SECOND LOOK PROJECT

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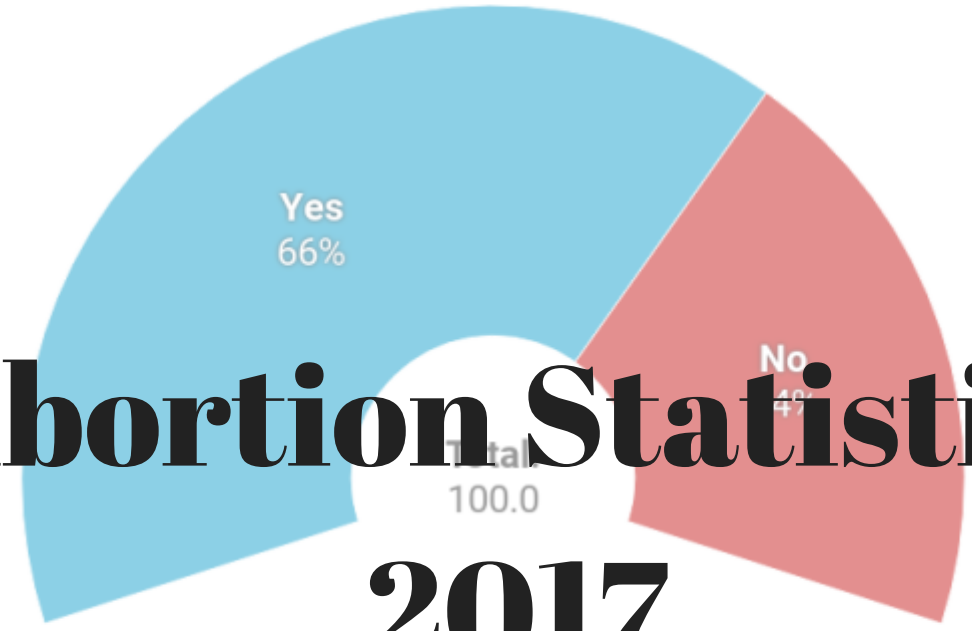
Referendum: result

Turnout: 64.1%



Abortion Statistics 2017

Chart: IRISH TIMES GRAPHICS • Source: The Irish Times • Created with Datawrapper

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Introduction

2018 will go down in Irish history as the year the 8th Amendment was removed from the Constitution. This was done after a sustained 30 year campaign that picked up momentum in the last 5-10 years. All major media outlets were shameless in their opposition to the amendment and support of its repeal and only a handful of politicians were prepared to stand up for it, none of them household names.

According to an actuarial report published 7 September 2016 and based on comparable abortion rates from Great Britain and other European countries the 8th Amendment saved at least 196,000 lives[1] since it was inserted into the Constitution in 1983.

According to Dr Robert Johnson a leading expert on worldwide abortion statistics the future of Ireland's abortion rate looks bleak. According to his estimation Ireland's abortion rate would double in a very short period due to the easy access of abortion and possibly peak between 13,000 to 21,000 per year.[2] This would be four to seven times higher than the present number.

This would be a reversal of the recent trend where Irish abortions have been on the decline more than halving since the 2001 peak of 6,673. The way forward is very unsure right now and the final version of the law is not settled with important details such as who will actually 'provide' the service since general practitioners have said they're unwilling not to mention ill equipped to properly provide abortion services.

The downward trends in Irish fertility rates must also be considered. In recent years the total fertility rate for Ireland has slipped below the 2.1 replacement level. This was recognised in one of the most surreal moments during the campaign to repeal the 8th Amendment. It was reported in the Sunday Independent of 15 April 2018 that government Minister Catherine Zappone, the prime mover behind the abortion referendum, was concerned about Ireland's declining fertility rate and the long term effect it will have on the population. Her solution was to provide a cardboard box full of baby items, the box will also function as a baby's crib.[3]

To what extent the abortion rate and numbers will increase after the implementation of the new law in 2019 is impossible to tell at this stage. Provision for proper collection of statistics on the matter is unknown. What we do know is that the numbers will increase, thousands of Irish babies will never see life.

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[1] The 8th Amendment: Ireland's Life-Saving Provision Publication of Actuarial Report September 7th, 2016, p.5.

[2] Abortion Worldwide Report Working paper #18. The Past, Present and Potential Futures of Abortion in Ireland: Insights from International Abortion Data, 10th May 2018, pp. 11-13.

[3] 'Baby boxes for parents of every newborn: Ireland's strategy to increase birth rate revealed Children's minister Zappone set to introduce 'baby boxes' for parents of every newborn.' Sunday Independent, 15 April 2018.

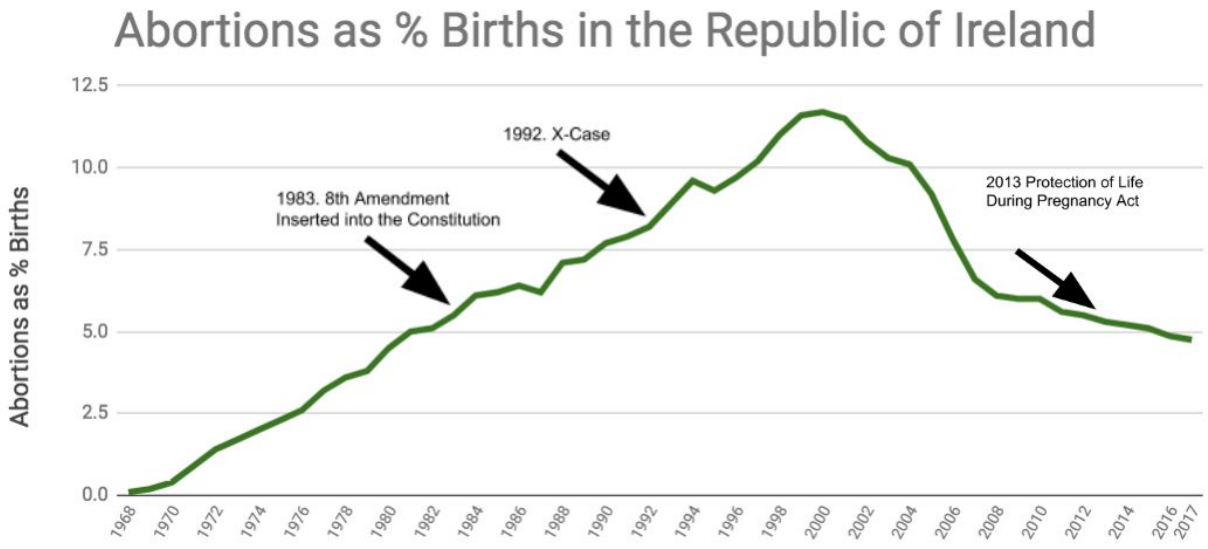
OVERVIEW OF IRISH ABORTIONS

The abortion statistics fro 2017, released by the British Department of Health, showed that abortions on Irish women in clinics in England & Wales had dropped for the sixteenth time since 2001, The peak figure of 6,673 abortions in 2001 had shrunk to 3,092 a decrease of 53.6%. The 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	Abortions (England)	Rate per 1,000 women 15-44	As a % of pregnancies*	Dutch abortions†	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 (Peak)	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
2016	3,265	3.2	5.1%	NA	NA	NA
2017	3,092	3.3	5.0%	NA	NA	NA

*This figure represents pregnancies that would have resulted in a live birth so it excludes miscarriages.
†Source for information on Dutch abortions is the Crisis Pregnancy Agency.

- The number of abortions has decreased for the sixteenth year in a row and as a % of births it is back to where it was in 1980.
- The reduction between the highest year in 2001 and 2017 is 53.6%.
- In 2017 76% of Irish residents who had abortions were single or separated and 21% 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 2016, the Irish abortion rate in England & Wales at 3.3 per 1,000 Irish women aged 15-44 was the same as it was back in 1978 and compares with 16.6 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



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%

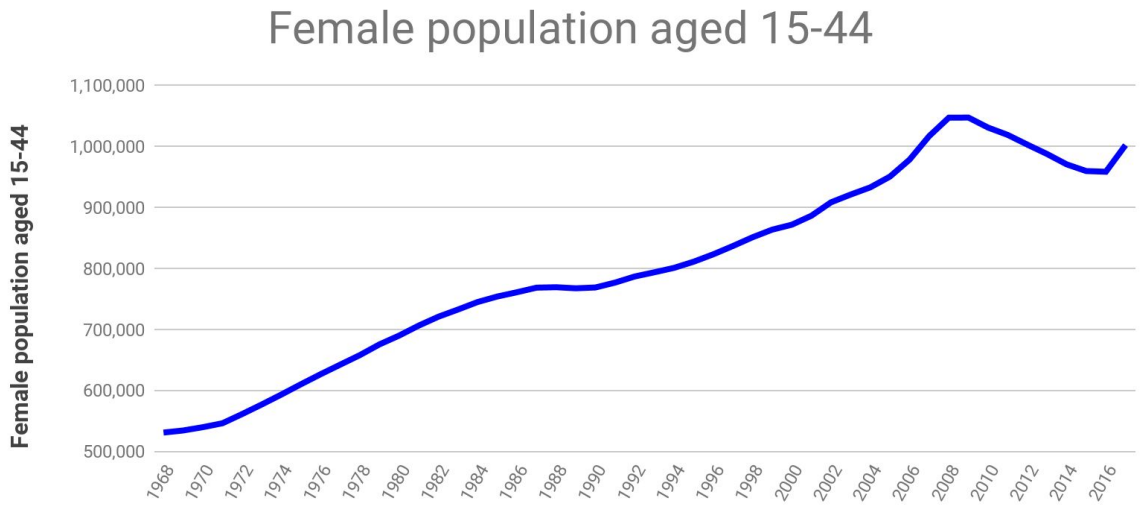
Year	Female population aged 15-44	Number of abortions	Abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44	Abortions as % Births	Unwed births per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44	% All Unwed Births
2008	1,046,400	4,600	4.4	6.1%	24.4	33.1%
2009	1,046,600	4,422	4.2	6.0%	20.6	33.0%
2010	1,030,200	4,402	4.3	6.0%	24.9	33.7%
2011	1,018,200	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%
2016	1,000,353	3,265	3.2	5.1%	23.3	36.5%
2017	1,001,500	3,092	3.1	5.0%	23.3	37.6%

