



Abortions in Arizona

2014 Abortion Report

9/21/2015



Health and Wellness for all Arizonans

Douglas A. Ducey, Governor
State of Arizona

Cara M. Christ, MD, Director
Arizona Department of Health Services

MISSION

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

Prepared by:
The Bureau of Public Health Statistics
Arizona Department of Health Services
150 N 18th Ave, Suite 550
Phoenix, AZ 85007

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Executive Summary

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

During the 2014 reporting year the total number of reported abortions performed in Arizona was 12,900, compared to 13,401 in 2013. Ninety-nine percent (n = 12,747) of abortions performed within Arizona were to resident women (“resident” refers to valid resident status within Arizona), of these, 12,685 were women between the ages of 15-44 years. Resident women between the ages of 20 to 29 comprised 59 percent of all abortions to resident women (see Table 3). Unmarried resident women represented about 50% (~ 49.6%; n = 6,320) of women obtaining abortions (see Figure 4).

Compared to 2013, the 2014 abortion rate decreased for all adolescent groups 15 -19 years. The abortion rate among Arizona females age 18-19 years decreased 5.5 percent from 2013 to 2014 (see Figure 3). Surgical abortion procedures were used to perform approximately 72 percent (n = 9,197) of reported resident abortions (see Table 7). The percent of resident women who received non-surgical abortions remained about 28 percent (n = 3,550; see Table 7) between 2013 and 2014.

The number of abortions due to maternal and fetal medical conditions decreased in 2014 (see Tables 8 and 9). About forty-five percent of abortions performed due to *maternal medical conditions* were performed at gestational ages 14 to 20 weeks, 65.3 percent were performed using surgical procedures, and 79.6 percent were performed in hospitals. Over fifty-six percent of abortions performed due to *fetal medical conditions* were also performed at gestational ages 14 and 20 weeks, 92.7 percent were performed using surgical procedures, and about 85 percent were performed in clinics. The highest number of abortions in either category were performed among resident women 35 and over.

During the 2014 reporting year hospitals and clinics reported 137 resident women who experienced complications resulting from an abortion. Of these, the majority resulted from abortions performed at gestational ages of 13 or fewer weeks (68.6%, n = 94). The most frequently reported complication was Delay or Excessive Hemorrhage (n = 86; see Table 17).

The Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts reported a total of 61 petitions filed during the 2014 reporting year. Of those, 45 orders authorizing an abortion without parental consent were issued to unemancipated minors (see Table 18).

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

Introduction

National abortion surveillance is conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Arizona provides abortion data to the CDC as one of 52 reporting areas (the 50 states, the District of Columbia and New York City)¹. According to the CDC, since 1973 the total number, rate (number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 – 44 years), and ratio (number of abortions per 1,000 live births) of reported abortions increased rapidly in the United States and reached its highest levels in the 1980s before decreasing.¹ Table 1 displays the most recent, reported abortion numbers (counts), rates, and ratios for the United States during the 2002-2011 time period.

Table 1. Number, rate, and ratio of reported abortions – by selected reporting areas, United States, 2002 – 2011¹

Year	All reporting areas [§]	Continuously reporting areas [¶]			
	No.	No.	% ^{**}	Rate [*]	Ratio [†]
2002	854,122	828,027	96.9	16.2	250
2003	848,163	824,230	97.2	16.1	245
2004	839,226	815,969	97.2	15.9	241
2005	820,151	805,725	98.2	15.7	236
2006	852,385 ^{††}	832,692	97.7	16.2	237
2007	827,609	817,222	98.7	15.8	230
2008	825,564	815,006	98.7	15.8	232
2009	789,217 ^{§§}	777,340	98.5	15.0	227
2010	765,651	753,065	98.4	14.6	228
2011	730,322	717,903	98.3	13.9	219

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

† Number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

§ Excludes states that did not report abortion numbers to CDC: Alaska (2002), California (2002-2011), Delaware (2009), Louisiana (2005), Maryland (2007-2011), New Hampshire (2002-2011), and West Virginia (2003-2004).

¶ Only includes areas that reported abortion counts every year during the period of analysis (2002-2011).

** Abortions from areas that reported every year during 2002-2011 as a percentage of all reported abortions.

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

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

¹ Extracted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2011. MMWR 2014;63(11):1-41. Digital version available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6311a1.htm?_cid=ss6311a1_w

1.1 Overview of the Arizona Abortion Reporting Requirements

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

Beginning July 1976, state licensed providers of abortion services voluntarily reported basic information about abortions and complications associated with abortions in accordance with Arizona Administrative Code, R9-19-302D, authorized by Arizona Revised Statute 36-344. ADHS sent routine reminders and provided a standard reporting format.

The data was used to create tables for the annual Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics report* and improved the estimation of total pregnancies and pregnancy outcomes.

The enactment of SB1304 in 2010 established a statutory requirement to report abortions and treatment of complications associated with abortions.¹ The [Arizona Abortion Report, 2010](#) was the transitional report containing a combination of data collected prior to and after the establishment of the law. Beginning July 29, 2010, abortion data is reported using a secure, web-based reporting system. The reporting system was designed to meet the statutory requirements. Reports submitted using the web-based system do not include personally identifiable information (i.e., name, address, birthdate, social security number, etc.) and are submitted by password-authenticated personnel only. The ADHS provides training to all known providers within the state and maintains an [Abortion Reporting](#) website for provider assistance and related resources. In addition to licensed practitioners, hospitals, and clinics, the statute requires the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts to report the number of petitions filed with Arizona courts for authorization to perform an abortion on an unemancipated minor without parental consent (see also [A.R.S. §36-2152, subsections B and D](#)).

The *Abortions in Arizona, 2014* report is the result of four consecutive years of web-based abortion reporting. Statistics and information presented reflect abortion services provided within the state. Several data tables reflect year ranges relevant to trends in Arizona (i.e., 1 year, 5 years, and 10 years).

* ADHS. [Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics \(HSVS\) Report](#). See Section 1D.

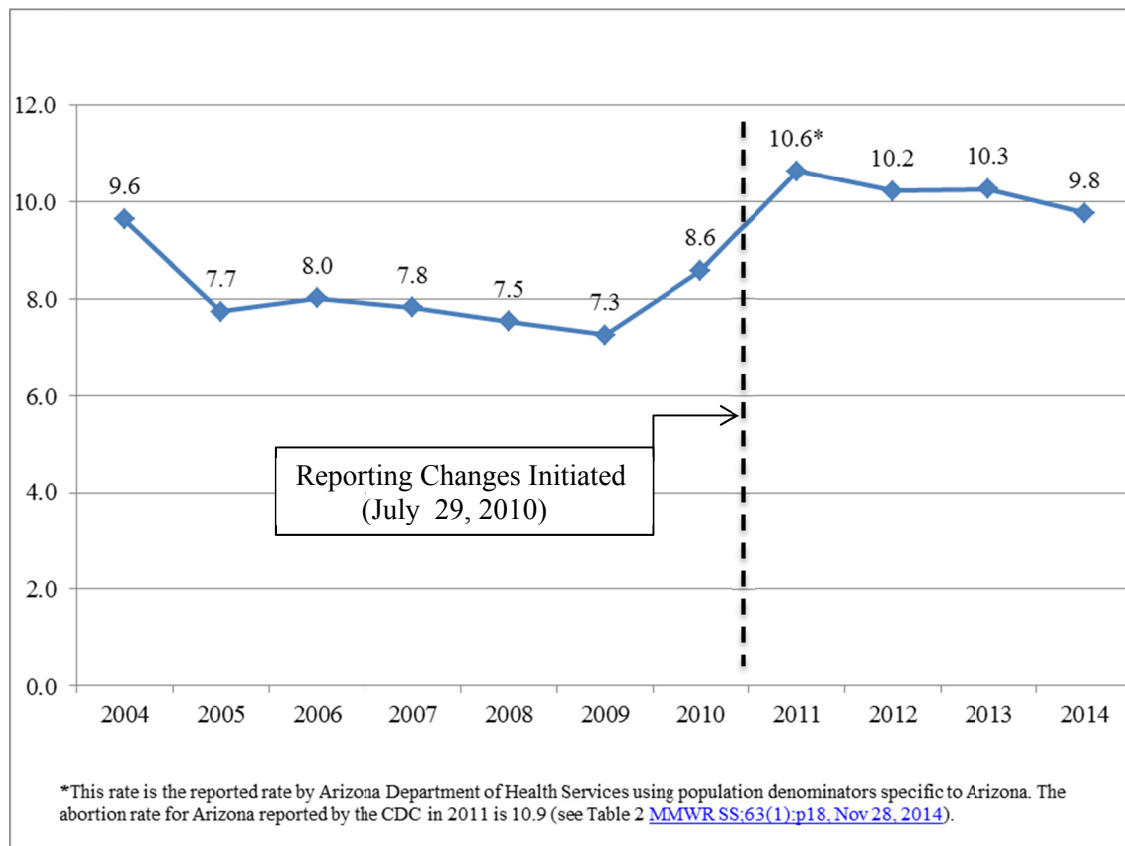
¹. SB1304 State of Arizona Senate Forty-Ninth Legislature Second Regular Session 2010. <http://www.azleg.gov/legtext/49leg/2r/bills/sb1304p.pdf>

1.2 Trends in Abortions in Arizona and the United States

In calendar year 2014, there were a total of 12,900 abortions reported in Arizona, of these, 12,747 were provided to Arizona residents, of whom 12,685 were between the ages of 15 – 44 years. The percent decrease in total abortions from 2013 was 3.7%.

Arizona's abortion rates ranged from 9.6 per 1,000 women in 2004 to 9.8 in 2014 with the highest rate in 2011 (10.6) and the lowest in 2009 (7.3).

Figure 1. Abortion rates for Arizona female residents 15 – 44 years of age, 2004 – 2014



Independent estimates present abortion rates for Arizona consistently higher than rates generated by ADHS. Differences in the ADHS and organizations such as the Guttmacher Institute estimates are likely due to differences in methodology.

