

Induced Terminations of Pregnancy

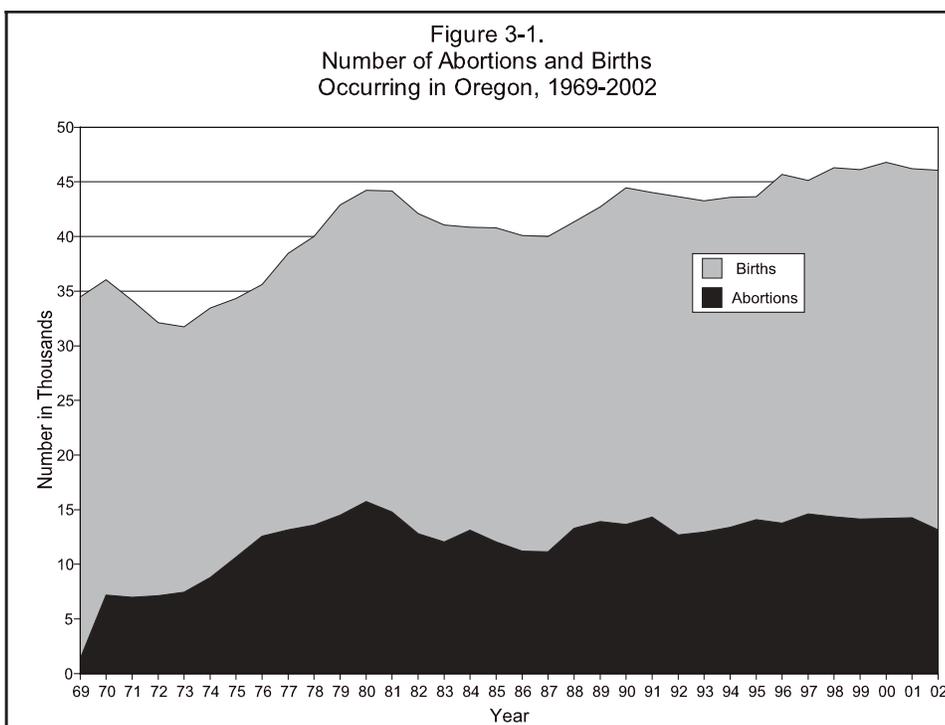
CURRENT TRENDS

During 2002, 13,172 induced terminations of pregnancy occurred in Oregon. This total represents a 7.7 percent decrease from 2001 and a decrease of 16.3 percent from the record high of 15,735 abortions reported in 1980. [Figure 3-1].

This chapter reports occurrence data; that is, all abortions occurring in Oregon whether obtained by Oregon residents or residents of another state. During the 1990s, out-of-state residents generally accounted for 11 to 12 percent of abortions in Oregon. In 2002, 1,636 (12.4%) of patients were out-of-state residents. [Table 3-6]. Oregonians who obtained abortions out of state are not included in this data. Because rate calculations use Oregon population numbers, these calculations substitute out-of-state residents for the unknown number of Oregonians who obtained an abortion in another state. (See Appendix B, Technical Notes section for a more extensive discussion of the completeness of abortion data.)

Changes of behavior are revealed more by shifts in rates, which account for population change, than changes in the number of events. The U.S. abortion rate has been declining since 1980 from approximately 25 per 1,000 women age 15-44 to 16 per 1,000 in 2000.¹ In 2002, the Oregon rate declined to 17.7 per 1,000 women age 15-44, an 8.3 percent decrease from 2001 and 29.5 percent lower than the record high of 1980 (25.1 per 1,000). During the past twenty years, Oregon's abortion rate has fluctuated little; from a low of 17.5 per 1,000 women age 15-44 in 1987, to a high of 21.4 in 1991.

1. CDC. Abortion Surveillance - United States, 2000, MMWR, Nov. 28, 2003; V52, No. SS-12. This is the most current national data available.



