



Trends in the Characteristics of Women Obtaining Abortions, 1974 to 2004

Stanley K. Henshaw and Kathryn Kost

HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall rates of abortion in the United States peaked soon after the procedure was legalized in 1973, remained fairly constant through the 1980s, and have declined steadily since then. However, the overall rate masks large differences and varying patterns across time for demographic subgroups.
- A substantial drop in the abortion rates of teenagers and women aged 20–24 accounts for much of the overall decline from 1989 to 2004. During this period, the abortion rate of women in their 30s changed little, while the rate of women aged 40 or older increased.
- The majority of abortions (57%) are obtained by women in their 20s. Minors account for fewer than 7% of all abortions.
- Abortion is far more common among unmarried women than married women, although rates for both groups have dropped significantly in the past 15 years.
- Abortion rates for all racial and ethnic groups have declined recently. The rates now range from 11 per 1,000 for non-Hispanic white women to 28 per 1,000 for Hispanic women and 50 per 1,000 for black women. The widely varying rates reflect differing patterns of contraceptive use, pregnancy and childbearing.
- Black women account for 37% of abortions, non-Hispanic white women for 34%, Hispanic women 22% and women of other races 8%.
- Most abortions occur before nine weeks' gestation, and the proportion of very early abortions (<7 weeks) has increased substantially since 1994. The proportion of abortions performed after 12 weeks of pregnancy has changed little, and fewer than 0.2% take place after 24 weeks.
- In 2004, 60% of women having abortions already had children, up from 50% in 1989.
- Although 47% of abortions are obtained by women who have had a prior abortion, the proportion of second and subsequent abortions has recently begun to fall. There is no evidence that abortion is being used as a primary method of birth control.
- Further research on abortion in the United States should focus on the circumstances facing women in the groups with the highest rates of unintended pregnancy and abortion.



August 2008

Trends in the Characteristics of Women Obtaining Abortions, 1974 to 2004

Stanley K. Henshaw and Kathryn Kost

CONTENTS

Background	3
Data Sources	4
Analysis.....	6
Trends in the Incidence of Abortion	7
Abortions by Age-Group	7
Abortions by Marital Status	9
Abortions by Race and Ethnicity	12
Previous Pregnancy Experience and Gestation	13
Discussion	14
References.....	16
Bibliography of Abortion Provider Survey Reports.....	17
State-Level Abortion Tables	18
TABLE 1. Number of legal abortions, by state of occurrence.....	18
TABLE 2. Legal abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44, by state of occurrence	20
TABLE 3. Number of legal abortions, by woman’s state of residence.....	22
TABLE 4. Legal abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44, by state of residence	24
TABLE 5. Percentage of counties without a known abortion provider, and percentage of women aged 15–44 living in a county without a provider	25
TABLE 6. Number of abortion providers, by state.....	26

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was written by Stanley K. Henshaw and Kathryn Kost, both consultants to the Guttmacher Institute. The authors thank Rachel Jones, Lawrence Finer, Susheela Singh and Rebecca Wind for their review of the manuscript. The report was edited by Frances A. Althaus.

Special thanks are due to the staff of abortion providers throughout the United States who have provided data on abortions to the Guttmacher Institute since 1974. Without their help in the collection of this information, this report and all of the other reports on abortion incidence and services in the United States would not have been written.

This report was developed as part of the “Expanding Access Through Evidence” project of the Guttmacher Institute, with funding from the Robert Sterling Clark Foundation and the Educational Foundation of America. The conclusions and opinions expressed in this publication, however, are those of the authors.

© Guttmacher Institute 2008

Suggested citation: Henshaw SK and Kost K, *Trends in the Characteristics of Women Obtaining Abortions, 1974 to 2004*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2008.

To order this report or download an electronic copy, go to www.guttmacher.org

Background

Much of our understanding of the current state of reproductive health in the United States depends on the periodic and accurate collection of data on abortion incidence from abortion providers. These data are needed for tracking access to abortion, the need for services and the need for more effective strategies to prevent unintended pregnancies. They are also essential for the measurement and the calculation of rates of unintended pregnancy for this country, including rates of teenage pregnancy and contraceptive failure.

Abortion numbers and rates can be tracked accurately because surveys of all abortion providers conducted periodically since 1974 by the Guttmacher Institute provide counts of the total numbers of abortions, and the abortion reporting systems of state health departments have collected information annually on some basic characteristics of women having abortions, which are compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The rate of legal abortion began to increase rapidly in the United States in 1970, when four states liberalized their laws to allow abortion on request, and continued to rise after the 1973 Supreme Court decision *Roe v. Wade*, which legalized abortion nationally. Until about 1976, the majority of the increase was attributable to the replacement of uncounted illegal abortions with legal procedures, which became available as increasing numbers of hospitals and freestanding clinics initiated services in all parts of the country.^{1,2,3} By 1980, the rate reached a level higher than in other Western industrialized countries, at which point it remained relatively stable for a decade. Since 1990, the rate has fallen each year through 2004, the latest year for which we have data on patient characteristics, and is now within the range of other developed countries.^{4,5}

However, overall population trends mask underlying differences in population subgroups. The United States differs from other developed countries in the extent of economic inequality, the size of the economically deprived population, the number and size of ethnic minority groups and the extent to which population subgroups differ from the majority in their access to jobs, housing, education and health services. These factors result in large disparities in rates of unintended pregnancy and abortion. As in

other countries, these rates also vary by other demographic characteristics, especially age and marital status.

Variations in abortion rates among population subgroups are likely to reflect the extent and effectiveness of contraceptive practice; rates of sexual activity among unmarried women; attitudes toward abortion, contraceptive use and nonmarital childbearing; and varying availability of abortion and contraceptive services. An analysis of these variations and of their long-term trends has not been performed since 1991.⁶ In the current report, we update this earlier analysis of the characteristics of women having abortions and examine trends in abortion for demographic subgroups of women in the United States from 1974 through 2004. This analysis will fill a research gap by providing a long-term perspective on the history of abortion, contributing to understanding of reproductive behavior and informing policy decisions designed to help women attain their reproductive goals.

Specifically, we look for changes in the likelihood of an induced abortion by age, marital status, race and Hispanic ethnicity, as well as examine changes in the distribution of abortions over time by number of prior births, number of prior abortions and gestational age. This report differs from others that present data on this topic in a number of ways. The National Center for Health Statistics has published information on birth, abortion and pregnancy rates, but for a more limited time period and combination of characteristics.⁷ Data showing the characteristics of women having abortions are also published in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, which includes a more limited number of measures.⁸ The CDC publishes annual abortion surveillance reports that include information on characteristics of women, but these data alone are insufficient to project national numbers of abortions and abortion rates by characteristics of the women.⁹ We combine the abortion counts from the Guttmacher national surveys of abortion providers with the CDC's information on characteristics to obtain the most complete and detailed social and demographic profile of women having abortions in the United States.

Data Sources

The number of abortions performed each year in the United States is derived from the Guttmacher Institute's periodic surveys of all identifiable abortion providers. The first of these surveys was conducted in 1974 to assess the availability of abortion services and the characteristics of providers, as well as the number of abortions provided. The Institute's first six abortion provider surveys were conducted annually between 1974 and 1979, with each gathering data for the preceding year. Surveys were subsequently conducted in 1981, 1983, 1986 and 1989; each gathered data for the preceding two years. The survey was carried out in 1993, collecting data for 1991 and 1992; in 1997 (data for 1995 and 1996); in 2001–2002 (data for 1999 and 2000); and in 2006–2007 (data for 2004 and 2005). Data were not collected for 1983, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1993, 1994, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002 or 2003. Estimates for these years are interpolated between adjacent years.*

We take information on the characteristics of women having abortions from annual CDC abortion surveillance reports. For each year since 1969, the CDC has compiled abortion data provided voluntarily by state health departments, most of which maintain an abortion reporting system similar to the system of reporting births on birth certificates. However, these data are incomplete; not all states require the reporting of abortions, and states that do have reporting systems differ in the completeness of reporting, the types of providers that must report and the specific items of information supplied.† In every survey to date, the number of abortions reported in the Guttmacher surveys has been higher than the number reported by the CDC. The CDC national count of abortions was 15% lower than the Guttmacher survey in 1977 and 1978, 12% lower

in 1987, 11% lower in 1991 and 1992 and 12% lower in 1995. Beginning in 1998, the CDC reported totals for only 48 states and the District of Columbia; since then, the CDC reports have included only 65–69% of the abortions counted in the Guttmacher Institute survey or estimated for the nonsurvey years.^{4,9}

Although the Guttmacher abortion provider surveys supply a more complete estimate of the number of abortions occurring, the CDC data surveillance system is able to obtain important information on the characteristics of women who obtain abortions, including age, marital status, race, Hispanic ethnicity, number of prior births and abortions, and gestational age at abortion. By combining the two data sources, the Guttmacher Institute has been able to estimate the incidence of abortion among large population subgroups with widely varying reproductive needs.

The CDC abortion surveillance data in some cases provide a misleading picture of year-to-year trends in a particular social or demographic characteristic because of changes in the states reporting any abortion data, the states reporting that particular item, the extent of missing data and the way the characteristic is defined. For example, even if in reality there were no change in the proportion of abortions conducted in the second trimester from one year to the next, the CDC totals might show a change if a state was added or deleted from the compilation in the second year or if a state changed the method of calculating gestational age. To eliminate the influence of extraneous year-to-year changes in data sources, we calculated the year-to-year change in the percentage distribution of a characteristic, using only states with comparable information for both years. A state was omitted from the calculation if it provided no data on the characteristic for one or both years, if the proportion unknown changed by four or more percentage points between the two years or if the state changed the definition or data source for the characteristic between the two years. We then applied the percentage change between the two years to the previously estimated percentage for the earlier year. Because of these adjustments, the percentage distributions published here differ slightly from those published in the CDC abortion surveillance reports. To determine the numbers of abortions by patient characteristics, the adjusted

*All provider surveys and reports are listed in the bibliography.

†For 1973 to 1997, the CDC provides data from or estimates for 52 reporting areas in the United States—50 states, the District of Columbia and New York City. In 1998 and 1999, CDC compiled abortion data from 48 reporting areas. Alaska, California, New Hampshire and Oklahoma did not report, and data for these states were not estimated. During 2000–2002, Oklahoma again reported these data, increasing the number of reporting areas to 49; for 2003 and 2004, Alaska again reported but West Virginia did not, maintaining the number of reporting areas at 49 (source: reference 9).

percentages are applied to the total number of abortions estimated with data from the Guttmacher surveys.

The CDC compilation lacks information on the characteristics of many abortion patients either because the abortion was not reported to the state health department or the report did not include information on a particular characteristic. For this reason, we assume that the distribution of characteristics among patients whose abortions are not reported is similar to the distribution among those whose abortions are reported. Therefore, we apply these distributions to the total counts of abortions derived from the Guttmacher abortion provider surveys. Because the CDC total counts of abortion are lower than the Guttmacher counts, and because characteristics data are not obtained for a significant portion of patients whose abortions are counted by the CDC, the distributions of characteristics are based on anywhere from one-third to two-thirds of the total actual number of abortions. For example, the age distributions we applied to all 2004 abortions are based on 60% of all abortion patients; the distributions for gestational age are based on 53% of all abortion patients; marital status, 52%; number of prior births, 52%; number of prior abortions, 50%; race, 46%; and Hispanic ethnicity, 37%. However, reporting of characteristics in states that do collect this information is quite high; in 2004, the woman's age was reported for 99.5% of the reported abortions in states that collect age information, her marital status for 97.5%, her race for 95.5%, whether her ethnicity was Hispanic for 94.8%, her number of prior live births for 97.8%, and her number of prior abortions for 97.6%.* In addition, the distributions of characteristics are similar to those found in nationally representative sample surveys of abortion patients.^{10,11} We assume, therefore, that the distributions of characteristics from states reporting characteristics are representative of all abortion patients, including those from states that do not report characteristics, those with incomplete reporting and those with no reporting at all.

The data have several other limitations. The CDC began collecting information on racial categories other than white and nonwhite only in 1985 and on Hispanic ethnicity only in 1990. Most abortions to Hispanic women were therefore included in the "white" category before 1990. Thus, we are not able to identify distinct racial and ethnic subgroups in earlier years. A number of states still do not ask about Hispanic ethnicity on their abortion reporting forms, so the estimate of the proportion of abortions obtained by Hispanic women is likely to be less accurate

than the estimates for other subgroups. In addition, there is still some overlap between "black," "Hispanic" and "other," such that a small proportion of abortions are both black and Hispanic or other and Hispanic.

The CDC's abortion surveillance reports group all abortions carried out at more than 20 weeks' gestation, although many states obtain more detailed information on their abortion reporting forms. We estimated the number of abortions past 20 weeks from the CDC abortion surveillance report for 2001 and the Guttmacher estimate of the total number of abortions in 2001. We obtained individual reports for 277,334 abortions performed in 2001 in 15 states and New York City. We then tabulated the individual reports to distribute the abortions beyond 20 weeks' gestation to three groupings: 21–22 weeks, 23–24 weeks and more than 24 weeks. Among the 15 states that provided individual abortion data were two of the three states with nationally known providers of late abortions, so our tabulations may overestimate the proportion of pregnancies terminated after 24 weeks in the country as a whole.

*If a state was missing information on a specific characteristic from 15% or more of women obtaining abortions, it was not included in the analysis for that year.

Analysis

Abortion statistics for 1973 are known to be incomplete, as legal abortion services had just been introduced and not all abortion providers could be identified. Our analysis will therefore focus on the 31-year period from 1974 through 2004. In the analysis of trends for population subgroups, we examine estimates at five-year intervals, beginning in 1974.*

There are several ways to measure trends in characteristics of abortion patients, and each measure provides a different analytic tool for assessing changes in abortion behaviors. This analysis examines four measures: frequency, or percentage, of all abortions by population subgroup in a given year; abortion rates; total abortion rates; and abortion ratios.

The percentage of all abortions that were obtained by a particular population subgroup in a given year indicates which demographic subgroups account for the largest (or smallest) proportions of abortions. Such information is important for planning resource allocations and for policy directives because it allows us to predict the number of women who might be affected by changes in abortion services.

The percentage or proportion of all abortions accounted for by a particular group can be misleading, however, if one is interested instead in the *likelihood* of obtaining an abortion in different demographic groups. If the number of women in a particular group grows or shrinks relative to other subgroups over time, the proportion of abortions accounted for by that group will also change, even if there is no change in the probability that a woman in that group will obtain an abortion.