Methodology

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

2.1. Data Sources

The primary data source for this report is the web-based reporting system for Arizona providers. The consolidated dataset includes procedure and complication reports. Reports submitted do not include personally identifiable information. Only authorized entities access and submit data through a secure password protected portal.

A second data source, the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, provides an aggregate data summary report which includes the number of petitions filed with Arizona courts for authorization to perform an abortion on an unemancipated minor as prescribed in [A.R.S. §36-2163, Subsection C](#).

The third data source is the abortion reports received from other states for Arizona residents who obtained an abortion in a state other than Arizona. Although these reports are for Arizona residents, they are not included in the annual dataset because the procedure was not performed within Arizona. The reports are provided through the ADHS' Office of Vital Records and sent as a courtesy from other states.

2.2. Measures

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

Aggregate abortion counts are reported for the following variables:

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

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

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

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

The variables for race and ethnicity are based on specifications established by the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Arizona State Demographer with specifications developed by ADHS Vital Statistics. Consistent with OMB methodology,² the web-based reporting system allows for multiple race categorizations consistent with U.S. Census enumerations. For instance, women obtaining abortions were asked to provide their ethnicity (i.e., Hispanic or Latino and/or Non-Hispanic or non-Latino) and race according to five standard race categories (i.e. White, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander). Additionally, if one of the OMB categories does not apply, selecting “Other” allows providers to input specific race designations.

A multiple race category was added to enumerate women who identify with more than one race. The selection of more than one race resulted in numerous combinations. Collecting multiple race posed a challenge resulting in an accumulation of approximately 32 percent of abortion records containing multiple race designations. As denominators for multiple races are not readily available, utilizing multiple race and ethnicity categories complicates estimation of abortion rates for groups who report multiple races.³ To meet the requirements of OMB reporting standards for compiling statistics on these sub-groups, records designating ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino, irrespective of race, were reported as Hispanic. When single race and ethnicity were reported, those categories were included and when multiple races were reported, multiple races were coded to a single “multiple race” category.

¹ Extracted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2011. MMWR 2014;63(11):1-41. Digital version available at: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6311a1.htm?s_cid=ss6311a1_w

² Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity: Federal Register Notice. Retrieved from http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards/ accessed on July 16, 2012.

³ Abortion rate is essentially denoted as number of abortions per 1,000 women. Race specific abortion rates are obtained by estimating the number of abortions (numerator) by women in a given racial group per 1,000 women in that same racial group.

An examination of characteristics of women obtaining abortions by border region is included in this report. Arizona encompasses several federally recognized sovereign American Indian nations and shares its southern border with Mexico. For the purpose of this report, women reporting their county of residence as Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma (which comprises the United States and Mexico border region) were categorized as “border region”. This is consistent with the U.S. Mexico Border Health Commission¹ definition. The remaining counties are considered “non-border region”.

2.3. Analytic Procedures

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

¹: United States-México Border Health Commission. Border Region. Available at: http://www.borderhealth.org/border_region.php. Website. Accessed on July 16, 2012.

Results

A total of 22 facilities reported data for calendar year 2014. During this period, there were a total of 12,900 abortions reported in Arizona of which 12,747 were to Arizona residents. The total number of reported abortions to Arizona resident women between the ages of 15 and 44 years was 12,685. The percent decrease in total abortions from 2013 (n = 13,401) was 3.74 percent. The majority of abortions reported (98.7%) were elective, that is, provided to women for other than medical reasons, and most of these were performed in clinics (99.4%). Of the resident abortions reported in Arizona, approximately 72 percent (n = 9,197) were performed using a surgical procedure and approximately 28 percent (n = 3,550) were performed using a non-surgical/medication-induced procedure. Table 2 provides an overview of abortions by month of termination, residence and non-residence status, and the number of resident live births in those months. Consistently since 2011, the highest number of abortions performed and the highest abortion ratio were reported in March.

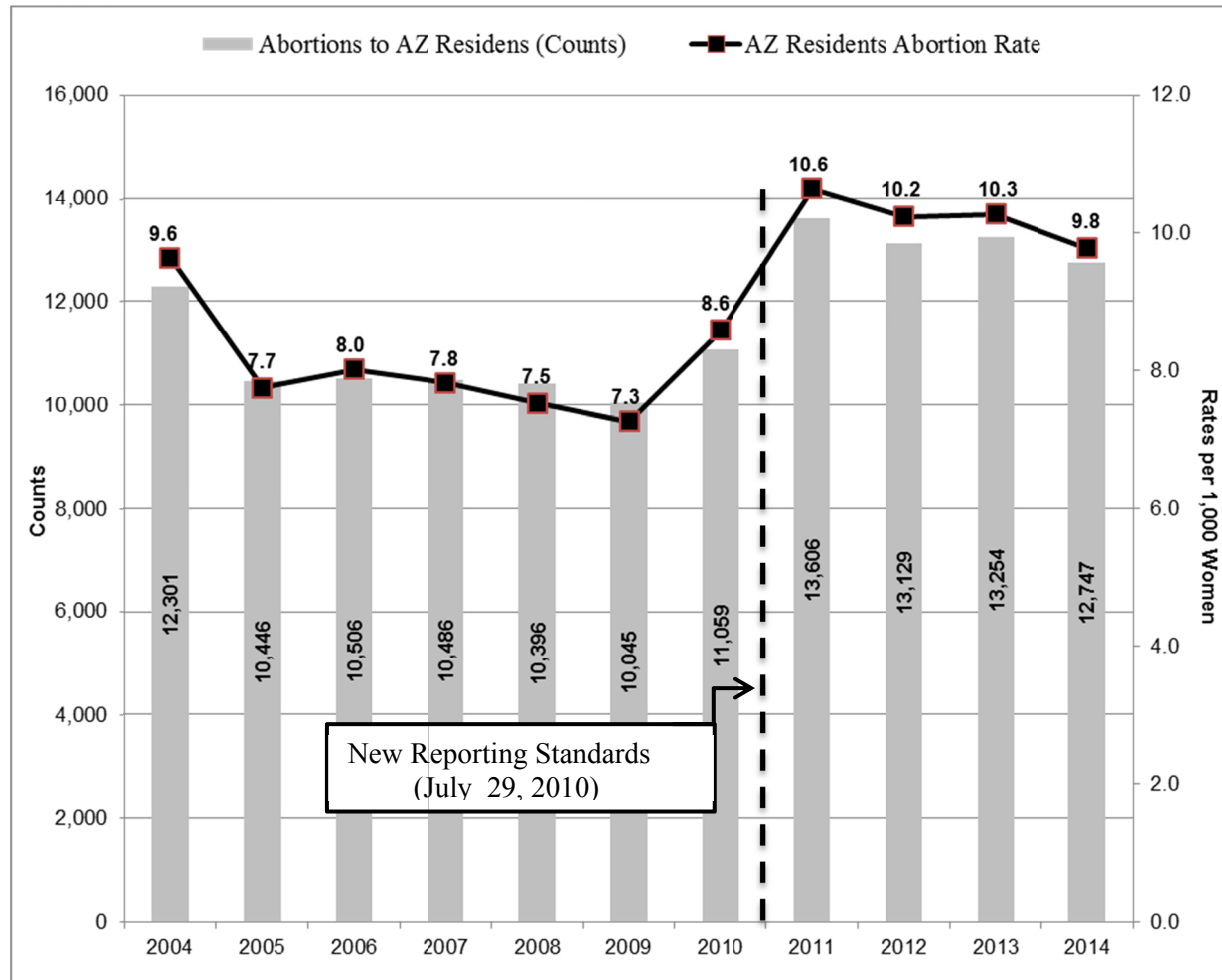
Table 2. Abortions, live births, and abortion ratios by month and resident status in 2014

Month	Non-resident abortions (N =153)	Resident abortions (N =12,747)	Resident live births (N = 86,648)	Abortion Ratio[§]
January	15	1,278	7313	175
February	23	1,178	6593	179
March	11	1,283	7068	182
April	6	1,032	6672	155
May	18	1,139	6893	165
June	12	1,040	6856	152
July	11	1,034	7731	134
August	10	1,025	7718	133
September	11	863	7651	113
October	17	949	7554	126
November	8	1,004	6994	144
December	11	922	7605	121
Total	153	12,747	86,648	147

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

The overall abortion ratio for calendar year 2014 was 147 abortions per 1,000 live births among women 15 – 44 years of age, compared to 156 in 2013 and 153 in 2012. The overall abortion rate for calendar year 2014 was 9.8 per 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15 – 44 years; see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Abortion counts and rates for Arizona residents, 2004 – 2014



3.1. Characteristics of Women Receiving Abortions in Arizona

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

Age

Maternal age is a critical element in determining maternal and child health. The age range for resident women receiving abortions was 11 to 51 years. The average age of resident women who received an abortion was 30.5 years ($SD=11.1$ years). Abortions occurring among females younger than 15 years of age increased 13.3% from 2013 to 2014. About 69% of abortions were to resident women younger than 30 years of age. Abortions were less frequent among women in the youngest (<15 years; 0.17%) and oldest (≥ 45 years; 0.31%) age groups.

Table 3. Age-distribution of resident women receiving abortions in Arizona, 2014

Age Distribution	AZ Resident (N = 12,747)	
	Count	Percent
< 15 years	22	0.2
15 - 17 years	330	2.6
18 - 19 years	897	7.0
20 - 24 years	4,176	32.8
25 - 29 years	3,344	26.2
30 - 34 years	2,138	16.8
35 - 39 years	1,295	10.2
40 - 44 years	505	4.0
≥ 45 years	40	0.3
Total	12,747	100.0

The following page presents abortions reported among residents by year and age group from 2004 – 2014. The *percentage* of abortions among women less than 15 years of age showed a 14 percent increase from 2013 to 2014. A decline in the percentage of abortions to women less than 15 years of age is most evident during the five year (-42%) and ten year (-52%) periods. The percentage of abortions among women 15 to 19 years of age decreased from 17.69 percent in 2004 to 9.63 percent in 2014, a 46 percent decline. The proportion of abortions among women 20-24 years of age decreased by 4 percent from 2004 – 2014. The proportion of abortions for all remaining age-groups increased from 2004 to 2014, the greatest among women 40 years of age and over. In 2004, the proportion of all reported abortions to women ages 35 to 39 years was 7.9 percent, compared with 10.2 percent in 2014, representing an increase of 29 percent for the 10-year period.

