

## **EPC 2006**

Topic: Reproductive Health

### **Determinants of induced abortion in Hungary 1994-1998**

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The paper will firstly present a broad overview of the trends in induced abortion in Hungary since 1956 in relation with the modifications of the legal context in which it occurs. It will then focus on the period 1994-1998 and study the individual determinants of induced abortion.

Data concerning the evolution will be taken from the Hungarian demographic yearbooks referring to the period 1956-2004. Individual data drawn from the data base on records on interruption of pregnancy for the period 1994-1998 will be used for the study of the determinants of induced abortions, in comparison with women who have had a live birth during the same period. For this purpose, the two population data bases on induced abortions and live births from the vital registration system have been integrated. The following determinants will be considered in a multivariate approach: age of woman, marital status, education, economic activity and occupation, previous pregnancies and outcomes.

Frequency of recourse to induced abortions has fallen during the past decades partly due to changes in the legal framework, but the numbers still remains rather high at the end of the nineties at around 600 induced abortions per 1000 births (Gourbin and Gardos, 2003). The results of the multivariate analysis should inform policy makers on possible causal factors of this situation.

#### Reference

GOURBIN C., GARDOS E. Some aspects of reproductive health in Hungary, In: *Population of Central and Eastern Europe. Challenges and Opportunities*, I Kotowska and J. Jozwiak (eds), Warsaw, Statistical Publishing Establishment, 327-350