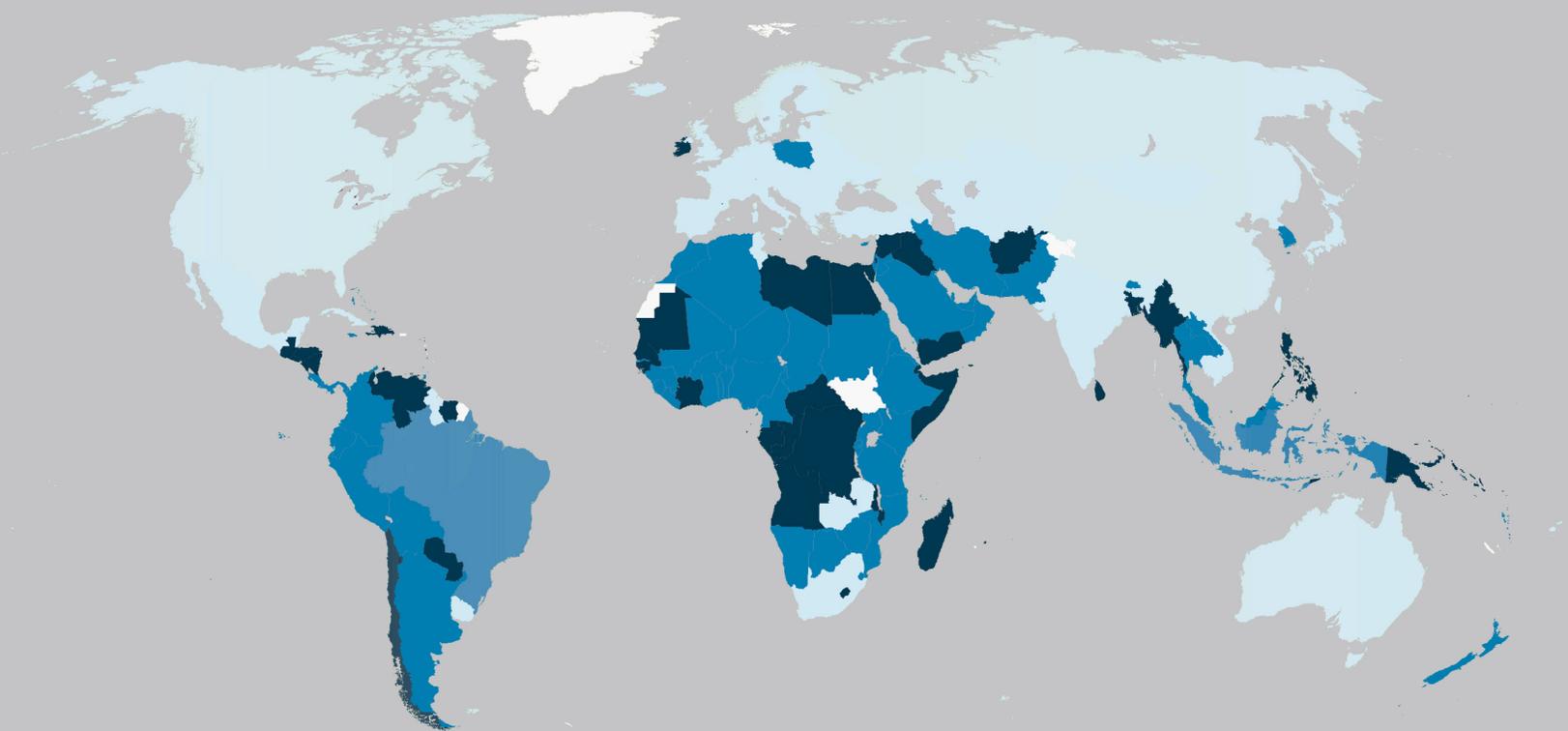




Economic &

Social Affairs

Abortion Policies and Reproductive Health around the World



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

DESA

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Notes

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

This report presents data for countries using a traditional classification by development group. The “developed regions” comprise all countries and areas of Europe plus Northern America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The “developing regions” comprise all countries and areas of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The terms “developed” and “developing” are used for statistical convenience and do not express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Within the developing regions, the 49 least developed countries, as of 31 December 2013, included 34 countries in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in Oceania and 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, as defined by United Nations General Assembly resolutions 59/209, 59/210, 60/33, 62/97, 64/295 and 67/136.

The term “country” as used in the text of this publication also refers, as appropriate, to Observer States and non-member States of the United Nations.

This publication has been issued without formal editing.

Contributors

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Between 1996 and 2013, the percentage of Governments permitting abortion increased gradually for all legal grounds, except to save a woman's life which remained at 97 per cent. Despite overall expansion in the legal grounds for abortion, policies remain restrictive in many countries.
- In about two thirds of countries in 2013, abortion was permitted when the physical or mental health of the mother was endangered, and only in half of the countries when the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest or in cases of foetal impairment. Only about one third of countries permitted abortion for economic or social reasons or on request.
- Since 1996, legal grounds for abortion have expanded in a growing number of countries in both developing and developed regions, but abortion policies remain much more restrictive in countries of the developing regions.
- Governments in developing regions were more than four times as likely to have restrictive abortion policies as those in developed regions. In 2013, 82 per cent of Governments in developed regions permitted abortion for economic or social reasons and 71 per cent allowed abortion on request. In contrast, only 20 per cent of Governments in developing regions permitted abortion for economic or social reasons and only 16 per cent allowed it on request.
- In recent years, many Governments have implemented measures to improve access to safe abortion services to the extent of the law. Out of 145 countries with available data in 2012, Governments of 87 countries (60 per cent) had implemented concrete measures to improve access to safe abortion services in the past five years.
- With ever-declining fertility levels, a growing number of Governments have adopted policies to raise fertility. The percentage of Governments with policies to raise fertility has almost doubled from 14 per cent in 1996 to 27 per cent in 2013, whereas the percentage of Governments with policies to lower fertility has remained virtually unchanged from 42 per cent in 1996 to 43 per cent in 2013.
- A growing number of Governments have expressed concern about high rates of adolescent fertility. The percentage of Governments identifying adolescent fertility as a major concern has risen steadily, from 46 per cent in 1996 to 67 per cent in 2013.
- Governments have increasingly adopted policies to reduce adolescent birth rates. Of the 195 countries with information available in 2013, 90 per cent of Governments had adopted policies and programmes to reduce adolescent fertility, up from 60 per cent in 1996.
- Out of 172 countries with available data in 2012, Governments of 152 countries (88 per cent) had implemented concrete measures to increase women's access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services in the past five years, regardless of marital status and age.
- In 2013, among 195 countries with available data, all but 10 Governments (95 per cent) had adopted some legal measures or policies to prevent domestic violence, including 78 per cent having legal measures, 90 per cent having policies and 73 per cent having both legal measures and policies.
- Maternal mortality has been declining, but Governments of most countries in developing regions continue to view their levels as unacceptable. In 2013, three out of four Governments in developing regions considered their level of maternal mortality as unacceptable, compared with less than one out of four Governments in developed regions.
- Fertility rates are significantly higher in countries with restrictive abortion policies. The average adolescent birth rate in countries with restrictive abortion policies in 2013 was about three times greater (69 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 years) than in countries with liberal abortion policies (24 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 years). The average total fertility rate in countries with restrictive abortion policies in 2013 was also significantly higher (3.22 children per woman) than in countries with liberal abortion policies (1.97 children per woman).
- Countries with restrictive abortion policies have much higher unsafe abortion rates. The average unsafe abortion rate was more than four times greater in countries with restrictive abortion policies in 2011 (26.7 unsafe abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years) than in countries with liberal abortion policies (6.1 unsafe abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years).
- Countries with restrictive abortion policies have much higher levels of maternal mortality. The average maternal mortality ratio was three times greater in countries with restrictive abortion policies in 2013 (223 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) than in countries with liberal abortion policies (77 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births).

INTRODUCTION

The Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) broadly defined reproductive health to include all matters relating to the well-being of the reproductive system and its functions and processes.¹ It envisioned that every sexual interaction should be free of coercion and infection, every pregnancy should be intended, and every delivery and childbirth should be healthy.² The Programme of Action emphasized the rights of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children, the right to information and access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as the right of access to appropriate health-care services that ensured safe and healthy pregnancy and childbirth.

