

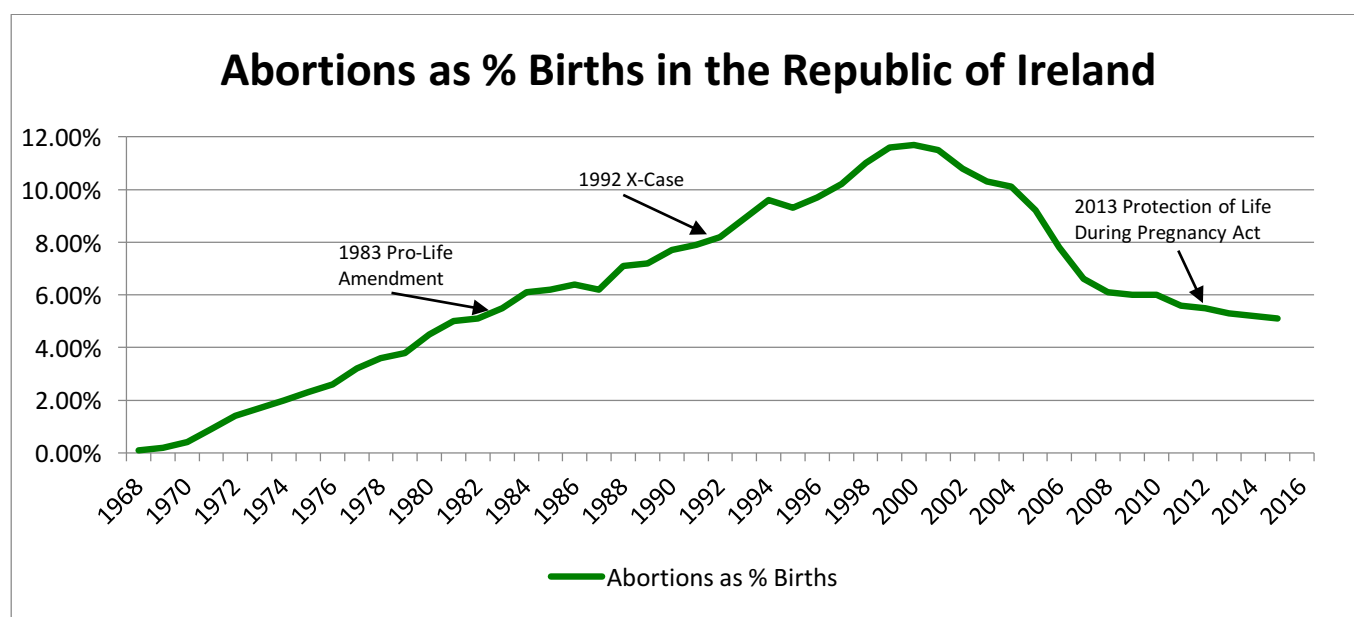
OVERVIEW OF IRISH ABORTIONS

The abortion statistics for 2015, released by the British Department of Health, showed that abortions on Irish women in clinics in England & Wales had dropped for the fourteenth time since 2001. The peak figure of 6,673 abortions in 2001 had shrunk to 3,451 in 2015 a decrease of 48.3%. This decline was despite an increase in population and an increase in women aged 15-44. Abortions in England & Wales on residents of the Irish Republic over the past number of years are as follows:

Year	No of Abortions in England	Rate Per 1,000 Women aged 15-44	Abortions as a percentage of live births	Dutch Abortions According to CPA	Revised number	Revised rate
1968	64	0.1	0.1%			
1980	3,380	4.9	4.5%			
1985	3,888	5.2	6.2%			
1990	4,063	5.3	7.7%			
1995	4,532	5.6	9.3%			
2000	6,391	7.3	11.7%			
2001 (Highest Year)	6,673	7.5	11.5%			
2002	6,522	7.2	10.8%			
2003	6,320	6.9	10.3%			
2004	6,217	6.7	10.1%			
2005	5,585	5.9	9.2%	42	5,627	5.9
2006	5,042	5.2	7.8%	461	5,503	5.6
2007	4,686	4.7	6.6%	445	5,131	5.1
2008	4,600	4.6	6.1%	330	4,930	4.8
2009	4,422	4.4	5.9%	134	4,556	4.5
2010	4,402	4.4	5.9%	31	4,433	4.4
2011	4,149	4.1	5.6%	NA	NA	NA
2012	3,982	4.0	5.5%	NA	NA	NA
2013	3,679	3.7	5.3%	NA	NA	NA
2014	3,755	3.8	5.2	NA	NA	NA
2015	3,451	3.6	5.2	NA	NA	NA

- The reduction between the highest year in 2001 and 2015 is 48.3%.

- In 2015 81% of Irish residents who had abortions were single or separated and 19% married. The figures show, as in previous years, no abortions were done in emergency to save a woman's life and, despite previous propagandist statements, the stages of gestation at which Irish women have abortions are much the same as English & Welsh residents.
- In 2015, the Irish abortion rate in England & Wales at 3.6 per 1,000 Irish women aged 15-44 was the same as it was back in 1978 and compares with 17.0 per 1,000 women for residents of England & Wales, nearly 5 times higher than Ireland's rate.
- The reasons for the fall in abortions are difficult to analyse. The falls began before the Crisis Pregnancy Agency did any work at all and the methods the CPA advocate are the same used in England that have done nothing for England's problems. It could be a changing national mood in Ireland; it could be that some abortions on Irish residents take place in other countries. Dutch Government agencies do not record abortions on Irish women specifically. There are official records on Belgian, Spanish and German women having abortions in Holland, but none for Irish women. The CPA's data on Irish abortions in Holland comes from Dutch abortion clinics which could hardly be considered reliable sources of information.
- Abortions on foreign women in Holland are in decline and abortions on women from unspecified foreign countries have been stable over the past number of years. Maybe some Irish women, North or South, have abortions in Holland but it may not be significant. Interestingly, it is Irish abortion campaigners who make the case that abortions are not really declining. A fast decreasing demand for abortion is bad news for abortion campaigners.
- While we must keep open minds on the possibility of significant numbers of abortions on Irish residents taking place in countries other than England & Wales, or the use of imported RU 486, there is no hard evidence, at all, for it yet, and combined with the evidence of opinion polls, Ireland's pro-life ethos seems to be holding its own.



MORE COMPREHENSIVE DATA ON ABORTION RATES IN IRISH REPUBLIC

The commonest method of measuring a rate of abortion is to express it as a % of live births. This is most generally used because it is relatively easy to apply. All that is needed is the number of abortions and the number of births.

However, where births fluctuate widely in a country or differ radically from other countries to which comparisons are made, this criterion of comparison is unsuitable. The most useful criterion is to compare both births and abortions to the population contributing to both e.g. all women aged 15-44. In Ireland over the full period in which abortion has been available, the population of women aged 15-44 has been increasing numerically.

Year	Female population aged 15-44	Number of abortions	Abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44	Abortions as % Births	Unwed births per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44	% All Unwed Births
1968	530,700	64	0.1	0.1%	2.9	2.5%
1969	534,100	122	0.2	0.2%	3.1	2.6%
1970	539,500	261	0.5	0.4%	3.2	2.6%
1971	545,900	578	1.1	0.9%	3.5	2.7%
1972	560,900	974	1.7	1.4%	3.6	2.9%
1973	576,600	1,193	2.1	1.7%	3.7	3.1%
1974	592,900	1,406	2.4	2.0%	3.8	3.3%
1975	609,800	1,562	2.6	2.3%	4.1	3.7%
1976	626,200	1,802	2.9	2.6%	4.1	3.8%
1977	641,900	2,183	3.4	3.2%	4.4	4.1%
1978	657,500	2,533	3.8	3.6%	4.5	4.2%
1979	675,100	2,767	4.1	3.8%	4.9	4.6%
1980	689,500	3,380	4.9	4.5%	5.3	5.0%
1981	705,900	3,603	5.1	5.0%	5.5	5.4%
1982	720,400	3,650	5.1	5.1%	6.0	6.1%
1983	732,200	3,677	5.0	5.5%	6.2	6.8%
1984	744,500	3,948	5.3	6.1%	6.8	7.8%
1985	753,500	3,888	5.2	6.2%	7.0	8.5%
1986	760,500	3,918	5.1	6.4%	7.7	9.6%
1987	768,000	3,673	4.8	6.2%	8.3	10.8%
1988	768,700	3,838	5.0	7.1%	8.2	11.8%
1989	767,000	3,721	4.8	7.2%	8.5	12.6%
1990	768,300	4,063	5.3	7.7%	10.0	14.5%
1991	776,300	4,154	5.3	7.9%	11.3	16.6%
1992	786,300	4,254	5.4	8.2%	11.8	18.0%
1993	793,200	4,402	5.5	8.9%	12.2	19.9%
1994	800,400	4,590	5.7	9.6%	12.4	20.7%
1995	810,500	4,532	5.6	9.3%	13.3	22.2%
1996	822,600	4,894	6.0	9.7%	15.2	24.8%
1997	836,200	5,340	6.4	10.2%	16.6	26.6%
1998	850,500	5,891	6.9	11.0%	17.8	28.3%
1999	863,000	6,226	7.2	11.6%	19.1	30.9%
2000	871,100	6,391	7.3	11.7%	19.7	31.8%
2001	885,800	6,673	7.5	11.5%	20.3	31.2%
2002	907,800	6,522	7.2	10.8%	20.7	31.1%
2003	920,500	6,320	6.9	10.3%	21.0	31.4%
2004	932,300	6,217	6.7	10.1%	21.4	32.3%
2005	949,900	5,585	5.9	9.2%	20.6	32.0%
2006	977,700	5,042	5.2	7.8%	21.8	32.0%
2007	1,016,300	4,686	4.6	6.6%	23.1	32.8%
2008	1,046,400	4,600	4.4	6.1%	24.4	33.1%
2009	1,046,600	4,422	4.2	6.0%	20.6	33.0%
2010	1,030,200	4,402	4.3	6.0%	24.9	33.7%
2011	1,018,200	4,149	4.1	5.6%	24.6	34.0%
2012	1,002,300	3,982	4.0	5.5%	25.3	35.1%
2013	986,980	3,679	3.7	5.3%	24.7	35.4%
2014	970,000	3,755	3.8	5.2%	25.2	36.3%
2015	959,000	3,451	3.6	5.2%	25.1	36.4%

