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ANNUAL SUMMARY 1975

Issued April 1977

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

# ABORTION SURVEILLANCE 1975

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

## PREFACE

Over the past 25 years, the term "surveillance" has broadened to include the collection, analysis, and dissemination of epidemiologic information related not only to infectious disease but also to such diverse public health concerns as air pollution, cancer and birth defects, Rh hemolytic disease, and abortion. Recognizing the emerging importance of abortion as a public health issue and the absence of national abortion statistics, the Family Planning Evaluation Division (FPED) initiated epidemiologi surveillance of abortion in 1969. Since then, FPED has been compiling, analyzing, and distributing data on abortion in the United States. The objectives of this surveillance are twofold: 1) to document the number and characteristics of women obtaining abortion and 2) to eliminate preventable mortality and morbidity related to abortion. The present report documents the most current data available to CDC for the years 1969-1975 and updates previous Abortion Surveillance Reports. This issue provides: 1) demographic and epidemiologic data on legal abortions in 1975, 2) trends in the practice of legal abortion from 1973-1975, 3) abortion-related mortality data for the 4-year period 1972-1975, including types of procedures and death-to-case rates, and 4) a comparison of major morbidity rates of the 3 most common methods of midtrimester abortion, derived from CDC's 4-year multicenter study of abortion complications, the Joint Program for the Study of Abortion/CDC (JPSA/CDC). In addition, this report provides international comparisons of legal abortion for the first time.

SUGGESTED CITATION: Center for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance 1975, issued April 1977

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 74-644021

Center for Disease Control . . . . . David J. Sencer, M.D., Director

Bureau of Epidemiology . . . . . .Philip S. Brachman, M.D., Director

Family Planning Evaluation Division . . . . .Carl W. Tyler, Jr., M.D., Director
Roger W. Rochat, M.D., Deputy Director

Abortion Surveillance Branch . . . . . Willard Cates, Jr., M.D., M.P.H., Chief
David A. Grimes, M.D., Abortion Surveillance Officer

Statistical Services Branch . . . . . .Jack C. Smith, M.S., Chief
Martha R. Cowart, Statistical Assistant
Joyce M. Hughes, Statistical Assistant
Merrell H. Ramick, Statistical Assistant
Elaine P. Rhodenhiser, Statistical Assistant
Kenneth F. Schulz, M.B.A., Mathematical Statistician

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Center for Disease Control
Bureau of Epidemiology
Family Planning Evaluation Division
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

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CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN RECEIVING ABORTIONS
UNITED STATES, 1972-1975

| CHARACTERISTICS | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Abortion in-state | 56.2 | 74.8 | 86.6 | 89.2 |
| Abortion out-of-state | 43.8 | 25.2 | 13.4 | 10.8 |
| **Age** | | | | |
| ≤ 19 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 33.1 |
| 20-24 | 32.5 | 32.0 | 31.8 | 31.9 |
| ≥ 25 | 34.9 | 35.3 | 35.6 | 35.0 |
| **Race** | | | | |
| White | 77.0 | 72.5 | 69.7 | 67.8 |
| Black and others | 23.0 | 27.5 | 30.3 | 32.2 |
| **Marital Status** | | | | |
| Married | 29.7 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 26.1 |
| Unmarried | 70.3 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 73.9 |
| **Number of Living Children** | | | | |
| 0 | 49.4 | 48.6 | 47.8 | 47.1 |
| 1 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 20.2 |
| 2 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 15.5 |
| 3 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| 4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| ≥ 5 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| **Type of Procedure** | | | | |
| Curettage | 88.6 | 88.4 | 89.7 | 90.9 |
| Suction | 65.2 | 74.9 | 77.5 | 82.6 |
| Sharp | 23.4 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 8.4 |
| Intrauterine instillation | 10.4 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 6.2 |
| Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| **Weeks of Gestation** | | | | |
| ≤ 8 | 34.0 | 36.1 | 42.6 | 44.6 |
| 9-10 | 30.7 | 29.4 | 28.7 | 28.4 |
| 11-12 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 15.4 | 14.9 |
| 13-15 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| 16-20 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| ≥ 21 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 |

[1]Excludes unknowns



# I. SUMMARY

In 1975 the 50 states and the District of Columbia reported 854,853 legal abortions to the Center for Disease Control, an increase of 12% over 1974. The national abortion ratio increased by 12% from 242 abortions per 1,000 live births in 1974 to 272 in 1975, representing more than 1 legal abortion for every 4 live births. The national abortion rate rose from 17 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in 1974 to 18 in 1975, an increase of 6%. The redistribution of legal abortions into states which had restrictive laws before 1973 continued in 1975. Concurrently, the trend noted in 1973 towards performance of abortions in a woman's state of residence continued in 1975, with 89% of women undergoing abortion in their home state, as compared with 87% in 1974 and 75% in 1973 (Summary Table).

Women obtaining legal abortions in 1975 tended to be young, white, unmarried, of low parity, and early in pregnancy at the time of the procedure (Summary Table). Sixty-five percent were under age 25. Sixty-eight percent of women were white; 32% were black and other races. Seventy-four percent were unmarried, while 26% were married. Forty-seven percent had no living children. Suction curettage again was the predominant abortion method in 1975, accounting for 83% of all procedures, followed by sharp curettage (8%), intrauterine instillations (6%), other procedures (2%), and major abdominal operations (0.4%). Eighty-eight percent of women underwent abortion within the first 12 menstrual weeks of pregnancy.

The trend in declining abortion deaths continued into 1975. Forty-four women died from abortion in 1975, compared with 52 in 1974, 56 in 1973, and 88 in 1972. Legal abortions accounted for 27 deaths, illegal abortions 4 deaths, and spontaneous abortions 12 deaths, with 1 death classified as unknown. The death-to-case rate for legal abortions fell from 3.5 deaths per 100,000 abortions in 1974 to 3.2 in 1975.

Of the 17,467 abortions performed at ≥ 13 menstrual weeks' gestation and reported through the Joint Program for the Study of Abortion/CDC (JPSA/CDC), dilatation and evacuation (D&E) was the safest of the 3 predominant methods of midtrimester abortion. In the 13- to 20-week interval, intraamniotic instillation of hypertonic saline had a significantly higher major complication rate than D&E (1.78 vs 0.69 per 100 cases; $p < .001$). Intraamniotic instillation of prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ($PGF_{2\alpha}$) had a significantly higher major complication rate than saline instillation in the 13- to 24-week interval (2.9 vs 1.81 per 100 cases; $p < .01$).

# II. NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN RECEIVING ABORTIONS

## A. Surveillance Methods

CDC acquires statistics on abortions by state of occurrence from 2 types of sources: 1) central health agencies, 2) hospitals and facilities. Table 1 summarizes the development of CDC's abortion reporting sources since the initiation of epidemiologic surveillance of abortion in 1969. The number of states from which statewide abortion data are reported has increased from 8 in 1969 to 38 in 1975 (Figure 1). Most of these 38 central health agencies have established direct reporting systems, although a few collected data by surveying abortion facilities. Inquiries by CDC to hospitals and facilities provided information for 13 states which did not collect statewide abortion data.

## B. Number of Abortions by State of Occurrence

In 1975 the 50 states and the District of Columbia reported 854,853 legal abortions, a 12% increase over the 763,476 reported in 1974 (Table 2). As in previous years, however, the distribution of abortion services varied widely. The populous states of New York and California remained the 2 largest providers in 1975, accounting for 34% of the national total; this percentage has declined steadily from 81% in 1970. At the other extreme, West Virginia and Mississippi provided the fewest abortions in 1975.

Most states reported increased numbers of abortions in 1975 (Table 3). Several states with central health agency reporting noted substantial increases over 1974, including North Dakota (493%), Mississippi (125%), and New Hampshire (109%). On the other hand, Kansas (-10%), New York (-9%), and South Dakota (-8%) reported lower figures than in the preceding year.

The national abortion ratio rose again in 1975 to 272 abortions per 1,000 live births, a 12% increase over 1974. Abortion ratios ranged widely from maxima in the District of Columbia and New York City (> 1,000 abortions per 1,000 live births) to minima in West Virginia and Mississippi (3 and 7 abortions per 1,000 live births, respectively).

Similarly, the national abortion rate rose in 1975 to 18 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44, an increase of 6% over the preceding year. As in 1974, the District of Columbia and New York had the highest rates (124 and 37 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44, respectively), while West Virginia and Mississippi had rates of 1 or less. The large percentage (55%) of nonresidents obtaining abortions in the District of Columbia, however, contributes substantially to the high ratios and rates of the District.

C. Residence Status

In 1975, 11% of abortions were performed on out-of-state residents. Residence status was known for 85% of reported abortions (Table 4). Figure 2 shows that the proportion of abortions performed on out-of-state women has continued to diminish since 1973. Declines in the percentages of out-of-state women have continued in California, the District of Columbia, and New York (City and upstate). In 1975, 55% of women obtaining abortions in the District of Columbia resided elsewhere. On the other hand, states such as Colorado, Hawaii, Mississippi, Nevada, and Tennessee reported increasing percentages of nonresidents obtaining abortions in 1975.

The percentage of women undergoing abortion outside their state of residence in 1975 varied by geographic region from a maximum of 22% for the East South Central Census Division to a minimum of 0.4% in the Pacific Division (Table 5), the same relative positions and percentages as in 1974. In Hawaii, California, Oregon, New York, Colorado, and Alaska, fewer than 1% left their states of residence to obtain abortion. At the other extreme, 99% of West Virginia residents obtaining abortion in 1975 received services outside the state.

D. Age

In 1975 the age distribution of women receiving abortions remained stable, with approximately one-third of women in their teenage years, one-third 20-24 years, and one-third 25 years or older (Figure 3). Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia reported age in 1975, comprising 75% of all reported abortions (Table 6). Among teenagers receiving abortions in 1975, 50% were 18 or 19 years old, while only 5% were 14 or younger (Table 6).

Women at either extreme of their reproductive years had the highest age-specific abortion ratios in 1975 (Figure 4). Although ratios varied widely from state to state, this bimodal distribution was evident in each reporting area (Table 7). Of all reporting areas in this table combined, more women 14 and younger received abortions than delivered living children in 1975 (1,193 abortions per 1,000 live births). The age-specific abortion ratio declined to a minimum of 192 for women 25-29, then rose progressively to a second peak of 668 for women 40 and older.

E. Race

In 1975, 65% of women undergoing legal abortions were white, while 31% were black and other races (Table 8). Thirty states and the District of Columbia, comprising 66% of all reported abortions, provided racial breakdowns. The percentage of women of black and other races receiving abortions has increased each year since 1971; Figure 5 portrays the racial distributions for 1973 through 1975.

Although white women accounted for the majority of abortions in 1975, women of black and other races again had higher abortion ratios than whites (Figure 6). The aggregate legal abortion ratio for black and other races in 1975 was 476 abortions per 1,000 live births, while the corresponding figure for whites was 277 (Table 9). Twenty of the 28 reporting areas in Table 9 had higher ratios for black and other races than for whites. South Dakota and Utah had abortion ratios for black and other races several times higher than those for whites, while the opposite was true in the District of Columbia and Mississippi.

F. Marital Status

Only 26% of women obtaining abortions in 1975 were married at the time of the procedure, according to information from 30 states and the District of Columbia,



comprising 68% of all the reported abortions (Table 10). Information from states with data available for each year from 1972 to 1975 suggests a continued gradual decline in the percentage of women married at the time of abortion (Table 11; see also Figure 7).

Unmarried women continued to have abortion ratios far higher than those of their married counterparts in 1975 (Figure 8); this was true for each of the reporting areas included in Table 12. Moreover, in 21 of these 32 reporting areas, more unmarried women had abortions than live births in 1975. The aggregate abortion ratio for unmarried women (1,610 abortions per 1,000 live births) was 17 times higher than that for married women (96). This large difference does not take into account those women who conceived premaritally and who subsequently gave birth while married. Recent evidence indicates that this situation is declining; however, to the extent that it is continuing to happen, the shift of live births from the unmarried to the married category would tend to increase the abortion ratio for unmarried women to a greater degree than for married women, because of the larger number of live births to the latter.

G. Number of Living Children

Among women obtaining abortions in 1975, 45% had no living children at the time of the procedure (Table 13). Twenty-four states, comprising 61% of all reported abortions, provided data for 1975. Figure 9 suggests that the percentage of women with no living children has been decreasing slightly from 1973 through 1975. The percentage distribution of women obtaining abortions was inversely related to the number of living children, ranging from a maximum of 45% with no living children to a minimum of 4% with 5 or more children.

Women with 1 or 2 previous live births had lower abortion ratios than other women in 1975 (Figure 10 and Table 14). Twenty states are included in Table 14. The lowest ratio of 220 abortions per 1,000 live births occurred in women with 1 prior live birth, while the highest ratio of 477 occurred in women with 3 prior live births.

H. Type of Procedure

Suction curettage accounted for 82% of all reported abortions in 1975, followed by sharp curettage (8%), saline instillation (6%), other procedures (1%), prostaglandin instillation (1%), and hysterotomy or hysterectomy (0.4%) (Table 15). Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia, comprising 75% of all reported abortions, provided information by type of procedure. The percentage of intrauterine instillation procedures using hypertonic saline decreased from 97% in 1974 to 86% in 1975, while the percentage using prostaglandins increased from 3% to 14%. Major abdominal operations for abortions (hysterotomy or hysterectomy) accounted for fewer than 1% of abortions in both 1974 and 1975.

Between 1973 and 1975 the percentage of abortions performed by suction curettage increased, in contrast to sharp curettage (Figure 11). The percentages of abortions performed by saline instillation and by hysterotomy or hysterectomy decreased during these 3 years.

I. Weeks of Gestation

In 1975, 86% of abortions were performed in the first 12 menstrual weeks of pregnancy (Table 16). Thirty-four states and the District of Columbia, comprising 78% of all reported abortions, reported weeks of gestation. Five percent of women obtained abortions in the 13- to 15-week interval, while 7% obtained later abortions.

For those states reporting each year 1972-1975, the percentage of women obtaining abortions before 13 menstrual weeks increased from 83% to 86% (Table 17). Arkansas, the District of Columbia, South Carolina, and Washington have consistently had higher than average proportions of women receiving abortions before 13 menstrual weeks, while the opposite is true for Colorado and North Carolina.

The same trend toward performance of abortions at earlier gestational ages holds for all states with data available for 1973-1975 (Figure 12). For example, within these 3 years the percentage of abortions performed at $\leq$ 8 menstrual weeks increased from 36% to 45%.

J. Type of Procedure by Weeks of Gestation

In 1975 suction curettage continued to supplant sharp curettage for abortions in the first 12 menstrual weeks, while intrauterine prostaglandin instillation accounted for an increased percentage of abortions at 13 weeks and later. Table 18, based on data from 24 states, comprises 34% of reported abortions. Sharp curettage accounted for only 3% of abortions in the first 12 weeks in these states.

As in 1974, intrauterine saline instillation, suction and sharp curettage, and intrauterine prostaglandin instillation were the 3 most widely used methods of abortion at 13 weeks or later. Curettage abortions (dilatation and evacuation) predominated in the 13- to 15-week interval. Excluding abortions performed by unspecified methods and/or at unspecified gestational ages, saline instillation accounted for 44% of abortions at $\geq$ 13 weeks in 1975, compared with 54% the preceding year. Suction and sharp curettage accounted for 34%, compared with 32% in 1974, while prostaglandin instillation accounted for 14%, compared with only 4% in 1974.

K. Previous Induced Abortions

Sixteen percent of women obtaining abortions in 1975 had undergone abortion previously (Table 19), as compared with 12% in 1974. Twenty-one states, comprising 35% of the national total, indicated that 13.0% of women reported 1 prior abortion, 2.2% reported 2, and 0.6% reported 3 or more. As in 1974, Nebraska had the lowest percentage of women reporting 1 or more previous abortions (6.6%), while the District of Columbia reported the largest percentage (26.2%).

L. Interpretation

While the number of legal abortions has increased each year since the initiation of abortion surveillance at CDC in 1969, the percentage of increase between 1974 and 1975 (12%) was lower than it had been in 4 of the 5 preceding years (Table 1). As the number of legal abortions has increased, interstate travel to obtain abortion services has decreased. Wider availability of local abortion facilities has contributed to both trends. Nevertheless, wide disparities in the availability of abortion services persist. For example, as in 1974, almost all of the West Virginia residents who obtained abortions in 1975 left the state to receive this medical service, in contrast to less than 1% of California residents.

The age-specific legal abortion ratios for women obtaining abortions suggest that teenage women and those older than forty are more likely to choose abortion than women in their middle reproductive years. In 1975, as in previous years, women of minority races utilized abortion services proportionately more often than white women.

As the era of legal abortion in the United States continues, the cumulative number of women who have had legal abortions increases, thereby enlarging annually the population at risk of having a repeat legal abortion. Between 1974 and 1975 the percentage of women obtaining repeat abortions increased from 12% to 16%.

The continuing trend toward having abortions performed at earlier gestational ages should have a favorable public health impact, since risks of morbidity and mortality from abortion increase with advancing gestational age.

Another continuing trend that should have a favorable health effect is the replacement of sharp curettage by suction curettage as a method of abortion in the first trimester, since complication rates associated with the latter are lower. On the other hand, the health impact of replacing saline instillation procedures with prostaglandin instillation procedures is less clear, as implied by the Joint Program for the Study of Abortion/CDC (JPSA/CDC) results described in Section IV. The complication rate of 1,241 prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ($PGF_{2\alpha}$) abortions in the 13- to 24-menstrual-week interval was significantly higher ($p < .01$) than that of 10,013 saline abortions performed in the same years (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 25:370-375, 1976). Moreover, a World Health Organization random trial comparing these 2 abortifacients found that $PGF_{2\alpha}$-abortion patients had significantly higher rates of heavy uterine bleeding and required more blood transfusions and surgical evacuations than saline-abortion patients (British Medical Journal 1:1373-1376, 1976).

Finally, the number of abortions included in this report is less than the actual number performed in 1975. In public health surveillance, the number of reported cases is generally lower than the number obtained through surveys. An estimate of the magnitude of underreporting can be made by comparing the total number of abortions reported to CDC with the total obtained through the Alan Guttmacher Institute's nationwide survey of abortion facilities. For 1975, CDC's total was approximately 15% lower than AGI's, as was true in 1974.

The underreporting of abortions to CDC introduces other biases. For example, proportionately more abortions performed in physicians' offices are underreported than abortions performed in hospitals and clinics. Since the former probably are performed at earlier gestational ages than the latter, the omission of these office cases would likely bias the gestational age distribution toward later stages.



## III. ABORTION-RELATED MORTALITY

A. Surveillance Methods

In 1972 CDC initiated epidemiologic surveillance of abortion-related mortality. The purpose of this surveillance is to identify factors associated with abortion mortality, with the aim of eliminating preventable deaths resulting from abortion. Reports of abortion-related deaths have come primarily from the vital statistics sections of state health departments; however, additional data have been obtained from such sources as state medical or hospital associations, CDC investigations, published case histories, state maternal mortality committees, and records from the National Center for Health Statistics and other federal agencies. State health departments and/or the attending physicians are contacted in order to verify and expand the clinical details about each of the deaths.

Mortality statistics are continually updated as reports are received. The delay in reporting abortion deaths to CDC has ranged from 1 day to 35 months, with a median of 5 months. For those deaths reported in 1975, the delay has ranged from 1 to 25 months, with a median of 5 months. This report reflects the most current information available to CDC and updates previous Abortion Surveillance Reports and other CDC publications.

On December 8, 1976, a panel of experts* was convened to review the definitions used for CDC's abortion mortality surveillance. As a result of discussions by the panel, including review of specific case histories, the following definitions for abortion mortality review were established.

1) Abortion: Any termination of pregnancy before completion of the 20th menstrual week of gestation, and those terminations after the 20th menstrual week which are intended to produce a non-viable fetus; also, any intervention to terminate a suspected pregnancy (whether or not the pregnancy is later confirmed). Molar and ectopic pregnancies are excluded.

2) Abortion Death: The death of a woman from any cause within 42 days after spontaneous abortion or initiation of induced abortion.

Abortion-Related Death--Death resulting from complications of the abortion itself, from the chain of events initiated by the abortion which led to the death, or from aggravation of an unrelated condition by the physiologic effects of the abortion which subsequently caused the death.

Non-Related Abortion Death--A death occurring during or after an abortion which was not causally associated with the abortion, its complications, or their management.

3) Categories of Abortion-Related Deaths: Abortion-related deaths are categorized as spontaneous, induced, or unknown, according to the classification of the abortion.

An abortion is classified as spontaneous if
- the patient gave no history of induced abortion, and if
- no evidence of instrumentation could be found.

An abortion is classified as induced if
- information obtained from the patient's medical history, family, or friends indicate that a deliberate attempt was made to terminate the pregnancy, or if
- evidence suggesting instrumentation of the cervix or uterus, or other signs of intervention occurred before physical examination, surgery, or pathologic examination, even if no attempt to induce the abortion was acknowledged by the patient, her family, or friends.

*Members of the Working Group to Review Abortion Mortality were: Mark C. E. Cheng, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.; Joseph H. Davis, M.D.; Richard E. Dixon, M.D.; John I. Fishburne, M.D.; Perry A. Henderson, M.D.; Mary Grace Kovar, M.S.; Victoria A. Nichols, M.D.; Warren H. Pearse, M.D.; Ruth Roemer, J.D.; William Schaffner, II, M.D.; Lee B. Stevenson, M.D.

Induced abortions are further classified by their legal status according to the following criteria:

- If the patient's medical history indicates that the abortion was self-induced or induced by someone who was neither a licensed physician nor was acting under the immediate supervision of a licensed physician, it is classified as illegal.
- If evidence of intervention is found but no history of physician-induced abortion is indicated, the classfication is illegal.
- If the patient's medical history indicates that the abortion was performed or supervised by a physician, it is classified as legal.

