

Abortion Surveillance in Oklahoma

2002-2012 SUMMARY REPORT · OKLAHOMA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Introduction

In 2000, the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) began its surveillance activities of Oklahoma's legally induced terminations of pregnancy (ITOP), also known as legally induced abortions. The OSDH uses these data to monitor the annual number of legal induced abortions and to describe those women receiving legal abortion services in Oklahoma. In doing so, the OSDH produces a partial accounting of pregnancies that terminate in outcomes other than a live born infant. This report follows the requirements outlined in the *Statistical Abortion Reporting Act*¹. This act outlines requirements for: an Annual Abortion Report, Complications of Induced Abortion Report, and an Annual Judicial Bypass of Abortion Parental Consent Summary Report². The Annual Abortion Report includes data from the Individual Abortion Form, which physicians performing abortions are required to complete and submit electronically beginning in April, 2012³. The present report includes data collected by the office of Health Care Information (HCI), Center for Health Statistics, at the OSDH for calendar years 2002-2012.

Methods

For the report years, HCI assembled data submitted to the OSDH by the three medical facilities licensed to perform legal abortions in the state of Oklahoma. No other hospitals or clinics were sanctioned to perform abortion services during this time frame. These three facilities provided data on the number of abortions and the characteristics of women who obtained legal abortions. Legal induced abortion is defined by Oklahoma statute as the "the use or prescription of any instrument, medicine, drug, or any other substance or device intentionally to terminate the pregnancy of a female known to be pregnant with an intention other than to increase the probability of a live birth, to preserve the life or health of the child after live birth, to remove an ectopic pregnancy, or to remove a dead unborn child who died as the result of a spontaneous miscarriage, accidental trauma, or a

criminal assault on the pregnant female or her unborn child."⁴

The individual abortion form, which was implemented in April, 2012, includes multiple variables about women seeking abortion and each abortion procedure including: cost, method of payment, reason for abortion, ultrasound usage, and informed consent, among others. These indicators are presented in Tables 9-33 following the 2002-2012 summary statistics.

This document reports on overall and characteristic-specific percentages, which are based only on known values. Single-year and multi-year abortion statistics are included in the report. Abortion ratios, defined as the number of abortions per 1,000 live births, and abortion rates, defined as the number of abortions per 1,000 women in a specified age group, are provided for many demographic characteristics. Population data used to compute abortion rates were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Women between the ages of 20 and 34 years were placed into 5-year age groups, women less than 20 years of age were placed into a single group, and women greater than or equal to 35 years of age were placed into a single age group (i.e., <20, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, and ≥35). The number, ratio, and rate of abortions are presented for each age group. Abortion rates for women aged 19 or younger were based on population totals for women aged 10 to 19 years. Rates for women aged 35 or older were based on the population of women aged 35 to 44 years. Rates for all women who obtained abortions were based on the population of women 15-44 years of age. Age was missing for less than 1 percent of all reported abortions.

Race was classified into five categories: White, Black, American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, and Other. There were no records for which race was unavailable, however, ethnicity was not included in this analysis for two reasons. First, there was a large proportion of missing or unknown values (31 percent) in the records submitted through 2011. Second, beginning in April, 2012, data for women's ethnicity was no longer

¹ HB 3075, c 163, 1, eff. November 1, 2010.

² HB 3284, c. 276, § 5, eff. November 1, 2010.

³ HB 3284, c. 276, § 4, eff. November 1, 2010.

⁴ Title 63 O.S. Section 1-730.

collected on the Individual Abortion Form. Therefore, the abortion numbers, ratios, and rates are presented in this report by race only. Cross-tabulations by race and ethnicity are not presented.

Marital status was classified as either married (women who were married or separated) or unmarried (women who were never married, divorced, or widowed). Abortion numbers, ratios, and rates are presented by marital status. Abortion rates by marital status reflect the number of abortions per 1,000 females aged 15-50 in a specified marital group. This is a non-standard grouping for the population denominator, but is useful to explore general patterns.

Education levels of women who obtained abortions were classified as less than high school education (8th grade through 12th grade, with no diploma), high school graduate or GED⁵ completed, some college (college credit attained with no degree), or college graduate (bachelor's degree and beyond). The number, ratio, and rate of abortions are shown by level of education. Abortion rates by educational attainment represent the number of abortions per 1,000 female population aged 18-44 years. Again, a non-standard population grouping is used here for review of general trends.

Percent distributions of abortions by previous live births and previous abortion history are presented. Previous live births were grouped into five classes: 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 or more. Previous abortions were classified as 0, 1, 2, and 3 or more.

Measured in weeks, gestational age at the time of abortion was categorized as ≤8 weeks, 9-10 weeks, 11-12 weeks, 13-15 weeks, and ≥16 weeks. The number and percent of abortions by length of gestation are included in the report. For select characteristics (i.e., race, age, education, marital status, type of procedure, and live birth and abortion history), gestational age is used as a summary variable.

From January 2002-March 2012, the method of abortion was classified as curettage (suction and sharp), non-surgical medical abortion (RU-486, mifepristone and misoprostol), dilation and evacuation, and “other” procedures. The number and

percent of legal abortions for each abortion method are provided. In April 2012, when the new individual abortion form was implemented, the method of abortion categories changed and were classified in the following categories: dilation and curettage, dilation and evacuation, RU 486, suction aspiration, and “other” procedures. In order to combine this data for the purpose of the summary statistics, these categories were combined based on their definitions. The new categories are presented in Tables 6-8 and 13. The previous data classified as “sharp curettage” is included in the “dilation and curettage” category, and previous data classified as “suction curettage” is included in the “suction aspiration” category.

To address concerns regarding confidentiality of women obtaining abortions and the stability of percentages, ratios, and rates, any computed statistic was suppressed when the numerator used in the calculation was less than 5. Summary 2002-2012 statistics described in this report reflect legal induced abortions to Oklahoma resident women. Statistics presented in Tables 9-33 include data for all abortions which were performed in Oklahoma between April-December 2012, including abortions to non-Oklahoma residents, per the requirements of the 2010 *Statistical Abortion Reporting Act*.

Results

From 2002 to 2012, there have been 65,634 induced abortions (henceforth referred to as abortions) to Oklahoma residents reported to the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) (Table 1). On average there were 5,967 abortions per year. Over the time period studied, the peak year for the number of abortions was 2006. In that year, there were 6,807 abortions reported to the OSDH. The fewest number (4,645) of abortions was recorded in 2012. For the reporting period, the relative decrease in the number of abortions was 25.3 percent.

Oklahoma experienced a decline (27.4 percent) in the abortion ratio⁶ between 2002 and 2012 (Table 2). Over this period the abortion ratio dropped from 123.5 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2002 to 89.6 abortions per 1,000 live births in 2012. The abortion

⁵ General educational development

⁶ Number of abortions per 1,000 live births

ratio peaked in 2006 at 126.0, and then dropped from 2006 to its lowest level in 2012. For the reporting period overall, the abortion ratio was recorded to be 113.7 abortions per 1,000 live births.

The abortion rate⁷ for Oklahoma decreased from 8.5 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in 2002 to 6.2 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in 2012 (Table 2). Overall, the abortion rate declined 27.1 percent over the reporting period. The abortion rate fluctuated across the 8-year reporting period, reaching a high of 9.4 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in 2006 and a low of 6.2 abortions per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 years in 2012. The abortion rate for the full reporting interval was 8.2 abortions per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 years.

Table 3 displays the number, ratio, and rate of abortions by county of residence for the period of January, 2002 to March, 2012. Beginning in April, 2012, abortion data was no longer collected by county of residence. During this time period, the greatest number of abortions occurred in Oklahoma County (19,708), followed by Tulsa County (15,893), representing 31.7 percent and 25.6 percent, respectively, of all abortions to Oklahoma residents. The fewest number of abortions were reported for Cimarron County (7). The abortion ratios for Oklahoma counties ranged from 7.6 abortions per 1,000 live births (Bryan County) to 153.3 abortions per 1,000 live births (Tulsa County). Abortion rates varied from 0.5 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years (Bryan County) to 12.0 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years (Oklahoma County). Caution should be used when interpreting these county level statistics due to the wide variation in the number of abortions reported and the population size for rural counties. In addition, Oklahoma Residents may have sought abortions in other states. Multi-year calculations attempt to smooth the year-to-year fluctuation but this technique does not completely account for this variability.

Women aged 20-24 years obtained 34.6 percent of all abortions during the period 2002 to 2012. Women under 20 years of age obtained 17.1 percent of all abortions, with only a small fraction (<1 percent) of abortions occurring to the

⁷ Number of abortions per 1,000 women in a specified age group

youngest of women (<15 years of age). Less than 3 percent of all abortions occurred to women aged 40 or older. The majority of abortions (57.8 percent) occurred to women in the principal childbearing years (ages 20-29) (Table 4). Abortion ratios were highest for women aged 35 or older or under 20 years old (148.2 and 146.1, respectively) (Figure 1). In contrast, abortion rates were lowest for women in the older age group (Table 5). Women aged 35 or older had an abortion rate of 2.8 per 1,000 female population. Teenage women had the second lowest abortion rate at 4.1 abortions per 1,000 female population. The highest abortion rates were found among women in the age groups 20-24 (15.5 abortions per 1,000 female population) and 25-29 years (11.4 abortions per 1,000 female population). Figure 2 shows over time that teenage women and women 35 years or older have consistently had the highest abortion ratios in Oklahoma. The general trend for all age groups has been downward for the reporting period. Additional characteristics of women by age can be found in Table 6.