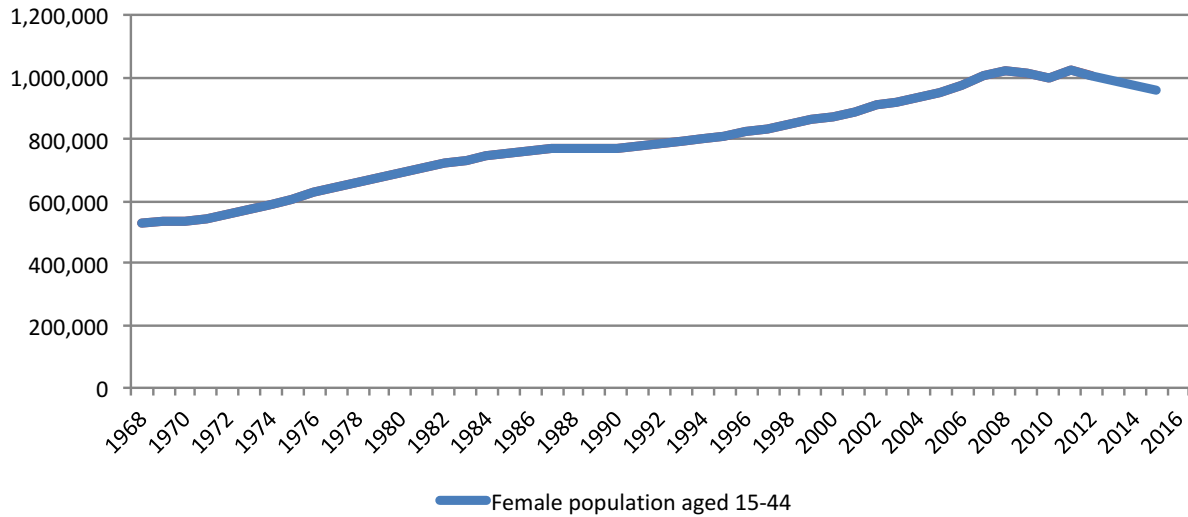
Total (Including alleged Dutch abortions) is 183,336

Comment: Allowing for repeat abortions and estimating overall repeat abortions of say a conservative 15% per annum compared to 37% for residents of England and Wales in 2013, we could cautiously estimate a figure of about 155,856 Irish residents having abortions from 1968-2015. But while the number of women involved would be lower than the number of abortion episodes, the number of babies aborted would be higher due to multiple births. Taking the rate of twinning as 1 in 80 births and the rate of triplets as 1 in 6,400 births, the number of babies whose lives were terminated would increase from 183,336 to 185,658.

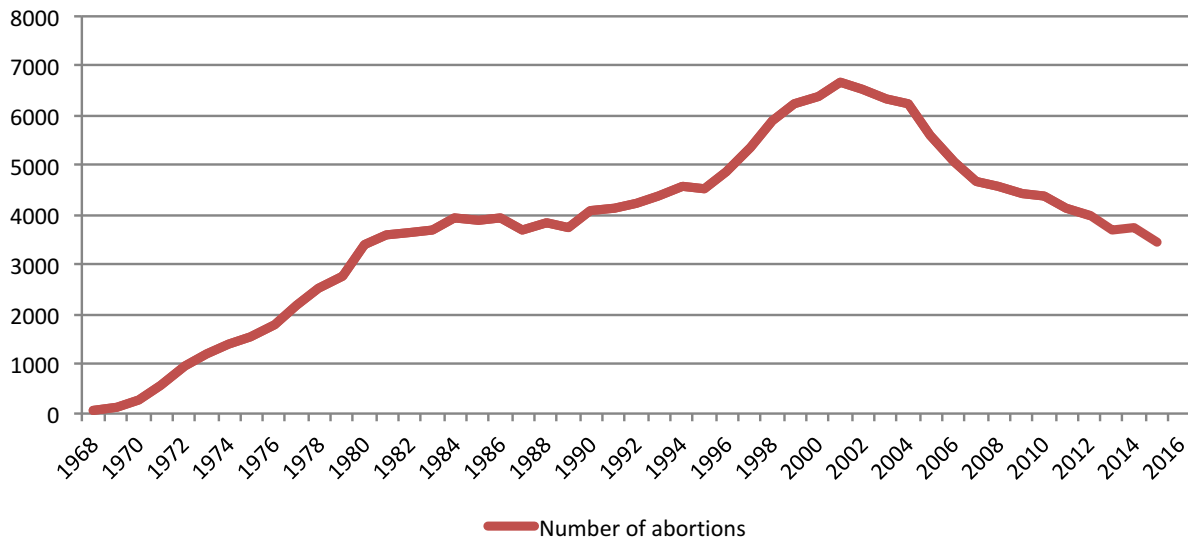
Source: Abortions from ONS and Department of Health (UK); female population aged 15-44 from CSO, (population at April of each years) unwed births and other data from CSO..

Note: Abortions on women from the Republic in 2015 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 was 3.6. Abortions on residents of England & Wales in the same year per 1,000 aged 15-44 it was 17 – nearly five times higher.

