



Abortions in Arizona

2013 Abortion Report

9/9/2014



Health and Wellness for all Arizonans

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State of Arizona

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MISSION

To promote, protect, and improve the health and wellness of individuals and communities in Arizona.

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Executive Summary

As required by [Arizona Revised Statute §36-2163](#), this comprehensive annual statistical report presents abortion statistics and demographic characteristics of women obtaining abortions in Arizona. Included are data compiled from reports of elective abortions, complications resulting from an abortion, and petitions compiled by the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts authorizing an abortion to unemancipated minors. Data is compiled annually based on calendar year using a secure, web-based reporting system. Facilities and providers submit abortion procedure ([A.R.S. §36-2161](#)) and complication reports ([A.R.S. §36-2162](#)) to the Arizona Department of Health Services on a monthly basis.

During the 2013 reporting year the total number of reported elective abortions performed in Arizona was 13,401, compared to 13,340 in 2012. Ninety-nine percent (n = 13,254) of abortions performed within Arizona in 2013 were to resident women (“resident” refers to authenticated resident status within Arizona), a 1.0 percent increase from the 13,129 resident abortions in 2012. Approximately 58 percent of resident women who received an abortion were between 20 to 29 years of age (see Table 3). The majority of resident women obtaining abortions in Arizona were unmarried (79.8%, n = 10,572; see Figure 4).

Compared to 2012, the 2013 abortion rate decreased for all adolescents groups 15 -19 years. The abortion rate among Arizona females age 18-19 years dropped 32.5 percent from 2012 to 2013 (see Figure 3). Surgical abortion procedures were used to perform approximately 72 percent (n = 9,523) of reported resident abortions (see Table 7). Abortions using non-surgical abortion procedures decreased nearly 4 percent from 32.0 percent in 2012 to 28.1 percent in 2013 (n = 3,731; see Table 7).

The number of abortions due to maternal and fetal medical conditions increased in 2013 (see Tables 8 and 9). Over fifty-two percent of abortions performed due to *maternal medical conditions* were performed at gestational ages of 13 weeks or fewer, 90.8 percent used primarily surgical procedures, and 97.4 percent were performed in hospitals. Over fifty-one percent of abortions performed due to *fetal medical conditions* were performed at gestational ages between 14 and 20 weeks, around 89 percent used primarily surgical procedures, and around 62 percent were performed in clinics. The age of resident women for both groups was similarly distributed (see Tables 8 and 9).

During the 2013 reporting year hospitals and clinics reported 102 resident women who experienced complications resulting from an abortion. Of these, the majority resulted from abortions performed at gestational ages of 13 or fewer weeks (73.5%, n = 75). The most frequently reported complication was Delay or Excessive Hemorrhage (n = 56; see Table 17).

As required by [A.R.S §36-2163 subsection C](#), the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts reported a total of 53 petitions filed during the 2013 reporting year. Of those, 43 orders authorizing an abortion without parental consent were issued to unemancipated minors (see Table 18).

This report is available for public inspection and copying at <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/crr/ar/>.

Introduction

Abortion surveillance in the United States has been conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) since 1969. As one of 48 selected reporting areas,¹ Arizona voluntarily reports abortion statistics to the CDC. According to the CDC, since 1973 the total number, rate (number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 – 44 years), and ratio (number of abortions per 1,000 live births) of reported abortions increased rapidly in the United States and reached its highest levels in the 1980s before decreasing.¹ Table 1 displays the most recent, reported abortion numbers (counts), rates, and ratios for the United States during the 2001-2010 time period.

Table 1. Number, rate, and ratio of reported abortions – by selected reporting areas, United States, 2001 – 2010¹

Year	All reporting areas [§]	Continuously reporting areas [¶]			
	No.	No.	%**	Rate*	Ratio [†]
2001	853,485	826,719	96.9	16.2	249
2002	854,122	828,027	96.9	16.2	250
2003	848,163	824,230	97.2	16.1	245
2004	839,226	815,969	97.2	15.9	241
2005	820,151	805,725	98.2	15.7	236
2006	852,385 ^{††}	832,692	97.7	16.2	237
2007	827,609	817,222	98.7	15.8	230
2008	825,564	815,006	98.7	15.8	232
2009	789,116 ^{§§}	777,239	98.5	15.0	227
2010	765,651	753,065	98.4	14.6	228

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

† Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

§ Excludes states that did not report abortion numbers to CDC: Alaska (2001-2002), California (2001-2010), Louisiana

¶ Only includes areas that reported abortion counts every year during the period of analysis (2001-2010).

** Abortions from areas that reported every year during 2001-2010 as a percentage of all reported abortions.

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

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

1.1 Overview of the Arizona Abortion Reporting Requirements

For many years Arizona collected and reported abortion data in accordance with administrative rules written by the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) under the Vital Records Administrative Code. Beginning July 1976, providers reported to the ADHS basic information about abortions and complications in accordance with the required *Report of an Induced Termination of Pregnancy*. Adherence to the reporting requirement was not mandatory, however

regular reminders along with a standard reporting format were sent to clinics that provided abortion services. ADHS received these forms and used the data to prepare tables for inclusion in the annual Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics report.* Additionally, the data collected improved the estimation of total pregnancies and counts of births.

The enactment of SB1304 in 2010 statutorily required the reporting of abortions and treatment of complications associated with abortions.² The [Arizona Abortion Report, 2010](#) contained a combination of data collected prior to and after the passage of the law. Beginning July 29, 2010, abortion data is reported using a secure, web-based reporting system. The reporting system was designed to meet the requirements outlined in statute. Reports submitted using the web-based system do not include personally identifiable information (i.e., name, address, birthdate, social security number, etc.) and are submitted by password-authenticated personnel only. ADHS facilitates training to all known providers within the state. An [Abortion Reporting](#) website was established for provider assistance and related resources. In addition to hospitals and clinics, the statute requires the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts to report the number of petitions filed with Arizona courts for authorization to perform an abortion on an unemancipated minor without parental consent (see also [A.R.S. §36-2152, subsections B and D](#)).

The [Abortions in Arizona, 2011](#) report set a standard format for the report and differed from the 2010 report in several ways: 1) the complete 2011 calendar year of data was utilized and uniformly reported; 2) where feasible, the report was formatted and categorized to meet both legislative requirements and the CDC reporting standards for comparability; 3) it included specific terms associated with abortion and a description of the strengths and limitations of the report; 4) it included a revised reporting methodology and detailed how race and ethnicity was enumerated, and finally 5) the report discussed public health implications related to abortion.

The *Abortions in Arizona, 2013* report represents the third consecutive year of data collection using the web-based reporting system. Cell suppression was applied to categories with non-zero counts fewer than six (6) as an added measure of confidentiality. Statistics and information were updated reflecting activity within the state. Notably, a 3-year gap exists between the national and state report. Several data tables reflect year ranges relevant to trends in abortion outcomes in Arizona (i.e., 1 year, 5 years, and 10 years).

Abortion surveillance facilitates ADHS' ability to monitor long-term changes in the overall incidence of abortion in Arizona and facilitates pregnancy-related program development and evaluation.

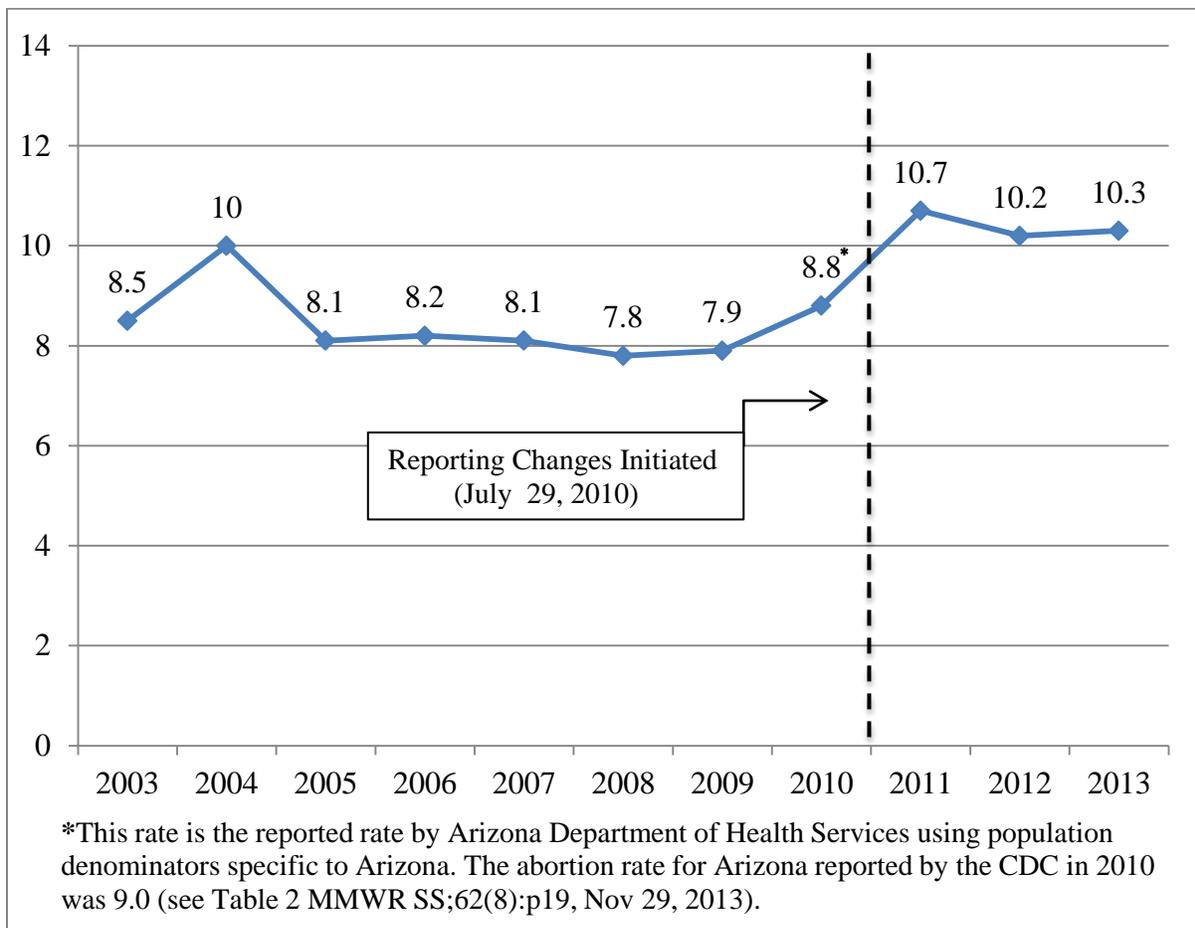
* ADHS. [Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics \(HSVS\) Report](#). See Section 1D. Tables prior to 2011 present data tables that correspond to tables found in the CDC national report.

1.2 Trends in Abortions in Arizona and the United States

In calendar year 2013, there were a total of 13,401 abortions reported in Arizona, and of these, 13,254 were performed on Arizona residents. Arizona residents between the ages of 15 – 44 years accounted for 13,202 of the reported abortions in 2013. The percent increase in total abortions from 2012 was about 0.5%.

Figure 1 displays Arizona’s abortion rate from years 2003 – 2013. Arizona’s abortion rates ranged from about 8.5 per 1,000 women in 2003 to about 10.3 per 1,000 women in 2013 with the highest rate in 2011 (10.7 per 1,000 women, 15 – 44 years) and the lowest in 2008 (7.8 per 1,000 women, 15 – 44 years). Based on the most recently released national data (2001-2010), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimated Arizona’s abortion rate as nearly 35% lower (8.8 per 1,000 women, 15 – 44 years) than the national rate (14.6 per 1,000 women, 15 – 44 years).