The abortion rate therefore provides a more accurate picture of differences among subgroups in the likelihood of a woman having an abortion because it takes account of the size of the population subgroup. The rate expresses the number of abortions per 1,000 women in the subgroup. We rely mainly on the abortion rate for a comparison of subgroups and changes within them over time because differences in subgroup size do not affect the rate.

*Estimated percentages, rates and ratios for single years from 1973 to 2004 are available on the Guttmacher Institute Web site: <http://www.guttmacher.org>.

When the age distribution is ignored—as it is in the calculation of the abortion rate for the entire population—rates for different years can be affected by shifts in the sizes of the various age-groups and can be misleading when interpreting change in the overall rate from year to year. We therefore employ the total abortion rate (TAR) to examine population trends over time. The TAR estimates the number of abortions a cohort of 1,000 women would have by the end of their reproductive lives, if current age-specific abortion rates remained constant during that period. Because the TAR gives an annual picture of the expected number of abortions, given current rates, it is appropriate for examining changes in the level of abortions over time because the measure is not affected by changes in the size of the population or the distribution of women's ages.

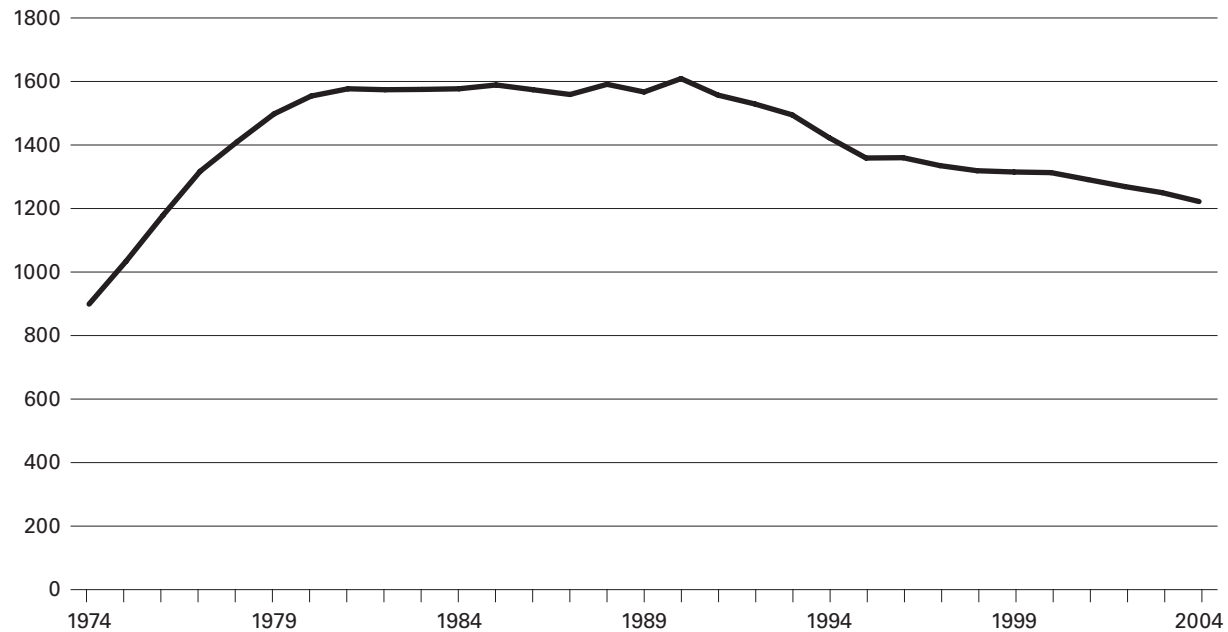
In contrast, the annual abortion rate for the total population—which is affected by the age structure—gives an accurate picture of the *incidence* of abortion. For this reason, we present abortion rates for the population as a whole because they reflect both compositional changes and changes in the likelihood of abortion, and can be used to estimate the actual number of women who have had an abortion in any given year as well as other measures of unintended pregnancy.

While the abortion rate expresses the number of abortions in a population of women, the abortion ratio can be understood as the percentage of pregnancies that end in abortion, excluding those ending in miscarriage or stillbirth. The abortion ratio decreases when the proportion of pregnancies that are intended increases or when a greater proportion of unintended pregnancies are continued to a live birth.

Finally, we give the percentage change in the numbers, rates and ratios for two time periods to examine changes in the years following legalization of abortion (1974–1989) and in a more recent time period (1989–2004).

At the end of this report are tables with state-level measures of abortion, including number and rate of abortions by state in which the abortion occurred, rate by state of the woman's residence, the number of providers in each state, proportion of counties in each state without a provider and proportion of women in each state living in a county without a provider. These measures are provided for each year from 1973 to 2005, if available.

FIGURE 1. Annual number of abortions (in 000s) in selected years, 1974–2004



Source: reference 4.

Trends in the Incidence of Abortion

The number of induced abortions performed annually in the United States increased dramatically in the decade following its legalization. After reaching a peak of 1.61 million in 1990 (Figure 1), the number declined to about 1.22 million in 2004,* even as the population of the country continued to grow. Figure 2 (page 8) shows an alternative view of this trend, with the abortion rate beginning to decline even earlier, from a peak of 29 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 in 1980 to 20 abortions per 1,000 in 2004, a 33% decrease.

Figure 3 (page 8) shows the trend in the TAR, which corrects abortion rates for changes in the age distribution as well as the size of the population. The probability that a woman would have an abortion increased through the 1970s, changed little in the 1980s, reached a high point in 1990, and then declined steadily to 2004.† At its peak, the TAR was 827 per 1,000 women, predicting more than four

*This trend continued in 2005, when 1.21 million abortions were reported in the Guttmacher provider survey (source: reference 4).

†The peaking of the TAR in 1990 (Figure 3) reflects that age-specific abortion rates were higher then than in 1980. In contrast, the peaking of the population abortion rate in 1980 (Figure 2) probably occurred because the proportion of young women—the age-groups with the highest abortion rates—in the population was higher in 1980 than later on.

‡This does not necessarily mean that four out of five women will have an abortion in their lifetime; some women will have more than one abortion.

lifetime abortions for every five women.‡ By 2004 it had fallen by 27% to 607, or about three abortions for every five women.

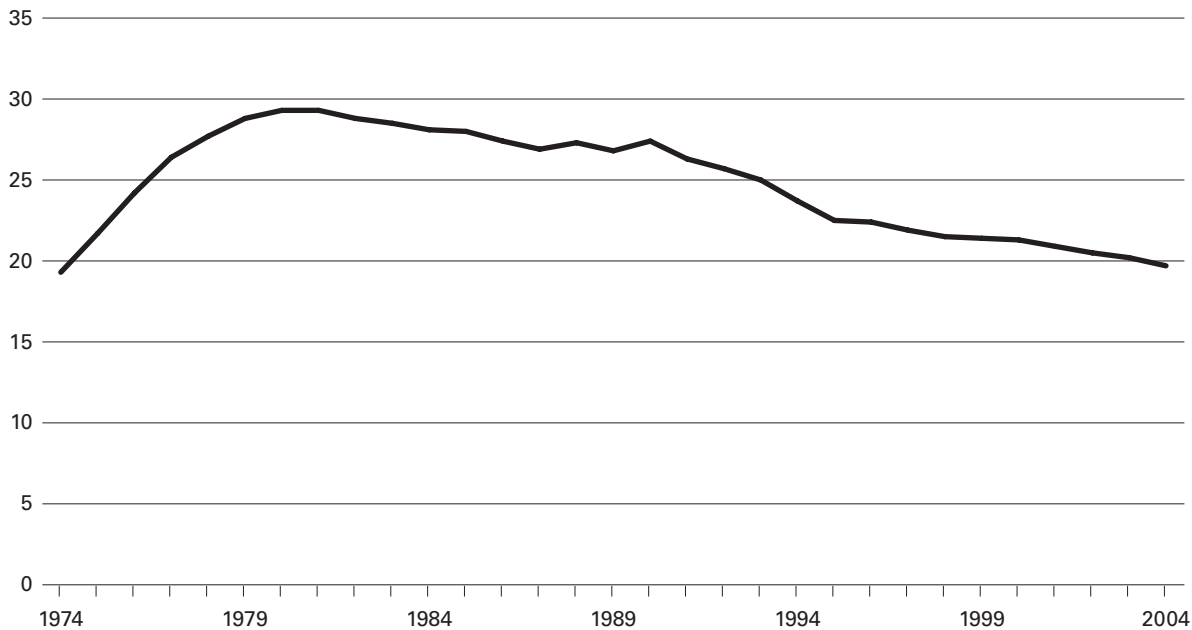
Finally, the abortion ratios in Figure 4 follow a slightly different trend than the abortion rates or the TARs. The proportion of pregnancies terminated by abortion peaked in 1983 at about 30%. By 2004, at 23%, it was only slightly higher than in 1974.

Abortions by Age-Group

In 2004, more than half of all abortions (57%) were obtained by women in their 20s, 17% by women younger than 20 and the remaining 27% by women aged 30 or older (Table 1, page 10). Women in their 20s also had the highest abortion rates (40 per 1,000 20–24-year-olds and 30 per 1,000 among 25–29-year-olds). However, 18–19-year-old women had as high a rate (32 per 1,000) as women in their late 20s. At age 30 and older, the abortion rate drops considerably, from 18 per 1,000 women aged 30–34, to 10 per 1,000 35–39-year-olds and three per 1,000 among women aged 40 or older. The abortion rate was also low among teenagers aged 15–17 (12 per 1,000) and lower still among younger teenagers (three per 1,000).

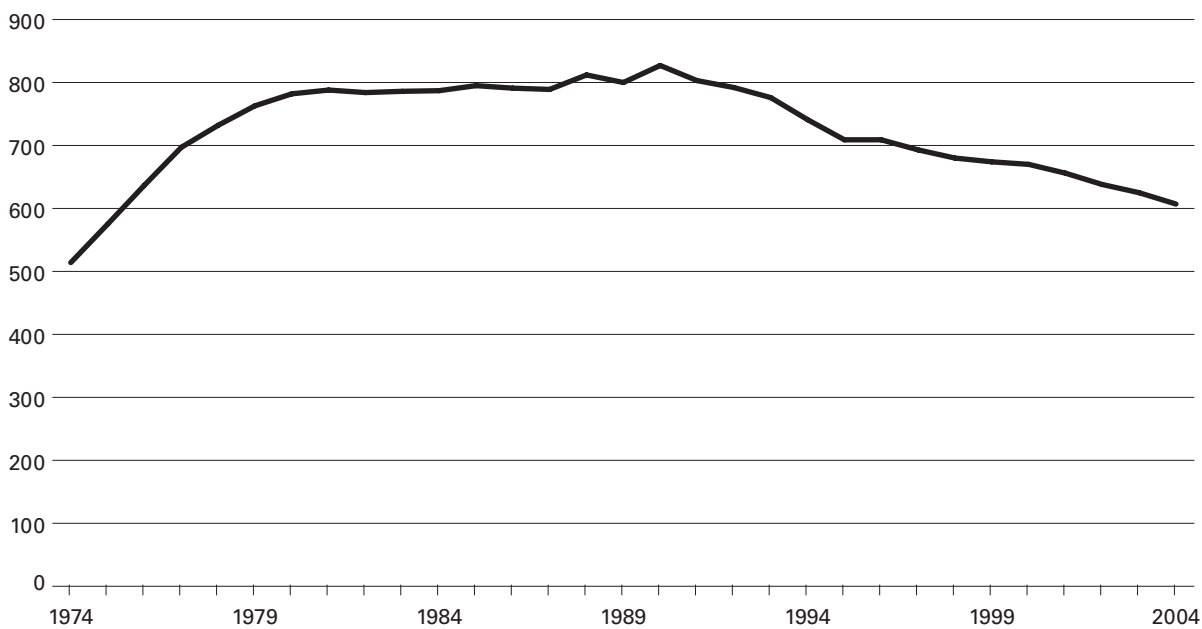
Over the past three decades, there has been little change in the proportion of all abortions obtained by women aged 20–24 (roughly one-third). But the proportion of abortions obtained by women younger than 20 has dropped steadily, from 33% in 1974 to 25% in 1989 (a

FIGURE 2. Abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 in selected years, 1974–2004



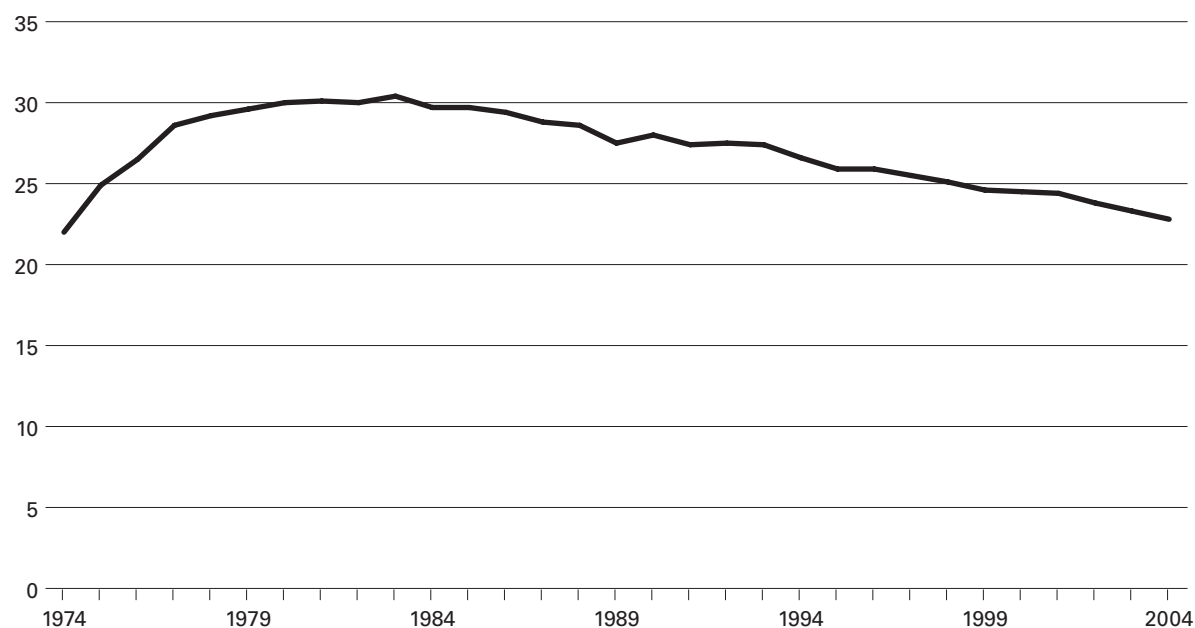
Source: reference 4.