Table 4. Proportions, rates, and ratios of abortions by age group, Arizona residents, 2004 – 2014

Age in years	Year											% Change		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013 to 2014	2008 to 2012	2004 to 2014
Percent of Abortions[†]														
<15 yrs	0.36	0.52	0.66	1.35	0.64	0.24	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.15	0.17	14	-42	-52
15-19 yrs	17.69	17.60	17.61	17.52	16.79	14.88	13.27	12.76	11.36	10.72	9.63	-10	-32	-46
20-24 yrs	34.16	33.40	33.57	32.93	33.98	33.55	33.10	32.24	32.91	32.47	32.76	1	-3	-4
25-29 yrs	21.12	21.01	21.35	22.75	22.33	23.72	23.67	25.19	24.99	25.44	26.23	3	12	24
30-34 yrs	13.12	12.72	13.14	12.72	12.22	13.75	15.33	15.82	16.61	17.56	16.77	-5	36	28
35-39 yrs	7.88	7.63	8.34	7.91	8.01	8.66	9.44	9.61	9.52	9.91	10.16	3	19	29
≥ 40 yrs	2.89	2.97	4.25	4.66	2.89	2.80	3.38	4.01	3.94	3.74	4.28	14	36	48
Abortion Rates[‡]														
<15 yrs	0.20	0.25	0.31	0.64	0.30	0.11	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.09	0.10	10	-26	-51
15-19 yrs	10.06	8.83	8.66	8.54	7.99	6.78	6.54	7.69	6.56	6.21	5.57	-10	-18	-45
20-24 yrs	19.40	17.13	16.45	16.44	16.54	15.59	17.18	20.45	20.02	19.40	17.76	-8	21	-8
25-29 yrs	11.66	10.34	10.40	10.35	9.86	9.98	12.21	15.87	15.57	16.19	15.70	-3	58	35
30-34 yrs	7.37	6.33	6.50	6.26	5.79	6.20	8.29	10.45	10.32	10.84	9.88	-9	78	34
35-39 yrs	4.24	3.49	4.31	3.89	3.84	3.92	5.08	6.32	6.23	6.48	6.37	-2	62	50
≥ 40 yrs	1.64	1.40	2.06	2.23	1.35	1.25	1.86	2.43	2.47	2.36	2.59	10	84	58
Abortion Ratio[§]														
<15 yrs	234	292	406	789	416	182	415	485	716	282	478	70	72	104
15-19 yrs	186	156	145	144	146	138	157	208	185	199	187	-6	27	0
20-24 yrs	163	132	125	124	135	141	165	202	200	201	196	-2	48	20
25-29 yrs	101	83	78	83	82	90	105	141	134	137	133	-2	62	32
30-34 yrs	84	67	68	63	62	70	88	111	109	117	101	-14	77	20
35-39 yrs	110	89	89	83	83	92	115	143	136	140	128	-8	63	16
≥ 40 yrs	182	163	223	235	150	140	193	261	240	221	236	7	60	30

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

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

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

Abortion *rates* (the number of abortions per 1,000 women in a given age group) for women less than 15 years of age declined 51 percent from 2004 – 2014, the greatest decline of any age group during the time period, followed by the abortion rate for women 15 to 19 years (45percent). Similarly, the abortion rate for women 20 to 24 years of age declined from 19.4 in 2004 to 17.76 in 2014, a 8% decrease. From 2004 to 2014, the abortion rate increased for women in all remaining age-groups. For example, the abortion rate for women ages 35 to 39 years was 4.24 per 1,000 women of the same age in 2004 and 6.37 in 2014, showing an overall increase of 50% from 2004 – 2014.

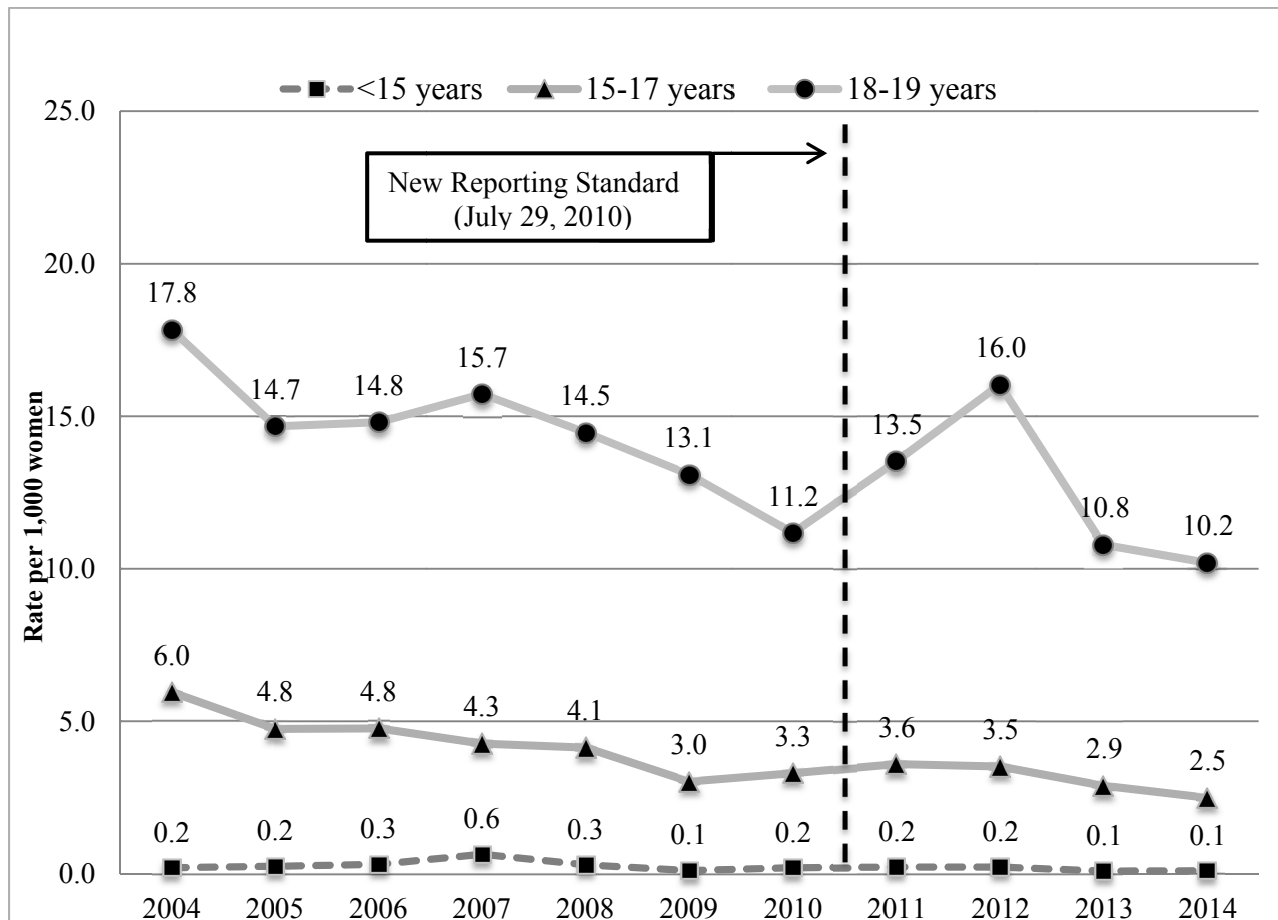
As noted earlier, the *abortion ratio* is a comparison of elective abortions and live births and is expressed as the number of abortions per 1,000 live births. As indicated in Table 4, the abortion ratio for women less than 15 years of age dramatically increased from 234 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2004 to 478 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2014, (the high ratio is due to the small number of live births to females in this age group and may vary widely due to the number of births). There was no actual change from 2004-2014 in the abortion ratio for women 15 to 19 years of age.

Adolescents

Below is displayed the adolescent abortion rates for Arizona residents during 2004 – 2014. Compared to 2013, two groups reported a decreased rate in 2014. The abortion rate for females under 15 years of age showed the largest decrease (51%) during the period. For adolescent females ages 15 to 17 years, the abortion rate decreased from 6.0 abortions per 1,000 females in that age group in 2004 to 2.5 in 2014, a 58.3% decrease from 2004 to 2014. Rates among females 18 – 19 years of age also decreased from 17.8 abortions per 1,000 females in that age group in 2004 to 10.2 in 2014, a 42.7% decrease. As previously mentioned, abortion data is submitted without personally identifiable information, therefore it is difficult to determine the number or percentage within this group who filed petitions with an Arizona court to obtain an abortion as an unemancipated minor.

The 2014 abortion rate among women aged 18 to 19 years is the lowest it has been in the last decade. The highest rate for this group occurred in 2004, consistently decreasing through 2011. The rate increased significantly from 2011 to 2012 but has since declined to the lowest rate in a decade.

Figure 3. Adolescent abortion rates for Arizona residents, 2004 – 2014



Race and Ethnicity

Among resident women obtaining abortions, about 2.83 percent were identified as being multiple race (n = 361). In approximately 4 percent of cases (n = 519), race was categorized as “Unknown”. Approximately 47 percent of the 12,747 abortions were among non-Hispanic White women (n = 5,562), followed by approximately 35 percent for Hispanic women (n = 4,499). Abortions among all remaining groups increased from 2013 to 2014. Black/African American women accounted for 7.7 percent (n = 981) of reported abortions, followed by Asian or Pacific Island women (n = 534), and American Indian women (n = 291).

The table below provides an overview of abortion trends from 2004 to 2014 by mother’s race and ethnicity. In general, abortions to Hispanic and/or Latino women remained similar throughout this time period. However, some of the figures specific to race and ethnicity changed dramatically, reaching their lowest point during the years 2011 to 2013. This can be explained by the shift in the proportion of abortions accounted for by the different single race/ethnicity group, the decline in pregnancy rates and changes in the number of women of reproductive ages within those groups. It is important to note that while race/ethnicity specific rates and ratios among women of single race/ethnicity selection have increased in 2014, the global annual abortion rate has declined. This is due to the decrease in proportions of women reporting multiple races or unspecified race/ethnicity.