Figure 1. Abortion rates for Arizona female residents 15 – 44 years of age, 2003 – 2013



Independent estimates available from the Guttmacher Institute show abortion rates for Arizona that are consistently higher than the rates generated by ADHS. The most recent available data from the Guttmacher Institute reports 16,100 abortions occurring in Arizona in 2011,³ a value 11.8 percent higher than the 14,401 combined resident and non-resident abortions reported by AHDS for 2011.⁴ The Guttmacher Institute reports the 2011 Arizona abortion rate as 12.7 per 1,000 women age 15-44, though this rate includes abortions to both resident and non-resident women.³

Differences in the ADHS and Guttmacher Institute estimates are likely due to differences in methodology. For example, the Guttmacher Institute uses numerous active follow-up techniques to increase the completeness of the data obtained through its periodic national survey of abortion providers.¹ Keeping this perspective in mind, the following report estimates the incidence of abortion in Arizona for the 2013 calendar year.

Methodology

Collection of accurate abortion data reveals the level of unwanted and/or unintended pregnancies related to other pregnancy outcomes and preconception health/planning in a population. Abortion also relates to maternal morbidity and mortality.^{1(p.8)} The data and information presented in this report result from the statutory requirements established by [Arizona Revised Statutes §36-2163](#). The term *abortion* replaces *induced termination of pregnancy* (ITOP) and *termination* where appropriate throughout this report. The term *resident* refers to resident status within Arizona as determined by patient's reported state and county of residence.

2.1. Data Sources

The primary data source for this report is the web-based reporting system for Arizona providers. The consolidated dataset includes both procedure and complication reports. Reports submitted do not include personally identifiable information. Only authorized entities enter and submit data through a secure password protected portal. A second data source, the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, provides aggregate data for the number of petitions filed with Arizona courts for authorization to perform an abortion on an unemancipated minor as prescribed in [A.R.S. §36-2163, Subsection C](#). It is likely that abortions performed on unemancipated minors were included in the data collected using the web-based reporting system. A third data source are abortion reports received from other states for Arizona residents who obtained an abortion in a state other than Arizona. The reports are provided as a courtesy from other states. Reports received prior to the data close out date are included in the current reporting year.

2.2. Measures

Measures reported here are mostly consistent with CDC categorizations and definitions.

Aggregate abortion counts are reported for the following variables:

- Age in years of the woman (<15, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, ≥ 45);
- Gestational age in weeks at the time of abortion (≤ 8 through ≥ 21 by individual week; ≤ 13, 14–20, and ≥ 21 weeks);
- Race (White, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Multiple Race);
- Ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic);
- Method type (surgical, non-surgical/medication-induced);
- Marital status (married or unmarried);
- Number of previous live births (0, 1, 2, or ≥3);
- Number of previous abortions (0, 1, 2, or ≥3);
- Maternal residence (state, AZ county of residence, border and non-border region).

Important measures for abortions are: a) the total number (count) of abortions in a given population, b) the percentage (proportion) of abortions within a given population, c) the abortion rate (number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years), and d) the abortion ratio (number of abortions per 1,000 live births within a given population).¹

Total counts and percentages provide an overview of abortions while abortion rates are a more useful measure as they adjust for differences in sub-populations and sub-population size. Abortion ratios reflect the relative number of pregnancies in a population that end in abortion compared to live births. Abortion ratios are affected by the proportion of unintended pregnancies in a population and unintended pregnancies ending in abortion.¹

The U.S. Census Bureau and the Arizona Department of Vital Statistics population estimates (obtained from the Arizona Department of Administration Office of Employment and Population Statistics) were used as the denominator for calculating abortion rates. Overall abortion rates were calculated from the population of women aged 15 – 44 years. To calculate abortion ratios, live birth data were obtained from Arizona natality files.

The variables for race and ethnicity are based on specifications established by the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Arizona State Demographer with specifications developed by ADHS Vital Statistics. Consistent with OMB methodology,⁵ the web-based reporting system allows for multiple race categorizations consistent with U.S. Census enumerations. For instance, women obtaining abortions were asked to provide their ethnicity (i.e., Hispanic or Latino and/or Non-Hispanic or non-Latino) and race according to five standard race categories (i.e. White, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander). Additionally, if one of the OMB categories does not apply, selecting “Other” allows providers to input specific race designations.

A multiple race category was added to enumerate women who identify with more than one race. The selection of more than one race resulted in numerous combinations. Collecting multiple race posed a challenge resulting in an accumulation of approximately 32 percent of abortion records containing multiple race designations. As denominators for multiple races are not readily available, utilizing multiple race and ethnicity categories complicates estimation of abortion rates for groups who report multiple races.⁶ To meet the requirements of OMB reporting standards for compiling statistics on these sub-groups, records designating ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino, irrespective of race, were reported as Hispanic. When single race and ethnicity were reported, those categories were included and when multiple races were reported, multiple races were coded to a single “multiple race” category.

An examination of characteristics of women obtaining abortions by border region is included in this report. Arizona encompasses several federally recognized sovereign American Indian nations and shares its southern border with Mexico. For the purpose of this report, women reporting their county of residence as Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma (which comprises

the United States and Mexico border region) were categorized as “border region”. This is consistent with the U.S. Mexico Border Health Commission⁷ definition. The remaining counties are considered the “non-border region”.

2.3. Analytic Procedures

Where applicable, both univariate and bivariate statistics are presented. Counts, percentages, and rates were calculated using SAS statistical software. Cell suppression was applied to categories with non-zero counts fewer than six (6). While abortion rates in general are reported for women of child-bearing age (15 – 44 years), age-specific rates were estimated using U.S. Census and Arizona Vital Statistics denominators for age-groups ≤ 14 years, 15 – 17 years, 18 – 19 years, 20 – 24 years, 25 – 29 years, 30 – 34 years, 35 – 39 years, and 40 – 44 years.

Results

A total of 26 facilities reported data for calendar year 2013. During this period, there were a total of 13,401 abortions reported in Arizona of which 13,254 were to Arizona residents. The total number of reported abortions to Arizona resident women between the ages of 15 and 44 years was 13,202. The percent increase in total abortions from 2012 (n = 13,340) was about 0.5 percent. Almost all (98.4%) abortions reported were elective and most of these were performed in clinics (99.3%). Of the resident abortions reported in Arizona, approximately 72 percent (n = 9,523) were performed using a surgical procedure and approximately 28 percent (n = 3,731) were performed using a non-surgical/medication-induced procedure. Table 2 provides an overview of abortions by month of termination, residence and non-residence status, and the number of resident live births in those months.

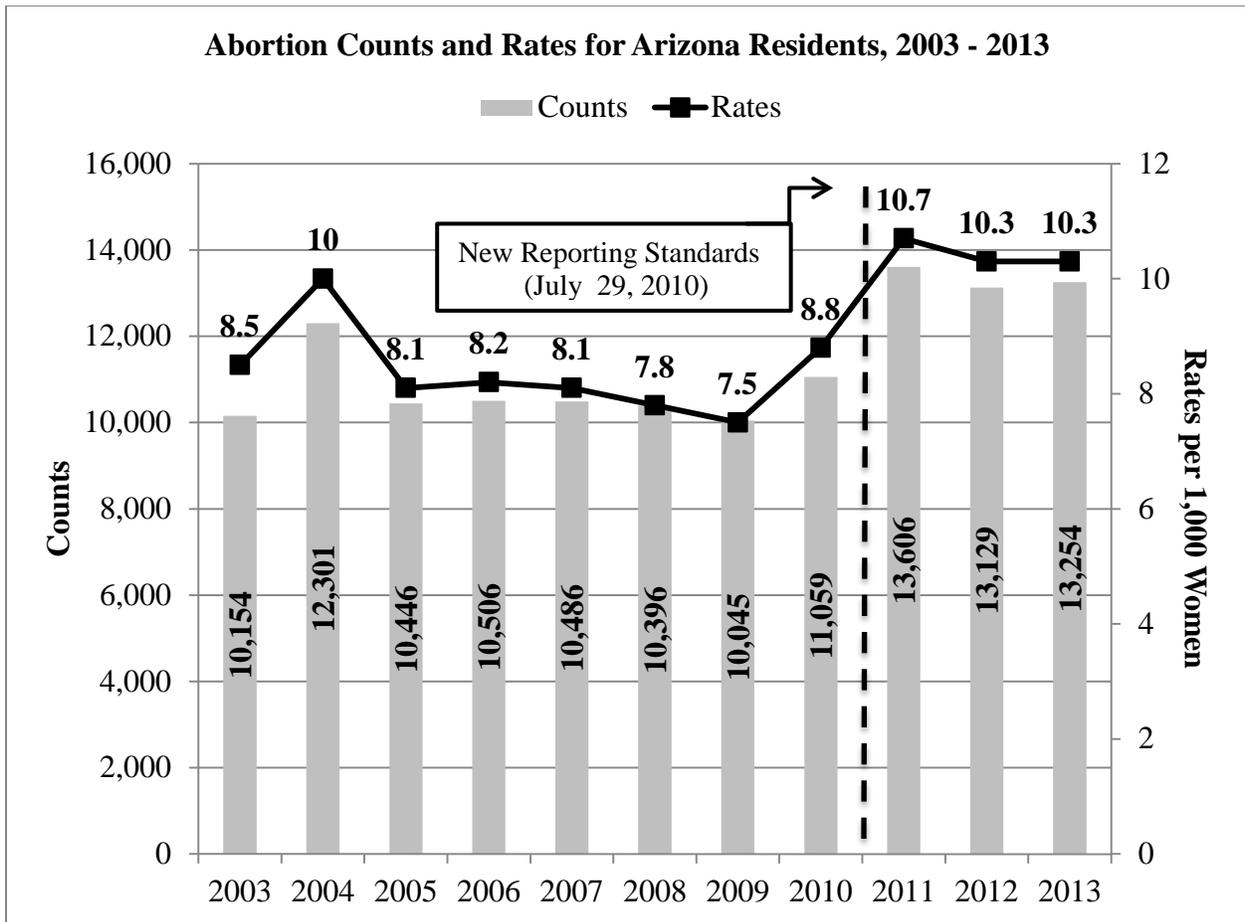
Table 2. Abortions, live births, and abortion ratios in 2013 by month and resident status

Month	Non-resident abortions (N = 147)	Resident abortions (N = 13,254)	Resident live births (N = 84,963)	Abortion Ratio[§]
January	25	1,192	7,090	168
February	19	1,165	6,414	182
March	15	1,308	7,083	185
April	10	1,150	6,694	172
May	11	1,215	6,681	182
June	9	1,105	6,685	165
July	14	1,091	7,337	149
August	11	1,159	7,436	156
September	10	964	7,538	128
October	9	996	7,515	133
November	8	902	7,130	127
December	6	1,007	7,360	137
Total	147	13,254	84,963	156

[§]Abortion ratio is the number of abortions per 1,000 live births

The overall abortion ratio for calendar year 2013 was 156 abortions per 1,000 live births among women 15 – 44 years of age, compared to 153 in 2012 and 160 in 2011. The overall abortion rate for calendar year 2013 was 10.3 per 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15 – 44 years; see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Abortion counts and rates for Arizona residents, 2003 – 2013



3.1. Characteristics of Women Receiving Abortions in Arizona

Characteristics described in this section examine age, race and ethnicity, marital status, and education of women obtaining abortions in Arizona. Included also are descriptions of pregnancy history (i.e. previous pregnancies, live births, abortions, and spontaneous abortions), type of facility in which the procedure was performed or treatment was provided (i.e., clinic, hospital, etc.), and the method used for abortion (i.e. surgical or non-surgical). Where feasible, comparative statistics for the United States and Arizona are shown.