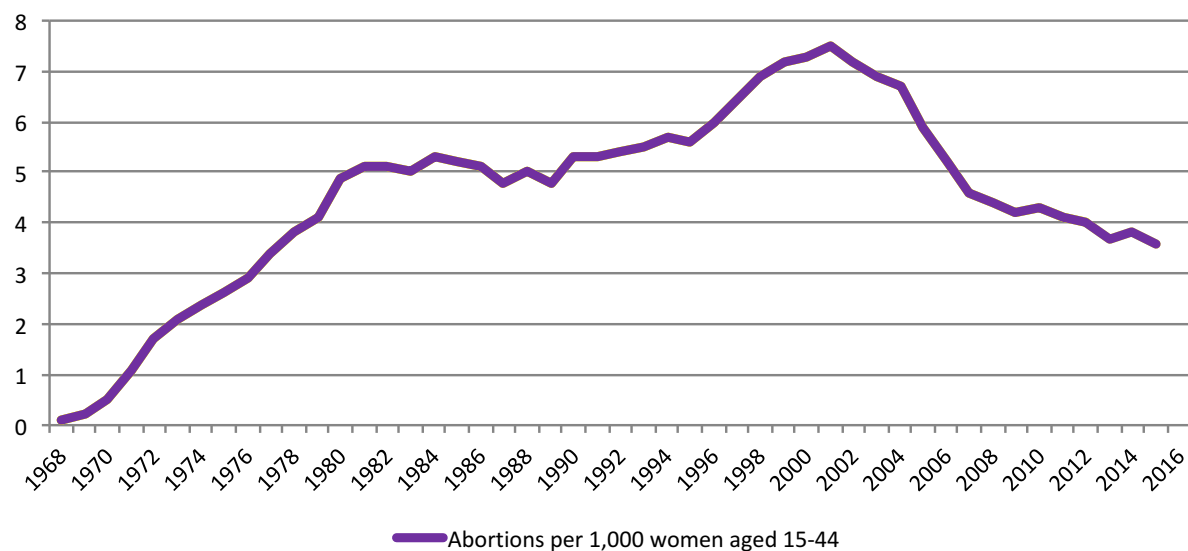
Female Population Aged 15-44



Number of Irish abortions



Abortion Rate



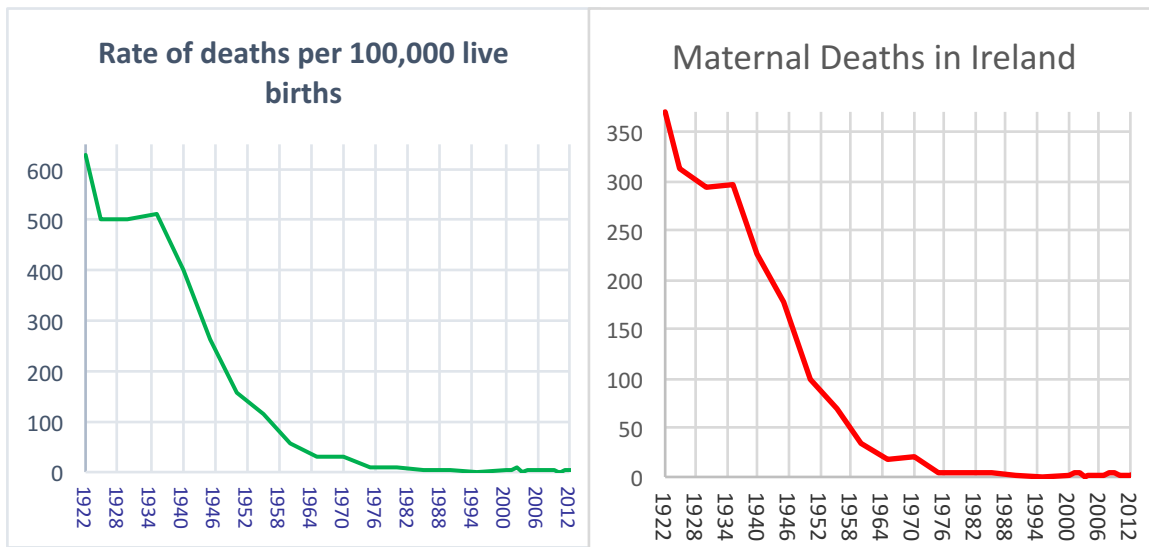
MATERNAL DEATHS IN IRISH REPUBLIC SINCE 1922

Year	Live Births	Maternal Deaths	Rate per 100,000
1922	58,849	370	629
1925	62,069	312	503
1930	58,333	294	504
1935	58,266	297	510
1940	56,394	227	402
1945	66,832	176	263
1950	63,565	99	156
1955	61,622	70	114
1960	60,735	35	57
1965	63,525	18	28
1970	64,284	20	31
1975	67,178	5	7
1980	74,064	5	7
1985	62,388	4	6
1990	53,044	2	4
1995	48,787	0	0
2000	54,789	1	2
2001	57,854	3	5
2002	60,503	5	8
2003	61,529	0	0
2004	61,972	1	2
2005	61,372	1	2
2006	65,425	1	2
2007	71,389	2	3
2008	75,173	3	4
2009	75,554	3	4
2010	75,174	1	1
2011	74,650	2	3
2012	72,225	2	3
2013	68,930	3	4.2

Other Countries With Similar Mortality Rates in 2008

→ Guinea, North Korea, Nepal
 → Benin, Bolivia, Madagascar
 → Ethiopia, Ghana, Pakistan
 → Papua New Guinea, Uganda
 → Guyana, Gabon, Bhutan
 → Eritrea, Namibia
 → Dominican Republic, Guatemala
 → Belize, Egypt
 → Albania, Bahamas
 → Georgia, Iran, Chile
 → Brunei, Fiji
 → Belgium, Canada
 → Sweden, Finland
 → Denmark

How this table should be read: in 2008 Guinea, North Korea and Nepal had a maternal mortality rate comparable to Ireland's in 1922, Denmark had a rate comparable to Ireland in 1985

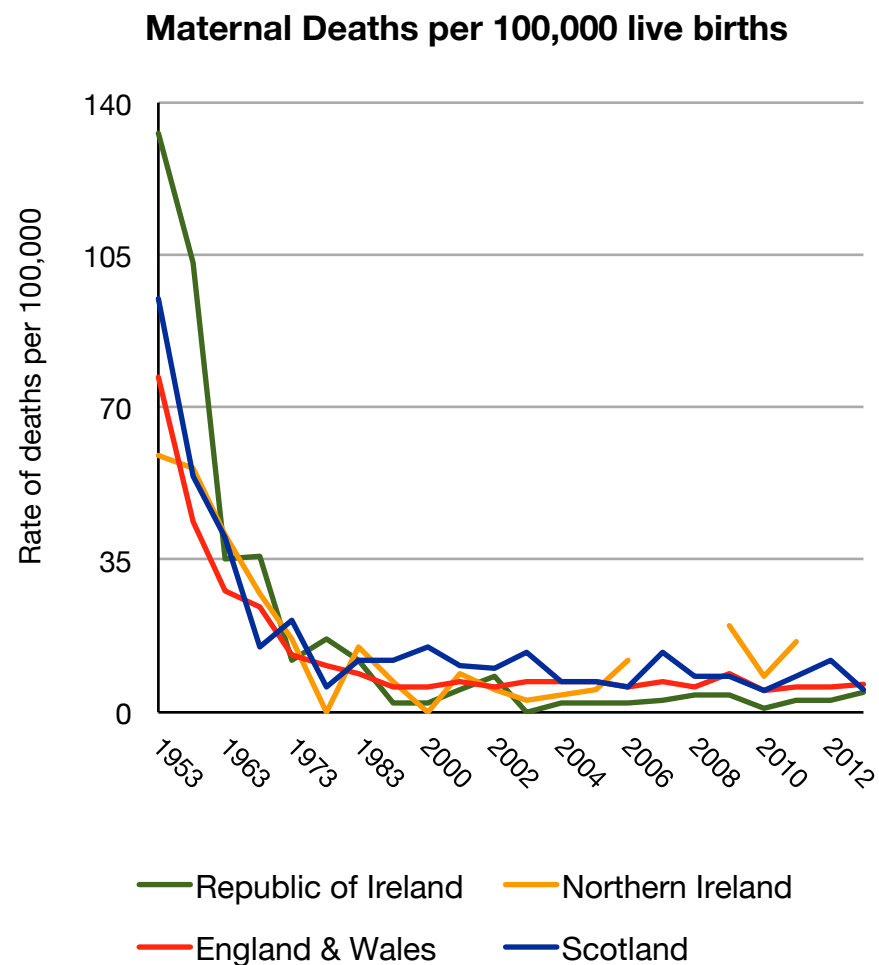


Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF & World Bank. *Maternal Mortality in 2005* and also: Trends in Maternal Mortality 1990-2008, Reports on Vital Statistics. The Republic of Ireland scored tops in both reports.

Comment: The CSO have figures for each year since 1922. Up to the 1960s, maternity in Ireland was as hazardous as in many developing countries today, but improved with better health services and nutrition. Ireland was where the developing countries now are in 2013 and it is a world leader in maternal care without resort to abortion. Many campaigners argue for abortion to save women's lives. Abortion would certainly not lessen maternal mortality. Good obstetrics and general medical care is the answer.