The Programme of Action underscored the importance of preventing and managing unsafe abortions³ and providing services for safe abortion where it is not against the law. It also urged Governments to prioritize the prevention of unwanted pregnancies, so as to eliminate the need for abortion. It called upon all Governments and relevant organizations to “deal with the health impact of unsafe abortion as a major public health concern” and stated that “[i]n all cases, women should have access to quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion”. Since the ICPD, many Governments have modified legal provisions for abortion and strengthened programmes to provide safe abortion services and post-abortion care, as well as adopted a variety of policies and programmes to improve reproductive health services and outcomes.

This report presents information on changes in legal grounds for abortion and related reproductive health policies since around the time of the ICPD for

197 countries in the world, including all 193 Member States of the United Nations, 2 Observer States (the Holy See and the State of Palestine) and 2 non-member States (Cook Islands and Niue) of the United Nations.

The report is based primarily on information available from the *World Population Policies Database* (see box). The report also draws information from the *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* of the United Nations Population Division and the *ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey* conducted by the United Nations Population Fund in 2012, as well as selected data from other sources. Definitions of variables and indicators used in this publication are available in Annex 5.

The World Population Policies Database

The World Population Policies Database provides comprehensive and up-to-date information available on the population policy situation and trends for all Member States and non-member States of the United Nations. The database shows the evolution of Government views and policies with respect to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration and international migration within the context of demographic, social and economic change. The Database is updated biennially by conducting a detailed country-by-country review of national plans and strategies, programme reports, legislative documents, official statements, and various international, inter-governmental and non-governmental sources, as well as by using official responses to the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. A web-interface for the Database allows users to run custom data queries on population policy and demographic indicators for all countries and selected time points since 1976, create graphs and maps, and download country profiles. The World Population Policies Database can be accessed at http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

¹ United Nations (1995). *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

² Tsui, Amy O., Judith N. Wasserheit, and John G. Haaga, eds. (1997). *Reproductive Health in Developing Countries: Expanding Dimensions, Building Solutions*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

³ The World Health Organization (WHO) defines unsafe abortion as a procedure for terminating an unintended pregnancy carried out either by persons lacking the necessary skills or conducted in an environment that does not conform to minimal medical standards, or both.

ABORTION POLICIES

The legal grounds for abortion vary greatly across countries.

In 2013, 97 per cent of Governments permitted abortion to save a woman's life. Whereas in about two thirds of countries in 2013, abortion was permitted when the physical or mental health of the mother was endangered, and only in half of the countries when the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest or in cases of foetal impairment. Only about one third of countries permitted abortion for economic or social reasons or on request. Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Holy See, Malta and Nicaragua did not permit abortion under any circumstances.

By geographic region, abortion policies were most restrictive in Oceania, followed by Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Only 6 per cent of Governments in Oceania and Africa and only 12 per

cent in Latin America and the Caribbean allowed abortion upon request. Eighteen countries in Africa, 12 in Asia, 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 8 in Oceania allowed abortion only to save a woman's life. Europe and Northern America, in contrast, had the most liberal abortion policies in 2013. Both Governments in Northern America and 73 per cent of Governments in Europe allowed abortion on request.

The proportion of the world's population living in countries with certain legal grounds for abortion differs considerably from the corresponding proportion of countries. For example, in 2013, just 36 per cent of countries allowed abortion for economic or social reasons, but those countries contained 61 per cent of the world's population. The difference reflects the inclusion of some countries with large populations (such as China and India) that permitted abortion on this legal ground.

Data on induced abortion

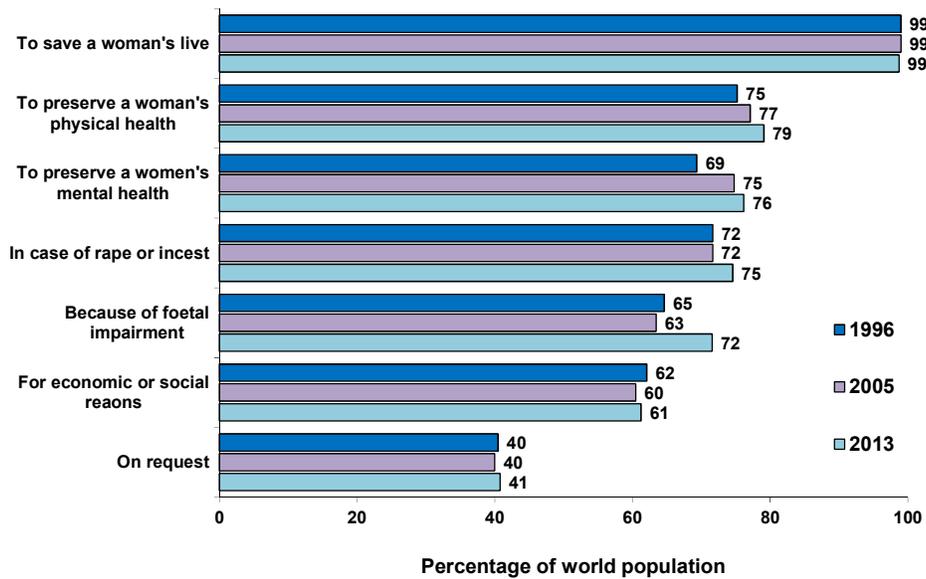
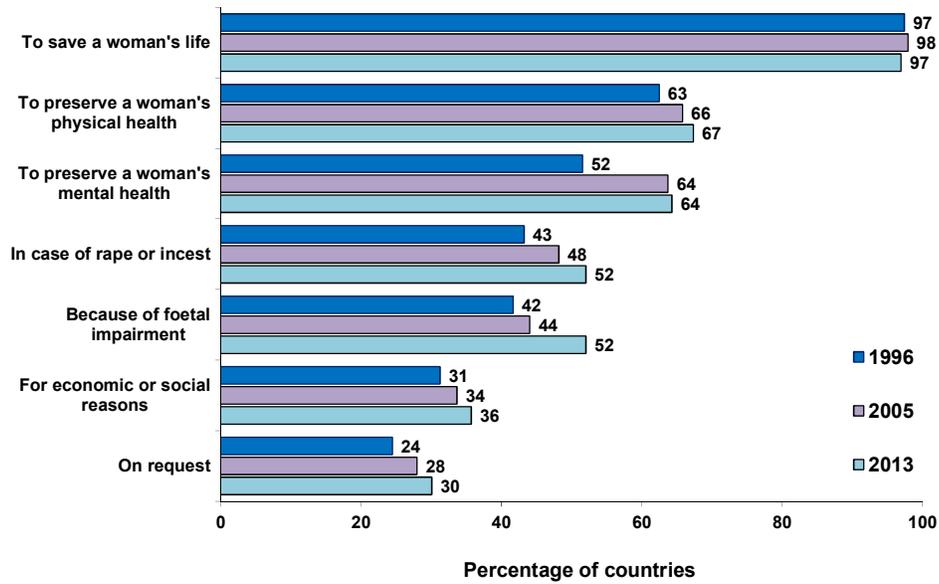
Accurate information on the number of induced abortions is difficult to obtain, particularly in countries where abortion policies are restrictive. In countries where abortion is legal under broad conditions, official statistics on abortion are collected and reach acceptable levels of coverage and accuracy. In countries where abortion policies are restrictive, official data are generally unavailable or highly incomplete. A common problem is that some privately performed abortions go unreported and are therefore not reflected in the available statistics. In addition, some countries may include spontaneous abortions in the number of reported induced abortions.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2008, an estimated 43.8 million induced abortions occurred in the world, a slight decline from 45.6 million on 1995. Induced abortion rates have declined in all major regions of the world since 1995. In 2008, developing countries accounted for a large majority (86 per cent) of all induced abortions worldwide. About half of all induced abortions (21.6 million) were carried out using unsafe procedures, up from 19.7 million in 2003. According to WHO estimates, in 2008, almost all unsafe abortions occurred in developing countries. Globally, an estimated 47,000 women die each year from complications associated with unsafe abortion. Most of these deaths could be prevented through better access to sexuality education, contraceptive information and supplies, and safe abortion services and post-abortion care, where allowed by law.^{a,b}

^a World Health Organization (2012). *Safe and unsafe induced abortion: Global and regional levels in 2008, and trends during 1995-2008*. Geneva: WHO/RHR/12.02.

^b Shah, Iqbal and Elisabeth Åhman (2010). "Unsafe Abortion in 2008: Global and Regional Levels and Trends". *Reproductive Health Matters*, vol. 18, No. 36, pp. 90-101.