More than two-thirds of abortions were to White women for the years under review. Overall, Black women obtained 18.8 percent of abortions, while another 6.0 percent were accounted for by American Indian women (Table 4). For the reporting period, the abortion ratio for Black women was highest at 224.9 abortions per 1,000 live births, followed by Asian or Pacific Island women at 152.2 abortions per 1,000 live births (Table 5). The abortion ratio for White women was calculated to be 104.0 per 1,000 live births, with the lowest rate experienced by American Indian women at 60.1 abortions per 1,000 live births. A similar pattern of order was seen for abortion rates (Table 5), with Black women having a rate that was more than 3 times higher than American Indian women and more than twice as high as White women. Abortions are not reported by Hispanic origin due to the large percentage of records for which this characteristic was unknown.

Racial variability was evident when considering the age distribution of the women who obtained abortions (Table 7). Broadly speaking, differences between White and Black women were small. White women had a lesser percentage of abortions occurring to ages 20-29 (White, 57.3 percent; Black, 61.4 percent), while Black women had a lesser percentage of abortions to women in the oldest age

group (age ≥35: White, 11.5 percent; Black, 8.0 percent). American Indian women had the highest percentage of abortions for ages less than 20 years (21.8 percent). Conversely, Asian or Pacific Island women had the lowest percentages of abortions in the younger age groups with approximately 41 percent of this racial group's abortions occurring to women 30 years or older.

Examining abortions by educational attainment reveals that women with a high school education or equivalent GED accounted for the largest percentage of abortions (39.9 percent), while women with some college education accounted for the second highest percentage (30.0 percent) (Table 4). College graduates made up 13.9 percent of Oklahoma resident abortions. Over the eleven years of data included in this report, the distribution of abortions by education was relatively unchanged. The number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 18-44 years was highest for women with a high school diploma or GED (12.5 per 1,000 women aged 18-44) and lowest for women who had graduated from college (6.1 per 1,000 women aged 18-44) (Table 5).

Approximately 80 percent of abortions were to women who were unmarried (Table 4). Black women experienced the highest percentage of abortions to unmarried women, while Asian or Pacific Island women had the lowest percentage (87.9 percent and 53.3 percent, respectively; Table 7). There was an inverse relationship between a woman's age and the percentage of abortions that were to unmarried women, with older women constituting a diminishing percentage of unmarried abortions (Table 6). The abortion ratio and rate for unmarried women were 225.1 abortions per 1,000 live births and 11.4 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-50 years, respectively (Table 5). The comparable numbers for married women were 38.5 and 2.6, respectively.

The number and percent of abortions by gestational age for selected characteristics of women who obtained abortions are presented in Table 8. For 2002-2012, 64 percent of abortions occurred prior to 9 weeks gestation. More than 90 percent of all abortions occurred at less than 13 weeks gestation. A very small percentage of abortions occurred beyond 16 weeks (3.3 percent). Figure 3 displays abortion timing by age group and indicates that older women were more likely to obtain abortions during the first 8 weeks after

becoming pregnant. Teen women were more likely than other age groups to obtain an abortion in the period 9-12 weeks (31.0 percent) or after the 13th week of gestation (12.1 percent). Generally speaking, women who were of Asian or Pacific Island descent, older, college educated, married, or primiparous were most likely to obtain abortions during the first 8 weeks of gestation.

Approximately 39 percent of reported abortions were to women who had not had a previous live birth (Table 4). Of the remaining percentage of abortions that occurred to women with a previous live birth, those with one previous live birth accounted for 27.2 percent; women with two previous live births, 21.3 percent; women with three previous live births, 8.8 percent; and women with 4 or more previous live births, 4.2 percent. The abortion ratio was highest for women with two or three previous live births (135.2 per 1,000 live births) and lowest for women with one previous live birth (98.6 abortions per 1,000 live births) (data not shown).

For the overall reporting period, approximately 64 percent of reported abortions were to women who had no previous abortions (Table 4). Approximately 1 in 4 women obtaining an abortion had one previous abortion (24.3 percent). Of the remaining percentage of abortions that occurred to women with previous abortions, those with two previous abortions accounted for 7.8 percent; and women with 3 or more accounted for 4.3 percent.

Suction aspiration was the most common type of procedure for abortions between 2002 and 2012, accounting for 69.5 percent of abortions. Nonsurgical medical abortions, which involve the administration of medication to induce abortion, made up 17.4 percent of Oklahoma resident abortions. Dilation and evacuation amounted to just 3.4 percent of all abortions during the reporting period. Sixty-one percent of suction aspiration procedures occurred during the first 8 weeks of gestation (Table 8), while nearly all medical abortions occurred in the first 8 weeks of pregnancy, which is optimal for this type of procedure to be effective at inducing abortion⁸. Approximately 74 percent of Black women who obtained an abortion were treated using the suction aspiration (Table 7).

⁸ Kulier R. et al. (2011). Medical methods for first trimester abortion. Published online Nov., 2011. The Cochrane Library.

Physicians treating American Indian women (29.5 percent) were more likely to use medical abortion than were other racial groups. Overall, there was little difference by age in the proportion of women who received an abortion by suction aspiration, although there was a slight decrease for women over 35. A higher percentage of teenage women (7.8 percent) than those women aged 25 or older (5.3-5.5 percent) underwent a dilation and curettage procedure when obtaining an abortion. The proportion of women electing a nonsurgical medical abortion increased with age (Table 6). College graduates had the highest proportion (23.6 percent) of all education levels to use nonsurgical medical abortion (data not shown). There was little difference by marital status in the type of procedure used for abortion (data not shown).

Over the reporting period, the proportion of abortions by the suction aspiration procedure decreased by approximately 30 percent, while the percentage of non-surgical abortions have increased dramatically. In 2002, non-surgical abortions made up only 4.5 percent of all abortions performed in Oklahoma, while in 2012 non-surgical abortions made up approximately 34 percent of all abortions (Figure 4).

Tables 9-33 present required data outlined in the 63 § 1-738m *Annual Abortion Report*⁹ section of the 2010 Statistical Abortion Reporting Act. This section presents the 30 requirements as well as the corresponding data.

Discussion

Oklahoma had 65,634 reported abortions in 2002-2012. More than half of the abortions which occurred between January 2002-March 2012 were performed on residents of Oklahoma County and Tulsa County. Comparatively, resident births for these two counties represented 40.7 percent of all births and 37.2 percent of the female childbearing population in Oklahoma during the reporting period.

During the eleven-year reporting period, the rate of abortions was higher among certain demographics. Namely, women aged 20-29 years, Black women, women with less education and those who were unmarried had higher rates of abortions compared to

other women of child-bearing age. From 2002-2012, 70 percent of abortions were to White women; however, Blacks and Asians had both a higher abortion rate and ratio during the time period. There were other differences evident in the proportion of abortions for the various racial groups. For instance, compared to women in the other racial categories, Asian women had a higher proportion of abortions for those aged 30 years and older, college graduates, and those who were married. Asian women were also more likely to have had an abortion early in the pregnancy, with three-quarters of abortions occurring within the first 8 weeks of pregnancy compared to 51.9 percent (American Indians), 55.4 percent (Blacks), and 66.6 percent (Whites). American Indian women had a larger proportion of women under the age of 20 years who had an abortion compared to the other racial groups, and also were more likely to have a nonsurgical medical abortion.

The number of abortions declined by 25.3 percent over the period 2002-2012, and the abortion rate and ratio dropped by a greater extent (27.1 and 27.4 percent, respectively). The decrease in the abortion ratio was driven by growth in the number of births and reduction in the number of abortions in Oklahoma. The number of births in the state rose 3.1 percent over the reporting period while the number of abortions declined by 25.3 percent. This combination of different trends produced the 27.4 percent decline in the abortion ratio. Direct comparisons to national level abortion data are difficult due to the character of data collection. National reporting suffers from frequent changes in the geographic areas covered, as some states do not report abortion data, while others report data intermittently. For the period between 2001-2010, 46 states reported abortion data to CDC. Among these 46 states, the abortion rate from 2010 was 14.6 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, and the abortion ratio was 228 per 1,000 live births. The general patterns in the U.S. measures indicate a downward trend in the number, rate, and ratio of abortions from 2001-2010, which decreased 9 percent, 10 percent, and 8 percent, respectively¹⁰.

There were slight shifts in the demographic distribution of abortions for key characteristics.