An abortion is classified as unknown when a determination of the circumstances under which the abortion occurred cannot be made with these criteria.

4) Factors of Preventability: The preventability of abortion-related deaths is judged by "ideal" standards. This concept involves the following 5 assumptions. First, the patient possessed the knowledge and judgment necessary to make an early decision in a case of unwanted pregnancy. Second, the community in which the patient lived had family planning and abortion facilities within the community's usual system of medical care. Third, the attending health professionals possessed all the current collective knowledge available on factors involved in the death. Fourth, all personnel had reached a level of experience and technical ability sufficient to provide abortion services and manage complications secondary to the procedure. Fifth, the professionals had available all necessary facilities in a well-organized and properly equipped clinic or hospital.

This approach allows more specific analysis of each case in order to 1) identify areas for continued patient health education, 2) document regions with inadequate family planning-abortion facilities, 3) stimulate training of health professionals in patient management techniques, 4) improve the quality of abortion services, and 5) eventually help reduce the death-to-case rate from abortion.

5) Factors of Responsibility: Responsibility should be determined wherever possible and assigned as appropriate to the patient, community, abortion facility, professional, or to any combination.

Patient Factors--These factors lead to fatal complications for which there is generally successful treatment, but which the patient denied herself by not recognizing symptoms of pregnancy, by delaying her initial visit to the physician, by failing to obtain medical care after complications were obvious, or finally by not following the advice and instructions of her physician(s). These factors also include religious, socio-cultural, economic, and educational considerations relevant to the patient's course of action, but they should not be used as an excuse for professional inadequacy.

Community Factors--These factors involve deaths which could have been avoided if services were available in the immediate community for contraception, pregnancy testing and counseling, abortion referral, outpatient abortion facilities, and inpatient abortion and acute-care facilities. The Alan Guttmacher Institute's estimates of unmet contraceptive and abortion need* will be one standard used in assessing the adequacy of these services. Other factors include systems for subsidization of abortion costs, consent requirements, other legal restrictions, and the availability of abortion services in publicly supported hospitals.

Abortion Facility Factors--These factors involve an abortion facility's equipment, services, personnel, policies, or practices. The recommendations contained in the Metropolitan D.C. Planned Parenthood Guidelines** are useful standards.

*Center for Family Planning Program Development. Need for Subsidized Family Planning Services: United States, Each State and County, 1971. New York, 1973; The Alan Guttmacher Institute. Provisional Estimates of Abortion Need and Services in the Year Following the Supreme Court Decisions, United States, Each State and Metropolitan Area. New York, 1975

**Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, D.C. Guidelines for Referral to Outpatient Abortion Clinics in the Washington Metropolitan Area. May 1975



Professional Factors--These factors include errors on the part of any individual medical provider in diagnosis, judgment, management, and technique and include failure to recognize the complication or to evaluate it properly. They also include instances of injudicious haste or delay in timing of operative intervention, and failure to utilize currently acceptable methods of treatment. Finally, they include those complications which could have been averted by proper and timely consultation or referral.

B. Legal Abortion Mortality

Forty-four women died from abortion in 1975, compared with 52 in 1974, 56 in 1973, and 88 in 1972 (Figure 13). Although overall abortion mortality has declined over these years, the annual number of legal abortion deaths has remained relatively stable, with 27 in 1975, 27 in 1974, 26 in 1973, and 24 in 1972 (Figure 14). In 1975 a total of 854,853 legal abortions were reported to CDC. With this figure used as the denominator, the death-to-case rate for legal abortion was 3.2 per 100,000 abortions in 1975, compared with 3.5 in 1974, 4.2 in 1973, and 4.1 in 1972. Possible reasons for the continued decline in the 1975 death-to-case rate for legal abortion are 1) the increasing percentage of abortions being performed during the earlier, safer gestational ages, 2) the increasing percentage of the safer curettage procedures, 3) increasing experience with abortion by practicing physicians, and 4) selective underreporting of legal abortion deaths in the most recent years.

In 1975, like earlier years, abortions performed at 8 menstrual weeks' gestation or less had a slightly lower death-to-case rate (Table 20) than those performed in the 9- to 10-week interval (1.0 vs 1.2 deaths per 100,000 abortions, respectively). However, abortions performed in the 13- to 15-week interval had a lower death-to-case rate than those performed at 11- to 12-weeks' gestation (2.3 vs 4.7 deaths per 100,000 procedures, respectively). Because of the small number of deaths in the numerator, it is likely that this varying rate by gestational age represents chance fluctuation of a rare event.

The aggregated data for the years 1972-1975 show that the risk of death from legal abortion was lowest for abortions performed at 8 menstrual weeks' gestation or less, with a death-to-case rate of 0.7 per 100,000 procedures (Table 20). Abortions at 9-10 weeks were nearly 3 times more dangerous in terms of mortality than those in the earlier interval. Thereafter, the risk increased approximately two-fold, progressing through each gestational interval of 11-12 weeks, 13-15 weeks, and 16-20 weeks. Abortions performed at 21 weeks or later involved only slightly more risk than those performed at 16-20 weeks.

As in previous years, mortality rates were highest for hysterotomy-hysterectomy and lowest for curettage, with instillation procedures intermediate (Table 21). In 1975 curettage procedures had a death-to-case rate of 1.7 for 100,000 abortions, compared with 16.9 for instillation procedures and 60.8 for hysterotomy-hysterectomy. There were 3 deaths from "other" procedures, involving intrauterine insertion of a rubber catheter. For the years 1972-1975 combined, sharp curettage was associated with slightly more risk than suction. Instillation procedures carried nearly 9 times the risk of death when compared with curettage, whereas hysterotomy and hysterectomy combined had a relative risk of death 21 times higher than curettage.

Curettage-associated deaths generally occurred before 13 menstrual week's gestation, while instillation-associated deaths primarily occurred after 15 weeks (Table 22). Within the first trimester, the number of curettage deaths increased as the length of gestation progressed.

Moreover, there have been decreasing numbers of abortions as the length of gestation has increased during the first trimester (Table 20). Since the numerator (number of deaths) increases while the denominator (number of curettage abortions) decreases, we infer that for the curettage methods, the absolute risk of mortality increases with length of gestation through the first trimester.

Of the 13 abortion deaths which occurred in the 13- to 15-week interval in the years 1972-1975, 7 followed curettage (dilatation and evacuation, D&E). As shown in Table 18, 69% of abortions performed during that gestational period were by D&E, compared with 64% in 1974. Applying these percentages to all abortions performed in the 13- to 15-week interval for the years 1972-1975, we estimate that over 100,000 abortions in this interval were performed by D&E over the 4-year period. Thus, the death-to-case rate for D&E in the 13- to 15-week interval is approximately 7 per 100,000 procedures, which is greater

than the rate for curettage procedures in the first trimester, but less than the rate for instillation procedures performed at 17- to 20-weeks' gestation. These mortality findings are consistent with the morbidity data from CDC's Joint Program for the Study of Abortion (see Section IV).

The main causes of death for the 27 legal abortion fatalities in 1975 were infection and emboli. Infection accounted for 37% of all legal abortion deaths, with embolization of thrombi, amniotic fluid, and air accounting for another 19%. The remaining deaths were caused by a variety of conditions, including uterine rupture producing severe intraabdominal hemorrhage and a ruptured ectopic pregnancy after unsuccessful abortion. Seventy-four percent of the deaths were deemed by staff of the Family Planning Evaluation Division to be definitely preventable, and another 11% were felt to be probably preventable.

A brief case history of a death that occurred in 1975 provides an example of the factors involved:

> Legally Induced Abortion Death Case History--A 23-year-old single woman, with a history of 2 previous pregnancies and 2 living children, was a methadone user, requiring 80 mg per day. When she first requested a pregnancy termination, the examining physician estimated the length of gestation to be "12-13 weeks." She was scheduled for a saline instillation procedure approximately 6 weeks later. When the woman was admitted to the hospital, she was found to be "16-18" weeks pregnant. An amniocentesis removed 200 cc of clear amniotic fluid and instilled an equal amount of 20% saline. Two hours after the instillation, intravenous oxytocin--administered in 500 cc of Ringer's Lactate--was begun. Over the next 32 hours, 400 units of oxytocin were given. During this time the nursing notes described "strong contractions" and "increasing patient agitation." Morphine was administered for pain. The patient's blood pressure was consistently 90/60 for a period of 16-32 hours after the instillation.
>
> Thirty-five hours after the initial instillation, the woman was still complaining of pain, with a pulse noted to be "thready and weak," and with a blood pressure of 88/60. Twenty minutes later she "became stuporous" without a palpable pulse, and was responsive only to painful stimulation. Soon thereafter she suffered a cardiac arrest, and resuscitation measures were begun. Her abdomen was distended, and her cervix was noted to be "2-3 cm dilated"; a paracentesis performed in the left abdomen revealed "frank blood," and her hematocrit was 12. A diagnosis of hemoperitoneum secondary to a ruptured uterus was made, and the patient was taken to the operating room. Blood was administered 1-1/2 hours after it was ordered during the resuscitation measures. Approximately 2-1/2 hours after the cardiac arrest, a laparotomy was performed. The peritoneal cavity was entered, and the placenta and part of the fetus were found and removed. A uterine rupture on the left side of the anterior wall extended from 2 cm inferior to the fundus to the insertion of the vagina. The physician attempted to suture the tear but was unsuccessful, and he proceeded to perform a total abdominal hysterectomy. At the close of the procedure, a total of 7 units of blood had been administered.
>
> The patient was taken to the intensive care unit postoperatively in a stuporous state, with no detectable pulse or blood pressure. Her subsequent clinical course was complicated by the effects of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) and associated acute tubular necrosis. Hemodialysis was considered but postponed because of expected hemorrhagic complications from the DIC. Treatment consisted primarily of supportive therapy. She died 5 days later. Cause of death was ascribed to "necrosis of brain, liver, kidneys, and heart. Bronchopneumonia. Status post-hysterectomy for ruptured uterus during saline abortion."



There are at least 4 preventable aspects to this case, involving professional and facility factors. First, the patient initially requested abortion at 12- to 13-weeks' gestation. She was instructed to return for an instillation procedure in 6 weeks. It is likely that a D&E procedure, performed as soon as possible after her initial request, would have avoided the eventual fatal consequences. Second, despite strong contractions, intravenous oxytocin was administered throughout the patient's labor; this undoubtedly contributed to the uterine rupture. Third, she was a known narcotics user; perhaps the staff's awareness of this affected their reactions to her expressions of pain and slowed their recognition of her uterine rupture. Fourth, there was an excessive delay of nearly 90 minutes between the ordering and the administering of whole blood; hemorrhagic shock was obvious, and the situation called for immediate volume replacement with unmatched type-specific whole blood.

C. Illegal Abortion Mortality

Deaths due to illegal abortion decreased to only 4 in 1975, down from 39 in 1972, 19 in 1973, and 6 in 1974. This decline in illegal abortion mortality probably reflects a decrease in the number of illegal abortions being performed. As the safer legal procedures became more widely available throughout the country, women who had formerly terminated their pregnancies through illegal channels probably elected the safer legal facilities. However, for some women the lack of public funding for legal abortion acted as a deterrent to their obtaining the safer procedures. The following case history exemplifies such a situation:

> Illegal Abortion Death Case History--A 41-year-old married woman with a history of 6 previous pregnancies, 5 living children, and 1 previous abortion sought an illegal abortion from a local dietitian. Her stated reason for seeking an illegal procedure was financial, since Medicaid in her state of residence would not pay for her abortion. The illegal procedure cost $30, compared with an estimated $150 for a legal procedure performed through the 12th week by a physician on an outpatient basis. Allegedly the abortion was performed by inserting a metal rod to dilate the cervix, then inserting an intrauterine catheter which remained in place for 2 days until the products of conception passed.
>
> A day after the catheter was expelled, the woman experienced fever, shaking chills, vomiting, and lower abdominal tenderness. She went to her physician but did not mention her illegal abortion; she was given oral antibiotics. The symptoms worsened over the next 24 hours, and she was admitted to a private community hospital. On admission, her temperature was 103.6F, pulse 100, blood pressure 130/80, with "blood and purulent material in the vaginal canal," a cyanotic cervix, and a markedly tender uterus. The working diagnosis was an incomplete septic abortion, and planned management included "D&C following antibiotic therapy." She was placed on intravenous penicillin, 30 million units daily, analgesics, and antipyretics. Her fever remained elevated over the next 2 days, and gentamicin, 60 mg intramuscular, twice a day, was added. The temperature declined to normal on the fourth hospital day, and her condition was "stable" enough to permit a dilatation and sharp curettage. "Moderate" amounts of decidua were obtained, but no fetal tissue. Gentamicin was discontinued following the D&C, and she did well in the first 2 postoperative days.
>
> On the third postoperative day, she had a temperature of 104F and had signs of abdominal distention and lower abdominal tenderness; a diagnosis of "pelvic peritonitis" was made. Gentamicin was reinstituted, along with high doses of intravenous penicillin. Over the next 2 days her symptoms failed to respond to antibiotics and steroids, and an exploratory laparotomy, total abdominal hysterectomy, and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy were performed. During the procedure, large bilateral tubo-ovarian abscesses were noted and drained. The patient's condition deteriorated after surgery, and

she had episodes of hypotension requiring vasopressors, pulmonary edema requiring digitalis and diuretics, and decreasing urine output. She suffered a cardiac arrest 3 days later and could not be resuscitated. No autopsy was performed. The cause of death was listed as "cardiac arrest following Gram-negative septicemia and shock, following an incomplete septic criminal abortion." Clinically, septic emboli to the brain were suspected.

This death could have been prevented in at least 3 ways, involving community, patient, and professional factors. First, if she had been able to obtain a legal abortion, the patient might never have resorted to using the local illegal practitioner. An unsatisfactory technique (an intrauterine catheter) was used, and the procedure may have been performed under unsanitary conditions, which increased the possibility of infection. Second, because the abortion had been obtained in a clandestine manner, the patient may have delayed seeking appropriate medical care, despite the early appearance of symptoms. When she initially went to her physician, the seriousness of her situation was not recognized, and only oral antibiotics were administered. Thus, the stigma attached to a criminal activity increases the risks of an illegal abortion. Third, at the time of her hospital admission with sepsis, more aggressive surgical management, including curettage or removal of the infected uterus, might have improved the patient's chances.

D. Spontaneous Abortion Mortality

There were 12 deaths from spontaneous abortion in the United States in 1975; none was associated with an IUD in situ during the pregnancy (Figure 14). In previous years, 17 deaths were associated with IUDs: 9 in 1972, 4 in 1973, and 4 in 1974. The absence of an IUD-associated abortion fatality since the second quarter of 1974 was temporally associated with widespread publicity given at that time to the Dalkon Shield and the syndrome of midtrimester septic spontaneous abortion. The estimated death-to-case rate for women suffering spontaneous abortion without an IUD in place was approximately 3 per 1 million pregnant women at risk. In 1972-1974, the death-to-case rate for women pregnant with an IUD in situ was nearly 150 per 1 million, or 50 times greater in women continuing a pregnancy with IUDs in place. These results support the previously formulated recommendation that all IUDs be removed from pregnant women if possible. Moreover, the lack of subsequent mortality suggests that this recommendation is being generally followed by practicing clinicians.

## IV. ABORTION-RELATED MORBIDITY: THE JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE STUDY OF ABORTION/CDC: COMPARATIVE RISKS OF 3 METHODS OF MIDTRIMESTER ABORTION

The Joint Program for the Study of Abortion under the auspices of the Center for Disease Control (JPSA/CDC), a multicenter study of the early medical complications of legally induced abortion, has investigated the comparative risks of midtrimester abortion by 3 methods--intraamniotic prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ($PGF_{2\alpha}$), hypertonic saline, and dilatation and evacuation (D&E). Findings based on data supplied over a 4-year period (from 32 institutions) on 17,467 midtrimester abortion cases indicated that D&E was the safest and $PGF_{2\alpha}$ the least safe of the 3 methods.

For the study, 15 complications--out of a list of approximately 100, ranging from vaginitis to death--were identified as major: cardiac arrest; convulsions; death; endotoxic shock; fever for 3 or more days; hemorrhage necessitating blood transfusions; hypernatremia; injury to bladder, ureter, or intestines; pelvic infection with 2 or more days of fever and a peak of at least 40 C or with hospitalization for 11 or more days; pulmonary embolism or infarction; thrombophlebitis; unintended major surgery; and wound disruption after hysterotomy or hysterectomy. The term "major complication rate" was used to refer to the percentage of women sustaining 1 or more of these 15 complications. Differences in rates were compared by chi-square tests.

$PGF_{2\alpha}$ vs Saline: Excluding women undergoing concurrent sterilization, 1,241 $PGF_{2\alpha}$ and 10,013 saline instillation patients undergoing abortions between 13 and 24 menstrual weeks' gestation were studied. Characteristics of women in both groups were similar; most were young, white, unmarried, of low gravidity, and free of preexisting medical conditions. Abortifacients were administered by transabdominal amniocentesis;



the most common initial dose of $PGF_{2\alpha}$ was 40 mg, and the most common saline dose was 40 g, i.e., 200 cc of 20% saline. The majority of patients in both groups received oxytocin, but laminaria use was rare in both groups.

Abortion by saline was significantly* safer than by $PGF_{2\alpha}$. The major complication rates were 1.81 per 100 cases for saline and 2.90 per 100 cases for $PGF_{2\alpha}$. The relative risk of sustaining 1 or more major complications was 1.6 times higher for $PGF_{2\alpha}$ abortions than for saline abortions. Saline was safer than $PGF_{2\alpha}$ for each of the 13- to 16-, 17- to 20-, and 21- to 24-week intervals. Standardized for gestational age, the relative risk of major complications for $PGF_{2\alpha}$ remained 1.6 times greater than for saline. The greater risk of $PGF_{2\alpha}$ was also independent of the level of physician training, the presence of preexisting medical conditions, or the administration of prophylactic antibiotics.

Fever, endometritis, hemorrhage, retained products of conception, and convulsions each were significantly more frequent for $PGF_{2\alpha}$ abortions. In addition, $PGF_{2\alpha}$ abortions required operative treatment of complications significantly more often than saline abortions, including laparotomy, hysterotomy, and hysterectomy as well as curettage or manual evacuation of the uterus.

Lengths of hospital stay were similar for patients in both groups (mean 2.1 days), although $PGF_{2\alpha}$ produced significantly shorter induction-to-abortion times: 24.8 vs 29.2 hours. On the other hand, $PGF_{2\alpha}$-abortion patients were significantly more likely to be readmitted to a hospital than saline-abortion patients.

D&E vs Saline: JPSA/CDC studied 6,213 D&E and 8,662 saline instillation patients in the 13- to 20-week interval. Characteristics of women in these 2 groups were again similar: most were young, unmarried, primigravidas, and free of preexisting medical conditions. In D&E abortions suction curettage was used frequently in conjunction with crushing forceps or sharp curettage. Cervical dilatation was accomplished primarily by using graduated metal dilators.

D&E in the 13- to 20-week interval was significantly safer than saline instillation. The major complication rate for D&E was 0.69 per 100 cases, while that of saline instillation was 1.78 per 100 cases. The relative risk of sustaining 1 or more major complications was 2.6 times higher for saline instillation than for D&E.

D&E was significantly safer than saline instillation in the 13- to 16- and 17- to 20-week intervals. Standardized for preexisting medical conditions, prophylactic antibiotic administration, and level of training of the operator, D&E remained significantly safer than saline.

Fever, endometritis, hemorrhage, retained products of conception, and urinary tract infection were each significantly more frequent in saline instillation patients, while cervical injury and uterine perforation were significantly more frequent in D&E patients. Rates of uterine perforation, however, did not increase significantly with advancing gestational age.**

D&E patients required curettage or manual evacuation of the uterus as treatment of a complication significantly less often than saline instillation patients, although cervical suturing as a treatment was significantly more frequent in D&E patients. D&E patients spent significantly less time in the hospital (mean 0.2 days). Readmission rates were not significantly different for the 2 groups.

## V. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Reflecting differences in legal statutes, cultural traditions, and accessibility of medical services, abortion utilization varies widely throughout the world. Table 23 portrays abortion utilization in selected countries with legalized abortion.

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*When the term "significant" is used in this text, it refers to a p value of $< .05$.

**Gestational age was calculated for 94% of patients by subtracting the date of the last menstrual period from the date of abortion; the physician's estimate of gestational age was used for the 6% of patients for whom 1 or both dates was unknown.

Although abortion has been available on request since 1956 in Hungary, restrictive legislation has limited access to abortion there since 1974. Nevertheless, in 1975 there was nearly 1 legal abortion for every 2 live births in Hungary. The 3 Scandinavian countries listed in Table 23 have had liberalized abortion laws for over 2 decades, with further liberalization in each country since 1970. Abortion ratios for Denmark, Finland, and Sweden represent approximately 1 legal abortion for every 3 live births in 1975. Abortions have been available on request in Singapore since implementation of the 1974 Abortion Act, and Singapore's abortion ratio was slightly higher than that of the United States in 1975.

Abortion laws in England and Wales were liberalized in 1967 and in Canada in 1969; however, abortion ratios in these countries represent fewer than 1 abortion for every 5 live births in 1975. Despite the availability of elective abortion since 1965 and further reduction of restrictions in 1973, abortion utilization in Tunisia in 1975 was lower than that of the other countries shown in Table 23. Abortion rates for these countries tended to parallel abortion ratios, with the exceptions of Singapore and Tunisia.



## VI. FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS OF SUMMARY

### A. Resumen (Spanish)

En 1975, cincuenta estados y el Distrito de Columbia de E.E.U.U. informaron al Centro de Control de Enfermedades de 854,853 abortos legales occurridos ese año, lo que significó un aumento de 17% con respecto al año anterior. La razón aborto/nacimiento a nivel nacional, aumentó en los mismos años un 12% (de 242 a 272 abortos por 1000 nacidos vivos. La tasa nacional de abortos se elevó de 17 a 18 por 1000 mujeres edad 15-44 años.

