

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

November 24, 2023

Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2021



CONTENTS

ntroduction	2
Methods	2
Results	
Discussion	
Limitations	
Public Health Implications	
References	9

The MMWR series of publications is published by the Office of Science, 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 2023;72(SS-#):[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Mandy K. Cohen, MD, MPH, Director
Debra Houry, MD, MPH, Chief Medical Officer and Deputy Director for Program and Science
Paul Muntner, PhD, MHS, Acting Director, Office of Science

MMWR Editorial and Production Staff (Serials)

Charlotte K. Kent, PhD, MPH, Editor in Chief Rachel Gorwitz, MD, MPH, Acting Executive Editor Christine G. Casey, MD, Editor Mary Dott, MD, MPH, Online Editor Terisa F. Rutledge, Managing Editor David C. Johnson, Lead Technical Writer-Editor Leigh Berdon, Project Editor

Matthew L. Boulton, MD, MPH Carolyn Brooks, ScD, MA Virginia A. Caine, MD Jonathan E. Fielding, MD, MPH, MBA Martha F. Boyd, Lead Visual Information Specialist
Alexander J. Gottardy, Maureen A. Leahy,
Stephen R. Spriggs, Armina Velarde, Tong Yang,
Visual Information Specialists
Quang M. Doan, MBA, Phyllis H. King,
Terraye M. Starr, Moua Yang,
Information Technology Specialists

MMWR Editorial Board

Timothy F. Jones, MD, *Chairman*David W. Fleming, MD
William E. Halperin, MD, DrPH, MPH
Jewel Mullen, MD, MPH, MPA
Jeff Niederdeppe, PhD
Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH

Symone Hairston, MPH,
Acting Lead Health Communication Specialist
Kiana Cohen, MPH,
Leslie Hamlin, Lowery Johnson,
Health Communication Specialists
Dewin Jimenez, Will Yang, MA,
Visual Information Specialists

Patrick L. Remington, MD, MPH Carlos Roig, MS, MA William Schaffner, MD Morgan Bobb Swanson, MD, PhD

Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2021

Katherine Kortsmit, PhD¹; Antoinette T. Nguyen, MD¹; Michele G. Mandel¹; Lisa M. Hollier, MD¹; Stephanie Ramer, MPH^{1,2}; Jessica Rodenhizer, MPH¹; Maura K. Whiteman, PhD¹

¹Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC; ²Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education

Abstract

Problem/Condition: CDC conducts abortion surveillance to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal induced abortions and number of abortion-related deaths in the United States.

Period Covered: 2021.

Description of System: Each year, CDC requests abortion data from the central health agencies for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City. For 2021, a total of 48 reporting areas voluntarily provided aggregate abortion data to CDC. Of these, 47 reporting areas provided data each year during 2012–2021. Census and natality data were used to calculate abortion rates (number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years) and ratios (number of abortions per 1,000 live births), respectively. Abortion-related deaths from 2020 were assessed as part of CDC's Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System (PMSS).

Results: A total of 625,978 abortions for 2021 were reported to CDC from 48 reporting areas. Among 47 reporting areas with data each year during 2012–2021, in 2021, a total of 622,108 abortions were reported, the abortion rate was 11.6 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, and the abortion ratio was 204 abortions per 1,000 live births. From 2020 to 2021, the total number of abortions increased 5% (from 592,939 total abortions), the abortion rate increased 5% (from 11.1 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years), and the abortion ratio increased 4% (from 197 abortions per 1,000 live births). From 2012 to 2021, the total number of reported abortions decreased 8% (from 673,634), the abortion rate decreased 11% (from 13.1 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years), and the abortion ratio decreased 1% (from 207 abortions per 1,000 live births).

In 2021, women in their 20s accounted for more than half of abortions (57.0%). Women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years accounted for the highest percentages of abortions (28.3% and 28.7%, respectively) and had the highest abortion rates (19.7 and 19.4 abortions per 1,000 women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years, respectively). By contrast, adolescents aged <15 years and women aged \geq 40 years accounted for the lowest percentages of abortions (0.2% and 3.6%, respectively) and had the lowest abortion rates (0.4 and 2.5 abortions per 1,000 women aged <15 and \geq 40 years, respectively). However, abortion ratios were highest among adolescents (aged \leq 19 years) and lowest among women aged 30–39 years.

From 2020 to 2021, abortion rates increased among women aged 20–39 years, decreased among adolescents aged 15–19 years, and did not change among adolescents aged <15 years and women aged ≥40 years. Abortion rates decreased from 2012 to 2021 among all age groups, except women aged 30–34 years for whom it increased. The decrease in the abortion rate from 2012 to 2021 was highest among adolescents compared with any other age group. From 2020 to 2021, abortion ratios increased for women aged 15–24 years, decreased among adolescents aged <15 years and women aged ≥35 years and did not change for women aged 25–34 years. From 2012 to 2021, abortion ratios increased among women aged 15–29 years and decreased among adolescents aged <15 years and women aged ≥30 years. The decrease in abortion ratio from 2012 to 2021 was highest among women aged ≥40 years compared with any other age group.

In 2021, the majority (80.8%) of abortions were performed at ≤ 9 weeks' gestation, and nearly all (93.5%) were performed at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation. During 2012–2021, the percentage of abortions performed at ≥ 13 weeks' gestation remained $\leq 8.7\%$. In 2021, the highest percentage of abortions were performed by early medication abortion at ≤ 9 weeks' gestation (53.0%), followed by surgical abortion at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation (37.6%), surgical abortion at ≥ 13 weeks' gestation (6.4%), and medication abortion at ≥ 9 weeks' gestation (3.0%); all other methods were uncommon (< 0.1%). Among those that were eligible (≤ 9 weeks' gestation),

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

66.6% of abortions were early medication abortions. In 2020, the most recent year for which PMSS data were reviewed for pregnancy-related deaths; six women died as a result of complications from legal induced abortion.

Interpretation: Among the 47 areas that reported data continuously during 2012–2021, overall decreases were observed during 2012–2021 in the total number, rate, and ratio of reported abortions; however, from 2020 to 2021, increases were observed across all measures.

Public Health Action: Abortion surveillance can be used to help evaluate programs aimed at promoting equitable access to patient-centered quality contraceptive services in the United States to reduce unintended pregnancies.

Introduction

This report summarizes data on legal induced abortions for 2021 that were provided voluntarily to CDC by the central health agencies of 48 reporting areas (46 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City, excluding California, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) and comparisons over time for the 47 reporting areas that reported each year during 2012-2021 (46 states and New York City). This report also summarizes abortion-related deaths reported voluntarily to CDC for 2020 as part of the Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System (PMSS). Since 1969, CDC has conducted abortion surveillance to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal induced abortions in the United States. After 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 (1,2). During 2006-2008, a break occurred in the previously sustained pattern of decrease (3,4), although this break was followed in subsequent years by even greater decreases (5,6). However, from 2018 to 2019, increases of 1%-3% were observed across all measures (7). From 2019 to 2020, decreases were observed in the total number and rate of reported abortions; however, a 2% increase was observed in the total abortion ratio (8). Abortion incidence and practices have varied over the years and continue to vary across subpopulations (9-14), highlighting the utility of continued surveillance.

Methods

Description of the Surveillance System

Each year, CDC requests aggregate data from the central health agencies of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal induced abortions in the United States. Not all persons who obtain abortions identify as women; the term "women" has been maintained in this report to be consistent with the collection and reporting of denominator data used to calculate abortion rates and ratios.

This report contains data voluntarily reported to CDC as of June 15, 2023. For the purpose of surveillance, legal induced abortion is defined as an intervention performed within the limits of state and jurisdiction law by a licensed clinician (e.g., a physician, nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant) intended to terminate a suspected or known intrauterine pregnancy and that does not result in a live birth. This definition excludes management of intrauterine fetal death, early pregnancy failure or loss, ectopic pregnancy, or retained products of conception. All abortions in this report are considered to be legally induced unless stated otherwise.

In most states and jurisdictions, the collection of abortion data is facilitated by a legal requirement for hospitals, facilities, or physicians to report abortions to a central health agency (15); however, reporting is not complete in all areas, including in certain areas with reporting requirements (16). The reporting of abortion data to CDC is voluntary and many reporting areas have developed their own data collection forms and might not collect or provide all the information requested by CDC. As a result, the level of detail reported by CDC might vary from year to year and by reporting area. To encourage uniform collection of data, the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) with technical assistance from CDC developed technical guidance for vital statistics personnel who collect and summarize abortion data within the United States (17).

Variables and Categorization of Data

Each year, CDC sends a suggested template to central health agencies in the United States for compilation of aggregate abortion data among women obtaining legal induced abortions. Aggregate abortion numbers, without individual-level records, are requested for the following variables:

- Age group in years of women obtaining legal induced abortions (<15, 15–19 [age group and by individual year], 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, or ≥40)
- Gestational age of pregnancy in completed weeks at the time of abortion (≤6, 7–20 by individual week, or ≥21)
- Race (Black, White, or other [including Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian [Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, or other Asian], Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander

[Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or other Pacific Islander], other races, and multiple races]), ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic), and race by ethnicity

- Method type (surgical abortion, intrauterine instillation, medication [nonsurgical] abortion, or hysterectomy or hysterotomy)
- Marital status (married [including currently married or separated] or unmarried [including never married, widowed, or divorced])
- Number of previous live births (zero, one, two, three, or four or more)
- Number of previous induced abortions (zero, one, two, or three or more)
- Residence (the state, jurisdiction, territory, or foreign country in which the women obtaining the abortion lived, or, if additional details are unavailable, in-reporting area versus out-of-reporting area)

In addition, the template provided by CDC requests that aggregate abortion numbers for certain variables be crosstabulated by a second variable. The cross-tabulations presented in this report include weeks of gestation separately by method type, by age group, and by race and ethnicity.

Beginning with 2014 data, instead of reporting the clinicians' estimate of gestational age or estimates of gestational age based on last menstrual period, certain areas have reported "probable postfertilization age," "clinician's estimate of gestation based on date of conception," and "probable gestational age" to CDC. To facilitate consistency between data reported as postfertilization age and the data collection practices for gestational age recommended by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (18), 2 weeks were added to probable postfertilization age. This method was used to account for time after last menstrual period until ovulation in a standard 28-day cycle because fertilization occurs around the time of ovulation (19). No modifications were made to data reported as clinician's estimate of gestational age based on date of conception or data reported as probable gestational age.

In this report, medication and surgical abortions are further categorized by gestational age when available in the categories reported to CDC. Early medication abortion is defined as the administration of medications (typically mifepristone followed by misoprostol) to induce an abortion at ≤9 completed weeks' gestation, consistent with U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) labeling for mifepristone that was implemented in 2016 (20). 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; therefore, CDC's category of ≤9 weeks' gestation includes abortions through 9 weeks

and 6 days. Medications (typically serial prostaglandins, sometimes administered after mifepristone) also might be used to induce an abortion at >9 weeks' gestation. Surgical abortions, which include uterine aspiration (i.e., dilation and curettage, aspiration curettage, suction curettage, manual vacuum aspiration, menstrual extraction, or sharp curettage) and dilation and evacuation procedures, are categorized as having been performed at ≤ 13 weeks' gestation or at ≥ 13 weeks' gestation because of differences in surgical technique at these gestational ages (21). Finally, because intrauterine instillations are unlikely to be performed early in gestation (22), 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 and are grouped with unknown type.

Measures of Abortion

Four measures of abortion are presented in this report: 1) the number of abortions in a specific population, 2) the percentage of abortions by selected characteristics, 3) the abortion rate (number of abortions per 1,000 women within a specific population), and 4) the abortion ratio (number of abortions per 1,000 live births within a specific population). Abortion rates adjust for differences in population size. Abortion ratios measure the relative number of pregnancies in a specific population that end in abortion compared with live birth.

U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the resident female population were used as the denominator for calculating abortion rates (23-32). Overall abortion rates were calculated from the population of women aged 15-44 years living in the reporting areas that provided continuously reported data. For adolescents aged <15 years, abortion rates were calculated using the number of adolescents aged 13-14 years as the denominator; for women aged ≥40 years, abortion rates were calculated using the number of women aged 40-44 years as the denominator. For the calculation of abortion ratios, live birth data were obtained from CDC natality files and included births to women of all ages living in the reporting areas that provided abortion data (33,34). For calculation of the total abortion rates and total ratios only, women with unknown data on selected characteristics (e.g., age, race and ethnicity, and marital status) were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among those with known information on the characteristic. For calculation of totals only, abortions for women with an unknown gestational age of pregnancy but known method type were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among those with known information on method type by gestational age to the following categories: surgical, ≤13 weeks' gestation; surgical, >13 weeks' gestation; medication, ≤9 weeks' gestation; and medication, >9 weeks' gestation.

Data Presentation and Analysis

This report provides aggregate and reporting area–specific abortion numbers, rates, and ratios for the 48 areas that reported to CDC for 2021, which excluded California, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. In addition, this report describes characteristics of women who obtained abortions in 2021. The data in this report are presented by the reporting area in which the abortions were performed.

The completeness and quality of data received vary by year, by variable, and by reporting area; this report only describes the characteristics of women obtaining abortions in reporting areas that met CDC reporting standards (i.e., reported at least 20 abortions overall, provided data categorized in accordance with requested variables, and had <15% unknown values for a specific characteristic). Cells with a numerical value in the range of 1–4 and cells that would allow for calculation of these values have been suppressed in this report to maintain confidentiality in tables presented by reporting area of occurrence.

The percentage change in abortion measures (number, rate, and ratio of reported abortions) from the most recent past year (2020 to 2021) and during the 10-year period of analysis (2012-2021) were calculated for the 47 areas that reported every year during 2012-2021. The percentage change was also calculated and reported for abortions by age group, weeks of gestation, and early medication abortions (≤9 completed weeks' gestation) for areas that met reporting standards for these variables every year during 2012-2021. As a result, aggregate measures for 2021 in percentage change analyses might differ from the point estimates reported for 2021. These data describe the percentage changes in abortion measures over time and abortion measures among groups for each characteristic. No statistical testing was performed. Comparisons do not imply statistical significance, and lack of comment regarding the difference between values does not imply that no statistically significant difference exists.

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 (8,35). 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 pre-existing condition by the physiologic effects of abortion. An abortion is categorized as legal when it is performed by a licensed clinician within the limits of state or jurisdiction law.

Since 1987, CDC has monitored abortion-related deaths through PMSS, which includes data from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City (36). Sources of data to identify abortion-related deaths have included state or jurisdiction vital records; media reports, including computerized searches of full-text newspaper and other media databases; and individual case reports by public health agencies, including maternal mortality review committees, and any additional data when available. For each death that is possibly 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 PMSS data on induced abortion-related deaths that occurred in 2020, the most recent year for which PMSS data are available. For 1998–2020, abortion surveillance data reported to CDC cannot be used alone to calculate national case-fatality rates for legal induced abortions (number of legal induced abortion-related deaths per 100,000 reported legal induced abortions in the United States) because eight reporting areas did not report abortion data every year during this period (Alaska, 1998-2000; California, 1998-2020; the District of Columbia, 2016; Louisiana, 2005; Maryland, 2007-2020; New Hampshire, 1998-2020; Oklahoma, 1998-1999; and West Virginia, 2003-2004). Thus, denominator data for calculation of national legal induced abortion case-fatality rates for 1998–2020 were obtained from a published report by the Guttmacher Institute that includes estimated total numbers of abortions in the United States from a national survey of abortion-providing facilities (37). Because rates determined on the basis of a numerator <20 are unstable (38), national case-fatality rates for legal induced abortion were calculated for consecutive 5-year periods during 1973-2012 and then for a consecutive 8-year period during 2013-2020.