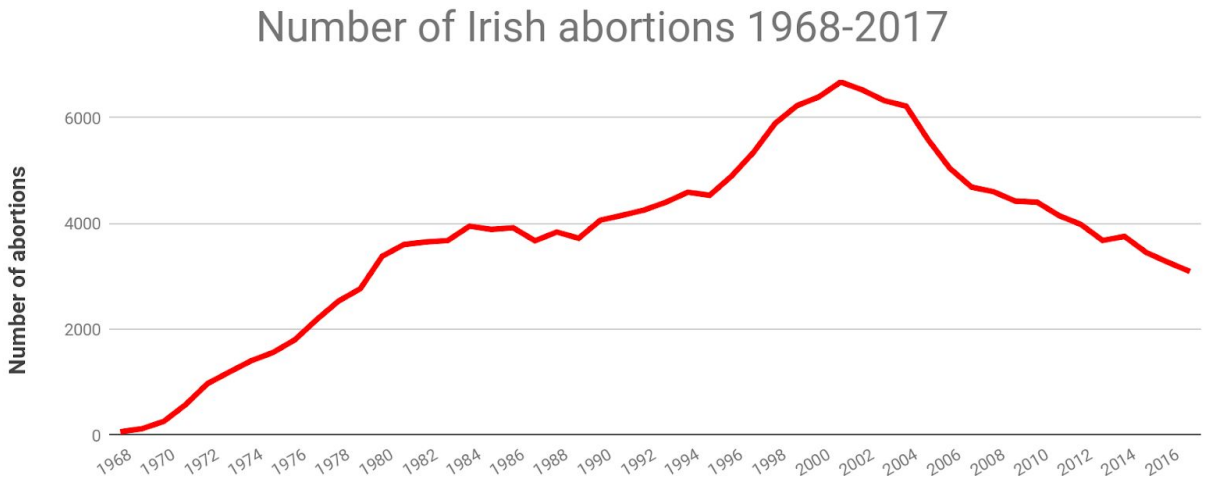
Total (Including alleged Dutch abortions) is 189,693

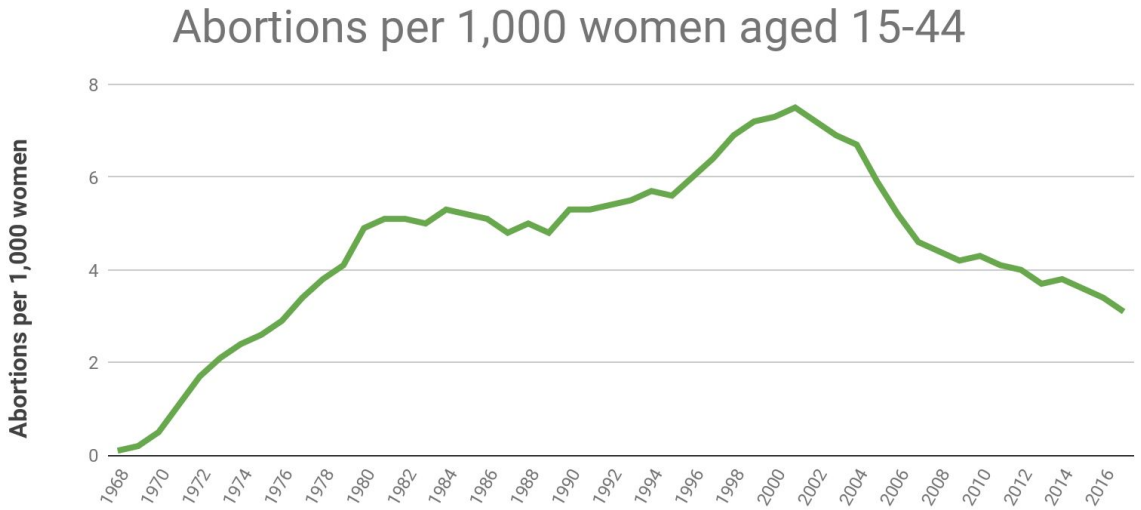
Comment: Allowing for repeat abortions and estimating overall repeat abortions 18% (table 12c Dept of Health Abortion statistics 2017) per annum compared to 39% for residents of England and Wales in 2017, we could cautiously estimate a figure of about 163,898 Irish residents having abortions from 1968-2015. 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. Indeed “multiple gestation” is a category under Grounds E for abortions and there were 4 such abortions on Irish women in 2017 (3 in 2016). With fertility treatment and IVF on the rise unwanted multiple gestations will also increase.

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 2017 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 was 3.1. Abortions on residents of England & Wales in the same year per 1,000 women aged 15-44 it was 17, over five times higher.







Abortion Statistics 2017

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
2014	67,452	1	1.5

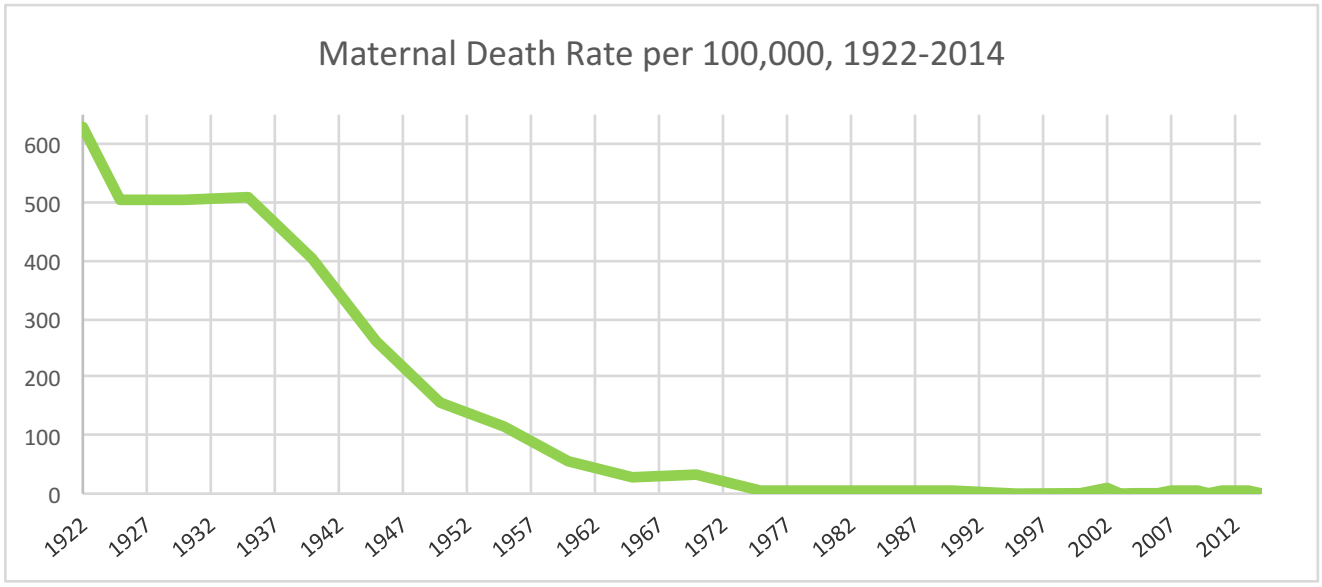
Other Countries With Similar Mortality Rates in 2008