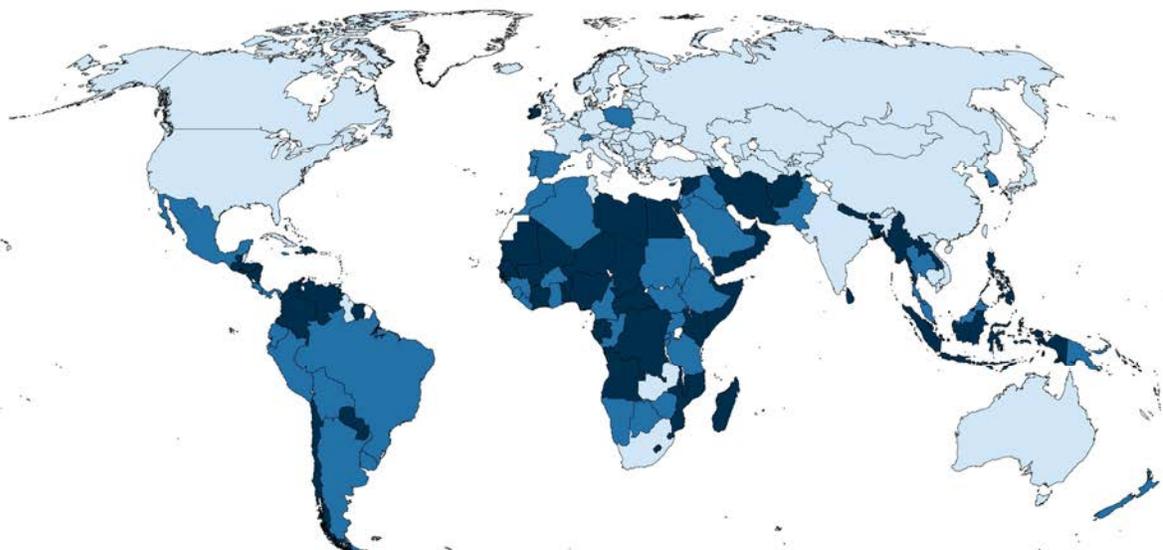
Changes in legal grounds for abortion, 1996-2013



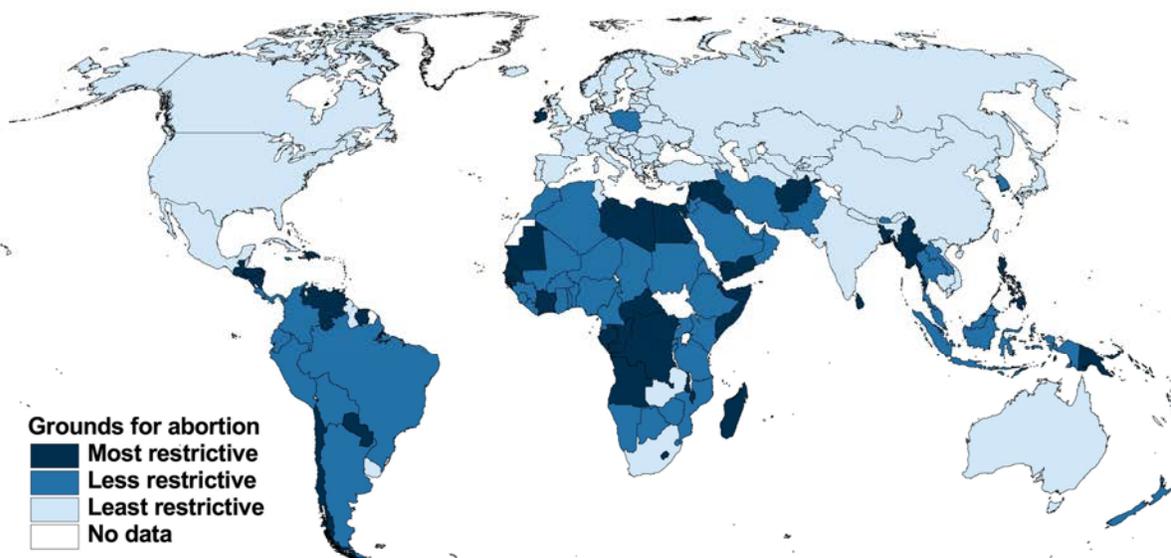
Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision).
 Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

Types of legal grounds on which abortion is permitted

1996



2013



Most restrictive: Abortion not permitted or permitted only to save a woman's life; *Less restrictive:* To preserve a woman's physical or mental health, in case of rape or incest, or because of foetal impairment; *Least restrictive or liberal:* For economic or social reasons or on request.

The boundaries on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision).

Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

A growing number of countries have expanded the legal grounds for abortion, but abortion policies remain restrictive in many countries.

Between 1996 and 2013, the percentage of countries permitting abortion increased gradually for all legal grounds except to save a woman’s life, which remained at 97 per cent. During this time, the proportion of countries allowing abortion to preserve the physical health of a woman increased from 63 per cent to 67 per cent, and those to preserve the mental health of a woman increased from 52 per cent to 64 per cent. Similarly, it increased from 43 per cent to 52 per cent in cases of rape or incest, and from 41 per cent to 52 per cent because of foetal impairment.

The proportion of countries permitting abortion for economic or social reasons or upon request also rose gradually between 1996 and 2013. In 2013, slightly over one third (36 per cent) of Governments permitted abortion for economic or social reasons, up from 31 per cent in 1996, while 30 per cent of Governments allowed abortion upon request, up from 24 per cent in 1996.

Between 1996 and 2013, 56 countries (20 in Africa, 12 in Asia, 12 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 in Europe and 4 in Oceania) increased the number of legal grounds for abortion. During this time, eight countries (3 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 in Africa, 2 in Asia and 1 in Oceania) reduced the number of legal grounds on which abortion is permitted.

Countries that liberalized or restricted legal grounds on which abortion is permitted between 1996 and 2013		
Grounds on which abortion is permitted	Liberalized	Restricted
a. To save a woman’s life	Andorra	Dominican Republic, Nicaragua
b. To preserve a woman’s physical health	Benin, Chad, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Swaziland, Togo, United Arab Emirates	Congo, Iraq, Papua New Guinea
c. To preserve a woman’s mental health	Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu	Iraq, Japan, Papua New Guinea
d. In case of rape or incest	Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Indonesia, Mali, Monaco, Nepal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Swaziland, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay	Algeria, Belize, Ecuador, Iraq
e. Because of foetal impairment	Bahamas, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Mexico, Monaco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Swaziland, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay	Iraq
f. For economic or social reasons	Bahrain, Fiji, Mexico, Nepal, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay	–
g. On request	Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Cabo Verde, Italy, Mexico, Nepal, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay	–

Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision). Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

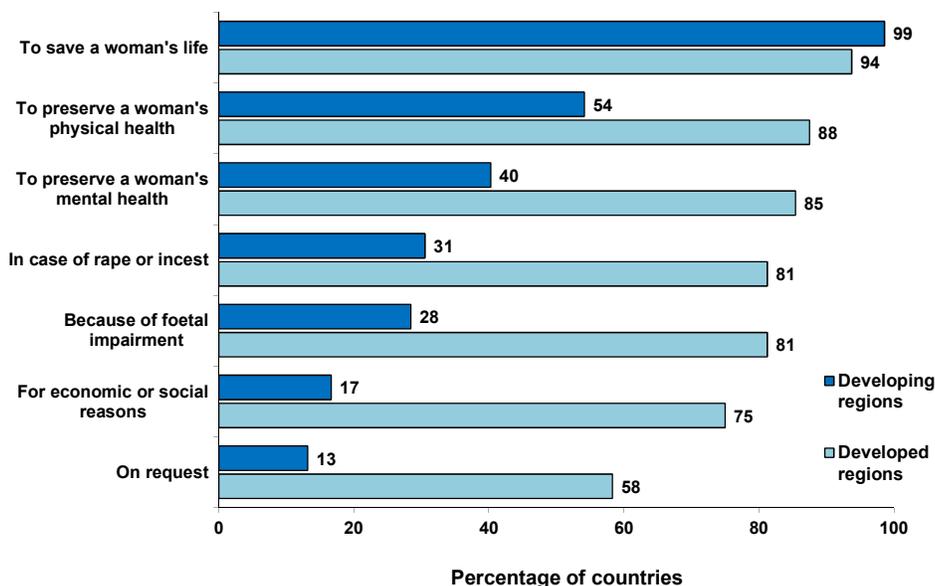
Abortion policies continue to be more restrictive in countries of the developing regions.