FIGURE 3. Total lifetime abortions per 1,000 women in selected years, 1974–2004



Sources: **Number of abortions:** reference 4. **Age distribution of abortions:** reference 9 and earlier volumes, adjusted for year-to-year changes in reporting states and comparability of data. **Population denominators:** 1972–1979: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex and race: 1970–1981, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 917, 1982, Table 2; 1980–1989: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. population estimates, by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin: 1980 to 1991, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1095, 1993, Table 1; 1990–2000: Hamilton BE, Sutton PD and Ventura SJ, Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2003, Vol. 51, No. 12, Table 1; 2001–2004: Ventura SJ, Hamilton BE and Sutton PD, Revised birth and fertility rates for the United States, 2000 and 2001, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2003, Vol. 51, No. 4, Table 2; Martin JA et al., Births: final data for 2002, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2003, Vol. 52, No. 10, Table 2; Martin JA et al., Births: final data for 2003, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2005, Vol. 54, No. 2, Table 2; Martin SJ, Births: final data for 2004, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2006, Vol. 55, No. 1, Table 2.

FIGURE 4. Abortion ratio per 100 pregnancies* in selected years, 1974–2004



*Excluding miscarriages and stillbirths. *Source:* reference 4.

25% decline), and to 17% in 2004. Correspondingly, the proportions accounted for by other age-groups—particularly women aged 25–29 and 30–34—increased steadily from 1974 to 2004; by 2004, 25–29-year-olds obtained 23% of all abortions, while 30–34-year-olds obtained 15%. Minors and the oldest women—those younger than 18 and those aged 40 or older—together accounted for fewer than 10% of all abortions in 2004.

From 1974 to 1989, women aged 18–19 had the highest rate of abortion among all age-groups, varying from 38 to 62 abortions per 1,000 women 18–19 years old (Table 1). Abortion rates for women aged 20–24 ranged from 30 to 54 during that period. Although the rate in both groups declined from 1989 to 2004, the rate among 18–19-year-olds declined more dramatically than the rate among 20–24-year-olds (by 47% vs. 26%); as a result, women in their early 20s now have the highest abortion rate.

Rates in all age-groups of women younger than 40 increased from 1974 to 1989 and then decreased from 1989 to 2004. The rate among women aged 40 or older decreased in the earlier period by 8% and increased by 9% in the later period. Nevertheless, women aged 40 or older have consistently been the age-group with the lowest abortion rate, except in 2004 for those younger than 15.

*Unmarried includes never-married, separated, divorced and widowed women.

The abortion ratio provides another measure of the patterns of abortion among the age-groups. In every year, teenagers and women aged 40 or older terminated a higher proportion of their pregnancies than did women aged 20–39 (Table 1). Even young women—those aged 20–24—were more likely to resolve a pregnancy by abortion than were slightly older women. For women aged 30 or older, the abortion ratio peaked around 1979 and then began a steady decline, reflecting increases in the birth-rates for these age-groups. For women in their 20s, the abortion ratio increased substantially from 1974 to 1979, indicating an increasing proportion of pregnancies were terminated by abortion in that time period. However, since 1979, the abortion ratio for women aged 20–29 appears to have been fairly stable.

The abortion ratios among the youngest teenagers, those younger than 15, peaked at 46 per 100 pregnancies in 1984, declined by 26% to 36 per 100 pregnancies in 1989, and remained at about that level through 2004.

Abortions by Marital Status

Abortions are far more common among unmarried women* than among married women. Unmarried women have always accounted for a majority of abortions (including 86% of all abortions in 2004) and have had a higher abortion rate. In 2004, the abortion rate for unmarried women (31 per 1,000) was five times as high as the rate for married women (six per 1,000; Table 2). The abortion

TABLE 1. Percentage of all abortions, abortion rates and abortion ratios, by age, for selected years, 1974–2004; and percentage change over time

Measure	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004	% change	
								1974–1989	1989–2004
Total no.	898,570	1,497,670	1,577,180	1,566,870	1,423,000	1,314,790	1,222,100	74	–22
Abortion rate	19.3	28.8	28.1	26.8	23.7	21.4	19.7	39	–26
Abortion ratio	22.0	29.6	29.7	27.5	26.6	24.6	22.9	25	–17
Total abortion rate*	516	763	784	800	741	674	607	56	–24
% of all women having abortions									
<20	32.5	30.8	26.4	24.5	20.1	19.0	16.9	–25	–31
<15	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	–47	–25
15–19	31.0	29.7	25.3	23.7	19.3	18.3	16.3	–24	–31
15–17	13.7	11.9	10.2	8.9	7.7	6.7	5.8	–35	–35
18–19	17.4	17.8	15.1	14.8	11.6	11.6	10.5	–15	–29
20–24	31.9	35.1	34.9	32.5	33.4	32.1	33.2	2	2
25–29	18.1	19.0	21.1	22.1	22.1	23.4	23.3	22	5
30–34	10.0	9.5	11.1	12.9	14.3	14.3	15.1	29	17
35–39	5.4	4.3	5.2	6.3	7.8	8.4	8.4	17	33
≥40	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.1	–19	82
Abortion rate									
<20†	28.3	43.9	44.8	43.4	33.0	25.6	20.5	54	–53
<15‡	6.4	8.3	9.3	7.9	6.5	4.5	3.3	24	–58
15–19	27.0	42.4	42.9	42.0	31.6	24.7	19.8	56	–53
15–17	19.7	28.8	29.9	28.0	21.0	15.2	11.8	42	–58
18–19	38.4	61.9	60.8	60.0	47.8	38.6	31.9	56	–47
20–24	30.4	49.9	51.6	53.8	51.9	46.4	39.9	77	–26
25–29	19.6	29.6	30.9	32.2	32.1	31.7	29.7	64	–8
30–34	13.0	16.5	17.8	18.6	18.1	18.3	18.2	43	–2
35–39	8.4	9.4	9.5	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.8	21	–3
≥40§	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	–8	9
Abortion ratio**									
<20	29.0	40.7	41.2	38.2	32.6	30.6	29.3	32	–23
<15	u	43.0	45.9	36.3	32.9	37.4	33.6	u	–7
15–19	u	40.6	41.6	38.3	32.5	30.3	29.1	u	–24
15–17	u	41.3	42.5	37.3	31.1	33.6	28.7	u	–23
18–19	u	40.1	40.9	39.1	33.7	27.8	29.3	u	–25
20–24	20.0	29.4	31.3	30.5	31.7	28.9	27.3	53	–11
25–29	15.4	21.1	22.0	21.2	22.3	21.8	20.1	38	–5
30–34	21.7	23.0	22.1	20.1	19.1	17.6	16.6	–7	–17
35–39	32.8	37.3	32.8	27.9	25.4	22.1	19.5	–15	–30
≥40	44.4	50.4	49.4	43.0	39.6	35.2	31.4	–3	–27

*The total number of abortions per 1,000 women if current age-specific rates remained constant as the women aged from 15 to 44. †Denominator is women aged 15–19. ‡Denominator is women aged 14. §Denominator is women aged 40–44. **Abortions per 100 pregnancies ending in abortion or live birth. The age distribution is adjusted to approximate women's age at conception. For each year, the ratio is based on births during the 12-month period starting in July of that year (to match times of conception for pregnancies ending in births with those for pregnancies ending in abortions). *Notes:* Some numbers may differ from previously published figures because of updated population estimates. u=unavailable. *Sources:* **Number of abortions, national rate and national ratio:** reference 4. **Number of abortions and rates for women age 24 or younger, 1974–1999:** Guttmacher Institute, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics: National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity*, Tables 2.1–2.6, 2006, www.guttmacher.org. **Percentage distribution of abortions:** reference 9 and earlier volumes, adjusted for year-to-year changes in reporting states and comparability of data. **Births:** National Center for Health Statistics, Births: final data for 2004, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2006, Vol. 55, No. 1, Table 2, and earlier volumes. **Population: 1974, 1979:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex and race: 1970–1981, *Current Population Reports*, 1982, Series P-25, No. 917, Table 2; **1984, 1989:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. population estimates, by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin: 1980 to 1991, *Current Population Reports*, 1993, Series P-25, No. 1095, Table 1; **1994, 1999:** Hamilton BE, Sutton PD and Ventura SJ, Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2003, Vol. 51, No. 12, Table 1; **2004:** Martin JA et al., Births: final data for 2004, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2006, Vol. 55, No. 1, Table 2.

TABLE 2. Percentage of all abortions, abortion rates and abortion ratios, by marital status and race and ethnicity, for selected years, 1974–2004; and percentage change over time

Characteristic	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004	% change	
								1974–1989	1989–2004*
MARITAL STATUS†									
% of all women having abortions									
Married	27.6	21.5	18.2	17.3	16.4	15.7	13.8	-37	-20
Unmarried	72.4	78.5	81.8	82.7	83.6	84.3	86.2	14	4
Abortion rate									
Married	9.2	11.6	9.9	9.1	7.9	7.2	5.9	-1	-35
Unmarried	33.4	48.7	47.6	45.3	38.9	33.7	31.4	36	-31
Abortion ratio‡									
Married	8.3	9.9	8.9	8.3	8.1	7.1	6.0	0	-28
Unmarried	59.9	66.0	61.6	53.3	48.3	45.4	41.3	-11	-23
RACE/HISPANIC ETHNICITY§									
% of all women having abortions									
Non-Hispanic white	u	u	u	u	44.6	37.5	34.2	u	-23
Hispanic	u	u	u	u	16.1	19.7	22.0	u	37
Black	u	u	u	31.6	34.5	36.9	37.1	u	8
Other	u	u	u	3.3	5.3	6.6	7.8	u	47
Abortion rate									
Non-Hispanic white	u	u	u	u	14.9	11.9	10.5	u	-30
Hispanic	u	u	u	u	34.7	31.4	27.8	u	-20
Black	u	u	u	63.4	58.6	54.8	49.7	u	-15
Other	u	u	u	21.0	24.9	24.0	22.9	u	-8
Abortion ratio‡									
Non-Hispanic white	u	u	u	u	20.5	17.0	15.4	u	-25
Hispanic	u	u	u	u	25.4	24.6	21.8	u	-15
Black	u	u	u	42.1	44.3	43.9	42.0	u	-5
Other	u	u	u	22.1	27.8	27.5	25.7	u	-8

*Changes by race and ethnicity are calculated for 1994–2004. †Unmarried includes never-married, separated, divorced and widowed women. ‡Abortions per 100 pregnancies ending in abortion or live birth; for each year, the ratio is based on births occurring during the 12-month period starting in July of that year (to match times of conception for pregnancies ending in births with those ending in abortions). §The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention did not collect information on Hispanic ethnicity until 1990, or on black and other races until 1985. Notes: Some numbers may differ from previously published figures because of updated population estimates. u=unavailable. Sources: **Number of abortions:** reference 4. **Percentage distribution of abortions:** reference 9 and earlier volumes, adjusted for year-to-year changes in reporting states and comparability of data. **Births:** National Center for Health Statistics, Births: final data for 2004, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2006, Vol. 55, No. 1, Tables 2, 6 and 18, and earlier volumes. **Population: 1974, 1979:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex and race: 1970–1981, *Current Population Reports*, 1982, Series P-25, No. 917, Table 2; 1984, 1989: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. population estimates, by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin: 1980 to 1991, *Current Population Reports*, 1993, Series P-25, No. 1095, Table 1; **1994, 1999:** Hamilton BE, Sutton PD and Ventura SJ, Revised birth and fertility rates for the 1990s and new rates for Hispanic populations, 2000 and 2001: United States, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2003, Vol. 51, No. 12, Table 1; **2004:** Martin SJ, Births: final data for 2004, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2006, Vol. 55, No. 1, Table 2. **Population distribution by marital status:** Tabulations of the March Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

rate among unmarried women rose by 36% in the first 15 years after abortion was legalized, but then declined by 31% during the next 15 years. The abortion rate for married women did not undergo a similar increase in the earlier period, but did decline between 1989 and 2004. In recent years, the changes in rates have been similar for the two groups.

The abortion ratios—the proportion of pregnancies ending in abortion—for unmarried women were six to seven times as high as those for married women over the entire three decades. The abortion ratio for unmarried

women reached its highest point in 1979 at 66 abortions per 100 pregnancies. The abortion ratio for married women also reached its peak in 1979, at 10 abortions for every 100 pregnancies. The ratios for both unmarried and married women fell steadily thereafter, to 41 for unmarried women and six for married women in 2004. The percentage decline was greater for unmarried women than for married women in the period from 1974 to 1989 (11% vs. 0%), but slightly greater for married women between 1989 and 2004 (28% vs. 23%).

TABLE 3. Percentage of abortions, by women's reproductive characteristics, for selected years, 1974–2004

Characteristic	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004
Prior births							
0	53.7	58.0	55.6	50.5	45.7	40.5	40.5
1	17.3	19.2	21.5	24.0	26.0	28.0	27.5
≥2	29.0	22.8	22.9	25.5	28.3	31.5	32.0
Prior abortions							
0	84.8	68.4	60.1	56.1	52.5	51.8	53.4
1	12.5	23.5	26.2	27.4	28.2	27.8	26.8
≥2	2.7	8.1	13.7	16.5	19.3	20.4	19.8
Gestation, in weeks							
≤12	88.0	91.2	89.3	88.7	88.0	88.0	88.7
<9	44.5	50.0	49.1	49.4	53.1	56.4	61.3
<7	u	u	u	u	15.5	21.4	28.3
7	u	u	u	u	16.3	17.2	18.0
8	u	u	u	u	21.4	17.8	15.1
9–10	28.5	27.6	26.7	26.3	23.7	21.0	17.8
11–12	15.0	13.6	13.5	13.0	11.2	10.6	9.6
≥13	12.0	8.8	10.7	11.3	12.0	12.0	11.3
13–15	4.9	4.7	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7
16–20	6.0	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.5
≥21	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1

Notes: Method of calculating gestation changed slightly in 1980. u=unavailable. Sources: reference 9 and earlier volumes, adjusted for year-to-year changes in reporting states and comparability of data.

Abortions by Race and Ethnicity

In the early years of abortion data collection, women's racial and ethnic classification was limited to "white" and "nonwhite," with many Hispanic women categorized as "white."* In the early 1970s, more than two-thirds of all women obtaining abortions were white (70%, not shown). But beginning around 1980, the proportion of all abortions accounted for by nonwhite women began to increase steadily. By 2004, 37% of abortions were obtained by black women, 34% by non-Hispanic white women, 22% by Hispanic women and 8% by women of races other than white and black (Table 2).† To a large extent, these increased proportions reflect the increasing size of the minority population in the United States.