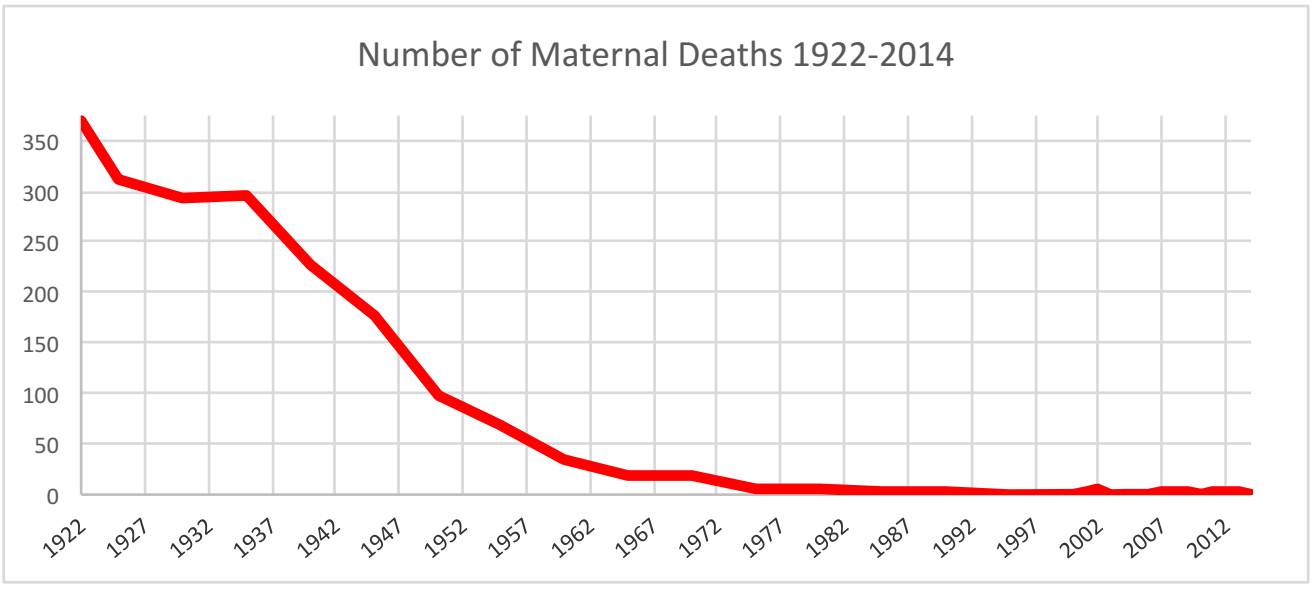
→ Guinea, North Korea, Nepal
→ Benin, Bolivia, Madagascar
→ Ethopia, Ghana, Pakistan
→ Papua New Guinea, Uganda
→ Guyana, Gabon, Bhutan
→ Eritrea, Namibia
→ Dominican Republic, Guatemala
→ Belize, Egypt
→ Albania, Bahamas
→ Georgia, Iran, Chile
→ Brueni, Fiji
→ Belgium, Canada
→ Sweden, Finland
→ Denamrk

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

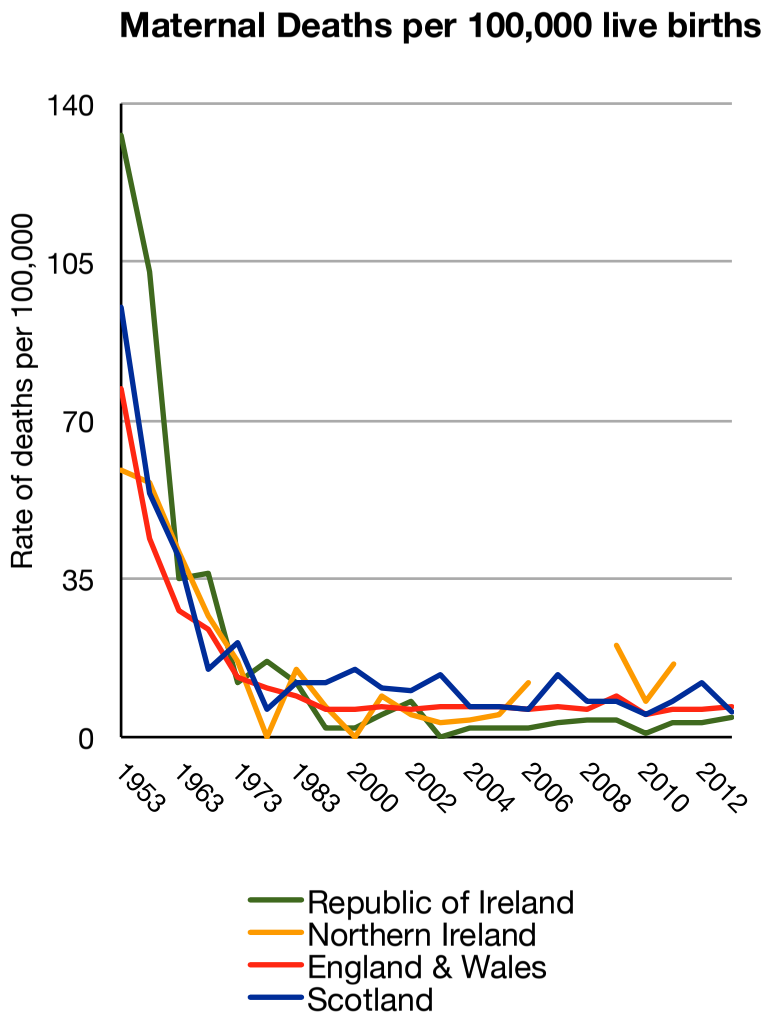
Comment: The CSO have figures for each year since 1922. Up to the 1960s, maternity in Ireland was as hazardous as in many developing countries today, but improved with better health services and nutrition. Ireland was where the developing countries now are in 2013 and it is a world leader in maternal carewithout resort to





Calculating accurate numbers for maternal deaths has become increasing difficult with the inception of the Confidential Maternal Death Inquiry (MDE) process. The reason for this is the process itself lacks any transparency in how it is carried out, how it collects figures, who participates and so forth. The MDE report for 2013-15 for example claimed that their figures are 'significantly greater' than the CSO figures (Confidential Maternal Death Enquiry in Ireland, Report for 2013 - 2015, p.12). After a death has been reported autopsy reports are requested from the coroner, inspected and a decision is made to include it. Originally MDE was carried out only in UK he UK but were introduced to the Republic by Minister Mary Harney. Recent Dail legislation affirms that every maternal death must be reported to the Coroner. In WHO and World Bank Reports Ireland is always amongst the countries with low maternal mortality.

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



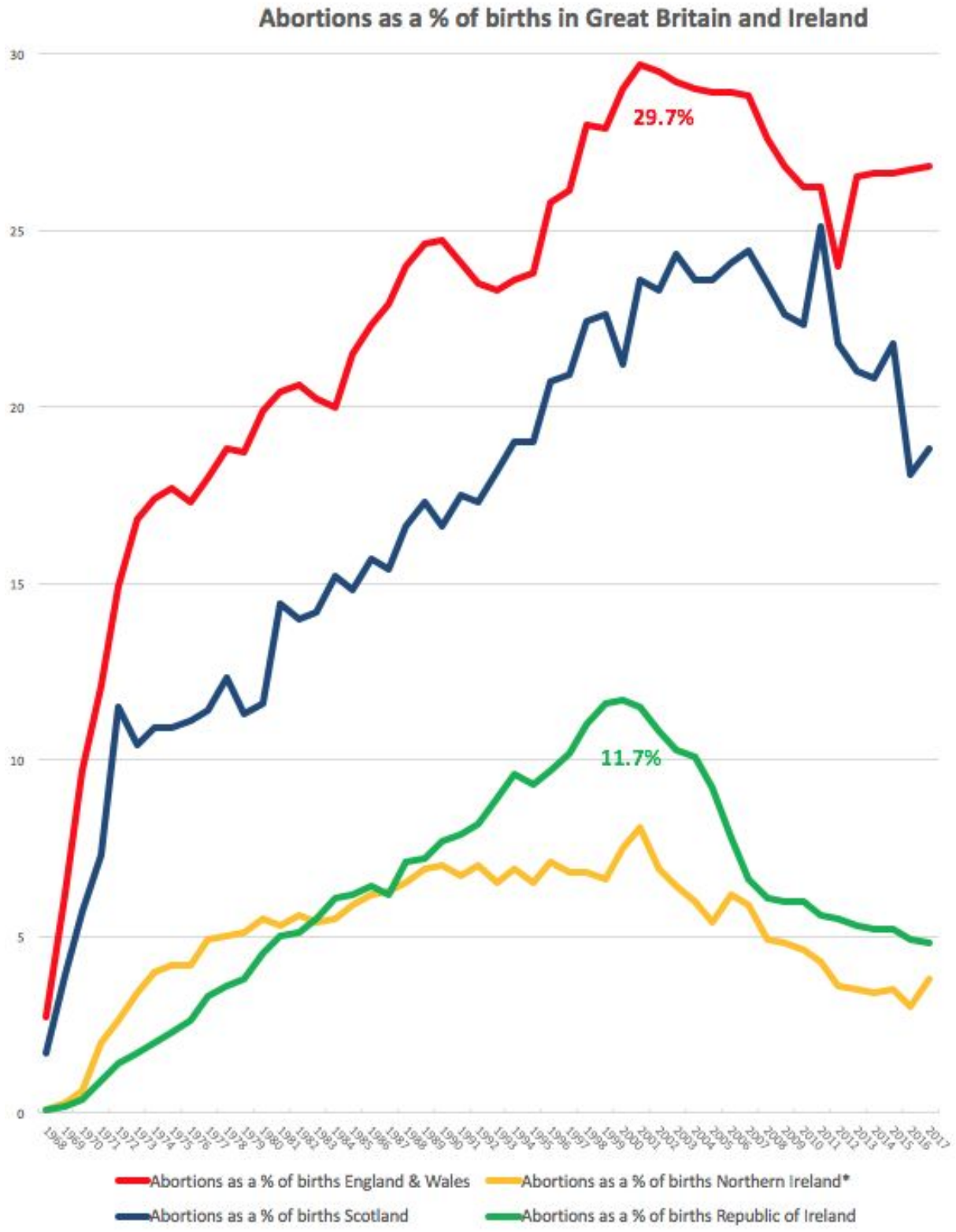
Comment : The 2005 Report on Maternal Mortality written under the auspices of WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank confirmed Ireland as Number 1 and a leading example to the world for its low maternal mortality records. As can be seen from the above data, since the 1970s, Irish maternal mortality statistics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

Comparative Abortion rates, Ireland and Britain 1968-2017

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	20.0	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	26.7	3.5	19.0	5.1
2017	26.8	3.7	23.1	5.0

*Numbers for abortions performed in Northern Ireland itself are not available prior to 1996. The graph (below) and the table of figures excludes these abortions prior to 1996 but post 1996 they are included. They generally number less than 100 per aum. Most abortions on Northern Irish women take place in England.