Since 1996, legal grounds for abortion have expanded in a growing number of countries in both

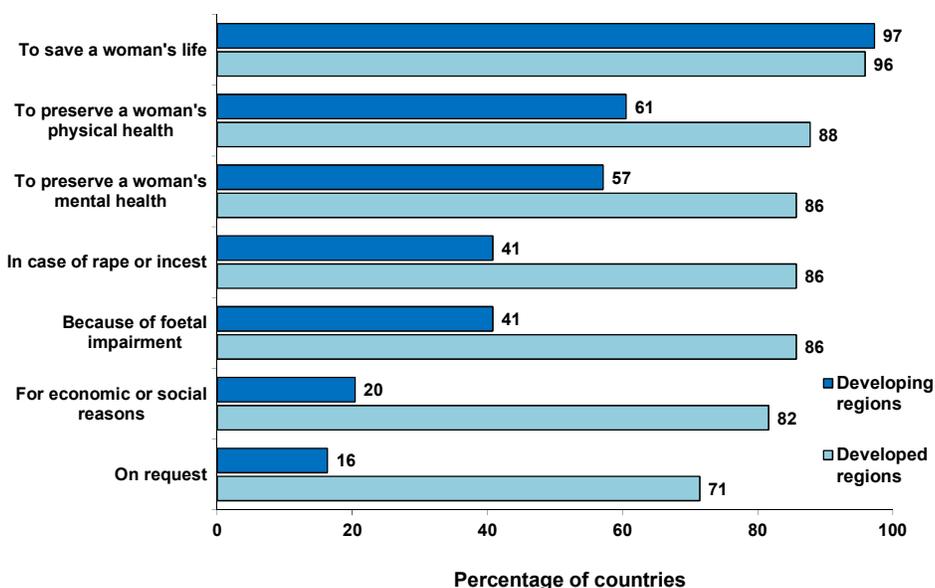
developing and developed regions, but abortion policies remain much more restrictive in countries of the developing regions. In 2013, only 48 out of 148 countries in developing regions allowed abortion on five grounds or more, compared with 41 out of 49 countries in developed regions.

Legal grounds for abortion in developing and developed regions

1996



2013



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision). Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

Governments in developing regions were more than four times as likely to have restrictive abortion policies as those in developed regions. In 2013, 82 per cent of Governments in developed regions permitted abortion for economic or social reasons, and 71 per cent allowed abortion on request. In contrast, only 20 per cent of Governments in developing regions permitted abortion for economic or social reasons, and only 16 per cent allowed it on request.

In 2013, 86 per cent of Governments in developed regions allowed abortion when the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest or in cases of foetal impairment, compared with only 41 per cent in developing regions.

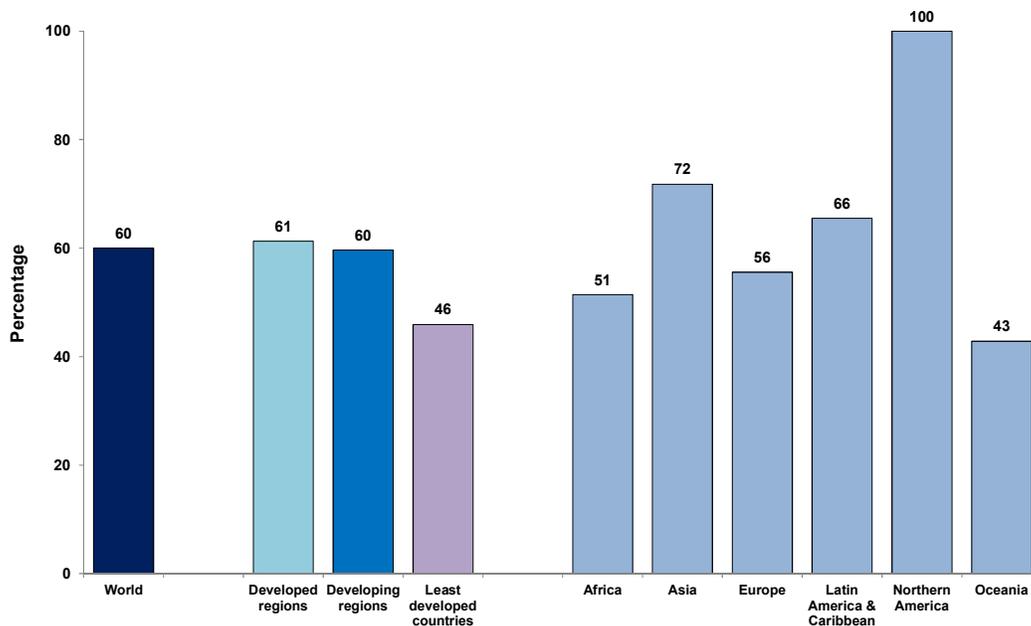
The legal grounds for abortion were even more restrictive in the least developed countries, where only 6 per cent of Governments permitted abortion for economic or social reasons, and only 4 per cent allowed it on request in 2013.

Many Governments have implemented measures to improve access to safe abortion services in recent years.

Out of 145 countries with available data in 2012, Governments of 87 countries (60 per cent) had implemented concrete measures in the past five years to improve access to safe abortion services to the extent of the law. The percentage of Governments that implemented measures to improve access to safe abortion services in the previous five years was about the same in developed and developing regions, but this percentage was lower in the least developed countries.

By geographic region, 72 per cent of Governments in Asia and 66 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean had implemented such measures in the past five years, compared with 56 per cent in Europe, 51 per cent in Africa and 43 per cent in Oceania.

Governments that have implemented concrete measures to improve access to safe abortion services in the past five years, 2012



Source: United Nations Population Fund (2012). ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey Database.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH POLICIES

With ever declining fertility levels, a growing number of Governments have adopted policies to raise fertility.

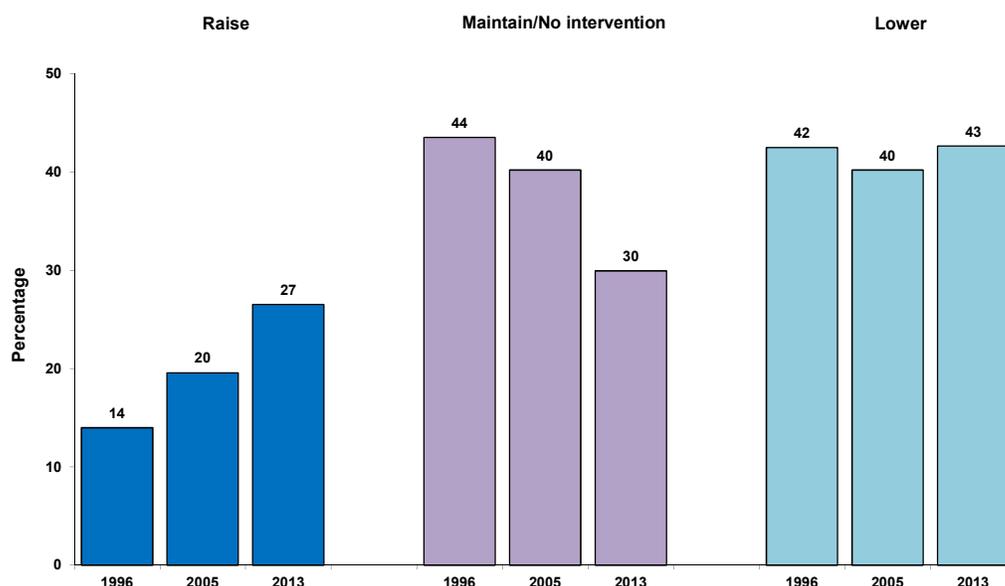
Globally, the total fertility rate has declined from 3.0 children per woman in 1990-1995 to 2.5 children per woman in 2010-2015. Fertility has also continued to fall in Africa, where the vast majority of high fertility countries are located, from 5.7 children per woman in 1990-1995 to 4.7 children per woman in 2010-2015. By contrast, the number of countries with total fertility below the replacement level (2.1 children per woman) has increased from 55 countries in 1990-1995 to 86 countries in 2010-2015.

In 2013, 27 per cent of Governments had policies to raise the level of fertility, 43 per cent had policies to lower it, and the remaining 30 per cent either had policies to maintain fertility at current levels or were not intervening to influence it. While the percentage of Governments with policies to raise fertility has almost doubled (from 14 per cent in 1996 to 27 per

cent in 2013), the percentage of Governments with policies to lower fertility has remained virtually unchanged (from 42 per cent in 1996 to 43 per cent in 2013). During this period, the percentage of Governments that aimed at maintaining their existing levels of fertility or did not intervene to influence fertility has declined steadily from 44 per cent in 1996 to 30 per cent in 2013.