⁹ Full title of section: 63 § 1-738m *Annual Abortion Report – Annual Judicial Bypass of Abortion parental Consent Summary*

¹⁰ Pazol K., Creanga A.A., Burley K.D., Hayes B., Jamieson D.J., 2013. Abortion Surveillance: United States, 2010. CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Vol. 62, No. 8.

Percentage of abortions declined slightly for those aged 24 years and younger and increased for those aged 25-29 years. Women with some college education and those with college degrees increased their proportion of all abortions, rising from 28.8 percent and 11.6 percent in 2002 to 32.0 percent and 15.6 percent in 2012, respectively. These changes in proportions should be interpreted as general patterns and not as statistically significant changes as no inferential statistics were performed. In the other racial group there was a sizable drop from 5.9 percent of all abortions in 2002 across the reporting period until 2011. The other racial group saw a significant increase to 6.2 percent in 2012 with the implementation of a new abortion form (Table 4). These fluctuations are likely due to changes in how racial data is collected and coded rather than real change in the fraction of abortions for which the other racial category is a source.

Women less than 20 years of age were less likely to obtain their abortions during the first eight weeks of pregnancy compared to older women. For all other age groups, more than 60 percent received their abortions during the first 8 weeks of pregnancy with the highest proportion evident for women aged 35 years and older.

Limitations

These abortion data were subject to a number of limitations. First, abortion data reported here reflect only those submitted from three licensed medical facilities. Abortions that occurred in other settings were not included in this report. As a result, these abortion statistics may underestimate the true, but unknown, number of abortions in Oklahoma. Second, data submitted by these medical facilities may be incomplete. Third, abortions occurring to Oklahoma residents outside the state were not submitted to OSDH for inclusion in the abortion database. Fourth, due to the large number of missing or unknown values for Hispanic origin, abortion statistics were not included for the ethnicity of Oklahoma women.

Table 1. Number of Legal Induced Abortions by Characteristics of Women, 2002-2012

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total	6,215	6,341	6,230	6,364	6,807	6,363	6,144	6,044	5,641	4,840	4,645	65,634
Age (yrs)												
<20	1,159	1,235	1,111	1,095	1,104	1,094	1,020	1,068	866	706	704	11,162
20-24	2,151	2,210	2,180	2,218	2,447	2,245	2,089	1,998	1,848	1,674	1,543	22,603
25-29	1,323	1,393	1,378	1,462	1,547	1,474	1,426	1,356	1,404	1,211	1,156	15,130
30-34	859	890	904	895	894	837	846	874	839	667	695	9,200
≥35	670	613	651	658	754	689	714	660	641	560	538	7,148
Race												
White	4,159	4,493	4,448	4,551	4,864	4,464	4,323	4,338	3,871	3,433	3,110	46,054
Black	1,143	1,138	1,147	1,256	1,304	1,318	1,168	1,063	1,054	909	839	12,339
American Indian	349	377	371	352	414	367	407	376	389	281	262	3,945
Asian	198	246	209	181	214	186	167	213	216	136	144	2,110
Other	366	87	55	24	11	28	79	54	111	81	290	1,186
Marital status												
Married	1,316	1,329	1,318	1,308	1,414	1,247	1,238	1,217	1,095	915	857	13,254
Unmarried	4,899	5,012	4,912	5,056	5,393	5,116	4,906	4,827	4,546	3,925	3,788	52,380
Education												
<HS	1,151	1,105	1,038	1,038	1,073	1,064	932	1,011	900	683	638	10,633
HS or GED	2,551	2,611	2,571	2,520	2,765	2,448	2,534	2,407	2,083	1,920	1,795	26,205
Some college	1,790	1,821	1,808	1,932	1,995	1,931	1,755	1,774	1,858	1,547	1,487	19,698
College graduate	723	804	812	873	974	920	923	852	800	689	725	9,095
Previous live births												
0	2,382	2,440	2,331	2,425	2,573	2,481	2,321	2,357	2,181	1,912	1,934	25,337
1	1,730	1,782	1,757	1,754	1,884	1,735	1,639	1,574	1,490	1,295	1,188	17,828
2	1,327	1,320	1,395	1,387	1,504	1,351	1,323	1,289	1,141	990	920	13,947
3	526	560	532	551	595	553	586	558	532	413	390	5,796
≥4	250	239	215	247	251	241	275	266	297	229	213	2,723
Previous ITOPs												
0	3,846	4,211	3,964	4,129	4,322	3,992	3,879	3,869	3,502	2,918	3,104	41,736
1	1,578	1,476	1,532	1,530	1,717	1,585	1,471	1,409	1,404	1,272	989	15,963
2	505	435	475	470	488	513	499	481	466	433	343	5,108
≥3	286	219	259	235	280	271	295	285	269	217	209	2,825

Table 2. Number, Ratio¹, and Rate² of Legal Induced Abortions, 2002-2012

Year	Number	Live births³	Ratio	Population⁴	Rate
2002	6,215	50,310	123.5	728,492	8.5
2003	6,341	50,874	124.6	726,158	8.7
2004	6,230	51,157	121.8	723,187	8.6
2005	6,364	51,775	122.9	722,500	8.8
2006	6,807	54,010	126.0	725,330	9.4
2007	6,363	54,946	115.8	727,495	8.7
2008	6,144	54,753	112.2	728,647	8.4
2009	6,044	53,705	112.5	732,789	8.2
2010	5,641	52,364	107.7	738,043	7.6
2011	4,840	51,409	94.1	742,805	6.5
2012	4,645	51,859	89.6	747,994	6.2
Total	65,634	577,162	113.7	8,043,440	8.2
Percent change, 2002-2012	-25.3	3.1	-27.4	2.7	-27.1

¹ Number of abortions per 1,000 live births

² Number of abortions per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 years

³ Final Birth Statistics, OK2SHARE, OSDH.

⁴ OK2SHARE, Vital Statistics, 2002-2012, number of females aged 15-44 years

Table 3. Number, Ratio¹, and Rate² of Legal Induced Abortions by County of Residence, 2002-2012³

County	Number	Ratio	Rate	County	Number	Ratio	Rate
Adair	93	26.1	2.0	LeFlore	270	39.0	2.7
Alfalfa	17	30.2	2.1	Lincoln	270	61.6	4.0
Atoka	32	17.7	1.2	Logan	398	78.9	4.6
Beaver	15	20.5	1.4	Love	46	34.6	2.5
Beckham	238	64.7	5.8	McClain	415	89.1	6.2
Blaine	78	47.2	4.1	McCurtain	64	12.1	0.9
Bryan	47	7.6	0.5	McIntosh	186	78.4	5.4
Caddo	360	76.8	6.3	Major	45	44.9	3.3
Canadian	1,527	96.6	6.4	Marshall	42	19.3	1.5
Carter	422	57.4	4.4	Mayes	409	69.5	5.0
Cherokee	588	84.9	5.4	Murray	102	56.6	4.0
Choctaw	38	15.7	1.3	Muskogee	1,136	102.2	7.6
Cimarron	7	19.2	1.6	Noble	77	49.0	3.4
Cleveland	4,192	133.7	6.8	Nowata	100	74.1	4.9
Coal	24	29.4	2.2	Okfuskee	127	74.1	5.9
Comanche	2,491	114.2	9.0	Oklahoma	19,708	149.1	12.0
Cotton	55	68.9	4.5	Okmulgee	626	106.7	7.8
Craig	170	84.2	6.0	Osage	435	86.1	4.9
Creek	910	94.3	6.5	Ottawa	249	50.1	3.8
Custer	395	87.6	6.1	Pawnee	181	81.1	5.6
Delaware	216	47.3	3.0	Payne	1,310	132.8	6.2
Dewey	35	55.7	4.3	Pittsburg	421	70.2	5.1
Ellis	16	31.0	2.4	Pontotoc	392	67.4	4.8
Garfield	690	67.1	5.6	Pottawatomie	844	82.0	5.4
Garvin	295	73.2	5.4	Pushmataha	98	65.3	4.6
Grady	508	72.8	4.7	Roger Mills	23	42.3	3.9
Grant	20	40.1	2.4	Rogers	978	92.2	5.5
Greer	27	37.6	2.9	Seminole	212	54.4	4.2
Harmon	9	19.7	1.6	Sequoyah	291	59.9	3.4
Harper	20	36.2	3.1	Stephens	314	51.5	3.6
Haskell	90	52.3	3.8	Texas	61	14.4	1.4
Hughes	85	46.9	3.6	Tillman	57	46.8	3.7
Jackson	281	56.8	4.7	Tulsa	15,893	153.3	11.8
Jefferson	30	33.8	2.5	Wagoner	704	75.6	4.8
Johnston	51	32.1	2.4	Washington	576	84.1	5.8
Kay	338	45.0	3.7	Washita	82	49.5	3.7
Kingfisher	132	60.1	4.4	Woods	57	53.0	3.2
Kiowa	58	46.3	3.3	Woodward	236	72.8	6.1
Latimer	54	41.5	2.4				

¹Number of abortions per 1,000 live births

²Number of abortions per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 years

³Data includes January 2002-March, 2012. Beginning in April, 2012 information on abortion by county of residence was not collected.