The Improvement In Maternal Healthcare Over The Years

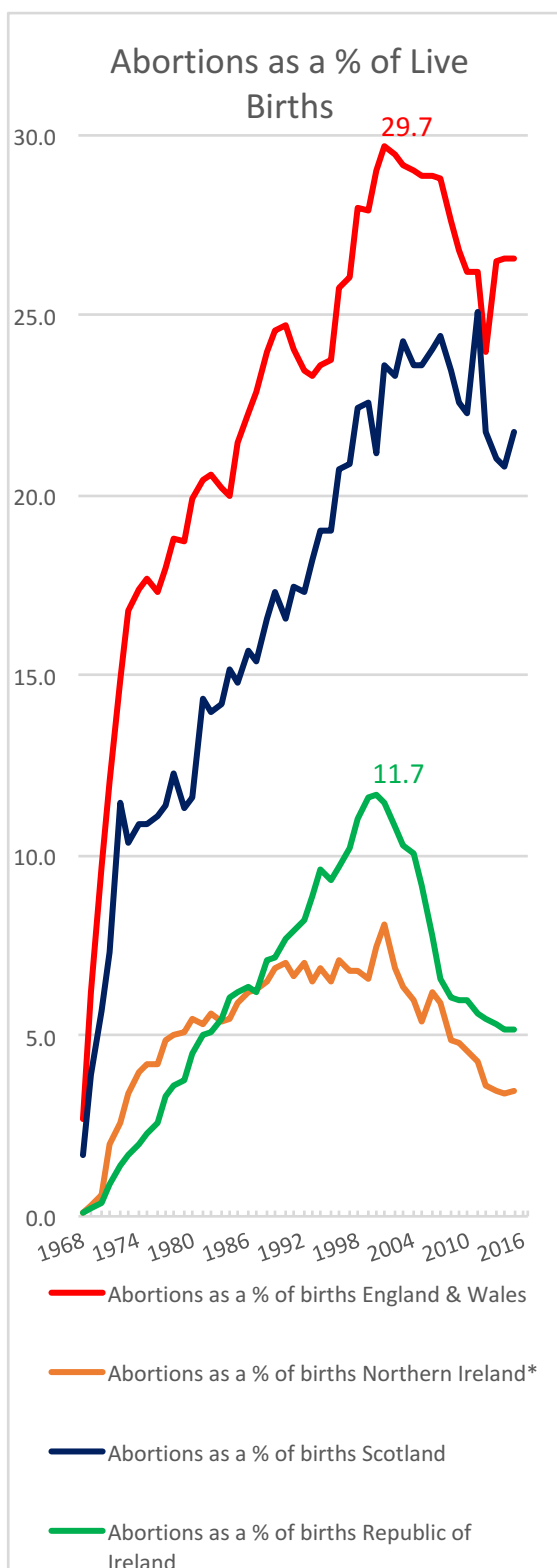
Year	Maternal Deaths in the Republic	Republic of Ireland Maternal Death rate	Northern Ireland Maternal Death rate	England and Wales Maternal Death rate	Scotland Maternal Death rate
1953	83	133	59	77	95
1958	61	103	56	44	54
1963	22	35	41	28	40
1968	22	36	27	24	15
1973	8	12	17	13	21
1978	12	17	0	11	6
1983	8	12	15	9	12
1988	1	2	7	6	12
2000	1	2	0	6	15
2001	3	5	9	7	11
2002	5	8	5	6	10
2003	0	0	3	7	14
2004	1	2	4	7	7
2005	1	2	5	7	7
2006	1	2	12	6	6
2007	2	3		7	14
2008	3	4		6	8
2009	3	4	20	9	8
2010	1	1	8	5	5
2011	2	3	16	6	8
2012	2	3		6	12
2013	3	4.3		6.7	5.3



Comment : The 2005 Report on Maternal Mortality written under the auspices of WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank confirmed Ireland as Number 1 and a leading example to the world for its low maternal mortality records. As can be seen from the above data, since the 1970s, Irish maternal mortality statistics compare favorably with our neighbors.

Comparative abortion rates, Ireland and Britain

Year	Abortions as a % of births			
	England & Wales	Northern Ireland*	Scotland	Republic of Ireland
1968	2.7	0.1	1.7	0.1
1969	6.2	0.3	3.9	0.2
1970	9.7	0.6	5.7	0.4
1971	12.1	2.0	7.3	0.9
1972	14.9	2.6	11.5	1.4
1973	16.8	3.4	10.4	1.7
1974	17.4	4.0	10.9	2.0
1975	17.7	4.2	10.9	2.3
1976	17.3	4.2	11.1	2.6
1977	18.0	4.9	11.4	3.3
1978	18.8	5.0	12.3	3.6
1979	18.7	5.1	11.3	3.8
1980	19.9	5.5	11.6	4.5
1981	20.4	5.3	14.4	5.0
1982	20.6	5.6	14.0	5.1
1983	20.2	5.4	14.2	5.5
1984	20.0	5.5	15.2	6.1
1985	21.5	5.9	14.8	6.2
1986	22.3	6.2	15.7	6.4
1987	22.9	6.3	15.4	6.2
1988	24.0	6.5	16.6	7.1
1989	24.6	6.9	17.3	7.2
1990	24.7	7.0	16.6	7.7
1991	24.1	6.7	17.5	7.9
1992	23.5	7.0	17.3	8.2
1993	23.3	6.5	18.2	8.9
1994	23.6	6.9	19.0	9.6
1995	23.8	6.5	19.0	9.3
1996	25.8	7.1	20.7	9.7
1997	26.1	6.8	20.9	10.2
1998	28.0	6.8	22.4	11.0
1999	27.9	6.6	22.6	11.6
2000	29.0	7.5	21.2	11.7
2001	29.7	8.1	23.6	11.5
2002	29.5	6.9	23.3	10.8
2003	29.2	6.4	24.3	10.3
2004	29.0	6.0	23.6	10.1
2005	28.9	5.4	23.6	9.2
2006	28.9	6.2	24.1	7.8
2007	28.8	5.9	24.4	6.6
2008	27.6	4.9	23.5	6.1
2009	26.8	4.8	22.6	6.0
2010	26.2	4.6	22.3	6.0
2011	26.2	4.3	25.1	5.6
2012	24.0	3.6	21.8	5.5
2013	26.5	3.5	21.0	5.3
2014	26.6	3.4	20.8	5.2
2015	26.6	3.5	21.8	5.2
2016				



*Numbers of abortions performed in Northern Ireland itself are not available prior to 1996. The graph above, therefore, and the table of figures, exclude these abortions prior to 1996 but post 1996 they are included. They generally number less than 100 per anum. Most abortions on Northern Ireland residents take place in England and Wales.

Additional Information On 1991-2015 Residents of Republic of Ireland, Abortions

Year	Abortion Rate (%)	Married	Single	Widowed/Divorced/Separated	Not Stated
1991	4154 (7.8%)	605	3,191	313	45
1996	4,894 (9.7%)	559	3,906	244	185
1997	5,340 (10.2%)	594	4,272	297	177
1998	5,891 (11%)	563	4,808	281	240
1999	6,226 (11.6%)	640	5,040	286	260
2000	6,391 (11.8%)	659	5,153	246	333
2001	6,673 (11.5%)	698	5,336	247	392
2002	6,522 (10.8%)	692	4064	175	1,591
2003	6,302 (10.3%)	586	3,478	178	2,078
2004	6,217 (10.1%)	526	3,294	205	2,192
2005	5,585 (9.2%)	527	3,153	216	1,689
2006	5,042 (7.8%)	366	2,662	121	1,893
2007	4,686 (7.9%)	490	3,815	139	242
2008	4,600 (6.1%)	627	3,700	136	137
2009	4,422 (5.9%)	576	3,577	134	135
2010	4,402 (5.9%)	598	3,430	96	278
2011	4,149 (5.5%)	519	3108	160	362
2012	3,982 (5.5%)	614	3,013	75	280
2013	3,679 (5.3%)	583	2,887	76	98
2014	3,755 (5.2%)	666	2,901	83	102
2015	3,451 (5.2%)	644	2,610	70	127

(75.7% Single, 18.7% Married, 2% Div/Wid/Separated, 3.6% Not Stated) **78.5% Single Distributing unstated for 2015**

Births and Abortions in Ireland Today: Dr. David Logan of Mohill, Co. Leitrim, a veteran of the 1983 Amendment Campaign, in researching the figures for births and abortions in 2013, reached the following conclusions.

Where the couple are married	Just 1% of their pregnancies end in abortion.
Where the woman is not in an on going relationship	10% of pregnancies end in abortion
Where a couple is in a relationship but unmarried	Just under 12% of pregnancies end in abortion
Among teenagers in general	20% of pregnancies end in abortion
Where the mothers are adult teenagers	18% of their pregnancies end in abortion
Where mothers are minors	28% of their pregnancies end in abortion

Additional Information On 1991-2015 Abortions, Residents of Northern Ireland

Year	Abortions Rate (%)	Married	Single	Widowed/Divorced/Separa	Not Stated
1991	1,775 (6.7)	236	1,303	213	23
1996	1,573, (6.4%)	218	1,200	121	34
1997	1,572 (6.6%)	207	1,212	124	29
1998	1,581 (6.6%)	255	1,156	131	39
1999	1,430 (6.2%)	207	1,060	129	34
2000	1,528 (7.2%)	224	1,179	88	37
2001	1,577 (7.2%)	208	1,220	97	52
2002	1,391 (6.5%)	186	897	68	240
2003	1,318 (6.1%)	128	728	79	383
2004	1,280 (5.7%)	122	645	69	444
2005	1,164 (5.2%)	115	648	60	341
2006	1,295 (5.6%)	106	672	49	468
2007	1,343 (5.5%)	157	890	54	242
2008	1,173 (4.6%)	177	921	45	30
2009	1,123 (4.6%)	138	893	37	55
2010	1,101 (4.5%)	150	571	37	43
2011	1,007 (4.3%)	139	773	57	38
2012	905 (3.6%)	115	731	38	21
2013	853 (3.5%)	121	640	24	68
2014	837(3.4%)	146	643	27	21
2015	833(3.5%)	144	636	30	23