Of the racial and ethnic groups, non-Hispanic white women had the lowest abortion rate in 2004, 11 per 1,000. Black women had the highest abortion rate (50). The abortion rate among Hispanic women in 2004 (28) fell between those of non-Hispanic white women and black

*Information on racial categories other than "white" and "non-white" has been available only since 1985 and on Hispanic ethnicity only since 1990.

†These percentages add to more than 100% because a few women are counted twice, once as Hispanic and once as black or other.

women. From 1994 to 2004, the abortion rate for Hispanic women fell by 20%, less than that for non-Hispanic white women (29%) but more than those for black women and other women (15% and 8%, respectively). The category of "other" races includes Asians of many nationalities, Pacific Islanders and Native Americans, groups that may have widely differing abortion rates, and is therefore difficult to interpret.

Although the abortion rate of Hispanic women was considerably higher than that of non-Hispanic white women in 2004, the difference in abortion ratios (22 per 100 pregnancies for Hispanics vs. 15 per 100 for non-

TABLE 4. Numeric and percentage distributions of abortions, by weeks since woman's last menstrual period, United States, 2001

Weeks	No.	%
All	1,291,000	100.0
3–20	1,272,500	98.6
21–22	8,800	0.7
23–24	7,200	0.6
>24	2,400	0.2

Sources: **Number of abortions:** reference 4. **Percentage after 20 weeks:** reference 12. **Distribution of abortions after 20 weeks:** Tabulation of 277,334 individual abortion reports from 15 states and New York City.

Hispanic whites) was much smaller because of the higher birthrate among Hispanic women. The abortion ratio of non-Hispanic white women fell by 25% between 1994 and 2004, indicating that a decreasing proportion of their pregnancies ended in abortion. During this same period, the ratio among Hispanic women fell by 15% and the ratio among black women by 5%.

Previous Pregnancy Experience and Gestation

Women who had given birth accounted for fewer than half of all abortions from 1974 to the end of the 1980s (Table 3). By the beginning of the 1990s, their proportion of all abortions had begun to increase, reaching 60% by 2004.

The proportion of abortions obtained by women who had had a prior legal abortion increased from 15% in 1974 to a high of 49% in 1997 (not shown). The proportion then fell to 47% in 2004. In that year, 27% had had one prior abortion, and 20% had had two or more.

Gestational age is typically defined as the number of completed weeks between the onset of a woman's last menstrual period and the date of her abortion.* Almost 90% of all abortions are performed during the first 12 weeks of gestation; this proportion has remained relatively constant since abortion was legalized (Table 3). However, the proportion of procedures performed in the earliest weeks of pregnancy (before nine weeks of gestation) has increased from about 50% in the early 1980s to 61% in 2004. Table 3 indicates that this increase appears to be mostly a shift of abortions from the latter weeks of the first trimester (weeks 9–12) to the earlier weeks.

The CDC abortion surveillance report for 2001 found that 1.4% of abortions occurred after 20 weeks of gestation.¹² A special tabulation of the abortion reports from 15 states and New York City indicates that almost half of these were at 21–22 weeks (Table 4). An estimated 2,400 abortions, 0.2% of all abortions, took place after 24 weeks. The accuracy of these figures is subject to a degree of uncertainty because of random error in recording gestational age and the possibility that the reporting states are unrepresentative of all states.

*Rather than using the starting date of the woman's last menstrual period, some states report the estimates of the physicians, who date fertilization from the size of the embryo or fetus and consider gestation to have begun two weeks before.

Discussion

Abortion is a consequence of unintended pregnancy. Despite near universal knowledge and high levels of use of contraceptives, unintended pregnancy is common in the United States. In 2001, for example, 49% of pregnancies were unintended.^{13*}

About half of unintended pregnancies in the United States end in abortion, but the percentages have varied over time, as have the proportion of pregnancies that are unintended. Despite the sharp increase in the legal abortion rate after the *Roe v. Wade* decision in 1973, the rate remained fairly stable through the 1980s, and then declined steadily through 2004. A substantial drop in the abortion rates of teenagers and women aged 20–24 accounts for much of the overall decline from 1989 to 2004.

A large part of the drop among teenagers is likely attributable to more use of contraceptives and more effective method use.^{14,15} However, the decrease in the abortion rates among teenagers and women aged 20–24 from the early 1990s to 2001 was accompanied by an increase in the proportion of unintended pregnancies ending in birth,¹³ suggesting that at least part of the decline in the abortion rate among these women was due to an increase in the proportion of unintended pregnancies continued to a birth. Among the possible reasons for this are greater acceptance in society of nonmarital childbearing, more difficulties in obtaining abortion services in some parts of the United States and changing attitudes toward abortion.

Counter to the overall trend, there was little change in the abortion rate of women in their 30s between 1989 and 2004, and the rate among women aged 40 or older increased. The latter trend may be related to a decrease in use of male and female sterilization, as women who have postponed childbearing want to retain their fertility options.¹⁶

Although abortion rates declined among all racial and ethnic groups between 1974 and 2004, there continue to be large disparities in abortion rates across these groups, with black and Hispanic women obtaining abortions at rates higher than non-Hispanic white women. The abortion rate of black women is much higher than that of non-Hispanic white women, and that of Hispanic women is between that of black and non-Hispanic white women.

However, the disparate rates reflect different pregnancy and childbearing patterns across groups. For example, Hispanic women have higher abortion rates than non-Hispanic white women, but they also have higher pregnancy rates—and therefore higher birthrates, both intended and unintended. A higher proportion of their pregnancies are unintended, but unintended pregnancies among Hispanic women are no more likely to end in abortion than unintended pregnancies among non-Hispanic white women.¹³

Like Hispanic women, black women have much higher pregnancy rates than non-Hispanic white women, but unlike Hispanic women and non-Hispanic white women, they have an extremely high rate of unintended pregnancy (almost 70%). Lower levels of contraceptive use, higher failure rates and greater use of less-effective methods are likely to be partially responsible for these differentials.^{15,16}

Although abortion rates have declined about equally among married and unmarried women, the reasons may be somewhat different. As couples have delayed marriage, the average age of married women has increased, and older women have lower abortion rates. The trend in the rate among unmarried women is strongly influenced by the reduced abortion rate among teenagers and women aged 20–24.

The continuing increase in the proportion of abortions before eight weeks is most likely due to the increased availability and use of home pregnancy detection kits, greater availability of early surgical procedures and increasing use of abortion drugs such as mifepristone, which can be administered as soon as pregnancy is detected. These changes do not appear to have affected the proportion of abortions performed in the second trimester of pregnancy, which has changed little; only about 0.2% take place after 24 weeks.

In recent years, the proportion of women obtaining abortions who already have at least one child has increased. Part of the reason is that fewer teenagers and young women are having abortions. In addition, an increasing proportion of abortions are obtained by black and Hispanic women, who tend to begin childbearing early and therefore spend more years at risk of unintended pregnancy after they have children. Because they already have children, a majority of women having abortions are

*Unintended pregnancies can end as wanted births, and some women report being happy to find they are accidentally pregnant.

aware of the implications of assuming responsibility for an additional child.

Although 47% of abortions in 2004 were obtained by women who had already had at least one abortion, this does not mean that women are relying on abortion as their primary means of birth control. A woman who used only abortion to limit her number of children to two would have more than 30 abortions during her lifetime.¹⁷ There is no evidence of American women having such large numbers of abortions.

In the first years following the legalization of abortion in 1973, we would expect the proportion of women who had never had a prior abortion to be high because of the procedure had been illegal in most states; indeed, in 1974, the proportion having an abortion who had not had a prior abortion was 85%. Over the next 25 or so years, these women moved through and out of their reproductive years and younger women entered their reproductive years. Consequently, the proportion exposed to the availability of legal abortion increased steadily until about 1999, as did the proportion of women having more than one abortion. In recent years, the population of women able to obtain a legal abortion is now made up almost entirely of women who reached the onset of their reproductive years after the procedure was legalized. Therefore, it has only been recently that the proportion of women in the population who have never had an abortion has not been affected by the change in the legality of the procedure. This means that the observed recent decline in the proportion of repeat abortions is most likely a reflection of decreases in the abortion rate.

Even though women tend to improve their contraceptive use after having an abortion,¹⁸ they remain at high risk for unintended pregnancy ending in abortion because they are sexually active, have difficulty using contraceptive methods effectively, may become pregnant more

easily than other women and are willing to terminate an unintended pregnancy by abortion. Thus, efforts should be made to improve access to contraceptive services for these women, including highly effective methods that are easier to use.

The need for better contraceptive services is even more apparent when we calculate abortion rates only among the women at risk of unintended pregnancy. For example, only 38% of women aged 15–19 in 2002 were sexually active, able to become pregnant and not seeking pregnancy.¹⁶ The abortion rate in 2001 was 60 abortions per 1,000 sexually active women aged 15–19, compared with 23 per 1,000 among all women in this age-group. Similarly, the abortion rate among 20–24-year-old women at risk of unintended pregnancy was 68 per 1,000 compared with 45 per 1,000 among all women aged 20–24. The rates are even higher among poor women and other particularly vulnerable groups.

Forty-two percent of the 3.1 million unintended pregnancies (including miscarriages) in the United States each year end in induced abortion.¹³ Clearly, abortion remains a common experience for women in the U.S.; roughly one-third of women will have an abortion during their reproductive lifetime.^{19,20} The overall abortion rate for the United States ranged from 19 to 29 abortions per 1,000 women over the last 30 years. But the overall U.S. rate masks large differences and varying patterns across time for demographic subgroups. Further research on abortion in the United States should focus specifically on the circumstances facing women in the population subgroups with the highest rates of abortion and unintended pregnancy. In turn, policies intended to increase access to abortion services and to increase women's ability to avoid unintended pregnancy should likewise direct more attention to these subgroups.

References

- 1** Tietze C, Two years' experience with a liberal abortion law: its impact on fertility trends in New York City, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1973, 5(1):36–41.
- 2** Abernathy JR, Greenberg BG and Horvitz DG, Estimates of induced abortion in urban North Carolina, *Demography*, 1970, 7(1):19–29.
- 3** Levine PB et al., Roe v Wade and American fertility, *American Journal of Public Health*, 1999, 89(2):199–203.
- 4** Jones RK et al., Abortion in the United States: incidence and access to services, 2005, *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 2008, 40(1):6–16.
- 5** Sedgh G et al., Legal abortion worldwide: incidence and recent trends, *International Family Planning Perspectives*, 2007, 33(3):106–116.
- 6** Henshaw SK, Koonin LM and Smith JC, Characteristics of U.S. women having abortions, 1987, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1991, 23(2):75–81.
- 7** Ventura SJ et al., Estimated pregnancy rates by outcome for the United States, 1990–2004, *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2008, Vol. 56, No. 15.
- 8** U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2008*, Washington, DC, 2007, <<http://www.census.gov/statab/www/>>, accessed June 7, 2008.
- 9** Strauss LT et al., Abortion surveillance—United States, 2004, *MMWR Surveillance Summaries*, 2007, Vol. 56, No. SS-9.
- 10** Henshaw SK and Kost K, Abortion patients in 1994–1995: characteristics and contraceptive use, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1996, 28(4):140–147 & 158.
- 11** Jones RK, Darroch JE and Henshaw SK, Patterns in the socioeconomic characteristics of women obtaining abortions in 2000–2001, *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 2002, 34(5):226–235.
- 12** Strauss LT et al., Abortion surveillance—United States, 2001, *MMWR Surveillance Summaries*, 2004, Vol. 53, No. SS-9.
- 13** Finer LB and Henshaw SK, Disparities in rates of unintended pregnancy in the United States, 1994 and 2001, *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 2006, 38(2):90–96.
- 14** Santelli JS et al., Explaining recent declines in adolescent pregnancy in the United States: the contribution of abstinence and improved contraceptive use, *American Journal of Public Health*, 2007, 97(1):150–156.
- 15** Kost K et al., Estimates of contraceptive failure from the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth, *Contraception*, 2008, 77(1):10–21.
- 16** Mosher W et al., Use of contraception and use of family planning services in the United States: 1982–2002, *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, 2004, No. 350.
- 17** Harlap S, Kost K and Forrest JD, *Preventing Pregnancy, Protecting Health: A New Look at Birth Control Choices in the United States*, New York: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1991 (out of print).
- 18** Henshaw SK, Forrest JD and Blaine E, Abortion services in the United States, 1981 and 1982, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1984, 16(3):119–127.
- 19** Henshaw SK, Unintended pregnancy in the United States, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1998, 30(1):24–29 & 46.
- 20** Guttmacher Institute, State facts about abortion: New York, 2006, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/sfaa/new_york.html>, accessed Oct. 31, 2007.

Bibliography of Abortion Provider Survey Reports

1st Provider Survey: 1974 (data for 1973)

Weinstock E et al., Legal abortions in the United States since the 1973 Supreme Court decisions, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1975, 7(1):23–31.

2nd Provider Survey: 1975 (data for 1974)

Weinstock E et al., Abortion need and services in the United States, 1974–1975, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1976, 8(2):58–69.

3rd Provider Survey: 1976 (data for 1975)

Sullivan E, Tietze C and Dryfoos JG, Legal abortion in the United States, 1975–1976, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1977, 9(3):116,121 & 124–129.

4th Provider Survey: 1977 (data for 1976)

Forrest JD, Tietze C and Sullivan E, Abortion in the United States, 1976–1977, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1978, 10(5):271–279.

5th Provider Survey: 1978 (data for 1977)

Forrest JD, Sullivan E and Tietze C, Abortion in the United States, 1977–1978, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1979, 11(6):329–341.

6th Provider Survey: 1979 (data for 1978)

Henshaw S et al., Abortion in the United States, 1978–1979, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1981, 13(1): 6–18.

7th Provider Survey: 1981 (data for 1979–1980)

Henshaw SK et al., Abortion services in the United States, 1979 and 1980, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1982, 14(1):5–15.

Henshaw SK and O'Reilly K, Characteristics of abortion patients in the United States, 1979 and 1980, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1983, 15(1):5–16.

8th Provider Survey: 1983 (data for 1981–1982)

Henshaw SK, Forrest JD and Blaine E, Abortion services in the United States, 1981 and 1982, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1984,16(3):119–127.

Henshaw SK et al., A portrait of American women who obtain abortions, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1985, 17(2):90–96.

Henshaw SK, Characteristics of U.S. women having abortions, 1982–1983, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1987, 19(1):5–9.

9th Provider Survey: 1986 (data for 1984–1985)

Henshaw SK, Forrest JD and Van Vort J, Abortion services in the United States, 1984 and 1985, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1987, 19(2):63–70.

Henshaw SK and Van Vort J, Teenage abortion, birth and pregnancy statistics: an update, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1989, 21(2):85–88.