Results

Total Abortions Reported to CDC by Occurrence

Among the 48 reporting areas that provided data for 2021, a total of 625,978 abortions were reported. Of these abortions, 622,108 were from 47 reporting areas that provided data every year during 2012–2021. In 2021, these continuously

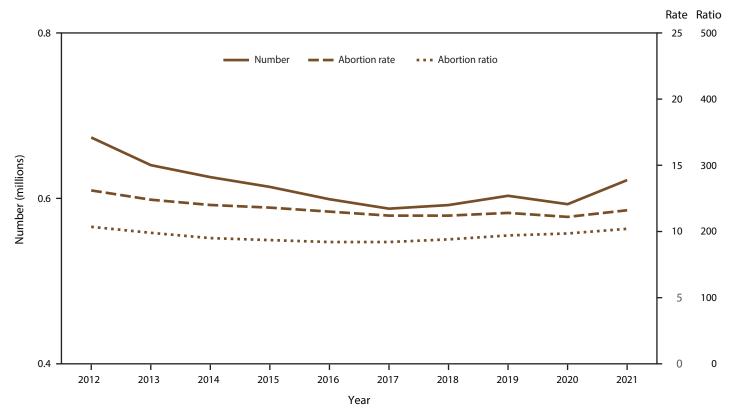
reporting areas had an abortion rate of 11.6 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years and an abortion ratio of 204 abortions per 1,000 live births (Table 1). From 2020 to 2021, the total number of reported abortions increased 5% (from 592,939 total abortions), the abortion rate increased 5% (from 11.1 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years), and the abortion ratio increased 4% (from 197 abortions per 1,000 live births). From 2012 to 2021, the total number of reported abortions decreased 8% (from 673,634), the abortion rate decreased 11% (from 13.1 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years), and the abortion ratio decreased 1% (from 207 abortions per 1,000 live births) (Figure).

In 2021, the range by reporting area of occurrence in abortion rates was considerable (from 0.1 to 21.8 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in Missouri and the District of Columbia) and abortion ratios (from two to 447 abortions per 1,000 live births in Missouri and the District of Columbia) (Table 2). The percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-area residents also varied by reporting areas (from 0.6% in Arizona to 70.8% in the District of Columbia).

Age Group, Race and Ethnicity, and Marital Status

Among the 48 areas that reported abortion numbers by women's age for 2021, women in their 20s accounted for more than half of abortions (57.0%) (Table 3). Women aged 20-24 and 25-29 years accounted for the highest percentages of abortions (28.3% and 28.7%, respectively) and had the highest abortion rates (19.7 and 19.4 abortions per 1,000 women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years, respectively). By contrast, adolescents aged <15 years and women aged ≥40 years accounted for the lowest percentages of abortions (0.2% and 3.6%, respectively) and had the lowest abortion rates (0.4 and 2.5 abortions per 1,000 women aged <15 and ≥40 years, respectively). However, abortion ratios were highest among adolescents (805 and 381 abortions per 1,000 live births among those aged <15 years and 15-19 years, respectively) and lowest among women aged 30–34 and 35–39 years (137 and 141 abortions per 1,000 live births among those aged 30–34 and 35–39 years, respectively).

FIGURE. Number, rate,* and ratio† of abortions performed, by year — selected reporting areas,§ United States, 2012–2021



^{*} 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, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey.

Among the 43 reporting areas that provided data each year by women's age for 2012–2021, the highest percentages of abortions and the highest abortion rates occurred among women aged 20–29 years and the lowest percentages of abortions and lowest abortion rates occurred among adolescents aged <15 years and women aged ≥40 years (Table 4). From 2020 to 2021, abortion rates increased among women aged 20–39 years, decreased among adolescents aged 15–19 years, and did not change among adolescents aged <15 years and women aged ≥40 years.

From 2012 to 2021, abortion rates decreased among all age groups, except women aged 30–34 years for whom it increased. The decrease in the abortion rate was highest among adolescents (50% and 41% for adolescents aged <15 and 15–19 years, respectively) compared with any other age group. From 2020 to 2021, abortion ratios increased for women aged 15–24 years, decreased among adolescents aged <15 years and women aged ≥35 years and did not change for women aged 25–34 years. From 2012 to 2021, abortion ratios increased among women aged 15–29 years and decreased among adolescents aged <15 years and women aged ≥30 years. The decrease in abortion ratio from 2012 to 2021 was highest among women aged ≥40 years compared with any other age group.

Among the 46 areas that reported age by individual year among adolescents for 2021, adolescents aged 18–19 years accounted for the highest percentage (72.0%) of adolescent abortions and had the highest abortion rates (8.3 and 12.0 abortions per 1,000 adolescents aged 18 and 19 years, respectively) (Table 5). Among adolescents, those aged <15 years accounted for the lowest percentage of abortions (2.7%) and had the lowest abortion rate (0.4 abortions per 1,000 adolescents aged 13–14 years). The abortion ratio for adolescents was highest among those aged <15 years (789 abortions per 1,000 live births) and was lowest among those aged 17–19 years (352, 400, and 329 abortions per 1,000 live births among adolescents aged 17, 18, and 19 years, respectively).

Among the 33 areas that reported race by ethnicity data for 2021, non-Hispanic White (White) women and non-Hispanic Black (Black) women accounted for the highest percentages of all abortions (30.2% and 41.5%, respectively), and Hispanic women and non-Hispanic women in the other race category accounted for lower percentages (21.8% and 6.5%, respectively) (Table 6). White women had the lowest abortion rate (6.4 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years) and ratio (116 abortions per 1,000 live births), and Black women had the highest abortion rate (28.6 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years) and ratio (498 abortions per 1,000 live births).

For 2021, among the 37 areas that reported by marital status, 12.7% of women who obtained an abortion were married, and 87.3% were unmarried (Table 7). The abortion ratio was 41 abortions per 1,000 live births for married women and 404 abortions per 1,000 live births for unmarried women.

Previous Live Births and Previous Induced Abortions

For 2021, among the 42 areas that reported the number of previous live births, 39.3%, 24.3%, 20.0%, 9.8%, and 6.6% of abortions reported were among women who had zero, one, two, three, or four or more previous live births, respectively (Table 8). Among the 42 areas that reported the number of previous induced abortions, 57.3%, 24.5%, 10.5%, and 7.7% of abortions reported were among women who had had zero, one, two, or three or more previous induced abortions, respectively (Table 9).

Weeks of Gestation and Method Type

For 2021, among the 41 areas that reported gestational age at the time of abortion, 80.8% of abortions were performed at ≤9 weeks' gestation, and 93.5% were performed at ≤13 weeks' gestation (Table 10). Fewer abortions were performed at 14–20 weeks' gestation (5.7%) or at ≥21 weeks' gestation (0.9%). Among the 35 reporting areas that provided data every year on gestational age for 2012–2021, the percentage of abortions performed at ≤13 weeks' gestation changed from 91.7% in 2012 to 92.9% in 2021 (Table 11). However, within this gestational age range, a shift occurred toward earlier gestational ages, with the percentage of abortions performed at ≤6 weeks' gestation increasing 13% and the percentage of abortions performed at 7–9 weeks' and 10–13 weeks' gestation decreasing 0.5% and 19%, respectively.

Among the 46 areas that reported by method type for 2021 and included medication abortion on their reporting form, 53.0% of abortions were early medication abortions (a nonsurgical abortion at ≤9 weeks' gestation), 37.6% were surgical abortions at ≤13 weeks' gestation, 6.4% were surgical abortions at >13 weeks' gestation, and 3.0% were medication abortions at >9 weeks' gestation; other methods, including intrauterine instillation and hysterectomy/hysterotomy, were rare (<0.1%) (Table 12). During 2012–2021, a total of 37 reporting areas (excludes California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) provided continuous data and included medication abortion on their reporting form. Among these 37 areas, use of early medication

abortion increased 3% from 2020 to 2021 (from 50.6% to 52.3% of abortions) and 137% from 2012 to 2021 (from 22.1% to 52.3% of abortions) (data not shown).

Among the 40 areas that reported abortions categorized by individual weeks of gestation and method type for 2021, surgical abortion accounted for the highest percentage of abortions at >10 weeks' gestation (Table 13). Surgical abortion accounted for 29.4% of abortions at ≤6 weeks' gestation, 38.4% of abortions at 7–9 weeks' gestation, 79.4% of abortions at 10-13 weeks' gestation, 96.6%-98.6% of abortions at 14–20 weeks' gestation, and 86.6% of abortions at ≥21 weeks' gestation. In contrast, medication abortion accounted for 70.6% of abortions at ≤6 weeks' gestation, 61.6% of abortions at 7-9 weeks' gestation, 20.6% of abortions at 10-13 weeks' gestation, 1.3%-3.1% of abortions at 14-20 weeks' gestation, and 12.3% of abortions at ≥21 weeks' gestation. For each gestational age category as applicable, abortions performed by intrauterine instillation or hysterectomy or hysterotomy were rare (<0.1%-1.0% of abortions).

Weeks of Gestation by Age Group and Race and Ethnicity

In reporting areas that provided data that met CDC reporting standards, abortions that were categorized by weeks of gestation were further categorized by age and by race and ethnicity (Table 14). In every subgroup for these characteristics, the highest percentage of abortions occurred at ≤9 weeks' gestation. In 41 reporting areas, by age, 59.5% of adolescents aged <15 years and 74.8% of adolescents aged 15-19 years obtained an abortion at ≤9 weeks' gestation, compared with ≥80.2% among women aged ≥20 years. Conversely, 19.5% of adolescents aged <15 years and 8.9% of adolescents aged 15-19 years obtained an abortion after 13 weeks' gestation, compared with 5.7%-7.2% for women aged ≥20 years. In 31 reporting areas, by race and ethnicity, 80.2% of abortions obtained by Black women occurred at ≤9 weeks' gestation, compared with 81.8% of non-Hispanic women in the other race category, 81.7% of White women, and 83.3% of Hispanic women. Conversely, 5.8% of abortions obtained by Hispanic women occurred after 13 weeks' gestation, followed by 6.1% of Black women, 6.5% of White women, and 6.8% of non-Hispanic women in the other race category.

Abortion Mortality

Using national PMSS data (36), CDC identified six abortion-related deaths for 2020, the most recent year for which data were reviewed for abortion-related deaths (Table 15). Investigation of these cases indicated all deaths were related to legal abortion.

The annual number of deaths related to legal induced abortion has fluctuated from year to year since 1973 (Table 15). During 2013–2020, the national case-fatality rate for legal induced abortion was 0.45 deaths related to legal induced abortions per 100,000 reported legal abortions. This case-fatality rate was lower than the rates for the previous 5-year periods.

Discussion

For 2021, a total of 625,978 abortions were reported to CDC by 48 areas. Among the 47 continuously reporting areas, for 2021, the abortion rate was 11.6 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, and the abortion ratio was 204 abortions per 1,000 live births. From 2020 to 2021, the number of abortions increased 5%, the abortion rate increased 5%, and the abortion ratio increased 4%.

Multiple factors influence the incidence of abortion, including access to health care services and contraception (39-41); the availability of abortion providers and clinics (37,42-44); state regulations, such as mandatory waiting periods (45-47), parental involvement laws (48,49), and legal restrictions on abortion providers and clinics (50-56); and changes in the economy and the resulting impact on family planning decisions and contraceptive use (57).

Abortion measures differ by age group. Among areas that reported data continuously by age during 2012–2021, women aged 20–29 accounted for the highest percentages of abortions and had the highest abortion rates, whereas adolescents aged <15 years accounted for the lowest percentage of abortions and had the lowest abortion rate. Adolescents aged <15 years and 15–19 years had the highest abortion ratios. During 2012–2021, women aged \geq 40 years accounted for a small percentage of reported abortions (\leq 3.7%). However, the abortion ratio among women aged \geq 40 years continues to be higher than among women aged 25–39 years.

The percentage changes in adolescent abortions described in this report are important for monitoring changes in adolescent pregnancies in the United States. From 2012 to 2021, national birth data indicate that the birth rate for adolescents aged 15–19 years decreased 53% (34), and the data in this report indicate that the abortion rate for the same age group decreased 41%. These findings highlight that decreases in adolescent births in the United States have been accompanied by large decreases in adolescent abortions.

As in previous years, abortion rates and ratios differed across racial and ethnic groups. For example, in 2021 compared with White women, abortion rates and ratios were 4.5 and 4.3 times higher among Black women and 1.9 and 1.6 times higher

among Hispanic women, respectively. Similar differences by race and ethnicity have been demonstrated in other U.S.-based studies (2,9–12). The factors leading to higher abortion rates among certain racial and ethnic minority groups are complex. In addition to disparities in rates of unintended pregnancies (58), structural factors, including unequal access to quality family planning services (59,60) and economic inequities, as well as mistrust of the medical system (61), can contribute to observed differences.

During 2021, approximately four of five abortions occurred early in gestation (\leq 9 weeks), when the risks for complications are lowest (62-65). During the past 10 years, this percentage increased from 74.8% in 2012 to 79.1% in 2021. Moreover, among areas that reported abortions at ≤13 weeks' gestation by individual week, the distribution of abortions by gestational age continued to shift toward earlier weeks of gestation, with the percentage of abortions performed at ≤6 weeks' gestation increasing from 35.0% in 2012 to 39.5% in 2021. Previous research indicates that the distribution of abortions by gestational age differs by various sociodemographic characteristics (66-68). In this report, the percentage of adolescents aged ≤19 years who obtained abortions at >13 weeks' gestation was higher than the percentage among women aged ≥20 years. The gestational age when abortions are performed can be influenced by multiple factors, including state or jurisdiction abortion restrictions, accurate estimation of gestational age, income level, age, and presence of pregnancyrelated health conditions (45,65,67-72).

Changes in clinical practices have facilitated the trend of obtaining abortions earlier in pregnancy. Research conducted in the United States during the 1970s indicates that surgical abortion procedures performed at ≤6 weeks' gestation, compared with 7–12 weeks' gestation, were less likely to result in successful termination of the pregnancy (73). However, subsequent advances in technology (e.g., improved transvaginal ultrasonography and sensitivity of pregnancy tests) have allowed very early surgical abortions to be performed with completion rates exceeding 97% (74–77). Likewise, the development of early medication abortion regimens has allowed for abortions to be performed early in gestation, with completion rates for regimens that combine mifepristone and misoprostol reaching 96%–98% (77–80).

Trends for early medication abortions are reported to monitor any changes in clinical practice that might have occurred with the accumulation of evidence on the safety and effectiveness of medication abortion past 63 days of gestation (8 completed weeks' gestation) (81), changes in professional practice guidelines (82,83), and the 2016 FDA extension of the gestational age limit for the use of mifepristone for early

medication abortion from 63 days to 70 days (9 completed weeks' gestation) (84). Among abortions occurring at ≤9 weeks' gestation in 2021, two thirds (66.6%) of abortions were reported as early medication abortions. In 2021, the most common method among abortions reported overall was early medication abortion at ≤9 weeks' gestation (53.0%). Among continuously reporting areas that reported by method type and included medication abortion on their reporting form, the percentage of all abortions performed by early medication abortion increased 137% from 2012 to 2021 and increased 3% from 2020 to 2021.

Because the annual number of deaths related to legal induced abortion is small and statistically unstable, case-fatality rates were calculated for consecutive 5-year periods during 1973–2012 and then for a consecutive 8-year period during 2013–2020. The national case-fatality rate for legal induced abortion was 0.45 per 100,000 abortions during 2013–2020. Since 1978, all rates for the preceding 5-year periods have been fewer than 1 death per 100,000 abortions, demonstrating the low risk for death associated with legal induced abortion.

Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, because reporting to CDC is voluntary and reporting requirements vary by the individual reporting areas (15,16), CDC is unable to report the total number of abortions performed in the United States. Of the 52 areas from which CDC requested data for 2021, California, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey did not submit abortion data. In 2020, the most recent year for which data are available through the Guttmacher Institute's national survey of abortion-providing facilities, abortions performed in these states accounted for approximately 25% of all abortions in the United States (37). CDC receives aggregated data from the central health agencies of reporting areas, which might result in different estimates than reported by the Guttmacher Institute. In addition, even in reporting areas that legally require clinicians to submit a report for every abortion performed, enforcement of this requirement varies (15).