Age

Maternal age is a critical element in determining maternal and child health. The age range for resident women receiving abortions was 13 to 53 years. The average age of resident woman who received an abortion was 31.1 years ($SD=10.9$ years). Abortions occurring among females younger than 15 years of age decreased 59.2% from 2012 and 2013. Approximately 69% of abortions were to resident women younger than 30 years of age, with women in the youngest (<15 years; 0.2%) and oldest (≥ 45 years; 0.2%) age groups receiving the fewest abortions.

Table 3. Age-distribution of resident women receiving abortions in Arizona, 2013

Age Distribution	AZ Resident (N = 13,254)	
	Count	Percent
< 15 years	20	0.2
15 - 17 years	382	2.9
18 - 19 years	1,039	7.8
20 - 24 years	4,304	32.5
25 - 29 years	3,372	25.4
30 - 34 years	2,328	17.6
35 - 39 years	1,313	9.9
40 - 44 years	464	3.5
≥ 45 years	32	0.2
Total	13,254	100.0

Table 4 on the following page presents abortions reported among residents by year and age group from 2003 – 2013. Women in the youngest and oldest age groups consistently account for the smallest percentages of abortions in 2013 (0.2 % and 3.7% respectively) and during the 2003 – 2013 time period.

The percentage of abortions among women less than 15 years of age decreased from 0.6 in 2003 to 0.2 in 2013. A decline in the percentage of abortions to women less than 15 years of age is most evident during the five year (-73%) and ten year (-74%) periods. The percentage of abortions among women 15 to 19 years of age decreased from 17.8 percent in 2003 to 10.7 percent in 2013, a 40 percent decline. The proportion of abortions among women 20-24 years of age decreased 5 percent from 2003 – 2013. The proportion of abortions for all remaining age-groups increased from 2003 to 2013, the greatest being among women 35 to 39 years of age. In 2003, the proportion of all reported abortions to women ages 35 to 39 years was 7.3 percent, compared with 9.9 percent in 2013, representing an increase of 36 percent for the 10-year period.

Table 4. Proportions, rates, and ratios of abortions by age group, Arizona residents, 2003 – 2013

Age in years	Year											% Change		
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012 to 2013	2007 to 2011	2003 to 2013
Percent of Abortions[†]														
<15 yrs	0.59	0.36	0.52	0.66	1.35	0.64	0.24	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.15	-59	-73	-74
15-19 yrs	17.80	17.69	17.60	17.61	17.52	16.79	14.88	13.27	12.76	11.36	10.72	-6	-27	-40
20-24 yrs	34.12	34.16	33.40	33.57	32.93	33.98	33.55	33.10	32.24	32.91	32.47	-1	-2	-5
25-29 yrs	20.35	21.12	21.01	21.35	22.75	22.33	23.72	23.67	25.19	24.99	25.44	2	11	25
30-34 yrs	13.48	13.12	12.72	13.14	12.72	12.22	13.75	15.33	15.82	16.61	17.56	6	24	30
35-39 yrs	7.26	7.88	7.63	8.34	7.91	8.01	8.66	9.44	9.61	9.52	9.91	4	22	36
≥ 40 yrs	3.20	2.89	2.97	4.25	4.66	2.89	2.80	3.38	4.01	3.94	3.74	-5	-14	17
Abortion Rates[‡]														
<15 yrs	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.64	0.30	0.11	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.09	-60	-65	-70
15-19 yrs	9.31	10.06	8.83	8.66	8.54	7.99	6.78	6.54	7.69	6.56	6.21	-5	-10	-33
20-24 yrs	18.38	19.40	17.13	16.45	16.44	16.54	15.59	17.18	20.45	20.02	19.40	-3	24	6
25-29 yrs	10.52	11.66	10.34	10.40	10.35	9.86	9.98	12.21	15.87	15.57	16.19	4	53	54
30-34 yrs	7.05	7.37	6.33	6.50	6.26	5.79	6.20	8.29	10.45	10.32	10.84	5	67	54
35-39 yrs	3.48	4.24	3.49	4.31	3.89	3.84	3.92	5.08	6.32	6.23	6.48	4	62	86
≥ 40 yrs	1.58	1.64	1.40	2.06	2.23	1.35	1.25	1.86	2.43	2.47	2.36	-5	9	49
Abortion Ratio[§]														
<15 yrs	284	234	292	406	789	416	182	415	485	716	282	-61	-39	-1
15-19 yrs	157	186	156	145	144	146	138	157	208	185	199	7	45	26
20-24 yrs	135	163	132	125	124	135	141	165	202	200	201	0	62	48
25-29 yrs	83	101	83	78	83	82	90	105	141	134	137	2	70	64
30-34 yrs	74	84	67	68	63	62	70	88	111	109	117	7	75	58
35-39 yrs	89	110	89	89	83	83	92	115	143	136	140	3	72	57
≥ 40 yrs	183	182	163	223	235	150	140	193	261	240	222	-8	11	21

[†]Proportion of total abortions by age group represented as a percentage. Percentages are calculated using the total number of abortions as the denominator and the number of reported abortions for a specific age-group as the numerator. Percents do not add up to a 100 due to rounding errors as well as unknown age-categories in some reporting years.

[‡]Number of abortions obtained by women in a given age group per 1,000 women in that same age group. Adolescents aged 10–14 years were used as the denominator for the group of adolescents aged <15 years and women aged 40–44 years were used as the denominator for the group of women aged ≥ 40 yrs.

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

Abortion rates for women less than 15 years of age declined 70 percent from 2003 – 2013, the greatest decline of any age group during the time period. Similarly, the abortion rates for women 15 to 19 years of age declined from 9.3 per 1,000 of the same age in 2003 to 6.2 per 1,000 women in 2013 (-33%). From 2003 to 2013, the abortion rate increased for women in all remaining age-groups. For example, the abortion rate for women ages 35 to 39 years was 3.5 per 1,000 women of the same age in 2003 and 6.5 per 1,000 women in 2013, showing an overall increase of 86% from 2003 – 2013.

As noted earlier, the abortion ratio is a comparison of elective abortions and live births counts and is expressed as the number of abortions per 1,000 live births. As indicated in Table 4, the abortion ratio for women less than 15 years of age decreased from 284 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 282 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2013, a 1 percent decrease (the high ratio is explained by the small number of live births to females in this age group). The abortion ratio increased for women 15 to 19 years of age from 157 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 199 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2013 (a 21.1 percent increase). Abortion ratios for women over 40 years of age increased from 2003 (183 abortions per 1,000 live births) to 2013 (222 abortions per 1,000 live births).

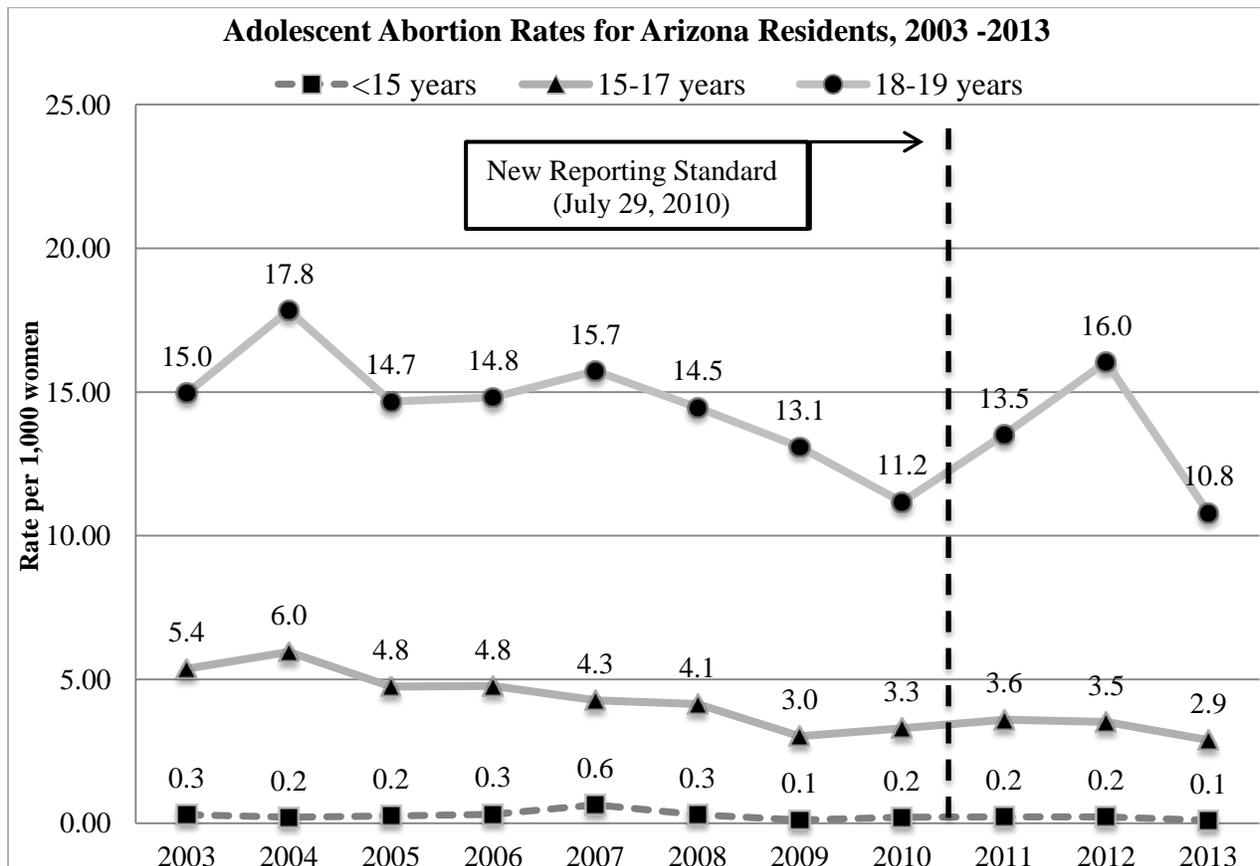
Focusing on changes from 2012 to 2013, the abortion ratio decreased for females under 15 years of age (61%). As presented in the table, the abortion ratio for this age group varies widely. This is primarily due to the small number of both abortions (n= 20) and live births (n = 71) among females in this age group.

Adolescents

Figure 3 below displays adolescent abortion rates for Arizona residents during 2003 – 2013. Compared to 2012, all three groups reported a decreased rate. The abortion rate for females under 15 years of age showed the largest decrease (70%) during the period. For adolescent females ages 15 to 17 years, the abortion rate decreased from 5.4 abortions per 1,000 females in that age group in 2003 to 2.9 in 2013, a 46.2% decrease from 2003 to 2013. Rates among females 18 – 19 years of age also decreased from 15.0 abortions per 1,000 females in that age in 2003 to 10.8 in 2013, a 27.9% decrease. As previously mentioned, abortion data is submitted without personally identifiable information, therefore it is difficult to determine the number or percentage within this group who filed petitions with an Arizona court to obtain an abortion as an unemancipated minor.

The 2013 abortion rate among women aged 18 to 19 years is the lowest it has been in the last decade. The highest rate for this group occurred in 2004. From 2010 to 2012, the abortion rate for women ages 18 – 19 years increased by 43.6 percent, which was followed by a 32.5 percent decrease from 2012 to 2013.

Figure 3. Adolescent abortion rates for Arizona residents, 2003 – 2013



Race and Ethnicity

Among resident women obtaining abortions, slightly more than 32 percent were identified as being multiple race (n = 4,289). In approximately 15 percent of cases (n = 1,984), race was categorized as “Unknown”. Approximately 32 percent of the 13,202 abortions to resident women aged 15 to 44 years were among Hispanic women (n = 4,171), followed by approximately 19 percent non-Hispanic White women (n = 2,505). Abortions among all remaining groups increased from 2012 to 2013. Black/African American women accounted for 1.4 percent (n = 188) of reported abortions, followed by Asian or Pacific Island women (n = 110), and American Indian women (n = 61).

