

Appendix 1

STATISTICAL NOTES AND TABLES

STATISTICAL NOTES

1. *Time taken to obtain a therapeutic abortion (Chapter 7)*

The multiple regression¹ relating to the time taken to obtain an abortion included variables which related to a woman's demographic characteristics (age, religion, level of education and marital status) and the use of health services (the time taken to see a physician, the number of physicians who were consulted, and the time from the initial medical contact to the abortion operation).

The results of the multiple regression excluded all variables which contributed less than 1 percent to the r^2 of the dependent variable (the total length of the pregnancy). In all cases the simple r indicated a positive relationship, i.e., that the delay in obtaining the induced abortion was increased if the variables increased in value. The results were:

Independent Variable	r^2 (contrib)	r^2 (cum)
Time taken by a woman to see a physician .....	.123	.123
Number of physicians seen about a pregnancy .....	.097	.220
Time from initial medical consultation to abortion operation .....	.515	.735

$n = 4,221$

for 73.5 percent of the variance.

For the women in this study who obtained therapeutic abortions in Canadian hospitals, almost three-quarters (73.5 percent) of the delay was attributable to health system factors. The relative importance of the demographic characteristics was, in all cases, below the 1 percent r^2 level. These results indicate that the impact of demographic characteristics of women seeking abortion on the length of time taken must be gauged by the ways in which these factors influence their access to the appropriate pathways in the medical care delivery system. While the group only included women who had obtained therapeutic abortions, the findings indicate that the delays which they had as a direct result of their demographic characteristics were negligible. It was the factors which occurred after a physician had been initially consulted which accounted for a significant proportion of the time, factors which went well beyond the individual attributes of the women who were involved.

¹ All references to regression imply multiple linear regression in Statistical Notes.

2. *Physicians' attitudes toward abortion (Chapter 9)*

To investigate the factors which might be associated with the attitudes of physicians toward induced abortion, an analysis which was comparable to the method used in the national population survey (Statistical Note 3) was used. The questions which were asked in the national physician survey were similar to those asked in the national population survey, but provided for more detailed replies. The questions asked were in the form "would you support a request for a therapeutic abortion under specified conditions" which were:

1. detrimental to the physical health of the mother;
2. detrimental to the mental health of the mother;
3. possibility of physical deformity in the baby;
4. pregnancy the result of rape or incest;
5. an economic inability to support the child;
6. to prevent the birth of an illegitimate child;
7. whenever an application is made for a therapeutic abortion during the first trimester of a pregnancy.

The first six of the conditions were divided into: (a) first trimester; (b) beyond first trimester length of gestation.

A three-point scale was used to evaluate the responses (0=refusal; 1=first-trimester support; 2=beyond first-trimester support) only after analogous procedures using point dichotomous (YES/NO) coding had been run. The point dichotomous coding was more rigorous than the use of the three-point scale, but the use of the three-point scale was felt to be more directly aligned to the original phrasing of the questions.

The results of the factor analysis of the attitudes of physicians toward induced abortions were comparable to the results of the national population survey. The first four conditions constituting the physical-mental health factor accounted for 17.9 percent of the variance, while the three social indications held 82.1 percent of the variance. The comparison between the findings of the two analyses was:

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2
	<i>Social</i>	<i>Physical-mental</i>
National	82.3	16.7
Physicians.....	82.1	17.9

n = 3,129

The two factors were defined (mathematically) in essentially the same way.

A series of follow-up analyses was done to complement the results of the factor analysis technique. The first of these was the reconstruction of the two factor-scales in a form which would allow their use as dependent variables for

multiple regression analytic techniques. The independent variables (used here as well as throughout this statistical note) were:

1. Religion;
2. Region of residence;
3. Marital status;
4. Sex;
5. Primary language spoken;
6. Type of medical practice;
7. Organization of practice;
8. Age;
9. Size of the community of practice;
10. Specialty training (general practitioner, obstetrician-gynaecologist).

Where the original variables were nominal or ordinal, standard dummy-variable techniques were used. Consequently, religion, marital status, sex, language, region of residence, type and organization of medical practice were reconstructed in a point-dichotomous fashion, while the age of the respondent and the size of the community of practice were left in their original categorical form. As a result of this recoding, 16 technically separate variables were derived and used. The previously established criterion was used of excluding any and all variables which did not make at least a 1 percent contribution to the final r^2 of the dependent variable. The cumulative r^2 in each instance was based solely on these variables.

The first regression was run on the social health factor. The results were:

Independent Variable	r^2 (contrib)	r^2 (cum)
Catholic .....	.147	.147
Age of physician .....	.036	.183
Quebec residence .....	.016	.199

For this and other results in this section, $n = 2,570$

for 19.9 percent of the variance.

Investigation of the simple r revealed that all of the three "variables", if present, decreased the likelihood of support for induced abortion (regarding age, the older the physician, the less the likelihood of support).

The second analysis considered indications involving the physical-mental health factor.

Independent Variable	r^2 (contrib)	r^2 (cum)
Catholic .....	.040	.040
Protestant .....	.021	.061

Two factors accounted for 6.1 percent of the variance. The simple r revealed that Catholic physicians were not likely to support induced abortions on these grounds, while Protestant physicians were more likely to do so. The low r^2 (6.1 percent) revealed, however, that while a relationship existed, 93.9 percent of the support for induced abortion on physical-mental health indications was not related to the religion of the physician (Catholic or Protestant).

The third analysis found that four variables related to the indication of "mental health" interpreted in relation to abortion accounted for 9.8 percent of the variance.

Independent Variable	r^2 (contrib)	r^2 (cum)
Catholic .....	.032	.032
Quebec residence .....	.045	.077
Age of physician .....	.011	.088
Jewish .....	.010	.098

The zero-order correlation (simple r) revealed that Catholic physicians and older physicians felt the indication of mental health was interpreted too liberally, while Jewish physicians and physicians who practiced in Quebec felt the issue was interpreted too restrictively. (The mathematical independence of these variables indicated that: e.g., Quebec Catholic physicians were more likely to find the interpretation more restrictive than Catholic physicians in other parts of the country.)

Abortion as a human right was the fourth analysis. Three variables accounted for 11.8 percent of the variance.

Independent Variable	r^2 (contrib)	r^2 (cum)
Catholic .....	.067	.067
Quebec residence .....	.041	.108
Age of physician .....	.010	.118

The simple r revealed that Catholic physicians and older physicians were more likely to disagree with the statement, while Quebec physicians in the national physician survey were more likely to agree.

The fifth analysis involving three variables which dealt with the view of physicians whether abortion lowers the value of human life accounted for 12.1 percent of the variance.

Independent Variable	r^2 (contrib)	r^2 (cum)
Catholic .....	.074	.074
Quebec residence .....	.027	.101
Age of physician .....	.020	.121

The simple r revealed that Catholic, Quebec residents and older physicians tended to agree with this statement.

Three variables accounted for 18.5 percent of the variance in the responses to the question about whether abortion is preferable to an unwanted child.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Catholic .....	.155	.155
Age of physician .....	.017	.172
Quebec residence .....	.013	.185

The simple r revealed that Catholics, older physicians and Quebec residents were more likely to disagree with this statement.

The single variable which accounted for 1.2 percent of the variance was related to whether physicians said they were willing to serve on a therapeutic abortion committee.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Catholic .....	.012	.012

However, the age of the physician was 0.9 percent in both cases. Being Catholic or an older physician showed a trend toward being less willing to serve on a therapeutic abortion committee.

In the remaining analyses considered in this statistical note, the seven general indications (four physical-mental health and three social health) were considered individually in relation to the extent of their association with physician attributes.

1. Detrimental to the physical health of the mother.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Catholic .....	.117	.117
Age of physician .....	.041	.158
Anglophone .....	.019	.177

Three variables accounted for 17.7 percent of the variance. The simple r showed that older physicians and Catholic physicians were less likely to support this indication, while anglophone physicians were more likely to do so.

2. Detrimental to the mental health of the mother.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Catholic .....	.148	.148
Age of physician .....	.022	.170

Two variables accounted for 17.0 percent of the variance. Younger physicians and Catholic physicians were less likely to support this indication.

3. Possibility of physical deformity in the baby.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Catholic .....	.108	.108
Age of physician .....	.033	.141
Quebec residence .....	.020	.161

Three variables accounted for 16.1 percent of the variance. Catholics, older physicians and Quebec residents were less likely to support this indication.

4. Pregnancy the result of rape or incest.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Catholic .....	.115	.115
Age of physician .....	.021	.136
Quebec residence .....	.014	.150

Three variables accounted for 15.0 percent of the variance. Catholics, older physicians and Quebec residents were less likely to support this indication.

5. An economic inability to support the child.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Catholic .....	.088	.088
Age of physician .....	.017	.105

Two variables accounted for 10.5 percent of the variance. Catholics and older physicians were less likely to support this indication.

6. To prevent the birth of an illegitimate child.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Catholic .....	.040	.040
Jewish .....	.016	.056

Two variables accounted for 5.6 percent of the variance. For most physicians none of their attributes which were included in the analysis were related to their responses to this indication. There was a trend toward Catholic physicians being less likely to support this indication while the reverse held for Jewish physicians.

7. Whenever an application is made for a therapeutic abortion during the first trimester of a pregnancy.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Jewish .....	.022	.022
Quebec residence .....	.011	.033

Two variables accounted for 3.3 percent of the variance. There was a trend for Jewish physicians and physicians living in Quebec to be more likely to support this indication.