Second, many states and jurisdictions use abortion reporting forms that differ from the technical guidance that NAPHSIS developed with technical assistance from CDC. Consequently, certain reporting areas do not collect all variables requested by CDC (e.g., age, race, ethnicity) or do not report the data in a manner consistent with this guidance (e.g., gestational age). Missing demographic information can reduce the extent to which the statistics in this report represent women who have had abortions. Only 33 reporting areas reported

race and ethnicity data to CDC that met CDC's reporting standards. Certain areas that either do not report to CDC (e.g., California) or do not report race and ethnicity data (e.g., Illinois) have sufficiently large populations of racial and ethnic minority groups that the absence of data from these areas reduces the representativeness of CDC data for these variables. In addition, because of the variability in data collection for race and ethnicity among reporting areas, data for specific racial and ethnic groups beyond White, Black, and Hispanic are not requested or reported. In addition, certain areas collect gestational age data that are based on estimated date of conception or probable postfertilization age, which are not consistent with medical conventions for gestational age reporting. Without medical guidance on how to report these data, the validity and reliability of gestational age for these reporting areas is uncertain.

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 person lived. Thus, the available population (23-32) and birth data (33,34), which are organized by the states or jurisdictions in which women live, might differ from the population of women who undergo abortions in a specific reporting area. This likely results in an overestimation of abortions for reporting areas in which a higher percentage of abortions are obtained by out-of-area residents and an underestimation of abortions for reporting areas where residents more frequently obtain abortions out of area. Limited abortion services, stringent regulatory requirements for obtaining an abortion, or geographic proximity to services in another state or jurisdiction might influence where women obtain abortion services (85,86).

Finally, CDC reporting of sociodemographic characteristics of women obtaining abortions is limited to data collected on state or jurisdiction reporting forms. Therefore, the examination of additional demographic variables (e.g., income and education) is not possible.

Public Health Implications

Ongoing surveillance of legal induced abortion is important for several reasons. First, abortion surveillance can be used to help evaluate programs aimed at promoting equitable access to patient-centered contraceptive care in the United States to reduce unintended pregnancies. Up to 42% of pregnancies in the United States are unintended (58), and use of effective contraception is a strategy to reduce unintended pregnancy (87). Efforts to improve contraceptive access have been associated with declines in the rate of abortion

(39-41). Providing contraception at low or no cost can increase contraceptive access and use (88-90). Improvements in provider reimbursement and training, patient-centered counseling, youth-friendly services, and client awareness of available contraceptive methods might also help to improve contraceptive access (91-93), ensure equitable access to patient-centered contraceptive care, and promote equitable reproductive health in the United States (94).

Second, routine abortion surveillance can be used to assess changes in clinical practice patterns over time. Information in this report on the number of abortions performed through different methods (e.g., medication or surgical) and at different gestational ages provides the denominator data that are necessary for analyses of the relative safety of abortion practices (95). Finally, information on the number of pregnancies ending in abortion is used in conjunction with data on births and fetal losses to estimate the number of pregnancies in the United States and determine rates for various outcomes of public health importance (58).

Conflicts of Interest

All authors have completed and submitted the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors form for disclosure of potential conflicts of interest. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

References

- 1. Gamble SB, Strauss LT, Parker WY, Cook DA, Zane SB, Hamdan S; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Abortion surveillance—United States, 2005. MMWR Surveill Summ 2008;57(No. SS-13):1–32. PMID:19037196
- Jones RK, Kost K, Singh S, Henshaw SK, Finer LB. Trends in abortion in the United States. Clin Obstet Gynecol 2009;52:119–29. PMID:19407518 https://doi.org/10.1097/GRF.0b013e3181a2af8f
- 3. Pazol K, Zane SB, Parker WY, Hall LR, Berg C, Cook DA; CDC. Abortion surveillance—United States, 2008. MMWR Surveill Summ 2011;60(No. SS-15):1–41. PMID:22108620
- 4. Jones RK, Kooistra K. Abortion incidence and access to services in the United States, 2008. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2011;43:41–50. PMID:21388504 https://doi.org/10.1363/4304111
- 5. Kortsmit K, Jatlaoui TC, Mandel MG, et al. Abortion surveillance— United States, 2018. MMWR Surveill Summ 2020;69(No. SS-7):1–29. PMID:33237897 https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6907a1
- 6. Jones RK, Witwer E, Jerman J. Abortion incidence and service availability in the United States, 2017. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute; 2019. https://www.guttmacher.org/report/abortion-incidence-service-availability-us-2017
- Kortsmit K, Mandel MG, Reeves JA, et al. Abortion surveillance— United States, 2019. MMWR Surveill Summ 2021;70(No. SS-9):1–29. PMID:34818321 https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss7009a1
- 8. Kortsmit K, Nguyen AT, Mandel MG, et al. Abortion surveillance— United States, 2020. MMWR Surveill Summ 2022;71(No. SS-10):1–27. PMID:36417304 https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss7110a1
- Henshaw SK, Silverman J. The characteristics and prior contraceptive use of U.S. abortion patients. Fam Plann Perspect 1988;20:158–68. PMID:3243346 https://doi.org/10.2307/2135791

- 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. PMID:12392215 https://doi. org/10.2307/3097821
- Jones RK, Kavanaugh ML. Changes in abortion rates between 2000 and 2008 and lifetime incidence of abortion. Obstet Gynecol 2011;117:1358–66. PMID:21606746 https://doi.org/10.1097/ AOG.0b013e31821c405e
- Jones RK, Jerman J. Population group abortion rates and lifetime incidence of abortion: United States, 2008–2014. Am J Public Health 2017;107:1904–9. PMID:29048970
- 13. Maddow-Zimet I, Kost K. Pregnancies, births and abortions in the United States, 1973–2017: national and state trends by age. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute; 2021. https://www.guttmacher.org/report/pregnancies-births-abortions-in-united-states-1973-2017
- 14. Jones RK, Chiu DW. Characteristics of abortion patients in protected and restricted states accessing clinic-based care 12 months prior to the elimination of the federal constitutional right to abortion in the United States. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2023;55:80–5. PMID:37038835 https://doi.org/10.1363/psrh.12224
- Guttmacher Institute. Abortion reporting requirements. New York, NY: Guttmacher Institute; 2023. https://www.guttmacher.org/state-policy/explore/abortion-reporting-requirements
- Saul R. Abortion reporting in the United States: an examination of the federal-state partnership. Fam Plann Perspect 1998;30:244–7. PMID:9782049 https://doi.org/10.2307/2991612
- 17. National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems. Technical resources for reporting induced termination of pregnancy. Silver Spring, MD: National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems; 2023. https://www.naphsis.org/impact/projects/ technical-resources-for-reporting-induced-termination-of-pregnancy
- 18. National Center for Health Statistics. Guide to completing the facility worksheets for the certificate of live birth and report of fetal death. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ data/dvs/GuidetoCompleteFacilityWks.pdf
- 19. Fritz MA, Speroff L. Clinical gynecologic endocrinology and infertility. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer Health; 2012.
- Mifeprex (mifepristone) [Package insert]. New York, NY: Danco Laboratories; 2016.
- Paul M, Lichtenberg ES, Borgatta L, Grimes DA, Stubblefield PG, Creinin MD. Management of unintended and abnormal pregnancy: comprehensive abortion care. Oxford, England: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; 2009.
- 22. Lichtman AS, Brenner P, Mishell DR Jr. Intrauterine administration of prostaglandin F2alpha as an outpatient procedure for termination of early pregnancy. Contraception 1974;9:403–8. PMID:4442283 https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-7824(74)90083-3
- 23. CDC. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2012, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, sex, and Hispanic origin (Vintage 2012). [File pcen_v2012_y12. sas7bdat]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2013. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2012
- 24. CDC. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2013, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, sex, and Hispanic origin (Vintage 2013). [File pcen_v2013_y13. sas7bdat]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2014. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2013

- 25. CDC. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2014, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, sex, and Hispanic origin (Vintage 2014). [File pcen_v2014_y14. sas7bdat]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2015. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2014
- 26. CDC. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2015, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, sex, and Hispanic origin (Vintage 2015). [File pcen_v2015_y15. sas7bdat]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2016. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2015
- 27. CDC. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2016, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, sex, and Hispanic origin (Vintage 2016). [File pcen_v2016_y16. sas7bdat]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2017. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#Vintage2016
- 28. CDC. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2017, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, sex, and Hispanic origin (Vintage 2017). [File pcen_v2017_y17. sas7bdat]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#Vintage2017
- 29. CDC. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2018, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, sex, and Hispanic origin (Vintage 2018). [File pcen_v2018_y18. sas7bdat]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2019. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#Vintage2018
- 30. CDC. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2019, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, sex, and Hispanic origin (Vintage 2019). [File pcen_v2019_y19. sas7bdat]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2020. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#Vintage2019
- 31. CDC. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States as of July 1, 2020, by year, state and county, age, bridged race, sex, and Hispanic origin (Vintage 2020). [File pcen_v2020_y20. sas7bdat]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2021. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#Vintage2020
- 32. Single-race population estimates 2020–2021 by state and single-year age request [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2022. https://wonder.cdc.gov/Single-Race-single-year-v2021.HTML
- 33. Natality files [Internet]. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics. https://wonder.cdc.gov/Natality.html
- 34. Osterman MJK, Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Driscoll AK, Valenzuela CP. Births: final data for 2021. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2023;72:1–53. PMID:36723449
- 35. CDC. Abortion surveillance, 1972. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, CDC; 1974.
- CDC. Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternal-mortality/pregnancy-mortality-surveillance-system.htm

- Jones RK, Kirstein M, Philbin J. Abortion incidence and service availability in the United States, 2020. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2022;54:128–41. PMID:36404279 https://doi.org/10.1363/psrh.12215
- 38. Hoyert DL. Maternal mortality and related concepts. Vital Health Stat 3 2007;33:1–13. PMID:17460868
- Peipert JF, Madden T, Allsworth JE, Secura GM. Preventing unintended pregnancies by providing no-cost contraception. Obstet Gynecol 2012;120:1291-7. PMID:23168752 https://doi.org/10.1097/ AOG.0b013e318273eb56
- Biggs MA, Rocca CH, Brindis CD, Hirsch H, Grossman D. Did increasing use of highly effective contraception contribute to declining abortions in Iowa? Contraception 2015;91:167–73. PMID:25465890 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2014.10.009
- 41. Ricketts S, Klingler G, Schwalberg R. Game change in Colorado: widespread use of long-acting reversible contraceptives and rapid decline in births among young, low-income women. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2014;46:125–32. PMID:24961366 https://doi.org/10.1363/46e1714
- 42. Quast T, Gonzalez F, Ziemba R. Abortion facility closings and abortion rates in Texas. Inquiry 2017;54:46958017700944. PMID:28351188 https://doi.org/10.1177/0046958017700944
- Venator J, Fletcher J. Undue burden beyond Texas: an analysis of abortion clinic closures, births, and abortions in Wisconsin. J Policy Anal Manage 2021;40:774

 –813. https://doi.org/10.1002/pam.22263
- 44. White K, Sierra G, Lerma K, et al. Association of Texas' 2021 ban on abortion in early pregnancy with the number of facility-based abortions in Texas and surrounding states. JAMA 2022;328:2048–55. PMID:36318197 https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2022.20423
- 45. 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. https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/pubs/MandatoryCounseling.pdf
- Sanders JN, Conway H, Jacobson J, Torres L, Turok DK. The longest wait: examining the impact of Utah's 72-hour waiting period for abortion. Womens Health Issues 2016;26:483–7. PMID:27502901 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.whi.2016.06.004
- 47. Ely G, Polmanteer RSR, Caron A. Access to abortion services in Tennessee: does distance traveled and geographic location influence return for a second appointment as required by the mandatory waiting period policy? Health Soc Work 2019;44:13–21. PMID:30561624 https://doi.org/10.1093/hsw/hly039
- 48. 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. https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/pubs/ParentalInvolvementLaws.pdf
- Ramesh S, Zimmerman L, Patel A. Impact of parental notification on Illinois minors seeking abortion. J Adolesc Health 2016;58:290–4. PMID:26794433 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2015.11.004
- 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. PMID:25128413 https://doi.org/10.1016/j. contraception.2014.07.006
- 51. Grossman D, White K, Hopkins K, Potter JE. Change in distance to nearest facility and abortion in Texas, 2012 to 2014. JAMA 2017;317:437–9. PMID:28114666 https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2016.17026
- 52. White K, Baum SE, Hopkins K, Potter JE, Grossman D. Change in second-trimester abortion after implementation of a restrictive state law. Obstet Gynecol 2019;133:771–9. PMID:30870293 https://doi.org/10.1097/AOG.000000000003183
- Joyce T. The supply-side economics of abortion. N Engl J Med 2011;365:1466–9. PMID:22010912 https://doi.org/10.1056/ NEJMp1109889

- 54. Jones RK, Ingerick M, Jerman J. Differences in abortion service delivery in hostile, middle-ground, and supportive states in 2014. Womens Health Issues 2018;28:212–8. PMID:29339010 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.whi.2017.12.003
- Raifman S, Sierra G, Grossman D, et al. Border-state abortions increased for Texas residents after House Bill 2. Contraception 2021;104:314–8. PMID:33762170 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2021.03.017
- Upadhyay UD, Weitz TA, Jones RK, Barar RE, Foster DG. Denial of abortion because of provider gestational age limits in the United States. Am J Public Health 2014;104:1687–94. PMID:23948000
- 57. 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; 2009. https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/pubs/RecessionFP.pdf
- 58. Rossen LM, Hamilton BE, Abma JC, et al. Updated methodology to estimate overall and unintended pregnancy rates in the United States. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2023. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ data/series/sr_02/sr02-201.pdf
- Dehlendorf C, Rodriguez MI, Levy K, Borrero S, Steinauer J. Disparities in family planning. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2010;202:214–20. PMID:20207237 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2009.08.022
- 60. Pazol K, Robbins CL, Black LI, et al. Receipt of selected preventive health services for women and men of reproductive age—United States, 2011–2013. MMWR Surveill Summ 2017;66(No. SS-20):1–31. PMID:29073129 https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6620a1
- 61. Dehlendorf C, Harris LH, Weitz TA. Disparities in abortion rates: a public health approach. Am J Public Health 2013;103:1772–9. PMID:23948010 https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2013.301339
- 62. 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. PMID:4036997 https://doi.org/10.1016/0002-9378(85)90582-4
- 63. Ferris LE, McMain-Klein M, Colodny N, Fellows GF, Lamont J. Factors associated with immediate abortion complications. CMAJ 1996;154:1677–85. PMID:8646655
- 64. 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. PMID:15051566 https://doi.org/10.1097/01. AOG.0000116260.81570.60
- Lichtenberg ES, Paul M; Society of Family Planning. Surgical abortion prior to 7 weeks of gestation. Contraception 2013;88:7–17. PMID:23574709 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2013.02.008
- 66. Foster DG, Kimport K. Who seeks abortions at or after 20 weeks? Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2013;45:210–8. PMID:24188634 https://doi.org/10.1363/4521013
- 67. Jones RK, Finer LB. Who has second-trimester abortions in the United States? Contraception 2012;85:544–51. PMID:22176796 https://doi. org/10.1016/j.contraception.2011.10.012
- 68. 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. PMID:20399953 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2009.12.021
- Drey EA, Foster DG, Jackson RA, Lee SJ, Cardenas LH, Darney PD. Risk factors associated with presenting for abortion in the second trimester. Obstet Gynecol 2006;107:128–35. PMID:16394050 https:// doi.org/10.1097/01.AOG.0000189095.32382.d0
- 70. 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. PMID:16982236 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2006.04.010
- Goyal V, Wallace R, Dermish AI, et al. Factors associated with abortion at 12 or more weeks gestation after implementation of a restrictive Texas law. Contraception 2020;102:314–7. PMID:32592799 https://doi. org/10.1016/j.contraception.2020.06.007

