



Abortions in Arizona

2019 Abortion Report

9/21/2020



Health and Wellness for all Arizonans

Douglas A. Ducey, Governor
State of Arizona

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MISSION

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

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Executive Summary

This comprehensive annual statistical report provides abortion statistics and demographic characteristics of women obtaining abortions in Arizona as required by the [Arizona Revised Statute § 36-2163](#). Included are data compiled from reports of abortions, complications resulting from an abortion, petitions compiled and processed by the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts authorizing an abortion to un-emancipated minors ([A.R.S. § 36-2163, Subsection C](#)), and informed consent monthly reporting submitted by physicians who either referred for, or performed abortion procedures ([A.R.S. § 36-2162.01](#)). Data are collected through a secure, web-based reporting system and compiled on a calendar year basis. Facilities, providers, and physicians submit abortion procedure ([A.R.S. § 36-2161](#)), complication reports ([A.R.S. § 36-2162](#)), and pre-abortion informed consent summary reports ([A.R.S. § 36-2162.01](#)) to the Arizona Department of Health Services on a monthly basis.

On August 14, 2015 the Department enacted a rule (R9-10-119) implementing requirements mandated under [A.R.S. §36-2302](#) that all abortion reports include additional detail describing the final disposition of fetal tissue from the abortion. The reporting rule took effect on August 16, 2015. In 2017, the Arizona State Legislature enacted a new law ([A.R.S. §36-2301](#)) requiring any physician performing an abortion and any additional physician in attendance to ensure that all available means and medical skills are used to promote, preserve, and maintain the life of a fetus or embryo delivered alive. Additionally, the physician performing the abortion is required to document and report to the Department of Health Services the measures performed to maintain the life of such fetus or embryo.

On April 12, 2018, the Arizona State Legislature enacted a new statute ([A.R.S. § 36-2162.01](#)) requiring Arizona physicians who provide informed consent information regarding abortion pursuant to section ([A.R.S. § 36-2153](#)) or perform fetal ultrasound imaging and auscultation of fetal heart tone services pursuant to section ([A.R.S. § 36-2156](#)) or who delegate to a person authorized by section ([A.R.S. § 36-2153](#)) or ([A.R.S. § 36-2156](#)) the duty to provide the information or services required by those sections to report the number of women to whom they provide any pre-abortion informed consent information on a monthly basis. This statute came into effect from and after 12/31/2018. The report includes an aggregated summary of this reporting for calendar year 2019 as required under ([A.R.S. § 36-2162.01](#)).

During the 2019 reporting year, the total number of reported abortions performed in Arizona was 13,097, compared to 12,438 in 2018. Over 99 percent (n= 13,003) of abortions performed within Arizona were to resident women ("resident" refers to valid resident status within Arizona). Of these, 12,960 were women between the ages of 15 and 44 years. Resident women between the ages of 20 and 29 comprised 57.8 percent of all abortions to resident women (Table 2). Unmarried resident women represented about 85.7 percent of women obtaining abortions (Figure 2).

Compared to 2018, the 2019 abortion rate decreased for all age groups, with the exception of 30-34 age groups. Surgical procedures were used to perform approximately 60.3 percent (n= 7,847) of reported resident abortions (Table 6). The percentage of resident women who received non-surgical abortions decreased from 40.2 percent in 2018 to 39.7 percent in 2019 (Figure 4).

In 2019, the number of abortions due to maternal medical conditions increased from 2018 (Table 7). The number due to fetal medical conditions remained essentially the same. About 92 percent of abortions performed due to maternal medical conditions were performed under 14 weeks of gestational age, and about 49 percent of abortions citing medical conditions were performed on resident women aged 20-29 years. About 46 percent of abortions performed due to fetal medical conditions were performed at gestational age under 14 weeks. Resident women 30 and over were more likely than younger women to undergo an abortion because of fetal health conditions.

In 2019, abortion-related complications affected 15 women; among these cases, 53 percent resulted from abortions performed at gestational age between 14 and 20 weeks (Table 10).

The Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts reported a total of 35 petitions filed during the 2019 reporting year. Of those, 35 orders authorizing an abortion without parental consent were issued to un-emancipated minors (Table 20).

Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Arizona Abortion Reporting Requirements

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 A.R.S. § 36-344. ADHS sent routine reminders and provided a standard reporting format. The data are used to create tables for the annual Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics report¹ 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.² 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 information 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) and are submitted by password-authenticated personnel only. 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 un-emancipated minor without parental consent (see also [A.R.S. § 36-2152, Subsections \(B\) and \(D\)](#)).

The *Abortions in Arizona, 2019* report is the result of nine 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).

Methodology

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 a 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 un-emancipated minor as prescribed in [A.R.S. § 36-2163, Subsection \(C\)](#).

A third data source is the monthly physician summary reporting of pre-abortion informed consent information provided by practitioners to women as required under [A.R.S. § 36-2153](#) and [A.R.S. § 36-2162.01](#). This data was first reported to the Department beginning on January 1, 2019, and is included in the 2019 report for the first time. These reports are currently being submitted under an electronic submission waiver to the Department in a monthly aggregated form by physicians who provide this information to their patients. The reporting form is available online [here](#).

¹ [ADHS | Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics Annual Reports](#). See Section 1D.

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

The fourth 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, Arizona 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).³

Total counts and percentages provide an overview of abortions while abortion rates are more useful measures 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.⁴

The U.S. Census Bureau and the Arizona Department of Public Health Statistics population estimates (obtained from the State of Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity) were used as denominators 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 methodology², 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.⁵ To meet the requirements of OMB reporting standards for compiling statistics on these sub-groups, records designating ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino, irrespective of race, were reported as Hispanic. When single race and ethnicity were reported, those categories were included and when multiple races were reported, multiple races were coded to a single “multiple race” category.

An examination of characteristics of women obtaining abortions by border region is included in this report. Arizona encompasses several federally recognized sovereign American Indian nations and shares its southern border with Mexico. 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”. The remaining counties are considered “non-border region”.

³. 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

⁴. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity: Federal Register Notice. Retrieved from https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards, accessed on October 2, 2018.

⁵. 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.

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.

Results

A total of 18 facilities reported data for calendar year 2019. During this period, there were a total of 13,097 abortions reported in Arizona, of which 13,003 were to Arizona residents. The total number of reported abortions to Arizona resident women between the ages of 15 and 44 years was 12,960. The total abortion counts in 2019 represent an increase of 5.3 percent from 2018 (n= 12,438). Table 1 provides an overview of abortions by month of termination, residence and non-residence status, and the number of resident live births in those months. In 2019 the highest number of abortions performed were reported in January, and the highest abortion ratio were reported in February and June.

