	(9.3)	553	(7.8)	7,101	(98.4)
New Jersey**	8,785	(40.3)	6,254	(28.7)	3,902	(17.9)	1,642	(7.5)	1,191	(5.5)	21,774	(94.9)
New Mexico	1,146	(35.7)	857	(26.7)	695	(21.7)	326	(10.2)	184	(5.7)	3,208	(91.2)
New York City	29,388	(41.4)	19,409	(27.3)	13,288	(18.7)	5,502	(7.7)	3,474	(4.9)	71,061	(96.3)
North Carolina	8,164	(38.4)	5,357	(25.2)	4,079	(19.2)	2,024	(9.5)	1,645	(7.7)	21,269	(87.0)
North Dakota	579	(43.5)	346	(26.0)	248	(18.6)	91	(6.8)	66	(5.0)	1,330	(100.0)
Ohio	8,323	(34.4)	6,841	(28.3)	5,269	(21.8)	2,359	(9.8)	1,399	(5.8)	24,191	(95.0)
Oklahoma	2,116	(41.1)	1,319	(25.6)	1,038	(20.2)	437	(8.5)	240	(4.7)	5,150	(100.0)
Oregon	4,188	(47.6)	2,067	(23.5)	1,573	(17.9)	632	(7.2)	343	(3.9)	8,803	(97.6)
Pennsylvania	14,174	(41.0)	9,340	(27.0)	6,507	(18.8)	2,865	(8.3)	1,650	(4.8)	34,536	(100.0)
Rhode Island	1,611	(45.8)	872	(24.8)	632	(17.9)	259	(7.4)	147	(4.2)	3,521	(99.2)
South Carolina	2,510	(41.3)	1,650	(27.1)	1,240	(20.4)	457	(7.5)	227	(3.7)	6,084	(100.0)
South Dakota	244	(38.5)	157	(24.8)	125	(19.7)	65	(10.3)	43	(6.8)	634	(100.0)
Tennessee	5,274	(34.5)	4,237	(27.7)	3,226	(21.1)	1,529	(10.0)	1,018	(6.7)	15,284	(96.4)
Texas	25,387	(37.2)	17,732	(26.0)	14,415	(21.1)	6,826	(10.0)	3,810	(5.6)	68,170	(100.0)
Utah	2,312	(70.6)	614	(18.8)	191	(5.8)	156	(4.8)	0	(0.0)	3,273	(100.0)
Virginia	9,020	(39.5)	6,107	(26.8)	4,792	(21.0)	1,922	(8.4)	968	(4.2)	22,809	(99.5)
Washington	8,593	(46.8)	4,312	(23.5)	3,260	(17.7)	1,392	(7.6)	819	(4.5)	18,376	(99.9)
West Virginia	653	(35.7)	571	(31.3)	410	(22.4)	129	(7.1)	64	(3.5)	1,827	(99.9)
Total	197,657	(40.3)	128,450	(26.2)	96,082	(19.6)	42,556	(8.7)	26,197	(5.3)	490,942	(97.1)^{††}

* Data from 39 reporting areas; excludes 13 areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York State, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by number of previous births, or did not meet reporting standards.

† Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

§ Calculated as the number of abortions reported by known number of previous live births, divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown number of previous live births.

¶ Recorded as the number of previous pregnancies carried to term.

** Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

†† Percentage based on a total of 505,457 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for the number of previous births.

TABLE 17. Reported abortions, by known number of previous induced abortions and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