Henshaw SK et al., *Teenage Pregnancy in the United States, The Scope of the Problem and State Responses*, New York: AGI, 1989 (out of print).

10th Provider Survey: 1989 (data for 1987–1988)

Henshaw SK and Van Vort J, Abortion services in the United States, 1987 and 1988, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1990, 22(3):102–108 & 142.

Henshaw SK, Koonin LM and Smith JC, Characteristics of U.S. women having abortions, 1987, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1991, 23(2):75–81.

Henshaw SK, The accessibility of abortion services in the United States, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1991, 23(6):246–252 & 263.

Henshaw SK, Abortion trends in 1987 and 1988: age and race, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1992, 24(2):85–86 & 96.

Henshaw SK, Teenage abortion, birth and pregnancy statistics by state, 1988, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1993, 25(3):122–126.

11th Provider Survey: 1993 (data for 1991–1992)

Henshaw SK and Van Vort J, Abortion services in the United States, 1991 and 1992, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1994, 26(3):100–106 & 112.

Henshaw SK, Factors hindering access to abortion services, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1995, 27(2):54–59 & 87.

Henshaw SK, Teenage abortion and pregnancy statistics by state, 1992, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1997, 29(3):115–122.

12th Provider Survey: 1997 (data for 1995–1996)

Henshaw SK, Abortion incidence and services in the United States, 1995–1996, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 1998, 30(6):263–270 & 287.

Henshaw SK and Feivelson DJ, Teenage abortion and pregnancy statistics by state, 1996, *Family Planning Perspectives*, 2000, 32(6):272–280.

13th Provider Survey: 2001–2002 (data for 1999–2000)

Finer LB and Henshaw SK, Abortion incidence and services in the United States in 2000, *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 2003, 35(1):6–15.

Henshaw SK and Finer LB, The accessibility of abortion services in the United States, 2001, *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 2003, 35(1):16–24.

14th Provider Survey: 2006–2007 (data for 2004–2005)

Jones RK et al., Abortion in the United States: incidence and access to services, 2005, *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, 2008, 40(1):6–16.

APPENDIX TABLE 1. Number of legal abortions, by state of occurrence

STATE	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1984
All	744,610	898,570	1,034,170	1,179,300	1,316,700	1,409,600	1,497,670	1,553,890	1,577,340	1,573,920	1,577,180
Alabama	4,630	5,080	6,020	8,350	11,680	15,120	17,590	20,780	19,840	19,930	19,210
Alaska	1,150	1,160	1,620	1,660	2,630	2,600	1,890	1,890	1,880	1,930	3,170
Arizona	2,770	5,610	6,730	7,930	9,600	13,370	14,500	15,790	16,500	15,830	21,190
Arkansas	1,140	1,940	2,610	4,210	3,590	5,150	6,110	6,190	6,370	6,660	4,680
California	143,910	158,890	165,550	192,930	209,250	234,520	248,080	250,380	262,710	265,740	297,730
Colorado	7,580	11,310	13,640	14,920	18,680	19,800	22,420	23,140	23,860	25,170	24,600
Connecticut	6,770	9,320	11,440	15,670	16,680	17,800	18,390	18,450	22,620	23,180	21,490
Delaware	2,050	2,190	2,350	2,550	3,030	3,470	3,650	3,740	4,040	3,870	4,710
Dist. of Columbia	44,550	33,010	31,440	32,150	31,640	30,850	28,670	28,520	30,310	28,630	23,690
Florida	22,850	30,390	46,500	51,110	57,340	63,470	70,190	73,580	77,040	76,910	75,800
Georgia	10,970	21,740	23,780	25,820	32,380	36,080	38,760	37,890	37,940	38,480	38,710
Hawaii	4,730	5,310	5,930	5,870	7,940	7,090	7,600	7,960	8,830	9,140	10,430
Idaho	380	780	1,080	1,330	1,740	1,800	2,050	2,740	3,010	3,020	2,740
Illinois	32,760	46,800	60,340	73,260	71,710	70,280	70,920	69,110	66,830	65,860	65,940
Indiana	1,760	5,990	7,680	8,720	10,370	15,340	18,910	19,630	16,040	15,680	16,070
Iowa	2,320	6,010	6,220	6,770	7,010	7,530	9,280	9,280	8,510	8,230	10,430
Kansas	12,560	13,420	14,320	12,990	14,700	12,870	13,720	13,570	14,530	14,440	12,420
Kentucky	2,600	7,750	8,540	10,200	11,440	12,470	12,860	12,820	10,230	10,830	10,090
Louisiana	0	4,370	5,260	8,570	14,600	13,290	16,040	17,680	20,680	22,310	20,730
Maine	710	1,850	1,980	2,620	3,310	5,150	4,680	4,750	5,690	5,470	5,180
Maryland	11,070	17,140	21,820	23,580	23,710	25,780	28,020	30,490	33,970	34,810	29,120
Massachusetts	12,400	27,800	33,260	38,340	39,310	42,610	45,110	45,590	41,660	41,250	36,340
Michigan	37,480	37,610	42,700	49,890	53,470	56,550	63,020	65,230	65,230	64,190	66,010
Minnesota	7,340	11,610	12,790	15,680	17,150	17,580	19,080	19,920	19,900	19,020	17,410
Mississippi	110	380	310	1,670	2,780	4,010	5,060	6,080	5,430	5,500	5,490
Missouri	3,440	8,370	10,970	13,560	14,830	15,570	17,740	21,620	19,630	19,780	22,140
Montana	450	1,240	1,490	1,670	2,280	3,100	3,550	3,670	4,190	4,230	3,880
Nebraska	2,270	3,180	4,610	4,600	5,420	6,630	5,660	6,350	6,730	6,580	6,730
Nevada	950	1,470	3,000	3,840	4,310	6,060	8,200	9,170	9,700	9,960	9,370
New Hampshire	570	830	1,820	2,540	3,450	3,980	4,210	4,660	5,870	5,600	6,740
New Jersey	10,230	22,700	32,420	39,880	44,910	48,040	51,230	55,460	59,480	61,080	65,860
New Mexico	4,660	3,600	5,090	5,720	6,290	6,250	8,020	8,410	7,280	7,470	5,380
New York	212,700	168,960	170,690	170,900	185,580	187,050	183,190	187,460	187,610	182,700	192,020
North Carolina	12,260	16,850	19,960	23,710	24,960	30,120	30,370	31,890	33,220	33,230	35,800
North Dakota	0	150	890	1,630	1,900	2,240	2,810	3,140	3,180	3,350	2,940
Ohio	17,270	30,400	44,600	53,420	60,190	57,140	64,380	67,140	60,700	61,440	58,040
Oklahoma	590	4,350	6,780	7,550	10,000	11,180	10,820	11,280	12,360	12,690	12,630
Oregon	11,440	13,390	13,270	12,820	15,070	14,450	17,690	17,670	15,990	16,350	15,310
Pennsylvania	29,920	41,620	47,450	56,350	62,050	65,150	64,920	68,910	64,850	64,060	60,680
Rhode Island	1,140	2,910	3,310	3,890	4,200	4,570	5,650	6,640	7,500	7,770	7,450
South Carolina	2,180	5,120	6,170	5,750	8,870	13,050	13,170	13,660	15,200	16,140	11,280
South Dakota	1,640	1,630	1,560	1,600	1,400	1,400	1,440	1,360	1,590	1,770	1,770
Tennessee	5,320	15,800	17,590	22,940	30,440	23,040	25,430	25,590	24,240	26,100	22,570
Texas	17,340	37,710	51,210	60,710	70,740	83,280	94,080	102,000	110,110	105,820	99,960
Utah	110	1,480	2,010	2,590	3,070	3,150	3,810	4,200	4,080	4,180	4,240
Vermont	1,490	1,860	2,250	2,750	2,370	3,290	3,380	3,760	3,760	3,710	3,450
Virginia	8,390	16,500	20,290	25,180	28,040	30,370	31,380	31,760	35,760	34,880	31,670
Washington	17,270	19,910	20,890	22,920	31,310	34,490	35,580	37,030	35,250	34,130	29,510
West Virginia	50	30	100	970	2,230	2,840	3,100	3,000	3,100	3,420	4,680
Wisconsin	8,160	10,730	11,310	14,450	16,140	17,510	20,240	21,790	21,360	20,380	18,640
Wyoming	180	320	530	570	910	1,070	1,020	1,070	950	1,020	1,060

Note: Columns may not add to total because of rounding. Source: Tabulations of data from the Guttmacher Abortion Provider Surveys.

	1985	1987	1988	1991	1992	1995	1996	1999	2000	2004	2005	% change 1996-2005
	1,588,550	1,559,110	1,590,750	1,556,510	1,528,930	1,359,440	1,360,160	1,314,780	1,312,990	1,222,100	1,206,200	-11.3
19,380	19,630	18,220	17,400	17,450	14,580	15,150	14,300	13,830	11,400	11,340	-25.1	
3,450	2,560	2,390	2,400	2,370	1,990	2,040	1,920	1,660	1,920	1,880	-7.8	
22,330	22,130	23,070	19,690	20,600	18,120	19,310	17,590	17,940	17,930	19,480	0.9	
5,420	7,030	6,250	7,150	7,130	6,010	6,200	5,520	5,540	4,620	4,710	-24.0	
304,130	300,830	311,720	320,960	304,230	240,240	237,830	237,510	236,060	208,180	208,430	-12.4	
24,350	18,850	18,740	21,010	19,880	15,690	18,310	15,880	15,530	15,550	16,120	-12.0	
21,850	22,380	23,630	20,530	19,720	16,680	16,230	14,840	15,240	16,810	16,780	3.4	
4,590	5,680	5,710	5,720	5,730	5,790	4,090	5,200	5,440	4,990	5,150	25.9	
23,910	25,840	26,120	21,510	21,320	16,840	15,220	11,200	9,800	7,130	7,230	-52.5	
76,650	80,560	82,850	84,570	84,680	87,500	94,050	99,590	103,050	96,680	92,300	-1.9	
38,340	36,030	36,720	39,720	39,680	36,940	37,320	33,830	32,140	34,100	33,180	-11.1	
11,160	11,290	11,170	12,130	12,190	7,510	6,930	6,310	5,630	5,190	5,350	-22.8	
2,660	1,980	1,920	1,740	1,710	1,500	1,600	2,060	1,950	2,000	1,810	13.1	
64,960	72,180	72,570	64,990	68,420	68,160	69,390	59,390	63,690	52,870	50,970	-26.5	
16,090	14,750	15,760	15,940	15,840	14,030	14,850	12,520	12,490	11,010	11,150	-24.9	
9,930	8,900	9,420	7,200	6,970	6,040	5,780	6,140	5,970	6,160	6,370	10.2	
10,150	11,430	11,440	12,770	12,570	10,310	10,630	12,360	12,270	11,330	10,410	-2.1	
9,820	11,550	11,520	8,270	10,000	7,770	8,470	5,540	4,700	3,670	3,870	-54.3	
19,240	16,550	17,340	13,930	13,600	14,820	14,740	13,310	13,100	12,760	11,400	-22.7	
4,960	4,950	4,620	4,210	4,200	2,690	2,700	2,500	2,650	2,910	2,770	2.6	
29,480	31,240	32,670	33,000	31,260	30,520	31,310	34,010	34,560	38,020	37,590	20.1	
40,310	41,490	43,720	44,150	40,660	41,190	41,160	29,400	30,410	26,330	27,270	-33.7	
64,390	61,060	63,410	55,800	55,580	49,370	48,780	48,000	46,470	43,590	40,600	-16.8	
16,850	17,810	18,580	16,880	16,180	14,910	14,660	14,420	14,610	13,980	13,910	-5.1	
5,890	5,430	5,120	8,160	7,550	3,420	4,490	3,840	3,780	3,500	3,090	-31.2	
20,100	20,190	19,490	15,770	13,510	10,540	10,810	7,820	7,920	8,740	8,400	-22.3	
3,710	3,280	3,050	3,680	3,300	3,010	2,900	2,590	2,510	2,370	2,150	-25.9	
6,680	6,580	6,490	6,230	5,580	4,360	4,460	4,600	4,250	3,710	3,220	-27.8	
9,910	10,710	10,190	14,450	13,300	15,600	15,450	12,370	13,740	13,210	13,530	-12.4	
7,030	4,680	4,710	4,260	3,890	3,240	3,470	2,750	3,010	3,160	3,170	-8.6	
69,190	63,570	63,900	55,800	55,320	61,130	63,100	65,300	65,780	58,050	61,150	-3.1	
6,110	6,650	6,810	6,190	6,410	5,450	5,470	5,640	5,760	6,260	6,220	13.7	
195,120	184,420	183,980	190,410	195,390	176,420	167,600	170,090	164,630	160,140	155,960	-6.9	
34,180	37,630	39,720	37,210	36,180	34,600	33,550	38,280	37,610	36,220	34,500	2.8	
2,850	2,560	2,230	1,600	1,490	1,330	1,290	1,350	1,340	1,360	1,230	-4.7	
57,360	51,490	53,400	52,030	49,520	40,940	42,870	40,250	40,230	35,050	35,060	-18.2	
13,100	11,000	12,120	9,130	8,940	9,130	8,400	7,770	7,390	7,140	6,950	-17.3	
15,230	14,370	15,960	16,580	16,060	15,590	15,050	17,230	17,010	13,320	13,200	-12.3	
57,370	51,800	51,830	51,780	49,740	40,760	39,520	35,860	36,570	35,760	34,150	-13.6	
7,770	7,390	7,190	7,500	6,990	5,720	5,420	5,560	5,600	5,730	5,290	-2.4	
11,200	12,770	14,160	13,520	12,190	11,020	9,940	8,470	8,210	6,650	7,080	-28.8	
1,650	860	900	980	1,040	1,040	1,030	740	870	820	790	-23.3	
22,350	22,050	22,090	19,840	19,060	18,240	17,990	18,410	19,010	18,490	18,140	0.8	
100,820	100,210	100,690	95,930	97,400	89,240	91,270	87,880	89,160	85,210	85,760	-6.0	
4,440	4,830	5,030	4,250	3,940	3,740	3,700	3,400	3,510	3,610	3,630	-1.9	
3,430	3,690	3,580	3,110	2,900	2,420	2,300	1,730	1,660	1,720	1,490	-35.2	
34,180	34,410	35,420	35,170	35,020	31,480	29,940	28,960	28,780	26,340	26,520	-11.4	
30,990	29,840	31,220	32,640	33,190	25,190	26,340	26,390	26,200	24,060	23,260	-11.7	
4,590	2,990	3,270	2,590	3,140	3,050	2,610	2,510	2,540	2,420	2,360	-9.6	
17,830	18,330	18,040	15,510	15,450	13,300	14,160	11,430	11,130	9,870	9,800	-30.8	
1,070	680	600	520	460	280	280	220	100	80	70	-75.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 2. Legal abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44, by state of occurrence