- 72. Janiak E, Kawachi I, Goldberg A, Gottlieb B. Abortion barriers and perceptions of gestational age among women seeking abortion care in the latter half of the second trimester. Contraception 2014;89:322–7. PMID:24332434 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2013.11.009
- 73. Kaunitz AM, Rovira EZ, Grimes DA, Schulz KF. Abortions that fail. Obstet Gynecol 1985;66:533–7. PMID:4047543
- 74. Creinin MD, Edwards J. Early abortion: surgical and medical options. Curr Probl Obstet Gynecol Fertil 1997;20:1–32.
- 75. 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. PMID:9166176 https://doi.org/10.1016/S0002-9378(97)70410-1
- Paul ME, Mitchell CM, Rogers AJ, Fox MC, Lackie EG. Early surgical abortion: efficacy and safety. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2002;187:407–11. PMID:12193934 https://doi.org/10.1067/mob.2002.123898
- 77. Baldwin MK, Bednarek PH, Russo J. Safety and effectiveness of medication and aspiration abortion before or during the sixth week of pregnancy: a retrospective multicenter study. Contraception 2020;102:13–7. PMID:32298713 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2020.04.004
- Kapp N, Baldwin MK, Rodriguez MI. Efficacy of medical abortion prior to 6 gestational weeks: a systematic review. Contraception 2018;97:90–9. PMID:28935220 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2017.09.006
- Kapp N, Eckersberger E, Lavelanet A, Rodriguez MI. Medical abortion in the late first trimester: a systematic review. Contraception 2019;99:77–86. PMID:30444970 https://doi.org/10.1016/j. contraception.2018.11.002
- Nippita S, Paul M. Abortion. In: Hatcher R, Nelson A, Trussell J, et al., eds. Contraceptive technology. 21st ed. New York, NY: Ayer Company Publishers, Inc.; 2018:779–827.
- 81. Winikoff B, Dzuba IG, Chong E, et al. Extending outpatient medical abortion services through 70 days of gestational age. Obstet Gynecol 2012;120:1070–6. PMID:23090524 https://doi.org/10.1097/AOG.0b013e31826c315f
- 82. National Abortion Federation. 2013 clinical policy guidelines. Washington, DC: National Abortion Federation; 2013. https://www.prochoice.org/pubs_research/publications/documents/2013NAFCPGsforweb.pdf
- 83. Creinin M, Grossman DA. Medical management of first-trimester abortion. Contraception 2014;89:148–61. PMID:24795934 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2014.01.016
- 84. Food and Drug Administration. Information about mifepristone for medical termination of pregnancy through ten weeks gestation. Silver Spring, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration; 2021. https://www.fda.gov/drugs/postmarket-drug-safety-information-patients-and-providers/mifeprex-mifepristone-information

- 85. Jerman J, Frohwirth L, Kavanaugh ML, Blades N. Barriers to abortion care and their consequences for patients traveling for services: qualitative findings from two states. Perspect Sex Reprod Health 2017;49:95–102. PMID:28394463 https://doi.org/10.1363/psrh.12024
- 86. Smith MH, Muzyczka Z, Chakraborty P, et al. Abortion travel within the United States: an observational study of cross-state movement to obtain abortion care in 2017. Lancet Reg Health Am 2022;10:100214. PMID:36777689 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lana.2022.100214
- Trussell J, Wynn LL. Reducing unintended pregnancy in the United States. Contraception 2008;77:1–5. PMID:18082659 https://doi. org/10.1016/j.contraception.2007.09.001
- 88. Goyal V, Canfield C, Aiken ARA, Dermish A, Potter JE. Postabortion contraceptive use and continuation when long-acting reversible contraception is free. Obstet Gynecol 2017;129:655–62. PMID:28277358 https://doi.org/10.1097/AOG.0000000000001926
- 89. 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. PMID:20541171 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2010.04.017
- Biggs MA, Taylor D, Upadhyay UD. Role of insurance coverage in contraceptive use after abortion. Obstet Gynecol 2017;130:1338–46. PMID:29112661 https://doi.org/10.1097/AOG.0000000000002361
- 91. Zapata LB, Pazol K, Dehlendorf C, et al. Contraceptive counseling in clinical settings: an updated systematic review. Am J Prev Med 2018;55:677–90. PMID:30342631 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2018.07.006
- 92. Kumar N, Brown JD. Access barriers to long-acting reversible contraceptives for adolescents. J Adolesc Health 2016;59:248–53. PMID:27247239 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2016.03.039
- 93. Parks C, Peipert JF. Eliminating health disparities in unintended pregnancy with long-acting reversible contraception (LARC). Am J Obstet Gynecol 2016;214:681–8. PMID:26875950 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog,2016.02.017
- 94. Holt K, Reed R, Crear-Perry J, Scott C, Wulf S, Dehlendorf C. Beyond same-day long-acting reversible contraceptive access: a person-centered framework for advancing high-quality, equitable contraceptive care. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2020;222:S878.e1–S878.e6. PMID:31809706 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2019.11.1279
- Zane S, Creanga AA, Berg CJ, et al. Abortion-related mortality in the United States: 1998-2010. Obstet Gynecol 2015;126:258-65. PMID:26241413 https://doi.org/10.1097/AOG.000000000000945

Surveillance Summaries

TABLE 1. Number, rate,* and ratio† of reported abortions — selected reporting areas, United States, 2012–2021

	Selected reporting areas§	Continuously reporting areas [¶]						
Year	No.	No.	Rate	Ratio				
2012	699,202	673,634	13.1	207				
2013	664,435	640,154	12.4	198				
2014	652,639	625,668	12.0	190				
2015	638,169	613,911	11.8	187				
2016	623,471	599,001	11.5	184				
2017	612,719	587,611	11.2	184				
2018	619,591	591,884	11.2	188				
2019	629,898	603,168	11.4	194				
2020	620,327	592,939	11.1	197				
2021	625,978	622,108	11.6	204				

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

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

§ For each specific year, excludes reporting areas that did not report that year's abortion numbers to CDC: California (2012–2021), District of Columbia (2016), Maryland (2012–2021), New Hampshire (2012–2021), and New Jersey (2021).

For all years, excludes reporting areas that did not report abortion numbers every year during the analysis period: California, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey.

TABLE 2. Number, rate,* and ratio† of reported abortions, by reporting area of occurrence and number of abortions obtained by out-of-area residents§ — United States, 2021¶

	Abortio	ns reported by area of occu	ırrence**	Abortions obtained by out-of-area residents
Area	No.	Rate	Ratio	No. (%)
Alabama	6,489	6.6	112	1,143 (17.6)
Alaska	1,227	8.5	131	11 (0.9)
Arizona	13,998	10.0	180	83 (0.6)
Arkansas	3,133	5.4	87	387 (12.4)
Colorado	11,580	9.7	184	1,559 (13.5)
Connecticut	10,146	14.8	284	493 (4.9)
Delaware	1,825	9.8	174	162 (8.9)
District of Columbia	3,870	21.8	447	2,740 (70.8)
Florida	79,817	20.3	369	4,873 (6.1)
Georgia	41,833	18.8	337	7,013 (16.8)
Hawaii	2,214	8.4	142	58 (2.6)
Idaho	1,553	4.2	69	99 (6.4)
Illinois	51,797	20.8	392	11,307 (21.8)
Indiana	8,414	6.3	105	465 (5.5)
lowa	3,761	6.2	102	598 (15.9)
Kansas	7,845	13.8	226	3,912 (49.9)
		5.2	85	
Kentucky	4,441	8.1		653 (14.7)
Louisiana	7,444		130	1,744 (23.4)
Maine	1,915	8.0	160	121 (6.3)
Massachusetts	16,795	11.9	243	792 (4.7)
Michigan	30,074	15.9	286	1,664 (5.5)
Minnesota	10,136	9.2	157	1,008 (9.9)
Mississippi	3,817	6.6	109	680 (17.8)
Missouri	150	0.1	2	34 (22.7)
Montana	1,798	8.8	160	252 (14.0)
Nebraska	2,360	6.2	96	292 (12.4)
Nevada	8,751	14.2	260	545 (6.2)
New Mexico	4,891	12.1	229	1,973 (40.3)
New York	63,487	16.3	301	3,755 (5.9) ^{††}
New York City	37,813	21.0	404	3,368 (8.9)
New York State	25,674	12.2	219	2,354 (9.2)
North Carolina	32,454	15.7	269	5,346 (16.5)
North Dakota	1,153	7.6	114	313 (27.1)
Ohio	21,813	9.7	168	1,097 (5.0)
Oklahoma	7,287	9.3	151	2,887 (39.6)
Oregon	7,109	8.5	174	695 (9.8)
Pennsylvania	33,206	13.7	250	2,352 (7.1)
Rhode Island	2,175	10.0	208	352 (16.2)
South Carolina	6,279	6.3	110	327 (5.2)
South Dakota	192	1.2	17	17 (8.9)
Tennessee	12,182	8.9	149	2,501 (20.5)
Texas	51,860	8.4	139	1,076 (2.1)
Utah	3,129	4.3	67	151 (4.8)
Vermont	1,033	8.6	192	215 (20.8)
Virginia	16,139	9.4	168	1,428 (8.8)
Washington	16,349	10.6	195	988 (6.0)
West Virginia	1,375	4.4	80	222 (16.1)
Wisconsin	6,579	4.4 5.9	106	107 (1.6)
	103	5.9 0.9	17	
Wyoming				32 (31.1)
Total	625,978	NA	NA	NA

 $\textbf{Abbreviation:} \ \mathsf{NA} = \mathsf{not} \ \mathsf{applicable}.$

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

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

[§] Additional details on the reporting area in which abortions were provided, cross-tabulated by the area of residence, are available at https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/data_stats/Abortion.htm.

Data from 48 reporting areas; excludes four reporting areas (California, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) that did not report.

^{**} The total abortions include those with known and unknown residence status.

^{††} Residents of New York State who had abortions in New York City and residents of New York City who had abortions in New York State were excluded from the number and percentage of abortions obtained by out-of-area residents in New York.

TABLE 3. Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known age group and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2021

				Age group, yr	s			Total abortions reported
	<15	15–19	20-24	25–29	30-34	35-39	≥40	by known age
Area	No. (%)†	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (% of all reported abortions)§
Alabama	23 (0.4)	582 (9.0)	2,056 (31.7)	1,904 (29.4)	1,209 (18.6)	542 (8.4)	171 (2.6)	6,487 (100.0)
Alaska	¶	117 (9.5)	358 (29.2)	326 (26.6)	231 (18.8)	146 (11.9)	¶	1,227 (100.0)
Arizona	19 (0.1)	1,285 (9.2)	4,317 (30.8)	3,809 (27.2)	2,604 (18.6)	1,451 (10.4)	513 (3.7)	13,998 (100.0)
Arkansas	18 (0.6)	298 (9.5)	958 (30.7)	945 (30.2)	578 (18.5)	256 (8.2)	71 (2.3)	3,124 (99.7)
Colorado	25 (0.2)	1,103 (9.5)	3,394 (29.4)	3,194 (27.6)	2,235 (19.3)	1,226 (10.6)	384 (3.3)	11,561 (99.8)
Connecticut	21 (0.2)	887 (8.8)	2,661 (26.3)	2,747 (27.1)	2,181 (21.5)	1,207 (11.9)	431 (4.3)	10,135 (99.9)
Delaware		144 (7.9)	540 (29.6)	482 (26.4)	379 (20.8)	209 (11.5)	¶	1,825 (100.0)
District of Columbia	5 (0.1)	394 (10.2)	1,111 (28.7)	1,161 (30.0)	730 (18.9)	359 (9.3)	108 (2.8)	3,868 (99.9)
Florida	144 (0.2)	5,371 (6.7)	21,421 (26.9)	22,587 (28.4)	17,325 (21.8)	9,514 (11.9)	3,288 (4.1)	79,650 (99.8)
Georgia	88 (0.2)	2,974 (7.1)	11,793 (28.2)	12,741 (30.5)	8,671 (20.7)	4,270 (10.2)	1,296 (3.1)	41,833 (100.0)
Hawaii	¶	196 (8.9)	615 (27.8)	604 (27.3)	417 (18.8)	283 (12.8)		2,214 (100.0)
Idaho	1	182 (11.7)	516 (33.2)	387 (24.9)	266 (17.1)	153 (9.9)	_1	1,553 (100.0)
Illinois**	59 (0.1)	3,350 (8.4)	11,404 (28.6)	12,173 (30.6)	7,701 (19.3)	3,894 (9.8)	1,263 (3.2)	39,844 (99.4)
Indiana	26 (0.1)	706 (8.4)	2,572 (30.6)	2,368 (28.1)	1,629 (19.4)	861 (10.2)	252 (3.0)	8,414 (100.0)
lowa	26 (0.3) 15 (0.4)	397 (10.6)	1,161 (30.9)	1,009 (26.8)	659 (17.5)	378 (10.1)	142 (3.8)	3,761 (100.0)
Kansas	17 (0.2)	734 (9.4)	2,533 (32.3)	2,052 (26.2)	1,428 (18.2)	808 (10.3)	273 (3.5)	7,845 (100.0)
Kentucky	14 (0.3)	363 (8.2)	1,399 (31.5)	1,285 (28.9)	835 (18.8)	414 (9.3)	131 (2.9)	4,441 (100.0)
Louisiana	27 (0.4)	599 (8.0)	2,102 (28.2)	2,254 (30.3)	1,474 (19.8)	759 (10.2)	229 (3.1)	7,444 (100.0)
Maine	7 (0.4)	183 (9.6)	512 (26.8)	519 (27.1)	395 (20.6)	210 (11.0)	87 (4.5)	1,913 (99.9)
Massachusetts	26 (0.2)	1,101 (6.6)	4,300 (25.6)	4,591 (27.3)	3,770 (22.4)	2,190 (13.0)	816 (4.9)	16,794 (100.0)
Michigan	70 (0.2)	2,201 (7.4)	8,202 (27.5)	9,253 (31.0)	6,350 (21.3)	2,861 (9.6)	886 (3.0)	29,823 (99.2)
Minnesota	20 (0.2)	854 (8.4)	2,767 (27.3)	2,802 (27.7)	2,078 (20.5)	1,212 (12.0)	388 (3.8)	10,121 (99.9)
Mississippi	13 (0.3)	307 (8.0)	1,237 (32.4)	1,174 (30.8)	719 (18.8)	284 (7.4)	83 (2.2)	3,817 (100.0)
Missouri	¶	6 (4.0)	33 (22.0)	44 (29.3)	32 (21.3)	30 (20.0)	¶	150 (100.0)
Montana	7 (0.4)	193 (10.7)	541 (30.1)	474 (26.4)	342 (19.0)	172 (9.6)	69 (3.8)	1,798 (100.0)
Nebraska	11 (0.5)	217 (9.2)	732 (31.0)	662 (28.1)	409 (17.3)	255 (10.8)	74 (3.1)	2,360 (100.0)
Nevada	11 (0.1)	711 (8.3)	2,444 (28.4)	2,402 (27.9)	1,738 (20.2)	937 (10.9)	352 (4.1)	8,595 (98.2)
New Mexico	25 (0.5)	557 (11.8)	1,390 (29.4)	1,264 (26.7)	852 (18.0)	480 (10.1)	162 (3.4)	4,730 (96.7)
New York	121 (0.2)	5,254 (8.3)	16,631 (26.2)	17,340 (27.3)	13,630 (21.5)	7,756 (12.2)	2,703 (4.3)	63,435 (99.9)
New York City	56 (0.1)	2,845 (7.5)	9,522 (25.2)	10,433 (27.6)	8,385 (22.2)	4,821 (12.7)	1,751 (4.6)	37,813 (100.0)
New York State	65 (0.3)	2,409 (9.4)	7,109 (27.7)	6,907 (27.0)	5,245 (20.5)	2,935 (11.5)	952 (3.7)	25,622 (99.8)
North Carolina	59 (0.2)	2,409 (7.6)	9,167 (28.9)	9,449 (29.8)	6,489 (20.5)	3,136 (9.9)	1,013 (3.2)	31,722 (97.7)
North Dakota	¶	118 (10.2)	368 (31.9)	313 (27.1)	208 (18.0)	120 (10.4)		1,153 (100.0)
Ohio	58 (0.3)	1,832 (8.4)	6,431 (29.5)	6,510 (29.8)	4,383 (20.1)	1,998 (9.2)	601 (2.8)	21,813 (100.0)
Oklahoma	50 (0.7)	741 (10.2)	2,483 (34.1)	1,923 (26.4)	1,220 (16.8)	647 (8.9)	219 (3.0)	7,283 (99.9)
Oregon	14 (0.2)	692 (9.7)	1,977 (27.8)	1,905 (26.8)	1,417 (19.9)	780 (11.0)	324 (4.6)	7,283 (99.9)
Pennsylvania	81 (0.2)	2,492 (7.5)	9,101 (27.4)	9,771 (29.4)	7,049 (21.2)	3,551 (10.7)	1,161 (3.5)	33,206 (100.0)
•	01 (0.2) ¶	170 (7.8)		, , ,	477 (21.9)		1,101 (3.3) ¶	
Rhode Island			613 (28.2)	593 (27.3)	, ,	237 (10.9)		2,175 (100.0)
South Carolina	19 (0.3) ¶	549 (8.7)	1,802 (28.7)	1,836 (29.2)	1,266 (20.2)	603 (9.6)	204 (3.2) ¶	6,279 (100.0)
South Dakota		21 (10.9)	60 (31.3)	54 (28.1)	35 (18.2)	20 (10.4)		192 (100.0)
Tennessee	26 (0.2)	946 (7.8)	3,545 (29.1)	3,685 (30.3)	2,431 (20.0)	1,194 (9.8)	351 (2.9)	12,178 (100.0)
Texas	108 (0.2)	4,229 (8.2)	15,445 (29.8)	14,959 (28.8)	9,967 (19.2)	5,389 (10.4)	1,763 (3.4)	51,860 (100.0)
Utah	5 (0.2)	411 (13.1)	1,050 (33.6)	797 (25.5)	485 (15.5)	280 (9.0)	100 (3.2)	3,128 (100.0)
Vermont	¶	109 (10.6)	290 (28.1)	247 (23.9)	201 (19.5)	142 (13.7)	1	1,033 (100.0)
Virginia	23 (0.1)	998 (6.2)	4,273 (26.5)	4,713 (29.2)	3,481 (21.6)	1,942 (12.0)	703 (4.4)	16,133 (100.0)
Washington	44 (0.3)	1,493 (9.1)	4,587 (28.1)	4,244 (26.0)	3,252 (19.9)	1,949 (11.9)	757 (4.6)	16,326 (99.9)
West Virginia	5 (0.4)	124 (9.0)	407 (29.6)	362 (26.3)	269 (19.6)	165 (12.0)	43 (3.1)	1,375 (100.0)
Wisconsin	13 (0.2)	684 (10.4)	1,951 (29.7)	1,852 (28.2)	1,222 (18.6)	649 (9.9)	208 (3.2)	6,579 (100.0)
Wyoming	1	15 (14.6)	21 (20.4)	31 (30.1)	16 (15.5)	17 (16.5)	¶	103 (100.0)
Total	1,338 (0.2)	49,299 (8.1)	173,271 (28.3)	175,797 (28.7)	124,735 (20.4)	65,936 (10.8)	22,031 (3.6)	612,407 (99.7)††
Abortion rate ^{§§} Abortion ratio ^{¶¶}	0.4 805	5.6 381	19.7 306	19.4 201	13.3 137	7.3 141	2.5 212	NA NA
		301				171	- 14	1471