8. Whenever an application is made for a therapeutic abortion.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Jewish .....	.021	.021
Catholic .....	.010	.031
Quebec residence .....	.017	.048

Three variables accounted for 4.8 percent of the variance. As was the case for support for the other six indications, most of the variance was unaccounted for (95.2 percent). Jewish physicians and physicians living in Quebec were more likely to support this indication while Catholic physicians were less likely to do so.

9. In your opinion is the current abortion legislation: (1) too liberal; (2) about right; (3) too restrictive; (4) no opinion.

Independent Variable	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Catholic .....	.031	.031
Quebec residence .....	.070	.101
Age of physician .....	.019	.120

Three variables accounted for 12.0 percent of the variance. Catholic physicians and physicians who were older were more likely to state that the abortion legislation was too liberal while more Quebec physicians found it was too restrictive.

From the preceding analyses of multiple regression, the r² component fluctuated from a low of 3.3 percent to a high of 19.9 percent (excluding the question relating to the willingness to serve on a therapeutic abortion committee). What emerged sharply was the low r² in all cases. The results of the regression technique indicate that while the social and demographic attributes of physicians in the national survey such as age, religion and province of residence had a part in the "prediction" of certain of their attitudes toward induced abortion, the majority of the differences (from a minimum of 80.1 percent to over 96 percent) were not related to their stated views about these issues or in the extent of their support or non-support of indications for induced abortion. In terms of the variables which were used, the physicians in the national physician survey had attitudes toward induced abortion which were demographically transcendent, i.e., they cut across the attributes which are often assumed to be related to stated views of the medical profession toward induced abortion. For the physicians in the national physician survey, what these findings mean is that their opinions on this issue are not readily categorized in terms of their personal or medical practice attributes.

3. Public attitudes toward abortion (Chapter 11)

To determine what factors might be related to the attitudes toward induced abortion of the individuals in the national population survey, the factor analysis technique which was used was that of the iterated principal components variety, using the varimax criterion to control orthogonal rotation. The results of the factor analysis showed that the two positions of "abortion on demand" and "never willing to support abortion" were polar to each other, but also defined an endpoint to a second dichotomization, i.e., the "polar" versus the "usual" view of support to induced abortion. The remaining questions (which were run separately to determine the impact of excluding the "polar" position) fell into two major clusters.

The first factor accounted for 80.6 percent of the variance. Its principal components were: the support of an abortion request with gestation under 12 weeks; the support for abortion to prevent illegitimate birth; and the support of abortion for reasons of financial hardship. This factor was labelled the *social health* indication factor. The second factor (which accounted for 19.4 percent of the variance in the replies to the questions) was labelled *physical and mental health* indication factor. The principal components of this factor were the questions which indicated: support for abortion if the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest; support for abortion if the baby might be physically deformed; and support if the continuation of the pregnancy might endanger the physical or mental health of the mother (asked as two separate questions).

The repetition of this factor analysis, leaving out the questions designated as "polar" produced the following results. The social factor on the restricted set of attitudinal questions accounted for 83.3 percent of the total variance of the remaining seven attitudinal questions, while the physical-mental health factor was reduced to 16.7 percent. To isolate the regional variants of these attitude clusters, individual factor analyses were generated for each of the five geographical regions in the country. The five regional factor analyses produced the following results.

Region	Percent Variance Due to Social Health Indication Factor	Percent Variance Due to Physical-Mental Health Indication Factor
Maritimes	82.5	17.5
Quebec.....	81.7	18.3
Ontario	83.8	16.2
Prairies	80.8	19.2
British Columbia ..	83.3	16.7
CANADA	83.3	16.7

n = 4,128

It was assumed that the factors might be useful to distinguish demographically distinct groups in the population. For reasons of parsimony, only the national sample was used, with the regional variation of attitudes being included through the use of a dummy variable multiple-regression approach to the analysis of variance within these factors.

Although this approach was statistically significant, what was found was intuitively irrelevant. Using the two generated factors of social and physical-mental support for abortion as the dependent variables, attempts were made to predict the variations in these factors by the use of multiple regression. The dummy variable technique was used to indicate the sex, region, religion, and language of the respondents, while the variables of age (coded as "year of birth"), community size, and educational experience were entered as they were. Using this approach, the total r^2 for the social health factor was 5.5 percent, while that for the physical-mental health factor was 5.4 percent.

The combination of the factor analytic results with the multiple regression results indicated that while two distinct attitudinal groups existed in relation to the abortion issue, the attitudes themselves cut across the demographic lines of demarcation which are often assumed to "explain" or "to account for" the reasons why individuals hold a specific viewpoint. In both cases, the "accepted" or "stereotypic" relationships were found, and found to be of high statistical significance. But in each case, this high significance was more an artifact of the sample size than a reflection of the utility of these demographic factors as predictors of the attitudes which were held. In both cases, nearly 95 percent of the "reasons" for holding one of the two positions about the issue of induced abortion could not be traced back to the traditionally employed assumptions regarding this issue.

4. *Sexual behaviour (Chapter 14)*

To isolate the principal factors associated with the frequency of coitus of individuals in the national population survey, the statistical technique used was multiple regression. This approach used dummy variable replacements for those variables which did not meet the assumption of interval level data. All of the socio-economic variables available were used, as well as those relating to the use of contraception. The results reported were produced by an additional application of the multiple regression technique, this time excluding all variables which made up less than a 1 percent contribution to the final r^2 of the model. All of the terms of the model were linear except for the variable which designated the interaction of age and marital status. This interaction indicated that the impact of age could be most adequately gauged (relating to the frequency of sexual intercourse) if the individual was married.

The contributions to the overall variation were:

	r^2 (contrib)	r^2 (cum)
Age-married (interaction) .....	.391	.391
Use of birth control pills .....	.029	.420
No use of contraceptives (any type) .....	.015	.435
No need for contraceptives .....	.011	.446

$n = 3,437$

which yielded a total of 44.6 percent of the variance of the frequency of sexual intercourse.

No checks were made to allow for a distinction between heterosexual and homosexual contacts or to measure the extent of extra-marital intercourse. What this model provides is an estimate (44.6 percent) of the importance of: (a) the availability of a sex partner; and (b) the reliability of the contraceptive method perceived by the participants.

5. *Sterilization and induced abortion (Chapter 14)*

To analyze the multiple effects for women in the national patient survey of their marital status, their age and the number of previous live births, a multiple regression analysis was performed. Because a considerable degree of interaction between the age of those patients who had abortions and the number of live births was expected, a multiplicative model was adopted. As a further step in the analysis, partial correlations of sterilization and demographic factors were examined. Each of these analyses supported the conclusion that the number of previous live births was the major demographic factor determining whether a woman having an induced abortion was to be sterilized.

The multiple regression analysis was done in several steps beginning with age, number of live births and the dichotomized married-other marital status variables introduced alone. During the second stage these variables were cross multiplied and introduced into the equations. The cross-multiplied products were highly skewed, but had higher correlation coefficients and F-ratios with the dependent variable than did the single predictor items.

The proportion of explained variance in sterilization, which can be estimated by the square of the multiple-correlation coefficient (r^2), was not greatly increased in the interactive model. The three single criterion variables accounted for 27.0 percent of the variance in sterilization compared to 29.2 percent in the more complex model. The interaction between live births and age was evident and this variable contributed most significantly to the explanation of sterilization in the mixed single criterion—multiplicative items equation. The introduction of the multiple criterion items to estimate the degree of interaction between the single criterion predictors reduced the influence of age and number of live births to below the 1 percent level of contribution to the total r^2 . When the effects of interaction were controlled, the independent influence of marital status was seen more clearly:

	r^2 (contrib)	r^2 (cum)
Live births .....	.240	.240
Age .....	.020	.260
Married-other .....	.010	.270

n = 3,817

for 27.0 percent of the variance.

	r ² (contrib)	r ² (cum)
Live births-age.....	.270	.270
Age-married.....	.011	.281
Married-other.....	.011	.292

n = 3,817

for 29.2 percent of the variance.

For the women having therapeutic abortions from whom information was obtained in the national patient survey, the analysis emphasizes the interaction of their age and the number of their previous live births in the decision about their surgical sterilization.

Investigation of the zero-order correlation (simple r) indicates that the likelihood of sterilization is augmented with increases in all of these variables. Interpreted more literally, among the women in the national patient survey, there was a greater likelihood of sterilization among older women, those women who had more live births, and women who were widowed, divorced or separated. The interaction model showed that the number of previous live births, age and age-married variables did not alter from this pattern. (Increases in both the number of live births and a woman's age, or older married women are more likely to be sterilized.) The second (interaction) model contained all of the original variables. The absence of the "age" and "live births" variables indicated that the inclusion of the interaction variables reduced their contribution to a value below 1 percent of the total r^2 .

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I

NATIONAL HOSPITAL SURVEY AND HOSPITAL SITE VISITS BY COMMITTEE

Region of Country	Eligible Hospitals	
	Response to National Hospital Survey	Site Visited by Committee
	percent	
Newfoundland	90.9	27.3
Prince Edward Island	83.3	33.3
Nova Scotia	87.5	29.2
New Brunswick	62.5	25.0
Quebec	63.4	29.7
Ontario	85.9	29.6
Manitoba	79.5	20.5
Saskatchewan	91.3	34.7
Alberta	81.7	20.7
British Columbia	70.0	22.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	66.6	33.3
CANADA	77.4	25.0

TABLE 2
CANADIAN POPULATION AND
NATIONAL POPULATION SURVEY
CHARACTERISTICS

Population Characteristics	Canadian Population ¹	Canadian Institute Sample	Abortion Study Sample ²
AGE			
18-29 years	31.1	29	31.5
30-49 years	34.8	40	40.8
50 years and over	34.1	31	27.7
AREA			
Atlantic	9.6	10	10.5
Quebec	28.0	28	29.1
Ontario	35.8	36	34.4
Prairies	16.5	16	15.0
British Columbia	10.1	10	11.0
COMMUNITY SIZE			
Over 100,000	48	47	46.4
10,000-100,000	17	17	18.1
Under 10,000 rural and farm	35	36	35.5
SEX			
Male	50.1	50	46.2
Female	49.9	50	53.8

¹ The Canadian Institute of Public Opinion uses 1971 Canadian Census information as the basis for population sampling.