En 1974 los 50 estados y el Distrito de Columbia informaron por primera vez que los abortos habían sido realizados dentro de sus respectivas áreas. La redistribución de abortos legales en estados con leyes restrictivas antes de 1973, continuó en 1975. Concomitantemente, la tendencia apreciada en 1973, en el sentido de lograr que los abortos fueran inducidos según zona de residencia de la mujer, continuó en 1975. Mientras en los dos años anteriores, un 75% y 87% respectivamente de las mujeres se indujeron abortos en el mismo estado donde vivían, en 1975 este porcentaje ascendió a 89% (Tabla resumen).

En 1975 las pacientes de abortos tendieron a ser jóvenes, de raza blanca, no casadas, de baja paridad y con pocas semanas de gestación en el momento del procedimiento (Tabla resumen). Sesenta y cinco por ciento de ellas correspondieron a menores de 25 años; 68% fueron de raza blanca y 32% de color y otras razas. Setenta y cuatro por ciento eran no casadas mientras 26% lo eran. Cuarenta y siete por ciento no tenían hijos vivos. El método predominante continuó siendo el curetage con succión, alcanzando en 1975 al 83% de todos los procedimientos, seguido por raspado uterino exclusivo (8%), instilación salina intrauterina (6%), otros procedimientos (3%), y cirugía abdominal mayor (1%). Ochenta y ocho por ciento de las mujeres que abortaron tenían hasta 12 semanas de gestación.

Las muertes vinculadas al aborto continuaron descendiendo en 1975. Cuarenta y cuatro de las mujeres murieron de complicaciones por abortos, comparadas con 52 el año anterior, 56 en 1973 y 88 en 1972. Los abortos legales fueron responsables de 27 de estas 44 muertes, los abortos ilegales de 4, los abortos espontáneos de 12, y un aborto no fue clasificado. La tasa de letalidad para los primeros, descendió de 3.5 por 100,000 abortos en 1974 a 3.2 en 1975.

Un análisis de 17,467 abortos realizados a las 13 semanas o más de gestación notificados a través del Joint Program for the Study of Abortion/CDC (JPSA/CDC), demostró que el procedimiento más seguro, de los tres métodos más frecuentemente usados en el aborto del $2^{o}$ trimestre, fue el curetage con dilatación. Entre las 13 y 20 semanas la instilación intraamniótica de solución salina hipertónica, presentó una tasa de complicación significativamente más alta que el curetage con dilatación (1.78% versus 0.69%; $p < .001$), y entre las 13 y 24 semanas fue la instilación intraamniótica de prostaglandina $F_{2\alpha}$ ($PGF_{2\alpha}$) la que demostró la tasa de complicación mas alta (2.9% versus 1.81%; $p < .01$).

B. Résumé (French)

En 1975 les 50 états des Etats-Unis et le District de Colombie ont signalé 854.853 avortements légaux au Centre de Contrôle des Maladies, une augmentation de 12% par rapport à 1974. La raison nationale d'avortements a augmenté de 12% (de 242 avortements par 1.000 naissances vivantes en 1974 à 272 en 1975) ce qui représénte plus qu'un avortement pour toutes les quatre naissances vivantes. La raison nationale d'avortements a augmenté de 17 avortements par 1.000 femmes âgées de 15 à 44 ans en 1974 à 18 en 1975. La redistribution d'avortements légaux vers les états qui avaient des lois restrictives avant 1973 a continué en 1975. En même temps, la tendance déjà constatée en 1973 de se faire avorter dans l'état où l'on habite a continué en 1975; 89% des avortements ont eu lieu dans l'état où la femme résidait, par contraste avec 87% en 1974 et 75% en 1973 (voir la Table résumé).

Les femmes qui ont subi un avortement légal en 1975, étaient en général jeunes, blanches, non-mariées, au commencement de leur grossesse au moment de l'intervention et avaient peu ou pas d'enfants (voir la Table résumé). Soixante-cinq pour cent avaient moins de 25 ans. Soixante-huit pour cent étaient blanches; 32% étaient de race noire ou autre. Soixante-quatorze pour cent n'étaient pas mariées, tandis que 26% étaient mariées. Quarante-sept pour cent n'avaient pas d'enfants vivants. La methode d'avortement prédominante en 1975 est toujours le curettage à succion, qui représente 83% des traitements, suivi par curettage à instrument tranchant (8%), instillation saline intra-utérine (6%), autres procédés (3%) et intervention chirurgicale abdominale majeure (0.4%). Quatre-vingt-huit pour cent des femmes se sont fait avorter pendant les douze premières semaines de grossesse.

Le déclin des morts ayant rapport à l'avortement a continué en 1975. Quarante-quatre femmes sont mortes à la suite de complications d'avortements, par contraste avec 52 en 1974, 56 en 1973 et 88 en 1972. Les avortements légaux étaient responsables de 27 morts en 1975, les avortements illégaux responsables de 4 et les avortements spontanés de 12; dans un cas la cause de mort citée est "incertain." La mortalité pour les avortements légaux est tombée de 3,5 morts par 100.000 avortements en 1974 à 3,2 en 1975.

D'après les 17.467 avortements opérés pendant ou après la treizième semaine de grossesse et signalés au Programme Mixte pour l'Étude de l'Avortement/Centre de Contrôle des Maladies (JPSA/CDC), la dilatation et évacuation (D & E) était celle des trois méthodes prédominantes d'avortement de deuzième trimestre qui offrait le plus de sécurité. Dans l'intervalle 13 à 20 semaines, l'instillation intraamniotique de solution saline hypertonique avait un taux de complications majeures nettement plus élevé que celui de D et E (1,78% contre 0,69%; $p < ,001$). L'instillation intraamniotique de prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ ($PGF_{2\alpha}$) avait un taux de complications nettement plus élevé que celui de l'instillation saline (2,9% contre 1,81%; $p < 0,01$) dans l'intervalle de la treizième à la vinqt-quatrième semaine.





Table 1

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE STATUS OF ABORTION LAW CHANGES, ABORTION REPORTING, AND ABORTION RATIOS IN THE UNITED STATES 1969-1975

| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumulative No. of states with reform abortion laws enacted since 1967 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 17 | ..[1] | ..[1] | ..[1] |
| No. of states from which statewide abortion data are reported[2] | 8 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 25 | 36 | 38 |
| Additional states from which abortion data are reported from individual hospitals or facilities | 2 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 26 | 15 | 13 |
| Total No. of states from which partial or complete abortion data are reported[2] | 10 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Total No. of abortions reported to CDC | 22,670 | 193,491 | 485,816 | 586,760 | 615,831 | 763,476[4] | 854,853 |
| National abortion ratio (abortions per 1,000 live births[3]) | 6.3 | 51.9 | 136.6 | 180.1 | 196.3 | 241.6 | 271.9 |

[1]On January 22, 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Texas and Georgia abortion laws were unconstitutional, thereby nullifying all restrictive abortion laws. Interpretation of, and legislative response to, the Supreme Court decision varied from state to state.

[2]Beginning 1970 includes District of Columbia

[3]Live birth data are total United States births by year as reported by the National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Reports.

[4]Does not include 17,348 abortions for 1974 reported to CDC from the Illinois State Health Department after publication of the 1974 Abortion Surveillance Report. Statistics on these 17,348 abortions are not incorporated into the current report, except in Table 3.

Table 2

REPORTED NUMBER OF LEGAL ABORTIONS BY STATE OF OCCURRENCE,
ABORTION RATIOS, AND ABORTION RATES, 1975

| State | Abortions[1] | Live Births[1] | Ratios[2] | Females 15-44[3] | Rate[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2,747[5] | 58,086[6] | 47 | 818,800 | 3 |
| Alaska | 1,248 | 7,391 | 169 | 80,300 | 16 |
| Arizona | 5,482[5] | 39,578[6] | 139 | 485,600 | 11 |
| Arkansas | 1,925 | 33,612[7] | 57 | 451,700 | 4 |
| California | 142,067 | 317,318 | 448 | 4,703,800 | 30 |
| Colorado | 9,744 | 40,469 | 241 | 577,000 | 17 |
| Connecticut | 10,820 | 35,915[6] | 301 | 672,700 | 16 |
| Delaware | 2,322 | 8,242[6] | 282 | 131,900 | 18 |
| Dist. of Col. | 22,721 | 9,759[6] | * | 183,300 | 124 |
| Florida | 16,745 | 105,735 | 158 | 1,713,600 | 10 |
| Georgia | 23,733 | 79,951 | 297 | 1,131,000 | 21 |
| Hawaii | 4,545 | 15,689 | 290 | 197,300 | 23 |
| Idaho | 672[5] | 16,243[6] | 41 | 177,300 | 4 |
| Illinois | 58,743 | 169,248 | 347 | 2,458,900 | 24 |
| Indiana | 7,859 | 82,397 | 95 | 1,184,300 | 7 |
| Iowa | 1,345[8] | 20,689[9] | 65 | 620,600 | 2 |
| Kansas | 9,160 | 33,707 | 272 | 495,900 | 18 |
| Kentucky | 6,295[5] | 54,680[6] | 115 | 747,900 | 8 |
| Louisiana | 4,180 | 67,792 | 62 | 860,800 | 5 |
| Maine | 1,930[5] | 15,279[6] | 126 | 228,600 | 8 |
| Maryland | 18,865 | 52,732 | 358 | 931,900 | 20 |
| Massachusetts | 29,940[10] | 68,309[6] | 438 | 1,280,100 | 23 |
| Michigan | 34,210[5] | 133,931 | 255 | 2,065,000 | 17 |
| Minnesota | 10,565 | 56,463 | 187 | 877,500 | 12 |
| Mississippi | 315 | 43,336 | 7 | 527,000 | 1 |
| Missouri | 10,244 | 68,442 | 150 | 1,033,700 | 10 |
| Montana | 1,535 | 11,815[7] | 130 | 165,200 | 9 |
| Nebraska | 3,406 | 23,658 | 144 | 336,500 | 10 |
| Nevada | 1,807 | 8,848[7] | 204 | 128,000 | 14 |
| New Hampshire | 1,396 | 11,101 | 126 | 173,900 | 8 |
| New Jersey | 26,291[10] | 91,457 | 287 | 1,565,400 | 17 |
| New Mexico | 4,195[5] | 21,036[6] | 199 | 268,900 | 16 |
| New York | 147,229 | 235,803 | 624 | 3,980,100 | 37 |
| (City) | (106,317)[11] | (105,249) | (*) | | |
| (Upstate) | (40,912) | (130,554) | (313) | | |
| N. Carolina | 19,960 | 80,885 | 247 | 1,249,400 | 16 |
| N. Dakota | 812 | 10,596[6] | 77 | 139,100 | 6 |
| Ohio | 36,675[5] | 158,701[6] | 231 | 2,419,200 | 15 |
| Oklahoma | 5,808[5] | 42,704 | 136 | 584,700 | 10 |
| Oregon | 10,641 | 33,352 | 319 | 498,900 | 21 |
| Pennsylvania | 43,319 | 148,942 | 291 | 2,548,800 | 17 |
| Rhode Island | 3,253 | 10,724 | 303 | 193,000 | 17 |
| S. Carolina | 4,511 | 46,665 | 97 | 647,600 | 7 |
| S. Dakota | 1,475 | 11,294 | 131 | 147,900 | 10 |
| Tennessee | 11,081 | 62,252 | 178 | 944,300 | 12 |
| Texas | 37,894[5] | 215,665[6] | 176 | 2,745,500 | 14 |
| Utah | 2,146 | 31,500 | 68 | 275,100 | 8 |
| Vermont | 2,100 | 6,709 | 313 | 103,000 | 20 |
| Virginia | 17,999 | 70,032 | 257 | 1,133,300 | 16 |
| Washington | 20,963 | 50,821 | 412 | 779,700 | 27 |
| West Virginia | 96[5] | 27,960 | 3 | 390,700 | - |
| Wisconsin | 11,300[5] | 65,173[6] | 173 | 1,009,900 | 11 |
| Wyoming | 539[5] | 6,962[6] | 77 | 82,800 | 7 |
| Total | 854,853 | 3,119,648 | 274 | 47,147,400 | 18 |

[1]Abortion and resident live birth data from central health agency unless otherwise noted
[2]Abortions per 1,000 live births
[3]Estimates of females 15-44 provided by the Alan Guttmacher Institute
[4]Abortions per 1,000 females 15-44
[5]Reported from 1 or more hospitals and/or facilties in state
[6]Live birth data from Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Final Natality Statistics, 1975, Vol. 25, No. 10, Supplement, December 30, 1976
[7]Occurrence live birth data from central health agency
[8]January-June
[9]Resident live births estimated; January-June
[10]Reported from state health departm : and 1 or more hospitals and/or facilities in state
[11]Data from New York City Health Department
*Greater than 1,000 abortions per 1,000 live births

-Rate less than 1



Table 3

NUMBER OF ABORTIONS AND PERCENT INCREASE*
FOR EACH FULL YEAR OF REPORTING, SELECTED STATES,** 1969-1975

| State | 1969 | 1970 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | | 1974 | | 1975 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | YEAR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. Abortions | No. Abortions | % Increase | No. Abortions | % Increase | No. Abortions | % Increase | No. Abortions | % Increase | No. Abortions | % Increase | No. Abortions | % Increase |
| Alaska | .. | .. | .. | 1,145 | .. | 1,172 | 2.4 | 1,165 | -0.6 | 1,025 | -12.0 | 1,248 | 21.8 |
| Arkansas | .. | .. | .. | 1,637 | .. | 793 | 24.5 | 1,138 | 43.5 | 1,694 | 48.9 | 1,925 | 13.6 |
| California | 15,339 | 65,369 | 326.2 | 116,749 | 78.6 | 138,584 | 18.7 | 131,870 | -4.8 | 135,762 | 3.0 | 142,067 | 4.6 |
| Colorado | 1,000 | 2,581 | 158.1 | 4,168 | 61.5 | 5,260 | 26.2 | 7,451 | 41.7 | 9,027 | 21.2 | 9,744 | 7.9 |
| Dist. of Col. | .. | .. | .. | 18,897 | .. | 38,868 | 105.7 | 40,812 | 5.0 | 22,688 | -44.4 | 22,721 | 0.1 |
| Florida | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,156 | .. | 15,212 | -5.8 | 16,745 | 10.1 |
| Georgia | 168 | 705 | 319.6 | 1,579 | 124.0 | 2,509 | 58.9 | 12,301 | 390.3 | 22,009 | 78.9 | 23,733 | 7.8 |
| Hawaii | .. | .. | .. | 4,135 | .. | 4,547 | 10.0 | 4,534 | -0.3 | 4,158 | -8.3 | 4,545 | 9.3 |
| Illinois | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50,718[1] | .. | 58,743 | 15.8 |
| Indiana | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,029 | .. | 7,859 | 30.4 |
| Kansas | .. | .. | .. | 9,472 | .. | 12,248 | 29.3 | 12,612 | 3.0 | 10,171 | -19.4 | 9,160 | -9.9 |
| Maryland | .. | .. | .. | 8,306 | .. | 9,093 | 9.5 | 9,871 | 8.6 | 15,975 | 61.8 | 18,865 | 18.1 |
| Massachusetts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,800 | .. | 29,940 | 7.7 |
| Minnesota | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,732 | .. | 10,565 | 21.0 |
| Mississippi | .. | .. | .. | 93 | .. | 61 | -34.4 | 96 | 57.4 | 140 | 45.8 | 315 | 125.0 |
| Nebraska | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,094 | .. | 3,406 | 10.1 |
| Nevada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,614 | .. | 1,807 | 12.0 |
| New Hampshire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 668 | .. | 1,396 | 109.0 |
| New York | .. | .. | .. | 268,573 | .. | 299,891 | 11.7 | 203,358 | -32.2 | 161,521 | -20.6 | 147,229 | -8.8 |
| N. Carolina | 305 | 1,357 | 344.9 | 4,378 | 222.6 | 8,365 | 91.1 | 11,935 | 42.7 | 16,463 | 37.9 | 19,960 | 21.2 |
| N. Dakota | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 137 | .. | 812 | 492.7 |
| Oregon | 1,407 | 7,176 | 411.4 | 6,997 | -2.8 | 7,143 | 2.1 | 7,447 | 4.3 | 8,794 | 18.1 | 10,641 | 21.0 |
| Pennsylvania | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,110 | .. | 43,319 | 13.7 |
| Rhode Island | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,867 | .. | 3,253 | 13.5 |
| S. Carolina | .. | .. | .. | 727 | .. | 854 | 17.5 | 2,102 | 146.1 | 3,760 | 78.9 | 4,511 | 20.0 |
| S. Dakota | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,601 | .. | 1,475 | -7.9 |
| Tennessee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,406 | .. | 11,081 | 49.6 |
| Vermont | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 231 | 2,466.7 | 1,402 | 506.9 | 1,930 | 37.7 | 2,100 | 8.8 |
| Virginia | .. | .. | .. | 3,792 | .. | 4,496 | 18.6 | 7,318 | 62.8 | 14,372 | 96.4 | 17,999 | 25.2 |
| Washington | .. | .. | .. | 14,347 | .. | 17,767 | 23.8 | 17,319 | -2.5 | 18,185 | 5.0 | 20,963 | 15.3 |

[1]Includes 17,348 abortions for 1974 reported to the CDC from the Illinois State Health Department after publication of the 1974 Abortion Surveillance Report. See Table 1, footnote 4.
*Percent increase over previous year
**States with data reported by central health agency (30)
..Not applicable

Table 4

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS PERFORMED ON OUT-OF-STATE RESIDENTS, 1975

| State | Total Abortions Performed | No. of Abortions With Residence Known[1] | No. of Abortions On Out-of-State Residents | Percent of Abortions with Residence Known--Performed on Out-of-State Residents 1975 | 1974[2] | 1973[2] | 1972[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama[3] | 2,747 | 2,339 | 186 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 0.3 |
| Alaska | 1,248 | 1,248 | 8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Arizona[3] | 5,482 | 3,523 | 30 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | -- |
| Arkansas | 1,925 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| California | 142,067 | 141,992 | 2,691 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 9.4 | 16.0 |
| Colorado | 9,744 | 9,744 | 894 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 7.7 |
| Connecticut | 10,820 | 10,472 | 164 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Delaware | 2,322 | -- | -- | -- | 1.0 | -- | 4.7 |
| Dist. of Col. | 22,721 | 21,787 | 12,025 | 55.2 | 59.7 | 64.7 | 74.5 |
| Florida | 16,745 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 23,733 | 23,516 | 3,609 | 15.3 | 18.7 | 14.5 | 0.0 |
| Hawaii | 4,545 | 4,541 | 225 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Idaho[3] | 672 | 568 | 11 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | -- |
| Illinois | 58,743 | 55,794 | 4,198 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 11.2 | -- |
| Indiana | 7,859 | 7,859 | 118 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | -- |
| Iowa[4] | 1,345 | 1,230 | 83 | 6.7 | -- | 9.3 | -- |
| Kansas | 9,160 | 9,146 | 3,565 | 39.0 | 44.3 | 61.0 | 63.2 |
| Kentucky[3] | 6,295 | 5,773 | 1,809 | 31.3 | 40.1 | 12.4 | -- |
| Louisiana | 4,180 | 4,042 | 385 | 9.5 | 11.9 | -- | -- |
| Maine[3] | 1,930 | 1,473 | 31 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | -- |
| Maryland | 18,865 | 18,865 | 1,222 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| Massachusetts[5] | 29,940 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Michigan[3] | 34,210 | 26,560 | 2,647 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 12.6 | -- |
| Minnesota | 10,565 | 10,300 | 1,376 | 13.4 | 18.1 | 9.3 | -- |
| Mississippi | 315 | 315 | 55 | 17.5 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Missouri | 10,244 | 10,228 | 2,132 | 20.8 | 25.8 | 25.6 | -- |
| Montana | 1,535 | 1,535 | 33 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | -- |
| Nebraska | 3,406 | 3,404 | 778 | 22.9 | 19.2 | 20.7 | -- |
| Nevada | 1,807 | 1,807 | 538 | 29.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | -- |
| New Hampshire | 1,396 | 1,377 | 87 | 6.3 | 11.5 | 9.7 | -- |
| New Jersey[5] | 26,291 | 25,213 | 349 | 1.4 | 4.2 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico[3] | 4,195 | 1,927 | 141 | 7.3 | 15.5 | 37.3 | 68.9 |
| New York | 147,229 | 144,714 | 23,695 | 16.4 | 20.9 | 39.5 | 60.8 |
| (City) | (106,317) | (103,868) | (16,470) | (15.9) | (21.8) | (39.9) | (61.2) |
| (Upstate) | (40,912) | (40,846) | (7,225) | (17.7) | (18.3) | (38.6) | (59.7) |
| North Carolina | 19,960 | 19,829 | 1,227 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| North Dakota | 812 | -- | -- | -- | 18.2 | -- | -- |
| Ohio[3] | 36,675 | 19,404 | 1,281 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 9.6 | -- |
| Oklahoma[3] | 5,808 | 5,800 | 663 | 11.4 | 29.1 | 0.0 | -- |
| Oregon | 10,641 | 10,577 | 571 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 0.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 43,319 | 43,319 | 5,269 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 7.8 | -- |
| Rhode Island | 3,253 | 3,253 | 257 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.8 | -- |
| South Carolina | 4,511 | 4,511 | 187 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 0.6 |
| South Dakota | 1,475 | 1,463 | 627 | 42.9 | 41.9 | 43.7 | -- |
| Tennessee | 11,081 | 11,034 | 1,751 | 15.9 | 8.4 | 2.8 | -- |
| Texas[3] | 37,894 | 33,165 | 2,141 | 6.5 | -- | 3.6 | -- |
| Utah | 2,146 | 2,134 | 118 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 10.0 | -- |
| Vermont | 2,100 | 2,099 | 652 | 31.1 | 27.7 | 22.2 | 16.5 |
| Virginia | 17,999 | 17,999 | 945 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Washington | 20,963 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| West Virginia[3] | 96 | 31 | 6 | 19.4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin[3] | 11,300 | -- | -- | -- | 6.6 | 9.9 | 13.0 |
| Wyoming[3] | 539 | 539 | 10 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | -- |
| Total | 854,853 | 726,449 | 78,790 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 25.2 | 43.8 |