STATE	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1984	1985
All	16.3	19.3	21.7	24.2	26.4	27.7	28.8	29.3	29.3	28.8	28.1	28.0
Alabama	6.0	6.4	7.4	10.1	13.8	17.5	19.9	23.1	21.7	21.6	20.3	20.2
Alaska	14.8	14.2	18.9	18.5	28.0	26.6	18.6	17.9	17.1	17.0	26.2	27.7
Arizona	6.1	11.8	13.4	15.0	17.3	23.1	23.9	25.0	25.2	23.4	29.2	29.9
Arkansas	2.7	4.5	5.9	9.3	7.7	10.7	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.9	8.8	10.1
California	30.5	32.7	33.2	37.5	39.6	43.1	44.4	43.7	44.9	44.5	47.8	47.9
Colorado	13.5	19.3	22.3	23.4	28.2	28.8	31.4	31.4	31.4	32.2	29.8	28.8
Connecticut	10.4	14.1	17.1	23.0	24.1	25.4	25.8	25.6	31.2	31.8	29.0	29.3
Delaware	16.3	17.0	17.9	19.1	22.2	24.9	25.7	25.9	27.8	26.5	31.8	30.9
Dist. of Columbia	251.4	187.7	180.1	185.2	183.3	179.7	168.0	168.3	178.7	169.9	142.9	145.9
Florida	14.7	18.7	27.4	28.8	31.0	33.0	35.1	35.5	35.9	34.8	32.3	31.8
Georgia	10.0	19.2	20.4	21.5	26.3	28.5	29.8	28.4	27.8	27.7	26.8	26.1
Hawaii	24.9	27.2	29.5	28.3	37.2	32.3	33.7	34.4	37.4	37.9	41.6	43.7
Idaho	2.3	4.5	6.0	7.1	9.0	8.9	9.8	12.7	13.6	13.4	11.6	11.1
Illinois	13.6	19.2	24.4	29.1	28.1	27.1	26.9	25.9	24.9	24.4	24.2	23.8
Indiana	1.5	5.1	6.5	7.2	8.5	12.3	15.0	15.3	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.2
Iowa	4.0	10.2	10.4	11.1	11.3	11.9	14.5	14.3	13.0	12.6	15.8	15.0
Kansas	26.5	27.8	29.2	26.1	29.0	25.0	26.2	25.6	27.0	26.6	22.4	18.2
Kentucky	3.6	10.6	11.4	13.2	14.5	15.4	15.5	15.1	11.9	12.5	11.4	11.0
Louisiana	0.0	5.1	6.0	9.4	15.7	13.9	16.4	17.6	20.1	21.3	19.1	17.4
Maine	3.3	8.4	8.8	11.3	14.0	21.2	18.8	18.6	22.2	21.1	19.6	18.6
Maryland	12.2	18.5	23.1	24.4	24.0	25.6	27.3	29.2	32.2	32.7	26.8	26.9
Massachusetts	10.1	22.4	26.4	29.9	30.2	32.2	33.6	33.5	30.6	30.2	26.4	29.3
Michigan	19.1	18.8	21.1	24.2	25.5	26.5	29.1	29.7	29.6	29.0	29.6	28.7
Minnesota	8.8	13.7	14.8	17.7	18.9	19.0	20.2	20.7	20.5	19.4	17.3	16.6
Mississippi	0.2	0.8	0.6	3.2	5.2	7.3	9.0	10.6	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.7
Missouri	3.5	8.3	10.7	13.0	13.9	14.4	16.1	19.4	17.4	17.4	19.2	17.3
Montana	3.0	7.9	9.3	10.1	13.5	17.8	19.9	20.1	22.6	22.5	20.1	19.0
Nebraska	7.2	10.0	14.2	13.9	16.1	19.3	16.2	17.9	18.8	18.3	18.4	18.2
Nevada	7.1	10.3	19.9	24.0	25.4	33.9	43.7	46.6	46.9	46.0	39.8	40.5
New Hampshire	3.3	4.7	9.9	13.2	17.3	19.3	19.7	21.1	26.1	24.5	28.3	29.0
New Jersey	6.7	14.6	20.6	24.9	27.7	29.2	30.7	32.8	34.9	35.7	37.9	39.6
New Mexico	18.9	14.1	19.2	20.8	22.2	21.3	26.5	27.0	22.7	22.8	15.6	17.4
New York	54.5	43.1	43.3	43.0	46.3	46.4	45.1	45.8	45.8	44.5	46.6	47.4
North Carolina	10.2	13.8	16.0	18.5	19.0	22.5	22.2	22.8	23.3	23.0	24.0	22.6
North Dakota	0.0	1.2	6.7	12.1	13.8	15.9	19.6	21.5	21.5	22.4	19.3	18.5
Ohio	7.4	13.0	18.8	22.3	24.8	23.3	25.9	26.8	24.1	24.3	22.7	22.4
Oklahoma	1.0	7.4	11.2	12.2	15.7	17.1	16.1	16.4	17.6	17.6	16.8	17.1
Oregon	23.3	26.3	25.1	23.4	26.6	24.6	29.2	28.3	25.1	25.2	22.8	22.3
Pennsylvania	12.2	16.8	18.9	22.2	24.2	25.1	24.8	26.1	24.4	24.1	22.6	21.3
Rhode Island	5.8	14.7	16.5	19.1	20.3	21.7	26.5	30.7	34.7	35.8	34.1	35.5
South Carolina	3.5	8.1	9.5	8.5	12.8	18.3	18.0	18.2	19.8	20.7	14.0	13.7
South Dakota	12.2	11.9	11.2	11.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.0	10.5	11.6	11.4	10.6
Tennessee	5.8	16.9	18.3	23.3	30.2	22.3	24.0	23.6	22.0	23.3	19.5	19.1
Texas	6.4	13.5	17.7	20.3	22.8	26.0	28.5	30.0	31.3	29.2	26.0	25.5
Utah	0.4	5.4	7.0	8.7	10.0	9.8	11.5	12.3	11.5	11.4	10.9	11.1
Vermont	14.8	17.9	21.0	24.9	20.8	28.1	28.0	30.4	30.1	29.4	26.7	26.2
Virginia	7.6	14.6	17.5	21.1	22.9	24.2	24.4	24.2	26.8	25.7	22.6	24.0
Washington	21.8	24.3	24.7	26.2	34.6	37.0	37.0	37.5	34.8	32.9	27.2	28.0
West Virginia	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.4	5.5	6.8	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.7	10.4	10.1
Wisconsin	8.6	11.1	11.5	14.4	15.7	16.7	19.0	20.1	19.5	18.5	16.6	15.7
Wyoming	2.2	3.7	5.9	6.0	9.2	10.3	9.4	9.5	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.9

Note: Rates are based on population estimates current at the time and not updated after the decennial census.

STATE	1987	1988	1991	1992	1995	1996	1999	2000	2004	2005	% change 1996–2005
All	26.9	27.3	26.3	25.7	22.5	22.4	21.4	21.3	19.7	19.4	-13.4
Alabama	20.2	18.7	18.1	18.1	14.9	15.5	14.7	14.3	12.0	11.9	-23.0
Alaska	19.7	18.2	17.1	16.5	13.7	14.1	13.5	11.7	13.8	13.5	-4.0
Arizona	28.2	28.8	23.0	23.5	18.5	19.2	16.4	16.5	15.2	16.0	-16.6
Arkansas	13.1	11.6	13.6	13.5	11.0	11.2	9.8	9.8	8.2	8.3	-25.9
California	45.0	45.9	44.3	41.8	33.2	32.9	31.6	31.2	26.9	27.1	-17.6
Colorado	22.4	22.4	25.4	23.6	17.3	19.8	16.5	15.9	15.6	16.1	-18.9
Connecticut	29.4	31.2	26.5	26.0	22.6	22.1	20.5	21.1	23.5	23.6	7.1
Delaware	35.9	35.7	34.9	34.9	34.3	24.0	30.0	31.3	28.0	28.8	20.1
Dist. of Columbia	158.5	163.3	131.8	133.1	112.0	103.2	77.6	68.1	52.3	54.2	-47.4
Florida	31.2	31.5	29.6	29.3	29.0	30.7	31.2	31.9	28.4	26.8	-12.8
Georgia	23.3	23.5	24.0	23.7	20.9	20.8	18.0	16.9	17.2	16.3	-21.4
Hawaii	44.1	43.0	46.0	46.0	28.6	26.5	24.6	22.2	21.0	21.8	-17.8
Idaho	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.2	5.7	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.1	1.1
Illinois	26.2	26.4	24.0	25.2	24.9	25.3	21.6	23.2	19.5	18.9	-25.3
Indiana	11.2	11.9	12.1	12.0	10.5	11.1	9.4	9.4	8.5	8.6	-22.4
Iowa	13.8	14.6	11.7	11.3	9.7	9.3	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.6	13.9
Kansas	20.2	20.1	22.9	22.4	18.0	18.5	21.5	21.4	19.9	18.4	-0.8
Kentucky	13.1	13.0	9.4	11.4	8.7	9.5	6.2	5.3	4.2	4.4	-53.2
Louisiana	15.4	16.3	13.8	13.4	14.5	14.4	13.1	13.0	13.0	11.7	-18.9
Maine	17.7	16.2	14.7	14.9	9.8	9.9	9.3	9.9	10.9	10.5	6.5
Maryland	27.6	28.6	27.5	26.2	25.7	26.3	28.6	29.0	31.7	31.5	19.9
Massachusetts	28.7	30.2	30.0	28.1	28.8	28.8	20.6	21.4	18.9	19.9	-31.0
Michigan	27.3	28.5	25.0	25.1	22.4	22.1	22.2	21.6	20.6	19.4	-12.3
Minnesota	17.5	18.2	16.3	15.6	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.5	12.8	12.7	-7.2
Mississippi	8.9	8.4	13.4	12.4	5.5	7.1	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.9	-30.6
Missouri	17.0	16.4	13.4	11.5	8.8	9.0	6.5	6.6	7.2	6.9	-22.8
Montana	17.7	16.5	20.7	18.4	16.0	15.3	13.9	13.5	12.9	11.7	-23.3
Nebraska	18.0	17.7	17.5	15.6	12.0	12.1	12.6	11.6	10.2	8.9	-26.8
Nevada	43.9	40.3	48.5	43.3	44.5	42.2	29.9	32.2	27.2	27.0	-35.9
New Hampshire	17.8	17.5	15.7	14.6	12.2	13.0	10.2	11.2	11.6	11.7	-9.6
New Jersey	34.9	35.1	30.5	30.4	33.7	34.8	35.9	36.3	32.3	34.3	-1.3
New Mexico	18.6	19.1	17.2	17.6	14.1	14.0	14.4	14.7	15.8	15.7	12.1
New York	43.3	43.3	44.2	45.6	41.6	39.6	40.3	39.1	38.9	38.2	-3.6
North Carolina	24.2	25.4	22.9	22.2	20.4	19.5	21.6	21.0	20.0	18.8	-3.4
North Dakota	17.0	14.9	11.5	10.7	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.9	10.5	9.6	4.6
Ohio	20.2	21.0	20.4	19.5	16.2	17.1	16.4	16.5	14.8	14.9	-12.7
Oklahoma	14.5	16.2	12.8	12.5	12.7	11.6	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.5	-17.8
Oregon	21.8	23.9	24.9	23.9	22.2	21.1	23.9	23.5	18.0	17.7	-16.2
Pennsylvania	18.9	18.9	19.2	18.6	15.4	15.0	13.9	14.3	14.3	13.8	-7.9
Rhode Island	31.3	30.6	31.3	29.5	24.6	23.3	24.0	24.1	24.7	23.2	-0.6
South Carolina	15.2	16.7	15.7	14.2	12.7	11.4	9.6	9.3	7.5	7.9	-30.7
South Dakota	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.5	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	-21.9
Tennessee	18.9	18.9	16.9	16.1	14.9	14.6	14.7	15.2	14.7	14.4	-1.2
Texas	24.7	24.8	23.0	23.1	20.1	20.3	18.7	18.8	17.3	17.3	-14.8
Utah	12.4	12.8	10.3	9.2	7.8	7.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	-14.6
Vermont	26.9	25.8	22.8	21.5	18.2	17.3	13.2	12.7	13.6	11.7	-32.1
Virginia	23.3	23.7	22.7	22.6	20.1	19.0	18.3	18.1	16.5	16.5	-13.1
Washington	26.9	27.6	27.6	27.7	20.1	20.9	20.4	20.2	18.2	17.5	-16.3
West Virginia	6.8	7.5	6.4	7.8	7.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.7
Wisconsin	16.3	16.0	13.6	13.5	11.4	12.1	9.9	9.6	8.5	8.5	-29.7
Wyoming	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	-73.3

Source: Tabulations of data from the Guttmacher Abortion Provider Surveys.