Table 5 on the following page provides an overview of abortion trends from 2003 to 2013 by mother’s race and ethnicity. The 2013 abortion rates for women who were not Hispanic and/or Latino should be interpreted with caution due to problems in race categorization noted above. In general, abortions to Hispanic and/or Latino women (as a proportion of abortions among all race groups) remained similar throughout this time period. Some of the figures specific to race and ethnicity changed dramatically beginning in 2010, reflecting changes in the way these variables were reported in the electronic reporting system.

Table 5. Proportions, rates, and ratios of abortions by race and ethnicity, Arizona residents, 2003 – 2013

Race and Ethnicity	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 [¶]
Percent of Abortions[†]											
White non-Hispanic	48.1	42.9	42.4	48.6	49.6	45.6	47.4	47.4	17.5	14.5	19.0
Hispanic or Latino	33.9	36.5	29.8	30.1	35.5	30.1	32.9	30.9	31.4	25.9	31.6
Black or African American	4.9	5.9	5.6	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.3	4.3	1.1	0.9	1.4
American Indian	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
Multiple races	N/A	32.7	22.7	32.1							
Unknown	6.9	8.4	15.2	8.8	1.2	10.4	5.5	13.1	16.6	35.2	14.6
Abortion Rates[‡]											
White non-Hispanic	6.9	7.7	5.7	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.4	8.2	3.7	2.9	3.8
Hispanic or Latino	10.2	12.9	8.6	8.1	9.2	7.6	8.0	8.1	10.0	7.6	9.2
Black or African American	11.8	17.7	13.0	10.3	12.7	13.8	13.3	8.5	2.5	2.0	3.2
American Indian	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	8.3	14.7	11.3	9.3	10.4	9.3	8.7	5.2	0.9	1.6	2.3
Multiple races	NA										
Unknown	NA										
Abortion Ratio[§]											
White non-Hispanic	126	134	112	119	123	113	115	135	62	49	66
Hispanic or Latino	88	110	74	70	81	73	86	100	129	102	126
Black or African American	164	225	170	150	162	173	168	110	33	24	40
American Indian	61	56	56	54	48	47	49	38	44	7	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	108	170	135	125	133	120	115	77	8	21	32
Multiple races	NA										
Unknown	NA										

[†]Proportion of total resident abortions by ethnicity and/or race represented as a percentage. Percentages are calculated using the total number of reported resident abortions as the denominator and the number of reported resident abortions for a specific ethnicity and/or race as the numerator. Percents may not add up to a 100 due to rounding errors, multiple race and unknown ethnicity/race categories.

[‡]Calculated using the number of abortions obtained by resident women, ages 15-44 in a given race and/or ethnic group per 1,000 women in the same group.

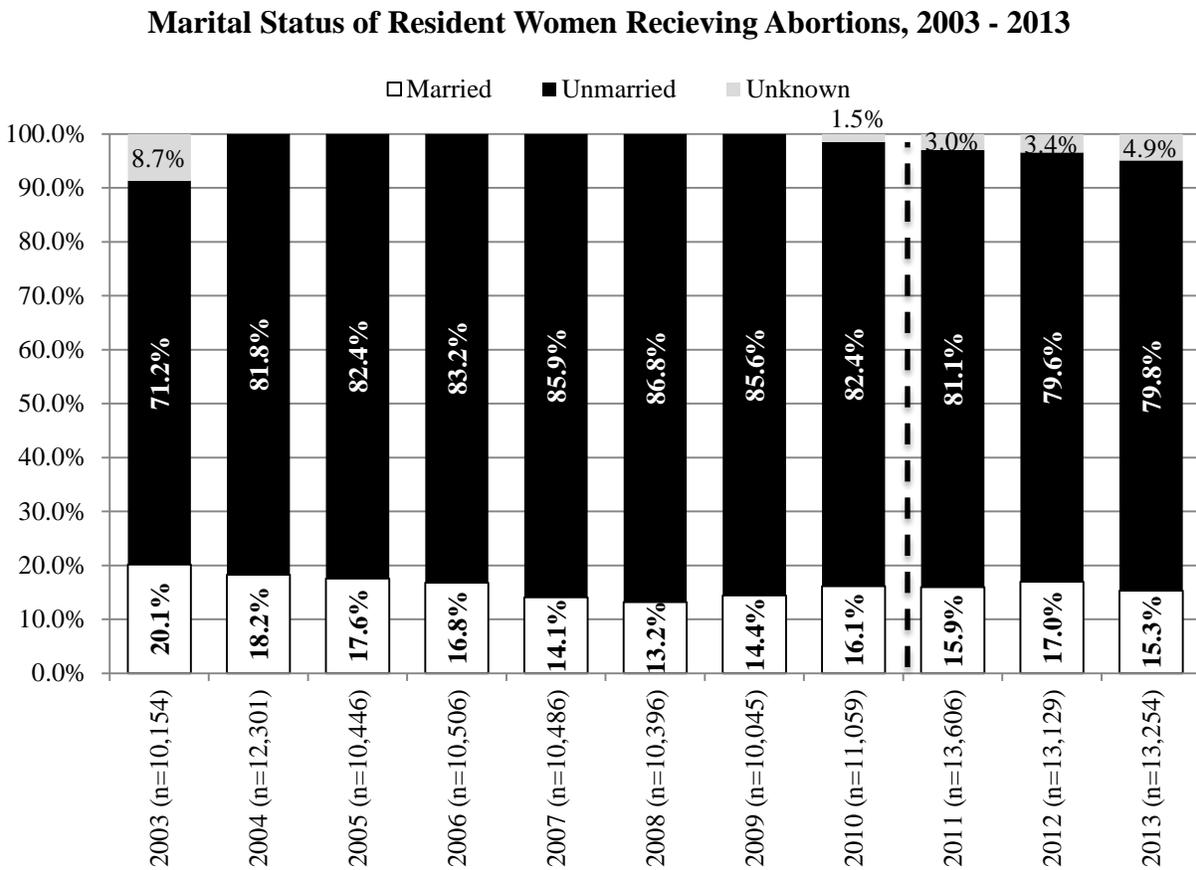
[§]Calculated using the number of abortions obtained by resident women, ages 15-44 in a given race and/or ethnic group per 1,000 live births to women in the same group.

[¶]Beginning 2011, rates and ratios should be interpreted with caution due to the addition of the Multiple Race and Unknown categories. Single race selections are the best estimates for rates and ratios.

Marital Status

In 2013, around 15 percent (n = 2,025) of resident women obtaining abortions were married. Figure 4 displays the distribution of abortions among Arizona resident women from 2003 to 2013 by marital status. Between 2003 and 2013 the percent of abortions performed on married women showed a decrease of approximately 24 percent. The percentage of abortions performed among married women during the 2003 – 2013 time period were highest in 2003 (20.1%) and lowest in 2008 (13.2%). The percent of abortions among unmarried women remained consistent during the 2003 to 2013 time period. According to the latest available national data, “Among the 38 areas that reported marital status for 2010, 14.7 percent of all women were married, and 85.3 percent were unmarried.”^{1 (p7)}

Figure 4. Marital status of resident women receiving abortions, 2003 – 2013



** Dashed line indicates establishment of new reporting standard (July 29, 2010).

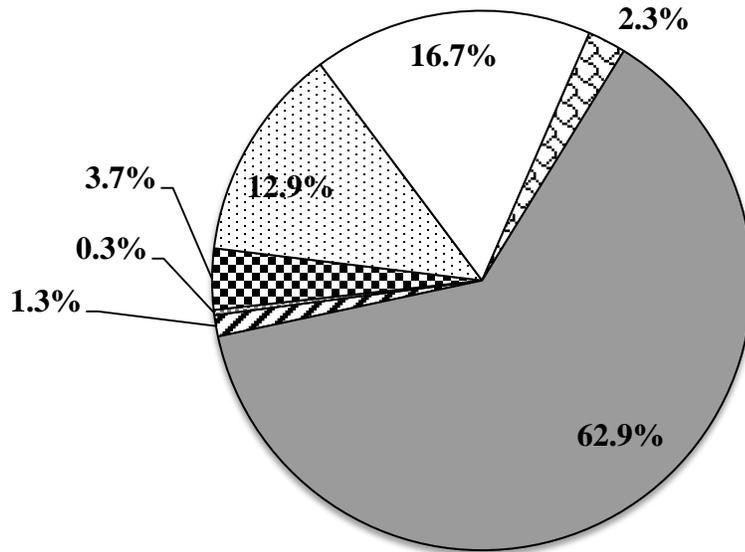
The percent of married women among Arizona residents who obtained an abortion increased until age 35. Approximately 89% of married women receiving abortions were between 20 to 39 years of age (i.e., ~16% in 20 to 24 years; ~26% in 25 to 29 years; ~28% in 30 to 34 years; ~19% in 35 to 39 years age-groups).

Education

Figure 5 displays the distribution of educational attainment by Arizona resident women obtaining abortions in 2013. The largest proportion reported an unknown education status (~63%), this is an 18 percent increase from 2012. Approximately 17 percent (n = 2,218) of women receiving an abortion in 2013 had attained 13 to 16 years of education, followed by approximately 13 percent (n = 1,705) of women who had attained 12 years of education. Women with less than a high school education accounted for 5.2 percent of women obtaining abortions in 2013.

Figure 5. Educational status of resident women receiving abortions, 2013

Education Status of Resident Women Receiving Abortions, 2013



- | | |
|--|---|
| ■ < 8 Years Education (n = 170, 1.3%) | ■ 8 Years Education (n= 41, 0.3%) |
| ■ 9 - 11 Years Education (n= 484, 3.7%) | ■ 12 Years Education (n = 1,705, 12.9%) |
| □ 13 - 16 Years Education (n = 2,218, 16.7%) | ■ ≥ 17 Years Education (n= 304, 2.3%) |
| ■ Unknown (n=8,332, 62.9%) | |

Pregnancy History

Pregnancy history compiles the previous number of pregnancies, live births, abortions, and spontaneous abortions. Collecting previous pregnancy history data provides an overview of the potential risk of future pregnancy outcomes. Regarding abortions, some studies indicate that “the risk of preterm birth is higher in women who have undergone induced abortion, and [that] the risk is related to the number of abortions.”^{8(p.734)} Other studies indicate that previous abortions are associated with a significantly increased risk of low birth weight and preterm birth, but are not associated with being small for gestational age, and the risk of low birth weight and preterm birth increases with the number of abortions.⁹

Table 6 presents the previous number of pregnancies, live births, abortions, and spontaneous abortions. Among resident women who received abortions in 2013, over one-third (~36%) had three or more previous pregnancies and approximately 15 percent had three or more previous live births.