[1]Refers to in-state and out-of-state residence status
[2]Source: 1974 Abortion Surveillance Report
[3]Abortions for 1975 are reported from 1 or more hospitals and/or facilities in state. Residence data are based on percents and actual numbers as reported by hospitals and/or facilities in the state.
[4]January-June
[5]Reported from state health department and data from 1 or more hospitals and/or facilities in the state

--Not reported



Table 5

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS WITH STATE OF RESIDENCE KNOWN,* 1975

| State of Residence by Census Division | Abortions Performed in State of Residence No. | % | Abortions Performed Outside State of Residence No. | % | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW ENGLAND | (47,423) | (92.4) | (3,913) | (7.6) | (51,336) |
| Maine | 1,442[1] | 87.3 | 209 | 12.7 | 1,651 |
| New Hampshire | 1,290 | 84.5 | 236 | 15.5 | 1,526 |
| Vermont | 1,447 | 92.6 | 115 | 7.4 | 1,562 |
| Massachusetts | 29,940[2,3] | 96.8 | 993 | 3.2 | 30,933 |
| Rhode Island | 2,996 | 94.8 | 166 | 5.2 | 3,162 |
| Connecticut | 10,308 | 82.5 | 2,194 | 17.5 | 12,502 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC | (183,933) | (91.8) | (16,537) | (8.2) | (200,470) |
| New York | 121,019 | 99.5 | 657 | 0.5 | 121,676 |
| New Jersey | 24,864[2] | 66.3 | 12,611 | 33.7 | 37,475 |
| Pennsylvania | 38,050 | 92.1 | 3,269 | 7.9 | 41,319 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL | (112,673) | (89.7) | (13,006) | (10.3) | (125,679) |
| Ohio | 18,123[1] | 88.6 | 2,323 | 11.4 | 20,446 |
| Indiana | 7,741 | 56.5 | 5,970 | 43.5 | 13,711 |
| Illinois | 51,596 | 93.6 | 3,504 | 6.4 | 55,100 |
| Michigan | 23,913[1] | 98.4 | 379 | 1.6 | 24,292 |
| Wisconsin | 11,300[1,3] | 93.2 | 830 | 6.8 | 12,130 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL | (28,022) | (82.2) | (6,080) | (17.8) | (34,102) |
| Minnesota | 8,924 | 98.9 | 96 | 1.1 | 9,020 |
| Iowa | 1,147[4] | 57.6 | 843 | 42.4 | 1,990 |
| Missouri | 8,096 | 68.0 | 3,818 | 32.0 | 11,914 |
| North Dakota | 812[3] | 61.1 | 518 | 38.9 | 1,330 |
| South Dakota | 836 | 68.0 | 393 | 32.0 | 1,229 |
| Nebraska | 2,626 | 93.0 | 199 | 7.0 | 2,825 |
| Kansas | 5,581 | 96.3 | 213 | 3.7 | 5,794 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC | (106,384) | (88.2) | (14,266) | (11.8) | (120,650) |
| Delaware | 2,322[3] | 75.7 | 746 | 24.3 | 3,068 |
| Maryland | 17,643 | 72.3 | 6,761 | 27.7 | 24,404 |
| District of Columbia | 9,762 | 98.4 | 158 | 1.6 | 9,920 |
| Virginia | 17,054 | 97.0 | 533 | 3.0 | 17,587 |
| West Virginia | 25[1] | 1.5 | 1,690 | 98.5 | 1,715 |
| North Carolina | 18,602 | 94.9 | 999 | 5.1 | 19,601 |
| South Carolina | 4,324 | 60.7 | 2,795 | 39.3 | 7,119 |
| Georgia | 19,907 | 98.6 | 292 | 1.4 | 20,199 |
| Florida | 16,745[3] | 98.3 | 292 | 1.7 | 17,037 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL | (15,660) | (78.4) | (4,313) | (21.6) | (19,973) |
| Kentucky | 3,964[1] | 74.0 | 1,393 | 26.0 | 5,357 |
| Tennessee | 9,283 | 92.6 | 747 | 7.4 | 10,030 |
| Alabama | 2,153[1] | 63.5 | 1,237 | 36.5 | 3,390 |
| Mississippi | 260 | 21.7 | 936 | 78.3 | 1,196 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL | (41,743) | (94.6) | (2,394) | (5.4) | (44,137) |
| Arkansas | 1,925[3] | 77.2 | 568 | 22.8 | 2,493 |
| Louisiana | 3,657 | 83.7 | 713 | 16.3 | 4,370 |
| Oklahoma | 5,137[1] | 87.7 | 718 | 12.3 | 5,855 |
| Texas | 31,024[1] | 98.7 | 395 | 1.3 | 31,419 |

Table 5 (Continued)

| State of Residence by Census Division | Abortions Performed in State of Residence | | Abortions Performed Outside State of Residence | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | |
| MOUNTAIN | (20,002) | *(88.2)* | (2,676) | *(11.8)* | (22,678) |
| Montana | 1,502 | *84.0* | 286 | *16.0* | 1,788 |
| Idaho | 557[1] | *85.4* | 95 | *14.6* | 652 |
| Wyoming | 529[1] | *50.2* | 524 | *49.8* | 1,053 |
| Colorado | 8,850 | *99.2* | 68 | *0.8* | 8,918 |
| New Mexico | 1,786[1] | *94.2* | 109 | *5.8* | 1,895 |
| Arizona | 3,493[1] | *83.4* | 696 | *16.6* | 4,189 |
| Utah | 2,016 | *97.3* | 57 | *2.7* | 2,073 |
| Nevada | 1,269 | *60.1* | 841 | *39.9* | 2,110 |
| PACIFIC | (175,826) | *(99.6)* | (673) | *(0.4)* | (176,499) |
| Washington | 20,963[3] | *97.8* | 475 | *2.2* | 21,438 |
| Oregon | 10,006 | *99.6* | 44 | *0.4* | 10,050 |
| California | 139,301 | *99.9* | 141 | *0.1* | 139,442 |
| Alaska | 1,240 | *99.1* | 11 | *0.9* | 1,251 |
| Hawaii | 4,316 | *100.0* | 2 | *0.0* | 4,318 |
| TOTAL (1975) | 731,666 | *92.0* | 63,858 | *8.0* | 795,524[5] |
| TOTAL (1974) | 643,875 | *89.9* | 72,073 | *10.1* | 715,948[5] |
| TOTAL (1973) | 440,202 | *79.9* | 110,443 | *20.1* | 550,645[5] |
| TOTAL (1972) | 303,934 | *60.4* | 199,489 | *39.6* | 503,423[5] |

[1]Abortions reported from 1 or more hospitals and/or facilities in state. Residence data based on percents and actual numbers as reported by hospitals and/or facilities in the state

[2]Reported from state health department and data from 1 or more hospitals and/or facilities in the state

[3]Residency information not available; all abortions reported are assumed to have been performed on residents of the state

[4]January-June

[5]Does not agree with Table 1 because abortions with state of residence unknown are excluded

*Excludes 59,329 abortions with state of residence unknown (3,310 out-of-country residents were classified as state of residence unknown)



Table 6

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS BY AGE AND STATE OF OCCURRENCE, SELECTED STATES,* 1975

| State | < 15 | | 15-19 | | 20-24 | | 25-29 | | 30-34 | | 35-39 | | ≥ 40 | | Unknown | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Alaska | 23 | *1.8* | 396 | *31.7* | 427 | *34.2* | 234 | *18.8* | 100 | *8.0* | 55 | *4.4* | 13 | *1.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 1,248 | *100.0* |
| Arkansas | 36 | *1.9* | 704 | *36.6* | 540 | *28.1* | 317 | *16.5* | 183 | *9.5* | 105 | *5.5* | 40 | *2.1* | 0 | *0.0* | 1,925 | *100.0* |
| California | 1,918 | *1.4* | 47,138 | *33.2* | 43,799 | *30.8* | 25,828 | *18.2* | 13,326 | *9.4* | 6,478 | *4.6* | 2,358 | *1.7* | 1,222 | *0.9* | 142,067 | *100.0* |
| Colorado | 107 | *1.1* | 3,282 | *33.7* | 3,362 | *34.5* | 1,744 | *17.9* | 724 | *7.4* | 369 | *3.8* | 147 | *1.5* | 9 | *0.1* | 9,744 | *100.0* |
| Connecticut | 110 | *1.0* | 3,637 | *33.6* | 2,847 | *26.3* | 1,912 | *17.7* | 1,285 | *11.9* | 551 | *5.1* | 331 | *3.1* | 147 | *1.4* | 10,820 | *100.0* |
| Dist. of Col. | 396 | *1.7* | 6,205 | *27.3* | 8,030 | *35.3* | 4,569 | *20.1* | 2,207 | *9.7* | 984 | *4.3* | 305 | *1.3* | 25 | *0.1* | 22,721 | *100.0* |
| Georgia | 469 | *2.0* | 7,753 | *32.7* | 7,492 | *31.6* | 4,025 | *17.0* | 1,963 | *8.3* | 944 | *4.0* | 359 | *1.5* | 728 | *3.1* | 23,733 | *100.0* |
| Hawaii | 39 | *0.9* | 1,005 | *22.1* | 1,577 | *34.7* | 952 | *20.9* | 533 | *11.7* | 298 | *6.6* | 139 | *3.1* | 2 | *0.0* | 4,545 | *100.0* |
| Illinois | 556 | *0.9* | 15,467 | *26.3* | 18,642 | *31.7* | 10,843 | *18.5* | 5,730 | *9.8* | 3,224 | *5.5* | 1,380 | *2.3* | 2,901 | *4.9* | 58,743 | *100.0* |
| Indiana | 182 | *2.3* | 2,674 | *34.0* | 2,441 | *31.1* | 1,280 | *16.3* | 676 | *8.6* | 399 | *5.1* | 186 | *2.4* | 21 | *0.3* | 7,859 | *100.0* |
| Iowa[1] | 36 | *2.7* | 504 | *37.5* | 417 | *31.0* | 192 | *14.3* | 98 | *7.3* | 58 | *4.3* | 37 | *2.8* | 3 | *0.2* | 1,345 | *100.0* |
| Kansas | 221 | *2.4* | 3,777 | *41.2* | 2,596 | *28.3* | 1,262 | *13.8* | 697 | *7.6* | 405 | *4.4* | 174 | *1.9* | 28 | *0.3* | 9,160 | *100.0* |
| Kentucky[2] | 350 | *5.6* | 2,294 | *36.4* | 2,023 | *32.1* | 910 | *14.5* | 414 | *6.6* | 217 | *3.4* | 87 | *1.4* | 0 | *0.0* | 6,295 | *100.0* |
| Louisiana | 57 | *1.4* | 1,261 | *30.2* | 1,439 | *34.4* | 790 | *18.9* | 376 | *9.0* | 177 | *4.2* | 66 | *1.6* | 14 | *0.3* | 4,180 | *100.0* |
| Maryland | 456 | *2.4* | 7,286 | *38.6* | 5,579 | *29.6* | 3,084 | *16.3* | 1,425 | *7.6* | 760 | *4.0* | 271 | *1.4* | 4 | *0.0* | 18,865 | *100.0* |
| Minnesota | 100 | *0.9* | 4,193 | *39.7* | 3,478 | *32.9* | 1,517 | *14.4* | 699 | *6.6* | 363 | *3.4* | 215 | *2.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 10,565 | *100.0* |
| Mississippi | 8 | *2.5* | 100 | *31.7* | 111 | *35.2* | 49 | *15.6* | 23 | *7.3* | 19 | *6.0* | 5 | *1.6* | 0 | *0.0* | 315 | *100.0* |
| Missouri | 199 | *1.9* | 2,871 | *28.0* | 3,047 | *29.7* | 1,496 | *14.6* | 861 | *8.4* | 479 | *4.7* | 181 | *1.8* | 1,110 | *10.8* | 10,244 | *100.0* |
| Montana | 21 | *1.4* | 552 | *36.0* | 508 | *33.1* | 233 | *15.2* | 123 | *8.0* | 71 | *4.6* | 26 | *1.7* | 1 | *0.1* | 1,535 | *100.0* |
| Nebraska | 68 | *2.0* | 1,390 | *40.8* | 1,114 | *32.7* | 402 | *11.8* | 208 | *6.1* | 138 | *4.1* | 86 | *2.5* | 0 | *0.0* | 3,406 | *100.0* |
| Nevada | 37 | *2.0* | 606 | *33.5* | 561 | *31.0* | 292 | *16.2* | 152 | *8.4* | 77 | *4.3* | 22 | *1.2* | 60 | *3.3* | 1,807 | *100.0* |
| New Hampshire | 19 | *1.4* | 498 | *35.7* | 410 | *29.4* | 232 | *16.6* | 130 | *9.3* | 54 | *3.9* | 27 | *1.9* | 26 | *1.9* | 1,396 | *100.0* |
| New York | 1,651 | *1.1* | 37,750 | *25.6* | 45,997 | *31.2* | 30,225 | *20.5* | 18,028 | *12.2* | 9,554 | *6.5* | 3,437 | *2.3* | 587 | *0.4* | 147,229 | *100.0* |
| (City) | (1,136) | *(1.1)* | (24,533) | *(23.1)* | (33,524) | *(31.5)* | (23,531) | *(22.1)* | (13,880) | *(13.1)* | (6,995) | *(6.6)* | (2,268) | *(2.1)* | (450) | *(0.4)* | (106,317) | *(100.0)* |
| (Upstate) | (515) | *(1.3)* | (13,217) | *(32.3)* | (12,473) | *(30.5)* | (6,694) | *(16.4)* | (4,148) | *(10.1)* | (2,559) | *(6.3)* | (1,169) | *(2.9)* | (137) | *(0.3)* | (40,912) | *(100.0)* |
| N. Carolina | 376 | *1.9* | 7,098 | *35.6* | 6,206 | *31.1* | 3,095 | *15.5* | 1,795 | *9.0* | 1,005 | *5.0* | 331 | *1.7* | 54 | *0.3* | 19,960 | *100.0* |
| Oregon | 155 | *1.5* | 3,915 | *36.8* | 3,554 | *33.4* | 1,744 | *16.4* | 769 | *7.2* | 349 | *3.3* | 132 | *1.2* | 23 | *0.2* | 10,641 | *100.0* |
| Pennsylvania | 851 | *2.0* | 14,156 | *32.7* | 14,192 | *32.8* | 7,232 | *16.7* | 3,683 | *8.5* | 2,086 | *4.8* | 935 | *2.2* | 184 | *0.4* | 43,319 | *100.0* |
| Rhode Island | 45 | *1.4* | 1,005 | *30.9* | 1,035 | *31.8* | 582 | *17.9* | 303 | *9.3* | 179 | *5.5* | 99 | *3.0* | 5 | *0.2* | 3,253 | *100.0* |
| S. Carolina | 71 | *1.6* | 1,527 | *33.9* | 1,492 | *33.1* | 709 | *15.7* | 327 | *7.2* | 161 | *3.6* | 70 | *1.6* | 154 | *3.4* | 4,511 | *100.0* |
| S. Dakota | 12 | *0.8* | 581 | *39.4* | 502 | *34.0* | 168 | *11.4* | 83 | *5.6* | 55 | *3.7* | 34 | *2.3* | 40 | *2.7* | 1,475 | *100.0* |
| Tennessee | 215 | *1.9* | 3,949 | *35.6* | 3,680 | *33.2* | 1,798 | *16.2* | 839 | *7.6* | 435 | *3.9* | 128 | *1.2* | 37 | *0.3* | 11,081 | *100.0* |
| Utah | 25 | *1.2* | 593 | *27.6* | 809 | *37.7* | 384 | *17.9* | 180 | *8.4* | 90 | *4.2* | 37 | *1.7* | 28 | *1.3* | 2,146 | *100.0* |
| Vermont | 30 | *1.4* | 699 | *33.3* | 749 | *35.7* | 344 | *16.4* | 156 | *7.4* | 89 | *4.2* | 33 | *1.6* | 0 | *0.0* | 2,100 | *100.0* |
| Virginia | 359 | *2.0* | 6,324 | *35.1* | 5,786 | *32.1* | 2,886 | *16.0* | 1,455 | *8.1* | 864 | *4.8* | 314 | *1.7* | 11 | *0.1* | 17,999 | *100.0* |
| Washington | 256 | *1.2* | 7,810 | *37.3* | 6,639 | *31.7* | 3,524 | *16.8* | 1,600 | *7.6* | 803 | *3.8* | 330 | *1.6* | 1 | *0.0* | 20,963 | *100.0* |
| Total | 9,454 | *1.5* | 199,000 | *31.2* | 201,081 | *31.6* | 114,854 | *18.0* | 61,151 | *9.6* | 31,895 | *5.0* | 12,335 | *1.9* | 7,425 | *1.2* | 637,195 | *100.0* |

[1]January-June

[2]Based on distribution of data from 1 facility reporting approximately 78% of total abortions

*All states with data available (34)

Table 6A

ABORTIONS FOR TEENAGERS, SELECTED STATES, 1975

| State | Reported by Single Year of Age | | | | | | All Teens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| Arkansas | 48 | 95 | 174 | 214 | 348 | 315 | 1,194 |
| Kansas | 221 | 416 | 667 | 713 | 1,098 | 883 | 3,998 |
| Minnesota | 100 | 301 | 607 | 938 | 1,265 | 1,082 | 4,293 |
| Nebraska | 68 | 151 | 235 | 244 | 172 | 588 | 1,458 |
| Nevada | 37 | 59 | 95 | 78 | 218 | 156 | 643 |
| Oregon | 155 | 386 | 707 | 885 | 1,023 | 914 | 4,070 |
| Totals (6 states) | 629 | 1,408 | 2,485 | 3,072 | 4,124 | 3,938 | 15,656 |
| % Distribution | *4.0* | *9.0* | *15.9* | *19.6* | *26.3* | *25.2* | *100.0* |
| Cumulative | *4.0* | *13.0* | *28.9* | *48.5* | *74.8* | *100.0* | *100.0* |

| | Reported by Age Group | | | All Teens |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | < 15 | 15-17 | 18-19 | |
| Maryland | 456 | 3,724 | 3,562 | 7,742 |
| South Dakota | 12 | 219 | 362 | 593 |
| Totals (2 states) | 468 | 3,943 | 3,924 | 8,335 |
| % Distribution | *5.6* | *47.3* | *47.1* | *100.0* |
| Cumulative | *5.6* | *52.9* | *100.0* | *100.0* |
| Totals (8 states) | 1,097 | 10,908 | 11,986 | 23,991 |
| % Distribution | *4.6* | *45.5* | *50.0* | *100.0* |
| Cumulative | *4.6* | *50.0* | *100.0* | *100.0* |



Table 7

LEGAL ABORTION RATIOS BY AGE,* SELECTED STATES, 1975

| State | < 15 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | ≥ 40 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 1,643 | 348 | 151 | 108 | 107 | 226 | 241 | 169 |
| Arkansas | 163 | 84 | 43 | 39 | 60 | 104 | 127 | 57 |
| California | 2,227 | 905 | 403 | 269 | 322 | 519 | 812 | 448 |
| Colorado | 1,126 | 496 | 229 | 138 | 147 | 301 | 607 | 241 |
| Connecticut[1] | 1,204 | 842 | 252 | 155 | 248 | 316 | 755 | 301 |
| Dist. of Col.[1] | 3,882 | 2,350 | 2,407 | 2,104 | 2,213 | 2,426 | 3,211 | 2,328 |
| Georgia | 740 | 419 | 287 | 203 | 254 | 416 | 672 | 297 |
| Hawaii | 1,147 | 458 | 290 | 192 | 234 | 448 | 1,168 | 290 |
| Illinois | 773 | 536 | 348 | 222 | 276 | 498 | 865 | 347 |
| Indiana | 621 | 157 | 81 | 55 | 83 | 158 | 287 | 95 |
| Iowa[2] | 1,029 | 150 | 52 | 33 | 42 | 64 | 125 | 65 |
| Kansas | 2,413 | 595 | 204 | 128 | 205 | 439 | 806 | 272 |
| Kentucky[1] | 1,452 | 175 | 101 | 71 | 74 | 99 | 123 | 115 |
| Louisiana | 123 | 78 | 59 | 46 | 57 | 81 | 113 | 62 |
| Maryland[3] | 1,940 | 740 | 329 | 190 | 203 | 386 | 587 | 358 |
| Minnesota | 1,429 | 579 | 177 | 79 | 94 | 169 | 405 | 187 |
| Mississippi | 16 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 7 |
| Missouri | 741 | 235 | 144 | 85 | 124 | 220 | 330 | 150 |
| Montana | 1,615 | 279 | 110 | 66 | 100 | 197 | 302 | 130 |
| Nebraska | 1,659 | 410 | 126 | 52 | 79 | 170 | 381 | 144 |
| Nevada | 1,226 | 381 | 174 | 121 | 155 | 276 | 451 | 204 |
| New Hampshire | 1,267 | 321 | 108 | 62 | 95 | 159 | 329 | 126 |
| New York | 2,535 | 1,201 | 633 | 380 | 498 | 820 | 1,316 | 624 |
| (City) | (2,889) | (1,612) | (1,033) | (704) | (861) | (1,189) | (1,747) | (1,010) |
| (Upstate) | (1,996) | (815) | (310) | (145) | (206) | (443) | (890) | (313) |
| North Carolina | 739 | 362 | 217 | 148 | 224 | 416 | 512 | 247 |
| Oregon | 2,313 | 754 | 280 | 163 | 216 | 394 | 750 | 319 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,075 | 576 | 283 | 154 | 196 | 360 | 664 | 291 |
| Rhode Island | 3,000 | 634 | 283 | 159 | 229 | 484 | 1,000 | 303 |
| South Carolina[4] | 234 | 138 | 90 | 63 | 79 | 123 | 196 | 97 |
| South Dakota | 600 | 323 | 118 | 53 | 71 | 130 | 278 | 131 |
| Tennessee[5] | 501 | 266 | 168 | 111 | 136 | 215 | 244 | 178 |
| Utah | 1,000 | 159 | 66 | 42 | 43 | 63 | 104 | 68 |
| Vermont | 2,727 | 667 | 316 | 157 | 190 | 436 | 623 | 313 |
| Virginia | 1,213 | 477 | 248 | 137 | 163 | 340 | 537 | 257 |
| Washington | 2,560 | 984 | 357 | 216 | 262 | 561 | 1,115 | 412 |
| Total | 1,193 | 542 | 289 | 192 | 250 | 422 | 668 | 313 |

[1]Live births are based on 1972 distribution of live births by age of mother from Vital Statistics of the United States, 1972, Volume I - Natality.
[2]Live births are based on 1972 distribution of live births by age of mother from central health agency.
[3]Live births are based on 1973 distribution of live births by age of mother from central health agency.
[4]Live births are based on 1974 distribution of live births by age of mother from central health agency.
[5]Live births are based on distribution of 1975 provisional live births by age of mother from central health agency.