See table footnotes on the next page.

Surveillance Summaries

TABLE 3. (Continued) Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known age group and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2021

- * Data from 48 reporting areas; excludes four reporting areas (California, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) that did not report.
- [†] Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100% because of rounding.
- § Percentage is calculated as the number of abortions reported by known age divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown age. Values ≥99.95% are rounded to 100.0%.
- ¶ Cells with a numerical value in the range of 1–4 and cells that would allow for calculation of these small values have been suppressed.
- ** Includes residents only.
- ^{††} Percentage based on a total of 614,254 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for age; reporting standards for age were applied to abortions for residents of Illinois only.
- §§ Number of abortions obtained by women in a specific 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 the total abortion rate only, abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age.
- 11 Number of abortions obtained by women in a specific age group per 1,000 live births to women in that same age group. For the total abortion ratio only, abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age.

TABLE 4. Percentage, rate,* and ratio † of reported abortions, by known age group and year — selected reporting areas, § United States, 2012–2021

					Ye	ear					% Change	
Age group, yrs	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 to 2021	2012 to 2021
Reported abortion	ons by know	n age, %										
<15	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	-50.0
15-19	12.3	11.5	10.4	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.2	-1.2	-33.3
20-24	32.8	32.7	32.2	31.2	30.1	29.4	28.6	27.9	28.2	28.5	1.1	-13.1
25-29	25.3	25.9	26.7	27.6	28.5	28.9	29.3	29.3	29.3	28.7	-2.0	13.4
30-34	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.8	19.4	19.7	20.2	2.5	23.2
35-39	9.1	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.6	0.0	16.5
≥40	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	-2.8	-5.4
Abortion rate												
<15	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	-50.0
15-19	9.2	8.2	7.3	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	-1.8	-41.3
20-24	23.2	21.8	20.8	19.9	19.0	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.6	2.8	-19.8
25-29	18.8	18.1	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.7	18.3	3.4	-2.7
30-34	12.3	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.8	12.3	12.1	12.5	3.3	1.6
35-39	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.8	1.5	-6.8
≥40	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.0	-14.3
Abortion ratio												
<15	798	771	737	690	724	788	846	858	809	780	-3.6	-2.3
15-19	302	297	289	286	292	300	315	330	338	366	8.3	21.2
20-24	270	260	253	249	247	248	254	259	273	290	6.2	7.4
25-29	172	167	164	165	167	170	177	182	189	189	0.0	9.9
30-34	128	122	116	115	113	114	119	125	127	127	0.0	-0.8
35-39	159	149	145	141	137	135	136	138	135	132	-2.2	-17.0
≥40	272	247	240	230	221	213	209	216	207	198	-4.3	-27.2
Total no.¶	574,314	544,986	531,041	520,602	508,565	497,249	500,974	508,955	502,481	514,695	NA	NA

^{*} Number of abortions obtained by women in a specific 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. Abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age.

[†] Number of abortions obtained by women in a specific age group per 1,000 live births to women in that same age group. Abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age.

[§] Data from 43 reporting areas; excludes nine reporting areas (California, District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by age, or did not meet reporting standards for ≥1 year.

By year, the total number of abortions represent 99.5%–99.7% of all abortions reported to CDC among the areas that met reporting standards for age during 2012–2021; reporting standards for age were applied to abortions for residents of Illinois only during 2012–2019 and 2021.

TABLE 5. Number and percentage of reported abortions among adolescents, by known age and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2021

				Age, yrs			
	<15	15	16	17	18	19	
Area	No. (%) [†]	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	Total no.
Alabama	23 (3.8)	27 (4.5)	55 (9.1)	74 (12.2)	196 (32.4)	230 (38.0)	605
Alaska	<u></u> §	§	<u></u> §	<u></u> §	§	§	<u></u> §
Arizona	19 (1.5)	41 (3.1)	78 (6.0)	139 (10.7)	411 (31.5)	616 (47.2)	1,304
Arkansas	18 (5.7)	17 (5.4)	27 (8.5)	45 (14.2)	91 (28.8)	118 (37.3)	316
Colorado	25 (2.2)	40 (3.5)	94 (8.3)	163 (14.5)	333 (29.5)	473 (41.9)	1,128
Delaware	``§	` <u>_</u> §	` <u>_</u> §	` <u>_</u> §		` <u>_</u> §	§
District of Columbia	5 (1.3)	19 (4.8)	40 (10.0)	80 (20.1)	103 (25.8)	152 (38.1)	399
Florida	144 (2.6)	184 (3.3)	415 (7.5)	663 (12.0)	1,603 (29.1)	2,506 (45.4)	5,515
Georgia	88 (2.9)	116 (3.8)	232 (7.6)	346 (11.3)	872 (28.5)	1,408 (46.0)	3,062
Hawaii	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Idaho	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Indiana	26 (3.6)	41 (5.6)	68 (9.3)	99 (13.5)	226 (30.9)	272 (37.2)	732
Iowa	15 (3.6)	28 (6.8)	45 (10.9)	57 (13.8)	100 (24.3)	167 (40.5)	412
Kansas	17 (2.3)	33 (4.4)	64 (8.5)	88 (11.7)	220 (29.3)	329 (43.8)	751
Kentucky	14 (3.7)	20 (5.3)	26 (6.9)	46 (12.2)	98 (26.0)	173 (45.9)	377
Louisiana	27 (4.3)	31 (5.0)	54 (8.6)	78 (12.5)	187 (29.9)	249 (39.8)	626
Maine	7 (3.7)	10 (5.3)	15 (7.9)	29 (15.3)	52 (27.4)	77 (40.5)	190
Massachusetts	26 (2.3)	42 (3.7)	75 (6.7)	181 (16.1)	331 (29.4)	472 (41.9)	1,127
Michigan	70 (3.1)	86 (3.8)	180 (7.9)		674 (29.7)	914 (40.2)	2,271
3				347 (15.3)		373 (42.7)	
Minnesota	20 (2.3)	34 (3.9)	55 (6.3)	100 (11.4)	292 (33.4)	` '	874
Mississippi	13 (4.1) §	12 (3.8) §	27 (8.4) §	36 (11.3) §	93 (29.1) §	139 (43.4) §	320 —§
Missouri							
Montana	7 (3.5)	8 (4.0)	14 (7.0)	28 (14.0)	45 (22.5)	98 (49.0)	200
Nebraska	11 (4.8)	8 (3.5)	19 (8.3)	39 (17.1)	56 (24.6)	95 (41.7)	228
Nevada	11 (1.5)	26 (3.6)	57 (7.9)	125 (17.3)	203 (28.1)	300 (41.6)	722
New Mexico	25 (4.3)	39 (6.7)	67 (11.5)	82 (14.1)	155 (26.6)	214 (36.8)	582
New York	121 (2.3)	206 (3.8)	482 (9.0)	865 (16.1)	1,502 (27.9)	2,199 (40.9)	5,375
New York City	56 (1.9)	107 (3.7)	270 (9.3)	479 (16.5)	808 (27.9)	1,181 (40.7)	2,901
New York State	65 (2.6)	99 (4.0)	212 (8.6)	386 (15.6)	694 (28.1)	1,018 (41.1)	2,474
North Carolina	59 (2.4)	111 (4.5)	188 (7.6)	306 (12.4)	741 (30.0)	1,063 (43.1)	2,468
North Dakota	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Ohio	58 (3.1)	75 (4.0)	156 (8.3)	250 (13.2)	562 (29.7)	789 (41.7)	1,890
Oklahoma	50 (6.3)	22 (2.8)	62 (7.8)	88 (11.1)	226 (28.6)	343 (43.4)	791
Oregon	14 (2.0)	17 (2.4)	64 (9.1)	114 (16.1)	199 (28.2)	298 (42.2)	706
Pennsylvania	81 (3.1)	112 (4.4)	201 (7.8)	293 (11.4)	792 (30.8)	1,094 (42.5)	2,573
Rhode Island	<u></u> §	§	<u></u> §	<u></u> §	§	§	<u></u> §
South Carolina	19 (3.3)	27 (4.8)	38 (6.7)	127 (22.4)	146 (25.7)	211 (37.1)	568
South Dakota	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Tennessee	26 (2.7)	48 (4.9)	87 (9.0)	99 (10.2)	285 (29.3)	427 (43.9)	972
Texas	108 (2.5)	155 (3.6)	300 (6.9)	520 (12.0)	1,324 (30.5)	1,930 (44.5)	4,337
Utah	5 (1.2)	17 (4.1)	26 (6.3)	57 (13.7)	137 (32.9)	174 (41.8)	416
Vermont	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
Virginia	23 (2.3)	34 (3.3)	64 (6.3)	109 (10.7)	316 (31.0)	475 (46.5)	1,021
Washington	44 (2.9)	54 (3.5)	120 (7.8)	246 (16.0)	454 (29.5)	619 (40.3)	1,537
West Virginia	5 (3.9)	6 (4.7)	10 (7.8)	21 (16.3)	40 (31.0)	47 (36.4)	129
Wisconsin [¶]	11 (1.6)	30 (4.5)	58 (8.6)	115 (17.1)	192 (28.5)	267 (39.7)	673
Wyoming	§	§	50 (0.0) §	§	172 (20.5) §	207 (35.7) §	§
Total	1,256 (2.7)	1,842 (4.0)	3,657 (7.9)	6,204 (13.4)	13,568 (29.3)	19,769 (42.7)	46,296
Abortion rate**	0.4	1.1	2.2	3.8	8.3	12.0	NA
Abortion ratio ^{††}	789	479	422	352	400	329	NA

^{*} Data from 46 reporting areas; excludes six reporting areas (California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) 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.

⁹ Cells with a numerical value in the range of 1–4 and cells that would allow for calculation of these small values have been suppressed.

[¶] Includes residents only.

^{**} Number of abortions obtained by women in a specific 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. For the total abortion rate only, abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age.

^{††} Number of abortions obtained by women in a specific age group per 1,000 live births to women in that same age group. For the total abortion ratio only, abortions for women of unknown age were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known age.

TABLE 6. Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known race and ethnicity and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2021

		Non-Hispanic			Total abortions reported by known race and ethnicity
	Black	White	Other [†]	Hispanic	
Area	No. (%)	No. (%)§	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (% of all reported abortions) ¶
Alabama	4,130 (63.9)	1,731 (26.8)	187 (2.9)	414 (6.4)	6,462 (99.6)
Alaska	82 (7.1)	616 (53.3)	422 (36.5)	36 (3.1)	1,156 (94.2)
Arizona	1,750 (13.1)	4,497 (33.6)	1,009 (7.5)	6,118 (45.7)	13,374 (95.5)
Arkansas	1,722 (56.5)	1,024 (33.6)	84 (2.8)	219 (7.2)	3,049 (97.3)
Connecticut	2,747 (27.5)	3,252 (32.6)	578 (5.8)	3,412 (34.2)	9,989 (98.5)
Delaware	850 (46.6)	666 (36.5)	42 (2.3)	267 (14.6)	1,825 (100.0)
District of Columbia	2,119 (57.3)	525 (14.2)	372 (10.1)	683 (18.5)	3,699 (95.6)
Florida	28,259 (37.5)	22,476 (29.8)	2,773 (3.7)	21,931 (29.1)	75,439 (94.5)
Georgia	27,292 (69.0)	6,873 (17.4)	1,808 (4.6)	3,601 (9.1)	39,574 (94.6)
Idaho	51 (3.4)	955 (63.1)	70 (4.6)	438 (28.9)	1,514 (97.5)
Indiana	2,946 (35.6)	3,863 (46.7)	627 (7.6)	833 (10.1)	8,269 (98.3)
Kansas	2,037 (26.0)	3,794 (48.4)	679 (8.7)	1,331 (17.0)	7,841 (99.9)
Kentucky	1,501 (34.0)	2,280 (51.7)	257 (5.8)	376 (8.5)	4,414 (99.4)
Maine	165 (9.2)	1,520 (85.2)	57 (3.2)	42 (2.4)	1,784 (93.2)
Michigan	16,444 (56.6)	10,329 (35.6)	1,415 (4.9)	858 (3.0)	29,046 (96.6)
Minnesota	2,626 (28.6)	4,158 (45.3)	1,376 (15.0)	1,026 (11.2)	9,186 (90.6)
Mississippi	3,058 (80.1)	640 (16.8)	35 (0.9)	84 (2.2)	3,817 (100.0)
Missouri	**	70 (52.6)	**	**	133 (88.7)
Montana	28 (1.6)	1,445 (80.4)	199 (11.1)	126 (7.0)	1,798 (100.0)
Nevada	1,760 (22.1)	2,683 (33.7)	846 (10.6)	2,662 (33.5)	7,951 (90.9)
New Mexico	327 (7.7)	1,013 (24.0)	435 (10.3)	2,446 (57.9)	4,221 (86.3)
New York City	14,959 (45.1)	3,652 (11.0)	3,789 (11.4)	10,753 (32.4)	33,153 (87.7)
North Carolina	15,946 (51.5)	8,473 (27.3)	2,311 (7.5)	4,256 (13.7)	30,986 (95.5)
Oregon	421 (6.8)	3,434 (55.8)	776 (12.6)	1,523 (24.7)	6,154 (86.6)
South Carolina	2,873 (45.8)	2,582 (41.1)	265 (4.2)	556 (8.9)	6,276 (100.0)
South Dakota	24 (12.6)	102 (53.4)	34 (17.8)	31 (16.2)	191 (99.5)
Tennessee	6,489 (54.3)	4,188 (35.1)	400 (3.3)	870 (7.3)	11,947 (98.1)
Texas ^{††}	15,947 (31.0)	13,883 (27.0)	3,012 (5.9)	18,539 (36.1)	51,381 (99.1)
Utah	135 (4.4)	1,678 (54.9)	240 (7.9)	1,004 (32.8)	3,057 (97.7)
Vermont	42 (4.2)	889 (88.8)	38 (3.8)	32 (3.2)	1,001 (96.9)
Virginia	6,884 (47.2)	4,837 (33.1)	1,384 (9.5)	1,489 (10.2)	14,594 (90.4)
West Virginia	194 (14.1)	1,146 (83.3)	29 (2.1)	6 (0.4)	1,375 (100.0)
Wyoming	**	78 (77.2)	**	**	101 (98.1)
Total	163,863 (41.5)	119,352 (30.2)	25,559 (6.5)	85,983 (21.8)	394,757 (94.9) ^{§§}
Abortion rate¶¶	28.6	6.4	9.2	12.3	NA
Abortion ratio***	498	116	179	186	NA

^{*} Data from 33 reporting areas; excludes 19 reporting areas (California, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin) that did not report, did not report by race and ethnicity, or did not meet reporting standards.