Comparison of Oregon and U.S. Abortion Ratios, 1972-2000

Year	U.S. Abortion Ratio ¹	Oregon's Abortion Ratio ² as Percent Difference from U.S.
1972	180	+23%
1973	196	+19%
1974	242	+9%
1975	**	**
1976	312	+13%
1977	**	**
1978	347	-2%
1979	**	**
1980	359	-1%
1981	**	**
1982	354	-14%
1983	**	**
1984	364	-12%
1985	354	-16%
1986	354	-21%
1987	356	-21%
1988	352	-9%
1989	346	-6%
1990	344	-11%
1991	338	-4%
1992	334	-13%
1993	333	-10%
1994	321	-4%
1995 ³	311	+2%
1996	315	-4%
1997	306	+6%
1998	264 ³	+17%
1999	256 ³	+12%
*2000	245 ⁴	+24%

1 Estimated Number of Abortions per 1,000 Live Births.

2 See Table 3-2.

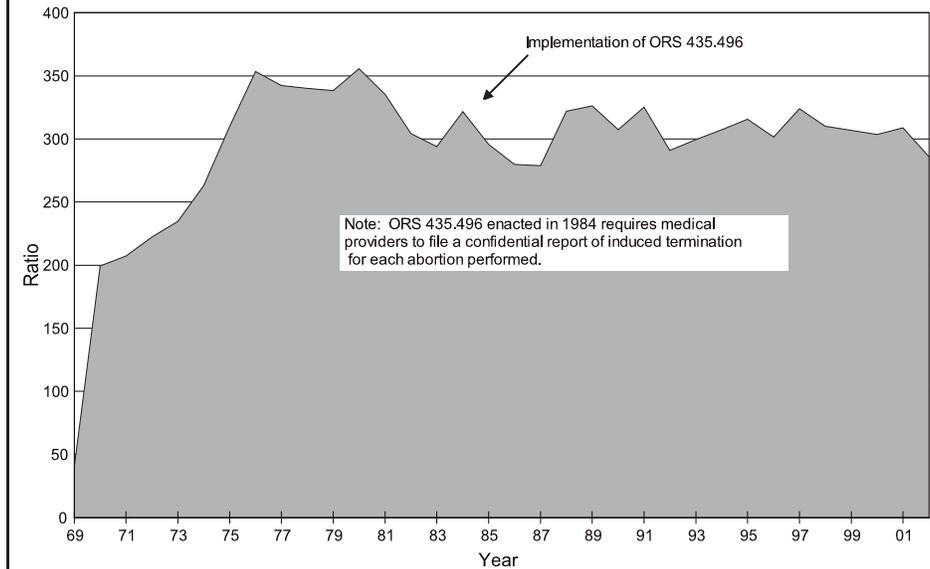
3 Alaska, California, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma did not report.

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* Most recent data available.

** Data not available.

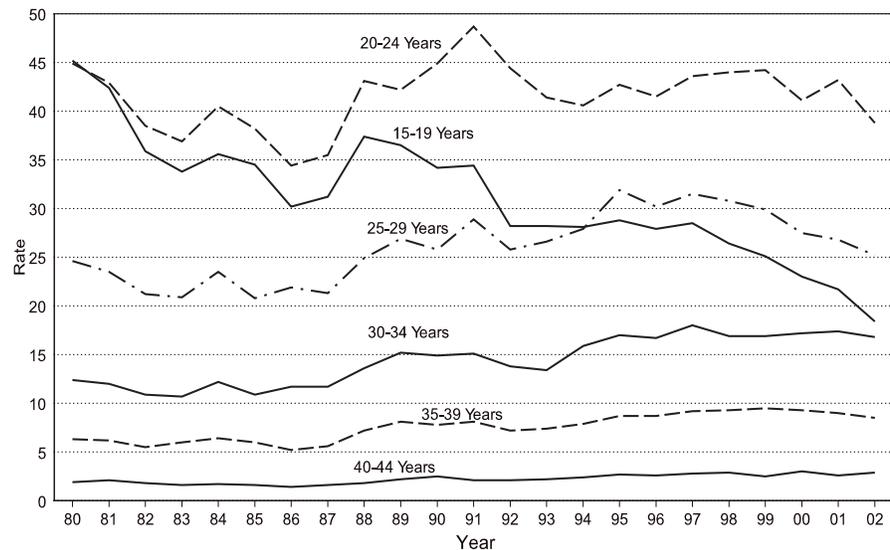
Figure 3-2.
Ratio of Abortions per 1,000 Live Births,
Oregon Occurrence, 1969-2002



PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Figure 3-2 shows the ratio of abortions to births occurring in Oregon, indicating the prevalence of unwanted pregnancies that occurred in the state. Both the highest abortion rate (number of abortions per 1,000 female population) and the highest ratio of abortions (number of abortions per 1,000 births) occurred in 1980. Between 1980 and 1987, the ratio of abortions to births declined,

Figure 3-3.
Trends in Abortion Rates by Five-Year Age Groups,
Oregon Occurrence, 1980-2002



Note: Rates per 1,000 females in age group.

although an increased level of reporting beginning in 1984 (as a requirement of new legislation) obscures this fact. In 2002, there were 286.0 abortions per 1,000 occurrence births. This represents a 7.4 percent decrease from 2001 and a 19.6 percent decrease from 1980, when this ratio was 355.8 per 1,000 births. [Table 3-2].

In 1973, when the U.S. Supreme Court legalized abortion with the Roe v. Wade decision, Oregon’s abortion ratio was about one-fifth higher than that of the U.S. [see sidebar, page 3-2]. In the mid-1980s and early 1990s this changed: Oregonians were less likely than residents of other states to terminate a pregnancy with an induced abortion. Since 1995, Oregon’s abortion ratio has fluctuated around the U.S. ratio. The 2002 abortion ratio in Oregon was higher than the 2000 U.S. ratio (the most recent comparison available) 286 to 245; however this may be due in part to some states not reporting (Alaska, California, and New Hampshire).

ABORTION PATIENTS

Similar to birth rates, abortion rates differ by age group, race, ethnicity, marital status and prior pregnancy.

Almost two-thirds of abortion patients have never been married. [Table 3-3]. More than half have previously given birth. [Table 3-5].