*Calculated as the number of legal abortions for women of a given age group per 1,000 live births to women of the same age group. For sources of data, see Table 6 for abortions by age and Table 2 for total 1975 live births. ("Unknown" age for each state is redistributed according to known age distribution of that state.) Live births by age of mother are from central health agencies unless otherwise noted.

Table 8

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS BY RACE AND
STATE OF OCCURRENCE, SELECTED STATES,* 1975

| State | White | | Black & Other | | Unknown | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Alaska | 996 | 79.8 | 252 | 20.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,248 | 100.0 |
| Arkansas | 1,554 | 80.7 | 371 | 19.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,925 | 100.0 |
| California | 101,817 | 71.7 | 32,271 | 22.7 | 7,979 | 5.6 | 142,067 | 100.0 |
| Colorado | 8,242 | 84.6 | 1,502 | 15.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,744 | 100.0 |
| Dist. of Col. | 8,571 | 37.7 | 13,247 | 58.3 | 903 | 4.0 | 22,721 | 100.0 |
| Georgia | 14,839 | 62.5 | 8,627 | 36.4 | 267 | 1.1 | 23,733 | 100.0 |
| Hawaii | 1,586 | 34.9 | 2,916 | 64.2 | 43 | 0.9 | 4,545 | 100.0 |
| Illinois | 32,012 | 54.5 | 24,934 | 42.4 | 1,797 | 3.1 | 58,743 | 100.0 |
| Indiana | 6,279 | 79.9 | 1,468 | 18.7 | 112 | 1.4 | 7,859 | 100.0 |
| Iowa[1] | 1,127 | 83.8 | 82 | 6.1 | 136 | 10.1 | 1,345 | 100.0 |
| Kansas | 7,235 | 79.0 | 1,749 | 19.1 | 176 | 1.9 | 9,160 | 100.0 |
| Kentucky[2] | 3,827 | 60.8 | 521 | 8.3 | 1,947 | 30.9 | 6,295 | 100.0 |
| Louisiana | 2,504 | 59.9 | 1,624 | 38.9 | 52 | 1.2 | 4,180 | 100.0 |
| Maryland | 10,935 | 58.0 | 7,814 | 41.4 | 116 | 0.6 | 18,865 | 100.0 |
| Minnesota | 9,233 | 87.4 | 521 | 4.9 | 811 | 7.7 | 10,565 | 100.0 |
| Mississippi | 209 | 66.3 | 84 | 26.7 | 22 | 7.0 | 315 | 100.0 |
| Missouri | 6,283 | 61.3 | 3,023 | 29.5 | 938 | 9.2 | 10,244 | 100.0 |
| Montana | 1,464 | 95.4 | 68 | 4.4 | 3 | 0.2 | 1,535 | 100.0 |
| Nebraska | 2,974 | 87.3 | 359 | 10.5 | 73 | 2.1 | 3,406 | 100.0 |
| Nevada | 1,450 | 80.2 | 357 | 19.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,807 | 100.0 |
| New Hampshire | 635 | 45.5 | 5 | 0.4 | 756 | 54.2 | 1,396 | 100.0 |
| New York | 92,818 | 63.0 | 53,811 | 36.5 | 600 | 0.4 | 147,229 | 100.0 |
| (City) | (59,225) | (55.7) | (47,092) | (44.3) | (0) | (0.0) | (106,317) | (100.0) |
| (Upstate) | (33,593) | (82.1) | (6,719) | (16.4) | (600) | (1.5) | (40,912) | (100.0) |
| North Carolina | 13,165 | 66.0 | 6,549 | 32.8 | 246 | 1.2 | 19,960 | 100.0 |
| Oregon | 7,927 | 74.5 | 348 | 3.3 | 2,366 | 22.2 | 10,641 | 100.0 |
| Rhode Island | 1,956 | 60.1 | 288 | 8.9 | 1,009 | 31.0 | 3,253 | 100.0 |
| South Carolina | 2,644 | 58.6 | 1,815 | 40.2 | 52 | 1.2 | 4,511 | 100.0 |
| South Dakota | 1,325 | 89.8 | 142 | 9.6 | 8 | 0.5 | 1,475 | 100.0 |
| Tennessee | 8,483 | 76.6 | 2,330 | 21.0 | 268 | 2.4 | 11,081 | 100.0 |
| Utah | 1,907 | 88.9 | 217 | 10.1 | 22 | 1.0 | 2,146 | 100.0 |
| Vermont | 2,055 | 97.9 | 33 | 1.6 | 12 | 0.6 | 2,100 | 100.0 |
| Virginia | 10,854 | 60.3 | 6,970 | 38.7 | 175 | 1.0 | 17,999 | 100.0 |
| Total | 366,906 | 65.3 | 174,298 | 31.0 | 20,889 | 3.7 | 562,093 | 100.0 |

[1]January-June
[2]Based on distribution of data from 2 hospitals and/or facilities reporting approximately 80% of total abortions

*All states with data available (31)



Table 9

LEGAL ABORTION RATIOS BY RACE*
SELECTED STATES,** 1975

| State | White Ratio | Black & Other Ratio | White/Black & Other Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 191 | 117 | 1.6 |
| Arkansas | 61 | 45 | 1.4 |
| California | 404 | 679 | 0.6 |
| Colorado | 218 | 547 | 0.4 |
| Dist. of Columbia[1] | 6,793 | 1,634 | 4.2 |
| Georgia | 291 | 308 | 0.9 |
| Hawaii | 369 | 260 | 1.4 |
| Illinois | 253 | 665 | 0.4 |
| Indiana | 87 | 162 | 0.5 |
| Iowa[2] | 62 | 155 | 0.4 |
| Kansas | 238 | 666 | 0.4 |
| Louisiana | 62 | 61 | 1.0 |
| Maryland | 295 | 511 | 0.6 |
| Minnesota | 187 | 280 | 0.7 |
| Mississippi | 10 | 4 | 2.5 |
| Missouri | 121 | 296 | 0.4 |
| Montana | 139 | 55 | 2.5 |
| Nebraska | 139 | 207 | 0.7 |
| Nevada | 194 | 260 | 0.7 |
| New York | 510 | 1,029 | 0.5 |
| (City) | (903) | (1,188) | (0.8) |
| (Upstate) | (291) | (534) | (0.5) |
| North Carolina | 242 | 256 | 0.9 |
| South Carolina | 95 | 98 | 1.0 |
| South Dakota | 136 | 1,288 | 0.1 |
| Tennessee[3] | 182 | 164 | 1.1 |
| Utah | 63 | 226 | 0.3 |
| Vermont | 312 | 559 | 0.6 |
| Virginia | 206 | 418 | 0.5 |
| Total | 277 | 476 | 0.6 |

[1]Live births by race are from the National Center for Health Statistics.
[2]Live births are based on 1972 distribution of live births by race of mother from central health agency.
[3]Live births are based on distribution of 1975 provisional live births by race of mother from central health agency.

*Calculated as the number of legal abortions for women of a given race per 1,000 live births to women of the same race. For sources of data see Table 8 for abortions by race and Table 2 for total 1975 live births. ("Unknown" race for each state is redistributed according to known race distribution of that state.) Live births by race of mother are from central health agencies unless otherwise noted.
**Excludes all states reporting more than 15% of abortions as race "unknown"

Table 10

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS BY MARITAL STATUS
AND STATE OF OCCURRENCE, SELECTED STATES,* 1975

| State | Married No. | Married % | Unmarried[1] No. | Unmarried[1] % | Unknown No. | Unknown % | Total No. | Total % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 370 | 29.6 | 852 | 68.3 | 26 | 2.1 | 1,248 | 100.0 |
| Arkansas | 586 | 30.4 | 1,339 | 69.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,925 | 100.0 |
| California | 33,954 | 23.9 | 103,851 | 73.1 | 4,262 | 3.0 | 142,067 | 100.0 |
| Colorado | 2,631 | 27.0 | 7,009 | 71.9 | 104 | 1.1 | 9,744 | 100.0 |
| Dist. of Col. | 4,583 | 20.2 | 17,176 | 75.6 | 962 | 4.2 | 22,721 | 100.0 |
| Georgia | 6,675 | 28.1 | 16,674 | 70.3 | 384 | 1.6 | 23,733 | 100.0 |
| Hawaii[2] | 1,779 | 39.1 | 2,766 | 60.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,545 | 100.0 |
| Illinois | 13,967 | 23.8 | 43,336 | 73.8 | 1,440 | 2.5 | 58,743 | 100.0 |
| Indiana | 2,063 | 26.3 | 5,654 | 71.9 | 142 | 1.8 | 7,859 | 100.0 |
| Iowa[3] | 311 | 23.1 | 997 | 74.1 | 37 | 2.8 | 1,345 | 100.0 |
| Kansas | 2,055 | 22.4 | 7,091 | 77.4 | 14 | 0.2 | 9,160 | 100.0 |
| Kentucky[4] | 1,329 | 21.1 | 4,727 | 75.1 | 239 | 3.8 | 6,295 | 100.0 |
| Louisiana | 958 | 22.9 | 3,144 | 75.2 | 78 | 1.9 | 4,180 | 100.0 |
| Maryland | 4,129 | 21.9 | 14,629 | 77.5 | 107 | 0.6 | 18,865 | 100.0 |
| Minnesota | 1,844 | 17.5 | 8,700 | 82.3 | 21 | 0.2 | 10,565 | 100.0 |
| Mississippi[2] | 129 | 41.0 | 186 | 59.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 315 | 100.0 |
| Missouri | 2,415 | 23.6 | 6,719 | 65.6 | 1,110 | 10.8 | 10,244 | 100.0 |
| Montana | 400 | 26.1 | 1,134 | 73.9 | 1 | 0.1 | 1,535 | 100.0 |
| Nebraska | 652 | 19.1 | 2,750 | 80.7 | 4 | 0.1 | 3,406 | 100.0 |
| New Hampshire | 361 | 25.9 | 964 | 69.1 | 71 | 5.1 | 1,396 | 100.0 |
| New York | 43,828 | 29.8 | 103,401 | 70.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 147,229 | 100.0 |
| (City) | (31,772) | (29.9) | (74,545) | (70.1) | (0) | (0.0) | (106,317) | (100.0) |
| (Upstate) | (12,056) | (29.5) | (28,856) | (70.5) | (0) | (0.0) | (40,912) | (100.0) |
| North Carolina | 5,864 | 29.4 | 13,743 | 68.9 | 353 | 1.8 | 19,960 | 100.0 |
| Oregon | 2,325 | 21.8 | 8,107 | 76.2 | 209 | 2.0 | 10,641 | 100.0 |
| Rhode Island[5] | 1,063 | 32.7 | 2,127 | 65.4 | 63 | 1.9 | 3,253 | 100.0 |
| South Carolina | 1,036 | 23.0 | 3,410 | 75.6 | 65 | 1.4 | 4,511 | 100.0 |
| South Dakota | 283 | 19.2 | 1,172 | 79.5 | 20 | 1.4 | 1,475 | 100.0 |
| Tennessee | 2,568 | 23.2 | 8,336 | 75.2 | 177 | 1.6 | 11,081 | 100.0 |
| Utah | 412 | 19.2 | 1,723 | 80.3 | 11 | 0.5 | 2,146 | 100.0 |
| Vermont | 447 | 21.3 | 1,574 | 75.0 | 79 | 3.8 | 2,100 | 100.0 |
| Virginia | 4,491 | 25.0 | 13,456 | 74.8 | 52 | 0.3 | 17,999 | 100.0 |
| Washington | 5,423 | 25.9 | 15,538 | 74.1 | 2 | 0.0 | 20,963 | 100.0 |
| Total | 148,931 | 25.6 | 422,285 | 72.7 | 10,033 | 1.7 | 581,249 | 100.0 |

[1]Includes widowed, separated, divorced, and never married
[2]Legitimate and illegitimate
[3]January-June
[4]Based on distribution of data from 2 hospitals and/or facilities reporting approximately 80% of total abortions
[5]Married includes separated

*All states with data available (31)



Table 11

PERCENT OF REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS PERFORMED ON MARRIED WOMEN*
BY STATE OF OCCURRENCE, 1972-1975**

| State | 1972[1] | 1973[1] | 1974[1] | 1975[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 35.4 | 29.6 | 27.7 | 30.3 |
| Arkansas | 32.3 | 32.5 | 30.8 | 30.4 |
| California | 26.9 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 24.6 |
| Colorado | 26.6 | 29.8 | 29.2 | 27.3 |
| Georgia | 34.9 | 25.7 | 17.1 | 28.6 |
| Hawaii | 37.5 | 37.3 | 38.6 | 39.1 |
| Kansas | 25.2 | 21.1 | 21.4 | 22.5 |
| Maryland | 29.6 | 28.3 | 24.0 | 22.0 |
| Mississippi | 55.7 | 54.2 | 45.7 | 41.0 |
| New York | 31.1 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 29.8 |
| (City) | (27.9) | (30.3) | (32.6) | (29.9) |
| (Upstate) | (40.5) | (34.4) | (29.9) | (29.5) |
| North Carolina | 34.7 | 35.0 | 32.0 | 29.9 |
| Oregon | 23.7 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 22.3 |
| South Carolina | 40.5 | 30.4 | 24.7 | 23.3 |
| Vermont | 30.1 | 23.8 | 21.9 | 22.1 |
| Virginia | 34.0 | 28.7 | 27.1 | 25.0 |
| Washington | 26.6 | 26.5 | 27.0 | 25.9 |
| Total | 29.7 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 27.0 |

[1]Source: 1974 Abortion Surveillance Report, Table 11
[2]Source: 1975 Abortion Surveillance Report, Table 10

*Percent based on total number with marital status known
**Includes only states with data available for all 4 years (16)

Table 12

LEGAL ABORTION RATIOS BY MARITAL STATUS*
SELECTED STATES, 1975

| State | Married | Unmarried | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 58 | 1,034 | 169 |
| Arkansas | 22 | 252 | 57 |
| California[1] | 126 | 2,684 | 448 |
| Colorado | 73 | 1,714 | 241 |
| Dist. of Columbia[2] | 797 | 4,781 | 2,328 |
| Georgia | 99 | 1,454 | 297 |
| Hawaii | 129 | 1,429 | 290 |
| Illinois | 102 | 1,536 | 347 |
| Indiana | 29 | 553 | 95 |
| Iowa[3] | 17 | 643 | 65 |
| Kansas | 67 | 2,216 | 272 |
| Kentucky[4] | 28 | 851 | 115 |
| Louisiana | 18 | 233 | 62 |
| Maryland[5] | 95 | 1,650 | 358 |
| Minnesota | 36 | 1,679 | 187 |
| Mississippi | 4 | 18 | 7 |
| Missouri | 47 | 728 | 150 |
| Montana | 38 | 962 | 130 |
| Nebraska | 30 | 1,314 | 144 |
| New Hampshire | 37 | 1,104 | 126 |
| New York | 226 | 2,450 | 624 |
| (City) | (425) | (2,450) | (1,010) |
| (Upstate) | (102) | (2,447) | (313) |
| North Carolina | 88 | 1,077 | 247 |
| Oregon | 79 | 2,445 | 319 |
| Rhode Island | 114 | 1,744 | 303 |
| South Carolina | 28 | 374 | 97 |
| South Dakota | 29 | 923 | 131 |
| Tennessee[2] | 49 | 939 | 178 |
| Utah | 14 | 1,322 | 68 |
| Vermont | 77 | 2,378 | 313 |
| Virginia | 75 | 1,320 | 257 |
| Washington | 119 | 3,042 | 412 |
| Total | 96 | 1,610 | 316 |

[1]Live births are based on 1970 distribution of live births by legitimacy from central health agency.

[2]Live births are based on 1972 distribution of live births by legitimacy from Vital Statistics of the United States, 1972, Volume I - Natality.

[3]Live births are based on 1972 distribution of live births by legitimacy from central health agency.

[4]Live births are based on 1974 distribution of live births by legitimacy from central health agency.

[5]Live births are based on 1973 distribution of live births by legitimacy from central health agency.

*Calculated as the number of legal abortions for women of a given marital status per 1,000 live births of the corresponding legitimacy status. For sources of data, see Table 10 for abortions by marital status and Table 2 for total 1975 live births. ("Unknown" marital status for each state is redistributed according to known marital status distribution of that state.) Live births by legitimacy are from central health agencies unless otherwise noted.



Table 13

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN
AND STATE OF OCCURRENCE, SELECTED STATES,* 1975

| State | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | ≥ 5 | | Unknown | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Alaska | 764 | *61.2* | 194 | *15.5* | 162 | *13.0* | 71 | *5.7* | 33 | *2.6* | 24 | *1.9* | 0 | *0.0* | 1,248 | *100.0* |
| California[1] | 54,923 | *38.7* | 31,269 | *22.0* | 22,191 | *15.6* | 13,454 | *9.5* | 7,131 | *5.0* | 6,990 | *4.9* | 6,109 | *4.3* | 142,067 | *100.0* |
| Colorado | 5,745 | *59.0* | 1,509 | *15.5* | 1,174 | *12.0* | 492 | *5.0* | 203 | *2.1* | 156 | *1.6* | 465 | *4.8* | 9,744 | *100.0* |
| Georgia | 13,192[2] | *55.6* | 4,571 | *19.3* | 3,457 | *14.6* | 1,485 | *6.3* | 588 | *2.5* | 440 | *1.9* | -- [2] | -- | 23,733 | *100.0* |
| Illinois | 26,337 | *44.8* | 11,464 | *19.5* | 9,598 | *16.3* | 5,233 | *8.9* | 2,643 | *4.5* | 2,386 | *4.1* | 1,082 | *1.8* | 58,743 | *100.0* |
| Indiana[3] | 4,230 | *53.8* | 1,303 | *16.6* | 1,074 | *13.7* | 588 | *7.5* | 245 | *3.1* | 419 | *5.3* | 0 | *0.0* | 7,859 | *100.0* |
| Iowa[4] | 710 | *52.8* | 168 | *12.5* | 166 | *12.3* | 96 | *7.1* | 35 | *2.6* | 35 | *2.6* | 135 | *10.0* | 1,345 | *100.0* |
| Kansas | 5,390 | *58.8* | 1,461 | *15.9* | 1,186 | *12.9* | 545 | *5.9* | 286 | *3.1* | 171 | *1.9* | 121 | *1.3* | 9.160 | *100.0* |
| Maryland | 10,561 | *56.0* | 3,840 | *20.4* | 2,663 | *14.1* | 1,035 | *5.5* | 446 | *2.4* | 306 | *1.6* | 14 | *0.1* | 18,865 | *100.0* |
| Minnesota | 7,366 | *69.7* | 1,323 | *12.5* | 986 | *9.3* | 470 | *4.4* | 236 | *2.2* | 184 | *1.7* | 0 | *0.0* | 10,565 | *100.0* |
| Mississippi | 157 | *49.8* | 41 | *13.0* | 29 | *9.2* | 24 | *7.6* | 11 | *3.5* | 7 | *2.2* | 46 | *14.6* | 315 | *100.0* |
| Missouri | 3,073 | *30.0* | 1,737 | *17.0* | 1,332 | *13.0* | 706 | *6.9* | 331 | *3.2* | 320 | *3.1* | 2,745 | *26.8* | 10,244 | *100.0* |
| Montana | 959 | *62.5* | 198 | *12.9* | 184 | *12.0* | 91 | *5.9* | 59 | *3.8* | 30 | *2.0* | 14 | *0.9* | 1,535 | *100.0* |
| Nebraska[3] | 2,233 | *65.6* | 428 | *12.6* | 358 | *10.5* | 223 | *6.5* | 96 | *2.8* | 68 | *2.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 3,406 | *100.0* |
| New Hampshire | 585 | *41.9* | 151 | *10.8* | 140 | *10.0* | 70 | *5.0* | 41 | *2.9* | 19 | *1.4* | 390 | *27.9* | 1,396 | *100.0* |
| New York | 65,154 | *44.3* | 28,529 | *19.4* | 23,196 | *15.8* | 14,421 | *9.8* | 7,842 | *5.3* | 7,554 | *5.1* | 533 | *0.4* | 147,229 | *100.0* |
| (City)[1] | (39,685) | *(37.3)* | (23,393) | *(22.0)* | (18,178) | *(17.1)* | (11,521) | *(10.8)* | (6,484) | *(6.1)* | (6,523) | *(6.1)* | (533) | *(0.5)* | (106,317) | *(100.0)* |
| (Upstate)[3] | (25,469) | *(62.3)* | (5,136) | *(12.6)* | (5,018) | *(12.3)* | (2,900) | *(7.1)* | (1,358) | *(3.3)* | (1,031) | *(2.5)* | (0) | *(0.0)* | (40,912) | *(100.0)* |
| N. Carolina | 10,465 | *52.4* | 3,685 | *18.5* | 2,787 | *14.0* | 1,189 | *6.0* | 476 | *2.4* | 393 | *2.0* | 965 | *4.8* | 19,960 | *100.0* |
| Oregon | 542 | *5.1* | 1,657 | *15.6* | 1,264 | *11.9* | 508 | *4.8* | -- [5] | -- | 358[5] | *3.4* | 6,312 | *59.3* | 10,641 | *100.0* |
| Rhode Island | 1,671 | *51.4* | 582 | *17.9* | 495 | *15.2* | 257 | *7.9* | 104 | *3.2* | 94 | *2.9* | 50 | *1.5* | 3,253 | *100.0* |
| S. Carolina | 2,551 | *56.6* | 813 | *18.0* | 562 | *12.5* | 276 | *6.1* | 134 | *3.0* | 134 | *3.0* | 41 | *0.9* | 4,511 | *100.0* |
| Tennessee | 5,989 | *54.0* | 2,051 | *18.5* | 1,561 | *14.1* | 630 | *5.7* | 235 | *2.1* | 172 | *1.6* | 443 | *4.0* | 11,081 | *100.0* |
| Utah | 807 | *37.6* | 358 | *16.7* | 267 | *12.4* | 135 | *6.3* | 78 | *3.6* | 50 | *2.3* | 451 | *21.0* | 2,146 | *100.0* |
| Vermont | 1,523 | *72.5* | 214 | *10.2* | 184 | *8.8* | 91 | *4.3* | 46 | *2.2* | 31 | *1.5* | 11 | *0.5* | 2,100 | *100.0* |
| Virginia | 9,650 | *53.6* | 3,045 | *16.9* | 2,315 | *12.9* | 1,120 | *6.2* | 475 | *2.6* | 387 | *2.2* | 1,007 | *5.6* | 17,999 | *100.0* |
| Total | 234,577 | *45.2* | 100,591 | *19.4* | 77,331 | *14.9* | 43,210 | *8.3* | 21,774 | *4.2* | 20,728 | *4.0* | 20,934 | *4.0* | 519,145 | *100.0* |