It is notable that abortions as a % of births peaked in England and Wales, and Northern Ireland is 2001 and in the Republic of Ireland in 2000 (the actual number of abortions peaked in Ireland in 2001).



Abortion Statistics 2017

Additional Information On 1991-2017 Residents of Republic of Ireland, Abortions

Year	Abortions (% of pregnancies)	Married	Single	Widowed/Divorced/Separated	Not Stated
1991	4,154 (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	4,064	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	3,108	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
2016	3,265 (5.1%)	1,597*	1,449	219	0
2017	3,092 (5%)	617	2,247	77	151

(19.95% Single, 72.67% married, 2.49% Div/Wid/Separated, 4.88% Not Stated)

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.

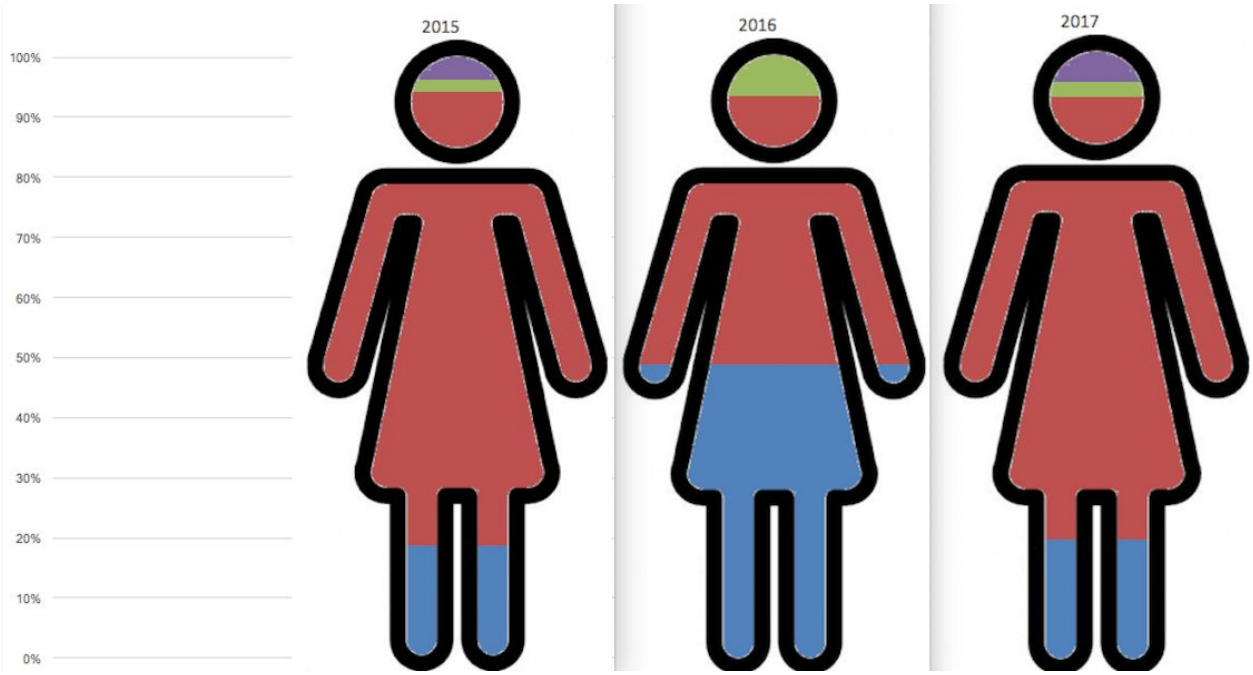
Where the couple are married	Just 1% of their pregnancies end in abortion.
Where the woman is not in an ongoing relationship	10% of pregnancies end in abortion
Where a couple is in a relationship but unmarried	Just under 12% of pregnancies end in abortion
Among teenagers in general	20% of pregnancies 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

*No explanation has been given for the sudden jump in married women having abortions in 2016 and the return in 2017 to a ratio similar to that seen in previous years. It most likely has to do with how the Department of Health collects and classified their data. There was a similar spike in 'Not Stated' between 2002 and 2006.

Comment on sudden rise in 2016 married residents from the Republic and Northern Ireland having abortions.

This sudden alleged rise is unprecedented and only affects Northern Ireland and the Republic but not England, Wales and Scotland. It is no accident when you consider that these two areas, with refreshingly low abortion rates, are under international pressure to “liberalize” abortion i.e. kill more babies. Obviously it is considered that if more married women, rather than vulnerable single women abort, it

expresses a deep social need. Invited foreign speakers at the Citizens’ Assembly circus, one of them from the Guttmacher Institute, stated that married women were in the majority of those who aborted. But her definition of marriage seemed to be any relationship lasting longer than a one night stand. The change has been so sudden that the only plausible reason seems to be that abortion counselling/referral agencies in both parts of Ireland must have been advising all clients to say they were married when they presented at the abortion clinics. In 2017 the numbers returned to their normal ratio.



Marital status of women from the Republic of Ireland obtaining abortions 2015-2017

	2015	2016	2017
Married	18.66	48.91	19.95
Single	75.63	44.38	72.67
Divorced/Widowed/Separated	2.03	6.71	2.5
Not Stated	3.68	-	4.88

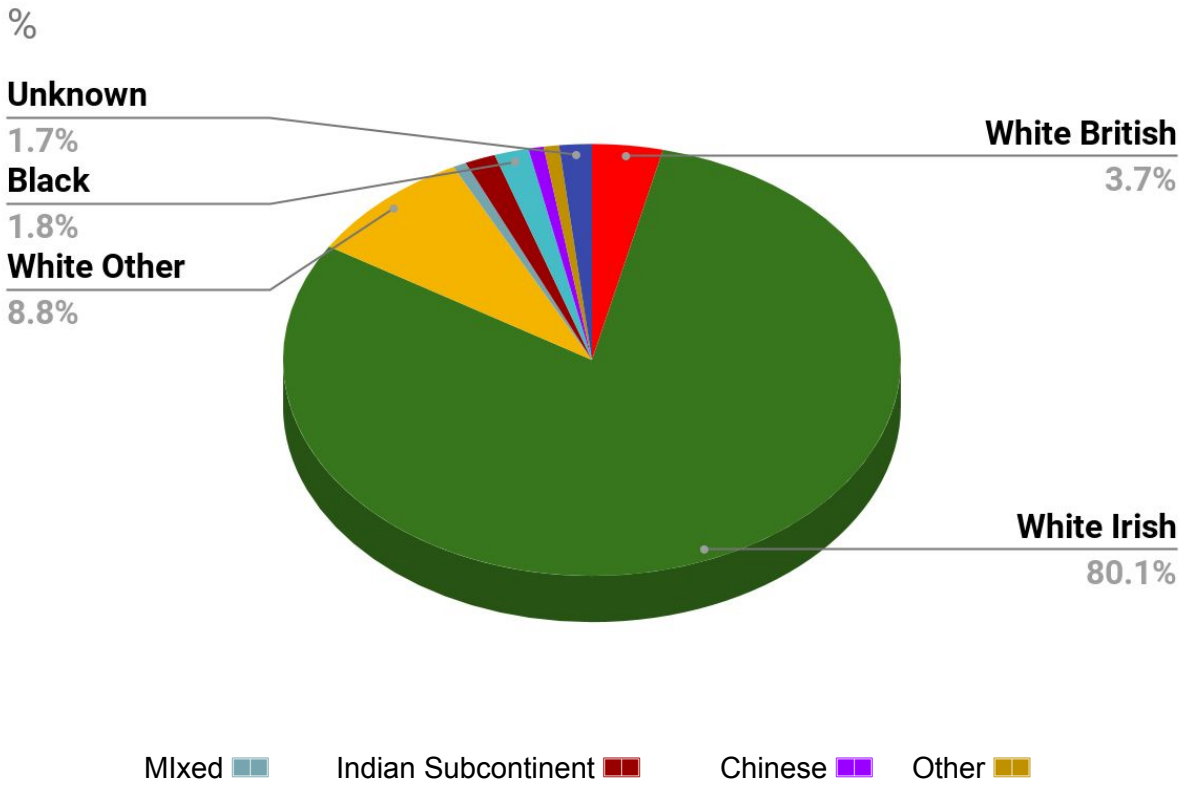
Abortion Statistics 2017

Irish Abortions

Globalism and free movement of workers adds another dimension to the numbers. Table 12e of the Department of Health Statistics breaks the Irish figures down further by ethnicity. Here we learn 20%, one in five, of the women giving Irish addresses are immigrants, migrants or refugees. Mostly from other EU countries. As refugees some of the women would be in the "care" of the state.