In 1996, only about one in every three Governments in developed regions had policies to raise fertility, but by 2013 this proportion had risen steadily to more than two thirds. Between 1996 and 2013, the percentage of Governments with policies to raise fertility has also increased in developing regions, from 8 per cent in 1996 to 14 per cent in 2013), while the percentage with policies to lower fertility has remained mostly unchanged (56 per cent in 1996 and 57 per cent 2013). In 2013, the percentage of Governments with policies to lower fertility was highest in Africa (83 per cent), whereas the percentage of Governments with policies to raise fertility was highest in Europe (73 per cent).

Government policies to influence the level of fertility, 1996-2013



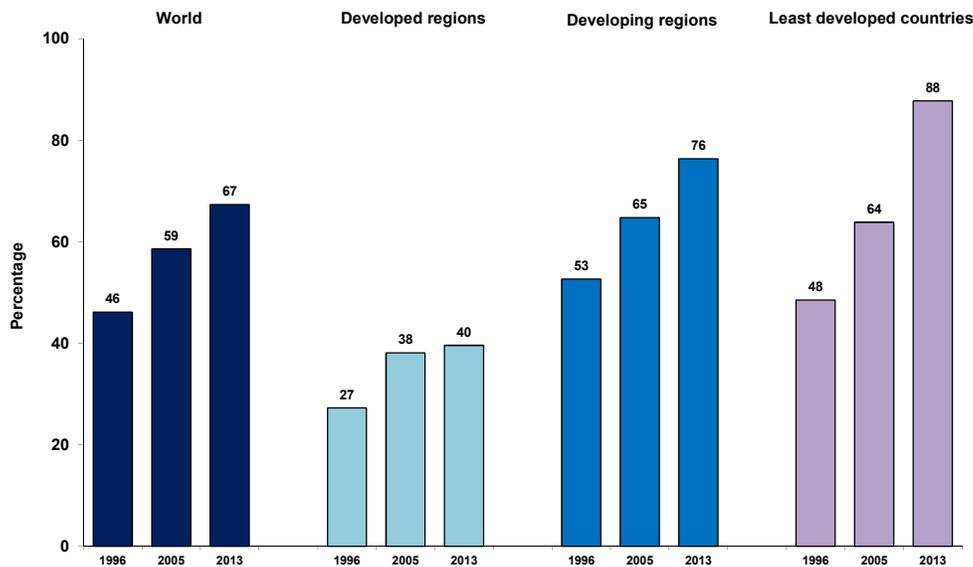
Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision).
Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

A growing number of Governments have expressed concern about high rates of adolescent fertility.

Early childbearing is associated with low educational attainment and poverty. Early childbearing also increases the risk of maternal death or physical impairment, and children born to young mothers tend to have higher levels of morbidity and mortality. Therefore, many Governments have expressed concern about high levels of adolescent fertility in their countries.

Among the 196 Governments whose views regarding fertility among adolescents were known in 2013, 67 per cent expressed a major concern about the level of adolescent fertility in their countries, and an additional 25 per cent expressed a minor concern. Globally, the percentage of Governments identifying adolescent fertility as a major concern has risen steadily, from 46 per cent in 1996 to 67 per cent in 2013.

Governments considering their level of adolescent fertility as a major concern, 1996-2013



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision). Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

In 2013, Governments in developing regions were considerably more likely (76 per cent) to consider adolescent fertility as a major concern than those in developed regions (40 per cent), up from 53 per cent and 27 per cent respectively in 1996.

Governments have increasingly adopted policies to reduce adolescent fertility.

Of the 195 countries with information available in 2013, 90 per cent of Governments had adopted policies and programmes to reduce adolescent fertility, up from 60 per cent in 1996. Ninety-four per

cent of Governments in developing regions had policies and programmes to reduce adolescent fertility, compared with 77 per cent in developed regions. All Governments in the least developed countries had adopted such policies in 2013.

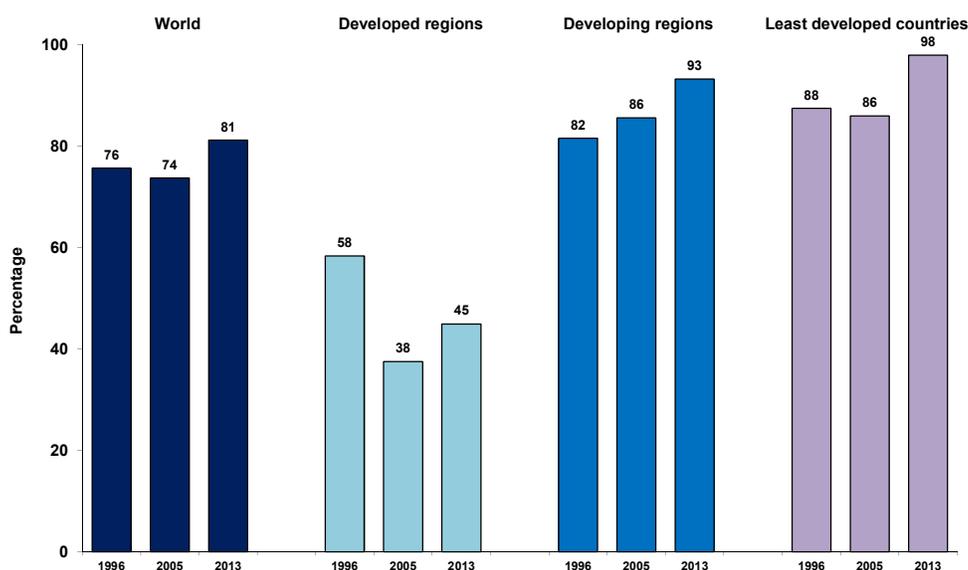
All Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania, and all but one Government in Africa, had adopted policies to reduce adolescent fertility in 2013; whereas 23 per cent of Governments in Europe and 19 per cent in Asia did not have such policies.

Direct government support for family planning has continued to increase in developing regions, but declined in developed regions.

Direct government support entails the provision of family planning information, guidance and supplies through government-run facilities or outlets such as hospitals, clinics, health posts and health centres and through government fieldworkers.

Globally, in 2013, 160 out of 197 Governments (81 per cent) provided direct support for family planning. Governments in 20 countries provided only indirect support for family planning through the private sector or non-governmental organizations. The remaining 17 Governments did not support family planning, including the Holy See, which did not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.

Governments providing direct support for family planning, 1996-2013



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision). Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

The percentage of Governments providing direct support for family planning has continued to increase in developing regions, from 82 per cent in 1996 to 93 per cent in 2013. By contrast, the percentage of Governments in developed regions providing direct support for family planning declined from 58 per cent in 1976 to 38 per cent in 2005, but then increased to 45 per cent in 2013. Thus, Governments in developing regions were more than twice as likely as those in developed regions to provide direct support for family planning in 2013.

In 2013, Governments of all but one least developed countries provided direct support for family planning. More than 9 out of 10 Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean (97 per cent), Africa (96 per cent) and Oceania (94 per cent) provided

direct support for family planning, whereas less than half of Governments (45 per cent) did so in Europe.

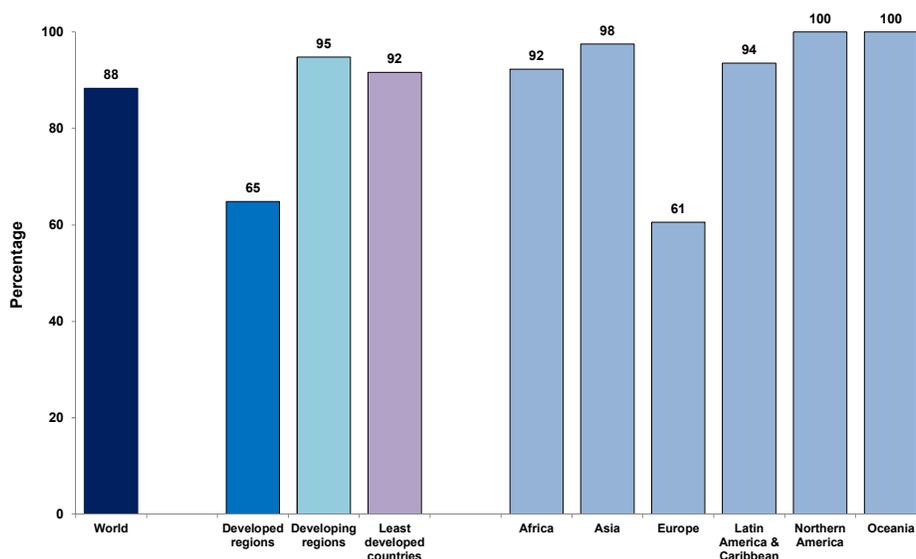
A large majority of Governments have implemented measures to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services in recent years.