In 2015: 17% Married, 76% Single, 4% Divorced, Widowed or Separated. 3% Not Stated

Additional Information On 1991-2015 Abortions, England & Wales					
Year	Abortions Rate (%)	Married	Single	Widowed/Divorced/Separa	Not Stated
1991	167,376 (24.1%)	37,809	110,879	15,247	3,441
1996	167,648 (25.8%)	34,194	113,921	11,798	7,735
1997	170,145 (26.5%)	34,200	116,379	12,080	7,486
1998	177,871 (28%)	34,466	122,661	11,564	9,180
1999	173,701 (27.9%)	32,585	121,177	10,364	9,576
2000	175,542 (29%)	31,646	124,272	9,332	10,292
2001	176,364 (29.7%)	30,980	124,930	9,190	11,264
2002	175,932 (29.5%)	29,924	110,335	7,694	27,979
2003	181,582 (29.2%)	28,492	112,417	6,776	33,897
2004	185,713 (29%)	26,082	116,083	6,323	36,927
2005	186,416 (28.9%)	26,652	121,805	6,540	31,419
2006	193,737 (27.7%)	32,289	154,343	7,105	-
2007	198,499 (28.7%)	29,325	146,091	5,404	17,679
2008	195,296 (27.6%)	29,131	146,062	5,214	14,889
2009	189,100 (27%)	26,971	142,995	4,569	14,565
2010	189,574 (26.2%)	28,608	145,956	4,851	10,159
2011	189,931 (26.2%)	29,107	145,628	5,685	9,511
2012	185,122 (24%)	28,828	141,074	4,350	9,870
2013	185,331 (26.5%)	28,872	143,477	4,451	8,531
2014	184,571(26.5%)	16%	78%	3%	3%
2015	185,824(26.6)	29,358	144,585	4,531	7,350

In 2015, 16% Married, 78% Single, 3% Widowed, Divorced or Separated and 3% Not Stated.

Note 1: Figures are abstracted from *Abortion Statistics. England and Wales 2015* and UK Dept. of Health special reports.

Pregnancies to Single Teenage Women in the Republic of Ireland					
Year	Teen Abortions	Live Births to Single Teens	Total Pregnancies to Single Teens	Total Live Births to Single Women, All Ages	Abortion per 1,000 Women aged 15-19
1965	Nil	439	439	1,403	0
1970	28	512	540	1,709	0.2
1975	231	910	1,141	2,514	1.6
1980	495	1,419	1,914	3,691	3.2
1985	574	1,689	2,263	5,268	3.6
1990	666	2,244	2,910	7,660	4.1
1995	698	2,352	3,050	10,788	4.2
2000	881	2,977	3,858	17,235	5.5
2001	939	2,876	3,815	18,049	6
2002	916	2,721	3,637	18,815	6
2003	836	2,580	3,416	19,313	5.6
2004	908	2,340	3,138	19,938	5.5
2005	694	2,261	2,955	19,528	4.8
2006	652	2,202	2,854	21,295	4.6
2007	544	2,251	2,795	23,170	3.9
2008	511	2,233	2,744	25,081	3.7
2009	484	2,047	2,531	24,728	3.5
2010	459	1,844	2,303	25,294	3.4
2011	443	2,008	2451	25,190	3.3
2012	347	1,483	1,830	24,724	2.5
2013	328	1,218	1,546	24,393	2.3
2014	237	1,100	1,373	24,490	2.0
2015	263	1,058	1,321	23,990	1.9

Note:	All Pregnancies To Single Women	Pregnancies to Single Teenagers
2007	51.5% parents shared same address	17.8% parents shared same address
2008	51.7% parents shared same address	22.3% parents shared same address
2009	55.6% parents shared same address	25.7% parents shared same address
2010	54.3% parents shared same address	20.4% parents shared same address
2011	54.8% parents shared same address	21.2% parents shared same address.
2012	56.5% parents shared same address	22.0% parents shared same address
2013	57.2% parents shared same address	21.9% parents shared same address

The traditional picture of the single mother as generally deserted by the father must be qualified. Cohabitation is a major factor in pregnancies to single women.

Abortion statistics are abstracted from ONS and English Department of Health reports. Irish teenage abortions remained relatively stable over two decades up to 1990 and then increased to their highest level of 939 in 2001. In 2015 there were 263 abortions on teens resident in the Republic (0.41% of births). In the same year there were 26,162 abortions on teens resident in England and Wales (3.75% of births), Since 1999 in the Republic, pregnancies in single teenagers fell steadily while pregnancies to all single women increased.

ENGLAND & WALES 2015 ABORTIONS

The National Statistics 89-page annual report (now compiled by the Department of Health and published in May 2016) gives full information on abortions carried out in clinics in England and Wales in 2015., including those carried out on women normally resident in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Very interesting statistics for 2015, the latest report emerge:

- There were 191,014 abortions (190,880 in 2013) of which 185,824 (185,331 in 2013) were on residents of England and Wales (26.6% of live-births compared with 26.5% in 2013), or a rate of 17.0 per 1,000 women aged 15-44.
- In 2015, 81% of residents having abortions were single, 16% married and 3% widowed, separated or divorced.
- 98% of the 185,824 abortions were carried out on Ground C and 99.95% of these were given on mental health grounds. This is abortion on demand.
- In 2015, 5,190 abortions (5,468 in 2013) were performed on non-residents of which 833 (3.5% of live-births) were on residents of Northern Ireland and 3,451 (5.2% of live-births) on residents of the Irish Republic. Both rates are much lower than the English rates.
- Of the 185,924 abortions on residents of England and Wales in 2015, only 3 are listed as being carried out on grounds F or G purporting to save the life or preventing grave permanent injury to the mental or physical health of the mother.
- Of the residents of England and Wales approximately 2% attended private clinics and 98% attended NHS Hospitals or agencies. Almost all non-residents attended private clinics.
- Among residents of England and Wales. There were 1,853 abortions on children under 16, and 7,968 on children aged 16-17. All told, there were 26,162 abortions on girls under 20.
- 3,213 abortions were performed under Ground E, to prevent the birth of a child disabled or malformed in some way.
- For 38% of residents of England and Wales their 2015 abortion was not their first abortion. The rate, as in past years, was consistent over all categories. For 11% of girls under 20, their 2015 abortion was a repeat.
- In England and Wales, 89% of abortions were performed under 13 weeks gestation and 2% over 20 weeks. Women from the Republic and Northern Ireland had abortion at much the same gestation periods. 112 women from the Republic had abortions over 20 weeks. 19% of residents of the Republic having abortions in 2015 that were repeat abortions.
- 77% of the abortions were on white women and 23% on non-whites. Non-whites are over represented in the abortion figures.
- In 2015, there was one abortion death and 294 cases of complications were reported.
- A chilling report was the selective reduction of 119 unborn babies in cases of multiple conception, generally resulting from IVF treatment.
- An even more chilling report (page 18 Section 2.47) describes the practice of foeticide, approved by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Where the baby is 22 weeks or over he

or she is to be killed in the womb to ensure that there is no live-birth. An RCOG Guideline gave detail to their members as how this was to be achieved in cases of late abortions and foetal malformations. The aim was to make it less stressful for the mother and also medical and nursing staff.

- As regards the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland there are many items in this report that merit careful study and are very relevant to current controversies.
- The 2015 abortions are itemized for each county in Ireland.
- The 135 abortions under Ground E, (abortion of babies with deformities) is very revealing. The figure is quite small and very few could be seen as 'incompatible with life,' in the jargon of abortion campaigners. What many such babies need is love and care.
- Also the fact that 22% of Irish residents having abortions in England in 2015 were not Irish born and bred is revealing.

Repeat Abortions in England & Wales 2015

Previous abortions	Total	Under 16	16 and 17	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30 or over
0	115,530 (62%)	1,812 (98%)	7,321 (92%)	13,670 (84%)	34,747 (67%)	24,707 (55%)	33,546 (53%)
1	50,690 (27%)	41 (2%)	604 (8%)	2,361 (14%)	13,364 (26%)	14,329 (32%)	19,991 (32%)
2	14,405 (8%)	Nil	40 (1%)	275 (2%)	2,923 (6%)	4,598 (10%)	6,569 (10%)
3	3,644 (2%)	Nil	3	30	578 (1%)	1,180 (3%)	1,853 (3%)
4	1,030 (1%)	Nil	Nil	2	142	332 (1%)	554 (1%)
5	322	Nil	Nil	1	32	95	194
6	108	Nil	Nil	2	8	32	66
7	45	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	15	29
8+	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	12	35
Totals	185,824	1,853	7,968	16,341	51,525	45,300	62,837

Note: See table 4b in NHS statistics, percentages are rounded and may not add up to 100

ONS Abortion Statistics 1968-2013. England & Wales Series AB , Statistical Bulletin: Abortion Statistics, England & Wales 2002- 2010 compiled by the Department of Health and released in June 2015.