Table 4. Percent of Legal Induced Abortions by Characteristics of Women, 2002-2012

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Age (yrs)												
<20	18.8	19.5	17.9	17.3	16.4	17.3	16.7	17.9	15.5	14.7	15.2	17.1
20-24	34.9	34.9	35.0	35.1	36.3	35.4	34.3	33.5	33.0	34.7	33.3	34.6
25-29	21.5	22.0	22.1	23.1	22.9	23.3	23.4	22.8	25.1	25.1	24.9	23.2
30-34	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.1	13.3	13.2	13.9	14.7	15.0	13.8	15.0	14.1
≥35	10.9	9.7	10.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	11.7	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.0
Race												
White	66.9	70.9	71.4	71.5	71.5	70.2	70.4	71.8	68.6	70.9	67.0	70.2
Black	18.4	17.9	18.4	19.7	19.2	20.7	19.0	17.6	18.7	18.8	18.1	18.8
American Indian	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.8	6.6	6.2	6.9	5.9	5.6	6.0
Asian	3.2	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.2
Other	5.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.7	6.2	1.8
Marital status												
Married	21.2	21.0	21.2	20.6	20.8	19.6	20.1	20.1	19.4	18.9	18.4	20.2
Unmarried	78.8	79.0	78.8	79.4	79.2	80.4	79.9	79.9	80.6	81.1	81.6	79.8
Education												
<HS	18.5	17.4	16.7	16.3	15.8	16.7	15.2	16.7	16.0	14.1	13.7	16.2
HS or GED	41.0	41.2	41.3	39.6	40.6	38.5	41.2	39.8	36.9	39.7	38.6	39.9
Some college	28.8	28.7	29.0	30.4	29.3	30.3	28.6	29.4	32.9	32.0	32.0	30.0
College Graduate	11.6	12.7	13.0	13.7	14.3	14.5	15.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	15.6	13.9
Previous live births												
0	38.3	38.5	37.4	38.1	37.8	39.0	37.8	39.0	38.7	39.5	41.6	38.6
1	27.8	28.1	28.2	27.6	27.7	27.3	26.7	26.0	26.4	26.8	25.6	27.2
2	21.4	20.8	22.4	21.8	22.1	21.2	21.5	21.3	20.2	20.5	19.8	21.3
3	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.5	9.2	9.4	8.5	8.4	8.8
≥4	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.1
Previous ITOPs												
0	61.9	66.4	63.6	64.9	63.5	62.8	63.1	64.0	62.1	60.3	66.8	63.6
1	25.4	23.3	24.6	24.0	25.2	24.9	23.9	23.3	24.9	26.3	21.3	24.3
2	8.1	6.9	7.6	7.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.9	7.4	7.8
≥3	4.6	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.3

Table 5. Number, Ratio¹, and Rate² of Legal Induced Abortions by Characteristics of Women, 2002-2012

Characteristic	Number	Live births	Ratio	Population ³	Rate
Total	65,634	577,162	113.7	8,043,440	8.2
Race					
White	46,054	442,785	104.0	6,221,756	7.4
Black	12,339	54,865	224.9	746,353	16.5
American Indian	3,945	65,600	60.1	867,530	4.5
Asian	2,110	13,862	152.2	207,801	10.2
Age (yrs)					
<20	11,162	76,387	146.1	2,752,381	4.1
20-24	22,603	185,844	121.6	1,459,956	15.5
25-29	15,130	166,214	91.0	1,322,781	11.4
30-34	9,200	100,387	91.6	1,261,908	7.3
≥35	7,148	48,225	148.2	2,597,955	2.8
Education⁴					
<HS	10,633	NA	NA	943,358	11.3
HS or GED	26,205	NA	NA	2,094,021	12.5
Some college	19,698	NA	NA	2,597,062	7.6
College graduate	9,095	NA	NA	1,496,330	6.1
Marital Status⁵					
Married ⁶	13,254	344,289	38.5	5,114,139	2.6
Unmarried ⁷	52,380	232,734	225.1	4,575,110	11.4

¹Number of abortions per 1,000 live births

²Number of abortions per 1,000 female population aged 15-44

³U.S. Census Bureau, number of females aged 15-44

⁴Population includes females aged 18-44 years. It is not possible to present summary statistics for the abortion ratio by education, because of a change in methodology in mother's education data collection beginning in 2009.

⁵Number of abortions per 1,000 female population aged 15-50

⁶Now married including spouse absent

⁷Never married, widowed, divorced

Table 6: Number and Percent (%) of Legal Induced Abortions by Age Group and Selected Characteristics, 2002-2012

Characteristic	Age group (yrs)				
	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	≥35
Race					
White	7,864 (70.6)	15,888 (70.3)	10,355 (68.4)	6,429 (69.9)	5,263 (73.6)
Black	2,078 (18.6)	4,454 (19.7)	3,064 (20.2)	1,664 (18.1)	974 (13.6)
American Indian	854 (7.7)	1,327 (5.9)	899 (5.9)	496 (5.4)	335 (4.7)
Asian	177 (1.6)	566 (2.5)	497 (3.3)	428 (4.7)	432 (6.0)
Other	173 (1.6)	364 (1.6)	319 (2.1)	181 (2.0)	151 (2.1)
Education					
<HS	5,142 (46.1)	2,565 (11.4)	1,556 (10.3)	791 (8.6)	521 (7.3)
HS or GED	3,998 (35.9)	9,720 (43.0)	6,006 (39.7)	3,548 (38.6)	2,784 (39.0)
Some college	1,958 (17.6)	8,389 (37.1)	4,701 (31.1)	2,682 (29.2)	1,847 (25.8)
College graduate	45 (0.4)	1,924 (8.5)	2,870 (19.0)	2,177 (23.7)	1,994 (27.9)
Marital status					
Married	372 (3.3)	3,004 (13.3)	3,868 (25.6)	3,065 (33.4)	2,892 (40.4)
Unmarried	10,776 (96.7)	19,595 (86.7)	11,266 (74.4)	6,133 (66.6)	4,267 (59.6)
Previous live births					
0	8,996 (80.7)	10,427 (46.1)	3,711 (24.5)	1,306 (14.2)	729 (10.2)
1	1,776 (15.9)	7,355 (32.5)	4,558 (30.1)	2,387 (26.0)	1,641 (22.9)
2	330 (3.0)	3,653 (16.2)	4,351 (28.8)	3,032 (33.0)	2,512 (35.1)
3	33 (0.3)	941 (4.2)	1,809 (12.0)	1,596 (17.4)	1,382 (19.3)
≥4	9 (0.1)	223 (1.0)	704 (4.7)	875 (9.5)	889 (12.4)
Previous induced abortions					
0	9,684 (86.9)	15,478 (68.5)	8,263 (54.6)	4,536 (49.3)	3,539 (49.5)
1	1,276 (11.5)	5,250 (23.2)	4,386 (29.0)	2,766 (30.1)	2,180 (30.5)
2	156 (1.4)	1,369 (6.1)	1,565 (10.3)	1,124 (12.2)	860 (12.0)
≥3	28 (0.3)	502 (2.2)	919 (6.1)	771 (8.4)	574 (8.0)
Gestational age (wks)					
≤8	6,337 (56.9)	14,247 (63.0)	9,933 (65.6)	6,196 (67.4)	4,987 (69.8)
9-10	2,309 (20.7)	3,947 (17.5)	2,561 (16.9)	1,460 (15.9)	1,081 (15.1)
11-12	1,146 (10.3)	2,195 (9.7)	1,347 (8.9)	788 (8.6)	504 (7.1)
13-15	871 (7.8)	1,459 (6.5)	840 (5.6)	486 (5.3)	375 (5.2)
≥16	482 (4.3)	750 (3.3)	451 (3.0)	268 (2.9)	200 (2.8)
Type of Procedure					
Suction Aspiration	7,832 (70.3)	15,684 (69.5)	10,623 (70.3)	6,343 (69.1)	4,780 (66.9)
RU-486	1,650 (14.8)	3,769 (16.7)	2,694 (17.8)	1,721 (18.7)	1,522 (21.3)
Dilation & curettage	866 (7.8)	1,427 (6.3)	795 (5.3)	506 (5.5)	373 (5.2)
Dilation & evacuation	490 (4.4)	793 (3.5)	464 (3.1)	250 (2.7)	212 (3.0)
Other	302 (2.7)	895 (4.0)	543 (3.6)	363 (4.0)	262 (3.7)

Table 7. Number and Percent (%) of Legal Induced Abortions by Race and Selected Characteristics, 2002-2012