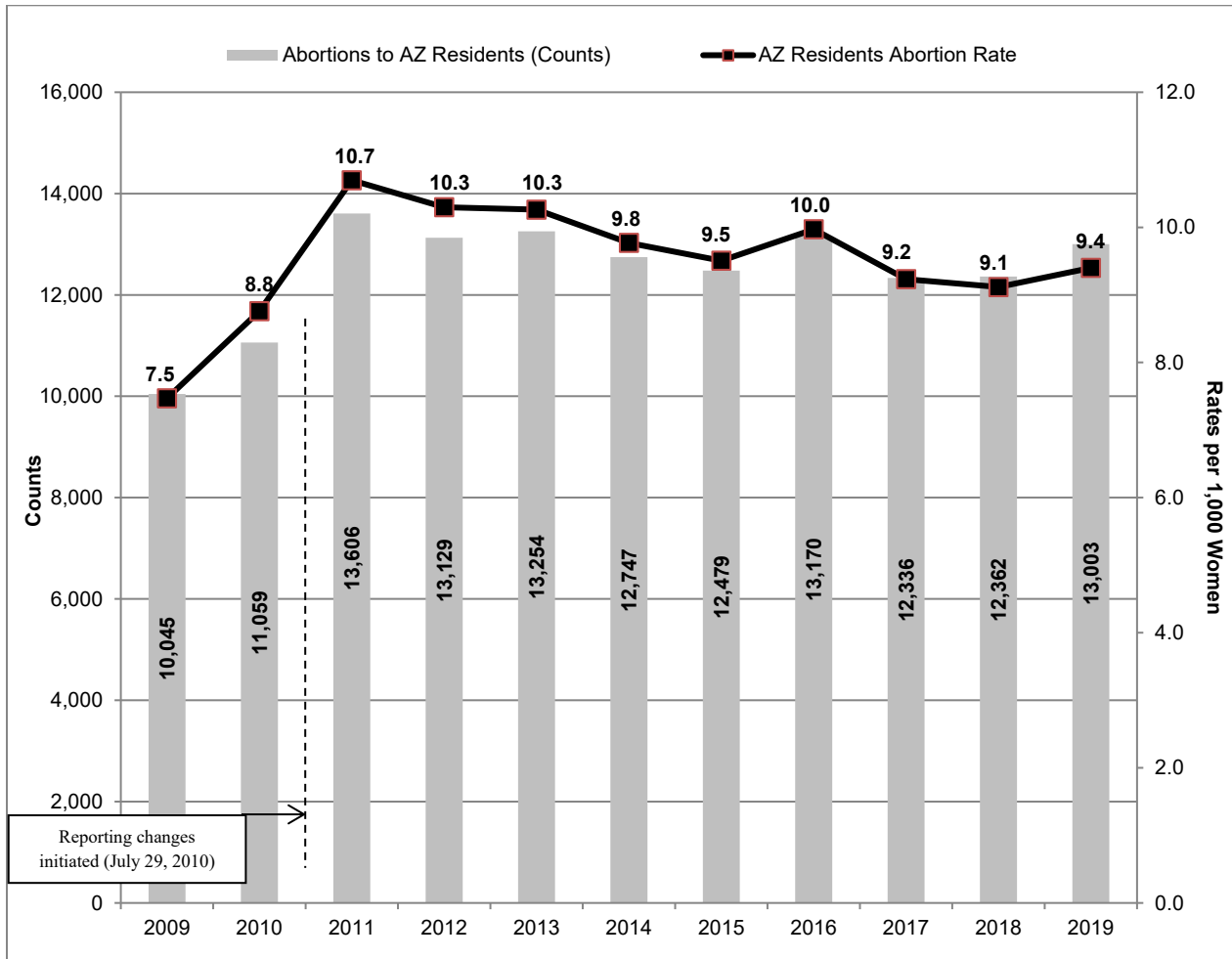
Table 1. Abortions, live births, and abortion ratios by month and resident status, 2019

Month	Non-resident abortions (N = 90†)	Resident abortions (N = 13,003)	Resident live births (N = 79,183)	Abortion ratio^a
January	13	1,203	6,811	177
February	*	1,156	6,070	190
March	6	1,113	6,651	167
April	9	1,145	6,078	188
May	*	1,102	6,267	176
June	7	1,171	6,154	190
July	*	953	6,940	137
August	12	1,030	7,192	143
September	10	999	6,858	146
October	9	1,094	6,872	159
November	*	1,026	6,577	156
December	16	1,011	6,713	151
Total	90†	13,003	79,183	164

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; † Sum rounded to nearest tens unit due to non-zero addend less than 6; ^a Abortion ratio is the number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

The overall abortion ratio increased from 153 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2018 to 164 in 2019. The overall abortion rate for calendar year 2019 was 9.4 per 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15 – 44 years; see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Abortion counts and rates for Arizona residents, 2009 – 2019



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) and the method used for abortion (i.e., surgical or non-surgical).

Age

The age range for resident women receiving abortions was 11 to 56 years. The average age of resident women who received an abortion was 27.2 years ($SD=6.2$ years). Abortions occurring among females younger than 15 years of age decreased by 47 percent (from 28 down to 15) from 2018 to 2019. About 67% of abortions were to resident women younger than 30 years of age. Abortions were less frequent among women in the youngest (<15 years; 0.1%) and oldest (≥ 45 years; 0.2%) age groups.

Table 2. Age-distribution of resident women receiving abortions in Arizona, 2019

Age distribution	AZ resident (N= 13,003)	
	Count	Percent
< 15 years	15	0.1
15 - 17 years	265	2.0
18 - 19 years	889	6.8
20 - 24 years	3,908	30.1
25 - 29 years	3,612	27.8
30 - 34 years	2,430	18.7
35 - 39 years	1,406	10.8
40 - 44 years	450	3.5
≥ 45 years	28	0.2
Total	13,003	100.0

The following page presents abortions reported among residents by year and age group from 2012–2019. Between 2012 and 2019, there was a 67.8% decline in the percentage of abortions to women less than 15 years of age. The percentage of abortions among women 15 to 19 years of age decreased from 11.4 percent in 2012 to 8.9 percent in 2019, a 21.9 percent decline. The proportion of abortions among women 20-24 years of age decreased by 8.7 percent from 2012 – 2019, while an increase from 11.2 to 13.5 percent was observed among women in all age categories from 25 to 39 years of age.

Table 3. Proportions, rates, and ratios of abortions by age group, Arizona residents, 2012-2019

Age in years	Year								% Change	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	2012 to 2019
Percent of abortions^a										
<15 yrs	0.37	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.12	-47.8	-67.6
15-19 yrs	11.36	10.72	9.63	9.33	9.61	9.32	9.04	8.87	-1.9	-21.9
20-24 yrs	32.91	32.47	32.76	31.17	30.72	30.77	30.44	30.05	-1.3	-8.7
25-29 yrs	24.99	25.44	26.23	27.05	27.59	27.96	27.90	27.78	-0.4	11.2
30-34 yrs	16.61	17.56	16.77	17.55	17.54	17.02	17.51	18.69	6.7	12.5
35-39 yrs	9.52	9.91	10.16	10.61	10.33	10.97	11.13	10.81	-2.9	13.6
≥ 40 yrs	4.23	3.74	4.28	4.06	3.91	3.73	3.75	3.68	-1.9	-13.0
Abortion rates^b										
<15 yrs	0.22	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.06	-50.0	-72.7
15-19 yrs	6.56	6.21	5.57	5.24	5.62	5.03	4.85	4.97	2.5	-24.2
20-24 yrs	20.02	19.40	17.76	16.41	17.22	16.24	16.09	16.52	2.7	-17.5
25-29 yrs	15.57	16.19	15.70	15.46	16.20	14.73	14.24	14.50	1.8	-6.9
30-34 yrs	10.32	10.84	9.88	10.04	10.60	9.60	9.75	10.76	10.4	4.3
35-39 yrs	6.23	6.48	6.37	6.41	6.49	6.30	6.25	6.24	-0.2	0.2
≥ 40 yrs	2.66	2.36	2.59	2.41	2.47	2.23	2.23	2.28	2.2	-14.3
Abortion ratio^c										
<15 yrs	716	282	478	610	574	806	966	417	-56.8	-41.8
15-19 yrs	185	199	187	199	237	230	241	269	11.5	45.4
20-24 yrs	200	201	196	190	205	206	212	232	9.4	16.0
25-29 yrs	134	137	133	134	143	139	142	149	4.9	11.2
30-34 yrs	109	117	101	105	108	101	104	117	12.5	7.3
35-39 yrs	136	140	128	131	133	132	130	134	3.1	-1.5
≥ 40 yrs	244	221	237	213	223	189	186	197	5.9	-19.3

Notes: ^aProportions 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. Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding errors as well as unknown age categories in some reporting years.

^bNumber 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 women aged ≥ 40 years.