[1]Number of previous pregnancies
[2]Reported as "0" and unknown
[3]Number of previous live births
[4]January-June
[5]Reported as ≥ 4

*All states with data available (24)

Table 14

LEGAL ABORTION RATIOS BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS LIVE BIRTHS,* SELECTED STATES,** 1975

| State | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ≥ 5 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 244 | 81 | 159 | 170 | 190 | 111 | 169 |
| California | 417 | 326 | 541 | 775 | -- | 776 | 448 |
| Colorado | 334 | 117 | 228 | 268 | 265 | 235 | 241 |
| Georgia | 376 | 184 | 315 | 330 | 282 | 177 | 297 |
| Illinois | 429 | 232 | 359 | 396 | 400 | 275 | 347 |
| Indiana | 120 | 49 | 91 | 130 | 128 | 199 | 95 |
| Iowa[1] | 97 | 31 | 61 | 68 | 49 | 38 | 65 |
| Kansas | 404 | 141 | 230 | 243 | 282 | 149 | 272 |
| Maryland[2] | 449 | 232 | 379 | 347 | 350 | 226 | 358 |
| Minnesota | 313 | 73 | 121 | 146 | 172 | 119 | 187 |
| Mississippi | 12 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 7 |
| Montana | 204 | 52 | 108 | 141 | 223 | 108 | 130 |
| Nebraska | 228 | 55 | 103 | 163 | 166 | 103 | 144 |
| New York | 648 | 391 | 685 | 995 | 1,210 | 1,150 | 624 |
| (City) | (835) | (758) | (1,289) | (1,833) | (2,235) | (2,134) | (1,010) |
| (Upstate) | (479) | (122) | (253) | (352) | (378) | (292) | (313) |
| North Carolina | 333 | 155 | 244 | 228 | 201 | 153 | 247 |
| Rhode Island | 358 | 173 | 344 | 475 | 434 | 370 | 303 |
| South Carolina[3] | 131 | 62 | 90 | 93 | 91 | 60 | 97 |
| Tennessee[3] | 228 | 119 | 191 | 165 | 128 | 70 | 178 |
| Vermont | 547 | 96 | 189 | 242 | 311 | 221 | 313 |
| Virginia | 324 | 142 | 266 | 328 | 348 | 279 | 257 |
| Total | 384 | 220 | 368 | 477 | 435 | 473 | 341 |

[1]Live births are based on 1972 distribution of live births by live birth order from central health agency.
[2]Live births are based on 1973 distribution of live births by live birth order from central health agency.
[3]Live births are based on 1972 distribution of live births by live birth order from Vital Statistics of the United States, 1972, Volume I - Natality.

*Calculated as the number of legal abortions to women with X number of living children per 1,000 live births to women with X number of previous live births. For sources of data, see Table 13 for abortions by number of living children and Table 2 for total 1975 live births. ("Unknown" number of living children for each state is redistributed according to distribution of known.) Live births by live birth order are from central health agencies unless otherwise noted.

**Excludes all states reporting more than 15% of abortions as number of living children "unknown"



Table 15

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE AND STATE OF OCCURRENCE, SELECTED STATES,* 1975

| State | Suction Curettage | | Sharp Curettage | | Intrauterine Saline Instillation | | Intrauterine Prostaglandin Instillation[1] | | Hysterotomy | | Hysterectomy | | Other[1] | | Unknown | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Alaska | 969 | 77.6 | 210 | 16.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0.2 | 63 | 5.0 | 4 | 0.3 | 1,248 | 100.0 |
| California | 93,622 | 65.9 | 32,533 | 22.9 | 9,377 | 6.6 | -- | -- | 284 | 0.2 | 426 | 0.3 | 5,683 | 4.0 | 142 | 0.1 | 142,067 | 100.0 |
| Colorado | 8,046 | 82.6 | 201 | 2.1 | 1,174 | 12.0 | -- | -- | 7 | 0.1 | 100 | 1.0 | 122 | 1.3 | 94 | 1.0 | 9,744 | 100.0 |
| Connecticut | 9,626 | 89.0 | 110 | 1.0 | 882 | 8.2 | -- | -- | 18 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 55 | 0.5 | 129 | 1.2 | 10,820 | 100.0 |
| Dist. of Col. | 17,558 | 77.3 | 4,297 | 18.9 | 620 | 2.7 | -- | -- | 9 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 234 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 22,721 | 100.0 |
| Georgia | 21,006 | 88.5 | 323 | 1.4 | 360 | 1.5 | 1,868 | 7.9 | + | + | 128[2] | 0.5 | 47 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.0 | 23,733 | 100.0 |
| Hawaii | 3,775 | 83.1 | 379 | 8.3 | 5 | 0.1 | 361 | 7.9 | 3 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.0 | 16 | 0.4 | 4,545 | 100.0 |
| Illinois | 55,371 | 94.3 | 965 | 1.6 | 553 | 0.9 | -- | -- | 163 | 0.3 | 43 | 0.1 | 649 | 1.1 | 999 | 1.7 | 58,743 | 100.0 |
| Indiana | 7,227 | 92.0 | 568 | 7.2 | 0 | 0.0 | -- | -- | → | → | 31[2] | 0.4 | 33 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,859 | 100.0 |
| Iowa[3] | 969 | 72.0 | 29 | 2.2 | 342 | 25.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.2 | 1,345 | 100.0 |
| Kansas | 5,395 | 58.9 | 2,627 | 28.7 | 1,052 | 11.5 | 1 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.1 | 45 | 0.5 | 12 | 0.1 | 23 | 0.3 | 9,160 | 100.0 |
| Louisiana | 4,161 | 99.5 | 5 | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14 | 0.3 | 4,180 | 100.0 |
| Maryland | 16,709 | 88.6 | 225 | 1.2 | 956 | 5.1 | 210 | 1.1 | 33 | 0.2 | 51 | 0.3 | 680 | 3.6 | 1 | 0.0 | 18,865 | 100.0 |
| Massachusetts[4] | 27,345 | 91.3 | 805 | 2.7 | 186 | 0.6 | 1,499 | 5.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 105[5] | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 29,940 | 100.0 |
| Minnesota | 10,115 | 95.7 | 4 | 0.0 | 121 | 1.1 | 325 | 3.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,565 | 100.0 |
| Mississippi | 46 | 14.6 | -- | -- | 1 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.6 | -- | -- | 1 | 0.3 | -- | -- | 265 | 84.1 | 315 | 100.0 |
| Missouri | 9,101 | 88.8 | 177 | 1.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 963 | 9.4 | 10,244 | 100.0 |
| Montana | 1,478 | 96.3 | 6 | 0.4 | 4 | 0.3 | -- | -- | 3 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.3 | 39 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,535 | 100.0 |
| Nebraska | 3,043 | 89.3 | 10 | 0.3 | 342 | 10.0 | -- | -- | 2 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,406 | 100.0 |
| Nevada | 1,600 | 88.5 | 56 | 3.1 | 94 | 5.2 | -- | -- | → | → | 34[2] | 1.9 | -- | -- | 23 | 1.3 | 1,807 | 100.0 |
| New Hampshire | 1,281 | 91.8 | 62 | 4.4 | 2 | 0.1 | -- | -- | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | -- | -- | 49 | 3.5 | 1,396 | 100.0 |
| New York | 120,582 | 81.9 | 6,274 | 4.3 | 15,962 | 10.8 | 1,185 | 0.8 | 233 | 0.2 | 84 | 0.1 | 405 | 0.3 | 2,504 | 1.7 | 147,229 | 100.0 |
| (City) | (89,439) | (84.1) | (4,097) | (3.9) | (11,314) | (10.6) | (1,185) | (1.1) | (145) | (0.1) | (46) | (0.0) | (91) | (0.1) | (0) | (0.0) | (106,317) | (100.0) |
| (Upstate) | (31,143) | (76.1) | (2,177) | (5.3) | (4,648) | (11.4) | (--) | (--) | (88) | (0.2) | (38) | (0.1) | (314) | (0.8) | (2,504) | (6.1) | (40,912) | (100.0) |
| N. Carolina | 16,722 | 83.8 | 742 | 3.7 | 1,455 | 7.3 | 486 | 2.4 | 129 | 0.6 | 184 | 0.9 | 193 | 1.0 | 49 | 0.2 | 19,960 | 100.0 |
| Oregon | 9,504 | 89.3 | 132 | 1.2 | 695 | 6.5 | -- | -- | 29 | 0.3 | 64 | 0.6 | 212 | 2.0 | 5 | 0.0 | 10,641 | 100.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 37,426 | 86.4 | 1,914 | 4.4 | 3,277 | 7.6 | -- | -- | 101 | 0.2 | 114 | 0.3 | 439 | 1.0 | 48 | 0.1 | 43,319 | 100.0 |
| Rhode Island | 2,626 | 80.7 | 105 | 3.2 | 436 | 13.4 | -- | -- | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 86 | 2.6 | 3,253 | 100.0 |
| S. Carolina | 4,125 | 91.4 | 88 | 2.0 | 122 | 2.7 | -- | -- | 7 | 0.2 | 46 | 1.0 | 19 | 0.4 | 104 | 2.3 | 4,511 | 100.0 |
| S. Dakota | 1,227 | 83.2 | 27 | 1.8 | 197 | 13.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9 | 0.6 | 15 | 1.0 | 1,475 | 100.0 |
| Tennessee | 10,462 | 94.4 | 50 | 0.5 | 212 | 1.9 | 216 | 1.9 | 4 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.1 | 39 | 0.4 | 86 | 0.8 | 11,081 | 100.0 |
| Utah | 1,992 | 92.8 | 4 | 0.2 | 98 | 4.6 | -- | -- | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 2.3 | 2,146 | 100.0 |
| Vermont | 2,019 | 96.1 | 73 | 3.5 | 5 | 0.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 0.1 | 2,100 | 100.0 |
| Washington | 19,261 | 91.9 | 246 | 1.2 | 1,127 | 5.4 | 268 | 1.3 | → | → | 27[2] | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.0 | 20,963 | 100.0 |
| Total | 524,389 | 81.8 | 53,247 | 8.3 | 39,657 | 6.2 | 6,422 | 1.0 | → | → | 2,446[2] | 0.4 | 9,076 | 1.4 | 5,679 | 0.9 | 640,916 | 100.0 |

[1]States not reporting Intrauterine Prostaglandin Instillation as a specific category report Intrauterine Prostaglandin Instillation in Other category
[2]Hysterotomy and hysterectomy
[3]January-June
[4]Based on distribution of data from state health department
[5]Includes hysterotomy and hysterectomy
--Not reported

*All states with data available (32)

Table 16

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS BY WEEKS OF GESTATION* AND STATE OF OCCURRENCE, SELECTED STATES,** 1975

| State | ≤ 8 | | 9-10 | | 11-12 | | 13-15 | | 16-20 | | ≥ 21 | | Unknown | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Alaska[1] | 584 | *46.8* | 492 | *39.4* | 73 | *5.8* | 15 | *1.2* | 38 | *3.0* | -- | -- | 46 | *3.7* | 1,248 | *100.0* |
| Arkansas | 1,069 | *55.5* | 437 | *22.7* | 252 | *13.1* | 18 | *0.9* | 130 | *6.8* | 19 | *1.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 1,925 | *100.0* |
| California | 48,018 | *33.8* | 39,637 | *27.9* | 25,714 | *18.1* | 13,496 | *9.5* | 9,093 | *6.4* | 1,563 | *1.1* | 4,546 | *3.2* | 142,067 | *100.0* |
| Colorado | 2,482 | *25.5* | 2,898 | *29.7* | 1,840 | *18.9* | 899 | *9.2* | 878 | *9.0* | 280 | *2.9* | 467 | *4.8* | 9,744 | *100.0* |
| Connecticut[1] | 4,519 | *41.8* | 3,415 | *31.6* | 1,580 | *14.6* | 128 | *1.2* | 792 | *7.3* | 110 | *1.0* | 276 | *2.6* | 10,820 | *100.0* |
| Dist. of Col. | 14,119[2] | *62.1* | 5,076[2] | *22.3* | 1,867 | *8.2* | 236 | *1.0* | 508[2] | *2.2* | 32[2] | *0.1* | 883 | *3.9* | 22,721 | *100.0* |
| Georgia | 10,320 | *43.5* | 7,177 | *30.2* | 3,599 | *15.2* | 277 | *1.2* | 1,897 | *8.0* | 158 | *0.7* | 305 | *1.3* | 23,733 | *100.0* |
| Hawaii | 1,562 | *34.4* | 1,391 | *30.6* | 797 | *17.5* | 436 | *9.6* | 264 | *5.8* | 54 | *1.2* | 41 | *0.9* | 4,545 | *100.0* |
| Illinois | 38,377 | *65.3* | 12,954 | *22.1* | 4,921 | *8.4* | 260 | *0.4* | 1,054 | *1.8* | 124 | *0.2* | 1,053 | *1.8* | 58,743 | *100.0* |
| Indiana | 4,748[2] | *60.4* | 2,328[2] | *29.6* | 672[2] | *8.6* | 92[2] | *1.2* | 17[2] | *0.2* | 2[2] | *0.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 7,859 | *100.0* |
| Iowa[3] | 275 | *20.4* | 307 | *22.8* | 339 | *25.2* | 70 | *5.2* | 322 | *23.9* | 2 | *0.1* | 30 | *2.2* | 1,345 | *100.0* |
| Kansas | 3,245 | *35.4* | 2,255 | *24.6* | 1,456 | *15.9* | 1,133 | *12.4* | 915 | *10.0* | 123 | *1.3* | 33 | *0.4* | 9,160 | *100.0* |
| Kentucky[4] | 2,023 | *32.1* | 2,196 | *34.9* | 2,076 | *33.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 6,295 | *100.0* |
| Louisiana | 3,715 | *88.9* | 378 | *9.0* | 38 | *0.9* | 2 | *0.0* | 2 | *0.0* | 4 | *0.1* | 41 | *1.0* | 4,180 | *100.0* |
| Maryland | 8,402 | *44.5* | 5,150[2] | *27.3* | 2,814[2] | *14.9* | 745[2] | *3.9* | 1,497[2] | *7.9* | 244 | *1.3* | 13 | *0.1* | 18,865 | *100.0* |
| Massachusetts[5] | 14,118 | *47.2* | 9,175 | *30.6* | 3,987 | *13.3* | 915 | *3.1* | 1,573 | *5.3* | 161 | *0.5* | 11 | *0.0* | 29,940 | *100.0* |
| Minnesota | 2,905 | *27.5* | 3,751 | *35.5* | 1,941 | *18.4* | 923 | *8.7* | 1,041 | *9.9* | 4 | *0.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 10,565 | *100.0* |
| Mississippi | 116 | *36.8* | 104 | *33.0* | 53 | *16.8* | 13 | *4.1* | 15 | *4.8* | 3 | *1.0* | 11 | *3.5* | 315 | *100.0* |
| Missouri | 4,543 | *44.3* | 3,154 | *30.8* | 1,533 | *15.0* | 10 | *0.1* | 2 | *0.0* | 0 | *0.0* | 1,002 | *9.8* | 10,244 | *100.0* |
| Montana | 604 | *39.3* | 513 | *33.4* | 204 | *13.3* | 34 | *2.2* | 16 | *1.0* | -- | -- | 164 | *10.7* | 1,535 | *100.0* |
| Nebraska | 516 | *15.1* | 1,501 | *44.1* | 809 | *23.8* | 170 | *5.0* | 316 | *9.3* | -- | -- | 94 | *2.8* | 3,406 | *100.0* |
| Nevada | 811[2] | *44.9* | 516[2] | *28.6* | 283[2] | *15.7* | 78[2] | *4.3* | 84[2] | *4.6* | 9 | *0.5* | 26 | *1.4* | 1,807 | *100.0* |
| New Hampshire | 428 | *30.7* | 558 | *40.0* | 295 | *21.1* | 36 | *2.6* | 6 | *0.4* | 0 | *0.0* | 73 | *5.2* | 1,396 | *100.0* |
| New York | 61,636 | *41.9* | 39,242 | *26.7* | 21,446 | *14.6* | 7,430 | *5.0* | 10,556 | *7.2* | 3,170 | *2.2* | 3,749 | *2.5* | 147,229 | *100.0* |
| (City) | (45,402)[2] | *(42.7)* | (28,906)[2] | *(27.2)* | (15,797)[2] | *(14.9)* | (4,840) | *(4.6)* | (7,059) | *(6.6)* | (2,511) | *(2.4)* | (1,802) | *(1.7)* | (106,317) | *(100.0)* |
| (Upstate) | (16,234)[2] | *(39.7)* | (10,336)[2] | *(25.3)* | (5,649)[2] | *(13.8)* | (2,590) | *(6.3)* | (3,497)[2] | *(8.5)* | (659)[2] | *(1.6)* | (1,947) | *(4.8)* | (40,912) | *(100.0)* |
| N. Carolina | 6,690 | *33.5* | 5,838 | *29.2* | 3,245 | *16.3* | 1,494 | *7.5* | 1,283 | *6.4* | 244 | *1.2* | 1,166 | *5.8* | 19,960 | *100.0* |
| Oregon[1] | 4,602 | *43.2* | 3,432 | *32.3* | 1,545 | *14.5* | 239[2] | *2.2* | 622[2] | *5.8* | 52 | *0.5* | 149 | *1.4* | 10,641 | *100.0* |
| Pennsylvania | 20,082 | *46.4* | 13,118 | *30.3* | 5,220 | *12.1* | 1,639 | *3.8* | 2,857 | *6.6* | 81 | *0.2* | 322 | *0.7* | 43,319 | *100.0* |
| Rhode Island | 1,112 | *34.2* | 1,085 | *33.4* | 529 | *16.3* | 133 | *4.1* | 384 | *11.8* | 10 | *0.3* | 0 | *0.0* | 3,253 | *100.0* |
| S. Carolina | 1,381 | *30.6* | 1,361 | *30.2* | 786 | *17.4* | 246 | *5.5* | 98 | *2.2* | 12 | *0.3* | 627 | *13.9* | 4,511 | *100.0* |
| S. Dakota[1] | 536 | *36.3* | 360 | *24.4* | 282 | *19.1* | 97 | *6.6* | 150 | *10.2* | 41 | *2.8* | 9 | *0.6* | 1,475 | *100.0* |
| Tennessee | 3,542 | *32.0* | 3,649 | *32.9* | 2,277 | *20.5* | 576 | *5.2* | 336 | *3.0* | 55 | *0.5* | 646 | *5.8* | 11,081 | *100.0* |
| | | | [illegible] | *30.8* | 478 | *22.3* | 30 | *1.4* | 104 | *4.8* | 0 | *0.0* | 47 | *2.2* | 2,146 | *100.0* |
| | [illegible] | | | *30.6* | 375 | *17.9* | 33 | *1.6* | 6 | *0.3* | 0 | *0.0* | 2 | *0.1* | 2,100 | *100.0* |
| Virginia | 8,931 | *49.6* | 4,808 | *26.7* | 2,231 | *12.4* | 241 | *1.3* | 1,512 | *8.4* | 81 | *0.5* | 195 | *1.1* | 17,999 | *100.0* |
| Washington | 12,512 | *59.7* | 5,073 | *24.2* | 1,655 | *7.9* | 420 | *2.0* | 1,035 | *4.9* | 171 | *0.8* | 97 | *0.5* | 20,963 | *100.0* |
| Total | 290,405 | *43.5* | 184,618 | *27.7* | 97,212 | *14.6* | 32,564 | *4.9* | 39,403 | *5.9* | 6,809 | *1.0* | 16,124 | *2.4* | 667,135 | *100.0* |