² Excludes 554 individuals between ages 15-17 years in a special sub-sample.

TABLE 3

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1970-1974

STATISTICS CANADA

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
1. Total Population (1,000s)	1970 21,297.0	517.0	110.0	782.0	627.0	6,013.0	7,551.0	983.0	941.0	1,595.0	2,128.0	17.0	33.0
	1971 21,568.3	522.1	111.6	789.0	634.6	6,027.8	7,703.1	988.2	926.2	1,627.9	2,184.6	18.4	34.8
	1972 21,820.5	532.0	113.0	794.5	643.0	6,050.5	7,823.9	991.5	916.3	1,653.9	2,247.0	18.9	36.0
	1973 22,094.7	540.8	114.9	804.8	651.9	6,081.4	7,938.9	997.8	908.1	1,683.6	2,315.0	19.7	37.8
	1974 22,446.3	542.5	116.7	813.2	661.8	6,134.3	8,093.9	1,011.0	907.0	1,713.9	2,395.2	19.4	37.5
2. Population women 15-44 (1,000s)	1970 4,550.8	103.9	20.7	157.2	126.8	1,354.2	1,619.7	199.3	180.3	339.3	438.8	3.8	6.8
	1971 4,656.1	106.1	21.3	160.1	129.9	1,371.7	1,668.6	202.2	178.5	351.0	455.3	4.0	7.4
	1972 4,766.5	110.3	22.2	163.8	133.6	1,394.9	1,710.9	204.6	178.2	360.7	475.3	4.3	7.7
	1973 4,890.5	114.0	23.2	169.0	138.5	1,418.8	1,755.4	208.4	178.4	371.9	500.5	4.4	8.0
	1974												
3. Married women 15-44 (1,000s)	1970 2,858.8	63.5	12.3	97.6	76.3	789.2	1,061.8	125.8	114.4	223.2	287.6	7.1	
	1971 2,917.3	65.1	12.6	99.2	78.1	796.4	1,091.1	127.2	112.5	230.3	297.1	7.7	
	1972 2,967.2	67.6	13.0	100.0	80.7	804.2	1,111.3	128.2	110.9	234.9	307.5	8.0	
	1973 N.A.												
	1974 N.A.												
4. Marriages	1970 188,428	4,466	913	6,800	5,696	49,606	68,874	9,008	7,317	15,285	20,026	201	236
	1971 191,324	4,685	961	6,883	6,149	49,695	69,590	9,127	7,813	15,614	20,389	166	252
	1972 200,470	5,106	1,013	7,291	6,455	53,830	72,278	9,181	7,877	16,345	20,659	181	254
	1973 199,064	5,048	1,014	7,273	6,357	51,943	72,371	9,196	7,847	16,280	21,303	206	226
	1974 198,824	4,276	990	7,112	6,108	51,532	72,716	9,231	7,988	16,691	21,734	190	256
5. Marriage Rates (per 1,000 population)	1970 8.8	8.6	8.3	8.9	9.1	8.2	9.0	9.2	7.8	9.6	9.4	12.6	7.2
	1971 8.9	9.0	8.6	8.7	9.7	8.2	9.0	9.2	8.4	9.6	9.3	9.0	7.2
	1972 9.2	9.6	9.0	9.2	10.0	8.9	9.2	9.3	8.6	9.9	9.2	9.5	7.1
	1973 9.0	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.8	8.5	9.1	9.2	8.6	9.7	9.2	10.3	5.9
	1974 8.9	7.9	8.5	8.7	9.2	8.4	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.7	9.1	9.8	6.8

TABLE 3—Continued

STATISTICS CANADA

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
6. Median Age of Brides	1970	21.4	20.7	21.3	21.2	20.9	21.3	21.1	20.6	20.8	21.1	20.6	20.5
	1971	21.3	20.6	21.5	21.1	20.8	21.3	21.0	20.5	20.7	21.0	21.3	20.9
	1972	22.3	21.2	21.8	21.5	21.5	22.4	21.9	21.1	21.9	22.5	22.9	22.4
	1973	21.2	20.5	21.1	22.0	20.6	21.9	21.2	20.9	20.3	20.7	21.1	20.4
	1974	21.3	20.6	21.0	21.0	20.6	21.8	21.3	20.9	20.8	20.8	21.2	22.4	21.0
7. Median Age of Grooms	1970	23.5	23.0	23.2	22.8	23.0	23.4	23.3	22.9	23.0	23.4	23.9	23.0
	1971	23.5	22.9	23.1	23.1	22.9	23.5	23.2	22.8	23.1	23.5	24.2	23.1
	1972	24.1	23.2	23.5	23.7	23.4	24.2	23.8	23.4	23.9	24.6	25.2	24.1
	1973	23.5	22.7	23.3	23.1	22.8	23.9	23.1	22.6	23.0	23.6	24.8	23.7
	1974	23.5	22.6	23.1	23.1	22.7	23.9	23.5	23.1	22.9	23.0	23.7	25.2	23.8
8. Live Births	1970	371,988	12,539	1,957	14,159	11,545	91,757	18,248	16,443	31,967	36,861	451	1,337
	1971	362,187	12,767	2,103	14,250	12,187	89,210	18,031	16,054	30,545	34,852	506	1,287
	1972	347,319	12,898	2,010	13,536	11,806	83,603	17,398	15,473	29,282	34,563	451	1,239
	1973	343,373	11,906	1,886	13,289	11,425	84,057	16,964	14,806	29,288	34,352	420	1,204
	1974	345,604	10,236	1,939	12,941	11,444	85,626	17,308	15,083	29,812	35,450	495	1,042
9. Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	1970	17.5	24.3	18.8	18.1	18.4	15.3	18.6	17.5	20.0	17.3	26.5	40.5
	1971	16.8	24.5	18.8	18.1	19.2	14.8	18.2	17.3	18.8	16.0	27.5	37.0
	1972	15.9	24.2	17.8	17.0	18.4	13.8	17.6	16.9	17.7	15.4	23.9	34.4
	1973	15.5	22.0	16.4	16.5	17.5	13.8	17.0	16.3	17.4	14.8	21.3	31.9
	1974	15.4	18.9	16.6	15.9	17.3	14.0	17.1	16.6	17.4	14.8	25.5	27.8
10. Total Fertility Rate	1970	2,331	N.A.	2,807	2,571	2,640	1,974	2,654	2,730	2,674	2,380	3,135	5,419
	1971	2,187	N.A.	2,909	2,503	2,667	1,878	2,540	2,688	2,434	2,135	3,229	4,761
	1972	2,024	N.A.	2,606	2,302	2,460	1,727	2,384	2,554	2,244	2,002	2,775	4,364
	1973	1,931	N.A.	2,270	2,147	2,237	1,683	2,241	2,391	2,153	1,874	2,518	3,994
	1974	1,832	N.A.	2,219	2,002	2,136	1,657	2,179	2,385	2,110	1,819	3,106	3,474

TABLE 3—Continued

STATISTICS CANADA

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	
11. Gross Reproduction Rate	1970	1.132	N.A.	1.371	1.249	1.288	0.956	1.168	1.329	1.296	1.152	1.474	2.444	
	1971	1.060	N.A.	1.375	1.212	1.294	0.908	1.078	1.322	1.171	1.032	1.468	2.308	
	1972	0.982	N.A.	1.237	1.133	1.176	0.836	0.993	1.251	1.087	0.979	1.329	2.103	
	1973	0.937	N.A.	1.060	1.050	1.091	0.812	0.952	1.081	1.170	1.047	0.912	1.271	1.858
1974	0.891	N.A.	1.048	0.968	1.054	0.806	0.915	1.046	1.170	1.033	0.884	1.475	1.633	
12. General Fertility	1970	71.2	N.A.	84.0	79.4	80.6	60.2	72.8	79.6	83.6	73.3	107.4	180.7	
	1971	67.7	N.A.	88.0	78.7	83.2	57.8	68.4	78.5	77.4	67.0	115.0	160.9	
	1972	63.4	N.A.	81.0	73.4	78.7	53.3	64.1	74.6	72.3	63.9	96.0	149.3	
	1973	61.5	N.A.	73.1	70.2	73.9	52.8	62.1	71.9	72.9	70.4	60.8	87.5	140.0
1974	60.6	N.A.	72.4	66.7	71.9	52.6	60.6	71.7	73.7	69.6	59.8	105.3	121.2	
13. Stillbirths 20+ weeks (28+ weeks)*	1970	4,708	137*	23	198	171	1,203	1,679	245	392	407	4*	26*	
	1971	4,399	158	24	172	171	1,070	1,576	222	332	442	8	19	
	1972	3,950	121	27	141	170	888	1,534	226	173	293	7	14	
	1973	3,634	151	19	141	153	814	1,362	194	177	268	3	13	
1974	3,579	127	31	148	147	798	1,335	190	169	242	364	10	18	
14. Infant Deaths	1970	7,001	273	43	245	227	1,888	2,271	344	368	612	16	91	
	1971	6,356	293	46	265	204	1,640	1,990	316	325	548	13	63	
	1972	5,938	267	39	228	204	1,500	1,908	329	300	511	580	12	60
	1973	5,339	230	30	206	173	1,378	1,740	278	261	416	575	7	45
1974	5,192	181	34	185	173	1,291	1,666	272	313	449	572	12	44	
15. Infant Death Rates per 1,000 live births	1970	18.8	21.8	22.0	17.3	19.7	20.6	16.9	18.9	19.1	16.9	35.5	68.1	
	1971	17.5	22.9	21.9	18.6	16.7	18.4	15.3	17.5	17.9	18.7	25.7	49.0	
	1972	17.1	20.7	19.4	16.8	17.3	17.9	15.3	18.9	19.4	17.5	16.8	48.4	
	1973	15.5	19.3	15.9	15.5	15.1	16.4	14.1	16.4	17.6	14.2	16.7	37.4	
1974	15.0	17.7	17.5	14.3	15.1	15.1	13.4	15.7	20.7	15.1	16.1	24.2	42.2	