State/Area	Number of previous induced abortions								Total abortions reported by known no. of previous induced abortions	
	0		1		2		≥3		No.	% of all reported abortions [§]
	No.	(%) [†]	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
Alabama	5,886	(64.9)	2,148	(23.7)	724	(8.0)	306	(3.4)	9,064	(99.9)
Alaska	967	(62.8)	375	(24.4)	131	(8.5)	67	(4.4)	1,540	(94.4)
Arizona	8,599	(64.8)	3,173	(23.9)	1,062	(8.0)	435	(3.3)	13,269	(99.5)
Arkansas	2,278	(60.3)	869	(23.0)	351	(9.3)	282	(7.5)	3,780	(99.9)
Colorado	6,569	(66.9)	2,280	(23.2)	640	(6.5)	328	(3.3)	9,817	(98.4)
Delaware	2,310	(60.4)	858	(22.4)	423	(11.1)	231	(6.0)	3,822	(100.0)
Georgia	18,760	(68.0)	5,612	(20.3)	2,009	(7.3)	1,226	(4.4)	27,607	(88.0)
Idaho	1,049	(75.1)	251	(18.0)	69	(4.9)	28	(2.0)	1,397	(95.8)
Indiana	5,497	(62.6)	2,103	(24.0)	744	(8.5)	432	(4.9)	8,776	(99.6)
Iowa	2,938	(63.4)	1,130	(24.4)	414	(8.9)	155	(3.3)	4,637	(99.8)
Kansas	4,590	(61.6)	1,753	(23.5)	695	(9.3)	413	(5.5)	7,451	(100.0)
Kentucky	2,330	(61.2)	888	(23.3)	349	(9.2)	243	(6.4)	3,810	(100.0)
Louisiana	5,259	(58.4)	2,443	(27.1)	897	(10.0)	408	(4.5)	9,007	(97.6)
Massachusetts	9,009	(50.1)	4,829	(26.9)	2,319	(12.9)	1,810	(10.1)	17,967	(89.6)
Michigan	11,395	(49.1)	5,975	(25.7)	3,184	(13.7)	2,676	(11.5)	23,230	(100.0)
Minnesota	6,389	(59.8)	2,450	(22.9)	1,103	(10.3)	746	(7.0)	10,688	(99.9)
Mississippi	1,377	(63.5)	508	(23.4)	193	(8.9)	90	(4.2)	2,168	(99.6)
Missouri	3,458	(61.5)	1,424	(25.3)	514	(9.1)	226	(4.0)	5,622	(100.0)
Montana	810	(39.9)	823	(40.5)	284	(14.0)	114	(5.6)	2,031	(100.0)
Nebraska	1,536	(66.8)	518	(22.5)	171	(7.4)	74	(3.2)	2,299	(100.0)
Nevada	3,845	(54.6)	1,921	(27.3)	784	(11.1)	494	(7.0)	7,044	(97.6)
New Jersey [¶]	15,275	(70.1)	3,446	(15.8)	1,693	(7.8)	1,384	(6.3)	21,798	(95.0)
New York City	25,804	(38.3)	16,434	(24.4)	11,141	(16.5)	14,009	(20.8)	67,388	(91.3)
North Carolina	12,951	(61.4)	5,007	(23.8)	1,997	(9.5)	1,122	(5.3)	21,077	(86.2)
North Dakota	897	(67.4)	278	(20.9)	96	(7.2)	59	(4.4)	1,330	(100.0)
Ohio	12,366	(52.8)	6,780	(28.9)	2,621	(11.2)	1,672	(7.1)	23,439	(92.0)
Oklahoma	3,451	(67.0)	1,101	(21.4)	371	(7.2)	227	(4.4)	5,150	(100.0)
Oregon	5,137	(57.8)	2,157	(24.3)	890	(10.0)	706	(7.9)	8,890	(98.6)
Pennsylvania	18,603	(53.9)	8,647	(25.0)	4,107	(11.9)	3,179	(9.2)	34,536	(100.0)
Rhode Island	1,951	(55.8)	907	(26.0)	384	(11.0)	253	(7.2)	3,495	(98.5)
South Carolina	3,408	(56.0)	1,494	(24.6)	710	(11.7)	472	(7.8)	6,084	(100.0)
South Dakota	431	(68.0)	138	(21.8)	40	(6.3)	25	(3.9)	634	(100.0)
Tennessee	7,890	(51.5)	3,981	(26.0)	1,904	(12.4)	1,557	(10.2)	15,332	(96.7)
Texas	38,800	(56.9)	18,340	(26.9)	6,990	(10.3)	4,011	(5.9)	68,141	(99.9)
Utah	2,312	(70.6)	614	(18.8)	191	(5.8)	156	(4.8)	3,273	(100.0)
Virginia	12,063	(52.8)	6,286	(27.5)	2,792	(12.2)	1,704	(7.5)	22,845	(99.7)
Washington	10,411	(56.7)	4,517	(24.6)	1,935	(10.5)	1,511	(8.2)	18,374	(99.9)
West Virginia	1,176	(64.3)	433	(23.7)	139	(7.6)	80	(4.4)	1,828	(100.0)
Total	277,777	(55.7)	122,891	(24.6)	55,061	(11.0)	42,911	(8.6)	498,640	(96.0)**

* Data from 38 reporting areas; excludes 14 areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by the number of previous induced abortions, or did not meet reporting standards.

† Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

§ Calculated as the number of abortions reported by known number of previous induced abortions divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown number of previous induced abortions.

¶ Data from hospitals and licensed ambulatory care facilities only; because reporting is not mandatory for private physicians and women's centers, information could not be obtained for all abortions performed in New Jersey.

** Percentage based on a total of 519,178 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for the number of previous abortions.

TABLE 18. Reported abortions, by known race, age group, and marital status of women who obtained an abortion — selected reporting areas, United States, 2012

Characteristic	Race						Total	
	White		Black		Other			
	No.	(%)*	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Age group (yrs)[†]								
<15	466	(0.3)	638	(0.6)	81	(0.3)	1,185	(0.4)
15–19	17,079	(12.5)	13,165	(12.2)	2,363	(10.1)	32,607	(12.2)
15	937	(0.7)	859	(0.8)	134	(0.6)	1,930	(0.7)
16	1,648	(1.2)	1,390	(1.3)	222	(0.9)	3,260	(1.2)
17	2,717	(2.0)	2,098	(1.9)	321	(1.4)	5,136	(1.9)
18	4,987	(3.7)	3,725	(3.4)	716	(3.1)	9,428	(3.5)
19	6,790	(5.0)	5,093	(4.7)	970	(4.1)	12,853	(4.8)
20–24	45,923	(33.7)	37,370	(34.6)	6,651	(28.3)	89,944	(33.6)
25–29	33,697	(24.7)	27,896	(25.8)	5,929	(25.3)	67,522	(25.2)
30–34	21,263	(15.6)	17,857	(16.5)	4,433	(18.9)	43,553	(16.3)
35–39	12,528	(9.2)	8,412	(7.8)	2,822	(12.0)	23,762	(8.9)
≥40	5,408	(4.0)	2,711	(2.5)	1,189	(5.1)	9,308	(3.5)
Marital status[§]								
Married	19,775	(16.7)	6,924	(8.0)	5,556	(27.4)	32,255	(14.3)
Unmarried	98,462	(83.3)	79,438	(92.0)	14,721	(72.6)	192,621	(85.7)

* Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

[†] Data from 30 reporting areas; excludes 22 areas (Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, New York City, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by race or age, or did not meet reporting standards.

[§] Data from 27 reporting areas; excludes 25 areas (Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, New York City, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by race or marital status, or did not meet reporting standards.

TABLE 19. Reported abortions, by known race/ethnicity, age group, and marital status of women who obtained an abortion — selected reporting areas, United States, 2012

Characteristic	Non-Hispanic						Hispanic		Total	
	White		Black		Other		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
	No.	(%)*	No.	(%)	No.	(%)				
Age group (yrs)[†]										
<15	409	(0.3)	750	(0.5)	74	(0.3)	280	(0.4)	1,513	(0.4)
15–19	17,834	(11.9)	18,322	(12.4)	2,401	(8.6)	8,990	(11.9)	47,547	(11.9)
15	910	(0.6)	1,162	(0.8)	120	(0.4)	536	(0.7)	2,728	(0.7)
16	1,732	(1.2)	1,964	(1.3)	223	(0.8)	882	(1.2)	4,801	(1.2)
17	2,881	(1.9)	3,086	(2.1)	352	(1.3)	1,447	(1.9)	7,766	(1.9)
18	5,154	(3.4)	5,150	(3.5)	705	(2.5)	2,564	(3.4)	13,573	(3.4)
19	7,157	(4.8)	6,960	(4.7)	1,001	(3.6)	3,561	(4.7)	18,679	(4.7)
20–24	49,479	(33.1)	49,486	(33.6)	7,553	(27.0)	24,159	(32.0)	130,677	(32.7)
25–29	37,893	(25.4)	37,900	(25.7)	7,004	(25.0)	19,409	(25.7)	102,206	(25.5)
30–34	23,667	(15.8)	24,613	(16.7)	5,547	(19.8)	13,044	(17.3)	66,871	(16.7)
35–39	13,883	(9.3)	12,116	(8.2)	3,706	(13.2)	7,060	(9.4)	36,765	(9.2)
≥40	6,295	(4.2)	4,069	(2.8)	1,726	(6.2)	2,563	(3.4)	14,653	(3.7)
Marital status[§]										
Married	21,271	(17.1)	10,685	(8.9)	8,136	(32.5)	10,812	(16.1)	50,904	(15.1)
Unmarried	103,007	(82.9)	109,145	(91.1)	16,899	(67.5)	56,292	(83.9)	285,343	(84.9)

* Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100 because of rounding.

[†] Data from 26 reporting areas; excludes 26 areas (Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by race/ethnicity or age, or did not meet reporting standards.

[§] Data from 24 reporting areas; excludes 28 areas (Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, New York State, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by race/ethnicity or marital status, or did not meet reporting standards.

TABLE 20. Reported abortions, by weeks of gestation, age group, and race/ethnicity of women who obtained an abortion — selected reporting areas, United States, 2012

Characteristic	Weeks of gestation												
	≤8		9–13		14–15		16–17		18–20		≥21		
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	
Age group (yrs)*,†													
<15	818	(45.7)	604	(33.7)	109	(6.1)	77	(4.3)	88	(4.9)	95	(5.3)	
15–19	30,597	(56.2)	17,115	(31.4)	2,568	(4.7)	1,463	(2.7)	1,521	(2.8)	1,196	(2.2)	
20–24	95,131	(63.6)	41,048	(27.4)	5,673	(3.8)	2,975	(2.0)	2,844	(1.9)	1,917	(1.3)	
25–29	80,125	(68.2)	28,634	(24.4)	3,685	(3.1)	1,871	(1.6)	1,904	(1.6)	1,250	(1.1)	
30–34	53,727	(69.8)	17,705	(23.0)	2,223	(2.9)	1,160	(1.5)	1,282	(1.7)	876	(1.1)	
35–39	30,183	(70.8)	9,376	(22.0)	1,224	(2.9)	647	(1.5)	715	(1.7)	471	(1.1)	
≥40	12,467	(71.7)	3,520	(20.2)	513	(2.9)	288	(1.7)	297	(1.7)	314	(1.8)	
Total	303,048	(65.8)	118,002	(25.6)	15,995	(3.5)	8,481	(1.8)	8,651	(1.9)	6,119	(1.3)	
Race/Ethnicity*,§													
Non-Hispanic													
White	92,823	(68.5)	32,009	(23.6)	4,049	(3.0)	2,163	(1.6)	2,180	(1.6)	1,532	(1.1)	
Black	84,332	(60.0)	42,153	(30.0)	5,759	(4.1)	2,920	(2.1)	3,000	(2.1)	1,935	(1.4)	
Other	19,773	(72.2)	5,214	(19.0)	850	(3.1)	485	(1.8)	560	(2.0)	418	(1.5)	
Hispanic	49,637	(69.1)	16,300	(22.7)	2,452	(3.4)	1,118	(1.6)	1,266	(1.8)	859	(1.2)	
Total	246,565	(65.7)	95,676	(25.5)	13,110	(3.5)	6,686	(1.8)	7,006	(1.9)	4,744	(1.3)	

* Row percentages might not add to 100 because of rounding.

† Data from 36 reporting areas; excludes 16 reporting areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by age or gestational age, or did not meet reporting standards.

§ Data from 25 reporting areas; excludes 27 reporting areas (Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by race or gestational age, or did not meet reporting standards.

