This statistical study is conducted to explore the factors that lead to termination of pregnancy. "Abortion is the ending of pregnancy by removal or explosion of an embryo or foetus before it can survive outside the uterus." One can say in short, termination of pregnancy is abortion. In this study, we aimed to investigate the prevalence and various factors associated with abortion and unsafe abortion using a nationally representative sample of Pakistani women. In the case of unsafe abortions, our study design aimed to examine those whose abortions were carried out by non-registered and non-trained practitioners and health workers who are not listed or certified on safe abortion care according to reformed abortion law of the Government of Pakistan 2003 (Samandri 2012). The focus of this study is primarily on impact of different demographic variables. This research objective was to analyze the difference in contraceptive usage and abortion statistics with respective demographic profiles of the respondents and to investigate the significant association between termination of pregnancy with different demographic variables such as age, education, region, ethnicity, wealth index, knowledge of contraceptives. The most difficult issue in the impact studies has been to find out that whether the impact was due to the variables of the study alone or there were certain other socio-economic level activities in the area which were ostensible in research on abortion and its causes. The study has taken secondary data from PDHS 2012-13 conducted by National Institute of Public Health (NIPS) under Ministry of Health Pakistan funded by USAID. NIPS coordinated the design and selection of the sample with the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. The sample for the 2012-13 PDHS represents the population of Pakistan excluding Azad Jammu and Kashmir, FATA, and restricted military and protected areas. 13552 valid responses were received from the field to PDHS and therefore analysed under this study. The secondary data of PDHS 2012-13 & 2017-18 respondents received from NIPS and IBM SPSS version 22 applied for data analysis and interpretation. Binary Logistic Regression Model is applied for investigation of impact of demographic variables such as age, education, ethnicity, residence, wealth index, and knowledge etc. on termination prevalence of abortion. The female respondents of 15 to 49 years of the age were interviewed under PDHS and about 2 percent of the total female respondents were lacking about contraceptive knowledge. It's quite satisfying to see that about 98% of the respondents have knowledge of use of any contraceptives. About 66% of the respondents were not using any sort of contraceptives. 34 percent of the total female respondents had gone through the abortions in their lives. Termination of Pregnancy is significant having the p-value of less than 0.05. Cox & Snell test declares that the model is a good fit. While, Nagelkerke R^2 showed that about 57% of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables. Wealth index, contraceptive use and knowledge did not have any significant impact on abortion and termination of pregnancy. Findings shows that with the knowledge of contraceptives there's a surge in number of abortions as the participants with awareness of any contraceptives have greater chances to get their pregnancies aborted in comparison with those who have no knowledge of any sort of contraceptives. The negative relationship found in relationship between ethnicity, education, region & residence of the respondents and abortions.