[†] Including Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian (Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, or other Asian), Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or other Pacific Islander), other races, and multiple races.

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

[¶] Percentage is calculated as the number of abortions reported by known race and ethnicity divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown race and ethnicity. Values ≥99.95% are rounded to 100.0%.

^{**} Cells with a numerical value in the range of 1-4 and cells that would allow for calculation of these small values have been suppressed.

^{††} Reporting form contains only one question for race and ethnicity; therefore, abortions reported for women of White, Black, and other races (Asian and American Indian) are not explicitly identified as non-Hispanic.

^{§§} Percentage based on a total of 415,791 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for race and ethnicity.

¹¹ Number of abortions obtained by women in a specific racial and ethnic group per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years in that same racial and ethnic group. For the total abortion rate only, abortions for women of unknown race and ethnicity were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known race and ethnicity.

^{***} Number of abortions obtained by women in a specific racial and ethnic group per 1,000 live births to women in that same racial and ethnic group. For the total abortion ratio only, abortions for women of unknown race and ethnicity were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known race and ethnicity.

TABLE 7. Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known marital status and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2021

	Marit	tal status	_		
	Married	Unmarried	Total abortions reported by known marital status No. (% of all reported abortions) [§]		
Area	No. (%) [†]	No. (%)			
Alabama	472 (7.3)	6,001 (92.7)	6,473 (99.8)		
Arizona	2,121 (15.2)	11,877 (84.8)	13,998 (100.0)		
Arkansas	299 (9.6)	2,805 (90.4)	3,104 (99.1)		
Colorado	1,876 (17.8)	8,651 (82.2)	10,527 (90.9)		
Delaware	221 (12.1)	1,604 (87.9)	1,825 (100.0)		
lorida	9,801 (14.1)	59,534 (85.9)	69,335 (86.9)		
Georgia	4,269 (10.7)	35,778 (89.3)	40,047 (95.7)		
daho	301 (19.5)	1,242 (80.5)	1,543 (99.4)		
llinois¶	3,191 (8.3)	35,314 (91.7)	38,505 (96.1)		
ndiana	1,158 (13.8)	7,256 (86.2)	8,414 (100.0)		
owa	544 (14.5)	3,213 (85.5)	3,757 (99.9)		
ansas	1,078 (13.9)	6,685 (86.1)	7,763 (99.0)		
entucky	583 (13.1)	3,858 (86.9)	4,441 (100.0)		
ouisiana	695 (9.4)	6,666 (90.6)	7,361 (98.9)		
laine	297 (16.6)	1,491 (83.4)	1,788 (93.4)		
lichigan	3,448 (11.9)	25,642 (88.1)	29,090 (96.7)		
linnesota	1,486 (15.3)	8,206 (84.7)	9,692 (95.6)		
Nississippi	283 (7.4)	3,534 (92.6)	3,817 (100.0)		
lissouri	53 (35.3)	97 (64.7)	150 (100.0)		
lontana	309 (17.3)	1,480 (82.7)	1,789 (99.5)		
ebraska	308 (13.4)	1,994 (86.6)	2,302 (97.5)		
ew Mexico	744 (16.5)	3,776 (83.5)	4,520 (92.4)		
lorth Carolina	4,068 (13.6)	25,920 (86.4)	29,988 (92.4)		
orth Dakota	164 (14.2)	989 (85.8)	1,153 (100.0)		
hio	2,579 (12.8)	17,532 (87.2)	20,111 (92.2)		
rklahoma	2,379 (12.8) 1,283 (17.6)	5,992 (82.4)	7,275 (99.8)		
ennsylvania hode Island	3,724 (11.3) 264 (12.4)	29,358 (88.7) 1,870 (87.6)	33,082 (99.6) 2,134 (98.1)		
outh Carolina	821 (13.1)	5,458 (86.9)	6,279 (100.0)		
outh Dakota	25 (13.0)	167 (87.0)	192 (100.0)		
ennessee	1,508 (12.6)	10,414 (87.4)	11,922 (97.9)		
exas	7,635 (14.7)	44,212 (85.3)	51,847 (100.0)		
tah	641 (20.8)	2,446 (79.2)	3,087 (98.7)		
ermont	203 (20.9)	770 (79.1)	973 (94.2)		
irginia**	1,324 (8.2)	14,815 (91.8)	16,139 (100.0)		
/est Virginia	263 (19.1)	1,112 (80.9)	1,375 (100.0)		
/isconsin	763 (11.6)	5,794 (88.4)	6,557 (99.7)		
otal	58,802 (12.7)	403,553 (87.3)	462,355 (95.5)††		
Abortion ratio ^{§§}	41	404	NA		

^{*} Data from 37 reporting areas excludes 15 reporting areas (Alaska, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Oregon, 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.

[§] Percentage is calculated as the number of abortions reported by known marital status divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown marital status. Values ≥99.95% are rounded to 100.0%.

[¶] Includes residents only.

^{**} Recorded as patient married or not married to father.

^{††} Percentage based on a total of 484,203 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for marital status; reporting standards for marital status were applied to abortions for residents of Illinois only.

^{§§} Number of abortions obtained by marital status per 1,000 live births to women of the same marital status. For the total abortion ratio only, abortions for women of unknown marital status were distributed according to the distribution of abortions among women of known marital status.

 $TABLE\ 8.\ Number\ and\ percentage\ of\ reported\ abortions,\ by\ known\ number\ of\ previous\ live\ births\ and\ reporting\ area\ of\ occurrence\ --selected\ reporting\ areas, *\ United\ States,\ 2021$

		N	o. of previous live birt	hs		. Total abortions reported by known
	0	1	2	3	≥4	number of previous live births
Area	No. (%)†	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (% of all reported abortions)§
Alabama	2,238 (34.5)	1,825 (28.1)	1,329 (20.5)	672 (10.4)	420 (6.5)	6,484 (99.9)
Alaska	580 (47.3)	242 (19.7)	215 (17.5)	100 (8.1)	90 (7.3)	1,227 (100.0)
Arizona	6,223 (44.9)	2,837 (20.5)	2,535 (18.3)	1,315 (9.5)	946 (6.8)	13,856 (99.0)
Arkansas	993 (31.7)	774 (24.7)	708 (22.6)	389 (12.4)	269 (8.6)	3,133 (100.0)
Colorado	6,565 (57.3)	2,120 (18.5)	1,599 (14.0)	737 (6.4)	429 (3.7)	11,450 (98.9)
Delaware	712 (39.0)	475 (26.0)	353 (19.3)	170 (9.3)	115 (6.3)	1,825 (100.0)
Florida	30,721 (38.5)	20,302 (25.4)	16,371 (20.5)	7,505 (9.4)	4,918 (6.2)	79,817 (100.0)
Georgia	16,577 (39.6)	9,947 (23.8)	8,248 (19.7)	4,085 (9.8)	2,969 (7.1)	41,826 (100.0)
Hawaii	1,169 (52.9)	418 (18.9)	339 (15.3)	177 (8.0)	108 (4.9)	2,211 (99.9)
Idaho	727 (46.8)	335 (21.6)	269 (17.3)	131 (8.4)	91 (5.9)	1,553 (100.0)
Indiana	3,105 (36.9)	2,058 (24.5)	1,793 (21.3)	906 (10.8)	552 (6.6)	8,414 (100.0)
lowa	1,607 (42.8)	772 (20.5)	718 (19.1)	391 (10.4)	271 (7.2)	3,759 (99.9)
Kansas	3,186 (40.6)	1,798 (22.9)	1,500 (19.1)	791 (10.1)	570 (7.3)	7,845 (100.0)
Kentucky	1,517 (34.2)	1,177 (26.5)	988 (22.2)	473 (10.7)	286 (6.4)	4,441 (100.0)
Louisiana	2,138 (28.7)	2,024 (27.2)	1,775 (23.8)	920 (12.4)	587 (7.9)	7,444 (100.0)
Maine	916 (47.9)	430 (22.5)	343 (17.9)	133 (7.0)	89 (4.7)	1,911 (99.8)
Massachusetts	6,420 (44.3)	3,507 (24.2)	2,763 (19.1)	1,216 (8.4)	593 (4.1)	14,499 (86.3)
Michigan [¶]	9,832 (32.7)	7,759 (25.8)	6,687 (22.2)	3,421 (11.4)	2,362 (7.9)	30,061 (100.0)
Minnesota	4,067 (40.1)	2,339 (23.1)	1,950 (19.2)	1,002 (9.9)	772 (7.6)	10,130 (99.9)
Mississippi	1,167 (30.6)	1,016 (26.6)	861 (22.6)	443 (11.6)	330 (8.6)	3,817 (100.0)
Missouri	45 (30.0)	45 (30.0)	31 (20.7)	—**	**	150 (100.0)
Montana	907 (50.4)	370 (20.6)	286 (15.9)	151 (8.4)	84 (4.7)	1,798 (100.0)
Nebraska	945 (40.2)	486 (20.7)	497 (21.1)	250 (10.6)	175 (7.4)	2,353 (99.7)
Nevada	3,550 (40.7)	1,942 (22.2)	1,700 (19.5)	840 (9.6)	699 (8.0)	8,731 (99.8)
New Mexico	1,870 (42.9)	943 (21.6)	816 (18.7)	417 (9.6)	312 (7.2)	4,358 (89.1)
New York City	14,591 (44.5)	8,308 (25.4)	6,114 (18.7)	2,409 (7.4)	1,330 (4.1)	32,752 (86.6)
North Carolina	10,646 (36.2)	6,854 (23.3)	5,877 (20.0)	3,257 (11.1)	2,757 (9.4)	29,391 (90.6)
North Dakota	466 (40.4)	235 (20.4)	238 (20.6)	127 (11.0)	2,737 (9.4) 87 (7.5)	1,153 (100.0)
Ohio ^{††}	6,937 (34.2)	5,371 (26.5)	4,305 (21.3)	2,154 (10.6)	1,489 (7.4)	20,256 (92.9)
				509 (7.2)	324 (4.6)	
Oregon	3,625 (51.2)	1,473 (20.8)	1,151 (16.3)	, ,	, ,	7,082 (99.6)
Pennsylvania Rhode Island	12,132 (36.5)	8,525 (25.7)	6,974 (21.0)	3,415 (10.3)	2,160 (6.5)	33,206 (100.0)
	930 (42.8)	562 (25.9)	426 (19.6)	181 (8.3)	73 (3.4)	2,172 (99.9)
South Carolina	2,630 (41.9)	1,484 (23.6)	1,253 (20.0)	575 (9.2)	337 (5.4)	6,279 (100.0)
South Dakota	60 (31.3)	52 (27.1)	43 (22.4)	20 (10.4)	17 (8.9)	192 (100.0)
Tennessee	4,109 (33.7)	3,210 (26.4)	2,582 (21.2)	1,409 (11.6)	867 (7.1)	12,177 (100.0)
Texas	20,653 (39.8)	12,081 (23.3)	10,526 (20.3)	5,285 (10.2)	3,314 (6.4)	51,859 (100.0)
Utah	1,629 (52.4)	591 (19.0)	475 (15.3)	248 (8.0)	168 (5.4)	3,111 (99.4)
Vermont	540 (52.4)	202 (19.6)	172 (16.7)	80 (7.8)	37 (3.6)	1,031 (99.8)
Virginia	4,712 (29.2)	4,362 (27.0)	3,449 (21.4)	1,885 (11.7)	1,731 (10.7)	16,139 (100.0)
Washington	7,681 (47.1)	3,632 (22.3)	2,886 (17.7)	1,299 (8.0)	816 (5.0)	16,314 (99.8)
West Virginia	407 (29.6)	370 (26.9)	351 (25.5)	160 (11.6)	87 (6.3)	1,375 (100.0)
Wyoming	65 (63.1)	18 (17.5)	11 (10.7)	**	**	103 (100.0)
Total	199,590 (39.3)	123,271 (24.3)	101,507 (20.0)	49,672 (9.8)	33,645 (6.6)	507,685 (97.5) ^{§§}

^{*} Data from 42 reporting areas; excludes 10 reporting areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin) that did not report, did not report by number of previous live births, or did not meet reporting standards.

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

[§] Percentage is 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. Values ≥99.95% are rounded to 100.0%.

 $[\]P$ Recorded as the number of previous pregnancies carried to term.

^{**} Cells with a numerical value in the range of 1–4 and cells that would allow for calculation of these small values have been suppressed.

^{††} Recorded as the number of living children.

^{§§} Percentage based on a total of 520,625 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for the number of previous live births.