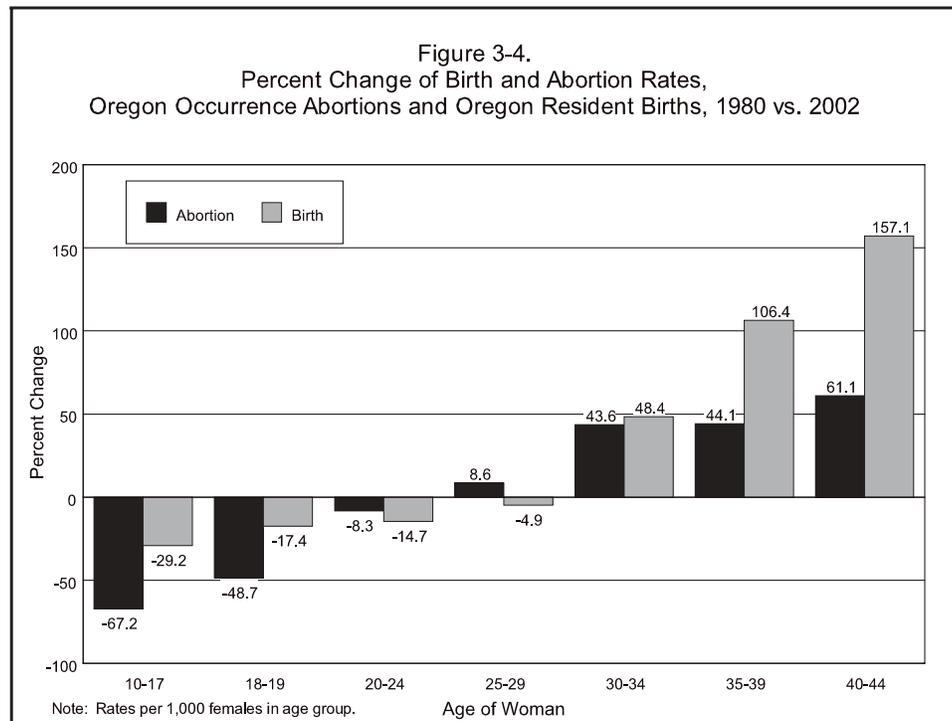
Age

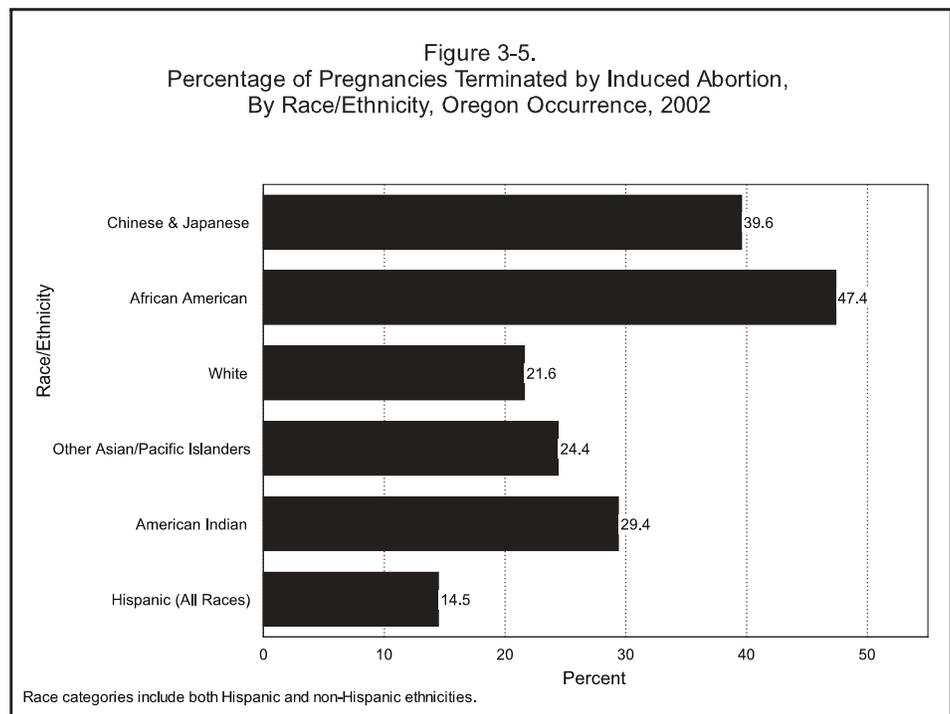
There is wide variation in abortion rates among age groups (see sidebar): The highest rate in 2002 occurred among women age 20-24 (38.8 per 1,000). The lowest rates were among women 45-49, (0.2 per 1,000) and women under age 15 (0.4 per 1,000). [Figure 3-3, sidebar].

Abortion Rates by Age and Percentage Distribution, Oregon Occurrence ¹ , 2002		
Age	Rate ²	%
< 15	0.4	0.3
15-19	18.4	17.0
20-24	38.8	33.9
25-29	25.2	22.1
30-34	16.8	15.0
35-39	8.5	8.3
40-44	2.9	3.1
45-49	0.2	0.2
15-44	17.7	99.5

¹ Occurrence data include all abortions reported by providers located in Oregon, regardless of the patient’s residence. Because rate calculations employ Oregon population figures, these calculations, in effect, substitute out-of-state residents for Oregonians who may have obtained an abortion in another state.

² Per 1,000 females in age group.





The 2002 abortion rate among teens age 10-17 was 67.2 percent lower than the rate in 1980 (when the statewide abortion rate was highest); the rate for 18- to 19-year-olds was 48.7 percent lower. [Figure 3-4]. The absence of a corresponding increase in the birth rates among teens suggests success in avoiding unwanted pregnancy, rather than an increase in decisions to carry unwanted pregnancies to term. In contrast, among women age 30 and older, both abortion rates and birth rates were markedly higher in 2002 than in 1980.