Table 5. Proportions, rates, and ratios of abortions by race and ethnicity, Arizona residents, 2004 – 2014

Race and Ethnicity	Year										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 [¶]
Percent of Abortions[†]											
White non-Hispanic	42.89	42.42	48.60	49.61	45.57	47.38	47.39	17.53	14.50	18.97	43.63
Hispanic or Latino	36.46	29.79	30.08	35.47	30.05	32.88	30.94	31.41	25.86	31.59	35.29
Black or African American	5.88	5.60	5.53	6.44	7.16	7.33	4.30	1.07	0.87	1.42	7.70
American Indian	2.77	3.38	3.26	2.96	2.86	2.99	1.97	0.35	0.29	0.46	2.28
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.61	3.63	3.72	4.33	3.96	3.88	2.30	0.35	0.58	0.83	4.19
Multiple races	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.65	22.74	32.12	2.83
Unknown	8.39	15.18	8.81	1.20	10.41	5.55	13.09	16.65	35.17	14.59	4.07
Abortion Rates[‡]											
White non-Hispanic	7.7	5.7	7.21	7.3	6.45	6.38	8.21	3.67	2.87	3.81	8.60
Hispanic or Latino	12.9	8.6	8.1	9.2	7.59	7.96	8.05	9.95	7.62	9.21	10.57
Black or African American	17.7	13	10.27	12.7	13.81	13.34	8.45	2.48	1.97	3.22	12.81
American Indian	5.1	5.1	4.38	3.8	3.6	3.59	3.2	0.58	0.55	0.88	3.37
Asian or Pacific Islander	14.7	11.3	9.27	10.4	9.31	8.73	5.24	0.92	1.57	2.27	8.47
Multiple races	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unknown	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abortion Ratio[§]											
White non-Hispanic	134	112	119	123	113	115	135	62	49	66	139
Hispanic or Latino	110	74	70	81	73	86	100	129	102	126	134
Black or African American	225	170	150	162	173	168	110	33	24	40	218
American Indian	56	56	54	48	47	49	38	44	7	11	57
Asian or Pacific Islander	170	135	125	133	120	115	77	8	21	32	169
Multiple races	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unknown	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[†] Proportion of total resident abortions by ethnicity and/or race represented as a percentage. Percentages are calculated using the total number of reported resident abortions as the denominator and the number of reported resident abortions for a specific ethnicity and/or race as the numerator. Percents may not

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

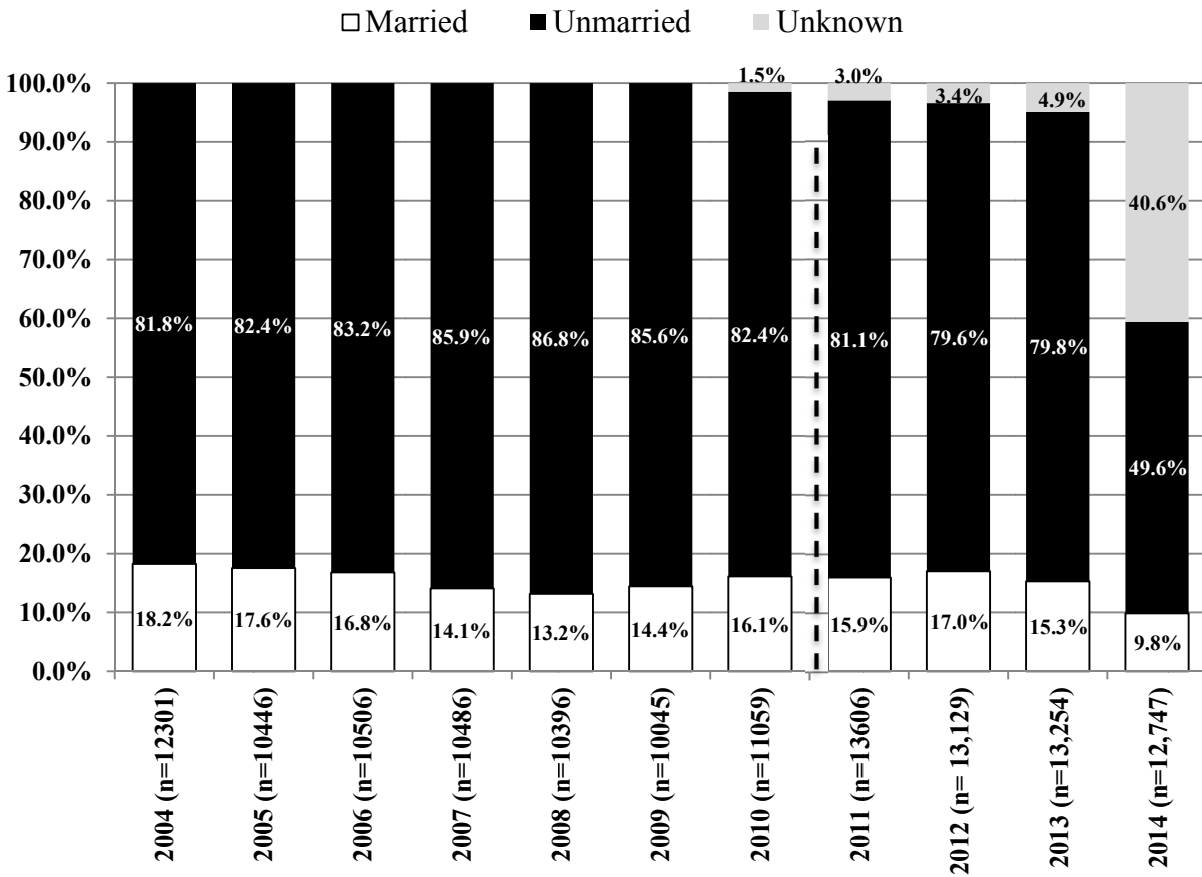
[§] Calculated using the number of abortions obtained by resident women, ages 15-44 in a given race and/or ethnic group per 1,000 live births to women in the same group.

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

Marital Status

In 2014, 9.8 percent (n = 1,254) of resident women obtaining abortions were reported as married. Figure 4 displays the distribution of abortions among Arizona resident women from 2004 to 2014 by marital status. Between 2004 and 2014 the percent of abortions performed on married and unmarried women showed uncharacteristic variation in women with “Unknown” marital status; a deviation attributable to incomplete reporting. New reporting requirements for marital status in the electronic reporting system were recently implemented to correct this. The percent of abortions among unmarried women remained the highest during this reporting period.

Figure 4. Marital status of resident women receiving abortions, 2004 – 2014

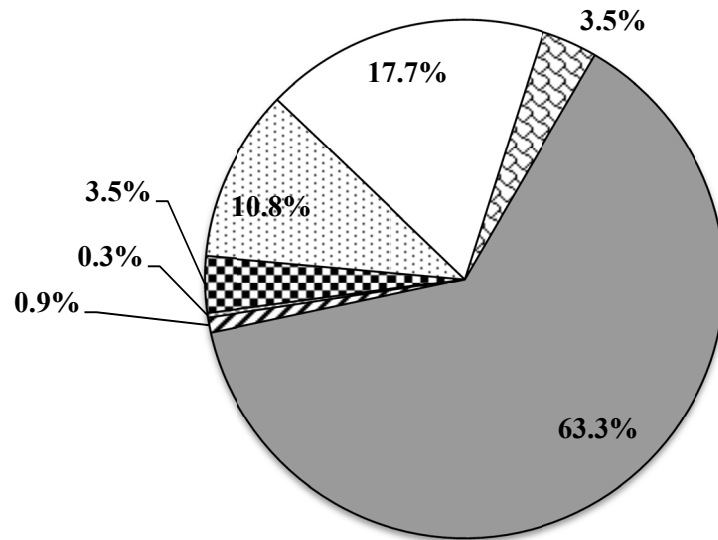


NOTE: The dashed vertical line indicates new reporting standard (July 29, 2010).

Education

Figure 5 displays the distribution of educational attainment reported for Arizona resident women obtaining abortions in 2014. The largest proportion reported an “Unknown” education status (~63%), this is an 0.64 percent increase from 2013. Approximately 18 percent (n = 2,261) of women obtaining an abortion in 2014 completed 13 to 16 years of education, followed by approximately 11 percent (n = 1,372) of women who had attained 12 years of education. Women with less than a high school education accounted for 4.7 percent of women obtaining abortions in 2014.

Figure 5. Educational status of resident women receiving abortions, 2014



■ < 8 Years Education (n = 120) 0.9%	■ 8 Years Education (n= 36) 0.3%
■ 9 - 11 Years Education (n= 449) 3.5%	■ 12 Years Education (n = 1,372) 10.8%
■ 13 - 16 Years Education (n = 2,261) 17.7%	■ ≥ 17 Years Education (n= 445) 3.5%
■ Unknown (n=8,064) 63.3%	

Pregnancy History

Pregnancy history compiles the previous number of pregnancies, live births, abortions, and spontaneous abortions. Collecting previous pregnancy history data provides an overview of the potential risk of future pregnancy outcomes and informs preconception program development.

The previous number of pregnancies, live births, abortions, and spontaneous abortions are presented below. Among resident women who received abortions in 2014, over one-third (~35%) had three or more previous pregnancies and approximately 15 percent had three or more previous live births.