APPENDIX TABLE 3. Number of legal abortions, by woman's state of residence

STATE	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1984	1985	1987
All*	1,409,600	1,489,460	1,545,170	1,566,230	1,565,030	1,566,620	1,578,800	1,549,310
Alabama	16,510	18,270	20,540	20,230	20,470	19,180	19,620	21,160
Alaska	3,110	2,400	2,340	2,300	2,350	3,540	3,780	2,800
Arizona	13,650	14,760	15,920	16,350	15,960	21,420	22,590	21,400
Arkansas	6,930	7,700	7,710	7,890	8,270	6,590	7,050	8,490
California	232,700	246,460	249,330	262,840	266,370	297,900	304,120	301,100
Colorado	18,480	20,930	21,670	21,980	23,620	23,510	23,120	17,710
Connecticut	20,040	20,380	19,860	24,370	24,610	22,530	22,780	22,880
Delaware	4,270	3,730	3,770	4,030	3,730	3,740	3,490	4,570
Dist. of Columbia	14,680	14,210	15,100	15,720	15,390	12,360	12,340	13,760
Florida	56,460	67,550	70,760	74,270	74,070	70,160	70,750	73,820
Georgia	34,950	36,140	36,430	37,310	37,260	37,690	37,860	34,840
Hawaii	6,870	7,480	7,890	8,760	9,080	10,340	11,030	11,210
Idaho	2,650	2,890	3,370	3,490	3,460	3,110	3,060	2,590
Illinois	70,250	72,460	71,390	67,950	67,790	69,520	67,490	73,380
Indiana	24,650	24,710	25,230	21,290	20,490	20,920	20,970	20,020
Iowa	8,920	10,600	9,910	9,620	9,290	11,160	10,870	10,090
Kansas	8,630	8,940	9,030	9,530	9,670	8,860	7,190	7,570
Kentucky	12,910	11,770	11,710	9,300	9,710	8,940	8,690	9,240
Louisiana	12,970	17,460	19,360	20,940	23,730	20,490	19,000	16,880
Maine	5,420	4,530	4,750	5,800	5,410	5,290	5,190	4,120
Maryland	38,230	37,350	38,980	43,330	43,130	37,140	37,940	39,720
Massachusetts	40,760	43,350	44,240	42,730	42,670	38,120	42,180	43,130
Michigan	53,870	60,500	64,010	64,120	63,270	64,760	63,390	60,440
Minnesota	15,300	16,800	17,950	17,900	17,450	16,480	16,030	16,600
Mississippi	8,080	8,400	9,160	7,900	8,020	7,600	7,570	7,120
Missouri	20,180	22,330	25,180	23,460	22,730	23,980	21,800	23,190
Montana	3,720	3,720	3,710	3,610	3,440	3,210	3,210	2,440
Nebraska	5,000	4,340	5,140	5,630	5,650	5,760	5,780	5,670
Nevada	6,180	7,260	8,170	8,540	8,720	8,460	9,100	9,900
New Hampshire	4,520	4,810	5,280	4,990	4,780	5,800	5,960	5,740
New Jersey	57,640	58,720	62,110	64,290	65,630	68,890	71,940	66,350
New Mexico	6,590	7,900	8,370	9,390	8,960	6,510	7,160	7,620
New York	174,650	172,200	178,180	179,220	175,230	185,640	189,840	179,700
North Carolina	30,510	30,660	31,820	32,970	33,320	35,630	33,880	36,390
North Dakota	1,410	1,750	1,840	1,900	1,740	1,740	1,610	1,540
Ohio	56,170	64,330	65,880	59,710	60,310	56,310	55,720	49,350
Oklahoma	10,500	11,300	11,630	12,600	15,380	13,050	13,380	11,150
Oregon	15,950	19,170	18,100	15,930	16,240	14,590	14,520	13,530
Pennsylvania	62,650	63,600	67,810	64,860	64,010	62,160	59,360	53,330
Rhode Island	5,350	5,910	6,220	6,030	6,150	5,900	6,170	6,000
South Carolina	15,340	15,050	15,060	16,830	17,570	12,770	12,700	14,810
South Dakota	2,170	1,920	1,900	1,880	1,810	1,730	1,630	1,410
Tennessee	19,420	21,610	22,530	21,470	23,000	20,220	20,090	19,640
Texas	82,790	89,960	97,680	102,790	98,030	95,840	96,620	97,030
Utah	3,650	3,770	4,120	4,040	4,150	4,300	4,440	4,660
Vermont	3,260	3,330	3,650	3,170	3,060	2,800	2,820	2,830
Virginia	34,500	34,600	35,200	39,440	38,500	34,970	37,470	38,860
Washington	31,440	32,540	34,710	33,270	32,140	28,810	30,370	29,120
West Virginia	6,170	5,550	5,490	5,270	5,350	5,520	5,200	4,240
Wisconsin	16,510	21,280	22,720	22,570	21,510	18,550	17,740	18,770
Wyoming	2,040	2,080	2,260	2,420	2,350	2,130	2,190	1,400

*Excludes nonresidents of the United States who obtained abortions in the United States. Note: The procedure for estimating state of

STATE	1988	1991	1992	1996	1999	2000	2004	% change 1996-2004
All*	1,580,710	1,549,180	1,520,810	1,351,470	1,308,950	1,306,680	1,216,050	-10.0
Alabama	20,100	17,860	17,720	14,940	13,490	13,060	11,250	-24.7
Alaska	2,700	2,770	2,800	2,310	2,170	1,900	2,180	-5.6
Arizona	22,200	20,420	21,200	20,120	18,110	18,410	18,230	-9.4
Arkansas	7,860	8,760	8,690	6,680	6,080	5,880	5,230	-21.7
California	311,440	320,630	303,850	237,870	237,220	235,670	207,800	-12.6
Colorado	17,550	19,480	18,410	16,670	13,730	12,950	14,320	-14.1
Connecticut	24,470	20,830	20,100	16,510	15,100	15,460	16,950	2.7
Delaware	4,570	4,630	4,620	2,970	3,610	3,920	3,840	29.3
Dist. of Columbia	13,830	11,670	11,040	5,620	6,180	5,750	5,930	5.5
Florida	75,820	77,990	77,320	90,160	93,190	96,000	89,620	-0.6
Georgia	35,320	40,360	39,970	35,230	33,650	32,270	32,570	-7.6
Hawaii	11,120	12,110	12,180	6,930	6,310	5,630	5,190	-25.1
Idaho	2,760	2,370	2,420	2,450	2,810	2,750	2,680	9.4
Illinois	72,500	63,820	66,500	66,920	55,270	58,370	50,300	-24.8
Indiana	20,930	20,780	21,170	18,340	15,350	15,140	13,050	-28.8
Iowa	10,480	7,790	7,480	6,150	6,530	6,280	6,050	-1.6
Kansas	7,210	7,450	7,140	6,940	6,520	6,440	5,990	-13.7
Kentucky	10,090	7,660	9,850	7,890	7,100	6,720	6,190	-21.5
Louisiana	17,030	12,530	11,800	13,110	11,600	11,380	10,950	-16.5
Maine	4,140	4,210	4,260	3,390	2,710	2,910	3,030	-10.6
Maryland	41,090	41,000	39,490	36,940	39,330	38,670	36,460	-1.3
Massachusetts	44,260	45,410	41,610	40,150	29,390	29,870	26,920	-33.0
Michigan	62,770	54,730	54,530	47,430	47,080	45,710	42,710	-10.0
Minnesota	17,400	15,840	15,090	13,950	13,680	13,940	13,550	-2.9
Mississippi	6,480	8,950	8,830	9,020	8,920	9,060	8,140	-9.8
Missouri	23,940	21,820	19,870	16,050	16,790	17,410	15,330	-4.5
Montana	2,350	2,760	2,810	2,430	2,230	2,220	2,210	-9.1
Nebraska	5,490	5,470	4,950	3,930	4,110	3,920	3,380	-14.0
Nevada	9,450	13,360	12,400	14,080	11,430	12,880	12,660	-10.1
New Hampshire	5,940	4,840	4,490	4,670	3,560	4,020	3,390	-27.4
New Jersey	66,300	58,570	58,420	64,230	64,340	66,110	57,950	-9.8
New Mexico	8,180	7,750	7,780	6,560	6,690	6,890	6,710	2.3
New York	179,830	186,440	191,100	164,080	166,480	161,160	156,920	-4.4
North Carolina	38,120	35,320	34,000	31,070	33,870	33,620	31,720	2.1
North Dakota	1,510	1,170	1,190	1,050	970	940	940	-10.5
Ohio	50,780	49,840	46,190	41,320	38,020	38,090	33,280	-19.5
Oklahoma	12,240	9,240	9,080	8,490	8,070	7,780	7,340	-13.5
Oregon	14,850	15,270	14,620	13,540	15,370	15,270	12,240	-9.6
Pennsylvania	53,050	52,290	50,720	42,080	40,370	39,670	38,850	-7.7
Rhode Island	5,800	6,260	5,830	5,290	4,740	4,900	4,810	-9.1
South Carolina	16,440	15,650	14,410	12,450	12,580	12,120	12,810	2.9
South Dakota	1,420	1,400	1,340	1,200	1,060	1,020	980	-18.3
Tennessee	20,060	19,700	19,110	16,690	16,810	17,270	15,950	-4.4
Texas	97,450	92,970	94,590	88,250	85,840	87,110	84,750	-4.0
Utah	4,590	4,080	3,800	3,850	3,440	3,500	3,600	-6.5
Vermont	2,920	2,280	2,160	2,050	1,550	1,510	1,790	-12.7
Virginia	40,240	38,220	38,130	32,450	30,910	30,690	30,170	-7.0
Washington	30,890	33,010	33,620	26,960	27,350	26,970	24,270	-10.0
West Virginia	4,800	3,680	4,460	3,400	2,800	2,930	2,760	-18.8
Wisconsin	18,580	16,290	16,280	14,980	12,670	12,450	11,000	-26.6
Wyoming	1,370	1,450	1,390	1,630	1,770	2,090	1,110	-31.9

residence changed somewhat after 1978. Source: Tabulations of data from the Guttmacher Abortion Provider Surveys.

APPENDIX TABLE 4. Legal abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44, by state of residence

STATE	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1991	1992	1996	1999	2000	2004	% change 1996–2004
All*	27.7	28.6	29.1	29.1	28.6	27.9	27.8	26.7	27.2	26.1	25.6	22.3	21.3	21.2	19.6	-12.1
Alabama	19.3	20.7	22.8	22.1	22.1	20.3	20.5	21.8	20.7	18.6	18.4	15.3	13.8	13.4	11.8	-22.6
Alaska	27.5	23.6	22.1	20.9	20.7	29.3	30.4	21.5	20.6	19.7	19.5	16.0	15.3	13.5	15.7	-1.6
Arizona	23.3	24.4	25.2	25.0	23.5	29.5	30.2	27.3	27.7	23.8	24.2	20.0	16.9	17.1	15.5	-22.7
Arkansas	14.0	15.6	15.3	15.4	16.0	12.5	13.2	15.8	14.6	16.6	16.4	12.1	10.8	10.4	9.3	-23.2
California	45.4	44.1	43.6	44.9	44.5	47.8	47.9	45.1	45.8	44.2	41.7	32.9	31.6	31.1	26.9	-18.3
Colorado	26.6	29.3	29.4	28.9	30.2	28.5	27.4	21.1	21.0	23.6	21.9	18.1	14.3	13.4	14.4	-20.4
Connecticut	28.6	28.6	27.5	33.6	33.7	30.4	30.6	30.0	32.3	26.9	26.5	22.4	20.9	21.5	23.7	5.6
Delaware	29.8	26.3	26.1	30.8	25.5	25.3	23.5	28.9	28.6	28.2	28.1	17.4	20.8	22.4	21.5	23.7
Dist. of Columbia	82.5	83.3	89.1	92.7	91.1	74.5	75.3	84.4	86.4	71.5	68.9	38.1	42.9	39.7	43.5	14.2
Florida	28.6	33.8	34.1	34.7	33.5	29.9	29.4	28.6	28.9	27.3	26.8	29.4	29.2	29.9	26.4	-10.4
Georgia	28.2	27.8	27.3	27.4	26.8	26.1	25.7	22.5	22.6	24.4	23.9	19.6	17.9	17.0	16.4	-16.1
Hawaii	31.9	33.2	34.1	37.1	37.6	41.2	43.2	43.8	42.8	45.9	46.0	26.5	24.6	22.2	21.0	-20.6
Idaho	13.2	13.8	15.6	15.8	15.3	13.2	12.7	11.2	11.8	10.3	10.2	9.2	10.2	9.9	9.2	-0.2
Illinois	27.6	27.5	26.8	25.3	25.1	25.5	24.7	26.7	26.4	23.5	24.5	24.4	20.1	21.3	18.5	-24.0
Indiana	20.5	19.5	19.7	16.5	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.2	15.9	15.8	16.0	13.7	11.6	11.5	10.0	-26.7
Iowa	14.3	16.5	15.2	14.7	14.2	16.9	16.4	15.7	16.2	12.7	12.2	9.9	10.6	10.2	10.0	1.4
Kansas	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.7	17.8	16.0	12.9	13.4	12.7	13.4	12.7	12.1	11.3	11.2	10.5	-12.8
Kentucky	16.1	14.2	13.8	10.9	11.2	10.1	9.7	10.4	11.4	8.7	11.2	8.8	8.0	7.5	7.1	-19.9
Louisiana	14.3	17.8	19.3	20.4	22.6	18.8	17.2	15.7	16.0	12.4	11.7	12.8	11.4	11.3	11.2	-13.0
Maine	22.0	18.2	18.6	22.6	20.9	20.0	19.5	14.7	14.5	14.7	15.1	12.4	10.2	10.8	11.4	-8.2
Maryland	37.3	36.4	37.3	41.0	40.4	34.2	34.7	35.1	36.0	34.1	33.1	31.0	33.1	32.5	30.4	-1.8
Massachusetts	30.4	32.3	32.5	31.4	31.2	27.7	30.6	29.8	30.6	30.9	28.7	28.1	20.6	20.9	19.4	-31.1
Michigan	25.2	27.9	29.2	29.1	28.5	29.0	28.3	27.1	28.2	24.6	24.6	21.5	21.7	21.2	20.2	-5.9
Minnesota	17.0	17.8	18.6	18.4	17.7	16.4	15.8	16.4	17.0	15.3	14.5	13.1	12.7	12.8	12.4	-5.2
Mississippi	14.3	15.0	16.0	13.6	13.6	12.6	12.4	11.7	10.6	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.0	14.2	13.0	-9.3
Missouri	18.8	20.3	22.6	20.8	20.0	20.8	18.8	19.6	20.2	18.5	16.9	13.4	13.9	14.4	12.7	-5.1
Montana	20.6	20.8	20.3	19.5	18.3	16.6	16.4	13.2	12.7	15.5	15.7	12.8	12.0	11.9	12.0	-5.9
Nebraska	14.1	12.4	14.5	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.0	15.4	13.8	10.7	11.2	10.7	9.3	-13.0
Nevada	38.9	38.7	41.6	41.3	40.3	35.9	37.2	40.6	37.4	44.8	40.4	38.4	27.6	30.6	26.1	-32.1
New Hampshire	23.8	22.5	24.0	22.2	20.9	24.4	24.6	21.8	22.1	17.9	16.9	17.5	14.2	14.9	12.4	-28.8
New Jersey	35.0	35.2	36.7	37.8	38.3	39.7	41.2	36.4	36.4	32.0	32.1	35.4	35.4	36.5	32.3	-8.9
New Mexico	22.0	26.1	26.8	29.3	27.3	18.9	20.4	21.3	23.0	21.6	21.4	16.8	17.1	17.6	17.0	1.3
New York	43.0	42.4	43.6	43.7	42.6	45.1	46.1	42.2	42.4	43.3	44.6	38.8	39.4	38.1	38.1	-1.8
North Carolina	22.9	22.4	22.8	23.1	23.0	23.9	22.4	23.4	24.4	21.7	20.9	18.0	19.1	18.9	17.5	-3.1
North Dakota	9.2	12.2	12.6	12.9	11.6	11.4	10.4	10.2	10.1	8.4	8.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.3	-2.7
Ohio	23.1	25.9	26.3	23.7	23.8	22.1	21.8	19.3	19.9	19.5	18.2	16.4	15.5	15.6	14.0	-14.8
Oklahoma	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.9	21.4	17.4	17.5	14.7	16.4	13.0	12.7	11.7	11.0	10.6	10.1	-14.0
Oregon	29.5	31.6	28.9	25.0	25.0	21.7	21.2	20.5	22.3	22.9	21.7	19.0	21.3	21.2	16.6	-12.8
Pennsylvania	24.3	24.3	25.7	24.4	24.0	23.2	22.1	19.4	19.4	19.3	18.9	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.6	-2.3
Rhode Island	26.8	27.7	28.8	29.2	28.3	27.0	28.2	25.4	24.7	26.1	24.6	22.8	20.8	21.0	20.7	-9.1
South Carolina	21.8	20.6	20.1	21.9	22.5	15.8	15.5	17.7	19.4	18.2	16.8	14.3	14.2	13.6	14.4	0.7
South Dakota	14.3	12.9	12.6	12.4	11.8	11.2	10.5	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.8	7.5	6.7	6.4	6.3	-16.7
Tennessee	19.5	20.4	20.8	19.5	20.5	17.5	17.1	16.8	17.1	16.7	16.2	13.5	13.4	13.8	12.7	-6.1
Texas	27.3	27.2	28.7	29.2	27.0	24.9	24.5	23.9	24.0	22.3	22.4	19.6	18.3	18.4	17.2	-12.2
Utah	12.1	11.4	12.0	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.9	11.7	9.9	8.9	7.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	-15.5
Vermont	29.9	27.6	29.5	25.4	24.2	21.7	21.6	20.7	21.0	16.7	16.0	15.4	11.9	11.5	14.1	-8.3
Virginia	27.5	26.9	26.8	29.5	28.3	25.0	26.4	26.4	27.0	24.7	24.6	20.6	19.5	19.3	18.9	-8.5
Washington	38.4	33.9	35.1	32.8	31.0	26.6	27.4	26.2	27.3	27.9	28.0	21.3	21.2	20.8	18.3	-14.2
West Virginia	15.4	13.0	12.7	12.1	12.1	12.3	11.4	9.7	11.1	9.1	11.1	8.6	7.4	7.9	7.7	-10.4
Wisconsin	15.9	19.9	20.9	20.6	19.5	16.5	15.7	16.7	16.5	14.3	14.3	12.8	10.9	10.7	9.5	-25.8
Wyoming	20.6	19.2	20.0	20.7	19.3	16.3	16.2	11.8	11.6	13.9	13.2	15.0	16.8	19.9	10.8	-27.8