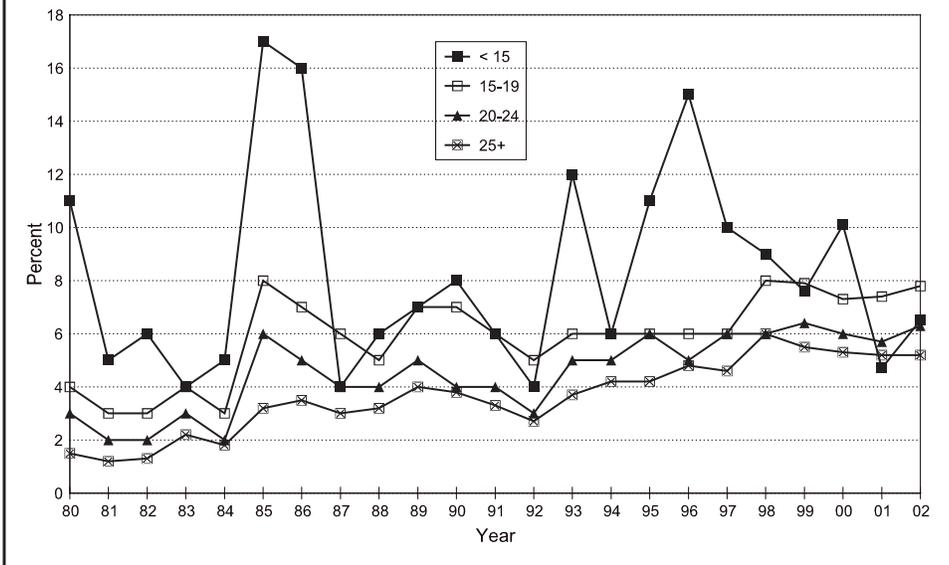
Race and Ethnicity

The frequency with which abortion procedures were used to terminate a pregnancy varied among ethnic and racial groups. African American women and Hawaiian women were most likely to have an abortion. In 2002, African American women terminated 47.4 percent of their pregnancies, Hawaiian women terminated 44.7 percent and Chinese and Japanese women terminated 39.6 percent. Because Oregon's demographic composition is predominately white, white women obtained the majority of abortions by count in 2002 (86%), although the group was second lowest in percentage of pregnancies terminated. As in past years, Hispanic women were least likely to terminate a pregnancy (14.5%). [Figure 3-5].

Contraceptive Use

In the majority of abortions that occur in Oregon, the pregnancy is not a result of contraceptive failure. In 2002, based upon data obtained from abortion reports, only 34.5 percent of women had used some method of contraception to avoid the pregnancy. [Table 3-5].

Figure 3-6.
 Percentage of Abortions After 16 Weeks Gestation
 By Five-Year Age Groups, Oregon Occurrence, 1980-2002



MEDICAL PROCEDURES

Nearly eighty-seven percent of abortions with known gestation were performed prior to the thirteenth week of pregnancy. Just one in seventeen (6%) of induced terminations were performed after sixteen weeks gestation. Suction curettage was the procedure used in 85.9 percent of terminations prior to the thirteenth week where method was reported. Dilation and evacuation was the procedure in 81.2 percent of terminations occurring after sixteen weeks gestation. Women age 15-19 were nearly 37 percent more likely to obtain an abortion after sixteen weeks gestation than were women age 20 and older. [Table 3-4]. The percentage of abortions occurring after sixteen weeks gestation increased for every group except for women age 25+, which remained the same at 5.2 % in 2002. [Figure 3-6].

Complications at the time of the procedure were reported for 250 terminations (1.9% of abortion patients): retained products (109 patients) and infection (24 patients) were the most common complications. In Oregon, no woman has died as the result of a legally induced termination.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Abortion rates varied widely within the state, yet all of Oregon's 36 counties had at least one resident who sought an abortion in 2002. The providers of such services, however, were geographically concentrated. In 2002, abortions were reported in 10 of Oregon's 36 counties. The degree of concentration was evident in the fact that nearly 98 percent of all abortions were obtained in the five counties of highest occurrence: Jackson, Lane, Marion, Multnomah and Washington. [Table 3-7]. Although abortions may often be sought outside a patient's community to help insure anonymity, this degree of concentration suggests that access to abortion services may be limited for some Oregon women.