Table 6. Pregnancy history of resident women receiving abortions in Arizona, 2014

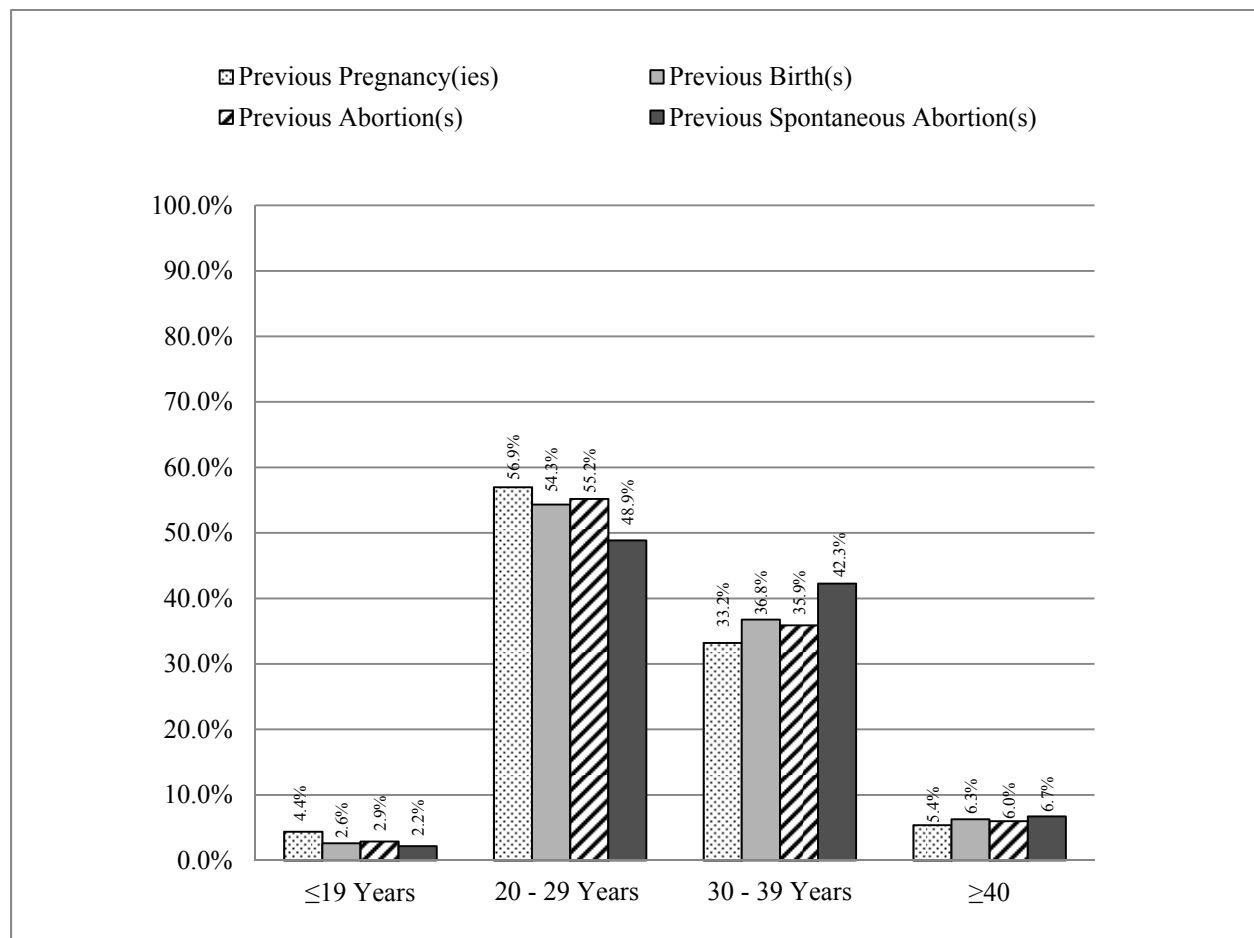
Pregnancy History	2014	
	Count (N = 12,747)	Percent
Number of previous pregnancies		
0	3,284	25.8
1	2,701	21.2
2	2,272	17.8
3 or more	4,467	35.1
Unknown	23	0.2
Number of previous live births		
0	5,201	40.8
1	2,976	23.4
2	2,446	19.2
3 or more	1,915	15.0
Unknown	209	1.6
Previous abortions		
0	7,872	61.8
1	3,221	25.3
2	962	7.6
3 or more	433	3.4
Unknown	259	2.0
Previous spontaneous abortions		
0	10,241	80.3
1	1,756	13.8
2	343	2.7
3 or more	114	0.9
Unknown	293	2.3

Additionally, of resident women obtaining abortions during 2014, approximately 11 percent had two or more previous abortions and approximately 4 percent had two or more previous spontaneous abortions.

Among resident women who had abortions in 2014, 6,738 (~53%) had neither a previous abortion or a spontaneous abortion (data not shown). Approximately 8 percent (n = 1,061) had at least one or more previous abortions and had one or more previous spontaneous abortions. Further, 9 percent (n = 1,123) had a previous spontaneous abortion but did not have a previous elective abortion, and about 27 percent (n = 3,496) had a previous abortion but did not have a previous spontaneous abortion.

Below is an overview of the pregnancy history of resident women who had abortions in 2014 by age-group. Women 20 – 29 years of age had the greatest proportion of previous pregnancies, live births, abortions, and spontaneous abortions of all age groups.

Figure 6. Pregnancy history of resident women obtaining abortions by age-group, 2014



Abortion Method

Of resident women who had abortions in 2014 (n = 12,747), approximately 72 percent (n = 9,197) had surgical procedures and approximately 28 percent (n = 3,550) had non-surgical procedures.

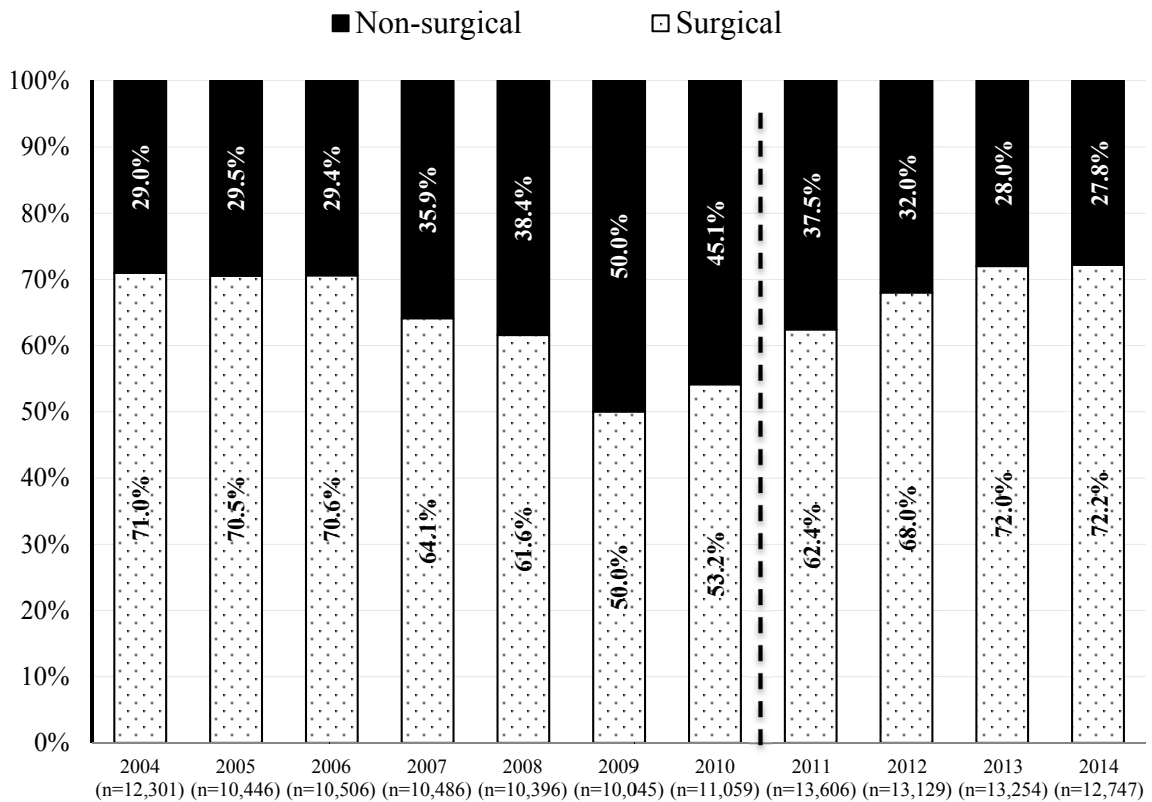
An overview of methods of abortion procedures reported in 2014 are shown below. Of the total surgical procedures reported for resident women, the most common procedure was suction curettage (68.5%), followed by dilation and evacuation (D&E; 29.2%). Of the total number non-surgical (medication-induced) procedures reported, the most common were Mifeprex/Misoprostol (84.9%) and Mifepristone/Misoprostol (13.9%).

Table 7. Method of abortion used by resident women in Arizona, 2014

Method	Count	Percent
Surgical Procedures		
	(n = 9,197)	
Suction Curettage	6,299	68.5
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	2,688	29.2
Sharp Curettage (D&C)	183	2.0
Insertion/Prostaglandin	12	0.1
Insertion/Laminaria	*	*
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	*	*
Other and Unknown Procedures	10	0.1
Non-surgical Procedures		
	(n = 3,550)	
Mifeprex and Misoprostol	3,015	84.9
Mifepristone (Mifeprex) and Misoprostol (Cytotec)	495	13.9
Cytotec & Misoprostol	13	0.4
Cytotec & Mifeprex	7	0.2
Methotrexate and Misoprostol	0	0.0
Other and Unknown Procedures	20	0.6

Below the trends in surgical and non-surgical procedures are displayed during 2004 – 2014. The proportion of non-surgical abortions increased until 2009 and have decreased since. Conversely, the proportion of surgical procedures decreased through 2009 but have gradually increased since. In 2014, slightly more than 72 percent (n=9,197) of abortion procedures performed on resident women were surgical.

Figure 7. Method of abortion among Arizona resident women, 2004 – 2014



NOTE: The dashed line indicates new reporting standard (July 29, 2010).