Ethnicity of Irish resident women seeking abortions in Great Britain 2017		
Ethnicity	**Number**	**%**
White British	114	3.7
White Irish	2,476	80.1
White Other	272	8.8
Mixed	23	0.7
Indian subcontinent	48	1.6
Black	56	1.8
Chinese	26	0.8
Other	26	0.8
Unknown	51	1.7
Total	**3,092**	**100**

The total % of non-Irish women who give an Irish address in 2017 is **19.9%**



Additional Information On 1991-2017 Abortions, Residents of Northern Ireland					
Year	Abortions Rate (%)	Married	Single	Widowed/Divorced/Separated	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
2012/13	853 (3.5%)	121	640	24	68
2013/14	837(3.4%)	146	643	27	21
2014/15	833(3.5%)	144	636	30	23
2015/16	724(3.5%)	334	340	50	0
2016/17	919(4.0%)	-	-	-	-

In 2015/16: 17% Married, 76% Single, 4% Divorced, Widowed or Separated. 3% Not Stated

Additional Information On 1991-2017 Abortions, England & Wales					
Year	Abortions Rate (%)	Married	Single	Widowed/Divorced/Separated	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
2016	185,596(26.7%)	29,189	145,297	4,323	6,787
2017	189,859(21.85)	29,585	148,762	4,151	7,361

In 2017, 15.58% Married, 78.35% Single, 2.19% Widowed, Divorced or Separated and 3.88% Not Stated. **Note 1:** Figures are abstracted from *Abortion Statistics. England and Wales 2017* and *Births in England and Wales 2017.*

Abortion Statistics 2017

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
2016	240	966	1,206	23,348	1.9
2017	412	917	1,329	23,340	?

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
2016	60.8% parents shared same address	25.1% parents shared same address
2017	58.9% parents shared same address	21.6% 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 2017 there were 412 abortions on teens resident in the Republic (28.35% of teen pregnancies). In the same year there were 31,460 abortions on teens resident in England and Wales, Since 1999 in the Republic, pregnancies in single teenagers fell steadily while pregnancies to all single women increased.

ENGLAND & WALES 2017 ABORTIONS

The National Statistics annual report (now compiled by the Department of Health and published in June 2018) gives full information on abortions carried out in clinics in England and Wales in 2017, including those carried out on women normally resident in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Very interesting statistics emerge in the latest report.

- There were 197,668 abortions (190,406 in 2016) of which 192,859 (185,596 in 2013) were on residents of England and Wales (21.8% of live-births compared with 26.7% in 2016), or a rate of 17.0 per 1,000 women aged 15-44.[4]
- In 2017, 78.4% of residents having abortions were single, 15.6% married or in a 'civil partnership. and 6% widowed, separated or divorced.
- 98% of the 197,668 abortions were carried out on Ground C and 99.95% of these were given on 'mental health' grounds. This is abortion on demand.
- In 2017, 4,809 abortions (4,810 in 2016) were performed on non-residents of which 919 (4% of live-births) were on residents of Northern Ireland and 3,092 (4.75% of live-births) on residents of the Irish Republic. Both rates are much lower than the English rates.
- Of the 197,668 abortions on residents of England and Wales in 2017, only 8 (0.004%) 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 1,300 abortions on children under 16, and 6,553 on children aged 16-17. All told, there were 31,460 abortions on girls under 20.
- 3,165 abortions were performed under Ground E, to prevent the birth of a child disabled or malformed in some way.
- For 39% of residents of England and Wales their 2017 abortion was not their first abortion. The rate, as in past years, was consistent over all categories. For 13% of girls under 20, their 2015 abortion was a repeat.
- In England and Wales, 90% of abortions were performed under 13 weeks gestation and 2% over 20 weeks. Abortions for women from the Republic and Northern Ireland at under 13 weeks were at 83% and 83% respectively. Abortions at over 20 weeks they were 4 and 5% respectively. 118 women from the Republic had abortions over 20 weeks (close to viability). 18% of residents of the Republic having abortions in 2017 that were repeat abortions, the number was 557. This is less than half the percentage for British women.
- 78% of the abortions were on white women and 22% on non-whites. 85.4% of the British population are white and 14.6% are non-white. Non-whites are over represented in the abortion figures.
- In 2017, there was ? abortion death and ? cases of complications were reported.

[4] The original figure given was 194,668 but it was noted that some records from 2017 were not originally included in the figures. It was estimated that this included 1.5% of the 2017 figures so the figures were revised upwards by 3,000. It is estimated that the same error was made for the second half of 2016. Revised figures for both will be released at the end of September 2018. See notes 10 & 11, p. 5 Guide to Abortion Statistics. For the purposes of this document it is assumed these numbers are only for residents of England and Wales.

- A chilling report was the selective reduction of unborn babies in cases of multiple conception, generally resulting from IVF treatment in 2017.
- An even more chilling part of the same 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 2017 abortions are itemized for each county in Ireland reproduced on p.? Of this report.
- The 148 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. This number has been increasing in recent years.
- In 2017 one abortion was granted to an Irish woman under ground C, danger to the physical or mental health of the mother. This is the ground under which 98% of British abortions are granted.
- Also the fact that 20% of Irish residents having abortions in England in 2015 were not Irish born and bred is revealing.

Repeat Abortions in England & Wales 2017

Previous abortions	Total	Under 16	16 and 17	18 and 19	20-24	25-29	30 or over
0	116,277 (61%)	1,278 (98%)	6,065 (93%)	13,195 (84%)	34,437 (67%)	25,790 (54%)	33,512 (53%)
1	53,043 (28%)	21 (2%)	460 (7%)	2,275 (14%)	13,167 (26%)	15,322 (32%)	21,798 (32%)
2	15,146 (8%)	1	25	255 (2%)	2,861 (6%)	4,875 (10%)	7,129 (10%)
3	3,745 (2%)	Nil	Nil	19	505 (1%)	1,225 (3%)	1,996 (3%)
4	1,049 (1%)	Nil	1	5	104	370 (1%)	569 (1%)
5	327	Nil	Nil	Nil	26	92	209
6	155	Nil	2	5	12	46	90
7	45	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	10	32
8+	72	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	16	54
Totals	189,859	1,278	6,553	15,754	51,117	47,746	67,389

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 2017 increased by 7,262 over 2016 and the rate increased to 17.0 per 1,000 resident women aged 15-44. This is 3% higher than 2016. The 2007 rate was the highest ever recorded in England and Wales both numerically and proportionally (198,499, 28.7%) In 2017, 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.

County of residence of Irish women who access abortions in Great Britain.

County of residence	Number	% of abortions*	Counties % of population
Carlow	34	1.2	1.2
Cavan	33	1.2	1.6
Clare	50	1.7	2.5
Cork	252	8.8	11.4
Donegal	45	1.6	3.3
Dublin	1,184	41.4	28.3
Cork	143	5.0	5.4
Kerry	50	1.7	3.1
Kildare	150	5.2	4.7
Kilkenny	43	1.5	2.2
Laois	39	1.4	1.8
Leitrim	23	0.8	0.7
Limerick	112	3.9	4.1
Longford	12	0.4	0.9
Louth	79	2.8	2.7
Mayo	44	1.5	2.7
Meath	113	3.9	4.1
Monaghan	22	0.8	1.3
Offaly	30	1.0	1.6
Roscommon	17	0.6	1.4
Sligo	36	1.3	1.4
Tipperary	77	2.7	3.4
Waterford	65	2.3	2.4
Westmeath	45	1.6	1.9
Wexford	75	2.6	3.1
Wicklow	90	3.1	3.0
County not stated	229		
Total	3,092		

* Percentage excludes not known or not stated.

British abortion statistics are collected according to postal code and non-British residents also give addresses. The pro abortion lobby regularly argue that Irish statistics are much higher because Irish women give fake British addresses. This is an implausible argument. All Irish abortions will be on the private system.

This table shows that the county distribution of women accessing abortions is, with one exception, very similar to the population distribution of the country. The exception is Dublin. County Dublin accounts for 28.3% of the state's population but 41% of abortions.