TABLE 9. Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known number of previous induced abortions and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2021

		No. of previous ir	 Total abortions reported by known 		
	0	1	2	≥3	number of previous induced abortions
Area	No. (%)†	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (% of all reported abortions)§
Alabama	4,408 (68.0)	1,367 (21.1)	463 (7.1)	244 (3.8)	6,482 (99.9)
Alaska	812 (66.3)	256 (20.9)	87 (7.1)	69 (5.6)	1,224 (99.8)
Arizona	9,223 (66.8)	3,137 (22.7)	970 (7.0)	470 (3.4)	13,800 (98.6)
Arkansas	1,996 (63.7)	655 (20.9)	253 (8.1)	229 (7.3)	3,133 (100.0)
Colorado	8,090 (70.1)	2,348 (20.4)	731 (6.3)	367 (3.2)	11,536 (99.6)
Delaware	1,089 (59.9)	433 (23.8)	183 (10.1)	114 (6.3)	1,819 (99.7)
Florida	44,013 (55.1)	20,548 (25.7)	8,617 (10.8)	6,639 (8.3)	79,817 (100.0)
Georgia	25,913 (62.0)	9,359 (22.4)	4,108 (9.8)	2,447 (5.9)	41,827 (100.0)
Hawaii	1,307 (59.1)	542 (24.5)	231 (10.4)	133 (6.0)	2,213 (100.0)
Idaho	1,141 (73.5)	302 (19.4)	78 (5.0)	32 (2.1)	1,553 (100.0)
Indiana	5,776 (68.6)	1,683 (20.0)	639 (7.6)	316 (3.8)	8,414 (100.0)
lowa	2,539 (67.5)	788 (21.0)	283 (7.5)	150 (4.0)	3,760 (100.0)
Kansas	5,318 (67.8)	1,626 (20.7)	574 (7.3)	327 (4.2)	7,845 (100.0)
Kentucky	2,843 (64.0)	1,001 (22.5)	361 (8.1)	236 (5.3)	4,441 (100.0)
Louisiana	4,695 (63.1)	1,824 (24.5)	659 (8.9)	266 (3.6)	7,444 (100.0)
Maine	1,221 (64.1)	425 (22.3)	177 (9.3)	83 (4.4)	1,906 (99.5)
Massachusetts	8,126 (51.9)	4,213 (26.9)	1,896 (12.1)	1,429 (9.1)	15,664 (93.3)
Michigan	14,701 (48.9)	7,516 (25.0)	4,252 (14.1)	3,583 (11.9)	30,052 (99.9)
Minnesota	6,015 (59.4)	2,335 (23.1)	1,006 (9.9)	767 (7.6)	10,123 (99.9)
Mississippi	2,545 (66.7)	861 (22.6)	293 (7.7)	118 (3.1)	3,817 (100.0)
Missouri	117 (78.0)	19 (12.7)	8 (5.3)	6 (4.0)	150 (100.0)
Montana	856 (47.6)	629 (35.0)	203 (11.3)	110 (6.1)	1,798 (100.0)
Nebraska	1,655 (70.2)	494 (21.0)	133 (5.6)	74 (3.1)	2,356 (99.8)
Nevada	5,512 (63.3)	1,829 (21.0)	784 (9.0)	578 (6.6)	8,703 (99.5)
New Mexico	1,190 (25.3)	2,450 (52.1)	797 (17.0)	265 (5.6)	4,702 (96.1)
New York City	11,663 (35.3)	8,680 (26.3)	5,406 (16.4)	7,260 (22.0)	33,009 (87.3)
North Carolina	17,915 (61.5)	6,666 (22.9)	2,892 (9.9)	1,678 (5.8)	29,151 (89.8)
North Dakota	785 (68.1)	225 (19.5)	84 (7.3)	59 (5.1)	1,153 (100.0)
Ohio	12,221 (59.3)	4,840 (23.5)	2,116 (10.3)	1,432 (6.9)	20,609 (94.5)
Oregon	4,580 (64.7)	1,501 (21.2)	624 (8.8)	371 (5.2)	7,076 (99.5)
Pennsylvania	17,412 (52.4)	7,944 (23.9)	3,960 (11.9)	3,890 (11.7)	33,206 (100.0)
Rhode Island	1,278 (58.8)	520 (23.9)	213 (9.8)	162 (7.5)	2,173 (99.9)
South Carolina	4,033 (65.1)	1,450 (23.4)	514 (8.3)	195 (3.1)	6,192 (98.6)
South Dakota	142 (74.0)	37 (19.3)	¶	1	192 (100.0)
Tennessee	7,759 (63.7)	2,892 (23.7)	1,035 (8.5)	494 (4.1)	12,180 (100.0)
Texas	32,015 (61.7)	12,863 (24.8)	4,628 (8.9)	2,352 (4.5)	51,858 (100.0)
Utah	2,317 (75.1)	574 (18.6)	139 (4.5)	56 (1.8)	3,086 (98.6)
Vermont	662 (64.2)	235 (22.8)	88 (8.5)	46 (4.5)	1,031 (99.8)
Virginia	6,933 (44.6)	5,494 (35.3)	2,258 (14.5)	870 (5.6)	15,555 (96.4)
Washington	9,604 (59.8)	3,677 (22.9)	1,552 (9.7)	1,217 (7.6)	16,050 (98.2)
West Virginia	909 (66.1)	293 (21.3)	102 (7.4)	71 (5.2)	1,375 (100.0)
Wyoming	76 (73.8)	21 (20.4)	1	1	103 (100.0)
	291,405 (57.3)	124,552 (24.5)	53,412 (10.5)	39,209 (7.7)	508,578 (97.7)**

^{*} Data from 42 reporting areas; excludes 10 reporting areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin) that did not report, did not report by 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.

[§] Percentage is 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. Values ≥99.95% are rounded to 100.0%.

[¶] Cells with a numerical value in the range of 1–4 and cells that would allow for calculation of these small values have been suppressed.

^{**} Percentage based on a total of 520,625 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for the number of previous induced abortions.

TABLE 10. Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known weeks of gestation* and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas, † United States, 2021

			W	eeks of gestatio	n			Total abortions reported by
	≤6	7–9	10–13	14–15	16–17	18–20	≥21	known gestational age
Area	No. (%) [§]	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (% of all reported abortions) [¶]
Alabama**	1,529 (23.6)	3,110 (48.0)	1,237 (19.1)	265 (4.1)	136 (2.1)	152 (2.3)	49 (0.8)	6,478 (99.8)
Alaska	366 (29.8)	549 (44.7)	233 (19.0)	48 (3.9)	28 (2.3)		++	1,227 (100.0)
Arizona	3,467 (24.8)	6,487 (46.3)	2,604 (18.6)	609 (4.4)	297 (2.1)	306 (2.2)	227 (1.6)	13,997 (100.0)
Arkansas**	325 (10.4)	1,398 (44.6)	1,001 (32.0)	149 (4.8)	98 (3.1)	137 (4.4)	25 (0.8)	3,133 (100.0)
Colorado	5,237 (45.3)	4,238 (36.6)	1,265 (10.9)	248 (2.1)	189 (1.6)	218 (1.9)	173 (1.5)	11,568 (99.9)
Delaware	425 (23.6)	930 (51.7)	350 (19.4)	58 (3.2)	13 (0.7)	13 (0.7)	11 (0.6)	1,800 (98.6)
Florida	58,136 (72.8)	13,436 (16.8)	5,321 (6.7)	1,140 (1.4)	734 (0.9)	764 (1.0)	286 (0.4)	79,817 (100.0)
Georgia	19,145 (45.8)	15,933 (38.1)	4,530 (10.8)	859 (2.1)	551 (1.3)	631 (1.5)	183 (0.4)	41,832 (100.0)
Hawaii	754 (34.1)	1,023 (46.3)	270 (12.2)	62 (2.8)	45 (2.0)	35 (1.6)	21 (1.0)	2,210 (99.8)
Idaho	475 (30.8)	776 (50.3)	227 (14.7)	51 (3.3)	10 (0.6)		††	1,543 (99.4)
Indiana	1,995 (23.7)	4,867 (57.8)	1,447 (17.2)	15 (0.2)	16 (0.2)	40 (0.5)	34 (0.4)	8,414 (100.0)
Iowa	1,668 (44.3)	1,421 (37.8)	474 (12.6)	61 (1.6)	69 (1.8)	62 (1.6)	6 (0.2)	3,761 (100.0)
Kansas	3,120 (39.8)	2,978 (38.0)	1,140 (14.5)	224 (2.9)	180 (2.3)	148 (1.9)	55 (0.7)	7,845 (100.0)
Kentucky	1,344 (30.3)	2,031 (45.7)	682 (15.4)	138 (3.1)	101 (2.3)	119 (2.7)	26 (0.6)	4,441 (100.0)
Louisiana	1,407 (18.9)	3,460 (46.5)	1,883 (25.3)	450 (6.0)	202 (2.7)	42 (0.6)	0 (—)	7,444 (100.0)
Maine	600 (31.4)	954 (49.9)	252 (13.2)	57 (3.0)	29 (1.5)	21 (1.1)	0 (—)	1,913 (99.9)
Michigan	11,864 (39.6)	11,744 (39.2)	3,817 (12.7)	1,022 (3.4)	622 (2.1)	526 (1.8)	381 (1.3)	29,976 (99.7)
Minnesota	4,034 (40.3)	3,831 (38.2)	1,280 (12.8)	349 (3.5)	176 (1.8)	188 (1.9)	160 (1.6)	10,018 (98.8)
Mississippi	1,091 (28.6)	1,986 (52.0)	596 (15.6)	137 (3.6)	7 (0.2)	0 (—)	0 (—)	3,817 (100.0)
Missouri	††	32 (21.3)	††	††	13 (8.7)	30 (20.0)	35 (23.3)	150 (100.0)
Montana	863 (48.2)	646 (36.1)	193 (10.8)	51 (2.8)	22 (1.2)		††	1,791 (99.6)
Nebraska	842 (35.7)	947 (40.2)	404 (17.1)	76 (3.2)	50 (2.1)	29 (1.2)	10 (0.4)	2,358 (99.9)
Nevada	3,388 (38.9)	3,612 (41.5)	1,126 (12.9)	262 (3.0)	127 (1.5)	119 (1.4)	78 (0.9)	8,712 (99.6)
New Mexico	1,823 (40.2)	1,253 (27.6)	605 (13.3)	162 (3.6)	122 (2.7)	183 (4.0)	390 (8.6)	4,538 (92.8)
New York City	16,808 (44.5)	13,904 (36.8)	4,134 (10.9)	951 (2.5)	564 (1.5)	679 (1.8)	767 (2.0)	37,807 (100.0)
North Carolina	12,976 (40.2)	12,917 (40.0)	4,443 (13.8)	830 (2.6)	552 (1.7)	472 (1.5)	70 (0.2)	32,260 (99.4)
North Dakota	413 (35.8)	511 (44.3)	176 (15.3)	43 (3.7)	10 (0.9)	0 (—)	0 (—)	1,153 (100.0)
Ohio	5,751 (26.4)	10,066 (46.1)	3,798 (17.4)	883 (4.0)	626 (2.9)	533 (2.4)	156 (0.7)	21,813 (100.0)
Oklahoma	2,344 (32.3)	3,300 (45.4)	1,175 (16.2)	252 (3.5)	136 (1.9)	46 (0.6)	8 (0.1)	7,261 (99.6)
Oregon	2,966 (41.7)	2,681 (37.7)	837 (11.8)	216 (3.0)	130 (1.8)	147 (2.1)	132 (1.9)	7,109 (100.0)
Rhode Island	906 (41.8)	849 (39.1)	266 (12.3)	79 (3.6)	30 (1.4)	23 (1.1)	17 (0.8)	2,170 (99.8)
South Carolina*	⁴ 1,460 (23.3)	2,407 (38.3)	2,084 (33.2)	279 (4.4)	5 (0.1)	22 (0.4)	22 (0.4)	6,279 (100.0)
South Dakota		82 (42.9)	79 (41.4)	0 (—)	` <u>_</u> ††	` <u>_</u> ††	0 (—)	191 (99.5)
Tennessee	3,825 (31.4)	5,351 (43.9)	2,255 (18.5)	416 (3.4)	189 (1.6)	136 (1.1)	9 (0.1)	12,181 (100.0)
Texas**	23,335 (45.0)	19,000 (36.6)	6,275 (12.1)	1,516 (2.9)	844 (1.6)	653 (1.3)	237 (0.5)	51,860 (100.0)
Utah	1,398 (44.7)	1,074 (34.3)	429 (13.7)	63 (2.0)	53 (1.7)	68 (2.2)	44 (1.4)	3,129 (100.0)
Vermont	473 (45.9)	385 (37.3)	96 (9.3)	28 (2.7)	17 (1.6)	16 (1.6)	16 (1.6)	1,031 (99.8)
Virginia	9,546 (59.2)	4,471 (27.7)	1,571 (9.7)	239 (1.5)	73 (0.5)	130 (0.8)	103 (0.6)	16,133 (100.0)
Washington	7,021 (43.1)	6,339 (38.9)	1,720 (10.6)	396 (2.4)	231 (1.4)	263 (1.6)	329 (2.0)	16,299 (99.7)
West Virginia	487 (35.4)	586 (42.6)	220 (16.0)	53 (3.9)	16 (1.2)			1,375 (100.0)
Wyoming	66 (64.1)	36 (35.0)				0 (—)	0 (—)	103 (100.0)
Total	213,703 (44.8)	171,601 (36.0)	60,527 (12.7)	12,744 (2.7)	7,314 (1.5)	6,978 (1.5)	4,070 (0.9)	476,937 (99.8) ^{§§}

^{*} Gestational age based on clinician's estimate (Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York City, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming); gestational age calculated from the last normal menstrual period (Oklahoma and Utah); clinician's estimate of gestation based on estimated date of conception (Virginia); and probable postfertilization age (Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Texas).

[†] Data from 41 reporting areas; excludes 11 reporting areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) 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.

[¶] Percentage is calculated as the number of abortions reported by known gestational age divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown gestational age. Values ≥99.95% are rounded to 100.0%.

^{**}Two weeks were added to the probable postfertilization age to provide a corresponding measure to gestational age based on the clinician's estimate.

^{††} Cells with a numerical value in the range of 1–4 and cells that would allow for calculation of these small values have been suppressed.

^{§§} Percentage based on a total of 477,911 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for gestational age.

Surveillance Summaries

TABLE 11. Percentage of reported abortions, by known weeks of gestation and year — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2012–2021

		Year									% Ch	ange
Weeks of gestation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020 to 2021	2012 to 2021
≤13 weeks' gestation [†]	91.7	91.9	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.5	91.8	92.3	92.7	92.9	0.2	1.3
≤6	35.0	34.7	33.6	34.2	34.3	35.3	36.5	37.9	39.6	39.5	-0.3	12.9
7–9	39.8	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.7	40.1	40.0	39.6	39.6	0.0	-0.5
10–13	16.9	17.0	17.3	16.7	16.3	15.5	15.2	14.4	13.5	13.7	1.5	-18.9
>13 weeks' gestation†	8.3	8.1	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.1	-2.7	-14.5
14–15	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	-3.3	-14.7
16–17	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	-5.6
18–20	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.0	-15.8
≥21	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	-23.1
Total (no.)§	426,097	406,782	396,891	387,407	380,192	368,044	368,572	373,569	362,248	378,395	NA	NA

^{*} Data from 35 reporting areas; excludes 17 areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) that did not report, did not report by weeks of gestation, or did not meet reporting standards for ≥1 year.

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

[§] By year, the total number of abortions represent 72.3%–91.1% of all abortions reported to CDC among the areas that met reporting standards for gestational age during 2012–2021.