The total number of abortions on residents in 2015 increased by 1,253 over 2014 and the rate increased to 17.0 per 1,000 resident women aged 15-44. This is 3% higher than 2014. The 2007 rate was the highest ever recorded in England and Wales both numerically and proportionally (198,499, 28.7%) In 2015, abortions were performed on 26,162 women under 20, (3.75% of live births) In comparison, teenage abortions from the Republic in 2015 were 264 (0.38% live-births) and 99 (0.40% live-births) in Northern Ireland. Repeat abortions in England and Wales in 2015 were 38% of the total.

Table 12d: Legal abortions: residents of Irish Republic by county, 2015

Irish Republic residents

	total	percentages ¹
County of residence	3,451	100%
Carlow	35	1
Cavan	32	1
Clare	81	3
Cork	280	9
Donegal	67	2
Dublin	1,311	41
Galway	156	5
Kerry	56	2
Kildare	147	5
Kilkenny	42	1
Laois	35	1
Leitrim	17	1
Limerick	111	3
Longford	23	1
Louth	94	3
Mayo	60	2
Meath	141	4
Monaghan	19	1
Offaly	39	1
Roscommon	25	1
Sligo	38	1
Tipperary	70	2
Waterford	68	2
Westmeath	56	2
Wexford	114	4
Wicklow	103	3
County not stated	231	

¹ percentages exclude not known and not stated county of Ireland

Note: percentages are rounded and may not add to 100

Table 12e: Legal abortions: by i) age, ii) statutory grounds, iii) gestation weeks, iv) marital status, v) ethnicity, vi) purchaser, vii) procedure, viii) complications, ix) previous live stillbirths, x) previous miscarriages, and xi) previous abortions, residents of Irish Republic, 2015

Irish Republic residents

All legal abortions occurring in England or Wales

	3,451	%
i) Age		
Under 16	18	1
16 - 17	58	2
18 - 19	187	5
20 - 24	832	24
25 - 29	768	22
30 - 34	693	20
35 - 39	603	17
40 & over	292	8
ii) Grounds		
A (alone or with B, C or D)	0	96
B (alone)	0	0
B (with C or D)	0	0
C (alone)	3,316	0
D (alone, or with C)	0	0
E (alone or with A, B, C, or D)	135	4
F or G	0	0
(iii) Gestation weeks		
3 - 9	2,374	69
10 - 12	564	16
13 - 19	401	12
20 and over	112	3
(iv) Marital status		
Single no partner	916	28
Single with partner	1,544	46
Single not stated	150	5
Married/civil partnership	644	19
Separated/widowed/divorced	74	2
Not known & not stated	123	
(v) Ethnicity		
White - British	157	5
White - Irish	2,702	80
White - Any other White background	287	8
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	2	0
Mixed - White and Black African	9	0
Mixed - White and Asian	5	0
Mixed - Any Other	11	0
Asian or Asian British - Indian	22	1
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	5	0
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	6	0
Asian - Any other Asian background	20	1
Black or Black British - Caribbean	4	0
Black or Black British - African	80	2
Black or Black British - Any other	5	0
Chinese	32	1
Any other ethnic group	44	1
Not known/not stated	60	
(vi) Purchaser		
NHS Funded: NHS Hospital	0	0
NHS Funded: Independent Sector	0	0
Privately Funded	3,451	100

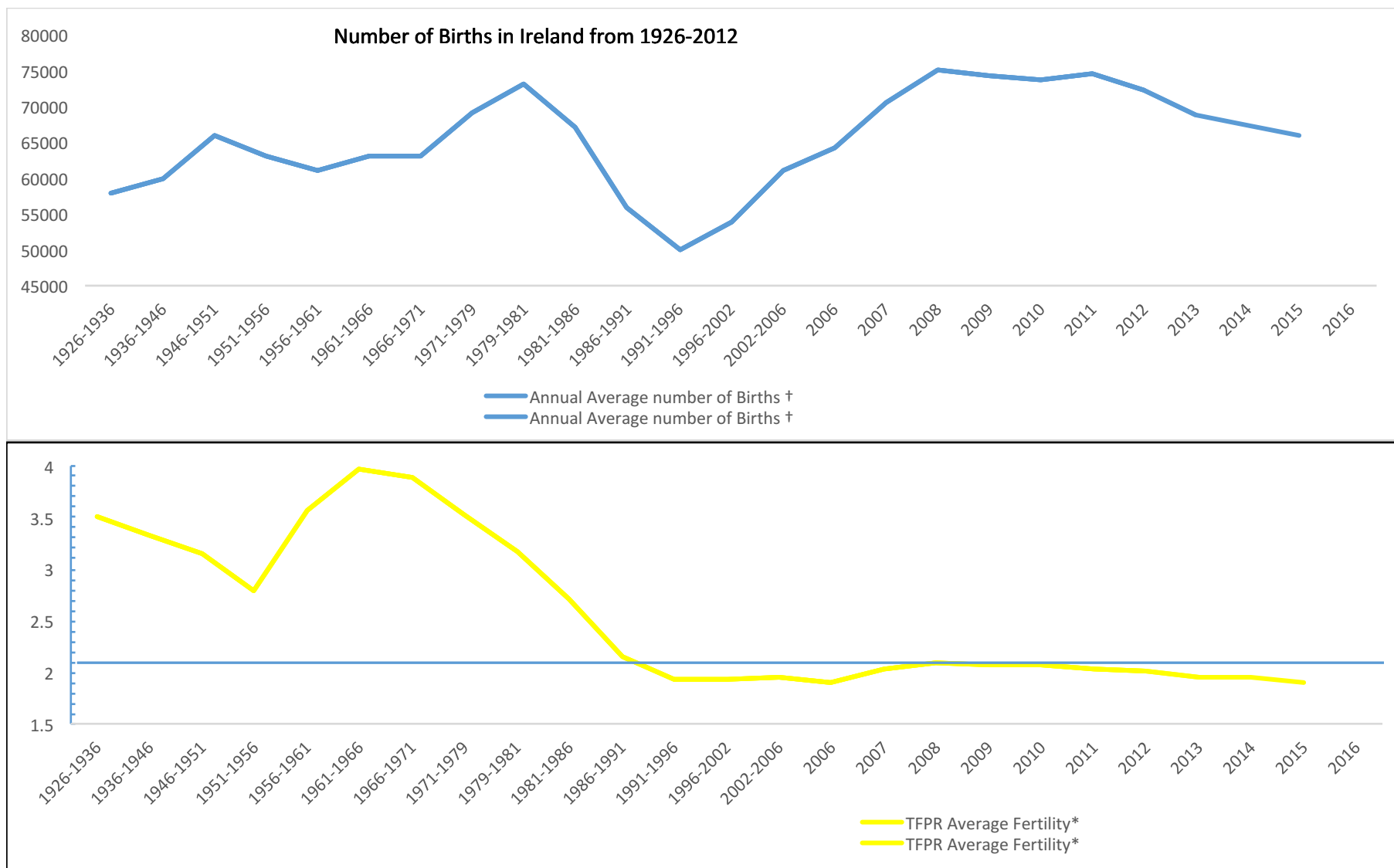
Variations in Irish Births, Marriages and Fertility over the Years

Years	Births Annual Average No	Birth Rate Average per 1000 population	Marriages Annual Average No	Rate/1000 Average Population	TFPR Average Fertility
1926-1936	58,000	19.6	14,000	4.6	3.50
1936-1946	60,000	20.3	16,000	5.4	3.33
1946-1951	66,000	22.3	12,000	5.5	3.14
1951-1956	63,000	21.3	16,000	5.4	2.80
1956-1961	61,000	21.2	15,000	5.4	3.56
1961-1966	63,000	21.9	16,000	5.7	3.97
1966-1971	63,000	21.3	19,000	6.5	3.88
1971-1979	69,000	21.6	21,000	6.8	3.52
1979-1981	73,000	21.5	21,000	6.3	3.17
1981-1986	67,000	19.1	19,000	5.5	2.72
1986-1991	56,000	15.7	18,000	5.1	2.16
1991-1996	50,000	14.0	17,000	4.6	1.94
1996-2002	54,000	14.3	18,000	4.8	1.94
2002-2006	61,000	15.4	21,000	5.1	1.95
2006	64,237	15.2	21,841	5.2	1.90
2007	70,620	16.3	22,544	5.2	2.03
2008	75,065	17.0	22,243	5.0	2.10
2009	74,278	16.7	21,541	4.8	2.07
2010	73,724	16.5	20,635	4.6	2.07
2011	74,650	16.3	19,879	4.3	2.04
2012	72,225	15.8	21,245	4.6	2.02
2013	68,930	15.0	21,770	4.7	1.96
2014	67,462	14.6	22,045	4.8	1.95
2015	65,909	14.2	22,116	4.8	1.90

Sources: Central Statistics Office

Year	Total Births Number	Unwed Births (%) of all births.	% Change All Births	Births in Marriage (%) of all births.	% Change
1980	74,388	3,691 (4.96%)	00.0%	70,697 (95.04%)	00.0%
2015	65,909	23,990 (36.4%)	-11.4%	41,919 (63.6%)	-31.44%

Over the period fertility has dropped from 3 to 1.9 and fertility within marriage even more.
In June 2015 estimated population according to the CSO was 4,635,400.