Facility and Reason for Termination

Of the 12,747 abortions reported for Arizona residents, 12,671 (99.4%) were performed in clinics and 70 in hospitals (0.6%). The majority of resident abortions, 98.7% (n = 12,575) were elective, that is, they were provided to women for reasons other than therapeutic purpose, with 172 (1.4%) cases reported as taking place for medical reasons. Of the 172 cases that indicated abortion for medical reasons, 84.9 percent (n = 146) were surgical procedures and 15.1 percent (n = 26) were non-surgical. Nearly 65 percent of abortions for medical reasons (n = 112) were performed in clinics and 35 percent (n = 60) were performed in hospitals. About 95 percent (n = 163) of the medically necessary abortions were performed on women age 20 or older.

Table 8 on the following page presents maternal characteristics and maternal medical conditions cited for obtaining an abortion. During 2014, 49 resident women obtained an abortion citing a medical condition as the reason for termination. The age range of women in this group was 18 to 45 years. Slightly more than 59 percent of the procedures were performed on women between 18 and 30 years of age. The majority of these abortions (~47%, n = 23) occurred at gestational ages 14 to 20 weeks and over 65% (n = 32) were performed using surgical procedures. Unlike abortions due to fetal medical conditions, the majority of these procedures were performed in hospitals (83.67%, n = 41). About 84 percent (n = 41) of women in this group were residents of Maricopa County (not shown).

Table 9 presents maternal characteristics and fetal medical conditions cited as reasons for obtaining an abortion. Abortions due to fetal medical conditions were cited for 123 women, a 13 percent decrease from 2013 (n = 141). Most of these were related to birth defects. The age range of women in this group was 15 to 43 years, with the highest number of procedures to women 35-45 years of age. Approximately 59 percent (n = 72) of these procedures were performed between 14 and 20 weeks gestation and over 92 percent (92.68%, n = 114) were performed using surgical procedures. Unlike maternal medical conditions, the majority of procedures (84.55%, n = 104) were performed in clinics with nearly 64 percent (63.41, n = 78) among residents of Maricopa County (not shown).

Table 8. Maternal characteristics and maternal medical conditions cited for obtaining an abortion, Arizona residents, 2014

Maternal Characteristics	Count (n = 49)	Percent
Age		
≤15-19 yrs	*	N/A
20-24 yrs	9	18.4
25-29 yrs	13	26.5
30-34 yrs	9	18.4
35-45+ yrs	13	26.5
Gestational age		
≤13 weeks	14	28.6
14 to 20 weeks	23	46.9
21 weeks	12	24.5
Unknown	0	0.0
Procedure Type		
Surgical	32	65.3
Non-Surgical	17	34.7
Facility Type		
Hospital	41	83.7
Clinic	8	16.3
Maternal Medical Conditions		
Premature Rupture of Membranes	9	18.4
Anatomical Abnormality	*	*
Chorioamnionitis	*	*
HELLP or Preeclampsia	*	*
Other/Unspecified	12	24.5

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

Table 9. Maternal characteristics and fetal medical conditions cited for obtaining an abortion, Arizona residents, 2014

Maternal Characteristics	Count (n = 123)	Percent
Age		
≤15-19 yrs	*	*
20-24 yrs	15	12.2
25-29 yrs	27	22.0
30-34 yrs	29	23.6
35-45+ yrs	48	39.0
Gestational age		
≤ 13 weeks	23	18.7
14 to 20 weeks	72	58.5
≥ 21 weeks	28	22.8
Procedure Type		
Surgical	114	92.7
Non-Surgical/Medication	9	7.3
Facility Type		
Hospital	19	15.4
Clinic	104	84.6
Fetal Medical Conditions		
Trisomy/Triploidy	36	29.3
Central Nervous System Anomalies	18	14.6
Multiple Anomalies	15	12.2
Fetal Demise	14	11.4
Cardiac Defect	8	6.5
Oligohydramnios/Anhydramnios & Urological	7	5.7
Karyotype or genetic abnormality	6	4.9
Skeletal Abnormality	*	*
Twin abnormality	*	*
Lethal Anomalies	*	*
Other/Unspecified	12	9.8

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

3.2. Abortions by Gestational Age

Some evidence suggests an association between gestational age and abortion-related mortality. An overview of the gestational age of the fetus at the time of abortion is reported below. The majority of abortions (64.9%) to resident women were performed at gestational ages 8 or fewer weeks. Ninety-five percent (95%; n = 12,116) of abortions to resident women were performed at gestational ages of 15 or fewer weeks. More than one-quarter (28.4%) of the abortions were performed at 6 weeks gestation, followed by just over one-fifth (21.8%) at seven weeks gestation, and approximately fifteen percent (14.7%) at eight weeks gestation. One percent (n = 132) were performed at gestational ages of 21 weeks or greater, comparable to the number performed in 2013. Less than one percent (n=8) of cases reported gestational age as “Unknown”.

Table 10. Gestational age at time of abortion, Arizona residents, 2014

Gestational Age	Count (N = 12,747)	Percent
≤ 8 weeks	8,278	64.9
6 weeks	3,625	28.4
7 weeks	2,782	21.8
8 weeks	1,871	14.7
9 to 13 weeks	3,363	26.4
9 weeks	1,090	8.6
10 weeks	849	6.7
11 weeks	670	5.3
12 weeks	345	2.7
13 weeks	409	3.2
14 to 15 weeks	475	3.7
14 weeks	262	2.1
15 weeks	213	1.7
16 to 17 weeks	273	2.1
16 weeks	136	1.1
17 weeks	137	1.1
18 to 20 weeks	218	1.7
18 weeks	74	0.6
19 weeks	83	0.7
20 weeks	61	0.5
≥ 21 weeks	132	1.0
Unknown	8	0.1

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

Among women 15 to 19 years of age, approximately 11 percent (n = 142) of the abortions were performed at 14 to 20 weeks gestation. Abortions performed at gestational ages 21 or more weeks accounted for one percent (n = 130), the largest number primarily among women 20 – 34 years of age.

Table 11. Age distribution of resident women receiving abortions by gestational age, 2014

Age	Gestational Age [¶]					
	≤13 weeks		14 to 20 weeks		≥21 weeks	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<15 yrs	19	86.4	*	N/A	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	1,066	86.9	142	11.6	18	1.5
20-24 yrs	3,795	90.9	327	7.8	52	1.2
25-29 yrs	3,086	92.4	220	6.6	34	1.0
30-34 yrs	1,983	92.8	136	6.4	19	0.9
35-39 yrs	1,186	91.7	101	7.8	7	0.5
≥40 yrs	506	92.8	37	6.8	*	N/A
Totals	11,641	91.4	963	7.6	130	1.0

[¶]Totals do not add to 12,747 due to 8 abortions of "Unknown" gestational age.

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

Table 12 on the following page provides an overview of the association between gestational age and method of abortion. Despite gestational age, surgical procedures were the most utilized methods of abortion. Suction curettage was the most commonly used surgical procedure performed at gestational ages of 13 or fewer weeks (n = 6,098, 75.1%). For surgical abortions performed at 14 to 20 weeks of gestation, dilation and evacuation (D&E) was the most commonly used procedure, accounting for approximately 79 percent (n = 743), followed by suction curettage which accounted for approximately 20 percent (n = 193).

Use of non-surgical abortion procedures were similarly distributed with over 85 percent of all nonsurgical abortions performed at 13 or fewer weeks of gestation. Mifeprex/misoprostol (n = 3,013; 85.5%) was the most commonly used non-surgical procedure for abortions within this gestational period.

Table 12. Method of abortion and gestational age, Arizona residents, 2014

Method	Gestational Age [¶]					
	≤ 13 weeks (n = 11,641)		14 to 20 weeks (n = 966)		≥ 21 weeks (n = 140)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Surgical						
Suction Curettage	6,098	75.1	193	20.4	8	6.1
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	1,832	22.6	743	78.5	113	85.6
Sharp Curettage (D&C)	178	2.2	*	N/A	*	N/A
Insertion/Prostaglandin	7	0.1	*	N/A	*	N/A
Insertion/Laminaria	*	N/A	*	N/A	0	0.0
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	0	0.0	*	N/A	0	0.0
Insertion/Intra-amniotic (saline)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/Unknown Procedure	*	N/A	*	N/A	6	4.5
Non-surgical						
Mifeprax and misoprostol	3,013	85.5	*	N/A	*	N/A
Mifepristone (Mifeprax) and misoprostol	495	14.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cytotec & Mifeprax	7	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cytotec and misoprostol	6	0.2	*	N/A	*	N/A
Methotrexate and misoprostol (Cytotec)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/Unknown Procedure	*	N/A	14	70.0	*	N/A

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

[¶] Gestational Age was reported "Unknown" for eight (8) patients.

3.3. Abortions by County of Residence

On the following page is an overview of the number of abortions, live births, abortion rates, and ratios by patient county of residence and summarized into border and non-border regions. The border region consists of Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma counties. The remaining counties are considered the non-border region.

The overall Arizona abortion rate in 2014 was 9.8 per 1,000 resident women between 15 and 44 years of age. Thirteen of the 15 counties had abortion rates below the state rate. Maricopa (10.6), and Pima (10.0) counties exceeded the state rate. Similarly, 13 of the 15 counties had abortion ratios below the state ratio 146.8 per 1,000 live births. Maricopa (157.6) and Pima (166.3) counties exceeded the state ratio.

When comparing border and non-border regions, the abortion rate for the border region was 7.9 abortions per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 44 compared to 9.2 abortions in the non-border region. The abortion ratio for the border region was 123.1 abortions per 1,000 live births compared to the non-border region ratio of 136.4 abortions per 1,000 live births.