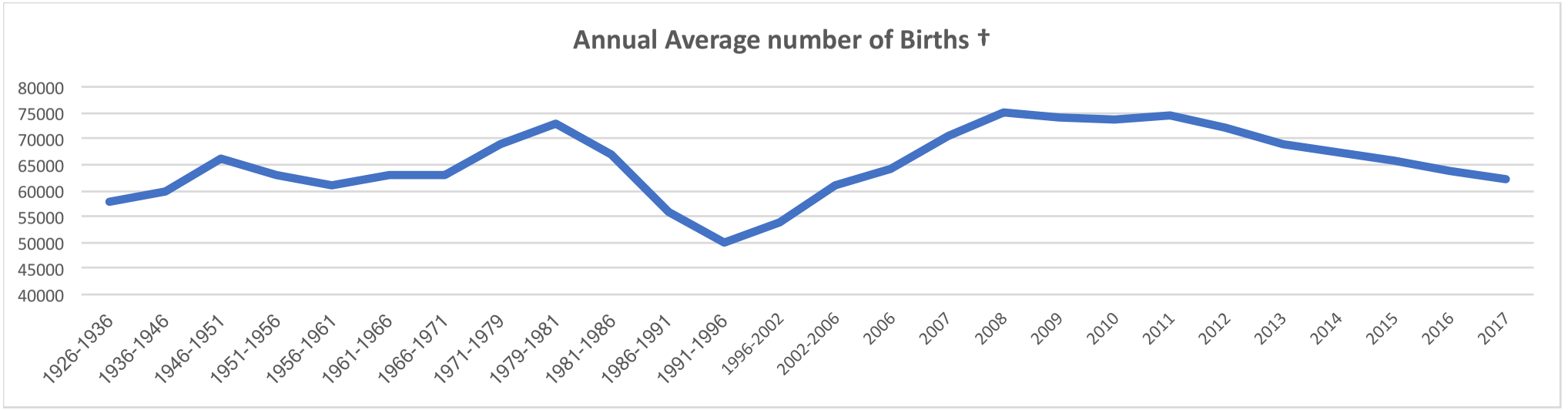
Variations in Irish Births, Marriages and Fertility over the Years					
Years	Births Annual Average No	Birth Rate Average per 1000 population	Marriages Annual Average No	Rate/1000 Average Population	TFPR Average Fertility
1926-1936	58,000	19.6	14,000	4.6	3.50
1936-1946	60,000	20.3	16,000	5.4	3.33
1946-1951	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
2016	63,897	13.7	22,626	4.8	1.90

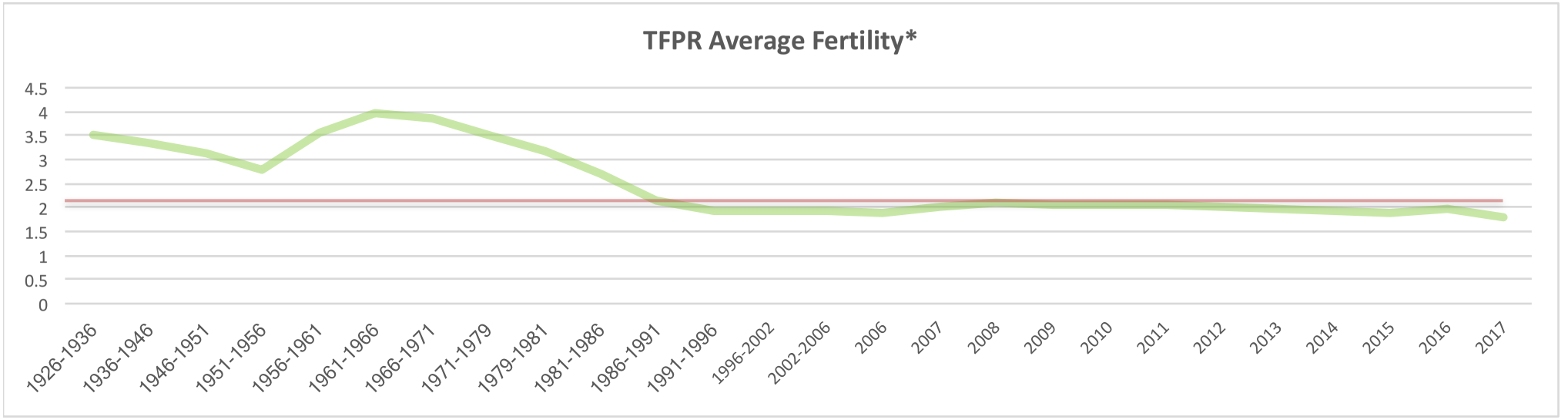
Sources: Central Statistics Office

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%
2016	63,897	22,348 (34.97%)	-30%	41,552 (65.02%)	-35%

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.





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

*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 thelevel at which the population would replace itself in the long run ignoring migration. Source, Department of Health Vital Statistics 2012.

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:

Year/Type	Missed Abortion	Spontaneous Abortion	Medical Abortion	Other Unspecified	Total
1996/1997	NA	1716	85	85*	1801
1997/1998	NA	1515	70	8	1593
1998/1999	942	1348	71	8	2369
1999/2000	1057	1383	83	8	2531
2000/2001	1033	1443	71	3	2550
2001/2002	942	1271	76	2	2291
2002/2003	1059	1270	67	1	2397
2003/2004	1131	1106	64	2	2303
2004/2005	1182	1077	80	0	2339
2005/2006	1173	1139	79	0	2391
2006/2007	1096	1247	57	0	2400
2007/2008	1211	1095	78	5	2389
2008/2009	1321	1019	67	0	2407
2009/2010	1251	892	75	0	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 1sApril 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 16 terminations of pregnancy
- For 2015/16 16 terminations of pregnancy

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 ours undoubtedly are. The abortions on Northern Irish residents in England and Wales has been declining steadily and in 2016 numbered only 724 making Northern Ireland the least abortion prone in these islands.

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	**1894**
2004	13	326	401	950	0	**1690**
2005	18	374	419	918	1	**1730**
2006	16	215	341	761	1	**1334**
2007	18	182	323	696	1	**1220**
2008	18	128	269	781	4	**1200**
2009	20	279	309	683	6	**1297**
2010	24	488	418	1142	7	**2079**
2011	26	426	425	968	0	**1845**
2012	34	385	483	1097	0	**1999**
2013	25	384	428	1088	0	**1925**
2014	47	362	429	1163	0	**2001**
2015*	8	91	116	328	0	**543**
Total	295	4011	4666	11762	23	**20757**
	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		20,813

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, and G. In reality there are very few checks and presigned forms are commonplace. Ground E abortions account for 1.7% of all English and Welsh abortions (3,165 out of 189,859) and 4.8% of Irish abortions (148 out of 3,092) 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 diagnosis of Downs Syndrome in England and Wales end up in abortion.

Abortions granted under grounds E in 2017

Irish abortions under Grounds E	3,092
All Irish abortions	148
Malformations of the nervous system	29
Anencephaly	13
Other Malformations of the brain	3
Spina Bifida	6
Other	7
Other congenital malformations	34
Malformations of the cardiovascular system	11
Malformations of the urinary system	3
Malformations of the musculoskeletal system	11
Other	9
Chromosomal Abnormalities	72
Down's Syndrome	41
Edward's Syndrome	16
Patau's Syndrome	6
Others	9
All Others	

Fetus affected by maternal factors	2
Fetal disorders related to gestation	1
Hydrop fetalis	1
Multiple gestation	4
Cystic Hygroma	3
Other	2

Abortions granted under grounds E in 2017

Abortion Statistics 2017

Medical conditions:

All non-chromosomal & non-congenital malformations	13	8.80%
Other chromosomal	15	10.10%
Edward' s Syndrome	16	10.80%
Down's Syndrome	41	27.70%
Other congenital malformation	34	23.00%
Other Nervous System	10	6.80%
Spina bifida	6	4.10%
Anencephaly	13	8.80%
Total	148	100

Country	Year	Births	Abortions	Abortions as a % of live births	Population 2015	2014 Total Fertility Rate estimate
Albania	2015	33,221	1,800	5.4%	3,029,278	1.50
Austria*	2014	84,381	1,300	1.54%	8,665,550	1.43
Belgium	2013	122,274	22,430	18.3%	11,323,973	1,65
Bulgaria	2016	75,513	31,548	41.8%	7,186,893	1.44
Croatia	2015	37,563	2,992	8.0%	4,464,844	1.43
Cyprus**	2014	9,259	-	0.00%	1,189,197	1.46
Czech Rep	2015	110,764	20,393	18.4%	10,644,842	1.43
Denmark	2015	58,205	15,000	25.8%	5,581,503	1.73
Estonia	2015	13,967	4,919	35.2%	1,265,320	1.46
Finland	2015	55,472	9,300	16.8%	5,476,922	1.73
France	2015	768,421	204,811	26.7%	66,553,766	2.08
Germany	2015	737,575	99,273	13.5%	81,824,408	1.43
Greece	2015	91,852	17,000	18.5%	11,120,000	1.41
Hungary	2015	92,135	31,176	33.8%	9,897,541	1.42
Iceland	2014	4,375	951	21.7%	347,369	1.88
Ireland	2017	62,053	3,092	5.0%	4,852,305	1.80
Italy	2014	564,596	97,647	17.3%	61,855,120	1.42
Latvia	2014	21,746	5,318	24.5%	1,986,705	1.35
Lithuania	2015	31,475	4,735	15.0%	2,788,534	1.29
Moldova	2014	38,624	13,930	36.1%	3,546,847	1.56
Holland***	2015	169,965	26,916	15.8%	16,947,904	1.78
Malta**	2015	4,325	58	1.3%	413,965	1.54
Norway	2013	59,059	14,001	23.7%	5,207,689	1.86
Poland	2014	375,100	1,184	0.3%	38,562,189	1.33
Portugal	2015	85,500	15,873	18.6%	10,825,309	1.52
Romania	2014	193,163	86,437	44.7%	21,666,350	1.32
Russian Fed	2014	1,947,301	929,963	47.8%	142,423,773	1.61
Slovakia	2015	55,662	10,058	18.1%	5,445,027	1.39
Slovenia	2014	21,165	4,066	19.2%	1,983,412	1.32
Spain	2014	426,076	93,292	21.9%	48,146,134	1.47
Sweden	2015	114,876	38,671	33.7%	9,801,615	1.88
Switzerland	2014	84,840	9,995	11.8%	8,191,958	1.54
Macedonia	2014	23,674	4,738	20.0%	2,096,015	1.59
Turkey	2014	1,291,217	49,562	3.8%	79,414,269	2.08
Armenia	2014	43,183	12,019	27.8%	3,029,278	1.64
Ukraine	2014	465,584	116,161	24.9%	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****	2015	3,978,491	915,000	23.0%	321,368,864	2.01
China****	2015	16,558,000	7,411,000	44.8%	1,367,485,388	1.55
India****	2014	24,500,000	701,421	2.9%	1,251,695,584	2.51
Japan	2014	1,603,539	181,905	11.3%	126,919,659	1.40
Canada	2014	388,729	100,194	25.8%	35,099,836	1.59
Australia	2014	299,697	57,380	19.1%	22,751,024	1.77
N. Zealand	2014	61,038	13,155	21.6%	4,438,393	2.05

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.