*The Total Period fertility Rate (TPFR) is derived from the age specific fertility rates in the current year. It represents the projected number of children a woman would have if she experienced present age specific fertility rates while progressing from age 15 to 49 years. A value of 2.1 is generally considered the level at which the population would replace itself in the long run ignoring migration. Source, Department of Health Vital Statistics 2012.

†Births increased by 2.91% 1980-2013 but births within marriage fell by 31.6%

Abortion Rate in Northern Ireland

Abortion has been carried out in Northern Ireland for many years in allegedly restricted circumstances in crisis situations. For years no statistics were published. Following a Parliamentary Question in the House of Commons, statistics became available for 1996/1997 and subsequent years. The figures relate to “abortions in health service hospitals and the information is taken directly from the Hospital Inpatients System.” According to the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), the figures exclude two private hospitals/clinics, in Derry and Belfast. These, however, do not appear to be a matter of concern. The years given are not coincident with the calendar years, stretching from 1st April to 31st March the following year. The Data given by DHSS Belfast was as follows:

Type of Abortion/Year	96/97	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Missed Abortion	NA	NA	942	1057	1033	942	1059	1131	1182	1173	1096	1211	1321	1251	-	-
Spontaneous Abortion	1716	1515	1348	1383	1443	1271	1270	1106	1077	1139	1247	1095	1019	892	-	-
3. Medical Abortion	85	79	71	83	71	76	67	64	80	79	91	78	67	75	56	75
4. Other/Unspecified	85*	8	8	8	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	-	-
Total	1886	1602	2369	2531	2550	2291	2397	2303	2339	2391	2434	2389	2407	2218	-	-

Note : * badly coded .

Source: DHSS Information and Analysis Unit. Figures relate to abortions in health service hospitals. Missed abortions were reported for the first time in 2004 retrospective to 1999/2000. Items 1 and 2, if correctly reported, are obviously not direct deliberate abortions. Items 3 or 4 undoubtedly could be but some could undoubtedly also cover indirect and undesired effects of treatments carried out under the Double Effect Principle.

Comment : The above were the official statistics up to August 2012 when Health Minister Poots declared the result of an audit into what terms such a “medical abortion” actually meant. When the word “termination of pregnancy” was substituted, a much different picture emerged. The NI reporting years goes from 1st April one year to 31st March the following year.

- For 2008/09 there were 71 medical abortions which transmuted into 45 terminations of pregnancy
- For 2009/10 there were 64 medical abortions which transmuted into 36 terminations of pregnancy
- For 2010/11 there were 73 medical abortions which transmuted into 43 terminations of pregnancy
- For 2011/12 there were 56 medical abortions which transmuted into 35 terminations of pregnancy
- For 2012/13 there were 75 medical abortions which transmuted into 51 terminations of pregnancy
- For 2013/14 there were 25 medical abortions which transmuted into 23 terminations of pregnancy
- For 2014/15 No reports as yet

Comment: The small number of abortions taking place in Northern Ireland like those taking place in the Republic under the 2013 legislation may include many that are quite ethically permissible and are not really abortions at all but some, of course undoubtedly are. The abortions on Northern Irish residents in England and Wales has been declining steadily and in 2015 numbered only 833 making Northern Ireland the least abortion prone in these islands.

ABORTION IN POLAND

The Pro-Life Miracle Of Poland

The story of Poland's retreat from wholesale abortion received little publicity, even in pro-life circles in the West. It is a fascinating story. Poland is the first country in modern times to retreat from massive abortion. It has a message for all pro-lifers everywhere. Perhaps, like slavery in the United States, one must change the practice before changing the law.

Abortion was imposed on Poland by Hitler during World War 2 and by the Communist regime after it. In 1960, it had 150,500 abortions, much the same rate as England & Wales. When Poland's Cardinal Wotyla became Pope and Lech Walensa started the Solidarity Movement, abortion, was well established and routinely practiced. In the 1980s Communism collapsed in Poland. Spiritual values came to the fore and were given public support and articulation. When Lech Walensa became President, a new Constitution was framed and, in 1993, a law was enacted restricting abortion, except in so-called crisis situations. Solidarity wanted a total ban but could not muster sufficient parliamentary support.

The restrictive abortion law infuriated Marxists and feminists who dominated the next Government. They narrowly forced a law through Parliament in 1996 revoking the 1993 restrictions and restoring the abortion on demand regime of the Communist era. Their victory was short-lived. The Constitutional Court struck down the 1996 law on Natural Law principles because the unborn child's right to life was protected under the Polish Constitution. So the 1993 law restricting abortion still stands.

The amazing thing was that Polish abortions declined sharply long before the 1993 legislation made it compulsory. They dropped steadily from 123,500 in 1987, 59,500 in 1990. 11,500 in 1992, 1,200 in 1993, 559 in 1995 and 491 in 1996. Prophets of doom forecast that it would lead to a surge in births, more illegal abortions posing as miscarriages, more maternal deaths, more infanticide and child murder. Polish social statistics showed no significant change in any of these; there was indeed a marked decline in hospitalization after miscarriages and maternal deaths. Admissions for complications of pregnancy dropped from 178 to 144 per 10,000 women.

How does one explain the miracle? Dr.Pawel Woiciki, President of the Polish Federation of Pro-Life Movements, says the decline began with education on the reality of unborn life and abortions declined long before the 1993 law was enacted. Of course pro-life politicians also openly championed the pro-life cause, by the Church in Poland and by a Polish Pope in Rome. Apart from that, Poland has its feminists, "liberals" and a hostile media like the rest of us. Some significant Polish statistics are featured below :

What Were the Stated Reasons For Polish Abortions?

Year	Total Abortions	Threat to Mothers Life or Health	Foetal Defects	Pregnancy from Rape or Incest	On Demand
1993	777	736	32	9	0
1994	782	689	74	19	0
1995	559	519	33	7	0
1996	495	457	30	8	0
1997	3,047	409	107	7	2,524
1998	310	211	40	53	0
1999	151	94	56	1	0
2000	138	81	55	2	0
2001	124	63	56	5	0
2002	159	71	82	6	0
2003	174	59	112	3	0
2004	193	62	128	3	0
2005	225	54	168	3	0
2006	340	82	246	12	0
2007	322	37	282	3	0
2008	499	32	467	0	9
2009	516	NA	NA	NA	NA
2010	646	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources: Polish Government Yearbook on executing the Act on Family Planning, Protection of the Human Foetus and Conditions for Legal Abortion. William Johnson's Historical Abortions Statistical Archive.

Poland Within Sight of Victory

Poland has come a long way in reversing the abortion laws democratically. It reduced its abortion toll from over 150,000 per annum to a couple of 100. Most of them know that the grounds adopted are unjust and discriminatory to the unborn and not necessary to save women's lives. Many Polish doctors, lawyers, journalists and the Catholic Church would like to see these grounds removed. The grounds have also twice got them embroiled with the European Court of Human Rights, cases mainly fueled and aided by outside bodies wishing to widen Poland's laws on abortion.

A Bill to abolish these "exceptions" started as a citizens' initiative signed by a large prescribed number of citizens within a narrow time limit. The Bill had its first reading in the Polish Parliament on 1st July 2011 and passed 254/151. It still has a long way to go but is an exhilarating start.

There are other interesting things happening behind the old Iron Curtain where people have lived with abortion longer than others. Hungary has passed a new Constitution protecting life from conception and Russia has legislated for restrictions on abortion. They plan to publish the downsides of abortion for women's health and also force abortion providers to issue health warnings. The Government also plans to remove abortions from the free medical scheme and introduce mandatory waiting periods before proceeding with an abortion.

Rape and Sexual Assault

In light of the 1992 decision of the Supreme Court in the X case and the recent legislation by the Fine Gael/Labour Government, the incidence of rape is of interest. The most recent Garda Reports on Crime (published by the Central Statistics Office), gives up to date figures. Unfortunately, in line with current political correctness, it mixes rapes of males and females together, despite the fact that they are radically different crimes with radically different consequences. We contacted the CSO who obligingly disentangled the crimes into separate genders. In both cases the perpetrators are most probably all male.