Table 13. Abortions, live births, rates, and ratios for resident females age 15 – 44 by patient county of residence, 2014

Resident County [¶]	Abortions		Live Births		Abortion Rate [‡]	Abortion Ratio [§]
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Apache	8	0.1	1,015	1.2	0.6	7.9
Cochise	47	0.4	1,636	1.9	2.2	28.7
Coconino	157	1.2	1,698	2.0	4.7	92.5
Gila	33	0.3	647	0.7	4.4	51.0
Graham	15	0.1	602	0.7	2.1	24.9
Greenlee	9	0.1	144	0.2	4.6	62.5
La Paz	7	0.1	211	0.2	2.8	33.2
Maricopa	8,687	68.5	55,141	63.8	10.6	157.5
Mohave	19	0.1	1,830	2.1	0.7	10.4
Navajo	41	0.3	1,604	1.9	2.2	25.6
Pima	1,964	15.5	11,811	13.7	10.0	166.3
Pinal	314	2.5	4,480	5.2	4.6	70.1
Santa Cruz	26	0.2	596	0.7	2.8	43.6
Yavapai	164	1.3	1,936	2.2	5.6	84.7
Yuma	67	0.5	3,054	3.5	1.7	21.9
Unknown [¥]	1127	8.9	16	0.0	N/A	N/A
Border region[†]	2,104	16.6	17,097	19.8	7.9	123.1
Non-border region	9,454	74.5	69,308	80.2	9.2	136.4
Arizona	12,685	100.0	86,421	100.0	9.8	146.8

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

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

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

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

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

The following page displays the trends in abortions, rates, ratios, and percent change by county of residence for 2004 – 2014. During this period, the total number of abortions increased in Arizona equating to just above 3 percent. The number of reported abortions increased in 4 counties (Gila, Greenlee, Maricopa, and Pinal), and decreased in the remaining eleven counties.

During 2004 – 2014, Greenlee (125%) and Pinal (~140%) counties had the highest percent increase in the number of abortions. The high percentage changes in these counties may be attributed to the small number of cases or under reporting in previous years.

Among counties with decreasing numbers of abortions Apache (-81.4%), Cochise (-74%), and Santa Cruz (-48%), showed the greatest decline in the number of abortions for the period.

A similar trend is evident for abortion rates and ratios in counties showing an increased percent change. There were several differences in the pattern of abortion ratios for counties showing a percentage decrease; this may be attributable to the differences in the numbers of births per 1,000 women per county.

Table 14. Number of abortions, rates, and ratios for resident females by patient county of residence, 2004 – 2014

County of Residence	Year											Percent Change		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2013 to 2014	2008 to 2012	2004 to 2014
Number of Abortions														
ARIZONA	12,301	10,446	10,506	10,486	10,396	10,045	11,059	13,606	13,129	13,254	12,747	-3.8	26.3	3.6
Apache	43	46	47	43	15	19	19	15	16	12	8	-33.3	6.7	-81.4
Cochise	181	136	176	81	127	147	107	162	140	101	47	-53.5	10.2	-74.0
Coconino	291	266	299	275	281	266	274	184	166	147	159	8.2	-40.9	-45.4
Gila	29	10	27	36	27	27	28	41	34	54	33	-38.9	25.9	13.8
Graham	21	9	15	12	15	23	15	12	33	17	15	-11.8	120.0	-28.6
Greenlee	*	6	*	7	7	8	22	41	47	67	9	-86.6	571.4	**
La Paz	9	0	6	12	6	*	6	11	7	16	7	-56.3	16.7	-22.2
Maricopa	8,178	6,541	6,496	7,188	7,166	6,732	7,774	10,280	8,809	8,385	8,727	4.1	22.9	6.7
Mohave	20	6	16	45	32	21	22	43	41	26	19	-26.9	28.1	-5.0
Navajo	70	51	47	51	59	40	69	77	72	66	41	-37.9	22.0	-41.4
Pima	2,965	3,018	2,636	1,908	2,054	2,124	1,844	2,039	2,196	2,109	1,979	-6.2	6.9	-33.3
Pinal	131	85	277	420	257	163	217	313	417	346	315	-9.0	62.3	140.5
Santa Cruz	50	36	81	76	36	35	31	35	32	23	26	13.0	-11.1	-48.0
Yavapai	190	208	263	251	234	183	204	181	176	214	165	-22.9	-24.8	-13.2
Yuma	119	28	81	76	74	156	151	172	79	90	67	-25.6	6.8	-43.7
Unknown	0	0	35	*	6	99	276	0	864	1,581	1,130	NA	NA	NA
Abortion Rates[†]														
ARIZONA	9.6	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.6	10.6	10.2	10.3	9.8	-4.8	35.9	1.4
Apache	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	-34.7	43.1	-79.0
Cochise	7.2	5.2	6.9	3.2	4.8	5.6	4.7	7.2	6.2	4.5	2.2	-52.1	28.7	-70.0
Coconino	9.0	8.3	9.7	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.6	5.9	5.3	4.7	4.7	1.0	-41.9	-47.8
Gila	3.0	1.1	3.0	3.9	2.8	2.8	3.7	5.4	4.6	7.3	4.4	-40.3	60.2	43.0
Graham	3.0	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.8	4.5	2.4	2.1	-11.7	129.5	-28.5
Greenlee	2.4	3.3	2.7	4.6	3.7	5.1	14.2	26.5	29.8	33.2	4.6	-86.2	715.7	92.3
La Paz	2.9	0.0	1.9	3.9	2.0	0.6	2.5	4.4	2.9	6.2	2.8	-55.0	45.6	-3.0
Maricopa	10.2	7.8	8.1	8.7	8.5	7.9	9.6	12.8	10.9	10.3	10.6	2.5	29.2	3.9
Mohave	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.7	-22.6	59.3	10.7
Navajo	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.2	-38.7	50.6	-32.4
Pima	14.2	13.5	12.3	8.8	9.3	10.0	9.4	10.5	11.3	10.8	10.0	-7.5	21.0	-29.6
Pinal	3.3	1.9	5.4	7.1	4.0	2.4	3.2	4.5	5.9	4.9	4.6	-5.9	49.1	38.4
Santa Cruz	5.4	3.5	8.4	7.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.8	17.9	-0.4	-48.5
Yavapai	5.5	5.7	7.0	6.5	5.9	4.4	6.8	5.9	5.8	7.1	5.6	-21.7	-2.6	1.2
Yuma	3.3	0.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	-24.4	9.9	-48.2
Abortion Ratio[§]														
ARIZONA	132	109	103	102	105	108	127	160	153	156	147	-5.7	46.2	11.7
Apache	32	36	40	37	12	15	17	14	17	13	8	-37.7	38.9	-75.6
Cochise	100	77	97	44	71	80	60	97	82	63	29	-54.5	15.2	-71.4
Coconino	144	129	145	129	142	140	154	104	98	90	93	3.3	-30.6	-34.9
Gila	43	15	40	52	39	38	42	66	56	92	51	-44.4	44.1	17.1
Graham	47	20	28	21	23	36	28	20	63	28	25	-12.2	169.9	-46.6
Greenlee	39	61	36	51	53	62	210	345	412	536	63	-88.3	671.6	59.4
La Paz	39	0	26	52	24	11	30	64	34	78	33	-58.1	40.7	-16.0
Maricopa	135	105	98	109	114	117	143	193	162	156	158	1.4	41.4	16.8
Mohave	9	3	6	18	14	9	11	22	24	15	10	-30.6	69.8	13.6
Navajo	39	27	25	25	30	21	40	47	44	42	25	-40.0	45.3	-34.9
Pima	228	233	189	138	152	165	152	172	185	176	167	-5.2	21.6	-26.6
Pinal	43	23	62	79	45	31	43	68	90	76	70	-7.5	99.7	64.3
Santa Cruz	62	46	108	99	45	46	45	50	48	35	43	23.0	5.4	-29.9
Yavapai	95	98	111	104	106	89	112	99	99	118	85	-27.8	-6.5	-10.7
Yuma	36	9	24	23	22	48	47	54	25	29	22	-24.1	15.0	-38.9

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

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

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

Regardless of age, the majority of women obtaining abortions resided in Maricopa County. The proportion of women residing in Maricopa county age 30 years or older who obtained an abortion was higher (2,801/8,727 or ~32.1%) than the same proportion of women in Pima county (564/1979 or ~28.5%).

Table 15. Abortions by patient county of residence and age group, Arizona, 2014

County [¶]	<=19 years		20-29 years		30+ years	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Apache	0	0.0	*	N/A	*	N/A
Cochise	8	0.6	23	0.3	16	0.4
Coconino	19	1.5	100	1.3	40	1.0
Gila	*	N/A	21	0.3	8	0.2
Graham	6	0.5	7	0.1	*	N/A
Greenlee	*	N/A	6	0.1	*	N/A
La Paz	*	N/A	*	N/A	*	N/A
Maricopa	821	65.7	5,105	67.9	2,801	70.4
Mohave	*	N/A	10	0.1	*	N/A
Navajo	*	N/A	25	0.3	12	0.3
Pima	189	15.1	1,226	16.3	564	14.2
Pinal	34	2.7	179	2.4	102	2.6
Santa Cruz	*	N/A	17	0.2	*	N/A
Yavapai	25	2.0	100	1.3	40	1.0
Yuma	8	0.6	42	0.6	17	0.4
Unknown	118	9.4	651	8.7	361	9.1
Border region[†]	210	16.8	1,308	17.4	601	15.1
Non-border region	921	73.7	5,561	73.9	3016	75.8
Arizona	1,249	100.0	7,520	100.0	3,978	100.0

[¶] Residence indicates patient county of residence.

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

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

The table below displays the county of residence and the race/ethnicity of Arizona resident women who obtained abortions in 2014. As noted earlier, the majority of women reported either as multiple race or unknown race, therefore, race and ethnicity data for 2014 should be interpreted cautiously.

Table 16. Abortions by patient county of residence and race and ethnicity, Arizona, 2014

County [¶]	American						
	Hispanic	White	Black or African American	Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Multiple Race	Unknown
Apache	*	*	0	*	0	0	0
Cochise	24	22	*	0	0	0	0
Coconino	25	87	*	31	*	*	*
Gila	6	21	*	*	*	0	0
Graham	8	7	0	0	0	0	0
Greenlee	*	*	*	0	0	0	*
La Paz	*	*	0	*	0	0	0
Maricopa	2930	3,774	780	174	366	283	420
Mohave	*	13	0	0	0	0	*
Navajo	7	14	0	17	*	*	0
Pima	845	901	78	19	72	26	38
Pinal	90	171	15	12	*	14	8
Santa Cruz	22	*	0	0	0	0	0
Yavapai	25	127	*	0	6	*	*
Yuma	45	19	0	0	*	*	*
Unknown County [¥]	461	393	102	29	76	28	41
Border region[†]	936	946	79	19	73	27	39
Non-border region	3,102	4,223	800	243	385	306	439
Arizona	4,499	5,562	981	291	534	361	519

[¶] Residence indicates patient county of residence.