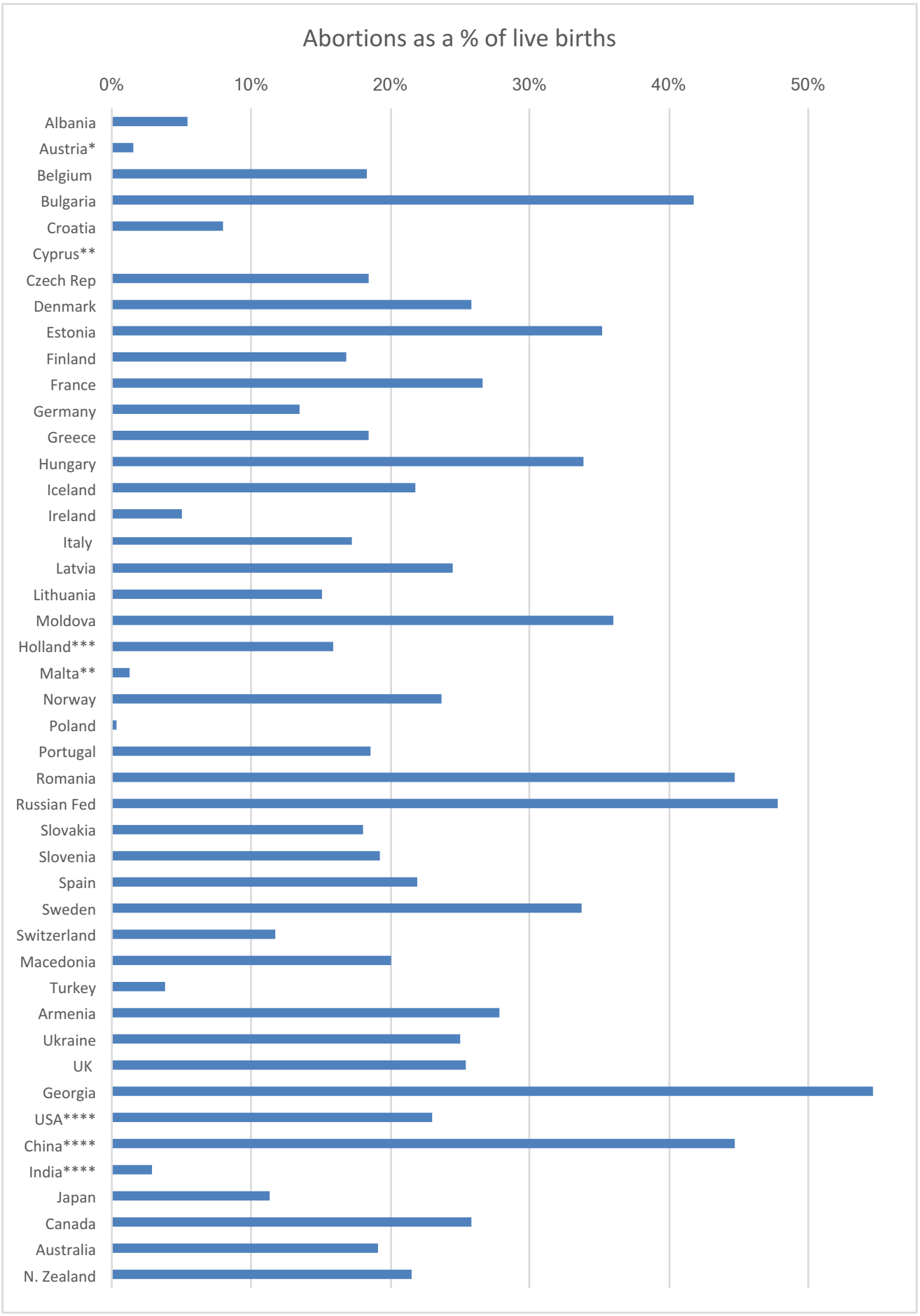
In general most abortion figures are under-stated and should be accepted cautiously. Generally in socialised developed countries the statistics can be assumed to be accurate but in many countries that is not the case. The total figure for the United States is very much an uncertain estimate as some States 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.


Abortions as a % of live births
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
Albania
Austria*
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus**
Czech Rep
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Moldova
Holland***
Malta**
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Fed
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Macedonia
Turkey
Armenia
Ukraine
UK
Georgia
USA****
China****
India****
Japan
Canada
Australia
N. Zealand

Whither Europe?

Where have all the babies gone?

By

Timothy Cussen

The future demographic picture for Europe is bleak. A basic economic tenet is that for an economy to grow a population must also grow, a stagnant population leads to economic stagnation and the need to import labour. As births decline the other effect is an aging population. While in the past many young people worked and either cared for or contributed to the pensions of the old in the future this is unsustainable. At the same time we've never lived in a period where 'sexual freedom' was so widespread. Marriage has been redefined in most Western European countries to allow people of the same sex get married. Pornography is prevalent and matters of human intimacy are discussed in great and prurient detail on TV even at times when children can view. All of this has separated the process from having children. IVF, surrogacy, and the possibility of genetic manipulation in the future have at the same time commodified children. The quest is no longer to have a child but to have the 'perfect' child in a way that suits and at a time that suits.

Left wing political parties in Europe, in particular 'Green' parties were enthusiastic supporters of population control measures to the extent that in the past they praised China's One Child Policy. A policy that's imposed through abortion, including forced abortion. In 2017, the Duchess of Cambridge hinted that she may be pregnant for a third time and this drew the ire of the Orwellian named organization "Having Kids" which urged her to 'set an example' for others by not having a third child. Of course, after suspicions arose that she was pregnant there was only one real way that she would stop being pregnant. In recent years, the same parties have been enthusiastically welcoming migrants to Europe but wouldn't dare to suggest to the same migrants that they limit the size of their families. In 2016, the Irish government announced a Citizen's Assembly to consider several items, most notably the lifesaving 8th Amendment. Another topic up for discussion was how to deal with an aging population (despite Ireland having the youngest population in Western Europe). The government seemed unaware of the irony of this action. Furthermore when the abortion enthusiastic and callow-faced Minister for Health announced in late 2017 that the overstretched health service would pay for IVF treatment he was likewise unaware of the irony of his decision and undoubtedly unaware of the financial cost to his overstretched resources.

In the 18th Century France was the largest country in Europe but by the middle of the 19th Century her population began to decline. One reason cited for this is French inheritance law meant that an estate had to be distributed amongst all children whilst in other countries estates could be left to the eldest son. This, however, does not explain why the population would have also declined amongst the poorer, non-land owning classes.

In the first half of the 20th Century France experienced close to zero growth. This was compounded by the growth in her neighbours. Between the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 and the beginning of the First World War in 1914 France's population grew by 8.6% while that of Germany, her principal enemy, grew by 60%. The end of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th saw several years where there was negative growth and the catastrophe of the Great War 1914-18 followed by the Great Influenza epidemic lead to a net population decline of over 1.5 million, mostly men, over six years. During the same period the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from 2.3 in 1914 to an all-time low of 1.2 in 1916. While the fertility rate increased again after the war the population experienced no lasting boom.

By the mid 1930s the situation declined again and France was experiencing negative population growth. It was so bad that the French Communist Party ended its support for contraception and abortion and adopted policies of the conservative parties and the Church to reward large families. Despite this and because of the War, France did not experience an increase in population again until 1945 and by 1946 experienced something of a boom. Total Fertility increased to over 3 and the country went from negative growth to a population increase of over 300,000. While Total Fertility decreased, population growth remained healthy until the mid 70s. In 1975, the year the conservative government introduced abortion, total fertility slipped below 2.1 to 1.9 and the actual number of births declined by over 55,000. Since 1974 Total Fertility has not recovered but has crept upward since the mid 1990s.