Table 6. Pregnancy history of resident women receiving abortions in Arizona, 2013

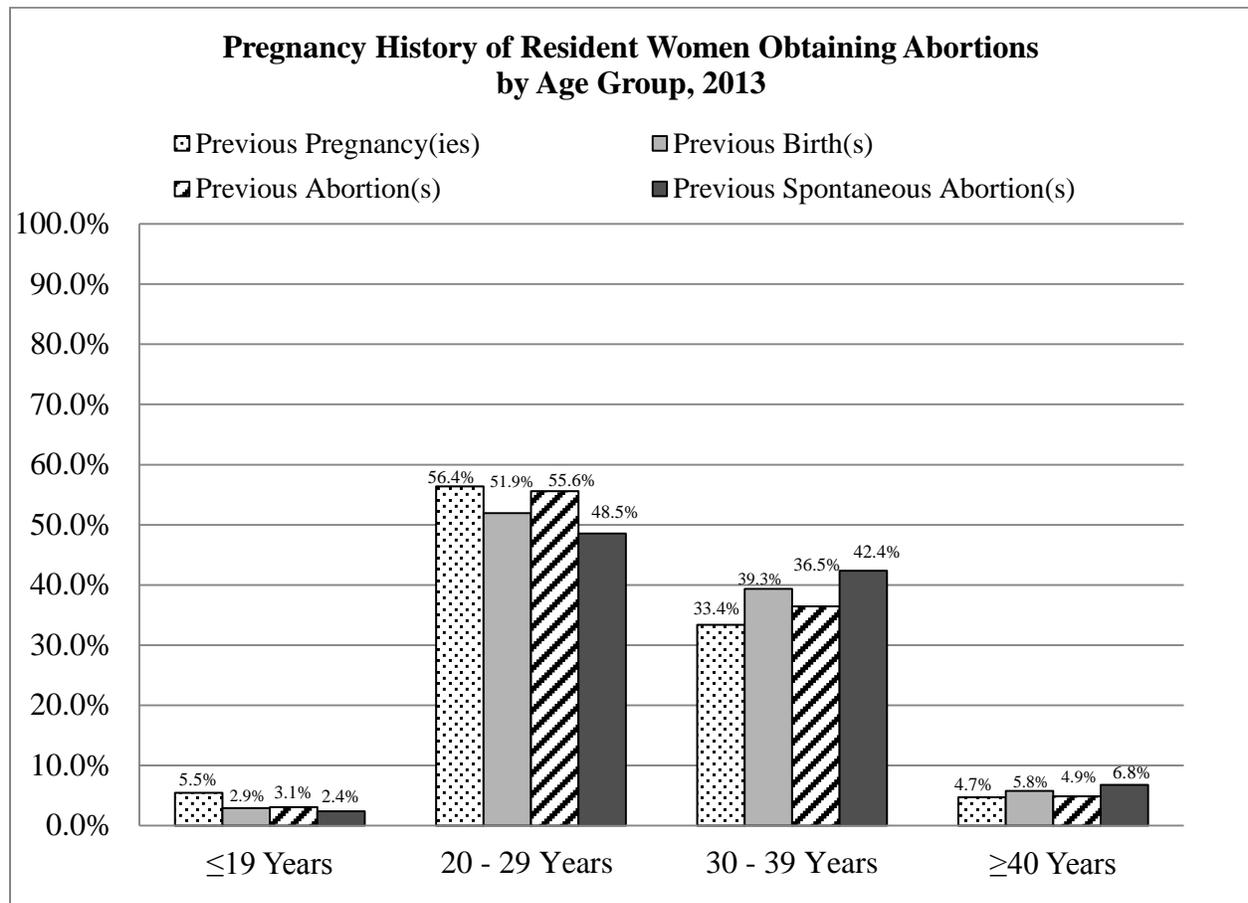
Pregnancy History	2013	
	Count (N = 13,254)	Percent
Number of previous pregnancies		
0	3,090	23.3
1	2,915	22.0
2	2,453	18.5
3 or more	4,740	35.8
Unknown	56	0.4
Number of previous live births		
0	5,810	43.8
1	3,017	22.8
2	2,408	18.2
3 or more	1,962	14.8
Unknown	57	0.4
Previous abortions		
0	8,450	63.8
1	3,174	24.0
2	1,012	7.6
3 or more	486	3.7
Unknown	132	1.0
Previous spontaneous abortions		
0	10,825	81.7
1	1,824	13.8
2	336	2.5
3 or more	123	0.9
Unknown	146	1.1

Additionally, of resident women who had abortions during 2013, approximately 11 percent had two or more previous abortions and approximately 3 percent had two or more previous spontaneous abortions.

Among resident women who had abortions in 2013, 7,259 (~67%) had neither a previous abortion or a spontaneous abortion (data not shown). Approximately 8 percent (n = 1,055) had at least one or more previous abortions and had one or more previous spontaneous abortions. Further, 9 percent (n = 1,184) had a previous spontaneous abortion but did not have a previous elective abortion, and about 33 percent (n = 3,563) had a previous abortion but did not have a previous spontaneous abortion.

Figure 6 gives an overview of the pregnancy history of resident women who had abortions in 2013 by age-group. Women 20 – 29 years of age had the greatest proportion of previous pregnancies, live births, abortions, and spontaneous abortions of all age groups.

Figure 6. Pregnancy history of resident women obtaining abortions by age-group, 2013



Abortion Method

Of resident women who had abortions in 2013 (n = 13,254), approximately 72 percent (n = 9,523) had surgical procedures and approximately 28 percent (n = 3,731) had non-surgical procedures.

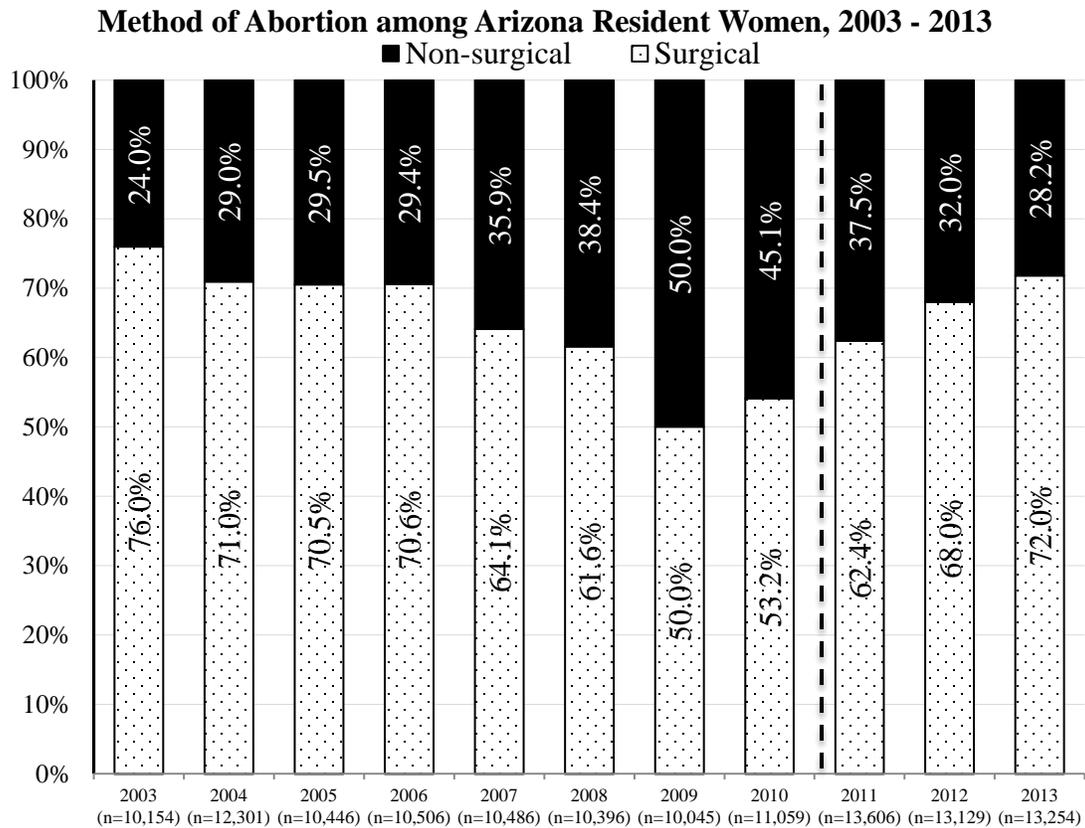
Table 7 provides an overview of the methods of abortion reported in 2013. Of the total surgical procedures reported for resident women, the most common procedure was suction curettage (67.3%), followed by dilation and evacuation (D&E; 31.3%). Compared to 2012, use of the sharp curettage method decreased 94.0 percent (2012 n = 1,098; 2013 n = 66). Of the total number of non-surgical procedures reported, the most common was Mifeprex and/or Misoprostol (98.1%).

Table 7. Method of abortion used by resident women in Arizona, 2013

Method	Count	Percent
Surgical Procedures	(n = 9,523)	
Suction Curettage	6,404	67.3
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	2,979	31.3
Sharp Curettage (D&C)	66	0.7
Insertion/Laminaria	8	0.1
Insertion/Prostaglandin	8	0.1
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	1	0.0
Other and Unknown Procedures	57	0.6
Non-surgical Procedures	(n = 3,731)	
Mifeprex and misoprostol	3,659	98.1
Mifepristone (Mifeprex) and misoprostol (Cytotec)	38	1.0
Cytotec & misoprostol	8	0.2
Cytotec & Mifeprex	3	0.1
Methotrexate and Misoprostol	1	0.0
Other and Unknown Procedures	22	0.6

Figure 7 displays trends in surgical and non-surgical procedures during 2003 – 2013. The proportion of non-surgical abortions increased until 2009 and have decreased since. Conversely, the proportion of surgical procedures decreased through 2009 and have increased since. In 2013, nearly 72 percent (n=9,523) of resident abortion procedures performed were surgical.

Figure 7. Method of abortion among Arizona resident women, 2003 – 2013



Note: Dashed line indicates establishment of new reporting standard (July 29, 2010).

Facility and Reason for Termination

Of the 13,254 abortions reported for Arizona residents, 13,097 (98.8%) were performed in clinics and 152 in hospitals (1.2%). The majority of abortions (n = 13,037) were elective (98.4%), with 217 (1.6%) cases reported as taking place for medical reasons. Of the 217 cases that indicated abortion for medical reasons, 89.4 percent (n = 194) were surgical procedures and 10.6 percent (n = 23) were non-surgical. Around 41 percent of abortions for medical reasons (n = 89) were performed in clinics and 58.5 percent (n = 127) were performed in hospitals. About 96 percent (n = 208) of the medically necessary abortions were performed on women age 20 or older.

Both maternal and fetal medical conditions resulting in complications to pregnancy may result in a decision to abort. Data related to medical conditions and complications occurring during the abortion procedure are collected on the abortion procedure report. Providers report both complications *during* an abortion procedure and complications occurring *after*, or *as result of*, an abortion procedure. Data relating to complications occurring after or as a result of an abortion are collected separately (see [A.R.S. 36-2162](#)) and are presented in a later section of this report.

Table 8 on the following page presents maternal characteristics and corresponding maternal medical conditions cited for obtaining an abortion. During 2013, 76 resident women obtained an abortion citing a medical condition as the reason for termination. The age range of women in this group was from 17 to 44 years, with 59.2 percent of women being age 30 and above (n = 45). The majority of these abortions (52.6%, n = 40) occurred at gestational ages of 13 or fewer weeks and over 91% (n = 69) were surgical procedures. Unlike abortions due to fetal medical conditions, the majority of these procedures were performed in hospitals (97.4%, n = 74). About 92 percent (n = 70) of women in this group were residents of Maricopa County (not shown).

Table 9 presents maternal characteristics and fetal medical conditions cited as reasons for obtaining an abortion. Abortion due to fetal medical conditions was cited for 141 women, a 65.9 percent increase from 2012 (2012 n = 85). The majority of these were related to birth defects. The age range of women in this group was 16 to 43 years, with the highest number of procedures to women 35-44 years of age. Approximately 51 percent (n = 72) of these procedures were performed between 14 and 20 weeks gestation and over 88 percent (88.7%, n = 125) were surgical procedures. Unlike maternal medical conditions, the majority of procedures (61.7%, n = 87) were performed in clinics with nearly 70 percent (n = 98) among residents of Maricopa County (not shown).