TABLE 12. Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known method type and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2021

	Surgical [†]		Medication						
	Surgical, ≤13 weeks' gestation	Surgical, >13 weeks' gestation	Surgical, unknown gestational age	Medication, ≤9 weeks' gestation	Medication, >9 weeks' gestation	Medication, unknown gestational age	Intrauterine instillation [§]	Hysterectomy or hysterotomy	Total abortions reported by known method type
Area	No. (%)¶	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (% of all reported abortions)**
Alabama ^{††}	2,230 (34.4)	593 (9.1)	§§	3,302 (50.9)	345 (5.3)	7 (0.1)	0 (—)	§§	6,483 (99.9)
Alaska	705 (57.6)	76 (6.2)	0 (—)	410 (33.5)	32 (2.6)	0 (—)	0 (—)	0 (—)	1,223 (99.7)
Arizona	5,832 (41.7)	1,387 (9.9)	§§	6,254 (44.7)	518 (3.7)	0 (—)	0 (—)	§§	13,993 (100.0)
Arkansas††	1,535 (49.0)	408 (13.0)	0 (—)	750 (23.9)	440 (14.0)	0 (—)	0 (—)	0 (—)	3,133 (100.0)
Colorado	2,866 (26.5)	503 (4.7)	7 (0.1)	6,978 (64.6)	447 (4.1)	5 (0.0)			10,810 (93.4)
Connecticut ^{¶¶}	NA	NA	3,528 (35.0)	NA	NA	6,552 (65.0)	§§	§§	10,082 (99.4)
Delaware	490 (27.1)	90 (5.0)	7 (0.4)	1,048 (57.9)	157 (8.7)	18 (1.0)	0 (—)	0 (—)	1,810 (99.2)
District of Columbia***	1,543 (39.9)	333 (8.6)	0 (—)	NA	NA NA	1,994 (51.5)	0 (—)	0 (—)	3,870 (100.0)
Florida	27,493 (35.8)	2,833 (3.7)	0 (—)	45,835 (59.7)	598 (0.8)	0 (—)	0 (—)	8 (0.0)	76,767 (96.2)
Georgia	13,238 (31.7)	2,209 (5.3)	§§	25,172 (60.2)	1,205 (2.9)	§§	0(—)	0 (0.0)	41,825 (100.0)
Hawaii	800 (36.3)	158 (7.2)	§§	1,180 (53.6)	61 (2.8)	§§	0 (—)	0 (—)	2,203 (99.5)
Idaho	589 (38.0)	62 (4.0)	§§	834 (53.7)	57 (3.7)	7 (0.5)	§§	0 (—)	1,552 (99.9)
Indiana	3,544 (42.1)	77 (0.9)	§§	4,640 (55.1)	151 (1.8)	0 (—)	0 (—)	§§	8,414 (100.0)
lowa	572 (15.2)	196 (5.2)	0 (—)	2,792 (74.3)	200 (5.3)	0 (—)	0(—)	0 (—)	3,760 (100.0)
Kansas	1,919 (24.5)	586 (7.5)	0 (—) 0 (—)		383 (4.9)	0 (—) 0 (—)	0(—)	0 (—)	
		380 (7.5)		4,940 (63.1) 2,271 (51.1)	§§	§§	0 (—)		7,828 (99.8)
Kentucky	1,784 (40.2)		0 (—)	, , ,				0 (—)	4,441 (100.0)
Louisiana	3,547 (47.7)	691 (9.3)	0 (—) §§	3,003 (40.4)	200 (2.7)	0 (—) §§	0 (—)	0 (—)	7,441 (100.0)
Maine	654 (34.2)	100 (5.2)		1,070 (55.9)	87 (4.5)		0 (—)	0 (—)	1,913 (99.9)
Massachusetts ^{†††}		NA	8,483 (50.5)	NA	NA	8,311 (49.5)	0 (—) §§	0 (—) §§	16,794 (100.0)
Michigan	12,004 (40.2)	2,466 (8.3)	49 (0.2)	14,526 (48.6)	805 (2.7)	36 (0.1)	§§	§§	29,887 (99.4)
Minnesota	3,102 (30.6)	853 (8.4)	21 (0.2)	5,633 (55.6)	426 (4.2)	96 (0.9)			10,132 (100.0)
Mississippi	321 (8.4)	141 (3.7)	0 (—) §§	3,051 (79.9)	304 (8.0)	0 (—)	0 (—) §§	0 (—)	3,817 (100.0)
Montana	396 (22.0)	87 (4.8)		1,224 (68.1)	84 (4.7)	6 (0.3)		0 (—)	1,798 (100.0)
Nebraska	484 (20.5)	163 (6.9)	§§	1,573 (66.7)	135 (5.7)	§§	0 (—)	tt	2,360 (100.0)
Nevada	3,631 (43.2)	333 (4.0)	17 (0.2)	4,099 (48.8)	306 (3.6)	21 (0.2)	§§	§§	8,408 (96.1)
New Mexico	1,551 (36.2)	490 (11.4)	124 (2.9)	1,610 (37.6)	377 (8.8)	129 (3.0)	§§	§§	4,282 (87.5)
New York	29,952 (48.4)	4,755 (7.7)	1,412 (2.3)	20,248 (32.7)	2,360 (3.8)	3,020 (4.9)	78 (0.1)	27 (0.0)	61,852 (97.4)
New York City	21,275 (56.3)	2,774 (7.3)	§§	13,033 (34.5)	613 (1.6)	§§	§§	§§	37,803 (100.0)
New York State	8,677 (36.1)	1,981 (8.2)	§§	7,215 (30.0)	1,747 (7.3)	§§	§§	§§	24,049 (93.7)
North Carolina	8,589 (27.5)	1,834 (5.9)	36 (0.1)	19,475 (62.4)	1,243 (4.0)	45 (0.1)	§§	§§	31,223 (96.2)
North Dakota	232 (20.1)	29 (2.5)	0 (—)	791 (68.6)	101 (8.8)	0 (—)	0 (—)	0 (—)	1,153 (100.0)
Ohio	9,418 (43.2)	2,163 (9.9)	0 (—)	10,114 (46.4)	118 (0.5)	0 (—)	0 (—)	0 (—)	21,813 (100.0)
Oklahoma	1,516 (21.8)	427 (6.1)	§§	4,639 (66.7)	352 (5.1)	18 (0.3)	§§	0 (—)	6,954 (95.4)
Oregon	2,269 (31.9)	583 (8.2)	0 (—)	4,011 (56.5)	235 (3.3)	0 (—)	0 (—)	5 (0.1)	7,103 (99.9)
Pennsylvania ^{¶¶}	NA	NA	14,774 (44.6)	NA	NA	18,370 (55.4)	§§	§§	33,150 (99.8)
Rhode Island	907 (41.8)	147 (6.8)	§§	1,054 (48.5)	59 (2.7)	§§	0 (—)	0 (—)	2,172 (99.9)
South Carolina††	1,341 (21.4)	308 (4.9)	§§	3,267 (52.0)	1,356 (21.6)	0 (—)	6 (0.1)	§§	6,279 (100.0)
South Dakota	§§	§§	§§	55 (28.6)	16 (8.3)	0 (—)	0 (—)	§§	192 (100.0)
Tennessee	4,021 (33.0)	742 (6.1)	§§	6,785 (55.7)	624 (5.1)	0 (—)	0 (—)	§§	12,174 (99.9)
Texas ^{††}	21,788 (42.0)	3,198 (6.2)	§§	26,441 (51.0)	423 (0.8)	0 (—)	0 (—)	§§	51,853 (100.0)
Utah	1,160 (37.1)	200 (6.4)	0 (—)	1,686 (53.9)	76 (2.4)	0 (—)	7 (0.2)	0 (—)	3,129 (100.0)
Vermont	216 (20.9)	74 (7.2)		709 (68.6)	32 (3.1)	§§	0 (—)	0 (—)	1,033 (100.0)
Virginia	6,399 (39.8)	537 (3.3)	5 (0.0)	8,957 (55.7)	194 (1.2)	§§	0 (—)	§§	16,095 (99.7)
Washington	5,353 (33.1)	1,143 (7.1)	10 (0.1)	9,274 (57.4)	342 (2.1)	39 (0.2)	0 (—)	0 (—)	16,161 (98.9)
West Virginia	547 (39.8)	70 (5.1)	§§	690 (50.2)	67 (4.9)	0 ()	§§	0 (—)	1,375 (100.0)
Wisconsin ^{¶¶,§§§}	NA NA	NA	3,969 (61.3)	NA	NA	2,503 (38.7)	0 (—)	0 (—)	6,472 (100.0)
Wyoming	§§	<u></u> §§	0 (—)	102 (99.0)	§§	0 (—)	0 (—)	0 (—)	103 (100.0)
Total	212,395 (37.6)	36,147 (6.4)	111	299,449 (53.0)	17,155 (3.0)	****	99 (0.0)	67 (0.0)	565,312 (98.5)††††

See table footnotes on the next page.

TABLE 12. (Continued) Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known method type and reporting area of occurrence — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2021

- * Data from 46 reporting areas; excludes six reporting areas (California, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) that did not report, did not report by method type, or did not meet reporting standards. Areas reporting by method type with unknown gestational age or by method type where gestational age reported was not compatible with categorizations presented in this table are included.
- † Includes uterine aspiration (might also be called dilation and curettage, aspiration curettage, suction curettage, manual vacuum aspiration, menstrual extraction, or sharp curettage) and dilation and evacuation procedures.
- § Intrauterine instillations reported at ≤12 weeks' gestation were considered as unknown for method type.
- \P Percentages for the individual component categories might not add to 100% because of rounding.
- ** Percentage is calculated as the number of abortions reported by known method type divided by the sum of abortions reported by known and unknown method type. Values ≥99.95% are rounded to 100.0%.
- ^{††} Two weeks were added to the probable postfertilization age to provide a corresponding measure to gestational age based on the clinician's estimate.
- §§ Cells with a numerical value in the range of 1–4 and cells that would allow for calculation of these small values have been suppressed.
- ¶¶ Numbers for surgical abortions at ≤13 weeks and >13 weeks and medication abortions at ≤9 weeks versus >9 weeks are not presented as gestational age reported was not compatible with these categorizations.
- *** Gestational age based on clinicians' estimate. Numbers for medication abortions at ≤9 weeks versus >9 weeks are not presented because gestational age reported was not compatible with these categorizations.
- ††† Numbers for surgical abortions at ≤13 weeks versus >13 weeks and for medication abortions at ≤9 weeks versus >9 weeks are not presented because gestational age data were not provided by method type.
- §555 Includes residents only. Wisconsin reports as surgical, unspecified and does not differentiate surgical abortions from hysterectomy or hysterotomy. All abortions were reported as surgical or chemically induced. For this report, all surgical abortions were classified as surgical and all chemical abortions as medication.
- fill For the total only, surgical abortions reported without a gestational age were distributed among the surgical abortion categories according to the distribution of surgical abortions at known gestational age.
- **** For the total only, medication abortions reported without a gestational age were distributed among the medication abortion categories according to the distribution of medication abortions at known gestational age.
- †††† Percentage based on a total of 573,924 abortions reported among the areas that met reporting standards for method type.

TABLE 13. Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known weeks of gestation and method type — selected reporting areas,* United States, 2021

	Weeks of gestation							_
	≤6	7–9	10–13	14–15	16–17	18–20	≥21	Total
Method type	No. (%)†	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Surgical [§]								
≤13 weeks' gestation	62,022 (29.4)	65,151 (38.4)	47,263 (79.4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	174,436 (37.1)
>13 weeks' gestation	NA	NA	NA	12,418 (98.6)	7,017 (98.0)	6,455 (96.6)	3,222 (86.6)	29,112 (6.2)
Medication [¶]								
≤9 weeks' gestation	148,635 (70.6)	104,643 (61.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	253,278 (53.9)
>9 weeks' gestation	NA	NA	12,231 (20.6)	158 (1.3)	122 (1.7)	207 (3.1)	458 (12.3)	13,176 (2.8)
Intrauterine instillation	**	**	7 (0.0)	16 (0.1)	16 (0.2)	16 (0.2)	37 (1.0)	92 (0.0)
Hysterectomy or hysterotomy	21 (0.0)	20 (0.0)	7 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	5 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	63 (0.0)
Total	210,678 (100.0)	169,814 (100.0)	59,508 (100.0)	12,593 (100.0)	7,160 (100.0)	6,684 (100.0)	3,720 (100.0)	470,157 (100.0)

TABLE 14. Number and percentage of reported abortions, by known weeks of gestation, age group, and race and ethnicity — selected reporting areas, United States, 2021

		Weeks of gestation								
	≤6	7–9	10–13	14–15	16–17	18–20	≥21	Total		
Characteristic	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)		
Age group (yrs)*,†	+									
<15	257 (24.2)	375 (35.3)	223 (21.0)	61 (5.7)	48 (4.5)	61 (5.7)	38 (3.6)	1,063 (100.0)		
15-19	14,127 (37.3)	14,214 (37.5)	6,205 (16.4)	1,361 (3.6)	784 (2.1)	772 (2.0)	442 (1.2)	37,905 (100.0)		
20-24	58,488 (43.2)	50,058 (37.0)	18,188 (13.4)	3,723 (2.7)	2,106 (1.6)	1,887 (1.4)	944 (0.7)	135,394 (100.0)		
25-29	62,433 (45.8)	49,321 (36.2)	16,688 (12.2)	3,339 (2.4)	1,784 (1.3)	1,771 (1.3)	1,012 (0.7)	136,348 (100.0)		
30-34	45,222 (46.8)	33,949 (35.1)	11,462 (11.9)	2,369 (2.5)	1,415 (1.5)	1,329 (1.4)	893 (0.9)	96,639 (100.0)		
35-39	23,961 (47.0)	17,638 (34.6)	5,775 (11.3)	1,388 (2.7)	860 (1.7)	852 (1.7)	560 (1.1)	51,034 (100.0)		
≥40	8,597 (50.4)	5,471 (32.1)	1,788 (10.5)	457 (2.7)	291 (1.7)	288 (1.7)	161 (0.9)	17,053 (100.0)		
Total	213,085 (44.8)	171,026 (36.0)	60,329 (12.7)	12,698 (2.7)	7,288 (1.5)	6,960 (1.5)	4,050 (0.9)	475,436 (100.0)		
Race and ethnicit	y *,§									
Non-Hispanic										
Black .	68,937 (43.4)	58,386 (36.8)	21,661 (13.6)	4,273 (2.7)	2,258 (1.4)	2,274 (1.4)	1,026 (0.6)	158,815 (100.0)		
White	54,371 (47.1)	39,903 (34.6)	13,643 (11.8)	2,958 (2.6)	1,686 (1.5)	1,696 (1.5)	1,076 (0.9)	115,333 (100.0)		
Other [¶]	11,491 (46.8)	8,596 (35.0)	2,784 (11.3)	641 (2.6)	378 (1.5)	365 (1.5)	294 (1.2)	24,549 (100.0)		
Hispanic	41,903 (51.3)	26,159 (32.0)	8,887 (10.9)	1,870 (2.3)	1,107 (1.4)	1,044 (1.3)	674 (0.8)	81,644 (100.0)		
Total	176,702 (46.5)	133,044 (35.0)	46,975 (12.4)	9,742 (2.6)	5,429 (1.4)	5,379 (1.4)	3,070 (0.8)	380,341 (100.0)		

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

^{*} Data from 40 reporting areas; excludes 12 reporting areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) that did not report, did not report by weeks of gestation, did not meet reporting standards, or did not have medication 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 uterine aspiration (might also be called dilation and curettage, 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 ≤9 weeks' gestation, typically involves the use of mifepristone and misoprostol; at >9 weeks' gestation, typically involves the use of vaginal prostaglandins.

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

[†] Data from 41 reporting areas; excludes 11 reporting areas (California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) that did not report, did not report weeks of gestation by age, or did not meet reporting standards.

[§] Data from 31 reporting areas; excludes 21 reporting areas (California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York State, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin) that did not report, did not report weeks of gestation by race and ethnicity, or did not meet reporting standards.

Including Alaska Native, American Indian, Asian (Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, or other Asian), Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or other Pacific Islander), other races, and multiple races.

 $TABLE\ 15. \ Number\ of\ deaths\ and\ case-fatality\ rates* for\ abortion-related\ deaths\ reported\ to\ CDC,\ by\ type\ of\ abortion\ --\ United\ States,\ 1973-2020^{\dagger}$

		Туре о			
		uced			
Year	Legal [§]	Illegal	Unknown¶	Total	CFR per 100,000 legal abortions
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	0.52
1994	10	2	0	12	
1995	4	0	0	4	
1996	9	0	0	9	
1997	7	0	0	7	
	,	· ·	Ü	,	0.63
1998-2002	0	0	0	0	0.63
1998 1999	9 4	0 0	0 0	9 4	
2000	11	0	0		
2001	7		0	11 8	
2001	10	1 0	0	10	
	10	U	U	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	
2008-2012					0.65
2008	12	0	0	12	
2009	8	0	0	8	
2010	10	0	0	10	
2011	2	0	0	2	
2012	4	0	0	4	
2013-2020					0.45
2013	4	0	0	4	
2014	6	0	0	6	
2015	2	0	1	3	
2016	6	1	1	8	
2017	3	0	0	3	
2018	2	0	0	2	
2019	4	0	0	4	
2020	6	0	0	6	

See table footnotes on the next page.

Surveillance Summaries

TABLE 15. (Continued) Number of deaths and case-fatality rates* for abortion-related deaths reported to CDC, by type of abortion — United States, 1973–2020[†]

Abbreviation: CFR = case-fatality rate.

- * 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 CFRs (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 the Guttmacher Institute's national survey of abortion-providing facilities. Case-fatality rates were computed for consecutive 5-year periods during 1973–2012 and then for a consecutive 8-year period during 2013–2020 because rates based on <20 cases might be unstable.
- † 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 within the limits of state or jurisdiction law.
- ¶ 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* at https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/index.html.

Readers who have difficulty accessing this PDF file may access the HTML file at https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/ss/ss7209a1.htm?s_cid=ss7209a1_w. Address all inquiries about the *MMWR* Series to Editor-in-Chief, *MMWR* Series, Mailstop V25-5, 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. *MMWR* and *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* are service marks of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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)