Characteristic	Race				
	White	Black	Am. Indian	Asian	Other
Age (yrs)					
<20	7,864 (17.2)	2,078 (17.0)	854 (21.8)	177 (8.4)	173 (14.5)
20-24	15,888 (34.7)	4,454 (36.4)	1,327 (33.9)	566 (27.0)	364 (30.6)
25-29	10,355 (22.6)	3,064 (25.0)	899 (23.0)	497 (23.7)	319 (26.9)
30-34	6,429 (14.0)	1,664 (13.6)	496 (12.7)	428 (20.4)	181 (15.2)
≥35	5,263 (11.5)	974 (8.0)	335 (8.6)	432 (20.6)	151 (12.7)
Education					
<HS	7,729 (16.8)	1,633 (13.3)	761 (19.4)	239 (11.3)	278 (23.1)
HS or GED	18,276 (39.7)	4,904 (39.8)	1,804 (45.9)	741 (35.1)	495 (41.2)
Some college	13,695 (29.7)	4,267 (34.6)	923 (23.5)	562 (26.6)	245 (20.4)
College graduate	6,366 (13.8)	1,518 (12.3)	442 (11.2)	570 (27.0)	183 (15.2)
Marital Status					
Married	9,649 (20.9)	1,485 (12.1)	756 (19.2)	986 (46.7)	394 (32.8)
Unmarried	36,421 (79.1)	10,837 (87.9)	3,174 (80.8)	1,126 (53.3)	807 (67.2)
Previous Live Births					
0	18,627 (40.4)	3,905 (31.7)	1,461 (37.2)	930 (44.0)	396 (33.0)
1	12,310 (26.7)	3,715 (30.1)	1,045 (26.6)	446 (21.1)	310 (25.8)
2	9,647 (20.9)	2,701 (21.9)	854 (21.7)	472 (22.3)	291 (24.2)
3	3,858 (8.4)	1,283 (10.4)	365 (9.3)	166 (7.9)	125 (10.4)
≥4	1,624 (3.5)	718 (5.8)	205 (5.2)	98 (4.6)	79 (6.6)
Previous Induced Abortions					
0	29,913 (64.9)	7,132 (57.9)	2,521 (64.1)	1,331 (64.9)	850 (70.8)
1	10,986 (23.8)	3,266 (26.5)	943 (24.0)	528 (25.7)	239 (19.9)
2	3,374 (7.3)	1,189 (9.6)	324 (8.2)	109 (5.3)	64 (5.3)
≥3	1,794 (3.9)	735 (6.0)	142 (3.6)	83 (4.0)	48 (4.0)
Gestational Age (wks)					
≤8	30,676 (66.6)	6,824 (55.4)	2,038 (51.9)	1,595 (75.5)	827 (69.0)
9-10	7,610 (16.5)	2,596 (21.1)	782 (19.9)	272 (12.9)	175 (14.6)
11-12	3,903 (8.5)	1,420 (11.5)	487 (12.4)	116 (5.5)	91 (7.6)
13-15	2,523 (5.5)	956 (7.8)	411 (10.5)	80 (3.8)	79 (6.6)
≥16	1,353 (2.9)	526 (4.3)	210 (5.3)	49 (2.3)	27 (2.3)
Type of Procedure					
Suction aspiration	32,018 (69.6)	9,121 (74.1)	2,150 (54.8)	1,504 (71.3)	622 (66.9)
RU-486	8,244 (17.9)	1,372 (11.1)	1,157 (29.5)	359 (17.0)	191 (20.5)
Dilation & curettage	2,568 (5.6)	850 (6.9)	434 (11.1)	83 (3.9)	37 (4.0)
Dilation & evacuation	1,402 (3.0)	574 (4.7)	145 (3.7)	55 (2.6)	32 (3.4)
Other	1,789 (3.9)	390 (3.2)	39 (1.0)	108 (5.1)	48 (5.2)

Table 8. Number and Percent (%) of Legal Induced Abortions by Gestational Age and Selected Characteristics, 2002-2012

Characteristic	Gestational age (wks)				
	≤ 8 wks	9-10 wks	11-12 wks	13-15 wks	≥ 16 wks
Total	41,987 (64.0)	11,428 (17.4)	6,011 (9.2)	4,038 (6.2)	2,165 (3.3)
Race					
White	30,676 (66.6)	7,610 (16.5)	3,903 (8.5)	2,523 (5.5)	1,353 (2.9)
Black	6,824 (55.4)	2,596 (21.1)	1,420 (11.5)	956 (7.8)	526 (4.3)
American Indian	2,038 (51.9)	782 (19.9)	487 (12.4)	411 (10.5)	210 (5.4)
Asian	1,595 (75.5)	272 (12.9)	116 (5.5)	80 (3.8)	49 (2.3)
Other	827 (69.0)	175 (14.6)	91 (7.6)	79 (6.6)	27 (2.3)
Age (yrs)					
<20	6,337 (56.9)	2,307 (20.7)	1,144 (10.3)	871 (7.8)	483 (4.3)
20-24	14,247 (63.0)	3,947 (17.5)	2,195 (9.7)	1,459 (6.5)	750 (3.3)
25-29	9,933 (65.7)	2,561 (16.9)	1,347 (8.9)	840 (5.6)	440 (2.9)
30-34	6,196 (67.4)	1,460 (15.9)	788 (8.6)	486 (5.3)	268 (2.9)
≥35	4,989 (69.8)	1,081 (15.1)	506 (7.1)	375 (5.2)	201 (2.8)
Education					
<HS	5,941 (55.9)	2,219 (20.9)	1,179 (11.1)	833 (7.8)	464 (4.4)
HS or GED	15,514 (59.2)	4,916 (18.7)	2,639 (10.1)	2,049 (7.8)	1,101 (4.2)
Some college	13,651 (69.3)	3,114 (15.8)	1,652 (8.4)	845 (4.3)	428 (2.2)
College graduate	6,852 (75.5)	1,186 (13.1)	546 (6.0)	320 (3.5)	169 (1.9)
Marital Status					
Married	9,143 (68.9)	2,101 (15.8)	1,005 (7.6)	657 (5.0)	363 (2.7)
Unmarried	32,817 (62.7)	9,334 (17.8)	5,012 (9.6)	3,392 (6.5)	1,805 (3.4)
Previous Live Births					
0	16,869 (66.6)	4,216 (16.7)	2,026 (8.0)	1,446 (5.7)	761 (3.0)
1	11,200 (62.8)	3,147 (17.7)	1,760 (9.9)	1,123 (6.3)	594 (3.3)
2	8,903 (63.8)	2,441 (17.5)	1,302 (9.3)	857 (6.1)	460 (3.3)
3	3,485 (60.1)	1,107 (19.1)	593 (10.2)	381 (6.6)	231 (4.0)
≥4	1,502 (55.1)	522 (19.2)	336 (12.3)	242 (8.9)	122 (4.5)
Previous Induced Abortions					
0	26,775 (64.1)	7,206 (17.3)	3,749 (9.0)	2,621 (6.3)	1,393 (3.3)
1	10,163 (63.7)	2,828 (17.7)	1,509 (9.5)	937 (5.9)	523 (3.3)
2	3,184 (62.4)	916 (18.0)	497 (9.7)	339 (6.6)	167 (3.3)
≥3	1,837 (65.2)	484 (17.2)	262 (9.3)	152 (5.4)	83 (2.9)
Type of Procedure					
Suction aspiration	27,663 (61.0)	10,931 (24.1)	5,779 (12.8)	725 (1.6)	227 (0.5)
RU-486	11,317 (99.0)	75 (0.7)	28 (0.2)	4 (0.0)	9 (0.1)
Dilation & curettage	489 (12.3)	175 (4.4)	118 (3.0)	2,062 (51.7)	1,141 (28.6)
Dilation & evacuation	76 (3.4)	32 (1.4)	88 (4.0)	1246 (56.1)	778 (35.0)
Other	2353 (99.2)	10 (0.4)	3 (0.1)	5 (0.2)	0 (0.0)

Figure 1. Abortion ratio* by age group for women who obtained a legal abortion: Oklahoma, 2002-2012