Table 8. Maternal characteristics and corresponding medical conditions cited for obtaining an abortion, Arizona residents, 2013

Maternal Characteristics	Count (n = 76)	Percent
Age		
≤15-19 yrs	*	N/A
20-24 yrs	12	15.8
25-29 yrs	14	18.4
30-34 yrs	21	27.6
35-44 yrs	24	31.6
Gestational age		
≤13 weeks	40	52.6
14 to 20 weeks	15	19.7
21 weeks	*	N/A
Unknown	16	21.1
Procedure Type		
Surgical	69	90.8
Non-Surgical	7	9.2
Facility Type		
Hospital	74	97.4
Clinic	*	N/A
Maternal Medical Conditions		
Anatomical Abnormality	*	N/A
Chorioamnionitis	*	N/A
Ectopic Pregnancy	19	25.0
HELLP or Preeclampsia	*	N/A
Retained Product of Conception		
Incomplete Abortion	33	43.4
Blighted Ovum		
Molar/Partial Pregnancy	*	N/A
Premature rupture of Membranes	*	N/A
Other/Unspecified	*	N/A

*An asterisks indicates a suppressed cell containing fewer than six (6) reported cases.

Table 9. Maternal characteristics and fetal medical conditions cited for obtaining an abortion, Arizona residents, 2013

Maternal Characteristics	Count (n = 141)	Percent
Age		
≤15-19 yrs	*	N/A
20-24 yrs	23	16.3
25-29 yrs	33	23.4
30-34 yrs	32	22.7
35-44 yrs	49	34.8
Gestational age		
≤ 13 weeks	40	28.4
14 to 20 weeks	72	51.1
≥ 21 weeks	26	18.4
Procedure Type		
Surgical	125	88.7
Non-Surgical/Medication	16	11.3
Facility Type		
Hospital	53	37.6
Clinic	87	61.7
Fetal Medical Conditions		
Aneuploidy/Trisomy/Triploidy	17	12.1
Fetal Demise	14	9.9
Fetus-Related Spontaneous Abortion	8	5.7
CNS Abnormality of Brain: Spina Bifida	19	13.5
Cardiac Defect	*	N/A
Hydrops	*	N/A
Multiple Anomalies	*	N/A
Urological abnormality	*	N/A
Karyotype or genetic abnormality	*	N/A
Lethal Anomalies	*	N/A
Oligohydramnios/Anhydramnios	*	N/A
Skeletal abnormality	*	N/A
Twin abnormality	*	N/A
Other/Unspecified	8	5.7

*An asterisks indicates a suppressed cell containing fewer than six (6) reported cases.

3.2. Abortions by Gestational Age

Gestational age plays a critical role in abortion. Some evidence suggests that longer gestational age is perhaps associated with abortion-related mortality.¹⁰ Table 10 provides an overview of the gestational age of the fetus at the time of abortion.

The majority of abortions (64.6%) to resident women were performed at gestational ages 8 or fewer weeks. Nearly ninety-five percent (94.9%) of abortions to resident women were performed at gestational ages of 15 or fewer weeks. Slightly more than one-quarter (27.5%) of the abortions were performed at 6 weeks gestation, followed by just over one-fifth (21.6%) at seven weeks gestation, and approximately sixteen percent (15.6%) at eight weeks gestation. Slightly more than one percent (n = 137) were performed at gestational ages of 21 weeks or greater, a 10 percent increase from the number performed in 2012. In 25 cases, no gestational age was reported.

Table 10. Distribution of gestational age at time of abortion, Arizona residents, 2013

Gestational Age	Count (N = 13,254)	Percent
≤ 8 weeks	8,566	64.6
6 weeks	3,639	27.5
7 weeks	2,865	21.6
8 weeks	2,062	15.6
9 to 13 weeks	3,479	26.2
9 weeks	1,161	8.8
10 weeks	910	6.9
11 weeks	724	5.5
12 weeks	381	2.9
13 weeks	303	2.3
14 to 15 weeks	531	4.0
14 weeks	274	2.1
15 weeks	257	1.9
16 to 17 weeks	280	2.1
16 weeks	149	1.1
17 weeks	131	1.0
18 to 20 weeks	236	1.8
18 weeks	92	0.7
19 weeks	90	0.7
20 weeks	54	0.4
≥ 21 weeks	137	1.0
Unknown	25	0.2

Table 11 presents the age distribution of resident women receiving an abortion and the gestational age in weeks at the time of the abortion. It is evident that regardless of mothers' age, the majority of abortions were performed at gestational ages of 13 or fewer weeks.

Among women 15 to 19 years of age, approximately 11 percent of the abortions (n = 158) were performed at 14 to 20 weeks gestation. Similarly, among abortions to women 40 years and over, approximately 10 percent (n = 51) were 14 to 20 weeks gestation. Abortions performed at gestational ages 21 or more weeks accounted for just over one percent (n = 137) and were primarily among women 20 – 39 years of age.

Table 11. Age distribution of resident women receiving abortions by gestational age, 2013

Age	Gestational Age [¶]					
	≤13 weeks		14 to 20 weeks		≥21 or more weeks	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<15 yrs	18	90.0	*	N/A	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	1,245	87.7	158	11.1	17	1.2
20-24 yrs	3,926	91.4	340	7.9	31	0.7
25-29 yrs	3,093	91.9	239	7.1	35	1.0
30-34 yrs	2,135	91.9	164	7.1	23	1.0
35-39 yrs	1,189	91.0	93	7.1	25	1.9
≥40 yrs	439	88.5	51	10.3	6	1.2
Totals	12,045	91.0	1,045	7.9	137	1.0

[¶]Totals do not add to 13,254 due to 25 abortions of "Unknown" gestational age.

*An asterisks indicates a suppressed cell containing fewer than six (6) reported cases.

Table 12 on the following page provides an overview of the association between gestational age and method of abortion. Regardless of gestational age, surgical procedures were the most utilized methods of abortion. Suction curettage was the most commonly used surgical procedure performed at gestational ages of 13 or fewer weeks (n = 6,232, 79.4%). For surgical abortions performed at 14 to 20 weeks of gestation, dilation and evacuation (D&E) was the most commonly used procedure, accounting for approximately 83 percent (n = 867), followed by suction curettage which accounted for approximately 15 percent (n = 154).

Use of non-surgical abortion procedures were similarly distributed with over 90 percent of all nonsurgical abortions performed at 13 or fewer weeks of gestation. Mifeprex/misoprostol (n = 3,656, 98.4%) was the most commonly used non-surgical procedure used to perform abortions at 13 weeks of gestational age or fewer.

Table 12. Method of abortion and gestational age, Arizona residents, 2013

Method	Gestational Age [¶]					
	≤ 13 weeks (n = 12,045)		14 to 20 weeks (n = 1,047)		≥ 21 weeks (n = 137)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Surgical						
Suction Curettage	6,232	79.4	154	14.7	7	5.3
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	1,995	25.4	867	82.8	117	88.6
Sharp Curettage (D&C)	56	0.71	*	N/A	*	N/A
Insertion/Laminaria	*	N/A	*	N/A	0	0.0
Insertion/Prostaglandin	*	N/A	*	N/A	*	N/A
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	*	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0
Insertion/Intra-amniotic (saline)	*	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/Unknown Procedure	37	0.5	*	N/A	*	N/A
Non-surgical						
Mifeprax and misoprostol	3,656	98.4	*	N/A	0	0.0
Mifepristone (Mifeprax) and misoprostol (Cytotec)	38	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cytotec & Mifeprax	*	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cytotec and misoprostol	*	N/A	*	N/A	*	N/A
Methotrexate and misoprostol (Cytotec)	*	N/A	0	0	0	0.0
Other/Unknown Procedure	15	0.4	*	N/A	*	N/A

* An asterisks indicates a suppressed cell containing fewer than six (6) reported cases.

[¶] Gestational Age was reported "Unknown" for 25 patients.

3.3. Abortions by Patient County of Residence

Table 13 on the following page provides an overview of the number of abortions, live births, abortion rates, and ratios by patient county of residence as well as border and non-border regions. The border region consists of Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma counties. The remaining counties are considered the non-border region.

The overall Arizona abortion rate in 2013 was 10.3 per 1,000 resident women between 15 and 44 years of age. Twelve out of 15 counties had abortion rates below the state rate. Greenlee (33.2 per 1,000 women), Maricopa (10.4 per 1,000 women), and Pima (10.9 per 1,000 women) counties exceeded the state rate. Similarly, 13 out of 15 counties had abortion ratios below the state ratio (155.8 per 1,000 live births) while Greenlee (536.0 per 1,000 live births) and Pima (176.0 per 1,000 live births) counties exceeded the overall state ratio.

When comparing border and non-border regions, the overall abortion rate for the border region was 8.7 per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 44 compared to 9.1 per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 44 in the non-border region. The overall abortion ratio for the border region was 133.8 per 1,000 live births compared to 138.2 per 1,000 live births in the non-border region. Both abortion rates and ratios for the border region were below the state figures.

Table 13. Abortions, live births, rates, and ratios for resident females age 15 – 44 by patient county of residence, 2013

Resident County [¶]	Abortions		Live Births		Abortion Rate [‡]	Abortion Ratio [§]
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Apache	12	0.1	950	1.1	0.9	12.6
Cochise	101	0.8	1,604	1.9	4.5	63.0
Coconino	146	1.1	1,620	1.9	4.7	90.1
Gila	54	0.4	588	0.7	7.3	91.8
Graham	17	0.1	599	0.7	0.0	28.4
Greenlee	67	0.5	125	0.1	33.2	536.0
La Paz	15	0.1	204	0.2	6.2	73.5
Maricopa	8,353	63.3	53,681	63.4	10.3	155.6
Mohave	25	0.2	1,739	2.1	0.9	14.4
Navajo	66	0.5	1,547	1.8	3.5	42.7
Pima	2,100	15.9	11,930	14.1	10.8	176.0
Pinal	346	2.6	4,557	5.4	4.9	75.9
Santa Cruz	22	0.2	649	0.8	2.4	33.9
Yavapai	214	1.6	1,814	2.1	7.1	118.0
Yuma	90	0.7	3,108	3.7	2.2	29.0
Unknown [¥]	1574	11.9	3	0.0	N/A	N/A
Border region[†]	2,313	17.7	17,291	20.4	8.7	133.8
Non-border region	9,315	71.4	67,424	79.6	9.1	138.2
Arizona	13,202	100.0	84,718	100.0	10.3	155.8

[¶]Residence indicates women's county of residence.

[†]Border region in Arizona include Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma.

[‡]Number of abortions obtained per 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15-44 years of age).

[§]Number of abortions obtained per 1,000 live births to women of child-bearing age (15-44 years of age).

[¥]Records submitted as Arizona residents without a county of residence selected. While the records are counted as Arizona residents, counts were neither included in Border nor Non-Border region counts.

Table 14 on the following page displays the trends in abortions, rates, ratios, and percent change by county of residence for 2003 – 2013. During this period, the number of abortions increased in 9 counties (Gila, Greenlee, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Yavapai) and decreased in the remaining six. The overall percent change in the number of abortions in Arizona during this period was 30.5 percent.

During 2003 – 2013, Greenlee (1,575%), Mohave (420%), La Paz (400%), Pinal (317%), and Gila (260%) counties had the highest percent change in the number of abortions. The high percentage changes in these counties may be due to the small number of cases (also possibly under reporting in previous years). Santa Cruz (-48.9%), Coconino (-36.9%), Cochise (-32.7%), and Yuma (-32.3%) counties saw a decline in the number of abortions during this time period. A similar trend was evident for abortion rates and ratios in counties showing an increased percent change. There were several differences in the pattern of abortion ratios for counties showing a percentage decrease (this may be attributable to the differences in the numbers of births per 1,000 women per county and/or the number of women of childbearing age, 15 – 44 years, per county).