However, the 2016 French figure of 1.9 must be investigated further. Women born in Metropolitan France (not including overseas territories) have a fertility rate of 1.7. Immigrant women have a rate of 2.16 with great variations between countries of origin. Immigrants from Europe and Asia have a rate of close to 1.7 while women born in Africa are 2.5-2.9. The traditional way of depicting a country's population was as a pyramid. Wide at the bottom and narrow at the top. By 2017 France's population pyramid looks more like a tower that tapers off at the top.

The situation in France, however is relatively healthy. Since 1993 there have been only two years (2004, 2006) where Italy has experienced a net increase in population. Between 2015 and 2016 The population of Italy decreased by over 300,000. The Total Fertility of Italy is now 1.3. Unlike France Italy's population increased throughout the 20th century doubling to close to 60 million by 2000. Italian fertility remained above replacement until 1976. By 1978 when abortion first became legal in Italy it had slipped to 1.9 and the number of births was dropping by 30-40,000 a year. In 2016 Italy's TFR was recorded as 1.34.

In 2016 realizing the extent of the problem the Italian government designated 22 September as "Fertility Day" and made many resources available to regional governments, medical professionals and members of the public to encourage them to have more children. This endeavour drew the ire of

left wing activists who promote the intervention of the state in almost every other aspect of life but seemed horrified that the state would encourage couples to have children.
The Italian population pyramid looks much less promising than France's. It inverts when it comes to those 45 and younger making its shape look more like a diamond. Unless something changes here Italy is facing a very difficult future. In April of 2017 Italy's *Istituto Nazionale di Statistica* reported that if current trends continue that the population will decline by two million in 30 years.

Spain slipped below replacement level in 1981 and shows no sign of recovering. Since 2015 it has experienced negative population growth. Spain is an interesting country nevertheless when it comes to demographics. She experienced a population boom between the mid 1950s to the mid 70s. TFR increased from 2.5 in 1954 to over 3 in 1961 and it wouldn't dip below 2.5 again until 1979. Today it's at 1.3. Ironically due to lax legislation during this period Spain has become a haven for people from countries with more reasonable legislation regarding IVF treatment. Couples have been traveling there for IVF treatments not available in their home country. A report issued by the Spanish National Statistics office on 20 October 2016 reported that by 2050 Spain would be a country of elderly and single young people if current trends continued. Shockingly it predicted that by that date 34.6% of the population would be over 65 while over 222,000 people would be over 100. This would be compounded by a shortage of young people. By 2066 65% of the Spanish population will be over 64 years and only 23% will be under 16.

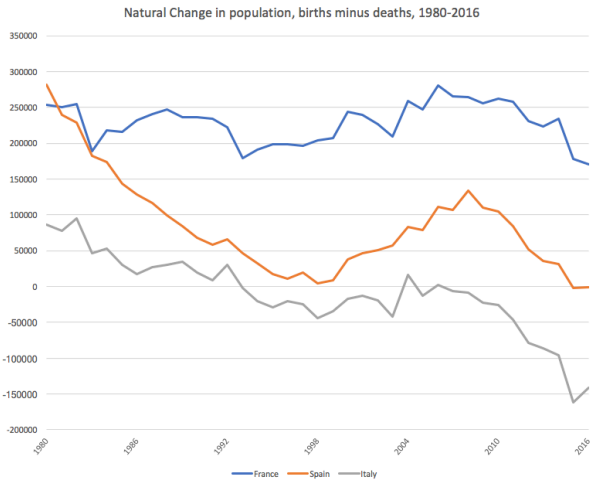


Figure 1 Births minus deaths, for France, Spain and Italy 1980-2016

Germany like France is an interesting case but for different reasons. Her borders have shifted significantly and on several occasions over the last 100 years and this makes it difficult to compare figures.

In 1926 Germany became amongst the first non-Communist countries to make abortion available and a few years later by the height of the Weimar Republic the Total Fertility Rate was at 1.6, much lower

than surrounding countries. Following the takeover by the National Socialists in 1933 things changed and abortion was made difficult to obtain for 'Ayran' women unless hereditary or congenital defects were suspected. Contraception and abortion was encouraged in all circumstances for non-Ayrans. Comprehensive historical statistics for Germany are not easy to come by especially due to the split after the war but by reunification in 1990 TFR was at 1.45 it has risen slightly to 1.5 by 2015 but still well below replacement level. Germany, of course, has been especially open to accepting refugees (not without its problems). Germany also has the lowest recorded TFR rate ever. After reunification births in east Germany fell by 60% and in the mid 90s the eastern part of Germany recorded a 0.8 TFR. Since those days, it has risen again and is now at a higher rate than the western states.
It is estimated that by 2050 without migration that the German population will decline by 18%. Germany will not be able to sustain itself as the economic leader of Europe with that decline. With migration, the picture is different. In 2015 Germany recorded its highest fertility rate since 1982 but this increase was due to the number children born to migrants.

Demography of the United Kingdom is complex to calculate due to separate figures for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, the overall figure however is 1.88. The fertility rate varies between the constituent parts. The most recent figure for England is 1.81 which is much better than most of Europe (Scotland 1.56, Wales 1.74, Northern Ireland 1.96). This is reflected in the natural change. England and Northern Ireland still have more births and deaths but since 2015 in Scotland and 2016 in Wales there's been more deaths than births. Scotland and Wales also experienced a negative natural change from the mid 1990s to mid 2000s. These are more like regional cycles that can be seen throughout Europe, e.g. the difference between East and West Germany.

A multicultural country like the UK shows considerable differences between the TFR of women in different groups and even within religions. Amongst British Indian women the TFR varies from 1.5 for Hindu women to 2.1 for Moslem Indians. Women of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin have a TFR of around 3 while Chinese have close to 1. Women of African origin are close to 2.5.

Despite an excellent record on abortion and an improving economy Poland has proved to be a disappointment demographically speaking. Over the last 20 years Polish TFR has fallen from 1.4 to 1.33. In fact, it has remained one of the most static fertility rates in Europe in recent years.

The Polish population in 1939 was 27 million and estimated deaths due to the war were more than 6 million or 22% of the 1939 population. This had a profound effect on the Polish population. However, in the years after the war there were still a huge difference between births and deaths. By the 1950s there were more than half a million more births than deaths every year. From the mid 1960s to mid 1980s, when Solidarity was at their height, there was on average 350,000 more births than deaths every year. In the year communist rule ended in 1989 it slipped below 200,000 and quickly fell. In 1994, it fell below 100,000 and has stayed precariously low. Between 2002-5 and 2013 to date the growth has been negative.

The future does not look good for Poland if this does not change.

Ireland has consistently had higher than average fertility rates. Even during the 1950s and early 1960s when the population was in decline Ireland continued to have a high birth rate and a TFR that rose from 2.75 to over 4. The TFR throughout this period remained the highest in Europe and only went below 3 in 1982. It remained at or close to replacement level until 1992 when it went below 2 for the first time. Between 2007 and 2012 it was above 2 and has remained above 1.9 ever since. Of all the countries in Western Europe Ireland's population pyramid remains closest to the world pyramid. A positive attitude towards life and a still somewhat pro-life culture clearly helps. Families of 4-5 children are still relatively common

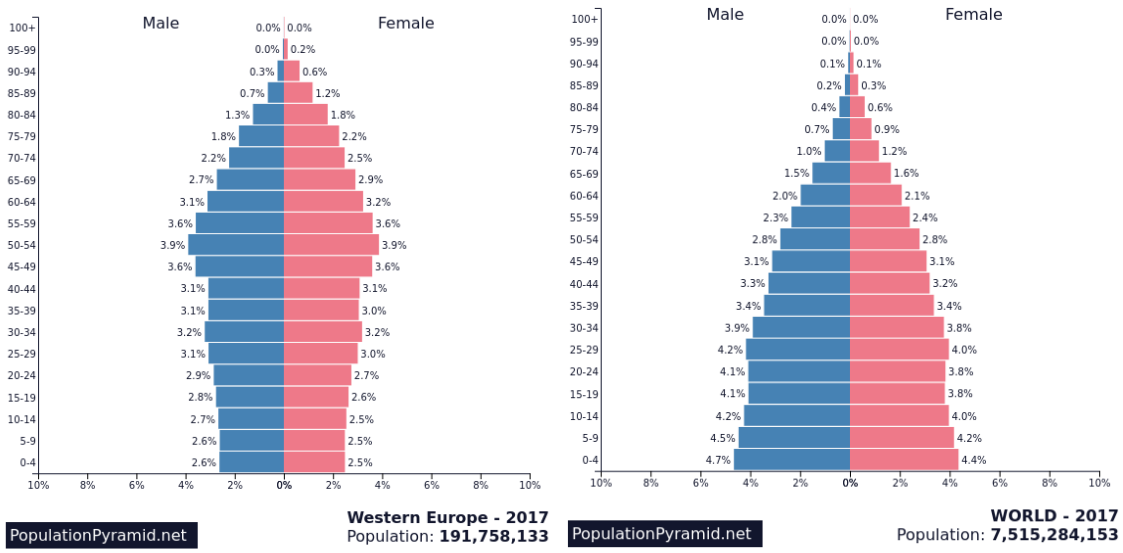


Figure 2 On the left is the population pyramid for Western Europe and on the right for the World

If Western Europe was an actual Pyramid it would have collapsed in the early 1970s.