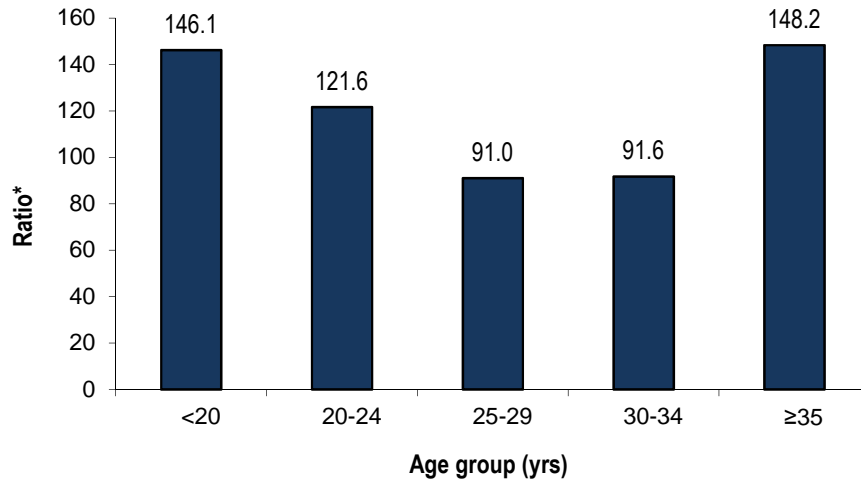
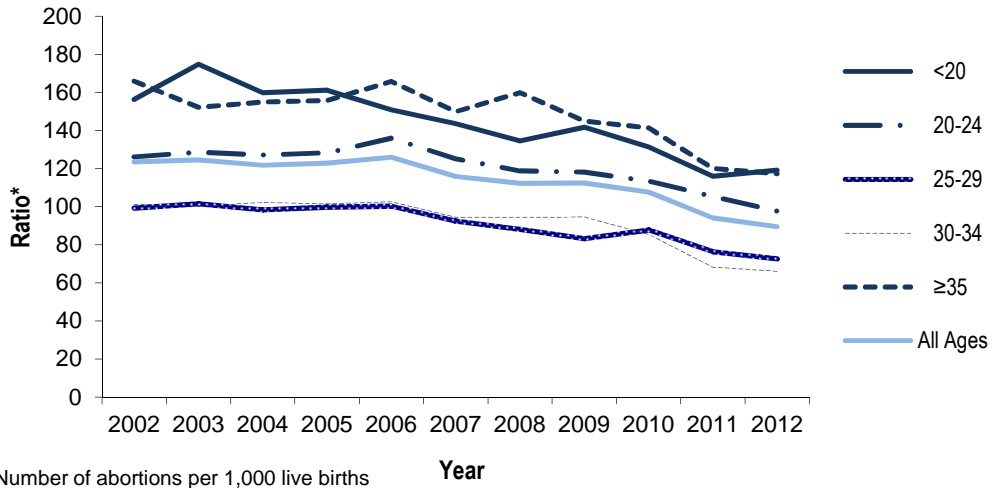


Figure 2. Abortion ratio* by age group for women who obtained a legal abortion, 2002-2012



*Number of abortions per 1,000 live births

Figure 3. Percentage of abortions by timing and age group of women, 2002-2012

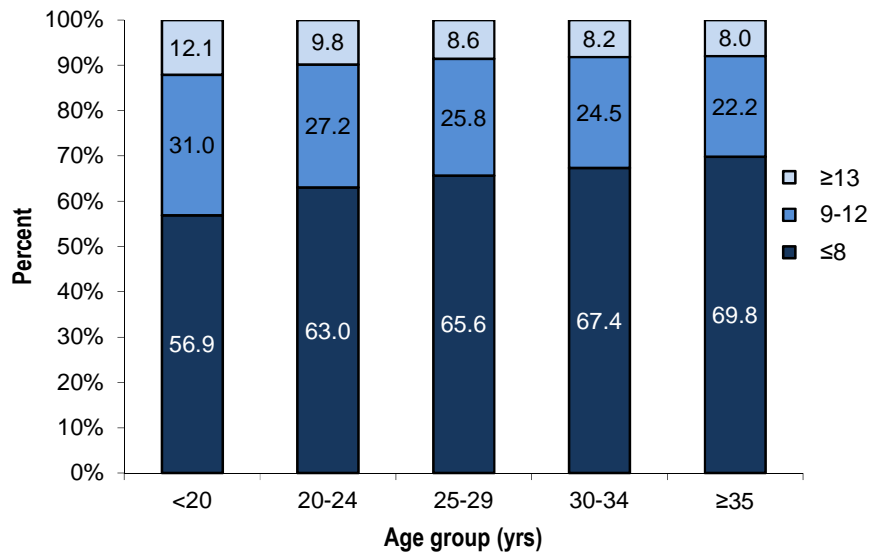
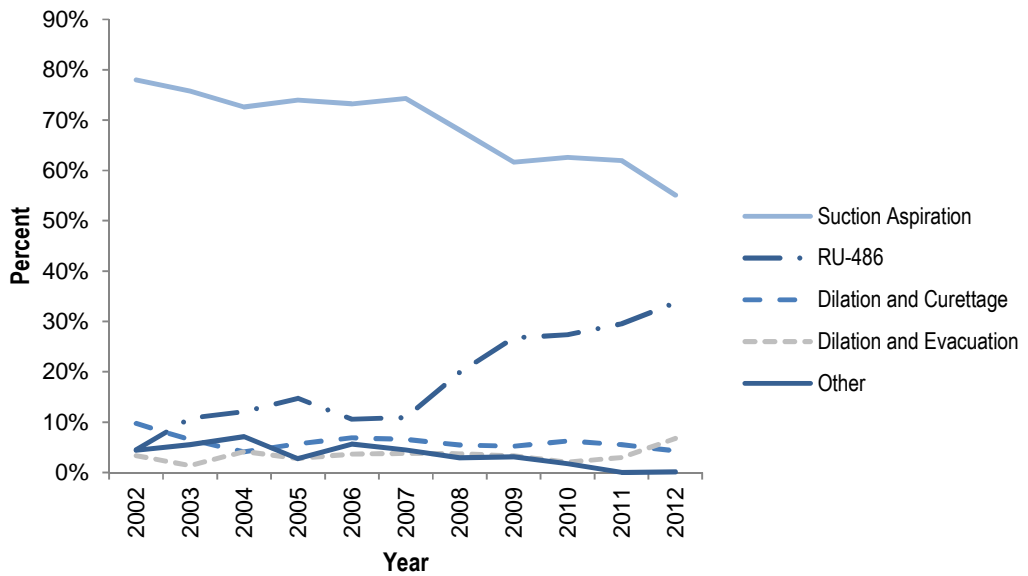


Figure 4. Percentage of abortions by method, 2002-2012



2010 Statistical Abortion Reporting Act Requirements Section

This section of the Annual Abortion Report outlines legal induced abortion data collected in accordance with the 2010 Statistical Abortion Reporting Act (the Act) (HB 3284, c. 276, 1. Eff. November, 1 2010). According to the Act, beginning in June 1, 2013, the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) is required to publish on its website an Annual Abortion Report that includes both new annual data and statistics for all previous calendar years for which abortion-reporting requirements have been in effect. The tables below outline data from all abortions performed in Oklahoma from April, 2012-December, 2012 (including Oklahoma residents and non-Oklahoma residents). To address concerns regarding confidentiality of women obtaining abortions and the stability of percentages, ratios, and rates, any computed statistics were suppressed when the numerator used in the calculation was less than 5. These instances are marked with an asterisk (*).

The Act also requires the OSDH to submit an Annual Judicial Bypass of Abortion Parental Consent Summary Report¹¹. In 2012, OSDH did not receive any Annual Judicial Bypass Forms. Tables 32 and 33 contain data on Judicial Waivers of parental notice or consent. In addition, the Act also requires the OSDH to submit a Complications of Abortions Report¹². In 2012, there were no Complications of Induced Abortion Report forms submitted to OSDH.

Requirement 1: The number of induced abortions performed in the previous calendar year broken down by month and county* in which the abortion was performed.

Table 1. Abortions by month and county

Month	Number of Abortions	Percent
April	362	10.2
May	471	13.3
June	391	11.0
July	361	10.2
August	398	11.2
September	343	9.7
October	408	11.5
November	414	11.7
December	393	11.1
Total	3541	100.0

*There were a total 3,541 abortions in the state of Oklahoma in 2012 using the new form. However, we are cannot report abortions by county of occurrence, as this may lead to physician identification.

¹¹ Title 63 O.S. Section 1-738l

¹² Title 63 O.S. Section 1-738m

Requirement 2: The number of abortions classified by: a) the state or foreign country of residence of the mother; b) the age, marital status, and race of the mother, and c) the number of years of education of the mother.

Table 10. Selected Demographics of Mother

State of Residence	Number of Abortions	Percent
Alaska (AK)	*	*
Arkansas (AR)	117	3.3
California (CA)	*	*
Florida (FL)	*	*
Indiana (IN)	*	*
Kansas (KS)	94	2.7
Michigan (MI)	*	*
Missouri (MO)	66	1.9
North Dakota (ND)	*	*
Nevada (NV)	*	*
New York (NY)	*	*
Ohio (OH)	13	0.4
Oklahoma (OK)	3216	90.8
Oregon (OR)	*	*
Tennessee (TN)	*	*
Texas (TX)	21	0.6
Total	3541	100.0
Age of Mother (yrs)	Number of Abortions	Percent
<20	531	15.0
20-24	1178	33.3
25-29	877	24.8
30-34	527	14.9
>35	427	12.1
Total	3540	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	1	
Marital Status (5 groups)	Number of Abortions	Percent
Divorced	356	10.1
Married	482	13.6
Never Married	2516	71.1
Separated	167	4.7
Widowed	20	0.6
Total	3541	100.0
Race of Mother	Number of Abortions	Percent
White	2373	67.0
Black	583	16.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	176	5.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	123	3.5
Other	286	8.1
Total	3541	100.0
Level of Education	Number of Abortions	Percent
8th grade or less	48	1.4
Some high school	409	11.6
High school graduate or GED completed	1397	39.5
Some college credit	1127	31.8
Bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, AB, BS)	454	12.8
Post grad work	106	3.0
Total	3541	100.0