*Excludes nonresidents of the United States who obtained abortions in the United States. Note: Rates are based on population estimates current at the time and not updated after the decennial census. Source: Tabulations of data from the Guttmacher Abortion Provider Surveys.

APPENDIX TABLE 5. Percentage of counties without a known abortion provider, and percentage of women aged 15–44 living in a county without a provider

STATE	% of counties without a provider							% of women living in counties without a provider						
	1976	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	Change in % 1996–2005	1988	1992	1996	2000	2005	Change in % 1996–2005	
Alabama	82	91	91	93	93	93	0	56	56	58	59	61	3	
Alaska	79	74	72	76	85	81	5	25	23	23	39	23	0	
Arizona	79	79	73	80	80	73	-7	19	16	19	18	16	-3	
Arkansas	89	96	96	97	97	97	0	74	74	78	79	79	1	
California	19	31	33	36	41	41	5	2	2	3	4	4	1	
Colorado	68	75	76	79	78	78	-1	15	14	34	26	23	-11	
Connecticut	13	13	12	25	25	25	0	4	4	10	9	10	0	
Delaware	0	0	33	33	33	33	0	0	15	15	17	18	3	
Dist. of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida	61	70	69	73	70	69	-4	20	17	22	19	20	-2	
Georgia	88	87	86	90	94	92	2	43	42	49	56	62	13	
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	84	91	89	93	93	93	0	61	58	67	67	68	1	
Illinois	75	91	91	90	90	92	2	32	32	30	30	34	4	
Indiana	85	87	90	93	93	93	0	52	55	61	62	63	2	
Iowa	86	93	96	96	95	93	-3	68	70	69	64	56	-13	
Kansas	86	90	94	95	96	96	1	43	47	48	54	57	9	
Kentucky	94	98	98	98	98	98	0	75	74	75	75	77	2	
Louisiana	95	92	92	92	92	92	0	58	59	60	61	62	2	
Maine	44	38	50	56	63	63	7	21	36	39	45	46	7	
Maryland	46	38	50	54	67	58	4	8	13	15	24	19	4	
Massachusetts	14	14	14	14	21	14	0	3	7	0	7	7	7	
Michigan	69	75	78	81	83	83	2	24	25	28	31	33	5	
Minnesota	95	94	95	95	95	95	0	55	55	57	58	62	5	
Mississippi	94	96	95	96	98	99	3	79	79	82	86	91	9	
Missouri	95	94	96	96	97	96	0	50	52	53	71	68	15	
Montana	89	89	87	89	91	91	2	49	42	41	43	49	8	
Nebraska	96	98	97	97	97	97	0	57	48	47	46	45	-2	
Nevada	82	88	82	82	82	88	6	16	13	12	10	12	0	
New Hampshire	40	60	50	50	50	50	0	29	26	26	26	19	-7	
New Jersey	24	24	24	10	10	19	9	6	6	3	3	10	7	
New Mexico	59	75	82	88	88	88	0	43	44	47	48	47	0	
New York	8	23	40	42	42	40	-2	4	7	8	8	7	-1	
North Carolina	29	58	66	74	78	83	9	27	31	39	44	48	9	
North Dakota	96	94	98	98	98	98	0	68	81	80	77	75	-5	
Ohio	87	88	90	91	91	90	-1	45	46	50	50	51	1	
Oklahoma	92	95	95	95	96	96	1	56	55	54	56	57	3	
Oregon	42	67	75	81	78	78	-3	27	27	38	26	26	-12	
Pennsylvania	37	72	70	75	75	78	3	35	34	37	39	40	3	
Rhode Island	80	60	60	60	80	80	20	37	36	37	39	39	2	
South Carolina	78	87	78	80	87	91	11	64	51	58	66	72	14	
South Dakota	99	98	98	98	98	98	0	80	79	79	78	78	-1	
Tennessee	84	88	89	93	94	94	1	46	47	54	56	59	5	
Texas	86	91	93	93	93	93	0	32	33	32	32	35	3	
Utah	90	93	93	93	93	93	0	48	48	49	51	55	6	
Vermont	43	50	43	43	43	43	0	26	22	23	23	24	1	
Virginia	84	79	75	79	84	86	7	54	43	48	47	57	9	
Washington	36	64	72	69	74	67	-2	19	19	15	17	14	-1	
West Virginia	91	95	96	96	96	96	0	80	83	84	83	84	0	
Wisconsin	83	92	93	93	93	93	0	62	61	62	62	63	1	
Wyoming	78	83	87	87	91	96	9	68	75	75	88	96	21	

Source: Tabulations of data from the Guttmacher Abortion Provider Surveys.

APPENDIX TABLE 6. Number of abortion providers, by state

STATE	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1984	1985
All	1,558	2,004	2,349	2,526	2,685	2,749	2,734	2,758	2,896	2,908	2,710	2,680
Alabama	11	18	20	26	28	32	36	39	44	45	27	27
Alaska	8	6	8	7	9	23	12	10	13	14	15	13
Arizona	10	18	30	32	43	39	40	41	37	37	32	32
Arkansas	6	9	12	13	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13
California	390	455	494	508	508	527	527	535	588	583	583	571
Colorado	25	35	49	63	69	65	81	77	70	73	70	71
Connecticut	11	22	37	38	48	49	44	45	46	46	47	47
Delaware	5	6	5	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	8	8
Dist. of Columbia	16	17	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	16
Florida	55	73	94	109	113	119	152	152	154	140	125	127
Georgia	34	45	47	44	55	53	74	77	85	82	66	65
Hawaii	23	28	30	30	43	42	48	48	48	51	50	53
Idaho	2	6	7	9	11	11	12	12	13	15	11	11
Illinois	32	51	78	87	72	70	65	58	59	58	50	48
Indiana	16	19	20	19	19	25	27	29	30	30	30	28
Iowa	19	25	24	25	26	25	24	24	26	25	23	21
Kansas	9	21	22	25	26	22	24	25	23	23	18	18
Kentucky	7	10	14	17	17	17	15	15	11	11	12	12
Louisiana	0	7	10	14	19	14	14	16	17	18	16	15
Maine	4	8	9	18	21	22	24	22	36	39	25	24
Maryland	27	34	34	37	43	44	51	52	52	52	48	48
Massachusetts	47	49	65	78	77	78	79	84	77	78	80	77
Michigan	51	72	67	72	85	78	82	80	82	83	81	83
Minnesota	13	20	23	21	25	19	19	19	20	20	18	18
Mississippi	2	5	6	10	10	10	9	9	14	13	9	8
Missouri	5	12	16	21	22	22	26	27	25	29	26	25
Montana	4	8	9	10	12	23	20	21	20	20	15	14
Nebraska	5	9	11	13	10	14	8	7	8	8	8	9
Nevada	10	12	19	19	18	19	17	17	24	25	25	25
New Hampshire	3	5	6	7	12	16	19	19	18	18	20	20
New Jersey	38	56	69	70	86	93	85	86	97	100	101	102
New Mexico	18	19	24	28	32	30	26	26	27	26	25	28
New York	238	282	307	299	310	312	289	289	295	302	301	299
North Carolina	100	105	106	114	116	115	112	111	111	114	110	108
North Dakota	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Ohio	26	39	42	42	47	49	50	52	52	55	54	54
Oklahoma	3	7	11	13	16	18	16	16	18	18	16	16
Oregon	49	50	50	46	58	51	55	55	63	60	52	50
Pennsylvania	53	77	133	146	140	147	109	110	115	114	105	101
Rhode Island	3	2	3	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
South Carolina	11	12	16	18	18	14	16	15	15	15	12	12
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tennessee	11	17	39	42	45	45	50	51	45	47	40	41
Texas	29	82	90	121	129	119	119	126	134	128	102	102
Utah	4	6	6	7	7	6	5	5	7	7	7	7
Vermont	6	7	9	16	16	18	16	17	19	19	16	16
Virginia	26	24	33	37	41	68	60	59	74	81	65	61
Washington	71	86	96	95	104	102	91	90	93	95	84	83
West Virginia	2	2	5	7	7	8	8	8	11	10	9	9
Wisconsin	17	19	22	20	25	28	28	31	29	29	26	25
Wyoming	2	4	5	6	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8

Note: A provider is a hospital, clinic or physician's office where abortions are performed.

STATE	1987	1988	1991	1992	1995	1996	1999	2000	2005	% change 1996-2005
All	2,618	2,582	2,434	2,380	2,087	2,042	1,841	1,819	1,787	-12.5
Alabama	21	20	20	20	14	14	14	14	13	-7.1
Alaska	13	12	13	13	8	8	9	7	9	12.5
Arizona	30	29	29	28	26	24	20	21	19	-20.8
Arkansas	10	10	8	8	6	6	6	7	3	-50.0
California	606	608	582	554	510	492	415	400	424	-13.8
Colorado	63	61	59	59	47	47	40	40	43	-8.5
Connecticut	45	43	43	43	39	40	50	50	52	30.0
Delaware	11	10	8	8	8	7	9	9	9	28.6
Dist. of Columbia	17	17	15	15	18	18	17	15	12	-33.3
Florida	142	143	131	133	114	114	108	108	103	-9.6
Georgia	58	55	59	55	40	41	27	26	34	-17.1
Hawaii	55	53	53	52	43	44	52	51	39	-11.4
Idaho	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	0.0
Illinois	52	52	45	47	40	38	35	37	38	0.0
Indiana	22	24	19	19	16	16	16	15	15	-6.3
Iowa	17	16	11	11	8	8	7	8	9	12.5
Kansas	19	19	14	15	10	10	7	7	7	-30.0
Kentucky	10	9	9	9	8	8	5	3	3	-62.5
Louisiana	13	13	16	17	14	15	12	13	9	-40.0
Maine	22	21	17	17	17	16	16	15	13	-18.8
Maryland	54	53	52	51	46	47	42	42	41	-12.8
Massachusetts	63	64	65	64	56	51	46	47	45	-11.8
Michigan	78	78	71	70	62	59	51	50	51	-13.6
Minnesota	13	13	14	14	13	13	11	11	11	-15.4
Mississippi	6	5	7	8	6	6	4	4	2	-66.7
Missouri	20	20	15	12	10	10	7	6	7	-30.0
Montana	13	13	12	12	11	11	9	9	8	-27.3
Nebraska	9	9	8	9	9	8	4	5	6	-25.0
Nevada	21	20	17	17	14	14	14	13	8	-42.9
New Hampshire	16	15	16	16	16	16	13	14	13	-18.8
New Jersey	90	89	89	88	94	94	89	86	85	-9.6
New Mexico	26	24	20	20	13	13	11	11	12	-7.7
New York	306	305	298	289	273	266	231	234	261	-1.9
North Carolina	104	97	89	86	67	59	56	55	37	-37.3
North Dakota	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0.0
Ohio	53	53	46	45	36	37	35	35	27	-27.0
Oklahoma	14	13	11	11	11	11	7	6	6	-45.5
Oregon	45	45	41	40	36	35	33	34	32	-8.6
Pennsylvania	90	90	83	81	62	61	70	73	56	-8.2
Rhode Island	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	4	-20.0
South Carolina	15	15	20	18	19	14	12	10	6	-57.1
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	100.0
Tennessee	46	41	33	33	20	20	16	16	13	-35.0
Texas	90	91	83	79	67	64	66	65	64	0.0
Utah	8	8	7	6	7	7	4	4	6	-14.3
Vermont	15	16	15	16	13	13	12	11	12	-7.7
Virginia	76	73	63	64	52	57	49	46	46	-19.3
Washington	71	68	65	65	55	57	51	53	49	-14.0
West Virginia	4	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	0.0
Wisconsin	20	17	17	16	11	11	10	10	9	-18.2
Wyoming	7	7	4	5	4	4	4	3	2	-50.0

Source: Tabulations of data from the Guttmacher Abortion Provider Surveys.



*Advancing sexual and reproductive health worldwide
through research, policy analysis and public education*

125 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038
(212) 248-1111; fax (212) 248-1951
info@guttmacher.org

1301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20036
policyinfo@guttmacher.org

www.guttmacher.org