Victims of Rape and Sexual Assault by Gender 2003-1st Quarter 2015						
Year	Males		Females		Assaults on others	Totals
	Rape	Assaults	Rape	Assaults		
2003	28	371	305	1187	3	1,894
2004	13	326	401	950	0	1,690
2005	18	374	419	918	1	1,730
2006	16	215	341	761	1	1,334
2007	18	182	323	696	1	1,220
2008	18	128	269	781	4	1,220
2009	20	279	309	683	6	1,297
2010	24	488	418	1,142	7	2,079
2011	26	426	425	968	0	1,845
2012	34	385	483	1,097	0	1,999
2013	25	384	428	1,088	0	1,925
2014	47	362	429	1,163	0	2,001
2015*	8	91	116	328	0	543
Total	295	4011	4,666	11,762	23	20,858
	1.4%	19.2%	22.8%	56.3%	0.1%	100%

*The Figure for 2015 is for the First Quarter

Crimes Covered by Above Gender Analysis		
Garda Report on Crime 2003-1st Quarter 2005		
2.11	Rape of Male or Female	3,388
2.12	Defilement of boy or girl less than 17 years of age	1,497
2.13	Sexual offence involving mentally impaired person	175
2.14	Aggravated sexual assault	126
2.15	Sexual assault not aggravated	15,627
Total		20,858

RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS ON:	
Males	20.64%
Females	79.23%
Others	0.12%
Total	99.99%

Comment: These are the rapes and assaults known to the Garda

Irish abortions under Grounds E.

Abortion is legal in England and Wales if it is certified by two registered medical practitioners under one or more of seven grounds: A, B, C, D, E, F, G. In reality there are very few checks and presigned forms are commonplace. Ground E abortions account for 2% of all English and Welsh abortions (3,213 out of 185,824) and 4% of Irish abortions (135 out of 3,451) but garner the most publicity. The law states that an abortion can be granted under Grounds E if:

There is substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.

This has grown to include easily corrected conditions such as cleft lip and has led to a situation whereby 90% of prenatal diagnoses of Downs Syndrome in England end in abortion.

Abortions granted under grounds E in 2015													
Total abortions under Grounds E	135 (4%)												
All Irish abortions	3,451												
Malformations of the nervous system	57												
Anencephaly	7												
Encephalocele	2												
Microcephaly	1												
Hydrocephalus	3												
Other malformation of the brain	1												
Spina Bifida	9												
Cardiovascular system	10												
Urinary system	4												
Musculoskeletal system	13												
Other	7												
Chromosomal Abnormalities	69												
Downs Syndrome	40												
Edwards Syndrome	13												
Patau Syndrome	7												
Other	9												
Others under chromosomal abnormalities were broken down as follows. <table border="1" data-bbox="906 1556 1375 1765"> <tr> <td>Unborn affected by maternal factors</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hydrop fetalis not due to haemolytic disease</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Multiple gestation</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cystic fibrosis</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Disorder of the muscles</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cystic Hygroma (Lymphangioma)</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>		Unborn affected by maternal factors	1	Hydrop fetalis not due to haemolytic disease	1	Multiple gestation	2	Cystic fibrosis	1	Disorder of the muscles	1	Cystic Hygroma (Lymphangioma)	3
Unborn affected by maternal factors	1												
Hydrop fetalis not due to haemolytic disease	1												
Multiple gestation	2												
Cystic fibrosis	1												
Disorder of the muscles	1												
Cystic Hygroma (Lymphangioma)	3												

Abortion Rates in Europe and Farther Afield

Country	Year	Births	Abortions	Abortions as a % of live births	Population 2015	2014 Total Fertility Rate estimate
Albania	2013	35,750	2,180	6.1%	3,029,278	1.50
Austria*	2014	82,166	4	0.005%	8,665,550	1.43
Belgium	2013	125,606	28,145	22.4%	11,323,973	1.65
Bulgaria	2014	67,585	28,145	41.6%	7,186,893	1.44
Croatia	2014	39,566	3,020	7.6%	4,464,844	1.43
Cyprus**	2013	9,341	3	0.03%	1,189,197	1.46
Czech Rep	2015	110,764	21,393	19.3%	10,644,842	1.43
Denmark	2014	56,970	15,111	26.5%	5,581,503	1.73
Estonia	2014	13,784	5,188	37.6%	1,265,320	1.46
Finland	2014	57,232	9,779	17.1%	5,476,922	1.73
France	2013	779,883	218,198	28.0%	66,553,766	2.08
Germany	2014	719,966	99,554	13.8%	81,824,408	1.43
Greece	2009	117,913	16,405	13.9%	11,120,000	1.41
Hungary	2014	93,300	33,667	36.1%	9,897,541	1.42
Iceland	2014	4,375	951	21.7%	347,369	1.88
Ireland	2015	65,909	3,451	5.2%	4,852,305	1.42
Italy	2013	514,308	102,772	20.0%	61,855,120	1.42
Latvia	2014	21,746	5,318	24.5%	1,986,705	1.35
Lithuania	2014	31,226	5,235	16.8%	2,788,534	1.29
Moldova	2014	38,624	13,930	36.1%	3,546,847	1.56
Holland***	2014	175,183	26,592	15.2%	16,947,904	1.78
Malta**	2014	4,191	54	1.3%	413,965	1.54
Norway	2013	59,086	14,061	23.8%	5,207,689	1.86
Poland	2014	375,100	1,153	0.3%	38,562,189	1.33
Portugal	2014	85,363	16,050	18.8%	10,825,309	1.52
Romania	2013	183,785	78,376	42.6%	21,666,350	1.32
Russian Fed	2013	1,895,822	1,012,399	53.4%	142,423,773	1.61
Slovakia	2014	55,033	10,585	19.2%	5,445,027	1.39
Slovenia	2013	21,111	4,011	19.0%	1,983,412	1.32
Spain	2014	426,042	93,292	21.9%	48,146,134	1.47
Sweden	2014	114,907	36,629	31.9%	9,801,615	1.88
Switzerland	2014	81,100	9,998	12.3%	8,191,958	1.54
Macedonia	2012	23,568	5,397	22.9%	2,096,015	1.59
Turkey	2013	1,283,962	49,562	3.9%	79,414,269	2.08
Armenia	2014	43,183	12,016	27.8%	3,029,278	1.64
Ukraine	2013	503,657	147,736	29.3%	44,429,471	1.30
UK	2014	776,352	197,048	25.4%	64,088,222	1.90
Georgia	2014	60,635	33,169	54.7%	4,931,226	1.77
USA****	2013	3,957,777	1,000,000	25.3%	321,368,864	2.01
China****	2011	16,040,000	6,622,400	41.3%	1,367,485,388	1.55
India****	2010	20,472,915	625,454	3.1%	1,251,695,584	2.51
Japan	2014	1,003,532	181,905	18.1%	126,919,659	1.40
Canada	2014	388,729	81,905	21.1%	35,099,836	1.59
Australia	2014	299,700	32,222	10.8%	22,751,024	1.77
N. Zealand	2014	57,242	13,137	22.9%	4,438,393	2.05

Abortion Rates in Europe and Farther Afield

NOTES

Statistics are on births to and abortions of residents of each country whether taking place in the country of residency or abroad. though admittedly the latter are more difficult to catalogue. Our primary source is William Robert Johnston's Archive on Historical Abortions worldwide. He has put in exacting painstaking work for many years.

The figures on the populations of the various countries come from the American Central Agency (CIA) and relate to July 2015. The Total Fertility Rates come from the same CIA source and is done in collaboration with United Nations bodies. The Total Fertility Rate is calculated each year on the basis of births to women aged 15-49 and what the number of births per woman would amount to if they all bore children at those ages throughout their reproductive lives. It is generally considered that population replacement level is a Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 children per woman. On this basis, most countries listed here face growth in aged populations and eventual decline. We have marked in red the countries with dangerously low fertility.

In general most abortion figures are under-stated and should be accepted cautiously. Generally in socialised developed countries the statistics can be assumed to be accurate but in many countries that is not the case.

The total figure for the United States is very much an uncertain estimate as some States refuse to return figures to the CDC, Central Disease Control. China's and India's abortion and birth figures can only be estimated. In many Third World countries there is no real census or registration of births, deaths and abortions.

*Austria has abortion on demand but only returns 4 abortions for 2014.

** Cyprus and Malta have no abortion and those shown are abortions outside the country

*** The official statistics for Holland do not include early stage abortions in doctors clinics or feminist centres nor is there any estimate of how many such abortions are performed

**** The abortions shown for India, China and the United States are only those "reported" and recorded as such leaving statisticians free to make up their own estimates.

Abortion Rates in Europe and Farther Afield