Requirement 3: *The number of abortions classified by: a) the number of previous pregnancies of the mother; b) previous live births to the mother, and c) previous miscarriages, and d.) previous induced abortions.*

Table 11. Number of abortions by previous pregnancies, previous live births, previous miscarriages, and previous induced abortions

Previous Pregnancies	Number of Abortions	Percent
0	1072	30.3
1	779	22.0
2	626	17.7
3	444	12.5
4	281	7.9
5 to 9	317	9.0
10 or more	22	0.6
Total	3541	100.0
Previous Live Births		
0	1492	42.1
1	914	25.8
2	689	19.5
3	293	8.3
4 or more	153	4.3
Total	3541	100.0
Previous Miscarriages		
0	2987	84.4
1	423	12.0
2	81	2.3
3 or more	50	1.4
Total	3541	100.0
Previous Induced Abortions		
0	2387	67.4
1	749	21.2
2	251	7.1
3 or more	154	4.4
Total	3541	100.0

Requirement 4: *The number of abortions by week of gestational age.*

Table 12. Gestational Age (weeks)

Gestational age	Number of Abortions	Percent
Less than 8 wks	2435	68.8
9-10 wks	552	15.6
11-12 wks	302	8.5
13-15 wks	192	5.4
16-20 wks	59	1.7
Total	3540	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	1	

Requirement 5: The number of abortions performed by each reported method.

Table 13. Abortion Method

Method	Number of Abortions	Percent
Dilation and Curettage	176	5.0
Dilation and Evacuation	236	6.7
RU 486	1298	36.7
Suction Aspiration	1824	51.5
Other	6	0.2
Total	3540	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	1	

Requirement 6: The number of abortions resulting in an infant born alive; of these, the number of cases in which life sustaining measures were taken; and a statistical summary of the length of survival of such infants.

Table 14. Life Sustaining Measures

Life Sustaining Measures	Number of Abortions	Percent
Infants Born Alive	0	0.0
<i>Cases Life Sustaining Measures Taken</i>	Not Applicable	
<i>Length of Survival of Infants</i>	Not Applicable	

Requirement 7: The number of cases in which anesthesia was administered to the mother and the number of each type of anesthesia.

Table 15. Anesthesia Usage - Mother

Anesthesia Use and Type	Number of Abortions	Percent
Yes	1435	40.5
<i>Sodium Brevital</i>	1417	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	18	
No	2106	59.5
Total	3541	100.0

Requirement 8: The number of cases in which anesthesia was administered to the unborn child, and the number of each type of anesthesia and of each method of administration.

Table 16. Anesthesia Usage - Fetus

Anesthesia Use and Type	Number of Abortions	Percent
Yes	0	0.0
<i>Type</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
No	3541	100.0
Total	3541	100.0

Requirement 9: The number of each reported method of fetal disposal.

Table 17. Fetal Disposal Method

Fetus Disposal Method	Frequency	Percent
Biohazard	1859	52.5
Incineration	1344	38.0
Medical waste	123	3.5
At Home	214	6.0
Total	3540	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	1	

Requirement 10: The reasons reported for the abortions, and the number of times each reason was cited.

Table 18. Reason Given for Abortion[§]

Reason	Frequency	Percent
Patient was asked why she is seeking an abortion, but she declined to give a reason:	2122	29.1
Mother is not ready for a, or another, child:	727	10.0
Mother cannot afford the child:	568	7.8
Mother is unmarried:	485	6.6
Having a baby would dramatically change the life of the mother:	394	5.4
Mother has other children or dependents:	322	4.4
Having a baby would interfere with the education of the mother:	296	4.1
Having a baby would interfere with the job/employment/career of the mother:	272	3.7
Mother is a student or planning to be a student:	252	3.5
Mother cannot afford child care:	195	2.7
Mother does not have enough support from a husband or partner:	145	2.0
Mother is having relationship problems:	141	1.9
Mother does not want to be a single mother:	133	1.8
Mother cannot afford the basic needs of life:	129	1.8
Mother cannot leave job to care for a baby:	116	1.6
Mother is unemployed:	105	1.4
Mother is not certain of relationship with the father of the child:	96	1.3
Mother does not feel mature enough to raise a, or another, child:	88	1.2
Mother would have to find a new place to live:	83	1.1
Physical health of the mother is at risk:	83	1.1
Mother has completed her childbearing:	68	0.9
Partner and mother are unable to or do not want to get married:	63	0.9
The relationship or marriage of the mother may soon break up:	57	0.8
Mother is not currently in a relationship:	55	0.8
Husband or partner is unemployed:	53	0.7
Mother does not want people to know that she had sex or became pregnant:	48	0.7
There may be possible problem affecting the health of the fetus:	44	0.6
Emotional health of the mother is at risk:	42	0.6
Husband or partner wants mother to have an abortion:	27	0.4
Mother is currently or temporarily on welfare or public assistance:	24	0.3
Husband or partner is abusive to the mother or her children:	20	0.3
Parents want mother to have an abortion:	16	0.2
Pregnancy was a result of forcible rape:	13	0.2
Other	18	0.2
Total	7300	100.0

[§] There are more than 3541 answers, because each individual could provide multiple answers.

Requirement 11: *The number of abortions paid for by: a) Private Insurance; b) Public health plan; c) Medicaid; d) Private pay; or e) other.*

Table 19. Abortion Payment Method

Payment Method	Frequency	Percent
Private payment	3536	99.9
Private Insurance	*	*
Medicaid	*	*
Other	*	*
Total	3541	100.0

Requirement 12: *The number of abortions in which medical health insurance coverage was under: a) a fee-for-service insurance company; b) a managed care company, or c) other*

Table 20. Type of Medical Health Insurance

Payment Method	Frequency	Percent
Fee-for-Service	*	*
Managed Care	*	*
Other	0	0.0
Total	*	100.0

Requirement 13: *A statistical summary of the fees collected*

Table 21. Summary of Fees

Summary of Fees	Frequency	Percent
\$0-500	45	1.3
\$501-600	3314	93.6
\$601-700	91	2.6
\$701-800	53	1.5
\$800+	38	1.1
Total	3541	100.0

Requirement 14: *Specialty area of medicine of the physician*

Table 22. Physician Specialty Area

Physician specialty area	Frequency	Percent
Obstetrics-Gynecology	2110	59.6
General Practice	1431	40.4
Total	3541	100.0

Requirement 15: The number of abortions in which ultrasound equipment was used before, during, or after the abortion, and the number of times vaginal ultrasound, abdominal ultrasound, or both were used in each of the three circumstances.

Table 23. Ultrasound Equipment Usage

Ultrasound Equipment Usage	Frequency	Percent
Before Abortion	3534	87.8
During Abortion	236	5.9
After Abortion	256	6.4
Total	4026	100.0
Type of Ultrasound used before abortion:		
Vaginal	2629	74.2
Abdominal	852	24.1
Both Vaginal/Abdominal	53	1.5
No Ultrasound equipment used	7	0.2
Total	3541	100.0
Type of Ultrasound used during abortion:		
Vaginal	*	*
Abdominal	231	6.5
Both Vaginal/Abdominal	*	*
No Ultrasound equipment used	3305	93.3
Total	3541	100.0
Type of Ultrasound used after abortion:		
Vaginal	*	*
Abdominal	251	7.1
Both Vaginal/Abdominal	*	*
No Ultrasound equipment used	3285	92.8
Total	3541	100.0

Requirement 16: The number of abortions before which an ultrasound was performed by: a) the physician performing the abortion, b) a physician other than the physician performing the abortion, or c) other.

Table 24: Ultrasound Performed by

The number of abortions before which an ultrasound was performed by:	Frequency	Percent
The physician performing the abortion	2209	98.6
A physician other than the physician performing the abortion	**	**
Other	*	*
Total	2240	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	1294	

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Requirement 17: The number of abortions resulting in reported complications, and of those, how many were reported by the physician who performed the abortion, and how many were reported by another physician, the types of reported complications, and the number of each type based on data which shall be compiled and transmitted to the State Department of Health by the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision and the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

There were no reported complications for abortions for the reporting period of April to December, 2012.

Requirement 18: The number of abortions resulting in the reported death of the mother.

There were no reported deaths of mother for abortions for the reporting period of April to December, 2012.

Requirement 19. The number of females to whom the physician provided the information in subparagraph a of paragraph 1 of subsection B of Section 1-738.2 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes; of that number, the number provided by telephone and the number provided in person; and of each of those numbers, the number provided in the capacity of a referring physician and the number provided in the capacity of a physician who is to perform the abortion.