Out of 172 countries with available data in 2012, Governments of 152 countries (88 per cent) had implemented concrete measures to increase women’s access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services in the past five years, regardless of marital status and age. The percentage of Governments that implemented measures to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services in the previous five years was much greater

in developing regions (95 per cent) than in developed regions (65 per cent). Only 61 per cent of Governments in Europe reported having

implemented such measures in the past five years, compared with more than 90 per cent in all other regions of the world.

Governments that have implemented concrete measures to increase access to sexual and reproductive health services in the past five years, 2012



Source: United Nations Population Fund (2012). ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey Database.

Many Governments have instituted laws and policies to prevent violence against women.

Violence against women remains widespread in many parts of the world. Globally, it is estimated that up to 60 per cent of women experience physical or sexual violence in their lifetime.⁴ Violence against women not only violates human rights, but also has a direct impact on the mental and physical health of women, including reproductive health. Given that much of the violence against women occurs in household settings, largely in the form of intimate partner violence, many Governments have strengthened legal frameworks and adopted policies to prevent domestic violence, including efforts to provide care and support to the victims of such violence.⁵

In 2013, among 195 countries with available information on legal provisions or policies on domestic violence, all but 10 Governments (95 per cent) had adopted legal measures or policies to prevent domestic violence, including 78 per cent having legal measures, 90 per cent having policies and 73 per cent having both legal measures and policies. Governments in developed regions were more likely to have adopted such measures than those in developing regions. In developed regions, 98 per cent of Governments had adopted both legal measures and policies to prevent domestic violence, compared to 65 per cent among Governments in developing regions.

⁴ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (2012). *Violence against Women*. New York.

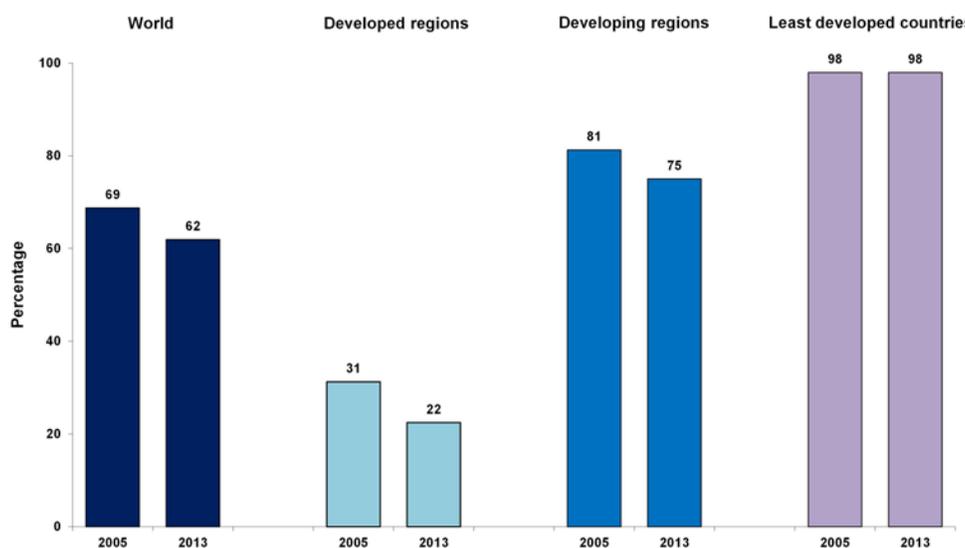
⁵ United Nations, General Assembly (2010). *Report of the Secretary-General on intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women*. A/65/208.

Maternal mortality has been declining, but Governments of most countries in developing regions continue to view their levels as unacceptable.

At the global level, there was an estimated 45 per cent decline in maternal mortality ratio between

1990 and 2013, from 380 maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births in 1990 to 210 maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births in 2013. An estimated 289,000 maternal deaths occurred in 2013. During their reproductive lifetimes, women in developing countries were about 23 times (97 times in sub-Saharan Africa) more likely to die from causes related

Governments considering their level of maternal mortality as unacceptable, 2005 and 2013



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision). Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

to pregnancy and childbirth than those in developed countries.⁶

Although maternal mortality has been declining in most countries around the world, it remains a concern for many countries in developing regions, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and in Southern Asia, where maternal mortality ratios remain high. In 2013, among the 197 countries considered, Governments of 122 countries (62 per cent) viewed the level of maternal mortality in their populations as unacceptable, down from 69 per cent in 2005.

By development level, three out of four Governments in developing regions considered their level of maternal mortality as unacceptable, compared with less than one out of four Governments in developed regions. All but one Government in the least developed countries considered the level of maternal mortality in their populations as unacceptable in 2013. By geographic region, in 2013, only 4 per cent of Governments in Africa considered their level of maternal mortality acceptable, compared with 80 per cent in Europe. Two thirds of Governments in Asia and three fifths of Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean considered their maternal mortality level as unacceptable.

⁶ World Health Organization (2014). *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013*. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division estimates. Geneva: WHO.

ABORTION POLICIES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OUTCOMES

For the purposes of the analysis presented in this section, countries allowing abortion for economic or social reasons or on request are categorized as having “liberal” abortion policies. All other countries are considered as having “restrictive” abortion policies.

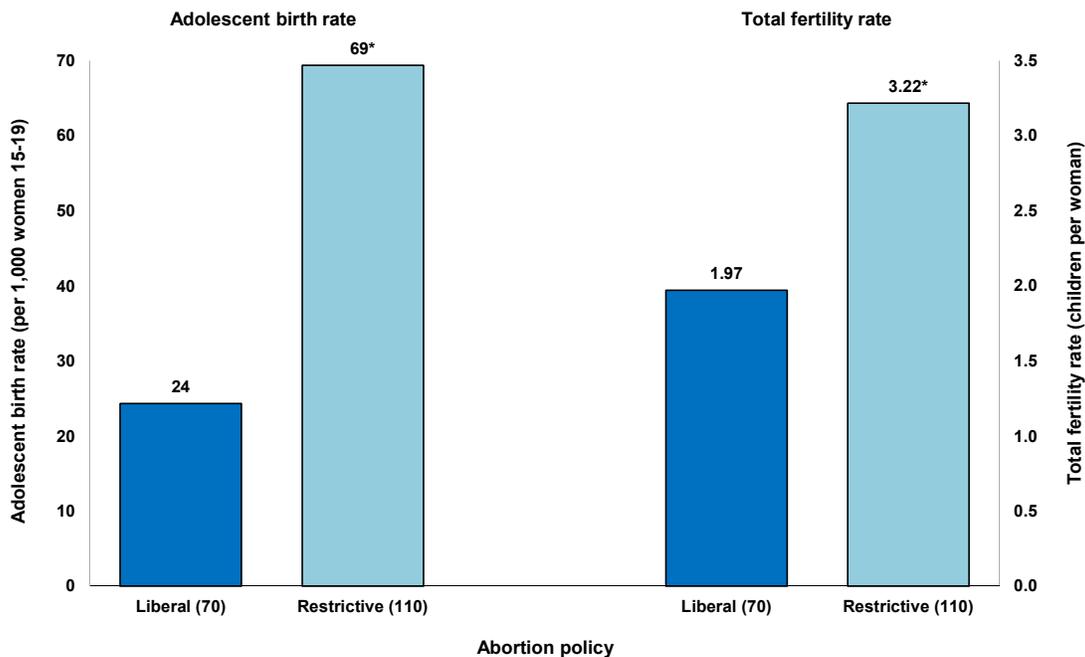
Fertility rates are significantly higher in countries with restrictive abortion policies.

The average adolescent birth rate in 2013 for countries with restrictive abortion policies was about

three times greater (69 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 years) than for countries with liberal abortion policies (24 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 years).

The average total fertility rate in 2013 for countries with restrictive abortion policies was also significantly higher (3.22 children per woman) than for countries with liberal abortion policies (1.97 children per woman).

Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate by type of abortion policy in 2013



*Significant at $p < .001$.

Adolescent birth rate is a weighted average using number of women aged 15 to 19 years.

Total fertility rate is a weighted average using number of women aged 15 to 49 years.

Sources: Based on data from the World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision) and the World Population Prospects (2012 Revision) Extended Dataset.

The positive association between restrictive abortion policies and fertility reflects the negative association between levels of development and fertility, since countries in developing regions tend to have both higher fertility levels and more restrictive abortion

policies. In addition, restrictive abortion policies may contribute directly to higher fertility levels by reducing the probability of terminating an unwanted pregnancy.

Countries with restrictive abortion policies have much higher unsafe abortion rates.