^cNumber 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 72.7 percent from 2012 – 2019, the greatest decline of any age group during the time period, followed by the abortion rate for women 15 to 19 years (24.2 percent decline). Similarly, the abortion rate for women 20 to 24 years of age declined from 20.0 percent in 2012 to 16.5 percent in 2019, a 17.5 percent decrease.

As noted earlier, the *abortion ratio* is a comparison of abortions and live births and is expressed as the number of abortions per 1,000 live births. As indicated in Table 3, the abortion ratio for women less than 15 years of age decreased from 716 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2012 to 417 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2019, (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). From 2012-2019, the abortion ratio increased for women aged from 15 to 34 years, while it decreased among women aged 35 years and above.

Race and Ethnicity

Table 4 provides an overview of abortion trends from 2012 to 2019 by mother's race and ethnicity. In general, abortions to Hispanic and/or Latino women have risen steadily during that time, rising from 25.8 % to 39.2%. Some of the figures specific to race and ethnicity changed significantly during that time. This can be explained by a combination of more complete reporting on race and ethnicity, shifts in the proportion of abortions among different race/ethnicity groups, and declines in pregnancy rates largely due to changing numbers of women of reproductive ages within those groups.

In 2019, among resident women obtaining abortions, 2.2 percent were identified as being multiple race (n= 290). In 3.8 percent of cases (n= 494), race was categorized as "Unknown". Approximately 39 percent of the 13,003 abortions were among Hispanic or Latino women (n= 5,093), followed by 36.9 percent for Non-Hispanic White women (n= 4,798). Abortions among Black/African American women accounted for 10.6 percent (n=1,372) of the total, the group that also has the highest rates and ratios. Similar to previous years, the lowest numbers of abortions reported in 2019 were among American Indian women (n= 344) and Asian or Pacific Islander women (n= 612).

Table 4. Proportions, rates, and ratios of abortions by race and ethnicity, Arizona residents, 2012 – 2019

Race/Ethnicity	Year							
	2012 ^d	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percent of abortions^a								
White non-Hispanic	14.50	18.98	43.63	43.10	40.40	38.60	38.89	36.90
Hispanic or Latino	25.84	31.61	35.29	34.86	36.62	37.61	37.85	39.17
Black or African American	0.88	1.43	7.70	8.61	9.51	9.70	9.94	10.55
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.29	0.46	2.28	2.65	2.58	2.82	2.55	2.65
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.57	0.83	4.19	4.26	4.62	4.85	4.47	4.71
Multiple races	22.74	32.12	2.83	1.40	1.85	1.75	2.10	2.23
Unknown	35.17	14.58	4.07	5.12	4.41	4.68	4.21	3.80
Abortion rates^b								
White non-Hispanic	2.89	3.82	8.60	8.34	8.32	7.42	7.49	7.43
Hispanic or Latino	7.66	9.25	10.57	9.07	9.90	9.33	9.15	9.74
Black or African American	2.02	3.24	12.81	16.32	18.36	16.99	16.80	18.01
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.55	0.88	3.37	5.10	5.20	5.25	4.72	5.14
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.57	2.27	8.47	9.18	10.13	9.90	8.75	9.08
Multiple races	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unknown	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abortion ratio^c								
White non-Hispanic	49	66	139	141	141	133	138	141
Hispanic or Latino	102	127	133	127	142	140	142	156
Black or African American	25	40	217	246	286	260	264	282
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	11	57	66	68	72	67	77
Asian or Pacific Islander	21	32	169	164	181	180	169	193
Multiple races	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unknown	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes: ^a 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. Percentages may not add up to a 100 due to rounding errors, multiple race and unknown ethnicity/race categories.

^b Calculated using the number of abortions in a race and/or ethnic group divided by female population aged 15-44 per 1,000.

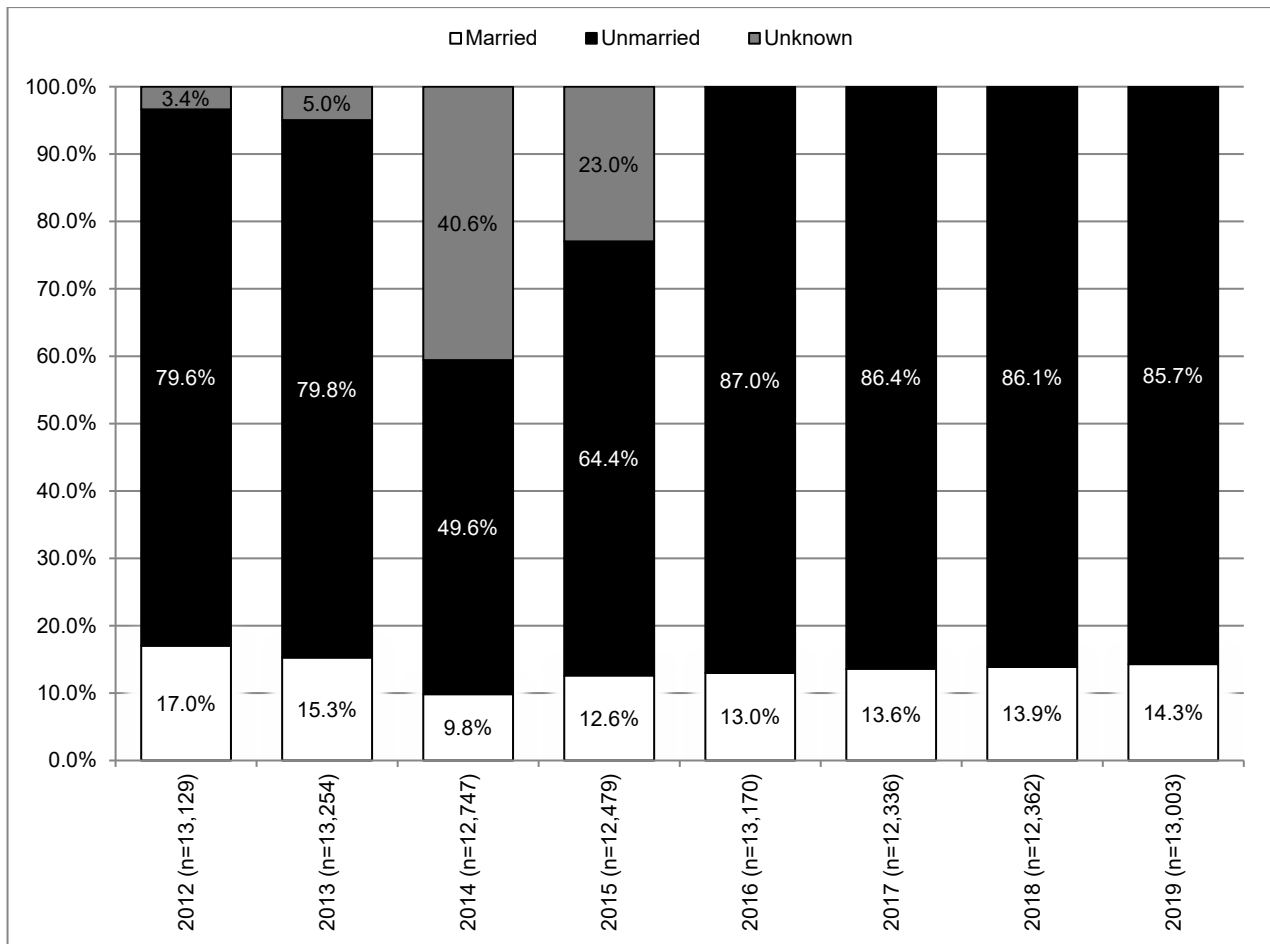
^c Calculated using the number of abortions in a given race and/or ethnic group per 1,000 live births to women in the same group.

^d 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 2019, 14.3 percent (n= 1,862) of resident women obtaining abortions were reported as married. Figure 2 displays the distribution of abortions among Arizona resident women from 2012 to 2019 by marital status. Between 2012 and 2015, 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 implemented in 2016 to correct this. The percent of abortions among unmarried women is consistently higher than among married women.

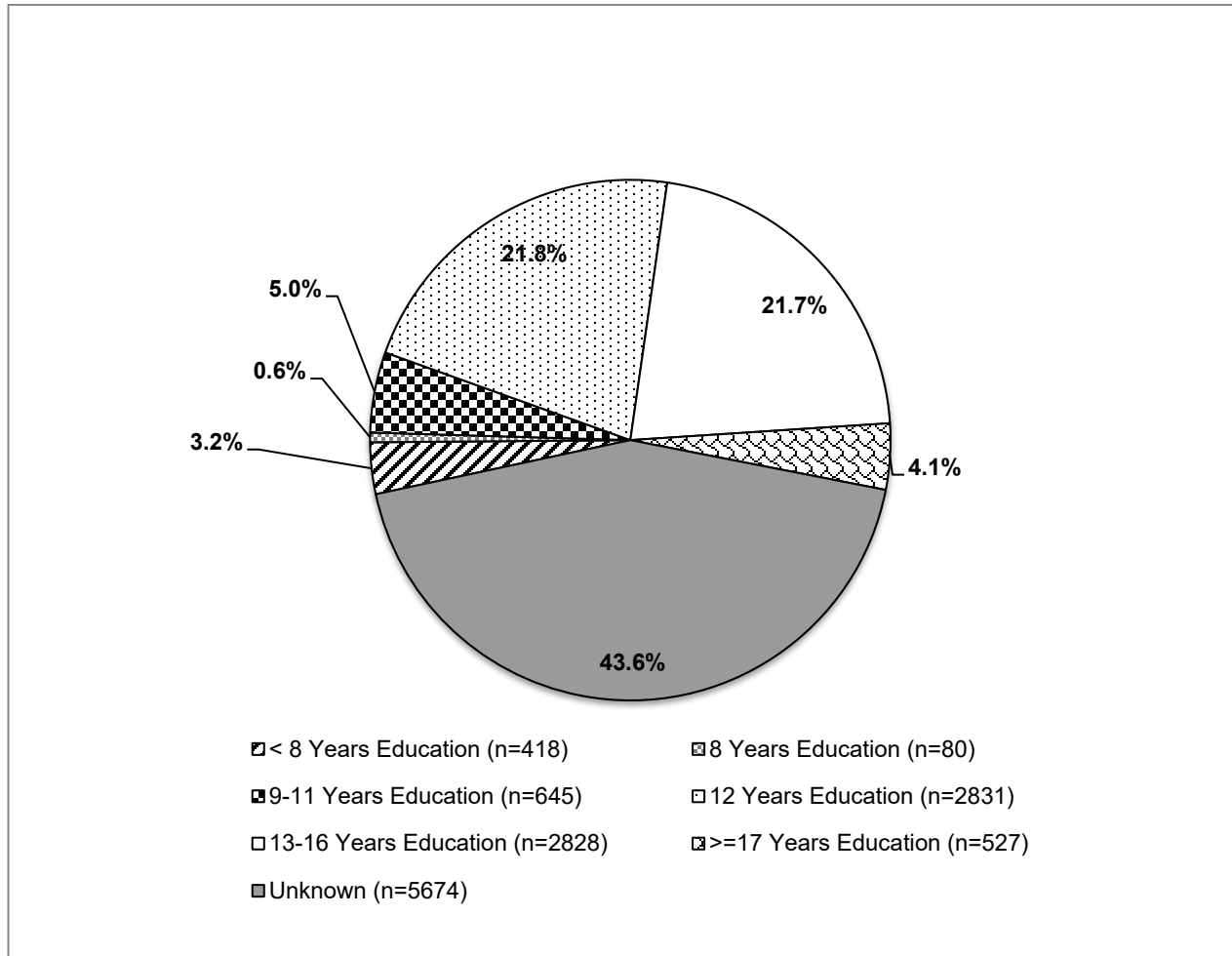
Figure 2. Marital status of resident women receiving abortions, 2012 – 2019



Education

Figure 3 displays the distribution of educational attainment reported for Arizona resident women obtaining abortions in 2019. The education status of almost half of women who received an abortion was unknown. Approximately 21.7 percent (n= 2,828) of women who had an abortion in 2019 completed 13 to 16 years of education. Similarly, 21.8 percent (n= 2,831) of women had attained 12 years of education. Women with less than a high school education accounted for 8.8 percent of women obtaining abortions in 2019.

Figure 3. Educational status of resident women receiving abortions, 2019



Pregnancy History

Pregnancy history compiles the previous number of pregnancies, live births, abortions, and spontaneous abortions.

The previous number of pregnancies, live births, abortions, and spontaneous abortions are presented below. Among resident women who underwent an abortion in 2019, 31.2 percent had three or more previous pregnancies and approximately 15.6 percent had three or more previous live births.

Table 5. Pregnancy history of resident women receiving abortions in Arizona, 2019

Pregnancy history	Count (N= 13,003)	Percent
Number of previous pregnancies		
0	3,956	30.4
1	2,590	19.9
2	2,195	16.9
3 or more	4,063	31.2
Unknown	199	1.5
Number of previous live births		
0	5,656	43.5
1	2,770	21.3
2	2,414	18.6
3 or more	2,028	15.6
Unknown	135	1.0
Previous abortions		
0	8,406	64.6
1	3,031	23.3
2	951	7.3
3 or more	442	3.4
Unknown	173	1.3
Previous spontaneous abortions		
0	10,460	80.4
1	1,765	13.6
2	403	3.1
3 or more	156	1.2
Unknown	219	1.7

Additionally, of resident women obtaining abortions during 2019, approximately 10.7 percent had two or more previous abortions and 4.3 percent had two or more previous spontaneous abortions. These numbers remained stable from 2018 to 2019.

Among resident women who had abortions in 2019, 7,213 (55.5%) had neither a previous abortion nor a spontaneous abortion (data not shown). Approximately 8.6 percent (n= 1,114) had at least one or more previous abortions and had one or more previous spontaneous abortions. Further, 9.1 percent (n= 1,186) had a previous spontaneous abortion but did not have a previous elective abortion, and 24.9 percent (n=3,241) had a previous abortion but did not have a previous spontaneous abortion.

Abortion Method

Of resident women who had abortions in 2019 (n= 13,003), 60.3 percent had surgical procedures, and 39.7 percent had non-surgical procedures. An overview of abortion method procedures reported in 2019 is shown below. Of the total surgical procedures reported for resident women, the most common procedure was vacuum (83.4%), followed by open approach via natural or artificial opening endoscopic/curettage (12.5%). Of the total number of non-surgical (medication-induced) procedures reported, the most common was the combination of Mifepristone (Mifeprex) and Misoprostol (Cytotec) (99.3%).

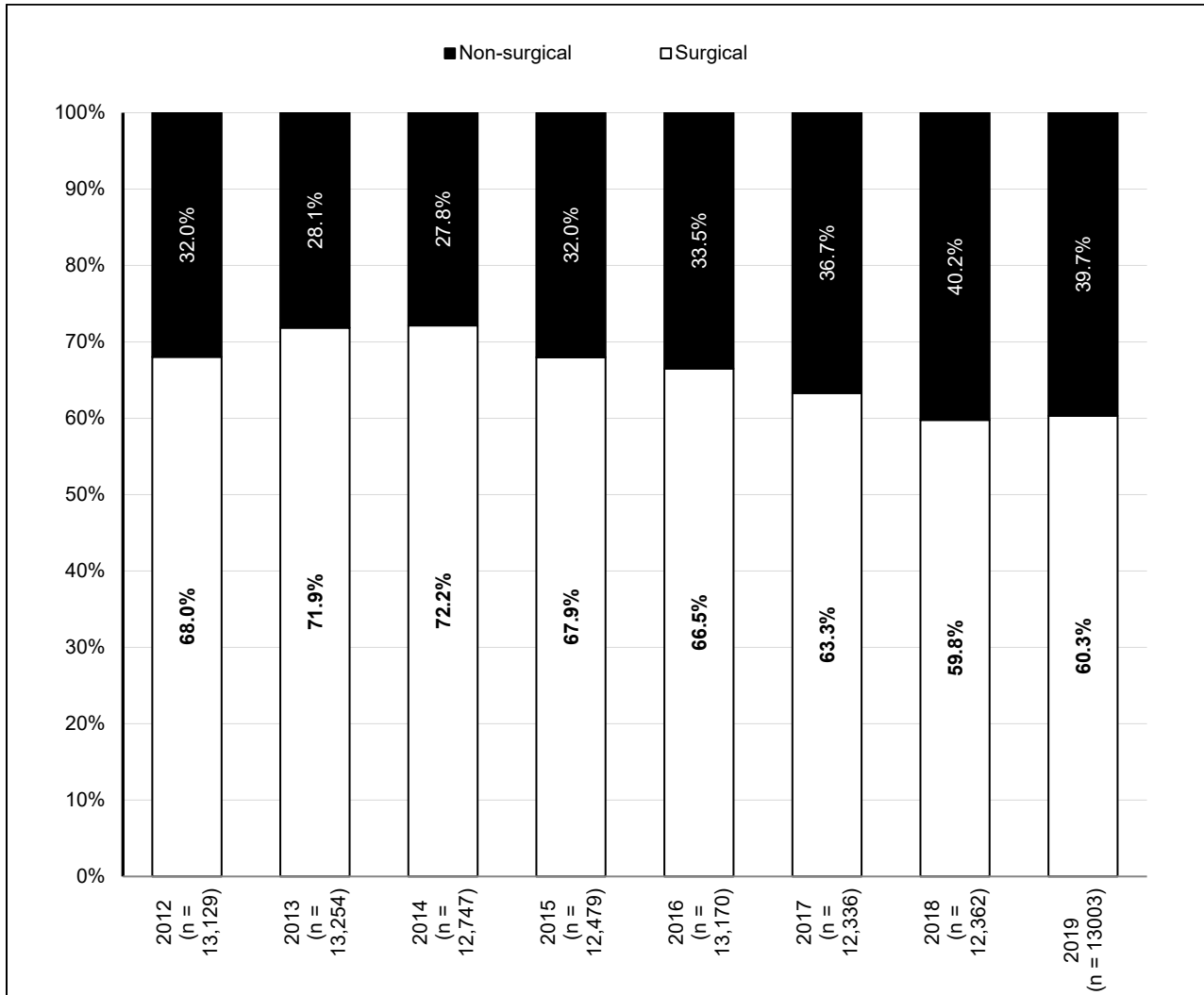
Table 6. Method of abortion used by resident women in Arizona, 2019

Method	Count	Percent
Surgical procedures (N= 7,847)		
Open approach	7	0.1
Percutaneous approach	0	0.0
Endoscopic approach	7	0.1
Vacuum via natural or artificial opening	6,544	83.4
Laminaria	161	2.1
Abortifacient	138	1.8
Open approach via natural or artificial opening endoscopic/Curettage	983	12.5
Dilation and Evacuation	0	0.0
Other surgical abortion procedure	7	0.1
Non-surgical procedures (N= 5,160†)		
Mifepristone (Mifeprex) and Misoprostol (Cytotec)	5,120	99.3
Misoprostol (Cytotec)	35	0.7
Methotrexate and Misoprostol (Cytotec)	0	0.0
Other and unknown procedures	*	**

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; † Sum rounded to nearest tens unit due to non-zero addend less than 6; ** Cell suppressed due to rate/ratio/percent based on non-zero count less than 6.

Figure 4 presents the trends in surgical and non-surgical procedures are displayed during 2012 – 2019. Between 2012 and 2019, most abortion procedures performed on resident women were surgical. The proportion of non-surgical procedures increased from 32.0 percent in 2012 to 39.7 percent in 2019, with the lowest point (27.8 percent) recorded in 2014.

Figure 4. Method of abortion among Arizona resident women, 2012 – 2019



Facility and Reason for Termination

Table 7 presents maternal characteristics and maternal medical conditions cited for obtaining an abortion. The age range of women in this group was 15 years to 40 years and older. Approximately 30 percent of the procedures were performed on women between 25 and 29 years of age. The majority of these abortions (91.7%) occurred at gestational ages 13 weeks or less.

Table 7. Maternal characteristics and maternal medical conditions cited for obtaining an abortion, Arizona residents, 2019

Maternal characteristics	Count (N = 160†)	Percent
Age		
≤15-19 yrs	9	5.8
20-24 yrs	30	19.2
25-29 yrs	47	30.1
30-34 yrs	30	19.2
35-39 yrs	27	17.3
40 + yrs	13	8.3
Gestational age		
≤13 weeks	143	91.7
14 to 20 weeks	11	7.1
21 weeks	*	**
Unknown	0	0.0
Maternal medical conditions		
Premature rupture of membranes	7	4.5
Anatomical abnormality	*	**
Chorioamnionitis	*	**
HELLP or preeclampsia	*	**
Pre-pregnancy medical condition	42	26.9
Social / Psychological / Psychiatric situation	15	9.6
Previous pregnancy complication	17	10.9
Medication intake	*	**
Drug / alcohol intake	*	**
Nausea / vomiting / sick	11	7.1
Recent pregnancy	*	**
Maternal age	*	**
Other/unspecified	49	31.4
Total	160†	100.0

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; † Sum rounded to nearest tens unit due to non-zero addend less than 6; ** Cell suppressed due to rate/ratio/percent based on non-zero count less than 6.

Table 8 presents maternal characteristics and fetal medical conditions cited as reasons for obtaining an abortion. Less than 1 percent of abortions were due to fetal medical conditions. Most of these were among women aged 30 years or older and were frequently related to birth defects. Approximately 46 percent (n = 48) of these procedures were performed at 13 weeks or less gestation.

Table 8. Maternal characteristics and fetal medical conditions cited for obtaining an abortion, Arizona residents, 2019

Maternal characteristics	Count (N = 110†)	Percent
Age		
≤15-19 yrs	*	**
20-24 yrs	16	15.2
25-29 yrs	24	22.9
30-34 yrs	37	35.2
35-39 yrs	16	15.2
40 + yrs	9	8.6
Gestational age		
≤ 13 weeks	48	45.7
14 to 20 weeks	33	31.4
≥ 21 weeks	24	22.9
Unknown	0	0.0
Fetal medical conditions		
Aneuploidy/Trisomy/Triploidy	9	8.6
Central nervous system anomalies	10	9.5
Multiple anomalies	13	12.4
Fetal demise	0	0.0
Cardiac defect	12	11.4
Oligohydramnios/Anhydramnios & Urological	*	**
Karyotype or genetic abnormality	*	**
Musculo skeletal abnormality	*	**
Twin abnormality	0	0.0
Lethal anomalies	0	0.0
Fetal hydrops	*	**
Cystic hygroma	*	**
Medication or toxic substance exposure	17	16.2
Abnormal ultrasound	*	**
Other/unspecified	24	22.9
Total	110+	100.0

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; † Sum rounded to nearest tens unit due to non-zero addend less than 6; ** Cell suppressed due to rate/ratio/percent based on non-zero count less than 6.

Table 9. Reported maternal reasons for abortion, Arizona residents, 2019

Primary reason	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Abortion is elective	978	872	936	852	971	926	785	938	828	860	876	1,082	10,904
Maternal health / medical considerations	12	19	23	11	17	15	9	8	13	23	24	7	181
Fetal health / medical considerations	16	15	7	18	15	15	13	13	22	12	8	7	161
Victim of domestic violence	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	0	20†
Sexual assault	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	30†
Declined to specify a reason	304	253	257	233	219	192	180	186	180	150	148	161	2,463
Other reason (see details below)	158	200	210	159	162	132	146	176	153	150	140	146	1,932
Detailed reasons when other reason is the primary reason													
<i>Wish to not have children</i>	125	131	159	121	117	94	112	132	108	105	90	113	1,407
<i>Wish to not be pregnant/difficult pregnancy</i>	*	*	*	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	*	0	10†
<i>Unprepared/not ready for having children</i>	*	28	13	6	9	7	*	10	13	12	11	*	120†
<i>Indicated timing was an issue</i>	0	*	*	*	*	*	6	6	*	*	7	*	50†
<i>Financial reasons</i>	7	29	18	9	12	8	*	7	9	11	13	*	130†
<i>No more children desired</i>	*	*	*	*	6	*	12	6	8	13	13	*	80†
<i>Indicated age was an issue</i>	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	10†
<i>Personal health/medical risks</i>	11	16	8	*	9	15	11	9	15	6	7	8	120†
<i>Indicated relationship was an issue</i>	11	13	13	9	8	8	8	15	*	16	14	16	140†
<i>Personal emotional/mental health</i>	14	23	23	11	25	23	19	17	21	23	15	20	234
<i>Indicated physical abuse was an issue</i>	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	10†
<i>Unstable housing</i>	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	*	0	10†
<i>Employment/work/career/unemployment</i>	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	10†
<i>Family health obligations</i>	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	10†
<i>Father doesn't want child/lack of support</i>	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	10†
<i>Education/student</i>	0	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	10†
<i>Genetic risk/fetal abnormality</i>	*	*	7	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30†
<i>All other reasons</i>	*	10	7	*	8	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	40†

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; † Sum rounded to nearest tens unit due to non-zero addend less than 6.

Table 9 presents the reported maternal reasons for abortion by month. Primary reasons are summarized in the top rows, and detailed reasons described when “Other” was specified as a primary reason are summarized in the bottom rows. Reasons reported in the detailed reasons are aggregated free-text responses classified based upon content into 18 general response categories. Response categories may be totaled (across each row) to reach annual totals of respondents reporting that reason in 2019. But because respondents may give more than one reason, sums across categories (down each column) will exceed the total number of monthly procedures, as well as exceeding the total of respondents reporting “Other” as a primary reason each month. This is true even if the categories seem as though they should be exclusive (for instance, in 1,010 cases, the respondent declined to specify a reason, but also specified a reason).

A significant majority (10,904 or 83.9%) of abortions reported among Arizona residents in 2019 were described as “elective”. Other leading response include “Other” (1,932 or 14.9%) and “Declined to specify a reason” (2,463 or 18.9%). The most commonly reported detailed reason was a wish not to have children (1,407 or 72.8% of respondents who specified “Other” as a description of the primary reason for having an abortion).

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 (64.4%) to resident women were performed at gestational ages 8 or fewer weeks. Approximately 30 percent of the abortions were performed at 6 weeks gestation, followed by just over one-fifth (20.2%) at 7 weeks gestation and approximately 15% at 8 weeks gestation. About 95% (n= 12,334) of abortions to resident women were performed at gestational ages of 15 or fewer weeks. In 2019, abortions performed at gestational ages of 21 weeks or greater represented only 1.01 percent of the total abortions among Arizona residents, a proportion similar to the number reported over the past years.

Table 10. Gestational age at time of abortion, Arizona residents, 2019

Gestational age	Count (N = 13,003)	Percent
≤ 8 weeks	8,370	64.4
6 weeks	3,831	29.5
7 weeks	2,631	20.2
8 weeks	1,908	14.7
9 to 13 weeks	3,474	26.7
9 weeks	1,408	10.8
10 weeks	751	5.8
11 weeks	623	4.8
12 weeks	358	2.8
13 weeks	334	2.6
14 to 15 weeks	490	3.8
14 weeks	252	1.9
15 weeks	238	1.8
16 to 17 weeks	260	2.0
16 weeks	152	1.2
17 weeks	108	0.8
18 to 20 weeks	243	1.9
18 weeks	96	0.7
19 weeks	71	0.5
20 weeks	76	0.6
≥ 21 weeks	166	1.3
Unknown	0	NA
Total	13,003	100.0

Table 11 provides an overview of the association between gestational age and method of abortion. Regardless of gestational age, surgical procedures were the most utilized methods of abortion. Vacuum was the most commonly used surgical procedure performed at gestational ages of 13 or fewer weeks (n= 5,740, 85.3%) as well as gestational ages over 13 weeks.

Use of non-surgical abortion procedures was similarly distributed. Approximately 99 percent of all non-surgical abortions were performed at 13 or fewer weeks of gestation. Mifepristone (Mifeprex) and Misoprostol (Cytotec) (n= 5,113; 99.9%) taken together was the most commonly used non-surgical procedure for abortions within this gestational period.

Table 11. Method of abortion and gestational age, Arizona residents, 2019

Method	Gestational age					
	≤ 13 weeks (N= 11,840†)		14 to 20 weeks (N= 990†)		≥ 21 weeks (N= 170†)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Surgical total	6,730†	100.0	970†	100.0	150†	100.0
Open approach	*	**	*	**	*	**
Percutaneous approach	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Endoscopic approach	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vacuum via natural or artificial opening	5,740	85.3	726	75.1	78	51.0
Laminaria	15	0.2	117	12.1	29	19.0
Abortifacient	*	**	93	9.6	42	27.5
Open approach via natural or artificial opening endoscopic/Curettage	953	14.2	28	2.9	*	**
Dilation and Evacuation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other surgical abortion procedure	*	**	*	**	*	**
Non-surgical total	5,120†	100.0	30†	100.0	10†	100.0
Mifepristone (Mifeprex) and Misoprostol (Cytotec)	5,113	99.9	6	23.1	*	**
Misoprostol and Cytotec	*	**	19	73.1	12	92.3
Methotrexate and Misoprostol (Cytotec)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/unknown procedure	0	0.0	*	**	0	0.0

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; † Sum rounded to nearest tens unit due to non-zero addend less than 6; ** Cell suppressed due to rate/ratio/percent based on non-zero count less than 6.

Table 12 provides an overview of the type of patient admission used for abortion procedures among Arizona resident women in 2019. Of 13,003 reported abortions, 12,654 (97.3%) were performed in an abortion clinic, and 50 (0.4%) were performed in a hospital either as an inpatient or an outpatient admissions.

Table 12. Patient admission status for abortions among Arizona resident women, 2019

Admission Status	Count	Percent
Total Admissions	13,003	100.0
Abortion Clinic	12,654	97.3
Hospital Inpatient Admission	39	0.3
Hospital Outpatient	11	0.1
Other Healthcare Institution Outpatient	5	0.0
Not Reported	294	2.3

Table 13 provides a summary of reported administration of anesthesia to both the mother and the unborn child in abortion procedures performed in Arizona in 2019. Among 13,003 reported abortions among Arizona residents in 2019, anesthesia was administered to the mother in nearly 21% of all procedures, and to the unborn child in approximately 6% of all procedures.

Table 13. Reported administration of anesthesia to mothers and unborn children, Arizona resident abortions, 2019

	Anesthesia Administered	Percent	Anesthesia Not Administered	Percent	Not Reported	Percent
Total - Mother	2,691	20.7	10,029	77.1	283	2.2
Total - Unborn Child	791	6.1	11,929	91.7	283	2.2
Mothers (Surgical)	2,653	20.4	4,996	38.4	198	1.5
Unborn Children (Surgical)	784	6.0	6,865	52.8	198	1.5
Mothers (Non-Surgical)	38	0.3	5,033	38.7	85	0.7
Unborn Children (Non-Surgical)	7	0.1	5,064	38.9	85	0.7

3.3. Abortions by County of Residence

Table 14 provides an overview of the number of abortions, live births, abortion rates, and ratios by patient's 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 2019 was 9.4 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 (10.1) and La Paz (10.7) were the only counties where the abortion rate exceeded the state rate. With regards to the abortion ratio, except for Maricopa (175), all the remaining counties had abortion ratios below the state ratio 165 per 1,000 live births.

When comparing border and non-border regions, the abortion rate for the border region was 6.8 abortions per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 44 compared to 8.9 abortions in the non-border region. The abortion ratio for the border region was 124 abortions per 1,000 live births compared to the non-border region ratio of 155 abortions per 1,000 live births.

Table 14. Abortions, live births, rates, and ratios for resident females by county of residence, Arizona 2019

Resident county ^a	Abortions		Live births		Abortion rate ^c	Abortion ratio ^d
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Apache	9	0.1	895	1.1	0.7	10
Cochise	123	0.9	1,344	1.7	5.7	92
Coconino	173	1.3	1,367	1.7	4.8	127
Gila	50	0.4	473	0.6	6.5	106
Graham	20	0.2	493	0.6	2.8	41
Greenlee	9	0.1	124	0.2	4.5	73
La Paz	29	0.2	186	0.2	10.7	157
Maricopa	8,911	68.5	50,998	64.4	10.1	175
Mohave	20	0.2	1726	2.2	0.7	12
Navajo	48	0.4	1355	1.7	2.5	35
Pima	1,681	12.9	10,357	13.1	8.3	163
Pinal	394	3.0	4,497	5.7	5.2	88
Santa Cruz	42	0.3	599	0.8	4.3	70
Yavapai	193	1.5	1,806	2.3	6.3	107
Yuma	33	0.3	2,945	3.7	0.8	11
Unknown ^e	1,268	9.8	18	0.0	N/A	N/A
Border region^b	1,879	14.5	15,245	19.3	6.8	124
Non-border region	9,856	75.8	63,920	80.7	8.9	155
Arizona	13,003	100.0	79,183	100.0	9.4	165

Notes: ^a Residence indicates women's county of residence.

^b Border region in Arizona include Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma counties.

^c Number of abortions obtained per 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15-44 years of age).

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

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

Table 15 summarizes the number of monthly abortion procedures reported by each reporting site in 2019 among Arizona residents. There were 18 reporting sites in Arizona in 2019.

Table 15. Monthly abortions reported by facility, Arizona residents, 2019

Reporting Facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Acacia Women's Center	110	91	94	82	80	77	78	96	72	80	56	74
Banner Casa Grande Medical Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Banner Del E. Webb Medical Center	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banner Desert Medical Center	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banner Estrella Medical Center	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	0	0	*	0
Banner Gateway Medical Center	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banner Thunderbird Medical Center	*	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	*	0
Banner University Medical Center - Phoenix	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	0	*
Banner University Medical Center - Tucson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0
Camelback Family Planning	291	202	232	277	212	203	237	185	243	215	189	232
Desert Star Family Planning, LLC	90	20	22	40	79	51	83	58	41	82	54	73
Family Planning Associates Medical Group	196	269	213	301	234	273	207	112	174	310	184	196
Planned Parenthood Flagstaff Health Center	*	*	*	*	10	7	*	*	*	7	7	7
Planned Parenthood Glendale Health Center	165	231	141	146	174	173	124	151	161	170	160	165
Planned Parenthood Tempe Health Center	166	188	217	160	133	230	103	241	171	86	238	123
Planned Parenthood Tucson Women's Center	181	148	184	132	177	151	116	177	131	141	134	140
Scottsdale Healthcare-Shea Medical Center	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scottsdale OB / GYN, PC	0	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	0
Monthly Total	1,200†	1,160†	1,110†	1,150†	1,100†	1,170†	950†	1,030†	1,000†	1,090†	1,030†	1,010†

Note: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6.

3.4 Physician reporting

Table 16 summarizes the specialty field of medicine for the physician performing abortion procedures in 2019. Approximately 98% of procedures were performed by a physician specializing in Obstetrics and Gynecology, or General Family Practice, or both.

Table 16. Number of abortions performed by medical specialization reported by Physician performing the procedure, Arizona resident women, 2019

Specialty field	Count	Percent
Total, all specialties	13,003	100.0
Obstetrics and Gynecology ^a	10,350	79.6
General Family Practice ^a	2,360	18.1
Emergency Medicine ^a	*	**
Other specialty ^a	*	**
Non-reported	294	2.3
Multiple specialties reported	*	**

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; ** Cell suppressed due to rate/ratio/percent based on non-zero count less than 6; a Sum of all specialties exceeds the total number of reported procedures. Physicians in some cases report more than one specialty. The excess count is corrected by subtracting the multiple specialties reported from the sum of other rows.

Since January 1, 2019, physicians who provide women with informed consent information regarding abortion, perform fetal ultrasound and auscultation of fetal heart tone services, or who delegates the duty to provide this information or these services to an authorized person are required to submit a monthly report summarizing these activities to the Department of Health Services in each month in which they conduct this activity, whether as a physician who performs abortion procedures, or as one who refers a patient for an abortion procedure. Table 17 summarizes these activities as reported to the department.

Table 17. Physician provision of informed consent information delivery including fetal ultrasound and auscultation of fetal heart tones to patients prior to abortion, Arizona resident women, 2019

	In the capacity of a Physician who performs the abortion			In the capacity of a Referring Physician			GRAND TOTAL
	Delivered by the Physician	Delivered by a Physician's Assistant, Nurse, Psychologist, or licensed behavioral health professional	Total	Delivered by the Physician	Delivered by a Physician's Assistant, Nurse, Psychologist, or licensed behavioral health professional	Total	
Number of women provided informed consent information required under ARS 36-2153(A)1	4,554		4,554	6,676		6,676	11,230
Number of women provided informed consent information required under ARS 36-2153(A)2	4,391	163	4,554	6,424	252	6,676	11,230
	By the Physician	By a qualified person working in conjunction with the Physician	Total	By the Physician	By a qualified person working in conjunction with the Physician	Total	GRAND TOTAL
Number of women provided fetal ultrasound imaging and auscultation of fetal heart tone services required under ARS 36-2156(A)1	586	3,964	4,550	329	6,390	6,719	11,269
Number of abortions performed by a Physician where information required at least 24 hours before the abortion under ARS 36-2153 and 36-2156 was not provided because a medical emergency compelled the performance of an abortion to avert:	The woman's death	Substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the woman	Total				
	0	0	0				

3.5. Complications Resulting from an Abortion

Assessments and reports of complications resulting from an abortion have 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 1D-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 procedure (i.e., excessive hemorrhaging hours or days after leaving the facility where the abortion was performed). These reports are primarily submitted by hospitals.

In April, 2018 SB1394 amended Arizona's abortion reporting statutes, taking effect from and after December 31, 2018. Under the amended statute, detail of complications resulting from abortion were included in the abortion procedure report for the first time, as well as in the complications report. Complications occurring at the time of an abortion procedure can now be distinguished from other complications which occur subsequent to a procedure.

A total of 15 reports of complications occurring at the time of an abortion procedure were reported among Arizona resident women in 2019, a decrease of 16.7 percent from 2018. 53.3 percent of these abortion complications occurred between gestational ages of 14 and 20 weeks, and complications occurred primarily among women between 30 and 34 years of age. In 2019 there were a total of 28 complications reported separately using the complications report, 26 of which were unique complication reports not reported at the time of the abortion procedure, and two of which were duplicate reports of complications already reported at the time of the abortion procedure. Of the 26 non-duplicated complications, 61.5% (n=16) were among women aged 20-29 years, and 73.1% (n=19) were at gestational ages of 13 weeks or less.

Table 18 lists characteristics of resident women who experienced complications resulting from an abortion and the most frequently reported complications.

Table 18. Complications resulting from an abortion for resident women, Arizona, 2019

	Procedure Complications Count (N = 15)	Procedure Complications Percent	Other Complications Count (N = 26)	Other Percent
Age				
<15 yrs	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19 yrs	*	**	*	**
20-24 yrs	*	**	6	23.1
25-29 yrs	*	**	10	38.5
30-34 yrs	6	40.0	*	**
35-39 yrs	*	**	*	**
≥40 yrs	*	**	0	0.0
Gestational age				
≤13 weeks	*	**	19	73.1
14 to 20 weeks	8	53.3	*	**
≥ 21 weeks	*	**	*	**
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0
Description of complications				
Cervical laceration	*	**	0	0.0
Failed termination of pregnancy	*	**	0	0.0
Heavy bleeding	8	53.3	*	**
Uterine perforation	*	**	*	**
Damage to uterus	*	**	0	0.0
Other complications ^a	*	**	12	46.3
Shock	*	**	*	**
Sepsis	*	**	0	0.0
Incomplete abortion	0	0.0	*	**
Termination of pregnancy	0	0.0	*	**
Post-procedural infection	0	0.0	*	**
Multiple complications, as listed above	*	**	*	**

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; ** Cell suppressed due to rate/ratio/percent based on non-zero count less than 6; ^a Complications associated/occurring with the abortion procedure but not the direct result.

3.6 Disposition of Aborted Fetal Tissue

A statute mandating that abortion reports include additional detail describing the final disposition of fetal tissue was enacted by the Arizona Legislature and became effective on August 14, 2015. The electronic abortion reporting system was changed to collect such information, and reporting became mandatory on August 16, 2015. Reports submitted prior to the rule change do not include detail on the disposition of fetal tissue.

Table 19 provides a summary of the disposition of fetal tissue after an abortion in 2019.

Table 19. Disposition of fetal tissue after abortion, Arizona, 2019

	Count	Percent
Tissue was not donated in part or whole	12,921	99.4
Anatomical gift/donation to a person(s) or establishment	*	**
Delivered to a mortuary for burial/cremation	81	0.6
Other/describe the disposition of fetal tissue	0	0.0
Not reported	0	0.0
Total	13,003	100.0

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; † Sum rounded to nearest tens unit due to non-zero addend less than 6; ** Cell suppressed due to rate/ratio/percent based on non-zero count less than 6.

3.7 Duty to Promote the Life of Fetus or Embryo Delivered Alive

On August 8, 2017, a new Arizona reporting statute went into effect governing hospitals and facilities that provide abortions. Under this statute, facilities are required to provide the following additional information when reporting on abortions:

- a) Declaration by the physician and all medical staff present during an abortion certifying under penalty of perjury that the aborted fetus/embryo was not delivered alive.
- b) If the aborted fetus or embryo was delivered alive, the physician performing such abortion and additional physician(s) in attendance are required to document that all available means and medical skills were used to promote, preserve, and maintain the life of such fetus and embryo.

In 2019, 15 abortion reports involving fetus or embryo delivered alive were submitted to ADHS along with the physician's statement documenting the measures taken to preserve the life of the fetus or embryo.

3.8 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 un-emancipated minors to undergo an abortion procedure without parental consent.

Following is the summary data provided by the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts. Dates of petitions filed range from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019. Although not specified in statute, the total number of petitions issued an order is included for context. In all, 35 petitions were filed, among which 35 were issued an order authorizing an abortion without parental consent. Please note, a petition may be filed during a specific period, but resolution may be in the following period.

Table 20. Petitions filed in the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, 2019

Reporting category	Number of petitions
1. Number of petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152, Subsection B.	35
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 1 petition was filed without an appointed guardian ad litem or court appointed counsel, resulting in a total of 32 petitions filed.</i>	35
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.	35
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.	0
5. Of the petitions filed pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-2152, Subsection B, the number of which were withdrawn.	0
6. Of the petitions denied, the number appealed to the court of appeals.	0
7. The number of those appeals that resulted in the denials being affirmed.	0
8. The number of those appeals that resulted in the denials being reversed.	0

Notes: * Cell suppressed due to non-zero count less than 6; Calendar year 2019 statistics include petitions filed from January 1, 2019-December 31, 2019.

3.9 Abortions paid for with State of Arizona monies through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)

As required under [A.R.S. § 36-2163, Subsection D](#) this report includes a summary of the number of abortions, if any, that were partially or fully paid for using state monies through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the amount of state monies expended on those abortions, and the number of abortions, if any, provided using state monies that were performed out of state. In 2019 there were 2 abortions reported by AHCCCS. None were paid for using Arizona state monies. No state monies were expended on abortions performed outside of Arizona.

Conclusion

This 2019 Abortion Report provides a comprehensive overview of abortion in the State of Arizona. The report presents comprehensive statistics regarding incidence and prevalence of abortion in Arizona. The report presents for the first time information mandated by SB-1394, enacted in April 2018, and effective beginning January 1, 2019.

The implementation of A.R.S. § 36-2161 through § 36-2163 provides a standardized data. Enhancements to the web-based reporting system and provider training are ongoing to assure individual providers accurately report abortion information through a secure, online system.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of statistics about the incidence of abortions 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. Trend comparisons should be interpreted with care because of variation in provider reporting prior to 2010 and expanded reporting requirements that amended these statutes in July 2010, August 2015, and April 2018. 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.

Un-emancipated minor – Un-emancipated 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 Procedure Reporting Form



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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" value="Azdhs Test"/>	<input type="text" value="Clinic"/>		
County of Pregnancy Termination			
<input type="text" value="Maricopa"/>			
Address of Facility			
<input type="text" value="150 N 18th Ave"/>			
City	State	Zip	
<input type="text" value="Phoenix"/>	<input type="text" value="Arizona"/>	<input type="text" value="85007"/>	
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"/>	<input type="text" value="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"/>

Reason for Termination (* Please hold control key to select multiple options)

---Please Select---

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](#)

Disposition of Fetal Tissue

Final Disposition *

If custody of fetal tissue was transferred to a person(s) or establishment, identify the person(s) or establishment

Person First Name

Person Last Name

Person Address

Person City Person State Person Zip

[Additional Person](#)

Amount of Monetary Compensation if any

\$

Check if patient gave informed consent for the transfer

[Clear Fields](#)

Affidavits

Was the fetus delivered alive? *

[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.

Appendix C – Abortion Complication Reporting Form



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[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 Azdhs Test	Facility Type Clinic		
Address of Facility 150 N 18th Ave			
City Phoenix	State Arizona	Zip 85007	
Provider First Name *	Provider Last Name *	Provider Type *	License Number *

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

Facility Where Abortion Was Performed

Facility Name *	Facility Type *	
Address of Facility *		
City *	State *	Zip *
	Arizona	

[Clear Fields](#)

Patient Information

Age *	Education *	Residence State *	Residence County *	
		Arizona		
		<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 *

[Clear Fields](#)

Medical Information

Estimate of Gestational Age * Date of Termination *

Surgical Procedure Performed *

Non-Surgical/Medication-Induced Procedure *

Nature of complication (* Please hold control key to select multiple options)

---Please Select---

Medical Treatment Given * (4000 characters left)

Nature and Extent of any Permanent Condition Caused by the Complication *

[Clear Fields](#)

Submit Form

Name of Person Preparing Report *

Treatment 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.

Our Web site at <http://pub.azdhs.gov/health-stats> 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. 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.



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