TABLE 3—Continued

		STATISTICS CANADA												
		Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
16. All Pregnancy Related Deaths	1970	75	5	—	2	2	22	27	4	3	4	5	—	1
	1971	66	1	—	7	—	20	25	2	2	3	6	—	—
	1972	54	2	1	1	1	18	14	1	5	4	4	1	2
	1973	37	2	—	—	1	10	14	—	1	4	5	—	—
	1974	35	1	—	1	1	12	12	—	3	1	3	—	1
17. Neonatal Deaths	1970	5,017	182	38	180	160	1,352	1,711	240	258	433	422	13	28
	1971	4,485	207	37	180	145	1,190	1,424	204	222	388	459	6	23
	1972	4,117	174	26	129	147	1,057	1,392	210	208	364	381	6	23
	1973	3,692	164	19	135	122	995	1,238	169	180	266	380	4	20
	1974	3,506	118	30	115	122	924	1,163	176	191	278	364	5	20
18. Neonatal Death Rates (per 1,000 live births)	1970	13.5	14.5	19.4	12.7	13.9	14.7	12.7	13.2	15.7	13.5	11.4	28.8	20.9
	1971	12.4	16.2	17.6	12.6	11.9	13.3	10.9	11.3	13.8	12.7	13.2	11.9	17.9
	1972	11.9	13.5	12.9	9.5	12.5	12.6	11.1	12.1	13.4	12.4	11.0	13.1	18.5
	1973	10.8	13.8	10.1	10.2	10.7	11.8	10.0	10.0	12.2	9.1	11.1	9.5	16.6
	1974	10.1	11.5	15.5	8.9	10.7	10.8	9.4	10.2	12.6	9.3	10.3	10.1	19.2
19. Perinatal Deaths	1970	8,192	305	51	319	276	2,153	2,845	409	411	687	670	14	52
	1971	7,352	333	57	287	273	1,866	2,476	341	338	588	727	10	36
	1972	6,672	282	44	224	269	1,615	2,405	351	325	550	567	10	30
	1973	6,087	291	30	226	245	1,532	2,127	296	300	433	576	5	26
	1974	5,835	228	49	217	239	1,440	2,039	274	304	422	577	11	35
20. Perinatal Death Rates (per 1,000 total births)	1970	21.8	24.1	25.8	22.3	23.6	22.3	20.9	22.2	24.7	21.3	18.0	30.8	38.2
	1971	20.1	25.8	26.8	19.9	22.2	20.7	18.8	18.7	22.1	19.1	20.7	19.5	27.6
	1972	19.0	21.7	21.7	16.4	22.5	19.2	19.1	20.0	20.8	18.6	16.3	21.9	24.0
	1973	17.6	24.1	15.8	16.9	21.2	18.1	17.0	17.3	20.1	14.7	16.6	11.8	21.4
	1974	16.7	22.0	24.9	16.6	20.6	16.7	16.2	15.7	19.9	14.0	16.1	21.8	33.0

TABLE 3—Concluded

STATISTICS CANADA

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
21. Abortions													
1970	11,152	25	17	261	72	534	5,568	238	215	1,154	2,901	6	—
1971	30,923	78	39	643	146	1,881	16,173	827	756	3,116	7,045	8	—
1972	38,853	133	45	837	183	2,847	20,272	1,178	1,043	3,887	8,179	48	44
1973	43,201	193	41	932	341	3,141	22,603	1,259	1,219	4,047	9,176	76	51
1974	48,136	184	50	1,062	440	4,453	24,795	1,411	1,176	4,391	10,024	63	75
22. Abortion Rates (per 1,000 total population)													
1970	0.5	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.4	N.A.
1971	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.9	3.2	0.4	N.A.
1972	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.1	2.4	3.6	2.5	0.3
1973	2.0	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	2.8	1.3	1.3	2.4	4.0	3.8	1.3
1974	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	3.1	1.4	1.3	2.6	4.2	3.3	2.0
23. Abortion Rates (per 1,000 women 15-44)													
1970	2.5	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	3.4	1.2	1.2	3.4	6.6	1.6	N.A.
1971	6.7	0.7	1.8	4.0	1.1	1.4	9.7	4.1	4.2	8.9	15.5	2.0	N.A.
1972	8.2	1.1	2.0	5.0(1)	1.3	2.0(1)	11.6(1)	5.6	5.7	10.2	16.8(1)	10.9	5.6
1973	8.8	1.7	1.8	5.5	2.5	2.2	12.9(1)	6.0	6.8	10.9	18.3(1)	17.3	6.4
1974	9.5	1.6	2.1	6.1	3.1	3.1	13.7	6.6	6.5	11.4	19.0	14.6	9.4

(1) Estimated figures.

*Provisional figures.

TABLE 4

INDEX OF CHANGE IN SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1970-1974
(CONSIDERING IN EACH CASE THE FIGURES FOR BASE YEAR 1970=100)

STATISTICS CANADA

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
1. Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	101.3	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.2	100.2	102.0	100.5	98.4	102.1	102.7	108.2	105.5
1972	102.5	102.9	102.7	101.6	102.6	100.6	103.6	100.9	97.4	103.7	105.6	111.2	109.1
1973	103.7	104.6	104.5	102.9	104.0	101.1	105.1	101.5	96.5	105.6	108.8	115.9	114.5
1974	105.4	104.9	106.1	104.0	105.6	102.0	107.2	103.0	96.4	107.5	112.6	114.1	113.6
2. Population women 15-44	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	102.3	102.1	102.9	101.8	102.4	101.3	103.0	101.5	99.0	103.4	103.8	105.3	108.8
1972	104.7	106.2	107.2	104.2	105.4	103.0	105.6	102.7	98.8	106.3	108.3	113.2	113.2
1973	107.5	109.7	112.1	107.5	109.2	104.8	108.4	104.6	98.9	109.6	114.1	115.8	117.6
1974													
3. Married women 15-44	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	102.1	102.6	102.5	101.7	102.4	100.9	102.8	101.1	98.3	103.2	103.3	109.0	109.0
1972	103.8	106.5	105.7	103.4	105.8	101.9	104.7	101.9	96.9	105.2	106.9	112.7	112.7
1973	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1974	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Marriages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	101.5	104.9	105.3	101.2	108.0	100.2	101.0	101.3	106.8	102.2	101.8	82.6	106.8
1972	106.4	114.3	111.0	107.2	113.3	108.5	104.9	101.9	107.7	106.9	103.2	90.0	107.6
1973	105.6	113.0	111.1	107.0	111.6	104.7	105.1	102.1	107.2	106.5	106.4	102.5	95.8
1974*	105.5	95.7	108.4	104.6	107.2	103.9	105.6	102.5	109.2	109.2	108.5	94.5	108.5

TABLE 4—Continued

STATISTICS CANADA

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	
5. Marriage Rates (per 1,000 population)	1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	1971	101.1	104.7	103.6	97.8	106.6	100.0	100.0	107.7	100.0	98.9	71.4	100.0	
	1972	104.5	111.6	108.4	103.4	109.9	108.5	102.2	101.1	110.3	103.1	97.9	75.4	98.6
	1973	102.3	108.1	106.0	101.1	107.7	103.7	101.1	100.0	110.3	101.0	97.9	81.7	81.9
	1974*	101.1	91.9	102.4	97.8	101.1	102.4	—	98.9	112.8	101.0	96.8	77.8	94.4
6. Live Births	1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	1971	97.4	101.8	107.5	100.6	105.6	97.2	98.8	97.6	95.6	94.5	112.2	96.3	
	1972	93.4	102.9	102.7	95.6	102.3	91.1	92.8	95.3	94.1	91.6	93.8	100.0	92.7
	1973	92.3	95.0	96.4	93.9	99.0	91.6	91.9	93.0	90.0	91.6	93.2	93.1	90.1
	1974*	92.9	81.6	99.1	91.4	99.1	93.3	92.2	94.8	91.7	93.3	96.2	109.8	77.9
7. Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	1971	96.0	100.8	105.6	100.0	104.3	96.7	94.9	97.8	94.0	92.5	103.8	91.4	
	1972	90.9	99.6	100.0	93.9	100.0	90.2	89.9	94.6	96.6	88.5	89.0	90.2	84.9
	1973	88.6	90.5	92.1	91.2	95.1	90.2	87.6	91.4	93.1	87.0	85.5	80.4	78.8
	1974*	88.0	77.8	93.3	87.8	94.0	91.5	86.0	91.9	94.9	87.0	85.5	96.2	68.6
8. Total Fertility Rate	1970	100.0	N.A.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	1971	93.8	N.A.	103.6	97.4	101.0	95.1	92.5	95.7	98.5	91.0	89.7	103.0	87.9
	1972	86.8	N.A.	92.8	89.5	93.2	87.5	85.4	89.8	93.6	83.9	84.1	88.5	80.5
	1973	82.8	N.A.	80.9	83.5	84.7	85.3	81.6	84.4	87.6	80.5	78.7	80.3	73.7
	1974	78.6	N.A.	79.1	77.9	80.9	83.9	78.5	82.1	87.4	78.9	76.4	99.1	64.1
9. Gross Reproduction Rate	1970	100.0	N.A.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	1971	93.6	N.A.	100.3	97.0	100.5	95.0	92.3	96.6	90.4	89.6	99.6	94.4	
	1972	86.7	N.A.	90.2	90.7	91.3	85.0	85.0	90.1	94.1	83.9	90.2	86.0	
	1973	82.8	N.A.	77.3	84.1	84.7	84.9	81.5	84.0	88.0	80.8	79.2	76.0	
	1974	78.7	N.A.	76.4	77.5	81.8	84.3	78.3	81.3	88.0	79.7	76.7	100.1	66.8

TABLE 4—Continued

STATISTICS CANADA

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	
10. General Fertility Rate																			
	100.0	95.1	89.0	86.4	85.1	100.0	N.A.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		99.1	93.2	91.7	91.7		N.A.	104.8	99.1	103.2	96.0	94.0	97.6	98.6	92.6	91.4	107.1	89.0	
		89.0	N.A.	N.A.	87.0			96.4	92.4	97.6	88.5	88.0	93.4	95.5	86.5	87.2	89.4	82.6	
		86.4	N.A.	N.A.	84.0			86.2	84.0	89.2	87.4	85.3	90.0	91.6	84.2	82.9	81.5	77.5	
		85.1	N.A.	N.A.	80.0							83.2	89.7	92.6	83.3	81.6	98.0	67.1	
11. Stillbirths 20+ (*28+)	100.0	93.4	83.9	77.2	76.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*
		115.3	88.3	110.2	92.7			104.3	86.9	100.0	88.9	93.9	90.6	91.9	84.7	108.6	200.0	73.1	
		83.9	71.2	89.5	86.0			117.4	71.2	99.4	73.8	91.4	92.2	77.6	74.7	87.5	175.0	53.8	
		77.2	82.6	74.7				82.6	71.2	89.5	67.6	81.1	79.2	79.4	68.4	83.3	75.0	50.0	
		76.0	92.7	134.7				134.7	74.7	86.0	66.3	79.5	77.6	75.8	61.7	89.4	250.0	69.2	
12. Infant Deaths	100.0	90.8	84.8	76.3	74.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		107.3	97.8	84.2	66.3			107.0	108.2	89.9	86.9	87.6	91.9	88.3	89.5	104.8	81.2	69.2	
		84.8	90.7	69.8	79.1			90.7	93.1	89.9	79.4	84.0	95.6	81.5	83.5	93.1	75.0	65.9	
		76.3	84.2	79.1				69.8	84.1	76.2	73.0	76.6	80.8	70.9	68.0	92.3	43.8	49.5	
		74.2	66.3	79.1				79.1	75.5	76.2	68.4	73.4	79.1	85.1	73.4	91.8	75.0	48.4	
13. Infant Death Rates (per 1,000 live births)	100.0	93.1	91.0	82.4	79.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		105.0	95.0	88.5	81.2			99.5	107.5	84.8	89.3	90.5	92.6	90.2	93.7	110.7	72.4	72.0	
		97.8	90.7	82.3	79.5			88.2	97.1	87.8	86.9	90.5	100.0	86.6	91.6	99.4	74.9	71.1	
		82.4	88.5	72.3	89.6			72.3	89.6	76.6	79.6	83.4	86.8	78.6	74.3	98.8	47.0	54.9	
		79.8	81.2	79.5				79.5	82.7	76.6	73.3	79.3	83.1	92.4	79.1	95.3	68.2	62.0	
14. All Pregnancy Related Deaths	100.0	88.0	72.0	49.3	46.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		20.0	40.0	40.0	20.0			—	350.0	—	90.9	92.6	50.0	66.7	75.0	120.0	—	—	
		20.0	40.0	40.0	20.0			—	50.0	50.0	81.8	51.9	25.0	166.7	100.0	80.0	—	200.0	
		46.7	40.0	40.0	20.0			—	—	—	45.5	51.9	—	33.3	100.0	100.0	—	—	
		20.0	40.0	40.0	20.0			—	50.0	50.0	54.5	44.4	—	100.0	25.0	60.0	—	100.0	

TABLE 4—Continued

STATISTICS CANADA

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
15. Neonatal Deaths	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	89.4	113.7	97.4	100.0	90.6	88.0	83.2	85.0	86.0	89.6	108.8	46.2	82.1
1972	82.1	95.6	68.4	71.7	91.9	78.2	81.4	87.5	80.6	84.1	90.3	46.2	82.1
1973	73.6	90.1	50.0	75.0	76.3	73.6	72.4	70.4	69.8	61.4	90.0	30.8	71.4
1974	69.9	64.8	78.9	63.9	76.3	68.3	68.0	73.3	74.0	64.2	86.3	38.5	71.4
16. Neonatal Death Rates (per 1,000 live births)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	91.8	111.7	90.6	99.4	85.9	90.5	86.0	86.0	88.1	93.8	115.0	41.1	85.3
1972	87.9	92.9	66.6	74.8	89.8	85.8	87.6	91.8	85.4	91.8	96.3	45.5	88.1
1973	79.7	94.9	51.9	79.9	77.0	80.3	78.8	75.7	77.5	67.1	96.6	33.0	79.3
1974	74.8	79.3	79.9	70.1	77.0	73.5	74.0	77.3	80.3	68.9	90.4	35.1	91.9
17. Perinatal Deaths	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	89.7	109.2	111.8	90.0	98.9	86.7	87.0	83.4	87.1	85.6	108.5	71.4	69.2
1972	81.4	92.5	86.3	70.2	97.5	75.0	84.5	85.8	79.1	80.1	84.6	71.4	57.7
1973	74.3	95.4	58.8	70.8	88.8	71.2	74.8	72.4	73.0	63.0	86.0	35.7	50.0
1974	71.2	74.8	96.1	68.0	86.6	66.9	71.7	67.0	74.0	61.4	86.1	78.6	67.3
18. Perinatal Death Rates (per 1,000 live births)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	92.2	107.1	103.9	89.2	94.1	92.8	90.0	84.2	89.5	89.7	115.0	63.3	72.3
1972	87.2	90.0	84.1	73.5	95.3	86.1	91.4	90.1	84.2	87.3	90.6	71.1	62.8
1973	80.7	100.0	61.2	75.8	89.8	81.2	81.3	77.9	81.4	69.0	92.2	38.3	56.0
1974	76.6	91.3	96.5	74.4	87.3	74.9	77.5	70.7	80.6	65.7	89.4	70.8	86.4

TABLE 4—Concluded

STATISTICS CANADA

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
19. Abortions													
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	N.A.
1971	277.3	312.0	229.4	246.4	202.8	352.2	290.5	347.5	351.6	270.0	242.8	133.3	N.A.
1972	348.4	532.0	264.7	320.7	254.2	533.1	364.1	495.0	485.1	336.8	281.9	800.0	N.A.
1973	387.4	772.0	241.2	357.1	473.6	588.2	405.9	529.0	567.0	350.7	316.3	1,266.7	N.A.
1974	431.6	736.0	294.1	406.9	611.1	833.9	445.3	592.9	547.0	380.5	345.5	1,050.0	N.A.
20. Abortion Rates (per 1,000 total population)													
1970	100.0	N.A.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	N.A.
1971	280.0	N.A.	150.0	266.7	200.0	300.0	300.0	400.0	400.0	271.4	228.6	100.0	N.A.
1972	360.0	N.A.	200.0	333.3	300.0	500.0	371.4	600.0	550.0	342.9	257.1	625.0	N.A.
1973	400.0	N.A.	200.0	400.0	500.0	500.0	400.0	650.0	650.0	342.9	285.7	950.0	N.A.
1974	420.0	N.A.	200.0	433.3	700.0	700.0	442.9	700.0	650.0	371.4	300.0	825.0	N.A.
21. Abortion Rates (per 1,000 women in 15-44 yrs.)													
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	N.A.
1971	268.0	350.0	225.0	235.3	183.3	350.0	285.3	341.7	350.0	261.8	234.8	125.0	N.A.
1972	328.0	550.0	250.0	294.1	216.7	500.0	341.2	466.7	475.0	300.0	524.5	681.3	N.A.
1973	352.0	850.0	225.0	323.5	416.7	550.0	379.4	500.0	566.7	320.6	277.3	1,081.3	N.A.
1974	380.0	800.0	262.5	358.8	516.7	775.0	402.9	550.0	541.7	335.3	287.9	912.5	N.A.

*Provisional figures.

TABLE 5
NUMBER OF HOSPITALS BY ABORTION RANGES AND BY PROVINCE,
1970 AND 1974

STATISTICS CANADA

Area	Total	0	1-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	201-400	Over 400
Number of Hospitals								
Newfoundland	1970	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
	1974	6	1	4	—	—	1	—
Prince Edward Island	1970	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	1974	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	1970	6	2	3	—	1	—	—
	1974	12	1	5	2	2	1	1
New Brunswick	1970	7	4	3	—	—	—	—
	1974	8	3	2	1	1	—	1
Québec	1970	16	6	8	—	2	—	—
	1974	27	12	7	1	2	1	1
Ontario*	1970	48	10	21	9	4	1	2
	1974	110	21	24	18	11	15	6
Manitoba	1970	4	—	3	—	1	—	—
	1974	9	3	2	1	1	—	2
Saskatchewan	1970	8	1	5	2	—	—	—
	1974	10	—	4	1	2	—	2
Alberta	1970	18	6	6	4	2	—	—
	1974	25	—	12	1	3	4	1
British Columbia	1970	29	—	17	8	1	2	—
	1974	54	5	10	11	14	3	4
Yukon	1970	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1974	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Northwest Terri- tories	1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1974	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
CANADA	1970	143	31	71	23	11	3	1
	1974	265	46	71	38	37	25	15

*For the year 1974, the province of Ontario reported by hospital for the period April to December only.

TABLE 6
NUMBER OF HOSPITALS BY ABORTION RANGES AND BY PROVINCE,
1970 AND 1974

STATISTICS CANADA

Area	Total		0	1-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	201-400	Over 400
Percent distribution of hospitals									
Newfoundland	1970	100	50	50	—	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	17	67	—	—	17	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1970	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	—	50	50	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	1970	100	33	50	—	17	—	—	—
	1974	100	18	42	17	17	8	—	8
New Brunswick	1970	100	57	43	—	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	38	25	12	12	—	12	—
Québec	1970	100	38	50	—	12	—	—	—
	1974	100	44	26	4	7	4	4	11
Ontario*	1970	100	21	44	19	8	2	2	4
	1974	100	19	22	16	10	14	5	14
Manitoba	1970	100	—	75	—	25	—	—	—
	1974	100	33	22	11	11	—	—	22
Saskatchewan	1970	100	12	62	25	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	—	40	10	20	—	20	10
Alberta	1970	100	33	33	22	11	—	—	—
	1974	100	—	48	4	12	16	4	16
British Columbia	1970	100	—	59	28	3	7	—	3
	1974	100	9	18	20	26	6	7	13
Yukon	1970	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Northwest Terri- tories	1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
CANADA	1970	100	22	50	16	8	2	1	2
	1974	100	17	27	14	14	9	6	12

*For the year 1974, the province of Ontario reported by hospital for the period April to December only.

TABLE 7
 NUMBER OF ABORTIONS BY ABORTION RANGES AND BY PROVINCE,
 1970 AND 1974.

STATISTICS CANADA

Area	Total	1-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	201-400	Over 400
Number of abortions							
Newfoundland	1970	9	9	—	—	—	—
	1974	158	18	—	—	140	—
Prince Edward Island	1970	12	12	—	—	—	—
	1974	45	13	32	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	1970	111	13	—	98	—	—
	1974	1,065	68	49	155	111	682
New Brunswick	1970	31	31	—	—	—	—
	1974	415	35	24	72	—	284
Québec	1970	181	27	—	154	—	—
	1974	4,460	58	32	146	102	354
Ontario*	1970	2,249	157	256	261	123	261
	1974	18,629	249	609	774	2,454	1,560
Manitoba	1970	109	27	—	82	—	—
	1974	1,417	11	42	53	—	1,311
Saskatchewan	1970	91	23	68	—	—	—
	1974	1,144	47	27	145	—	488
Alberta	1970	318	29	136	153	—	—
	1974	4,462	86	36	242	631	215
British Columbia	1970	1,260	94	279	77	328	—
	1974	10,084	121	353	942	460	1,248
Yukon	1970	4	4	—	—	—	—
	1974	63	—	—	63	—	—
Northwest Territories	1970	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1974	41	—	41	—	—	—
CANADA	1970	4,375	426	739	825	451	261
	1974	41,983	706	1,245	2,592	3,898	4,149

* For the year 1974, the province of Ontario reported by hospital for the period April to December only.

TABLE 8
NUMBER OF ABORTIONS BY ABORTION RANGES AND BY PROVINCE,
1970 AND 1974.

STATISTICS CANADA

Area	Total	1-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	201-400	Over 400
Percent distribution of abortions							
Newfoundland	1970	100	100	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	11	—	—	89	—
Prince Edward Island	1970	100	100	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	29	71	—	00	00
Nova Scotia	1970	100	12	—	88	—	—
	1974	100	6	5	14	10	64
New Brunswick	1970	100	100	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	8	6	17	—	68
Québec	1970	100	15	—	85	—	—
	1974	100	1	1	3	2	8
Ontario*	1970	100	7	11	12	5	12
	1974	100	1	3	4	13	8
Manitoba	1970	100	25	—	75	—	—
	1974	100	1	3	4	—	92
Saskatchewan	1970	100	25	75	—	—	—
	1974	100	4	2	13	—	43
Alberta	1970	100	9	43	48	—	—
	1974	100	2	1	5	14	5
British Columbia	1970	100	7	22	6	26	—
	1974	100	1	4	9	4	12
Yukon	1970	100	100	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	—	—	100	—	—
Northwest Territories	1970	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1974	100	—	100	—	—	—
CANADA	1970	100	10	17	19	10	6
	1974	100	2	3	6	9	10

*For the year 1974, the province of Ontario reported by hospital for the period April to December only.

TABLE 9
RESIDENCE OF WOMEN OBTAINING INDUCED ABORTION ON IN-HOSPITAL
BASIS BY LOCATION OF HOSPITALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK, 1974

STATISTICS CANADA

Census District	Local		Not Local		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	—	0.0	5	100.0	5	100.0
2	—	0.0	8	100.0	8	100.0
3	—	0.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
4	—	0.0	12	100.0	12	100.0
5	—	0.0	9	100.0	9	100.0
6	—	0.0	14	100.0	14	100.0
7	2	22.2	7	77.8	9	100.0
8	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	100.0
9	16	94.1	1	5.9	17	100.0
10	10	83.3	2	16.7	12	100.0
11	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0
12	87	100.0	—	0.0	87	100.0
13	54	98.2	1	1.8	55	100.0
TOTAL	176	73.9	62	26.1	238	100.0

TABLE 10

RESIDENCE OF WOMEN OBTAINING INDUCED ABORTIONS ON IN-HOSPITAL BASIS BY LOCATION OF HOSPITALS IN QUEBEC, 1974

STATISTICS CANADA

Census District	Induced Abortion by Residence			Census District	Induced Abortion by Residence		
	Local	Not Local	Total		Local	Not Local	Total
1	—	7	7	31	—	11	11
2	—	18	18	32	—	5	5
3	1	1	2	33	—	2	2
4	—	1	1	34	—	2	2
5	—	6	6	35	—	1	1
6	—	2	2	36	1	3	4
7	—	8	8	37	—	19	19
8	—	1	1	38	—	2	2
9	—	8	8	39	—	1	1
10	—	153	153	40	—	6	6
11	—	6	6	41	—	1	1
12	—	21	21	42	—	46	46
13	—	16	16	43	—	6	6
14	—	21	21	44	—	3	3
15	—	2	2	45	—	5	5
16	—	13	13	46	—	3	3
17	—	2	2	47	—	14	14
18	—	6	6	48	—	13	13
19	—	2	2	49	—	1	1
20	—	10	10	50	—	6	6
21	—	15	15	51	1	12	13
22	—	8	8	52	16	22	38
23	—	3	3	53	—	2	2
24	2,113	2	2,115	54	—	8	8
25	—	3	3	55	—	7	7
26	—	11	11	56	—	3	3
27	—	1	1	57	—	54	54
28	—	7	7	58	—	6	6
29	—	1	1	59	—	6	6
30	—	38	38				
TOTAL		2,132 (local)	663 (not local)			2,795 (total)	
PERCENTAGE		76.3 (local)	23.7 (not local)			100.0 (total)	

Residence unknown for 118 induced abortion patients.

TABLE 11

RESIDENCE OF WOMEN OBTAINING INDUCED ABORTIONS ON IN-HOSPITAL
BASIS BY LOCATION OF HOSPITAL IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1974

STATISTICS CANADA

Census District	Abortion by Residence					
	Local		Not Local		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
B1	—	0	21	100.0	21	100.0
1	—	0	9	100.0	9	100.0
2	12	70.5	5	29.5	17	100.0
3	—	0	17	100.0	17	100.0
4	—	0	9	100.0	9	100.0
5	—	0	12	100.0	12	100.0
6	12	14.1	73	85.9	85	100.0
7	56	78.9	15	21.1	71	100.0
8	—	0	30	100.0	30	100.0
9	5	19.2	21	80.8	26	100.0
10	—	0	12	100.0	12	100.0
11	293	99.0	3	1.0	296	100.0
12	—	0	28	100.0	28	100.0
13	—	0	29	100.0	29	100.0
14	—	0	38	100.0	38	100.0
15	56	56.0	44	44.0	100.0	100.0
16	15	31.3	33	68.7	48	100.0
17	8	22.2	28	77.8	36	100.0
18	—	0	9	100.0	9	100.0
TOTAL	457	51.2	436	48.8	893	100.0

TABLE 12

RESIDENCE OF WOMEN OBTAINING INDUCED ABORTIONS ON IN-HOSPITAL BASIS BY LOCATION OF HOSPITALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1974

STATISTICS CANADA

Census District	Abortion by Residence					
	Local		Not Local		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NR	—	0	81	100.0	81	100.0
NS	—	0	1	100.0	1	100.0
1	13	50.0	13	50.0	26	100.0
2	16	43.2	21	56.8	37	100.0
3	148	94.9	8	5.1	156	100.0
4	75	96.2	3	3.8	78	100.0
5	67	78.8	18	21.2	85	100.0
6	103	72.5	39	27.5	142	100.0
7	15	62.5	9	37.5	24	100.0
8	45	90.0	5	10.0	50	100.0
9	69	92.0	6	8.0	75	100.0
10	38	38.4	61	61.6	99	100.0
11	49	80.3	12	19.7	61	100.0
12	85	92.4	7	7.6	92	100.0
13	14	56.0	11	44.0	25	100.0
14	72	91.1	7	8.9	79	100.0
15	2,855	99.5	15	0.5	2,870	100.0
16	104	92.0	9	8.0	113	100.0
17	43	93.5	3	6.5	46	100.0
18	—	0	23	100.0	23	100.0
19	17	73.9	6	26.1	23	100.0
20	6	22.2	21	77.8	27	100.0
22	48	90.6	3	9.4	51	100.0
23	47	85.5	8	14.5	55	100.0
24	30	71.4	12	28.6	42	100.0
25	17	31.5	37	68.5	54	100.0
26	—	0	12	100.0	12	100.0
28	6	50.0	6	50.0	12	100.0
29	54	87.0	8	13.0	62	100.0
TOTAL	4,036	89.7	465	10.3	4,501	100.0

TABLE 13
LEGAL STATUS OF INDUCED ABORTION:
OPINIONS OF WOMEN AND MEN

NATIONAL POPULATION SURVEY

Characteristics of Individuals	Legal Status of Induced Abortion					
	Women			Men		
	Legal	Illegal	Don't Know	Legal	Illegal	Don't Know
AGE		percent			percent	
19 years & under.....	31.4	48.2	20.4	32.3	46.5	21.2
20-29 years.....	41.9	46.3	11.8	39.1	50.6	10.3
30-39 years.....	41.3	46.6	12.1	42.2	48.4	9.4
40-49 years.....	33.5	50.1	16.4	41.0	50.6	8.4
50-59 years.....	30.0	48.1	21.9	37.7	51.8	10.5
60 years & older.....	27.8	43.3	28.9	30.3	55.7	14.0
EDUCATION						
elementary.....	20.8	52.8	26.4	23.7	59.0	17.3
high school.....	35.9	47.2	16.9	34.0	50.8	15.2
technical college.....	46.8	47.6	5.6	41.0	52.2	6.8
college/university.....	51.8	39.0	9.2	54.8	40.7	4.5
LANGUAGE						
English.....	45.9	35.8	18.3	45.1	42.3	12.6
French.....	16.9	69.0	14.1	22.1	67.4	10.5
MARITAL STATUS						
single.....	31.7	51.2	17.1	36.3	46.8	16.9
married.....	36.9	46.8	16.3	37.7	52.1	10.2
widowed, divorced, separated.....	38.4	40.9	20.7	36.5	49.2	14.3
REGION						
Maritimes.....	33.7	47.7	18.6	30.2	55.0	14.8
Quebec.....	16.9	68.6	14.5	22.0	67.9	10.1
Ontario.....	46.2	35.7	18.1	45.3	40.6	14.1
Prairies.....	32.0	47.2	20.8	41.2	46.8	12.0
British Columbia.....	60.0	26.2	13.8	52.4	33.4	14.2
RELIGION						
Catholic.....	36.4	36.4	27.2	29.2	54.2	16.6
Jewish.....	23.9	59.8	16.3	25.7	61.6	12.7
Protestant.....	48.5	33.4	18.1	46.0	41.6	12.4
AVERAGE	35.9	47.3	16.8	37.5	50.3	12.2

TABLE 14

OPINIONS ON THE ACCESSIBILITY OF ABORTION TREATMENT SERVICES

NATIONAL POPULATION SURVEY

Characteristics of Individuals	Accessibility of Services							
	WOMEN				MEN			
	Too Accessible	Adequately Accessible	Too Inaccessible	No Opinion	Too Accessible	Adequately Accessible	Too Inaccessible	No Opinion
AGE	percent				percent			
19 years & under	10.5	15.6	16.2	57.7	4.4	14.6	14.3	66.7
20-29 years	10.0	19.8	21.7	48.5	7.4	17.5	22.1	53.0
30-39 years	11.3	21.1	18.9	48.7	7.5	18.4	21.3	52.8
40-49 years	13.6	17.1	12.1	57.2	9.3	21.3	19.8	49.6
50-59 years	11.6	14.2	12.4	61.8	9.1	17.9	14.8	58.2
60 years & older	12.0	12.5	5.7	69.8	10.5	11.5	14.2	63.8
EDUCATION								
elementary	8.0	9.7	10.0	72.3	8.4	13.3	12.6	65.7
high school	11.1	19.1	16.2	53.6	7.5	14.4	18.7	59.4
technical college	11.2	18.4	17.6	52.8	5.9	22.4	17.6	54.1
college/university	15.8	22.5	20.7	41.0	9.1	24.8	22.4	43.6
LANGUAGE								
English	11.7	21.0	13.5	53.8	7.1	18.0	15.9	59.0
French	8.9	11.8	22.6	56.7	6.6	17.0	24.0	52.4
MARITAL STATUS								
single	9.5	17.5	19.1	53.9	4.2	17.2	18.6	60.0
married	12.6	17.2	15.2	55.0	9.7	17.4	17.4	55.5
widowed, divorced, separated	8.1	19.7	12.8	59.4	8.1	12.9	29.0	50.0
REGION								
Maritimes	8.1	11.6	22.7	57.6	7.4	14.7	15.3	62.6
Quebec	6.8	12.2	24.7	56.3	6.9	17.3	26.4	49.4
Ontario	13.5	20.4	12.4	53.7	7.5	16.5	15.7	60.3
Prairies	12.7	14.4	11.4	61.5	10.0	12.8	13.6	63.6
British Columbia	16.3	31.7	4.4	47.6	8.1	25.1	14.2	52.6
RELIGION								
Catholic	11.1	12.6	17.8	58.5	9.3	15.2	19.2	56.3
Jewish	9.0	0.0	45.5	45.5	0.0	16.6	41.7	41.7
Protestant	11.2	23.5	12.6	52.7	7.1	18.6	14.3	60.0
AVERAGE	11.2	17.7	16.1	55.0	7.7	17.3	18.4	56.6

TABLE 15
OPINIONS OF THE ABORTION LAW

NATIONAL POPULATION SURVEY								
Opinions of the Abortion Law								
Characteristics of Individuals	WOMEN				MEN			
	Too Liberal	About Right	Too Restrictive	Don't Know	Too Liberal	About Right	Too Restrictive	Don't Know
AGE	percent				percent			
19 years & under	11.3	29.0	19.7	40.0	7.8	19.6	31.4	41.2
20-29 years	11.9	22.9	38.4	26.8	11.6	19.4	44.0	25.0
30-39 years	17.7	28.0	29.7	24.6	9.2	28.8	42.2	19.8
40-49 years	19.1	27.1	23.8	30.0	17.9	23.9	36.6	21.6
50 years & older	23.1	17.9	21.0	38.0	15.7	25.4	32.0	26.9
EDUCATION								
elementary	15.6	14.3	14.6	55.5	17.7	21.1	21.1	40.1
high school	15.9	27.1	25.6	31.4	12.0	21.6	34.4	32.0
technical college	17.8	29.0	37.1	16.1	7.9	28.1	44.3	19.7
college/university	15.0	29.7	40.3	15.0	12.5	26.1	47.4	14.0
LANGUAGE								
English	15.5	28.3	26.8	29.4	11.1	24.7	38.0	26.2
French	16.0	21.0	27.3	35.7	14.2	22.1	33.1	30.6
MARITAL STATUS								
single	11.5	26.0	28.1	34.4	8.7	18.9	38.6	33.8
married	18.4	24.6	26.2	30.8	15.2	25.2	34.5	25.1
widowed, divorced, separated	13.8	25.0	22.8	38.4	4.9	26.2	36.1	32.8
REGION								
Maritimes	12.1	24.2	26.3	37.4	15.0	22.5	33.7	28.8
Quebec	14.8	20.9	28.5	35.8	13.7	21.7	35.5	29.1
Ontario	17.4	25.7	24.8	32.1	9.5	23.4	37.2	29.9
Prairies	15.4	27.2	23.8	33.6	16.5	21.3	32.5	29.7
British Columbia	18.8	31.8	27.8	21.4	10.9	28.0	38.9	22.2
RELIGION								
Catholic	18.2	22.9	23.3	35.6	16.1	22.1	28.9	32.9
Jewish	9.1	0.0	81.8	9.1	4.2	33.3	41.7	20.8
Protestant	13.9	29.3	26.0	30.8	10.5	25.5	38.4	25.6
AVERAGE	16.2	24.9	26.5	32.4	12.8	23.0	36.6	27.6

TABLE 16
DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS BY SPECIALTY, 1974*

Province	Medical Specialty			Total
	Family Medicine	Obstetrics- Gynae- cology	General Surgery	
Newfoundland	344	13	35	392
Prince Edward Island	73	5	8	86
Nova Scotia	714	25	95	834
New Brunswick	360	25	62	447
Quebec	3,680	347	638	4,665
Ontario	6,265	503	850	7,618
Manitoba	866	53	100	1,019
Saskatchewan	625	28	58	711
Alberta	1,312	100	143	1,555
British Columbia	2,153	118	253	2,524
Yukon, Northwest Territories	47	2	5	54
CANADA	16,439	1,219	2,247	19,905

* *Canada Health Manpower Inventory, 1975* (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1976).

TABLE 17
DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICIANS BY SPECIALTY
PER 1000 POPULATION 1974*

Province	Medical Specialty			Total
	Family Medicine	Obstetrics- Gynae- cology	General Surgery	
Newfoundland	1:1587	1:41993	1:15600	1:1393
Prince Edward Island	1:1613	1:23552	1:14720	1:1369
Nova Scotia	1:1142	1:32604	1: 8580	1: 977
New Brunswick	1:1861	1:26804	1:10808	1:1499
Quebec	1:1676	1:17770	1: 9665	1:1322
Ontario	1:1305	1:16253	1: 9618	1:1073
Manitoba	1:1178	1:19240	1:10197	1:1001
Saskatchewan	1:1483	1:33123	1:15990	1:1304
Alberta	1:1332	1:17479	1:12223	1:1124
British Columbia	1:1134	1:20698	1: 9660	1: 968
Yukon, Northwest Territories	1:1217	1:28605	1:11442	1:1059
CANADA	1:1378	1:18579	1:10079	1:1138

* Ratios calculated from *Canada Health Manpower Inventory, 1975* (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1976).

TABLE 18

INDICATIONS FOR INDUCED ABORTION:
OPINIONS OF WOMEN

NATIONAL POPULATION SURVEY

Characteristics of Individuals	Indications for Induced Abortion								
	Danger to Life	Rape, Incest	Mental Health	Deformity of Foetus	On Request Less Than 12 Weeks	Economic Circumstances	Illegitimacy	Anytime On Request	Never
	percent								
AGE									
19 years & under .	67.6	64.0	56.3	45.8	23.5	19.6	18.5	16.1	14.0
20-29 years	77.4	66.3	63.6	58.8	31.1	28.0	17.4	20.5	7.2
30-39 years	74.8	66.2	61.5	57.6	27.0	22.9	17.0	18.1	7.7
40-49 years	70.8	60.1	56.7	54.4	20.4	20.7	18.1	13.6	13.3
50-59 years	68.4	59.4	60.2	51.2	17.2	17.2	18.4	10.7	13.5
60 years & older ...	57.2	43.3	49.5	43.3	13.5	16.3	16.3	9.1	18.8
EDUCATION									
elementary	57.8	44.1	47.1	44.7	15.5	13.1	13.7	12.5	21.6
high school	72.9	65.5	60.4	54.3	23.3	22.2	18.1	14.8	9.9
technical college ...	83.2	66.4	72.0	60.8	32.0	23.2	20.8	20.0	4.8
college/university .	73.0	64.3	60.9	54.3	35.7	30.0	19.1	27.7	7.8
LANGUAGE									
English	72.7	65.1	60.6	51.0	28.7	23.6	19.6	17.5	8.0
French	69.7	58.3	57.5	57.8	15.1	20.5	16.1	14.3	16.1
MARITAL STATUS									
single	67.3	62.8	57.6	46.0	25.7	23.0	18.3	18.7	12.8
married	73.5	62.6	59.4	56.5	23.0	20.8	17.3	14.5	10.8
widowed, divorced, separated	64.1	55.1	57.6	51.4	24.1	23.7	19.6	17.6	11.4
REGION									
Maritimes	72.0	57.5	50.0	43.5	21.0	19.0	17.5	15.0	10.5
Quebec	68.5	58.6	57.3	59.3	16.3	20.1	16.6	14.2	16.1
Ontario	68.2	61.5	57.5	47.5	27.6	21.0	17.4	17.4	10.8
Prairies	74.3	61.7	60.5	52.1	20.6	21.5	17.4	14.1	9.3
British Columbia ..	78.1	72.8	70.2	62.7	38.6	31.1	22.8	20.2	3.9
RELIGION									
Catholic	64.5	55.2	52.3	49.6	15.8	16.5	14.2	12.9	17.3
Jewish	81.8	72.7	81.8	72.7	63.6	54.5	36.4	54.5	0.0
Protestant	77.7	68.8	64.8	55.9	29.9	26.0	21.1	17.0	5.1
AVERAGE....	71.0	61.7	58.9	53.2	23.7	21.8	17.6	15.8	11.4

Note: Non-accumulative as more than one category could be selected.

TABLE 19
INDICATIONS FOR INDUCED ABORTION:
OPINIONS OF MEN

NATIONAL POPULATION SURVEY

Characteristics of Individuals	Indications for Induced Abortion								
	Danger to Life	Rape, Incest	Mental Health	Deformity of Foetus	On Request Less than 12 Weeks	Economic Circumstances	Illegitimacy	Anytime On Request	Never
	percent								
AGE									
19 years & under .	60.5	58.1	49.8	40.2	27.2	15.6	18.9	31.2	9.6
20-29 years	70.5	63.1	60.8	51.4	32.0	27.7	16.7	26.1	6.8
30-39 years	75.3	65.6	64.9	56.8	29.5	26.9	19.5	20.5	7.8
40-49 years	68.0	56.7	56.7	51.6	25.8	21.5	22.9	22.2	10.9
50-59 years	65.4	55.6	57.1	48.8	21.0	18.0	20.0	19.5	10.7
50 years & older...	56.5	47.0	45.2	45.7	22.6	14.3	20.0	15.2	16.1
EDUCATION									
elementary.....	56.9	47.1	45.1	43.5	18.0	13.3	17.6	11.4	19.2
high school	66.0	58.8	55.3	48.3	26.7	20.1	19.0	24.3	9.5
technical college ...	70.0	61.9	61.4	54.3	31.0	25.2	21.0	27.6	6.2
college/university .	75.0	65.7	66.9	55.7	36.1	31.6	22.3	26.8	5.1
LANGUAGE									
English.....	68.0	61.6	59.7	32.6	24.0	21.5	26.3	7.2	
French	65.8	56.2	53.8	51.1	19.9	19.2	18.5	19.4	13.9
MARITAL STATUS									
single	63.6	58.2	54.4	45.8	32.1	23.1	18.5	29.3	8.3
married	68.4	58.8	57.4	51.6	24.8	21.4	19.9	19.7	10.6
widowed, divorced, separated	69.8	54.0	60.3	50.8	33.3	17.5	25.4	27.0	7.9
REGION									
Maritimes	65.3	49.2	53.4	39.9	26.4	16.1	15.0	18.7	13.5
Quebec.....	65.5	56.5	53.3	51.4	19.4	19.0	17.7	10.0	13.4
Ontario	67.0	60.0	58.2	50.7	33.7	26.0	22.1	27.0	7.6
Prairies	67.7	59.9	56.0	47.5	26.8	20.2	19.1	21.4	10.1
British Columbia .	68.1	65.3	62.0	52.6	33.3	23.5	21.6	27.2	2.3
RELIGION									
Catholic.....	64.7	53.7	51.0	46.3	19.6	16.1	14.7	16.9	15.3
Jewish	52.0	48.0	48.0	44.0	32.0	28.0	28.0	52.0	4.0
Protestant	69.2	62.8	61.3	52.5	33.6	24.9	23.6	26.9	5.4
AVERAGE...	66.8	58.7	56.6	49.4	27.3	21.7	19.3	23.2	9.8

Note: Non-accumulative as more than one category could be selected.

Appendix 2

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Appendix 3

THE ABORTION LAW

Criminal Code, Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, Chapter c-34. Section 251.

251. (1) Every one who, with intent to procure the miscarriage of a female person, whether or not she is pregnant, uses any means for the purpose of carrying out his intention is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for life.

(2) Every female person who, being pregnant, with intent to procure her own miscarriage, uses any means or permits any means to be used for the purpose of carrying out her intention is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

(3) In this section, "means" includes

- (a) the administration of a drug or other noxious thing,
- (b) the use of an instrument, and
- (c) manipulation of any kind.

(4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to

- (a) a qualified medical practitioner, other than a member of a therapeutic abortion committee for any hospital, who in good faith uses in an accredited or approved hospital any means for the purpose of carrying out his intention to procure the miscarriage of a female person, or
- (b) a female person who, being pregnant, permits a qualified medical practitioner to use in an accredited or approved hospital any means described in paragraph (a) for the purpose of carrying out her intention to procure her own miscarriage,

if, before the use of those means, the therapeutic abortion committee for that accredited or approved hospital, by a majority of the members of the committee and at a meeting of the committee at which the case of such female person has been reviewed,

- (c) has by certificate in writing stated that in its opinion the continuation of the pregnancy of such female person would or would be likely to endanger her life or health, and

(d) has caused a copy of such certificate to be given to the qualified medical practitioner.

(5) The Minister of Health of a province may by order

(a) require a therapeutic abortion committee for any hospital in that province, or any member thereof, to furnish to him a copy of any certificate described in paragraph (4) (c) issued by that committee, together with such other information relating to the circumstances surrounding the issue of that certificate as he may require, or

(b) require a medical practitioner who, in that province, has procured the miscarriage of any female person named in a certificate described in paragraph (4) (c), to furnish to him a copy of that certificate, together with such other information relating to the procuring of the miscarriage as he may require.

(6) For the purposes of subsections (4) and (5) and this subsection

“accredited hospital” means a hospital accredited by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation in which diagnostic services and medical, surgical and obstetrical treatment are provided;

“approved hospital” means a hospital in a province approved for the purposes of this section by the Minister of Health of that province;

“board” means the board of governors, management or directors, or the trustees, commission or other person or group of persons having the control and management of an accredited or approved hospital;

“Minister of Health” means

(a) in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Minister of Health,

(b) in the Province of British Columbia, the Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance,

(c) in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, the Minister of Public Health, and

(d) in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the Minister of National Health and Welfare;

“qualified medical practitioner” means a person entitled to engage in the practice of medicine under the laws of the province in which the hospital referred to in subsection (4) is situated;

“therapeutic abortion committee” for any hospital means a committee, comprised of not less than three members each of whom is a qualified medical

practitioner, appointed by the board of that hospital for the purpose of considering and determining questions relating to terminations of pregnancy within that hospital.

(7) Nothing in subsection (4) shall be construed as making unnecessary the obtaining of any authorization or consent that is or may be required, otherwise than under this Act, before any means are used for the purpose of carrying out an intention to procure the miscarriage of a female person. 1953-54, c. 51, s. 237; 1968-69, c. 38, s. 18.