Table 25. Informed Consent: Paragraph 1, Subsection B

Was the information required by paragraph 1 of subsection B of Section 1-738.2 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes provided to the mother?	Frequency	Percent
	Yes	3528
No	0	0.0
Total	3528	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	13	
If yes, was it provided:		
In person:	1057	30.4
By telephone:	2425	69.6
Total	3482	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	59	
For Telephone, was it provided by:		
A referring physician:	*	*
The physician performing the abortion:	*	*
An agent of a referring physician:	12	0.5
An agent of the physician performing the abortion:	2339	99.2
Total	2358	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	67	
For In person, was it provided by:		
A referring physician:	*	*
The physician performing the abortion:	*	*
An agent of a referring physician:	7	0.7
An agent of the physician performing the abortion:	1041	99.3
Total	1048	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	9	

Requirement 20. *The number of females to whom physicians or agents of physicians provided the information in paragraph 2 of subsection B of Section 1-738.2 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes; of that number, the number provided by telephone and the number provided in person; of each of those numbers, the number provided in the capacity of a referring physician and the number provided in the capacity of a physician who is to perform the abortion; and of each of those numbers, the number provided by the physician and the number provided by an agent of the physician.*

Table 26. Informed Consent: Paragraph 2, Subsection B

Was the information required by paragraph 2 of subsection B of Section 1-738.2 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes provided to the mother?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3528	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	3528	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	13	
If yes, was it provided:		
In person:	1060	30.4
By telephone:	2427	69.6
Total	3487	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	41	
For Telephone, was it provided by:		
A referring physician:	*	*
The physician performing the abortion:	**	**
An agent of a referring physician:	10	0.4
An agent of the physician performing the abortion:	2338	99.2
Total	2358	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	69	
For In person, was it provided by:		
A referring physician:	*	*
The physician performing the abortion:	*	*
An agent of a referring physician:	6	0.6
An agent of the physician performing the abortion:	1044	99.2
Total	1053	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	7	

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Requirement 21. The number of females who availed themselves of the opportunity to have a copy of the printed information described in Section 1-738.3 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes mailed to them; and of that number, the number who, based on the submitted reports, did and did not obtain an abortion.

Table 27: Printed Materials Mailed

Did the mother avail herself of the opportunity to have the printed materials described in Section 1738.3 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes mailed to her?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	274	7.7
No	3267	92.3
Total	3541	100.0
If yes, the number of women who did or did not have an abortion:		
Did have an abortion:	274	100.0
Did not have an abortion:	0	0.0
Total	274	100.0

Requirement 22. The number of abortions performed by the physician in which information otherwise required to be provided at least twenty-four (24) hours before the abortion was not so provided because an immediate abortion was necessary to avert the death of the female, and the number of abortions in which such information was not so provided because a delay would create serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.

Table 28: Informed Consent and Medical Emergencies

Were the informed consent requirements of subsection B of Section 1-738.2 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes dispensed with because of a medical emergency necessitating an immediate abortion:	Frequency	Percent
To avert death	**	**
To avert substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function arising from continued pregnancy	*	*
Not Applicable	3532	99.7
Total	3541	100.0

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Requirement 23. *The number of females to whom physicians or their agents provided the information described in subsection A of Section 1-738.8 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes; of that number: a) the number provided by telephone and the number provided in person; and of each of those numbers, the number provided in the capacity of a referring physician and the number provided in the capacity of a physician who is to perform the abortion, or by the agent of such physician, and b) the number of females who availed themselves of the opportunity to be given or mailed the materials described in Section 1-738.10 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes, and the number who did not; and of each of those numbers, the number who, to the best of the information and belief of the reporting physician, went on to obtain the abortion.*

Table 29: Informed Consent: Subsection A

The number of females to whom physicians or their agents provided the information described in subsection A of Section 1-738.8 of this title	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	37.0
No	17	63.0
Total	27	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	3124	
If yes, was it provided:		
In person:	0	0.0
By telephone:	5	100.0
Total	5	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	5	
For Telephone, was it provided by:		
A referring physician:	0	0.0
The physician performing the abortion:	0	0.0
An agent of a referring physician:	5	100.0
An agent of the physician performing the abortion:	0	0.0
Total	5	100.0
The number of females who availed themselves of the opportunity to be given or mailed the materials described in Section 1-738.10 of this title		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	*	*
No	**	*
Total	412	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	3129	
If yes, the number of women who did or did not have an abortion		
	Frequency	Percent
Did have an abortion:	*	*
Did not have an abortion:	*	*
Total	*	100.0

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Requirement 24. *The number of females to whom the information described in subsection A of Section 1-738.8 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes would have had to be provided but for a medical emergency determination; of that number, the number for whom an immediate abortion was necessary to avert the death of the female, and the number for whom a delay would have created serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.*

No abortions reported.

Requirement 25. The number of abortions performed within the scope of employment of Oklahoma state employees and employees of an agency or political subdivision of the state, the number of abortions performed with the use of public institutions, facilities, equipment, or other physical assets owned, leased, or controlled by this state, its agencies, or political subdivisions, and for each category: a. the number of abortions reported as necessary to save the life of the mother, the life-endangering conditions identified, and the number of each such condition reported, b. the number of abortions reported from pregnancies resulting from forcible rape, the number of such rapes reported to law enforcement authorities, general categories of law enforcement authorities to whom reports were made and the number made to each category, and a statistical summary of the length of time between the dates of reporting to law enforcement authorities and the dates of the abortions, and c. the number of abortions reported from pregnancies resulting from incest committed against a minor, the number of perpetrators of incest in such cases reported to law enforcement authorities, general categories of law enforcement authorities to whom reports were made and the number made to each category, and a statistical summary of the length of time between the dates of reporting to law enforcement authorities and the dates of the abortions.

Table 30. Abortion performed in the scope of a State Employee/Agency or in a Public Facility

State Employee/Agency	Number of Abortions	Percent
Yes	0	0.0
<i>Abortion performed to save mother's life</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
<i>Pregnancy as a result of forcible rape</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
<i>Pregnancies resulting from incest committed against a minor</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
<i>Statistical Summary of length of time between the dates of reporting to law enforcement and the dates of the abortion</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
No	3541	100.0
Total	3541	100.0
Public Facility/Equipment	Number of Abortions	Percent
Yes	0	0.0
<i>Abortion performed to save mother's life</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
<i>Pregnancy as a result of forcible rape</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
<i>Pregnancies resulting from incest committed against a minor</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
<i>Statistical Summary of length of time between the dates of reporting to law enforcement and the dates of the abortion</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
No	3541	100.0
Total	3541	100.0

Requirement 26. *The number of females to a parent of whom the physician provided notice as required by Section 1-740.2 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes; of that number, the number provided personally as described in that section, and the number provided by mail as described in that section, and of each of those numbers, the number of females who, to the best of the information and belief of the reporting physician, went on to obtain the abortion;*

Table 31: Parental Notice or Consent

The number of females to a parent of whom the physician provided notice as required by Section 1-740.2 of this title	Number of Abortions	Percent
Yes	159	**
No	*	*
Total	**	100.0
<i>Missing Data</i>	3379	
If yes, was it provided:		
In-person	72	45.3
By Mail	87	54.7
Total	159	100.0
If the notice was provided in-person, did the female go on to have an abortion?		
Did have an abortion	**	**
Did not have an abortion	*	*
Total	72	100.0
If the notice was provided by mail, did the female go on to have an abortion?		
Did have an abortion	87	100.0
Did not have an abortion	0	0.0
Total	87	100.0

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Requirement 27: *The number of females upon whom the physician performed an abortion without the notice to or consent of the parent of the minor required by Section 1-740.2 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes; of that number, the number who were emancipated minors and the number who suffered from a medical emergency, and of the latter, the number of cases in which a parent was notified subsequently and the number of cases in which a judicial waiver was obtained. In the case of medical emergencies in which a parent was informed subsequently, a statistical summary of the period of time elapsed before notification.*

Table 32: No Parental Notice or Consent

No Parental Notice or Consent	Frequency	Percent
The number of females upon whom the physician performed an abortion without the notice to or consent of the parent of the minor required by Section 1-740.2 of this title (Total)	*	100.0
<i>Minor received judicial authorization to obtain abortion without parental notice or consent</i>	*	*
Emancipated Minors	0	0.0
Suffered a Medical Emergency [§]	0	0.0
<i>Parent subsequently notified</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	
<i>Elapsed time before parental notification</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	

[§]No data available for entries under Medical Emergency, because no medical emergencies were reported.

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Requirements 28, 29 & 30: The number of abortions performed after receiving judicial authorization to do so without parental notice and consent (28); The number of abortions performed on minors after judicial authorizations were granted because of a finding that the minor girl was mature and capable of giving informed consent (29); and; The number of abortions performed on minors after judicial authorizations were granted because of a finding that the performance of the abortion without parental notification and consent was in the best interest of the minor (30).

Table 33. Judicial Authorization

The number of abortions performed after receiving judicial authorization to do so without parental notice and consent	Number of Abortions	Percent
Judge ruled that minor was mature enough to give informed consent on her own	*	*
Judge ruled that abortion was in the best interest of the minor	**	**
Total	8	100.0

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Acknowledgments

Terry L. Cline, PhD
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