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

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

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

3.4. Complications Resulting from an Abortion

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

Beginning July 2010, [Arizona Revised Statute §36-2162](#) established an abortion complication reporting requirement. Healthcare professionals who provide medical treatment to women experiencing complications resulting from an abortion are required to submit reports to the ADHS. The reports contain no personally identifiable information (PII) and hospital patient records are not accessible for public review.

Data submitted on the Complication report differs from data submitted on the Procedure report. Reports submitted in compliance with [A.R.S. §36-2162](#) are for complications occurring *after* an abortion is performed (i.e., excessive hemorrhaging hours or days after leaving the facility where the abortion was performed). These reports are primarily submitted by hospitals.

In 2014 a total of 137 reports of complications resulting from an abortion procedure among Arizona resident women were submitted, an increase of 34 percent from 2013. The majority of the reported complications occurred and were treated in Maricopa county (92.7%, n = 127). Approximately 69 percent (n = 94) of abortion complications occurred at gestational ages 13 weeks or fewer and primarily among women between 20 and 24 years of age.

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

Table 17. Complications resulting from an abortion for resident women, Arizona, 2014

	Count	
	(n = 137)	Percent
Age		
<15 yrs	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	19	13.9
20-24 yrs	42	30.7
25-29 yrs	29	21.2
30-34 yrs	24	17.5
35-39 yrs	18	13.1
≥40 yrs	*	*
Gestational age		
≤13 weeks	94	68.6
14 to 20 weeks	8	5.8
≥ 21 weeks	35	25.5
Patient county of residence		
Apache	0	0.0
Cochise	0	0.0
Coconino	0	0.0
Gila	0	0.0
Graham	0	0.0
Greenlee	0	0.0
La Paz	*	*
Maricopa	127	92.7
Mohave	*	*
Navajo	0	0.0
Pima	*	*
Pinal	*	*
Santa Cruz	0	0.0
Yavapai	0	0.0
Yuma	0	0.0
Unknown	*	*
Description of complications[§]		
639.0 Genital tract and pelvic infection	11	8.0
639.1 Delayed or excessive hemorrhage	86	62.8
Other complications [¶]	26	19.0
Unknown Complication	11	8.0

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

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

[§]Refers to complications following elective abortions.

3.5 Petitions Filed with the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts

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

Following is the summary data provided by the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts. The dates of petitions filed range from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. Although not specified in statute, the total number of petitions issued an order are included for context. A total of 61 petitions were filed, 52 (85%) were issued an order authorizing an abortion, of those, 45 were without parental consent. Please note, while a petition may be filed during a specific period, resolution may be in the following period.

Table 18. Petitions filed in the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, 2014

Reporting Category	Number of petitions
1. Number of petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection B	61
2. Of the petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection B, the number in which the judge appointed a guardian <i>ad litem</i> or court-appointed counsel for the minor pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection D. <i>Note: An additional nine (9) petitions were filed without an appointed guardian ad litem or court appointed counsel, resulting in a total of 61 petitions filed.</i>	52
3. Of the petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection B, the number in which the judge issued an order authorizing an abortion <u>without</u> parental consent.	45
4. Of the petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152 Subsection B, the number in which the judge issued an order denying the petition. <i>Note: In addition to the seven petitions denied, eight were also disposed as "withdrawn or otherwise disposed."</i>	7
5. Of the petitions denied, the number appealed to the court of appeals.	*
6. The number of those appeals that resulted in the denials being affirmed.	*
7. The number of those appeals that resulted in the denial being reversed.	0

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

Conclusion

This 2014 Abortion Report provides a comprehensive overview of abortion in the State of Arizona following the passage of SB1304 in 2010. In addition to presenting comprehensive statistics regarding incidence and prevalence of abortion in Arizona, the report also highlights the importance of continued public health prevention messaging, regarding unplanned pregnancies and the risks associated with abortion among women of child-bearing age, especially in the adolescent teen population.

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

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

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

Appendix A- Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

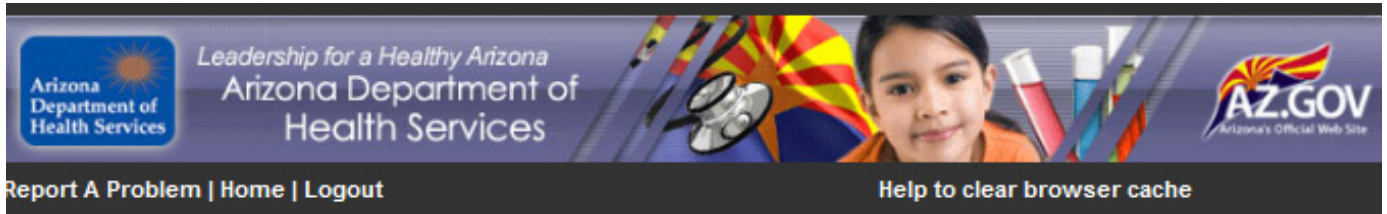
Proportion – A *proportion* is a ratio in which those in the numerator are also in the denominator.

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

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

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

Appendix B- Abortion Reporting Forms



Arizona Department of Health Services
Leadership for a Healthy Arizona
Arizona Department of Health Services
AZ.GOV
Arizona's Official Web Site

Report A Problem | Home | Logout Help to clear browser cache

Arizona Department of Health Services

Abortion Procedure Report

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

Facility Information

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

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

Patient Information

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

[Clear Fields](#)

Medical Information

Estimate of Gestational Age Date of Termination

Reason for Termination

Diagnosis Code

Surgical Procedure Performed Non-Surgical/Medication-Induced Procedure

Medical Complication

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

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

Please Explain (4000 characters left)

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

Fetus Weight In Grams if Physician's Statement Required

Physician's Statement (4000 characters left)

[Clear Fields](#)

Submit Form

Name of Person Preparing Report Report Date

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

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



Arizona Department of Health Services

Abortion Complication Report

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

Reporting Facility Information

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

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

Facility Where Abortion Was Performed

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

[Clear Fields](#)

Patient Information

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

[Clear Fields](#)

Medical Information

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

[Clear Fields](#)

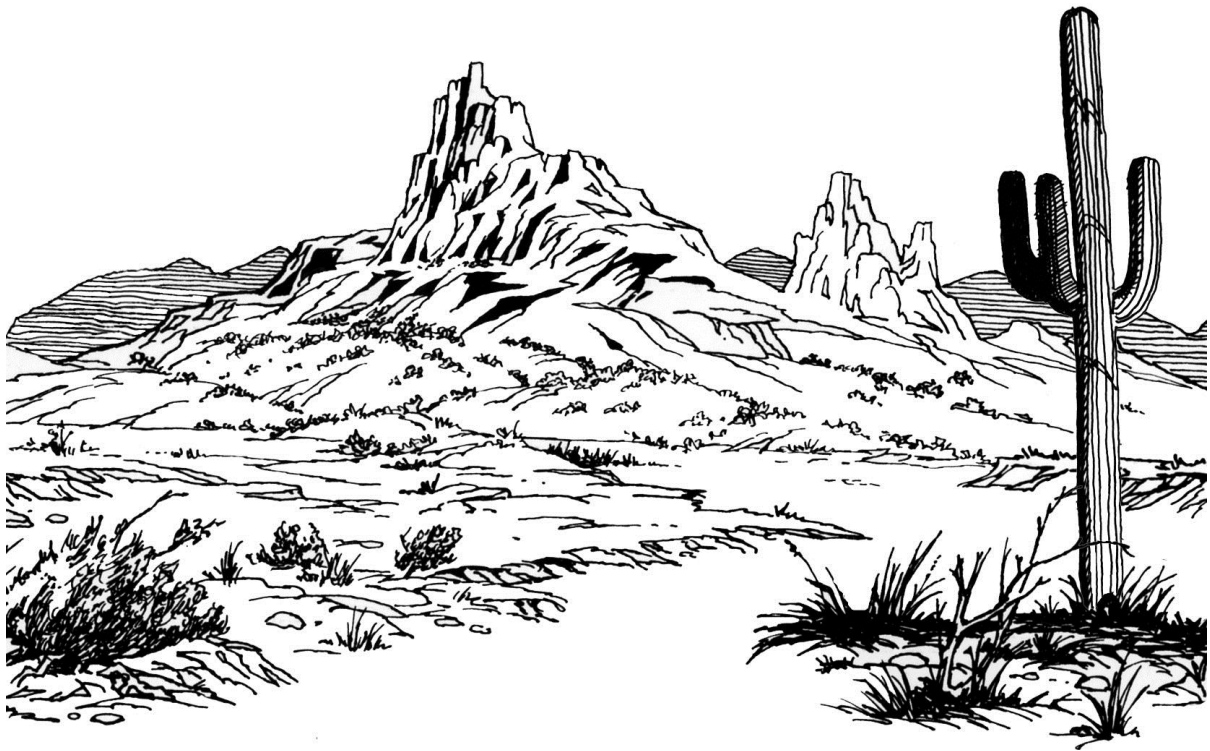
Submit Form

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

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

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

Our Web site at <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan> provides access to a wide range of statistical information about the health status of Arizonans. The Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics annual report examines trends in natality, mortality, and morbidity towards established health objectives. In addition to the print and original online versions, the 2013 report is made available as a mobile-friendly e-book. Additional reports and studies include Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, Injury Mortality among Arizona Residents (accidents, suicides, homicides, legal intervention, firearm-related fatalities, drug-related deaths, drowning deaths, falls among Arizonans 65 years or older), Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Room Statistics (first-listed diagnosis, procedures, mental disorders, asthma, diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, and substance abuse), Community Vital Statistics, Teenage Pregnancy, Differences in Health Status Among Racial/Ethnic Groups, and Health Status Profile of American Indians in Arizona.



**Population Health and Vital Statistics Section
Bureau of Public Health Statistics
ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES**