

# Advancing Health Equity in Health Care

## Teen Abortion

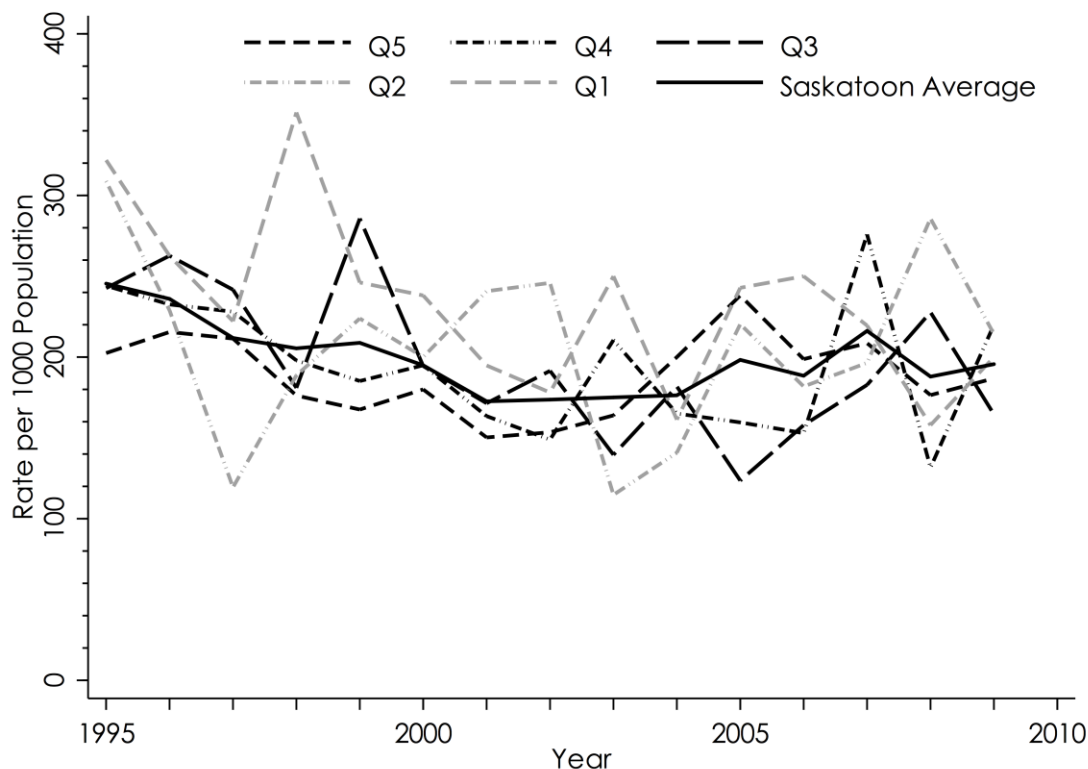
### Highlights

- Teen abortion rates are unchanging over time for the general population.
- The inequality gap is very high but showing signs of decreasing over time for the general population.
- The Disparity Rate Ratio is significantly increasing to an equal ratio of 1.
- The gap between those living in areas of highest and lowest deprivation is narrowing.
- From 1995 to 2009, 18% of teen abortions occurred in those living in the highest areas of deprivation, compared to 23% in the areas of lowest deprivation.
- Click [here](#) to learn more about data sources and methods.

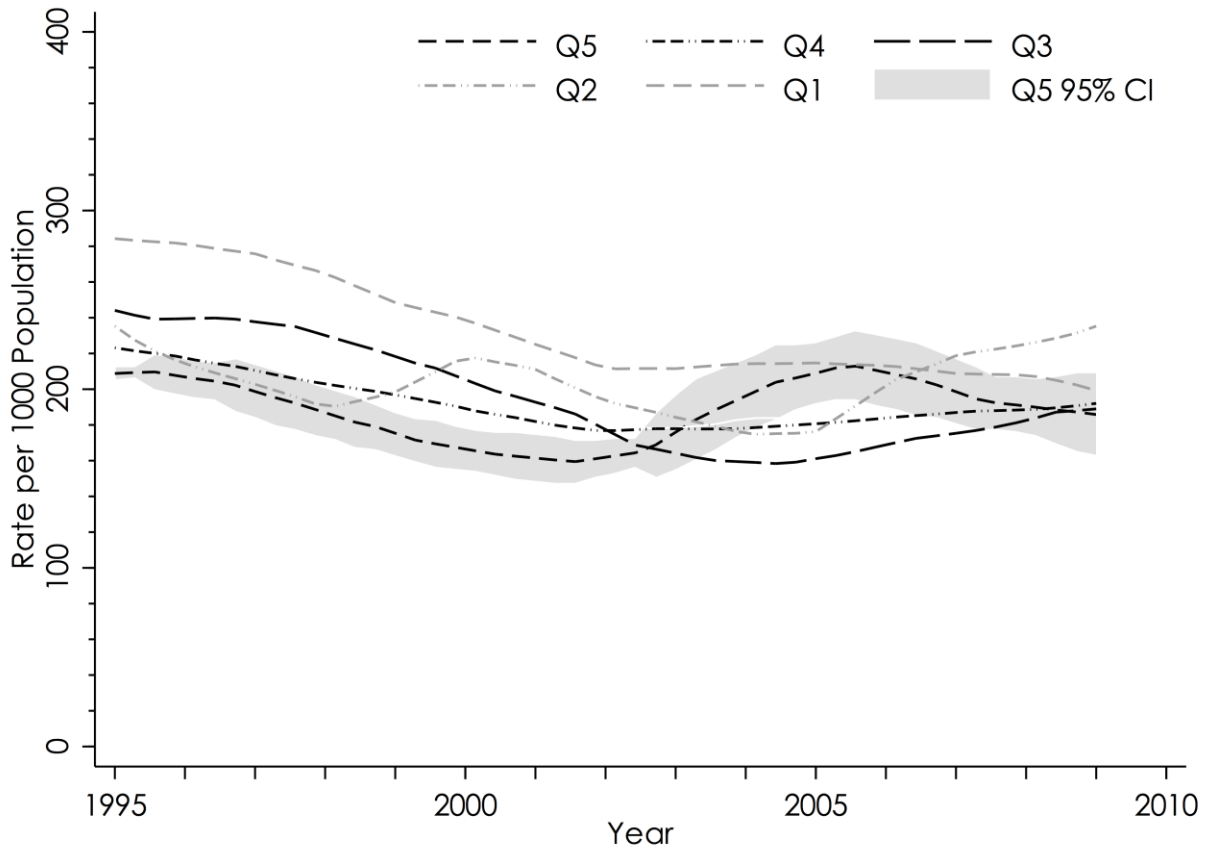
Between January 1, 1995 and December 31, 2009 there were 7,997 abortions in Saskatoon residents of which 1,606 (20.08%) were among women aged 15 to 19 years of age. In the city as a whole teen abortion rates decreased by 20% from 245.5 to 195.6 cases per 1000 abortions between 1995 and 2009 (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Figure 3 shows the disparity rate ratio and disparity rate difference for teen abortion rates. The disparity rate ratio increased by 49% from 0.63 in 1995 to 0.93 in 2009. The disparity rate difference increased by 89% from -119.4 in 1995 to -13.2 in 2009.

Note: Teen=15 to 19 years of age. Abortions/Miscarriages in hospital only. Inpatient and Day Surgery cases included.

**Figure 1: Crude Teen Abortion Rate per 1000 Abortions by Quintile of Deprivation, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009.**

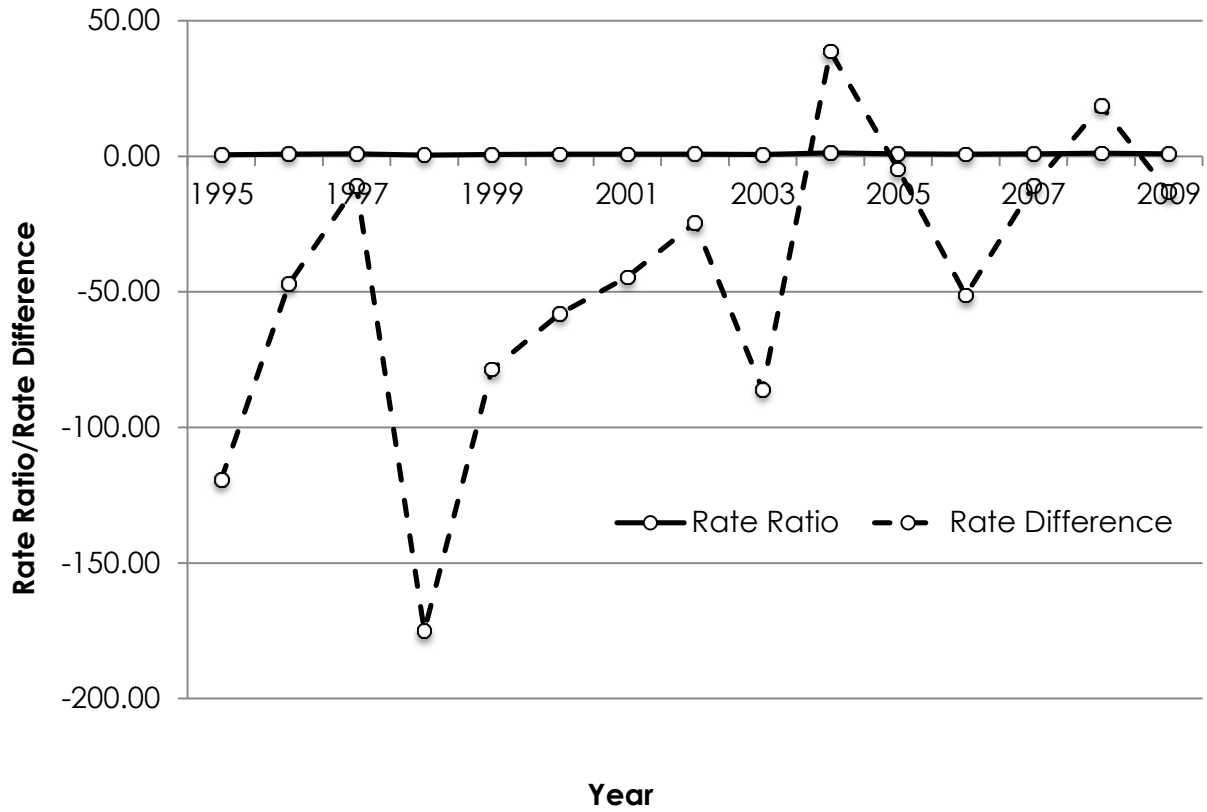


**Figure 2: Adjusted Teen Abortion Rate per 1000 Abortions by Deprivation Area, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009.**



Note: Model is a negative binomial regression and includes age, sex, year, quintile of deprivation and a year\*quintile of deprivation interaction term as dependent variables. The model is offset by the log of population size and robust standard errors were estimated.

**Figure 3: Age and Sex Standardized Teen Abortion Rate Ratio and Rate Differences between the Highest and Lowest Quintiles of Deprivation, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009.**



The Lorenz curve for all years combined shows that 18% of teen abortions occur among women in areas of highest deprivation, representing 36% of the abortions in Saskatoon. In contrast, 23% of teen abortions occur among women residing in areas of least deprivation, representing 14% of abortions in Saskatoon.

**Figure 4: Age and Sex Adjusted Lorenz Curve for Teen Abortions, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009**

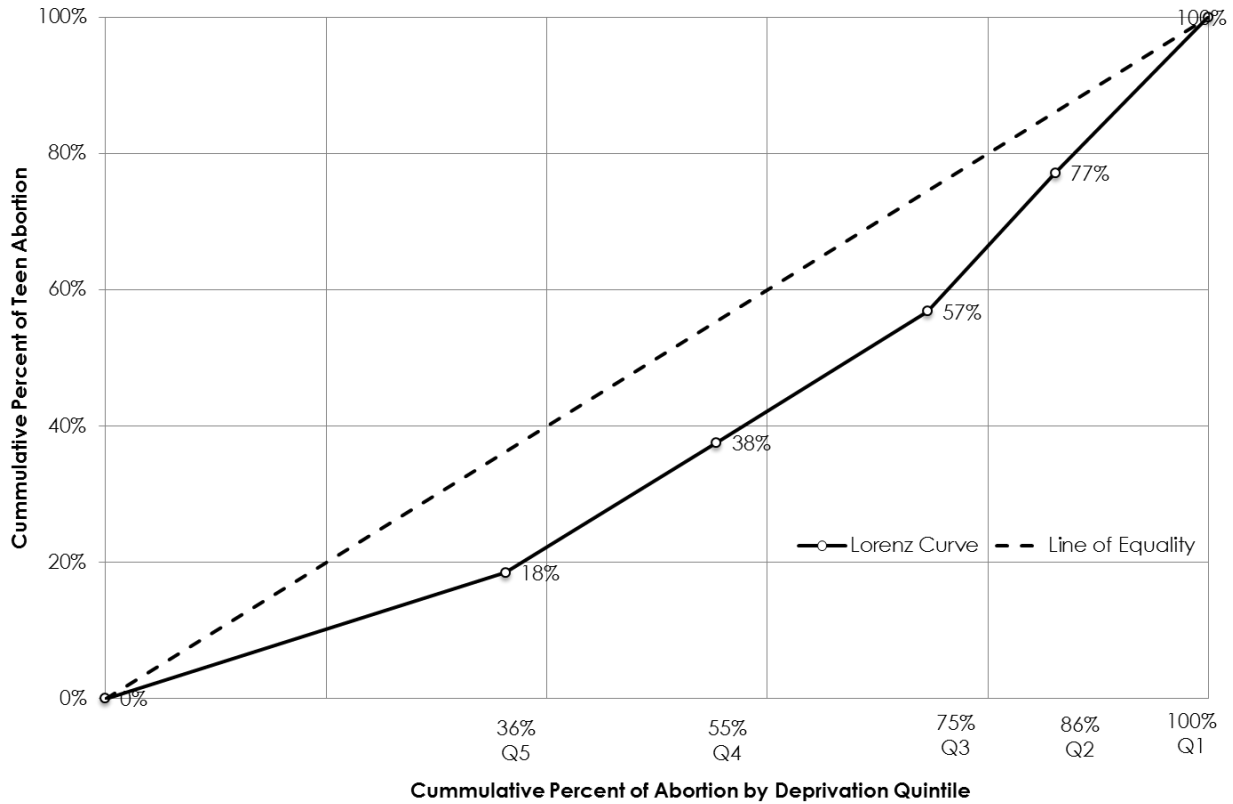
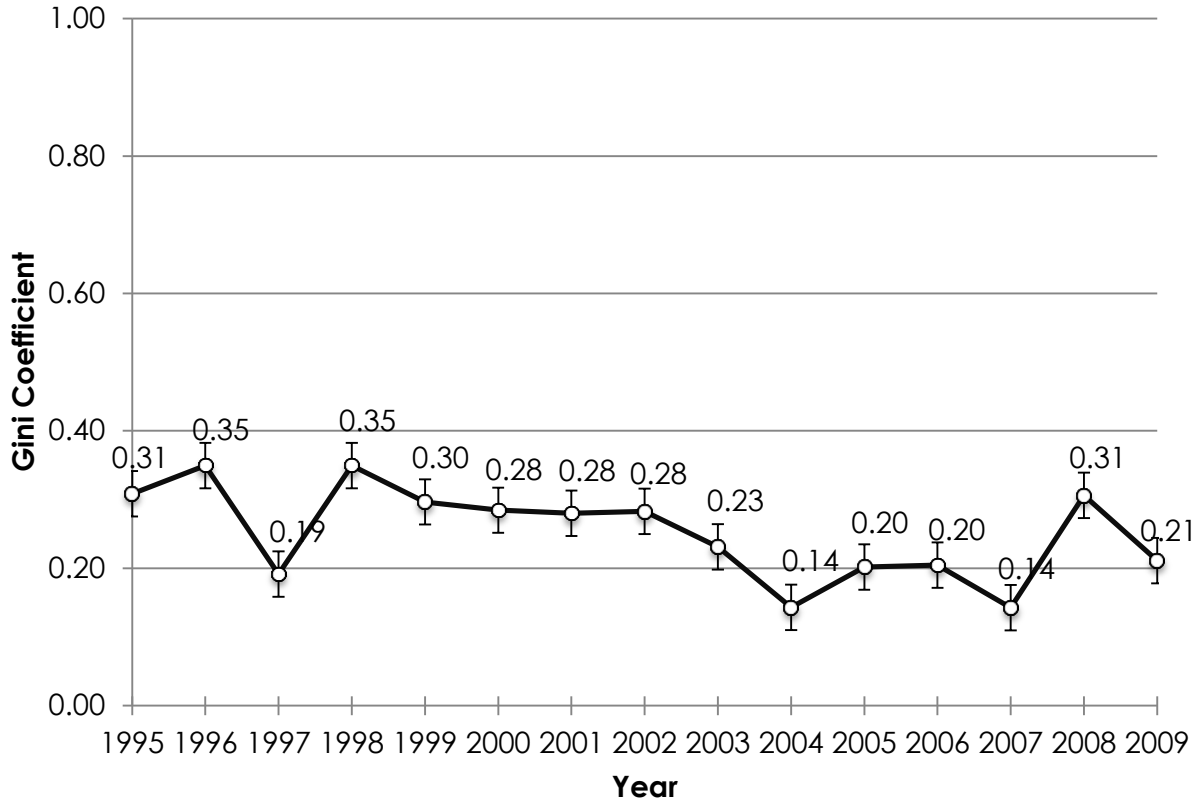


Figure 5 shows that the Gini coefficient for teen abortions was 0.31 (95% CI: 0.26 to 0.36) in 1995 with a significant decrease to 0.21 (95% CI: 0.19 to 0.24) in 2009. A Gini coefficient ranging from 0.14 to 0.35 represents a moderate to high degree of inequality for abortion with majority of the teen abortions concentrated among the least deprived areas of Saskatoon.

**Figure 5: Age and Sex Adjusted Gini Coefficients for Teen Abortions, Saskatoon, 1995 to 2009.**



**Table 1: Teen Abortion Rate Ratios for Sex, Age, Quintile of Deprivation, Saskatoon, 1995 and 2009.**

Teen Abortion	Robust				[95% Conf. Interval]	
Rates	RR	Std. Err.	z	P>z		
<b>Deprivation Quintiles</b>						
Q5	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	1.92	0.14	9.17	0.00	1.67	2.20
Q3	1.94	0.14	9.04	0.00	1.68	2.24
Q2	3.42	0.32	13.24	0.00	2.85	4.11
Q1	3.17	0.23	15.97	0.00	2.75	3.65
<b>Year</b>						
1995	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
1996	0.89	0.08	-1.27	0.20	0.74	1.07
1997	0.84	0.11	-1.41	0.16	0.65	1.07
1998	1.01	0.13	0.04	0.97	0.78	1.29
1999	1.06	0.14	0.42	0.68	0.81	1.37
2000	0.92	0.09	-0.86	0.39	0.77	1.11
2001	0.86	0.11	-1.19	0.23	0.68	1.10
2002	0.87	0.10	-1.22	0.22	0.70	1.09
2003	0.86	0.11	-1.11	0.27	0.67	1.12
2004	0.81	0.10	-1.68	0.09	0.63	1.04
2005	1.03	0.15	0.19	0.85	0.77	1.36
2006	0.97	0.09	-0.37	0.71	0.80	1.17
2007	1.10	0.15	0.75	0.45	0.85	1.43
2008	1.11	0.20	0.62	0.54	0.79	1.57
2009	0.96	0.08	-0.48	0.63	0.81	1.14

Note: Model is a negative binomial regression and includes age, sex, year, quintile of deprivation and a year\*quintile of deprivation interaction term as dependent variables. The model is offset by the log of population size and robust standard errors were estimated.