Table 14. Number of abortions, rates, and ratios for resident females by patient county of residence, 2003 – 2013

County of Residence	Year											Percent Change		
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012 to 2013	2007 to 2011	2003 to 2013
Number of Abortions														
ARIZONA	10,154	12,301	10,446	10,506	10,486	10,396	10,045	11,059	13,606	13,129	13,254	1.0	29.8	30.5
Apache	17	43	46	47	43	15	19	19	15	16	12	-25.0	-65.1	-29.4
Cochise	150	181	136	176	81	127	147	107	162	140	101	-27.9	100.0	-32.7
Coconino	233	291	266	299	275	281	266	274	184	166	147	-11.4	-33.1	-36.9
Gila	15	29	10	27	36	27	27	28	41	34	54	58.8	13.9	260.0
Graham	18	21	9	15	12	15	23	15	12	33	17	-48.5	0.0	-5.6
Greenlee	*	*	6	*	7	7	8	22	41	47	67	42.6	485.7	1575.0
La Paz	*	9	0	6	12	6	*	6	11	7	16	128.6	-8.3	400.0
Maricopa	7,027	8,178	6,541	6,496	7,188	7,166	6,732	7,774	10,280	8,809	8,385	-4.8	43.0	19.3
Mohave	5	20	6	16	45	32	21	22	43	41	26	-36.6	-4.4	420.0
Navajo	54	70	51	47	51	59	40	69	77	72	66	-8.3	51.0	22.2
Pima	2,080	2,965	3,018	2,636	1,908	2,054	2,124	1,844	2,039	2,196	2,109	-4.0	6.9	1.4
Pinal	83	131	85	277	420	257	163	217	313	417	346	-17.0	-25.5	316.9
Santa Cruz	45	50	36	81	76	36	35	31	35	32	23	-28.1	-53.9	-48.9
Yavapai	100	190	208	263	251	234	183	204	181	176	214	21.6	-27.9	114.0
Yuma	133	119	28	81	76	74	156	151	172	79	90	13.9	126.3	-32.3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	276	0	864	1,581	NA	NA	NA
Abortion Rates[†]														
ARIZONA	8.5	10.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.5	8.8	10.7	10.3	10.3	0.0	32.7	20.8
Apache	1.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	-23.8	-60.4	-21.3
Cochise	6.2	7.4	5.4	7.2	3.2	5.0	5.7	4.8	7.3	6.3	4.5	-27.6	124.2	-27.5
Coconino	7.4	9.2	8.4	9.7	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.7	5.9	5.3	4.7	-11.8	-35.1	-36.6
Gila	1.7	3.3	1.1	3.0	3.9	2.8	2.8	3.7	5.4	4.6	7.3	60.2	38.4	328.0
Graham	2.7	3.0	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.8	4.8	2.4	-49.4	5.0	-10.6
Greenlee	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.7	4.6	4.3	5.1	14.2	26.5	29.8	33.2	11.3	475.5	1326.9
La Paz	1.0	2.9	0.0	1.9	3.9	2.0	0.6	2.5	4.4	2.9	6.6	129.0	12.4	573.5
Maricopa	9.4	10.5	8.1	8.2	9.0	8.8	8.1	9.8	12.9	11.0	10.4	-5.8	43.6	10.2
Mohave	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.9	-36.7	17.1	404.6
Navajo	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.7	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.5	-8.4	90.1	33.9
Pima	10.6	14.7	14.5	13.0	9.3	9.9	10.2	9.6	10.5	11.4	10.9	-4.3	12.7	3.0
Pinal	2.4	3.5	2.0	5.5	7.3	4.0	2.5	3.2	4.6	6.0	4.9	-18.3	-37.0	100.9
Santa Cruz	5.2	5.6	3.8	8.6	7.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.5	2.5	-28.0	-52.1	-51.7
Yavapai	3.2	5.8	6.1	7.3	6.6	6.0	4.6	6.8	6.0	5.9	7.1	21.6	-8.3	119.7
Yuma	3.9	3.4	0.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	4.0	4.0	4.4	2.0	2.2	11.8	123.2	-43.1
Abortion Ratio[§]														
ARIZONA	112	132	109	103	102	105	109	127	160	153	156	1.9	56.4	39.3
Apache	14	32	36	40	37	12	15	17	14	17	13	-26.9	-62.6	-7.1
Cochise	85	100	77	97	44	71	80	60	97	82	63	-23.0	123.8	-26.3
Coconino	121	144	129	145	129	142	140	154	104	98	90	-8.0	-19.5	-25.8
Gila	22	43	15	41	52	39	38	42	66	56	92	64.2	27.4	323.2
Graham	42	47	20	28	21	23	36	28	20	59	28	-52.0	-3.9	-31.6
Greenlee	46	39	61	36	51	53	62	210	345	412	536	30.0	579.6	1065.2
La Paz	14	39	0	26	52	24	12	30	64	34	74	114.3	22.5	429.0
Maricopa	119	135	105	98	109	114	117	143	193	161	156	-3.3	76.7	30.7
Mohave	2	9	3	7	19	14	10	11	22	24	14	-39.3	18.5	525.0
Navajo	32	39	27	25	25	30	21	40	47	43	43	-0.6	85.4	35.4
Pima	163	228	233	189	138	152	165	152	172	184	176	-4.5	24.2	8.3
Pinal	28	43	23	62	80	45	31	44	68	89	76	-14.4	-14.5	167.3
Santa Cruz	57	62	46	108	99	45	46	45	50	48	34	-29.1	-49.2	-40.3
Yavapai	54	95	98	111	104	106	89	112	99	97	118	21.2	-4.9	118.1
Yuma	42	36	9	24	23	22	48	47	54	25	29	15.6	129.8	-30.6

[†]Number of abortions obtained per 1,000 women from 15 - 44 years of age.

[§]Number of abortions to resident women 15-44 years per 1,000 live births to resident women from 15 - 44 years of age.

*An asterisks indicates a suppressed cell containing fewer than six (6) reported cases.

Table 15 displays the county of residence and age groups of women obtaining abortions in 2013. The majority of the women resided in Maricopa County regardless of age. Within Maricopa County, the proportion of women age 30 years or older who obtained an abortion was modestly higher (2,692/8,353 or ~32%) than Pima County's proportion (592/2,100 or ~28%) of women age 30 years or older obtaining an abortion.

Table 15. Abortions by patient county of residence and age group, Arizona, 2013

County [¶]	≤ 19 years		20-29 years		≥ 30 years	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Apache	0	0.0	*	N/A	7	0.2
Cochise	13	0.9	52	0.7	36	0.9
Coconino	18	1.2	97	1.3	32	0.8
Gila	12	0.8	25	0.3	17	0.4
Graham	*	N/A	8	0.1	*	N/A
Greenlee	10	0.7	38	0.5	19	0.5
La Paz	*	N/A	7	0.1	*	N/A
Maricopa	846	58.7	4,847	63.1	2,692	65.1
Mohave	*	N/A	16	0.2	6	0.1
Navajo	11	0.8	41	0.5	14	0.3
Pima	239	16.6	1,278	16.6	592	14.3
Pinal	43	3.0	176	2.3	127	3.1
Santa Cruz	*	N/A	13	0.2	6	0.1
Yavapai	29	2.0	125	1.6	60	1.5
Yuma	14	1.0	53	0.7	23	0.6
Unknown	189	13.1	895	11.7	497	12.0
Border region[†]	270	18.7	1,396	18.2	657	15.9
Non-border region	982	68.1	5,380	70.1	2,974	71.9
Arizona	1,441	100.0	7,676	100.0	4,137	100.0

[¶]Residence indicates patient county of residence.

[†]Border region includes Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma counties.

* An asterisks indicates a count of six (6) or fewer reported cases.

Table 16 displays the county of residence and the race/ethnicity of resident women who obtained abortions in Arizona in 2013. As noted earlier, the majority of women reported either as multiple race or unknown race, therefore race and ethnicity data for 2013 should be interpreted cautiously.

Table 16. Abortions by patient county of residence and race and ethnicity, Arizona, 2013

County[¶]	Hispanic	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Multiple Race	Unknown
Apache	*	*	0	*	0	5	*
Cochise	33	22	*	0	0	30	12
Coconino	14	32	*	*	0	76	19
Gila	9	16	0	*	0	20	7
Graham	6	*	0	0	0	7	*
Greenlee	25	18	0	0	0	19	*
La Paz	*	*	0	0	0	6	*
Maricopa	2,529	1,666	149	33	80	2,751	1,177
Mohave	6	6	0	0	0	12	*
Navajo	14	12	0	*	0	21	15
Pima	823	415	13	12	13	463	370
Pinal	98	57	*	0	0	115	71
Santa Cruz	15	*	0	0	0	0	7
Yavapai	31	63	*	0	2	93	24
Yuma	52	11	0	0	*	15	11
Unknown County [¥]	527	191	16	*	14	624	206
Border region[†]	923	448	13	12	13	508	400
Non-border region	2,732	1,870	149	33	82	3,125	1,313
Arizona	4,182	2,509	178	45	109	4,257	1,919

[¶]Residence indicates patient county of residence.

[†]Border region in Arizona include Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma.

[¥]Reports submitted as Arizona residents without a county of residence selected. The reports are counted as Arizona residents, however counts were neither included in Border nor Non-Border region counts.

*An asterisks indicates a suppressed cell containing fewer than six (6) reported cases.

3.4. Complications Resulting from an Abortion

The way ADHS assesses and reports complications resulting from an abortion has changed over time. Beginning in June 1976, as part of the required *Report of an Induced Termination of Pregnancy*, providers reported to ADHS whether the patient was hospitalized for complications occurring *during* the abortion procedure. Between 1982 and 2003 the ADHS annual *Health Status and Vital Statistics Report (HSVSR, Table D1-1)* used provider-submitted reports to tabulate the number of patients who received abortions and who were hospitalized for complications. However, beginning with the 1986 data, the table of complications included only Arizona residents. From 2004 to 2009 the ADHS *HSVSR* continued reporting general characteristics of women receiving abortions but did not list the count of complications.

Beginning July 2010, [Arizona Revised Statute §36-2162](#) established an abortion complication reporting requirement. Healthcare professionals providing medical treatment to women who experience complications resulting from an abortion are required to submit reports to the ADHS. The reports contain no personally identifiable information (PII) and in compliance with privacy rules and standards outlined in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), hospital patient records are not accessible for public review. Symptoms may be delayed, therefore it is likely the provision of healthcare may occur in an area other than the patients' county of residence. As previously mentioned, complication data reported on the complication report differs from the complication data reported on the procedure report. Reports submitted in compliance with [A.R.S. §36-2162](#) are for complications occurring *after* an abortion is performed (i.e., excessive hemorrhaging hours or days after leaving the facility where the abortion was performed) and are primarily submitted by hospitals.

In 2013 a total of 102 reports of complications resulting from an abortion procedure among Arizona resident women were submitted, an increase of 34 percent from 2012. Approximately 76 percent (n = 78) of the cases reported no available race and/or ethnicity information. The majority of the reported complications occurred in Maricopa County (89.2%, n = 91). Approximately 74 percent (n = 75) of abortion complications occurred at gestational ages 13 weeks or fewer and primarily among women between 20 and 29 years of age.

Table 17 on the following page lists characteristics of resident women who experienced complications resulting from an abortion followed by a list of most reported complications by ICD-9 CM code.

Table 17. Complications resulting from an abortion for resident women, Arizona, 2013

	Count (n = 102)	Percent
Age		
<15 yrs	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	6	5.9
20-24 yrs	25	24.5
25-29 yrs	36	35.3
30-34 yrs	17	16.7
35-39 yrs	14	13.7
≥40 yrs	*	*
Gestational age		
≤13 weeks	75	73.5
14 to 20 weeks	6	5.9
≥ 21 weeks	0	0.0
Unknown	21	20.6
Patient county of residence		
Apache	*	*
Cochise	*	*
Coconino	*	*
Gila	*	*
Graham	*	*
Greenlee	*	*
La Paz	*	*
Maricopa	91	89.2
Mohave	*	*
Navajo	*	*
Pima	*	*
Pinal	*	*
Santa Cruz	*	*
Yavapai	*	*
Yuma	*	*
Unknown	*	*
Description of complications[§]		
639.0 Genital tract and pelvic infection	8	7.8
639.1 Delayed or excessive hemorrhage	56	54.9
639.2 Damage to pelvic organs	*	*
639.6 Embolism	*	*
639.9 Unspecified complication	*	*
Other complications [¶]	31	30.4
Unknown Complication	*	*

*An asterisks indicates a suppressed cell containing fewer than six (6) reported cases.