[1]Weeks of gestation based on physician's estimate
[2]Reallocation of reported abortions into comparable categories based on percentage distribution of abortions by single weeks of gestation reported from 21 states
[3]January-June
[4]Based on distribution of data from 2 hospitals and/or facilities reporting approximately 80% of total abortions
[5]Based on distribution of data from state health department

--Not reported
*Weeks from last menstrual period
**All states with data available (35)



Table 17

PERCENT OF REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS LESS THAN 13 WEEKS OF GESTATION,* SELECTED STATES,** 1972-1975

| State | 1972[1] | 1973[1] | 1974[1] | 1975[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | *78.4* | *79.5* | *86.3* | *95.6* |
| Arkansas | *89.5* | *87.2* | *94.8* | *91.3* |
| California | *82.7* | *82.3* | *83.5* | *82.4* |
| Colorado | *59.1* | *71.0* | *77.0* | *77.8* |
| Dist. of Columbia | *96.7* | *96.5* | *96.3* | *96.4* |
| Georgia | *68.4* | *89.7* | *93.2* | *90.0* |
| Hawaii | *84.4* | *85.1* | *84.5* | *83.3* |
| Kansas | *89.1* | *82.7* | *81.4* | *76.2* |
| Maryland | *67.9* | *74.9* | *83.1* | *86.8* |
| Mississippi | *75.9* | *76.7* | *84.8* | *89.8* |
| New York | *82.6* | *81.1* | *83.0* | *85.3* |
| (City) | *(82.7)* | *(80.1)* | *(83.0)* | *(86.2)* |
| (Upstate) | *(82.4)* | *(83.8)* | *(83.0)* | *(82.7)* |
| North Carolina | *71.7* | *74.3* | *83.7* | *83.9* |
| Oregon | *81.3* | *87.7* | *89.2* | *91.3* |
| South Carolina | *85.6* | *91.3* | *92.3* | *90.8* |
| Virginia | *63.5* | *77.1* | *87.6* | *89.7* |
| Washington | *95.3* | *94.6* | *93.3* | *92.2* |
| Total | *83.1* | *82.9* | *85.0* | *85.6* |

[1]Source: 1974 Abortion Surveillance Report, Table 17
[2]Source: 1975 Abortion Surveillance Report, Table 16

*Percent based on total number with menstrual weeks of gestation known
**Includes only states with data available for all 4 years (16)

Table 18

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE AND WEEKS OF GESTATION,* 1975

| Type of Procedure | Weeks of Gestation | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≤ 8 | | 9-10 | | 11-12 | | 13-15 | | 16-20 | | ≥ 21 | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Suction curettage | 127,667 | 94.7 | 76,174 | 95.2 | 37,055 | 94.2 | 6,982 | 64.0 | 1,904 | 11.5 | 233 | 9.7 |
| Sharp curettage | 4,344 | 3.2 | 2,425 | 3.0 | 1,240 | 3.2 | 510 | 4.7 | 310 | 1.9 | 42 | 1.8 |
| Intrauterine saline instillation | 270 | 0.2 | 214 | 0.3 | 270 | 0.7 | 2,179 | 20.0 | 9,035 | 54.4 | 1,576 | 65.9 |
| Intrauterine prostaglandin instillation | 61 | 0.0 | 33 | 0.0 | 98 | 0.2 | 505 | 4.6 | 3,485 | 21.0 | 221 | 9.2 |
| Hysterotomy | 91 | 0.1 | 69 | 0.1 | 49 | 0.1 | 121 | 1.1 | 122 | 0.7 | 25 | 1.0 |
| Hysterectomy | 201 | 0.1 | 155 | 0.2 | 99 | 0.3 | 116 | 1.1 | 105 | 0.6 | 15 | 0.6 |
| Other | 496 | 0.4 | 122 | 0.2 | 112 | 0.3 | 286 | 2.6 | 1,358 | 8.2 | 217 | 9.1 |
| Unknown | 1,632 | 1.2 | 808 | 1.0 | 418 | 1.1 | 208 | 1.9 | 292 | 1.8 | 62 | 2.6 |
| Total | 134,762 | 100.0 | 80,000 | 100.0 | 39,341 | 100.0 | 10,907 | 100.0 | 16,611 | 100.0 | 2,391 | 100.0 |

| Type of Procedure | Unknown | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| Suction curettage | 5,033 | 65.5 | 255,048 | 87.4 |
| Sharp curettage | 343 | 4.5 | 9,214 | 3.2 |
| Intrauterine saline instillation | 495 | 6.4 | 14,039 | 4.8 |
| Intrauterine prostaglandin instillation | 83 | 1.1 | 4,486 | 1.5 |
| Hysterotomy | 20 | 0.3 | 497 | 0.2 |
| Hysterectomy | 36 | 0.5 | 727 | 0.2 |
| Other | 108 | 1.4 | 2,699 | 0.9 |
| Unknown | 1,564 | 20.4 | 4,984 | 1.7 |
| Total | 7,682 | 100.0 | 291,694 | 100.0 |

*Based on data from 24 states



Table 19

REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS INDUCED ABORTIONS, SELECTED STATES,* 1975

| State | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | ≥ 3 | | Unknown | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Alaska | 974 | 78.0 | 237 | 19.0 | 30 | 2.4 | 7 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,248 | 100.0 |
| Colorado | 7,665 | 78.7 | 1,244 | 12.8 | 175 | 1.8 | 47 | 0.5 | 613 | 6.3 | 9,744 | 100.0 |
| Dist. of Col. | 13,949 | 61.4 | 4,615 | 20.3 | 1,051 | 4.6 | 304 | 1.3 | 2,802 | 12.3 | 22,721 | 100.0 |
| Georgia | 18,823 | 79.3 | 2,979 | 12.6 | 402 | 1.7 | 62 | 0.3 | 1,467 | 6.2 | 23,733 | 100.0 |
| Illinois | 45,226 | 77.0 | 9,820 | 16.7 | 1,681 | 2.9 | 445 | 0.8 | 1,571 | 2.7 | 58,743 | 100.0 |
| Indiana | 6,547 | 83.3 | 773 | 9.8 | 67 | 0.9 | 14 | 0.2 | 458 | 5.8 | 7,859 | 100.0 |
| Kansas | 8,019 | 87.5 | 882 | 9.6 | 106 | 1.2 | 15 | 0.2 | 138 | 1.5 | 9,160 | 100.0 |
| Kentucky[1] | 5,312 | 84.4 | 852 | 13.5 | 87 | 1.4 | 44 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,295 | 100.0 |
| Maryland | 15,389 | 81.6 | 2,915 | 15.5 | 434 | 2.3 | 105 | 0.6 | 22 | 0.1 | 18,865 | 100.0 |
| Massachusetts[2] | 23,354 | 78.0 | 3,523 | 11.8 | 1,323 | 4.4 | 406 | 1.4 | 1,334 | 4.5 | 29,940 | 100.0 |
| Minnesota | 9,359 | 88.6 | 1,088 | 10.3 | 104 | 1.0 | 14 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,565 | 100.0 |
| Missouri | 4,705 | 45.9 | 1,069 | 10.4 | 115 | 1.1 | 24 | 0.2 | 4,331 | 42.3 | 10,244 | 100.0 |
| Montana | 1,344 | 87.6 | 153 | 10.0 | 11 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.2 | 24 | 1.6 | 1,535 | 100.0 |
| Nebraska | 3,182 | 93.4 | 206 | 6.0 | 16 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,406 | 100.0 |
| New Hampshire | 509 | 36.5 | 97 | 6.9 | 10 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.2 | 777 | 55.7 | 1,396 | 100.0 |
| New York Upstate | 20,465 | 50.0 | 3,583 | 8.8 | 523 | 1.3 | 126 | 0.3 | 16,215 | 39.6 | 40,912 | 100.0 |
| North Carolina | 16,917 | 84.8 | 1,823 | 9.1 | 150 | 0.8 | 47 | 0.2 | 1,023 | 5.1 | 19,960 | 100.0 |
| Oregon | 651 | 6.1 | 1,638 | 15.4 | 199 | 1.9 | 47 | 0.4 | 8,106 | 76.2 | 10,641 | 100.0 |
| Rhode Island | 2,632 | 80.9 | 450 | 13.8 | 61 | 1.9 | 13 | 0.4 | 97 | 3.0 | 3,253 | 100.0 |
| South Dakota | 1,230 | 83.4 | 164 | 11.1 | 14 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.3 | 62 | 4.2 | 1,475 | 100.0 |
| Tennessee | 9,198 | 83.0 | 1,100 | 9.9 | 121 | 1.1 | 25 | 0.2 | 637 | 5.7 | 11,081 | 100.0 |
| Total | 215,450 | 71.2 | 39,211 | 13.0 | 6,680 | 2.2 | 1,758 | 0.6 | 39,677 | 13.1 | 302,776 | 100.0 |

[1]Based on distribution of data from 1 facility reporting approximately 78% of total abortions
[2]Based on distribution of data from state health department

*All states with data available (21)

Table 20

DEATH-TO-CASE RATE FOR LEGAL ABORTIONS BY WEEKS OF GESTATION
UNITED STATES, 1972-1975

| Weeks of Gestation (Weeks from LMP) | 1975 | | | 1972-1975 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deaths | Cases[1] | Rate[2] | Deaths | Cases[3] | Rate[2] | RR[4] |
| ≤ 8 | 4 | 381,335 | 1.0 | 8 | 1,128,885 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| 9-10 | 3 | 242,425 | 1.2 | 16 | 823,427 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| 11-12 | 6 | 127,651 | 4.7 | 19 | 458,188 | 4.1 | 5.9 |
| 13-15 | 1 | 42,760 | 2.3 | 13 | 172,296 | 7.5 | 10.7 |
| 16-20 | 10 | 51,741 | 19.3 | 39 | 198,901 | 19.6 | 28.0 |
| ≥ 21 | 3 | 8,941 | 33.6 | 9 | 39,223 | 22.9 | 32.7 |
| TOTAL | 27 | 854,853 | 3.2 | 104 | 2,820,920 | 3.7 | |

[1]Based on distribution of 651,011 abortions (76.2%) in which weeks of gestation was known

[2]Deaths per 100,000 abortions

[3]Based on distribution of 2,110,506 (74.8%) in which weeks of gestation was known

[4]Relative risk based on index rate for ≤ 8 menstrual weeks' gestation of 0.7 per 100,000 abortions



Table 21

DEATH-TO-CASE RATE FOR LEGAL ABORTIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE
UNITED STATES, 1972-1975

| Procedure | 1975 | | | 1972-1975 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deaths | Cases[1] | Rate[2] | Deaths | Cases[3] | Rate[2] | RR[4] |
| Curettage | 13 | 777,338 | 1.7 | 50 | 2,525,896 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Suction | 12 | 705,682 | 1.7 | 40 | 2,141,802 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Sharp | 1 | 71,656 | 1.4 | 10 | 384,094 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Intrauterine instillation | 9 | 53,367 | 16.9 | 42 | 237,273 | 17.7 | 8.8 |
| Hysterotomy/ Hysterectomy | 2 | 3,292 | 60.8 | 7 | 16,418 | 42.6 | 21.3 |
| Other | 3 | 20,856 | 14.4 | 5 | 41,333 | 12.1 | 6.0 |
| TOTAL | 27 | 854,853 | 3.2 | 104 | 2,820,920 | 3.7 | |

[1]Based on distribution of 635,237 abortions (74.3%) in which the type of procedure was known

[2]Deaths per 100,000 abortions

[3]Based on distribution of 2,167,221 abortions (76.8%) in which the type of procedure was known

[4]Relative risk based on index rate for suction sharp curettage of 2.0 per 100,000 abortions

Table 22

LEGAL ABORTION DEATHS BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE AND WEEKS OF GESTATION
UNITED STATES, 1972-1975

| Type of Procedure | Weeks of Gestation | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≤ 8 | 9-10 | 11-12 | 13-15 | 16-20 | ≥ 21 | TOTAL |
| Curettage | 7 | 14 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 50 |
| Suction | 7 | 13 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 40 |
| Sharp | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Intrauterine instillation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 7 | 42 |
| Hysterotomy/ Hysterectomy | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| Other | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 8 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 39 | 9 | 104 |



Table 23

REPORTED NUMBER OF LEGAL ABORTIONS, ABORTION RATIOS, AND ABORTION RATES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975

| Country | Abortions | Ratios[1] | Rates[2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hungary | 96,200 | 495 | 42 |
| Denmark | 27,900 | 388 | 27 |
| Finland | 21,500 | 323 | 20 |
| Sweden | 32,500 | 314 | 20 |
| Singapore | 11,900 | 298 | 22 |
| United States | 854,853 | 274 | 18 |
| England and Wales | 106,600 | 177 | 11 |
| Canada | 49,311 | 136 | 10 |
| Tunisia | 16,000 | 82 | 13 |

[1]Abortions per 1,000 live births

[2]Abortions per 1,000 females 15-44

Sources: Table 2; Personal communication from C. Tietze, M.D. to Statistics Canada, November 1976; Statistics Canada: Therapeutic Abortions, Canada, 1975. Advance Information. December 1976

*Fig. 1* SOURCES OF REPORTED LEGAL ABORTION DATA, 1975

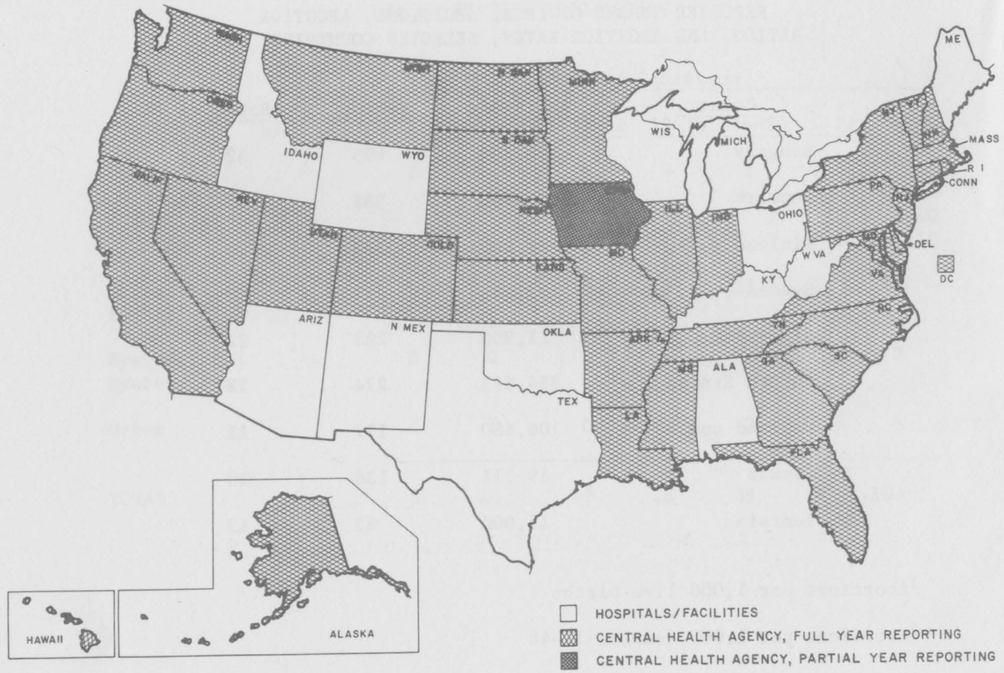
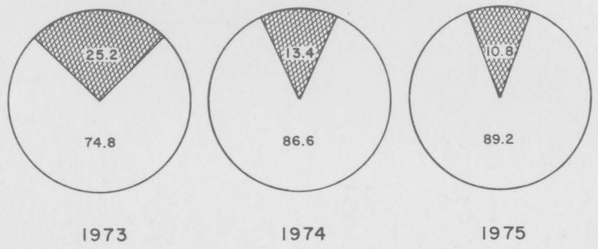


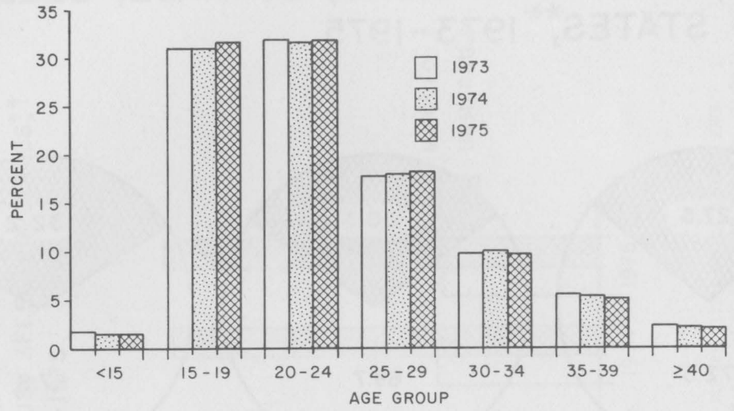

*Fig. 2* PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS, BY RESIDENCE, UNITED STATES, 1973-1975




SOURCE: TABLE 4 OF 1973, 1974, AND 1975 ABORTION SURVEILLANCE REPORTS



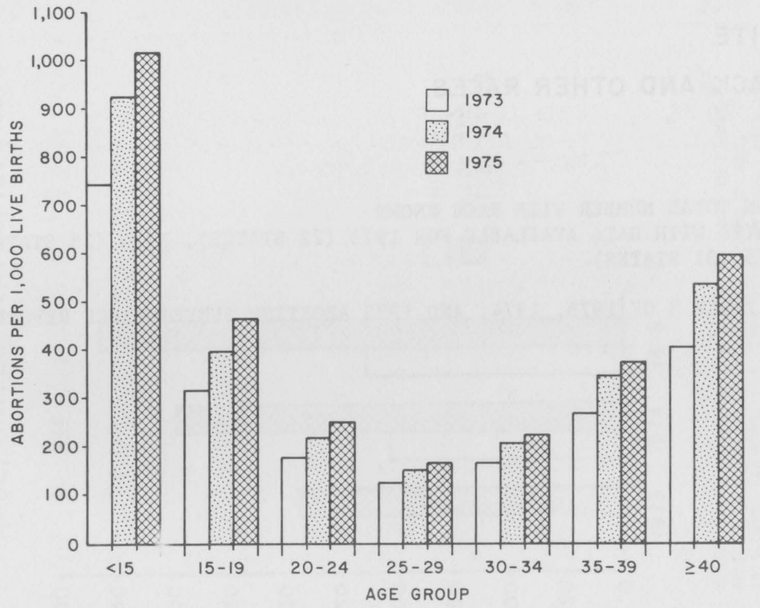
*Fig. 3* PERCENT DISTRIBUTION* OF REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS, BY AGE, SELECTED STATES,** 1973-1975




*BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER WITH AGE KNOWN
**ALL STATES WITH DATA AVAILABLE FOR 1973 (24 STATES), 1974 (33 STATES), AND 1975 (34 STATES)

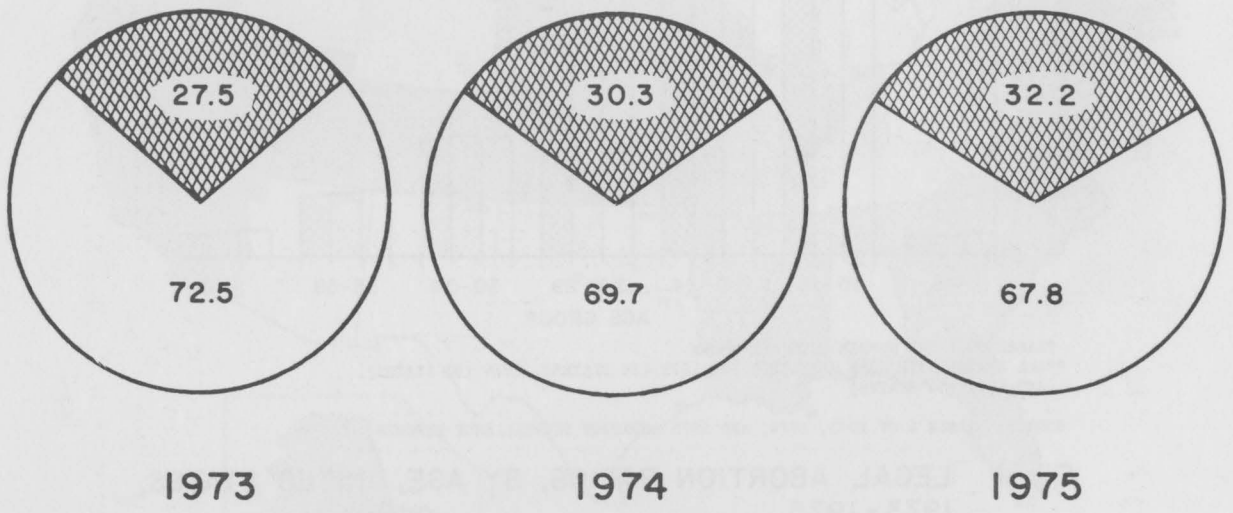
SOURCE: TABLE 6 OF 1973, 1974, AND 1975 ABORTION SURVEILLANCE REPORTS

*Fig. 4* LEGAL ABORTION RATIOS, BY AGE, UNITED STATES, 1973-1975




NOTE: RATIOS BASED ON PERCENT DISTRIBUTION SHOWN IN FIGURE 3 APPLIED TO TOTAL LEGAL ABORTIONS REPORTED TO CDC, 1973-1975, AND TOTAL U.S. LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER, 1973-1975, FROM MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORTS, NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

## *Fig. 5* PERCENT DISTRIBUTION* OF REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS, BY RACE, SELECTED STATES,** 1973-1975