TABLE 21. Reported abortions obtained at ≤13 weeks, by week of gestation and age group and race/ethnicity of women who obtained an abortion — selected reporting areas, United States, 2012

Characteristic	Weeks of gestation																
	≤6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	
Age group (yrs)*,†																	
<15	354	(24.9)	252	(17.7)	212	(14.9)	184	(12.9)	128	(9.0)	113	(7.9)	91	(6.4)	88	(6.2)	
15–19	14,776	(31.0)	8,536	(17.9)	7,285	(15.3)	5,321	(11.2)	3,842	(8.1)	3,335	(7.0)	2,573	(5.4)	2,044	(4.3)	
20–24	49,274	(36.2)	25,943	(19.1)	19,914	(14.6)	13,471	(9.9)	9,351	(6.9)	7,651	(5.6)	5,961	(4.4)	4,614	(3.4)	
25–29	43,620	(40.1)	21,117	(19.4)	15,388	(14.1)	9,900	(9.1)	6,502	(6.0)	5,282	(4.9)	3,877	(3.6)	3,073	(2.8)	
30–34	29,379	(41.1)	14,260	(20.0)	10,088	(14.1)	6,350	(8.9)	4,057	(5.7)	3,110	(4.4)	2,370	(3.3)	1,818	(2.5)	
35–39	16,597	(42.0)	8,104	(20.5)	5,482	(13.9)	3,436	(8.7)	2,139	(5.4)	1,674	(4.2)	1,203	(3.0)	924	(2.3)	
≥40	7,201	(45.0)	3,032	(19.0)	2,234	(14.0)	1,288	(8.1)	783	(4.9)	591	(3.7)	440	(2.8)	418	(2.6)	
Total	161,201	(38.3)	81,244	(19.3)	60,603	(14.4)	39,950	(9.5)	26,802	(6.4)	21,756	(5.2)	16,515	(3.9)	12,979	(3.1)	
Race/Ethnicity*,§																	
Non-Hispanic																	
White	51,205	(41.0)	24,234	(19.4)	17,384	(13.9)	11,126	(8.9)	7,190	(5.8)	5,890	(4.7)	4,393	(3.5)	3,410	(2.7)	
Black	40,053	(31.7)	24,776	(19.6)	19,503	(15.4)	13,582	(10.7)	9,683	(7.7)	7,985	(6.3)	6,284	(5.0)	4,619	(3.7)	
Other	11,705	(46.8)	4,940	(19.8)	3,128	(12.5)	1,858	(7.4)	1,164	(4.7)	818	(3.3)	697	(2.8)	677	(2.7)	
Hispanic	28,820	(43.7)	12,173	(18.5)	8,644	(13.1)	5,853	(8.9)	3,677	(5.6)	2,886	(4.4)	2,136	(3.2)	1,748	(2.7)	
Total	131,783	(38.5)	66,123	(19.3)	48,659	(14.2)	32,419	(9.5)	21,714	(6.3)	17,579	(5.1)	13,510	(3.9)	10,454	(3.1)	

* Row percentages might not add to 100 because of rounding.

† Data from 36 reporting areas; excludes 16 reporting areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by age or gestational age, or did not meet reporting standards.

§ Data from 25 reporting areas; excludes 27 reporting areas (Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York State, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by race or gestational age, or did not meet reporting standards.

TABLE 22. Reported abortions, by known weeks of gestation and method type — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012

Type of procedure	Weeks of gestation												Total		
	≤8		9–13		14–15		16–17		18–20		≥21				
	No.	(%) [†]	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	
Curettage[§]															
≤13 weeks gestation	197,423	(69.2)	107,367	(97.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	304,790	(70.5)
>13 weeks gestation	NA	NA	NA	NA	14,929	(99.3)	7,949	(98.7)	8,019	(96.6)	5,511	(93.2)	NA	36,408	(8.4)
Medical[¶]															
≤8 weeks gestation	87,881	(30.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87,881	(20.3)
>8 weeks gestation	NA	NA	2,494	(2.3)	81	(0.5)	89	(1.1)	228	(2.7)	367	(6.2)	NA	3,259	(0.8)
Intrauterine instillation**	NA	NA	14	(0.0)	13	(0.1)	9	(0.1)	41	(0.5)	30	(0.5)	NA	107	(0.0)
Hysterectomy/hysterotomy	28	(0.0)	16	(0.0)	6	(0.0)	9	(0.1)	11	(0.1)	7	(0.1)	NA	77	(0.0)
Total	285,332	(100.0)	109,891	(100.0)	15,029	(100.0)	8,056	(100.0)	8,299	(100.0)	5,915	(100.0)	NA	432,522	(100.0)

Abbreviation: NA = not applicable.

* Data from 34 reporting areas; excludes 18 areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York State, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by method type or gestational age, did not meet reporting standards, or did not have medical abortion as a specific category on their reporting form.

[†] For each gestational age category, percentages of all method types might not add to 100 because of rounding.

[§] Includes aspiration curettage, suction curettage, manual vacuum aspiration, menstrual extraction, sharp curettage, and dilation and evacuation procedures.

[¶] The administration of medication or medications to induce an abortion; at ≤8 weeks' gestation, typically involves the use of mifepristone and misoprostol; at >8 weeks' gestation, typically involves the use of vaginal prostaglandins.

** Intrauterine instillations reported at ≤12 weeks' gestation have not been included with known values.

TABLE 23. Number of deaths and case-fatality rates* for abortion-related deaths reported to CDC, by type of abortion — United States, 1973–2011†

Year	Type of abortion			Total	CFR per 100,000 legal abortions
	Induced		Unknown**		
	Legal§	Illegal¶			
1973–1977					2.09
1973	25	19	3	47	
1974	26	6	1	33	
1975	29	4	1	34	
1976	11	2	1	14	
1977	17	4	0	21	
1978–1982					0.78
1978	9	7	0	16	
1979	22	0	0	22	
1980	9	1	2	12	
1981	8	1	0	9	
1982	11	1	0	12	
1983–1987					0.66
1983	11	1	0	12	
1984	12	0	0	12	
1985	11	1	1	13	
1986	11	0	2	13	
1987	7	2	0	9	
1988–1992					0.74
1988	16	0	0	16	
1989	12	1	0	13	
1990	9	0	0	9	
1991	11	1	0	12	
1992	10	0	0	10	
1993–1997					0.52
1993	6	1	2	9	
1994	10	2	0	12	
1995	4	0	0	4	
1996	9	0	0	9	
1997	7	0	0	7	
1998–2002					0.63
1998	9	0	0	9	
1999	4	0	0	4	
2000	11	0	0	11	
2001	7	1	0	8	
2002	10	0	0	10	
2003–2007					0.60
2003	10	0	0	10	
2004	7	1	0	8	
2005	7	0	0	7	
2006	7	0	0	7	
2007	6	0	0	6	
2008–2011					0.73
2008	12	0	0	12	
2009	8	0	0	8	
2010	10	0	0	10	
2011	2	0	0	2	
Total	424	56	13	492	0.82

* Number of legal induced abortion-related deaths per 100,000 reported legal induced abortions. Because a substantial number of legal induced abortions occurred outside reporting areas that provided data to CDC, national case-fatality rates (i.e., number of legal induced abortion-related deaths per 100,000 reported legal induced abortions in the United States) were calculated with denominator data from a more complete source (14). Case-fatality rates were computed for consecutive 5-year periods during 1973–2007 and then during a 4-year period during 2008–2011, because rates based on ≤ 20 cases are highly variable (36).

† Certain numbers might differ from those in reports published previously because additional information has been supplied to CDC subsequent to publication.

§ An abortion is defined as “legal” if it was performed by a licensed clinician.

¶ An abortion is defined as “illegal” if it was performed by any person other than a licensed clinician.

** Unknown whether abortion was induced or spontaneous.

The *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* Series is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is available free of charge in electronic format. To receive an electronic copy each week, visit *MMWR*'s free subscription page at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrsubscribe.html>. Paper copy subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; telephone 202-512-1800.

Readers who have difficulty accessing this PDF file may access the HTML file at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6410a1.htm?s_cid=ss6410a1_w. Address all inquiries about the *MMWR* Series, including material to be considered for publication, to Executive Editor, *MMWR* Series, Mailstop E-90, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30329-4027 or to mmwrq@cdc.gov.

All material in the *MMWR* Series is in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

References to non-CDC sites on the Internet are provided as a service to *MMWR* readers and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of these sites. URL addresses listed in *MMWR* were current as of the date of publication.

ISSN: 1546-0738 (Print)