[¶]Complications associated/occurring with the abortion procedure but not the direct result.

[§]Refers to complications following elective abortions.

3.5 Petitions Filed with the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts

The Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts collects data in accordance with [A.R.S. § 36-2163 subsection C](#), which relates to granting authorization to unemancipated minors to undergo an abortion procedure without parental consent.

Following is the summary provided by the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts. The dates of petitions filed range from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. Although not specified in statute, the total number of petitions issued an order are included for context. A total of 53 petitions were filed and 46 (87%) were issued an order authorizing an abortion (43 without parental consent). Please note, while a petition may be filed during a specific period, resolution may be in the following period.

Table 18. Petitions filed in the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, 2013

Reporting Category	Number of petitions
1. Number of petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection B	53
2. Of the petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection B, the number in which the judge appointed a guardian <i>ad litem</i> or court-appointed counsel for the minor pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection D. <i>Note: An additional seven (7) petitions were filed without an appointed guardian ad litem or court appointed counsel, resulting in a total of 53 petitions filed.</i>	46
3. Of the petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection B, the number in which the judge issued an order authorizing an abortion <u>without</u> parental consent.	43
4. Of the petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection B, the number in which the judge issued an order denying the petition. <i>Note: In addition to the petitions denied, seven were also disposed as "withdrawn or otherwise disposed."</i>	*
5. Of the petitions denied, the number appealed to the court of appeals.	0
6. The number of those appeals that resulted in the denials being affirmed.	0
7. The number of those appeals that resulted in the denial being reversed.	0

*An asterisks indicates a suppressed cell containing fewer than six (6) reported cases.

Conclusion

This 2013 Abortion Report provides a comprehensive overview of abortion in the State of Arizona following the passage of SB1304 in 2010. In addition to presenting comprehensive statistics regarding incidence and prevalence of abortion in Arizona, the report also highlights the importance of continued public health prevention messaging regarding unintended pregnancies and the risks associated with abortion among women of child-bearing age, especially in the adolescent teen population.

The implementation of [A.R.S. §36-2161 thru §36-2163](#) provides a standardized data collection system that improves data quality. Enhancements to the web-based reporting system and provider training are ongoing, providing an accurate public reporting system that allows individual providers to report abortions online through a secured web-based system.

Analysis of abortion data has numerous public health implications. Ongoing abortion surveillance facilitates efforts to decrease and/or prevent unintended pregnancies. This report provides a comprehensive overview of statistics about the incidence of abortion in Arizona, however it is limited to descriptive data analysis. No attempt was made to formulate inferences regarding the general population or sub-populations of women obtaining abortions in Arizona. Because of differences in abortion data collection across time, trend comparisons should be interpreted with care because of variation in provider reporting prior to 2010 and expanded reporting requirements that went into effect July 2010. There are no data available to assess the extent of underreporting of incidences.

The ADHS' mission "To promote, protect, and improve the health and wellness of individuals and communities in Arizona" includes abortion surveillance as one of the critically reported Vital Statistics. The Arizona Department of Health Services is committed to improving the health and wellness of all Arizonans.

This comprehensive annual abortion report is respectfully compiled and submitted for public review in accordance with [Arizona Revised Statute §36-2163 Subsection B](#).

Appendix A- Glossary

Abortion or induced termination of pregnancy (ITOP) – *Abortion* means the use of any means to terminate the clinically diagnosable pregnancy of a woman with knowledge that the termination by those means will cause, with reasonable likelihood, the death of the unborn child. Abortion does not include birth control devices, oral contraceptives used to inhibit or prevent ovulation, conception, or the implantation of a fertilized ovum in the uterus, or the use of any means to save the life or preserve the health of the unborn child, to preserve the life or health of the child after a live birth, to terminate an ectopic pregnancy, or to remove a dead fetus ([A.R.S. 36-2151](#)).

Abortion rate – The number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 – 44 years or other specific group within a given population.

Abortion ratio – The number of abortions per 1,000 live births within a given population. The ratio reflects the relative number of pregnancies in a population that end in abortion compared to live birth.

Birth or live birth – The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Heartbeats are to be distinguished from transient cardiac contractions; respirations are to be distinguished from fleeting respiratory efforts or gasps.

Gestational age – *Gestational age* means the age of the unborn child as calculated from the first day of the last menstrual period of the pregnant woman.

Pregnancies – Pregnancies are the sum of live births, spontaneous terminations of pregnancy (fetal deaths or stillbirths), and induced terminations of pregnancy (abortions).

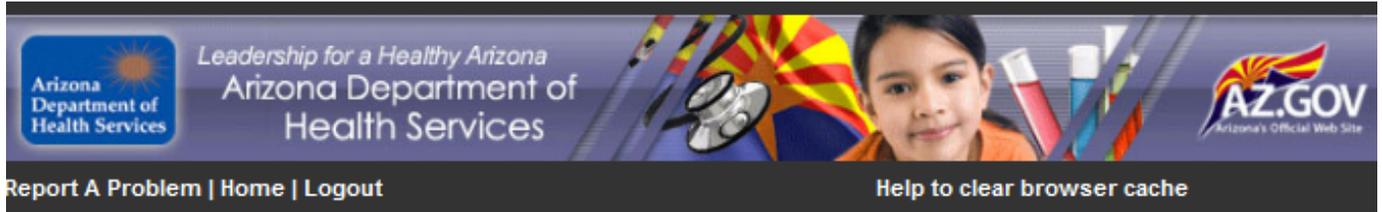
Proportion – A *proportion* is a ratio in which those in the numerator are also in the denominator.

Rate – A *rate* is a ratio in which those in the numerator are also in the denominator, and those in the denominator are "at risk" of being in the numerator. The denominator is the sum of "at risk" person-time or, by convention, the count of individuals "at risk" in a given time period.

Ratio – A *ratio* is any division of one number by another; the numerator and denominator do not have to be mutually exclusive.

Unemancipated minor – *Unemancipated minor* means a minor who is subject to the control, authority, and supervision of his or her parents or guardians, as determined under State law (See Title 42. The Public Health and Welfare; Chapter 6a USCS §300z-1).

Appendix B- Abortion Reporting Forms



Arizona Department of Health Services

Abortion Procedure Report

NOTICE: This is a MONTHLY report that must be filed within 15 days after the last day of the reporting month.

Facility Information

Facility Name	Facility Type		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
County of Pregnancy Termination	<input type="checkbox"/> Out of State		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
Address of Facility	<input type="text"/>		
City	State	Zip	
<input type="text"/>	Arizona	<input type="text"/>	
Provider First Name	Provider Last Name	Provider Type	License Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[Additional Provider](#) [Clear Fields](#)

Patient Information

Age	Education	Residence State	Residence County	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Arizona	<input type="text"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non USA Resident		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Residence Unknown		
Hispanic Origin?				
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown				
Race, check all that apply				
<input type="checkbox"/> White	<input type="checkbox"/> Asian			
<input type="checkbox"/> American Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American	<input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Married	Prior Pregnancy	Prior Birth	Prior Abortion	Prior Spontaneous Terminations
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[Clear Fields](#)

Medical Information

Estimate of Gestational Age Date of Termination

Reason for Termination

Diagnosis Code

Surgical Procedure Performed Non-Surgical/Medication-Induced Procedure

Medical Complication

Preexisting medical conditions that would complicate pregnancy (4000 characters left)

The basis for any medical judgment that a medical emergency existed that excused the physician from compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

Please Explain (4000 characters left)

Physician's statement if required pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes
Title 36 Public Health and Safety - Section 36-2301.01

Fetus Weight In Grams if Physician's Statement Required

Physician's Statement (4000 characters left)

[Clear Fields](#)

Submit Form

Name of Person Preparing Report Report Date

I declare that the information in this report provided to the Arizona Department of Health Services is correct to the best of my knowledge.

After you press the submit button, if you do not receive a confirmation message with a report number your report was not received by ADHS.



Arizona Department of Health Services

Abortion Complication Report

NOTICE: This is a MONTHLY report that must be filed within 15 days after the last day of the reporting month.

Reporting Facility Information

Facility Name		Facility Type	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Address of Facility			
<input type="text"/>			
City	State	Zip	
<input type="text"/>	Arizona	<input type="text"/>	
Provider First Name	Provider Last Name	Provider Type	License Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[Additional Provider](#) [Clear Fields](#)

Facility Where Abortion Was Performed

Facility Name		Facility Type	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
Address of Facility			
<input type="text"/>			
City	State	Zip	
<input type="text"/>	Arizona	<input type="text"/>	

[Clear Fields](#)

Patient Information

Age	Education	Residence State	Residence County	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Arizona	<input type="text"/>	
Help				
<input type="checkbox"/> Non USA Resident <input type="checkbox"/> Residence Unknown				
Hispanic Origin?				
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Unknown				
Race, check all that apply				
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American		<input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Married	Prior Pregnancy	Prior Birth	Prior Abortion	Prior Spontaneous Terminations
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

[Clear Fields](#)

Medical Information

Estimate of Gestational Age	Date of Termination
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Surgical Procedure Performed	Non-Surgical/Medication-Induced Procedure
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Nature of complication	
<input type="text"/>	
Medical Treatment Given (4000 characters left)	
<input type="text"/>	
Nature and Extent of any Permanent Condition Caused by the Complication	
<input type="text"/>	

[Clear Fields](#)

Submit Form

Name of Person Preparing Report	Treatment Date
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

I declare that the information in this report provided to the Arizona Department of Health Services is correct to the best of my knowledge.

After you press the submit button, if you do not receive a confirmation message with a report number your report was not received by ADHS.

Endnotes

1. Extracted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2010. MMWR 2013;62(8):1-44. Digital version available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6108a1.htm?s_cid=ss6108a1_w
2. SB1304 State of Arizona Senate Forty-Ninth Legislature Second Regular Session 2010. <http://www.azleg.gov/legtext/49leg/2r/bills/sb1304p.pdf>
3. The Guttmacher Institute. 2014. State Facts about Abortion: Arizona. <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/sfaa/pdf/arizona.pdf>
4. Arizona Department of Health Services. 2012. Abortions in Arizona: 2011 Abortion Report. <http://www.azdhs.gov/diro/reports/pdf/2011-arizona-abortion-report.pdf>
5. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity: Federal Register Notice. Retrieved from http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards/ accessed on July 16, 2012.
6. Abortion rate is essentially denoted as number of abortions per 1,000 women. Race specific abortion rates are obtained by estimating the number of abortions (numerator) by women in a given racial group per 1,000 women in that same racial group.
7. United States-México Border Health Commission. Border Region. Available at http://www.borderhealth.org/border_region.php. Website. Accessed on July 16, 2012.
8. Ancel Pierre-Yevel et al., History of induced abortion as a risk factor for preterm birth in European countries: results of the EUROPOP survey. *Human Reproduction*, 2004, 19(3):734-740.
9. Shah P, Zao J. Induced termination of pregnancy and low birthweight and preterm birth: a systematic review and meta-analyses. *BJOG* 2009;116:1425–1442.
10. Bartlett LA et al., Risk factors for legal induced abortion-related mortality in the United States, *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 2004, 103(4):729–737.