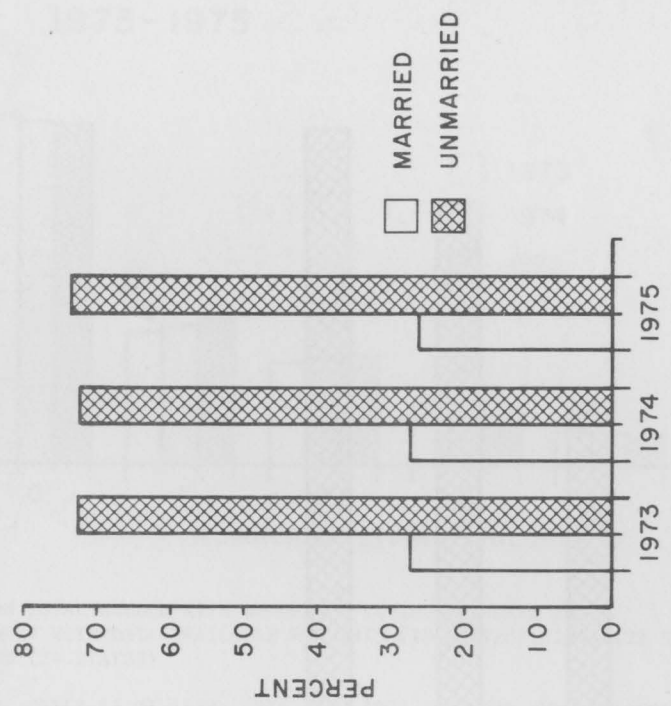



*BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER WITH RACE KNOWN
**ALL STATES WITH DATA AVAILABLE FOR 1973 (22 STATES), 1974 (28 STATES), AND 1975 (31 STATES)

SOURCE: TABLE 8 OF 1973, 1974, AND 1975 ABORTION SURVEILLANCE REPORTS



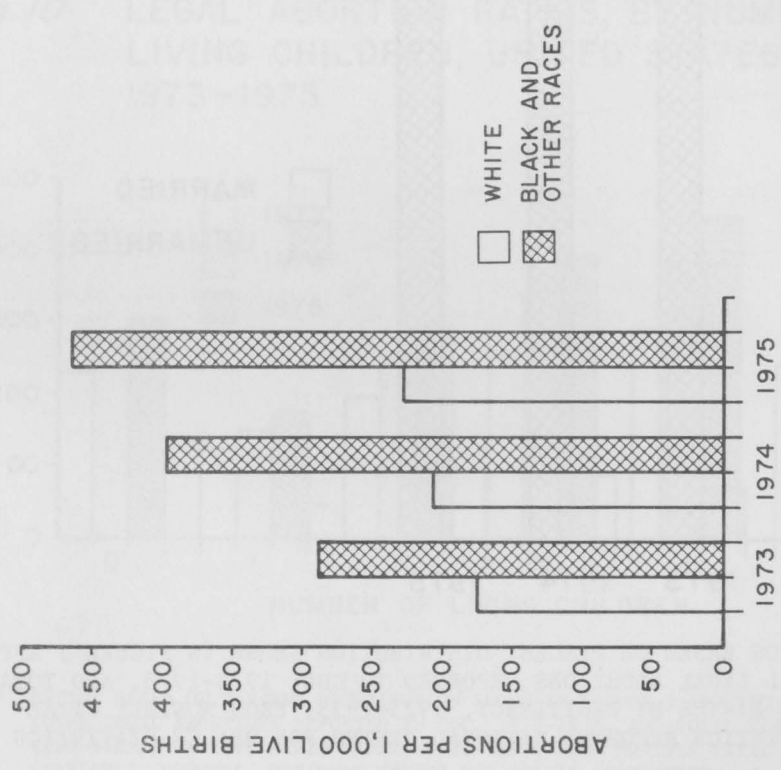
## *Fig. 7* PERCENT DISTRIBUTION* OF REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS, BY MARITAL STATUS, SELECTED STATES,** 1973-1975




*BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER WITH MARITAL STATUS KNOWN
**ALL STATES WITH DATA AVAILABLE FOR 1973 (24 STATES), 1974 (30 STATES), AND 1975 (31 STATES)

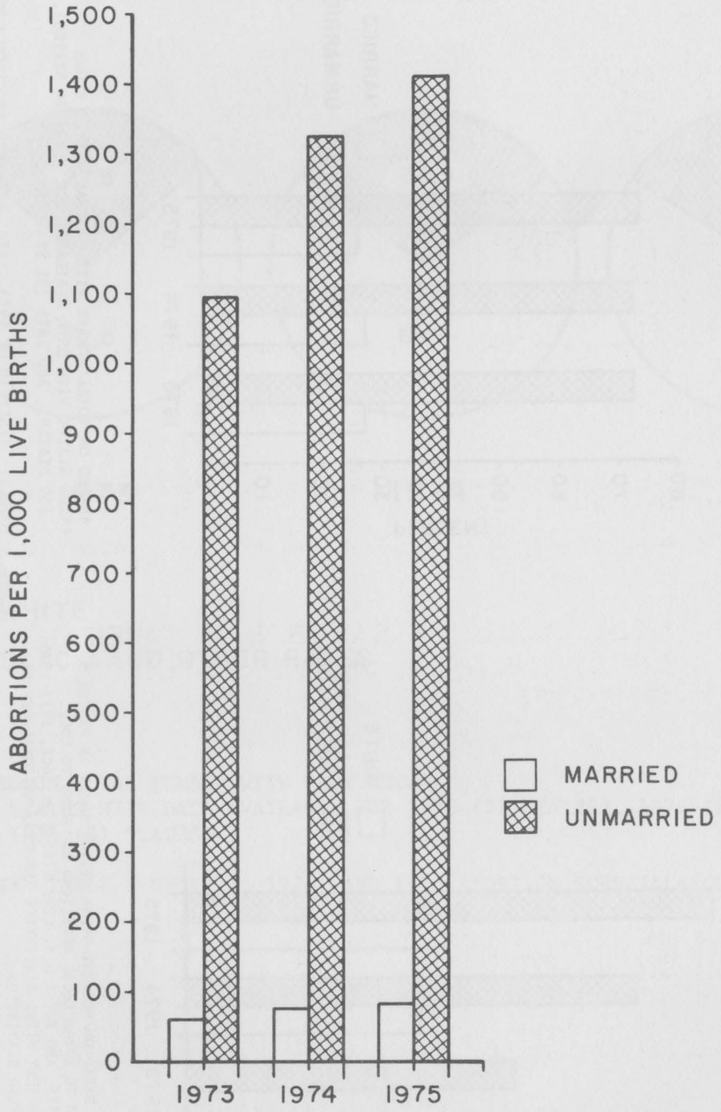
SOURCE: TABLE 10 OF 1973, 1974, AND 1975 ABORTION SURVEILLANCE REPORTS

## *Fig. 6* LEGAL ABORTION RATIOS, BY RACE, UNITED STATES, 1973-1975




NOTE: RATIOS BASED ON PERCENT DISTRIBUTION SHOWN IN FIGURE 5 APPLIED TO TOTAL LEGAL ABORTIONS REPORTED TO CDC, 1973-1975, AND TOTAL U.S. LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE, 1973-1975, FROM MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORTS, NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

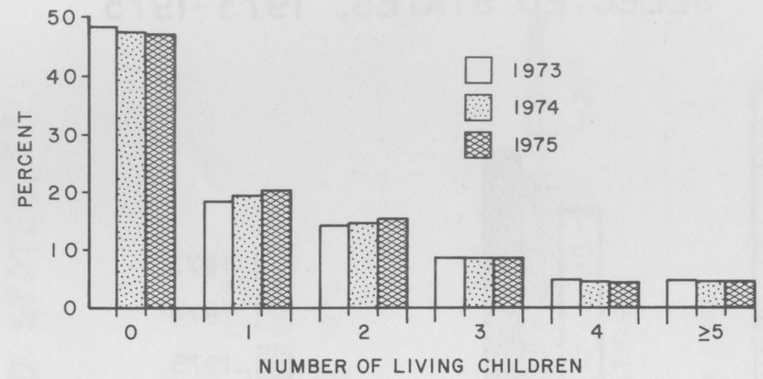
*Fig. 8* LEGAL ABORTION RATIOS, BY MARITAL STATUS, UNITED STATES, 1973-1975




NOTE: RATIOS BASED ON PERCENT DISTRIBUTION SHOWN IN FIGURE 7 APPLIED TO TOTAL LEGAL ABORTIONS REPORTED TO CDC, 1973-1975, AND TOTAL U.S. LIVE BIRTHS BY LEGITIMACY, 1973-1975, FROM MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORTS, NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS



*Fig. 9* PERCENT DISTRIBUTION* OF REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS, BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, SELECTED STATES,** 1973-1975

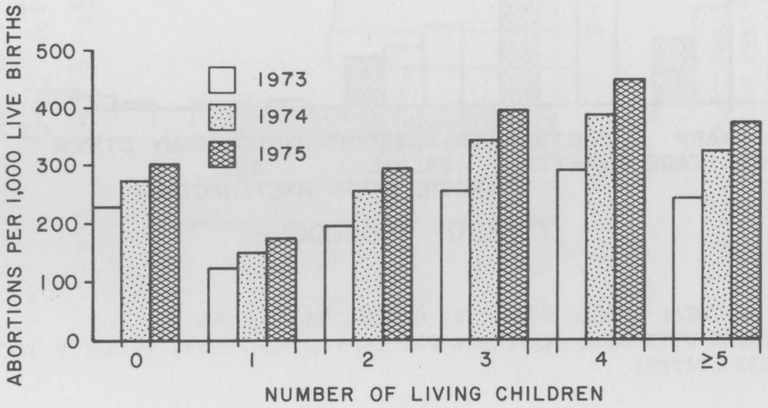





*BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER WITH NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN KNOWN
**ALL STATES WITH DATA AVAILABLE FOR 1973 (18 STATES), 1974 (22 STATES), AND 1975 (24 STATES)

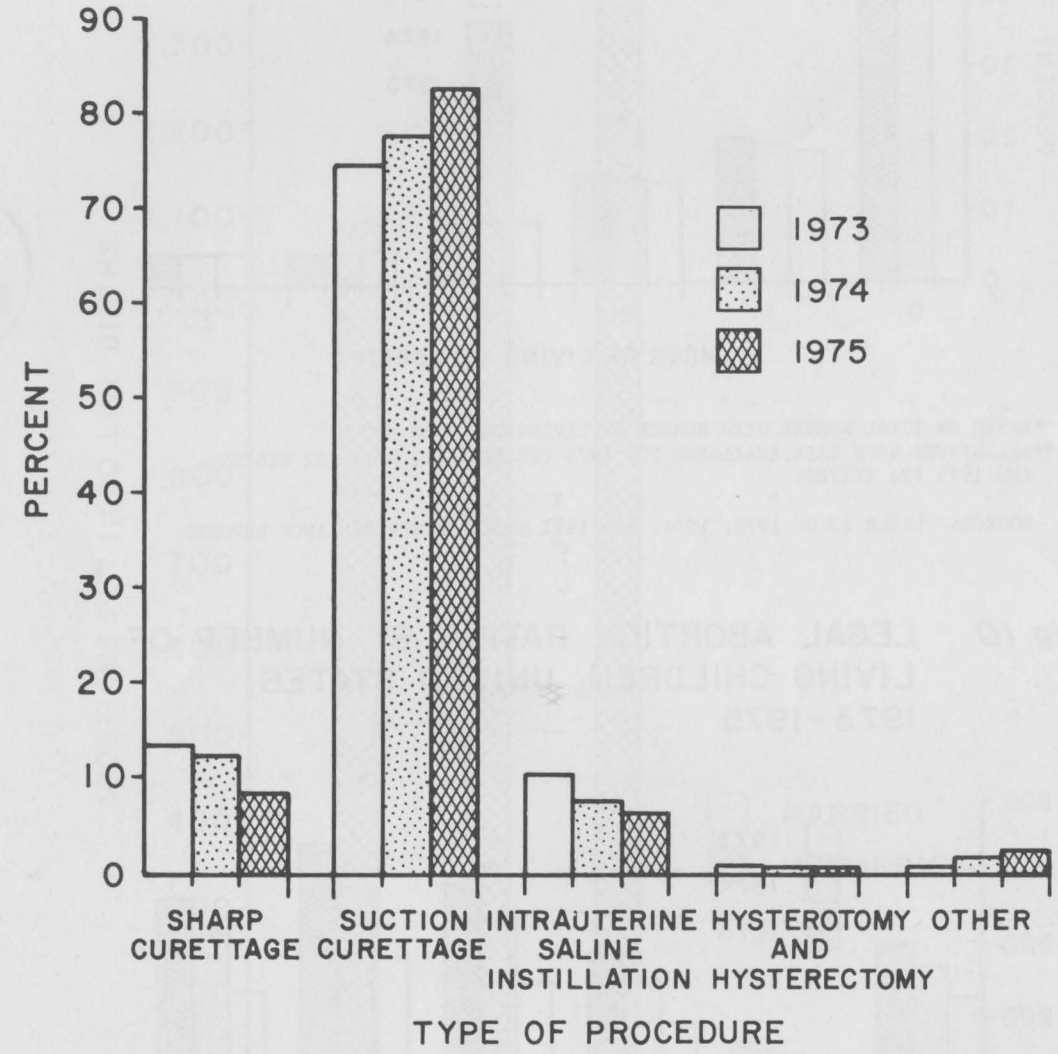
SOURCE: TABLE 13 OF 1973, 1974, AND 1975 ABORTION SURVEILLANCE REPORTS

*Fig. 10* LEGAL ABORTION RATIOS, BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, UNITED STATES, 1973-1975




NOTE: RATIOS BASED ON PERCENT DISTRIBUTION SHOWN IN FIGURE 9 APPLIED TO TOTAL LEGAL ABORTIONS REPORTED TO CDC, 1973-1975, AND TOTAL U.S. LIVE BIRTHS BY LIVE BIRTH ORDER, 1973-1975, FROM MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORTS, NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

*Fig. 11* PERCENT DISTRIBUTION* OF LEGAL ABORTIONS, BY TYPE OF PROCEDURE, SELECTED STATES,** 1973-1975

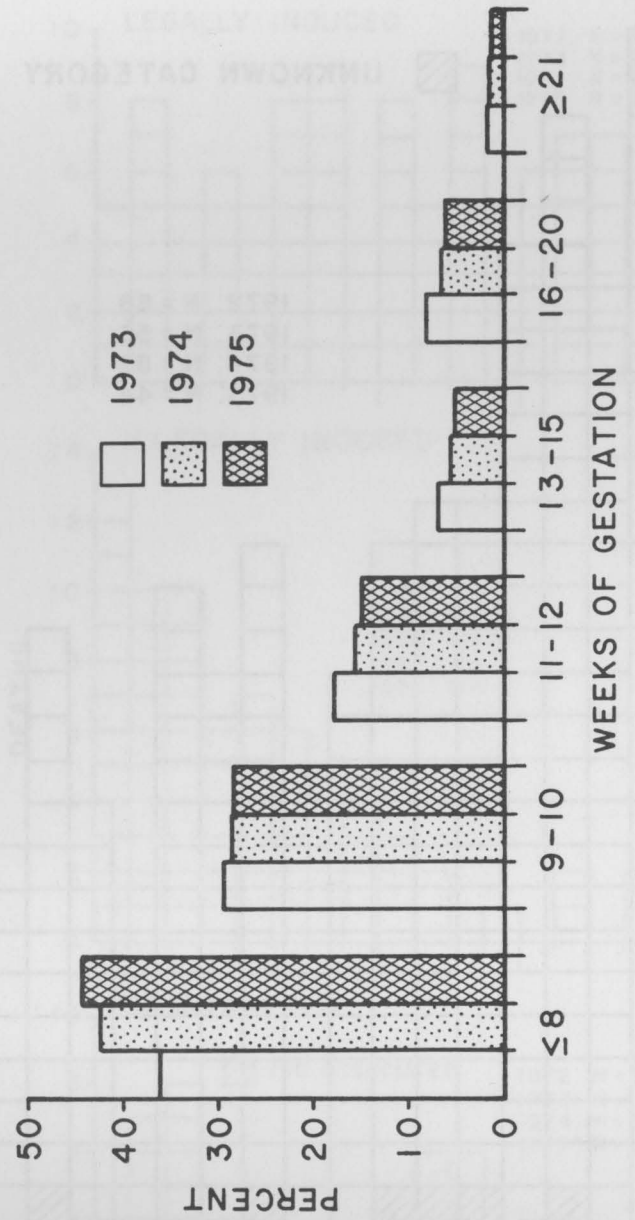



*BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER WITH TYPE OF PROCEDURE KNOWN
**ALL STATES WITH DATA AVAILABLE FOR 1973 (20 STATES), 1974 (29 STATES), AND 1975 (32 STATES)

SOURCE: TABLE 15 OF 1973, 1974, AND 1975 ABORTION SURVEILLANCE REPORTS



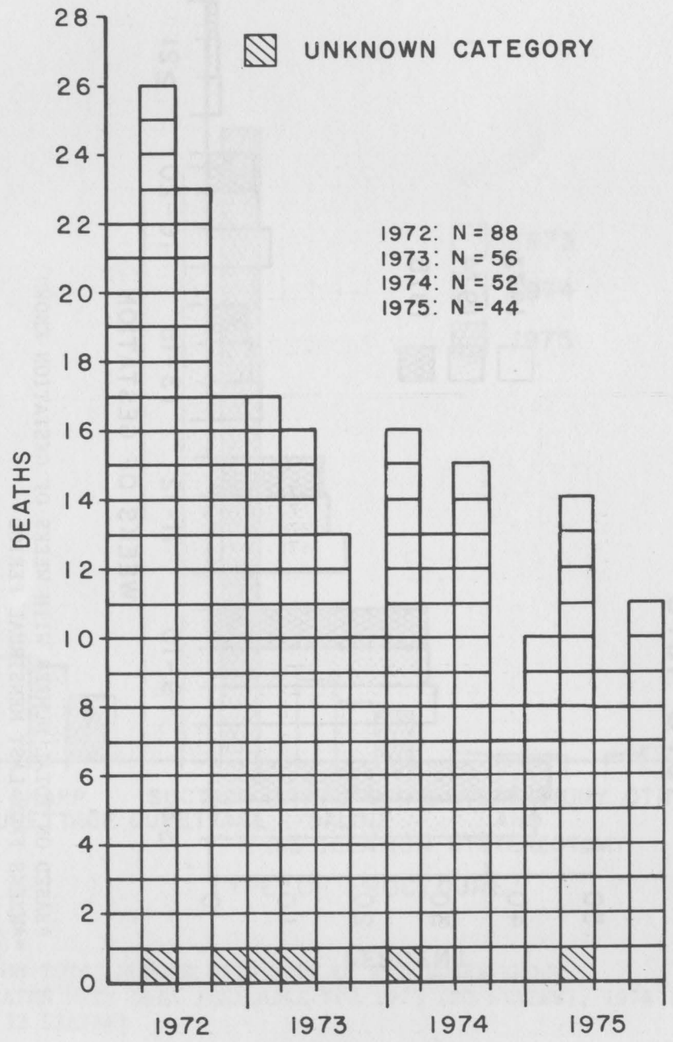
*Fig. 12* PERCENT DISTRIBUTION* OF REPORTED LEGAL ABORTIONS, BY WEEKS OF GESTATION,** SELECTED STATES,*** 1973-1975




*BASED ON TOTAL NUMBER WITH WEEKS OF GESTATION KNOWN
**WEEKS FROM LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD
***ALL STATES WITH DATA AVAILABLE FOR 1973 (24 STATES), 1974 (32 STATES), AND 1975 (35 STATES)

SOURCE: TABLE 16 OF 1973, 1974, AND 1975 ABORTION SURVEILLANCE REPORTS

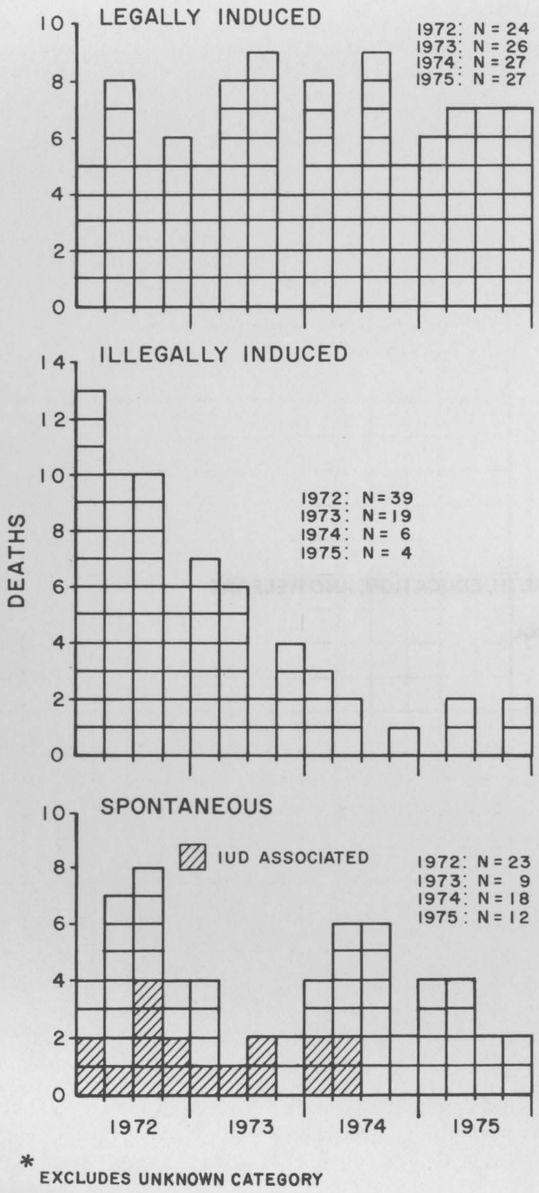
*Fig. 13* ABORTION-RELATED DEATHS,* BY QUARTER, UNITED STATES, 1972-1975




*INCLUDES LEGALLY INDUCED, ILLEGALLY INDUCED, SPONTANEOUS, AND UNKNOWN CATEGORY ABORTIONS



*Fig. 14* ABORTION-RELATED DEATHS, BY CATEGORY* AND QUARTER, UNITED STATES, 1972-1975




* EXCLUDES UNKNOWN CATEGORY

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