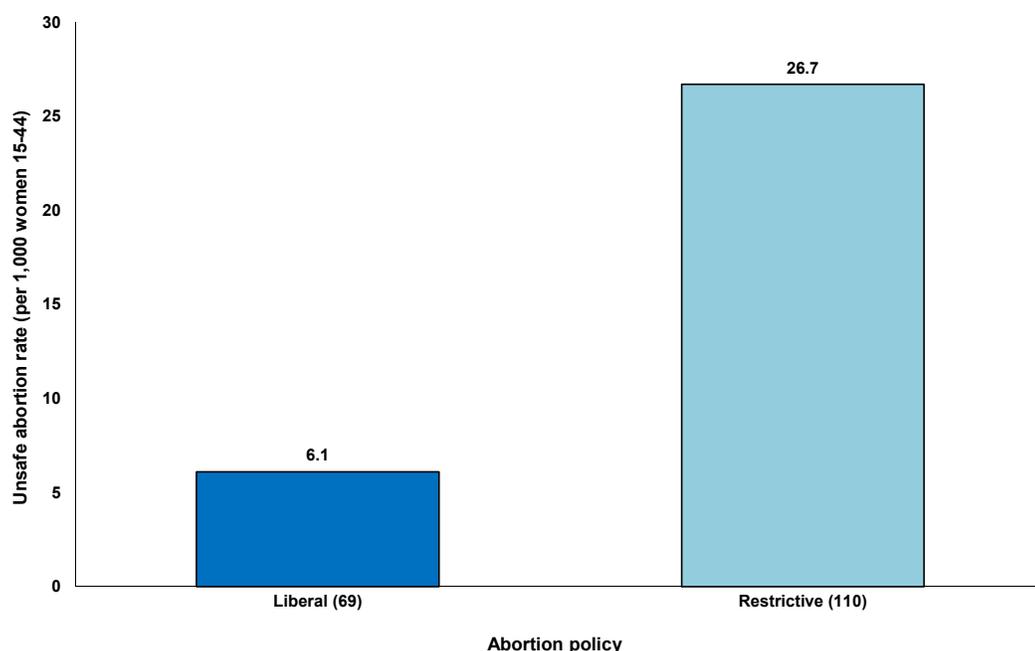
The average unsafe abortion rate was more than four times greater in countries with restrictive abortion policies in 2011 (26.7 unsafe abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years) than in countries with liberal abortion policies (6.1 unsafe abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years).

In the developing regions, where a vast majority of unsafe abortions occur, a similar strong association between the type of abortion policy and the unsafe abortion rate was observed. Within developing regions, the average unsafe abortion rate was 26.9 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years among countries with restrictive abortion policies, compared

with 7.8 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years among countries with liberal abortion policies.

The strong positive association between restrictive abortion policies and unsafe abortion rates reflects the positive association between levels of development and the availability of safe abortion services, since countries in developing regions tend to have both weaker health-care systems (and thus less capacity to provide safe abortion services) and more restrictive abortion policies. In addition, restrictive abortion policies may contribute directly to unsafe abortion rates by limiting the available options for safely terminating an unwanted pregnancy.

Unsafe abortion rate by type of abortion policy in 2011



Unsafe abortion rate is a weighted average using number of women aged 15 to 44 years

Sources: Based on data from the World Population Policies Database (2011 Revision) and the World Health Organization estimates of unsafe abortion. The tabulation for this figure was provided by the World Health Organization upon request.

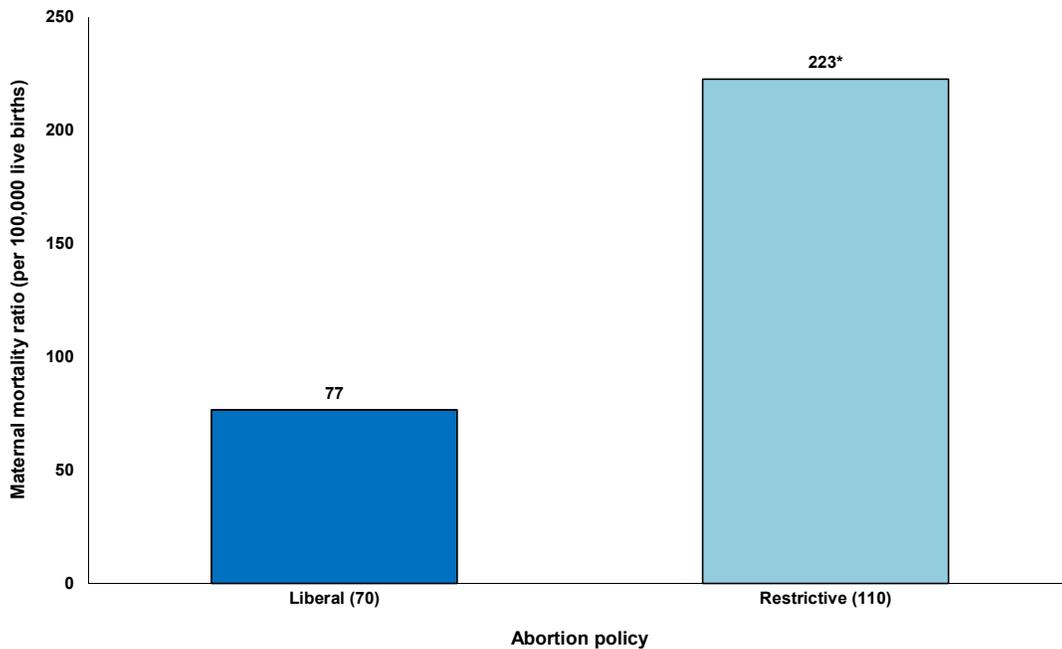
Countries with restrictive abortion policies have much higher levels of maternal mortality.

The average maternal mortality ratio was three times greater in countries with restrictive abortion policies in 2013 (223 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) than in countries with liberal abortion policies (77 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births).

In the developing regions, the average maternal mortality ratio was significantly higher among countries with restrictive abortion policies in 2013 (227 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) than among countries with liberal abortion policies (97 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births).

The strong positive association between restrictive abortion policies and the maternal mortality ratio reflects the positive association between levels of development and the availability and quality of maternal health care services, since countries in developing regions tend to have both weaker health-care systems (especially for maternal health and obstetric care) and more restrictive abortion policies. In addition, restrictive abortion policies may contribute directly to the risk of maternal mortality by limiting the available options for safely terminating an unwanted pregnancy.

Maternal mortality ratio by type of abortion policy in 2013



*Significant at $p < .001$.

Maternal mortality ratio is a weighted average using number of women aged 15 to 49 years.

Sources: Based on data from World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision) and Global Health Observatory Data Repository (World Health Organization, 2014).

Annex 1

Changes in the distribution of countries by legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Year	To save a woman's life	To preserve a woman's physical health	To preserve a woman's mental health	In case of rape or incest	Because of foetal impairment	For economic or social reasons	On request	Not permitted	Total number of countries
World									
1996	187	120	99	83	80	60	47	5	192
2005	189	127	123	93	85	65	54	4	193
2013	190	132	126	102	102	70	59	6	196
By level of development									
Developed regions									
1996	45	42	41	39	39	36	28	3	48
2005	46	42	41	40	40	37	32	2	48
2013	47	43	42	42	42	40	35	2	49
Developing regions									
1996	142	78	58	44	41	24	19	2	144
2005	143	85	82	53	45	28	22	2	145
2013	143	89	84	60	60	30	24	4	147
Least developed countries									
1996	49	18	11	5	5	3	1	0	49
2005	49	24	21	10	10	4	3	0	49
2013	48	24	22	13	14	3	2	0	48
By major region									
Africa									
1996	53	25	16	13	11	4	2	0	53
2005	53	31	29	17	16	4	3	0	53
2013	53	33	30	20	21	4	3	0	53
Asia									
1996	46	30	26	22	24	17	15	0	46
2005	46	31	28	23	24	19	17	0	46
2013	48	32	30	25	28	19	17	0	48
Europe									
1996	40	37	36	34	35	32	26	3	43
2005	41	37	37	35	36	33	29	2	43
2013	42	38	38	37	38	36	32	2	44
Latin America and the Caribbean									
1996	31	17	11	10	6	4	2	2	33
2005	31	17	18	13	5	5	2	2	33
2013	29	19	18	14	10	7	4	4	33
Northern America									
1996	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
2005	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
2013	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
Oceania									
1996	15	9	8	2	2	1	0	0	15
2005	16	9	9	3	2	2	1	0	16
2013	16	8	8	4	3	2	1	0	16

Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision). Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

Annex 2

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted					
	To save a woman's life		To preserve a woman's physical health		To preserve a woman's mental health	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Africa						
Eastern Africa						
Burundi	X	X	X	X	–	X
Comoros	X	X	X	X	–	X
Djibouti	X	X	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	–	X
Kenya ¹	X	X	–	X	–	X
Madagascar ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Malawi ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Mauritius ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	X	X	–	X	–	X
Rwanda	X	X	X	X	–	X
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	X	X
Somalia ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
South Sudan ³	X	...	–	...	–	...
Uganda ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zambia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	–	–
Middle Africa						
Angola ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	X	X	X	X	–	X
Central African Republic ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Chad	X	X	–	X	–	–
Congo ⁵	X	X	X	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	–	X	–	X
Gabon ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
São Tomé and Príncipe ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Northern Africa						
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	–	–	–	–
Libya	X	X	–	–	–	–
Morocco	X	X	X	X	–	X
Sudan ³	X	X	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southern Africa						
Botswana	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho	X	X	–	–	–	–
Namibia	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X	X
Swaziland	X	X	–	X	–	X
Western Africa						
Benin	X	X	–	X	–	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	–	X
Cabo Verde	X	X	X	X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	–	–	–	–

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted							
	In case of rape or incest		Because of foetal impairment		For economic or social reasons		On request	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Africa								
Eastern Africa								
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Kenya ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Somalia ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan ³	X	...	-	...	-	...	-	...
Uganda ⁴	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Middle Africa								
Angola ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Congo ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
São Tomé and Príncipe ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa								
Algeria	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan ³	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southern Africa								
Botswana	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
South Africa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Swaziland	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Western Africa								
Benin	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex 2

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted					
	To save a woman's life		To preserve a woman's physical health		To preserve a woman's mental health	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Gambia ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea-Bissau ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Liberia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mali ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Mauritania ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Niger ⁶	X	X	–	X	–	X
Nigeria ⁷	X	X	–	X	–	X
Senegal	X	X	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Togo	X	X	–	X	–	–
Asia						
Eastern Asia						
China	X	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan ⁸	X	X	X	X	X	–
Mongolia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X	X
South-central Asia						
Afghanistan	X	X	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	X	X	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	X	X	–	–	–	X
India	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maldives	X	X	X	X	–	–
Nepal	X	X	–	X	–	X
Pakistan ⁹	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X
South-eastern Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	X	X	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	–	–	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic	X	X	–	X	–	–
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Myanmar	X	X	–	–	–	–
Philippines ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand	X	X	X	X	–	X
Timor-Leste	X	X	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Asia						
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted							
	In case of rape or incest		Because of foetal impairment		For economic or social reasons		On request	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Gambia ⁴	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
Guinea	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
Guinea-Bissau ²	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
Mali ²	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania ²	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niger ⁶	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
Nigeria ⁷	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone ⁴	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Togo	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–
Asia								
Eastern Asia								
China	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan ⁸	X	X	–	–	X	X	–	–
Mongolia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
South-central Asia								
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ²	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	–	X	–	X	–	X	–	X
Pakistan ⁹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South-eastern Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines ²	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Asia								
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Annex 2

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted					
	To save a woman's life		To preserve a woman's physical health		To preserve a woman's mental health	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahrain	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq	X	X	X	–	X	–
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kuwait	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	–	–	–	–
Oman	X	X	–	–	–	–
Qatar	X	X	X	X	–	X
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X	X	–	X
State of Palestine	...	X	...	–	...	–
Syrian Arab Republic ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	X	X	–	X	–	X
Yemen	X	X	–	–	–	–
Europe						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X	X	X	X	–	X
Republic of Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Europe						
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X	X
Estonia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ireland	X	X	–	–	–	–
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lithuania	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom ¹⁰	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southern Europe						
Albania	X	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra ¹¹	–	X	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X	X	X	X	X
Croatia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted							
	In case of rape or incest		Because of foetal impairment		For economic or social reasons		On request	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahrain	–	X	X	X	–	X	–	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq	X	–	X	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
Jordan	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	X	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	X	X	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
State of Palestine	...	–	...	–	...	–	...	–
Syrian Arab Republic ²	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Europe								
Eastern Europe								
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
Republic of Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Europe								
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Estonia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lithuania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom ¹⁰	–	–	X	X	X	X	–	–
Southern Europe								
Albania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Andorra ¹¹	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Croatia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Annex 2

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted					
	To save a woman's life		To preserve a woman's physical health		To preserve a woman's mental health	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Montenegro	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Marino ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Serbia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Europe						
Austria	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liechtenstein	X	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monaco ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X	X
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominica	X	X	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	X	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	X	X	X	X	X	X
Haiti ²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Jamaica ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Lucia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trinidad and Tobago ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central America						
Belize	X	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	–	X
El Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	X	X	–	–	–	–
Honduras ¹²	X	X	–	–	–	–
Mexico ¹³	X	X	–	X	–	X
Nicaragua	X	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	X	X	–	–	–	–
South America						
Argentina	X	X	X	X	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	X	X	X	X	–	X
Brazil	X	X	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	X	X	–	X	–	X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	–	X

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted							
	In case of rape or incest		Because of foetal impairment		For economic or social reasons		On request	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Montenegro	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	–	X	–	X
San Marino ²	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	–	X	–	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Europe								
Austria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–
Monaco ²	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	–	X	–	X	–	X	–	X
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda ²	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–
Barbados	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	–
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haiti ²	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica ⁴	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis ⁴	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X	X	X	–	X	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago ⁴	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central America								
Belize	X	–	X	X	X	X	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras ¹²	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico ¹³	X	X	–	X	–	X	–	X
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
South America								
Argentina	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	X	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	X	–	X	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	X	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Annex 2

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted					
	To save a woman's life		To preserve a woman's physical health		To preserve a woman's mental health	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Guyana	X	X	X	X	X	X
Paraguay	X	X	–	–	–	–
Peru	X	X	X	X	–	X
Suriname	X	X	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	–	X
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	X	X	–	–	–	–
Northern America						
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oceania						
Australia/New Zealand						
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X
Melanesia						
Fiji ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea	X	X	X	–	X	–
Solomon Islands	X	X	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	X	X	X	X	–	X
Micronesia						
Kiribati	X	X	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	X	X	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	X	...	–	...	–
Nauru ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Palau	X	X	–	–	–	–
Polynesia						
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niue	X	X	X	X	X	X
Samoa ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tonga	X	X	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	X	X	–	–	–	–

Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available.

A cross (X) indicates that abortion is permitted.

An en dash (–) indicates that abortion is not permitted on that specific ground.

¹ Laws on abortion either expressly allow abortion to be performed only to save the life of a woman or are governed by general principles of criminal legislation which allow abortion to be performed for that reason on the ground of necessity. In addition, for 2013, the British case of *Rex v. Bourne* or local application of that decision is applied. Under that decision, the ground of necessity was interpreted to encompass abortion performed on grounds of preserving physical and mental health.

² Laws on abortion do not expressly allow abortion to be performed to save the life of a woman, but general principles of criminal legislation allow abortion to be performed for that reason on the ground of necessity.

³ For 1996, data pertain to pre-secession Sudan.

⁴ Laws on abortion either expressly allow abortion to be performed only to save the life of a woman or are governed by general principles of criminal legislation which allow abortion to be performed for that reason on the ground of necessity. In addition, the British case of *Rex v. Bourne* or local application of that decision is applied. Under that decision, the ground of necessity was interpreted to encompass abortion performed on grounds of preserving physical and mental health.

⁵ Congolese abortion laws do not expressly allow abortion to be performed to save the life of a woman, but general principles of criminal legislation allow abortion to be performed for that reason on the ground of necessity. For 1996, some reports suggested that abortion was permitted to protect the health of a woman.

⁶ For 1996, Niger laws on abortion did not expressly allow abortion to be performed to save the life of a woman, but general principles of criminal legislation allowed abortion to be performed for that reason on the ground of necessity.

Changes in legal grounds for abortion between 1996 and 2013

Country or area	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted							
	In case of rape or incest		Because of foetal impairment		For economic or social reasons		On request	
	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013	1996	2013
Guyana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Paraguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	–	X	–	X	–	X	–	X
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern America								
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oceania								
Australia/New Zealand								
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	–	X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	–	–	–	–
Melanesia								
Fiji ⁴	–	X	–	X	–	X	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia								
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	–	...	–	...	–	...	–
Nauru ⁴	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Polynesia								
Cook Islands	–	X	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa ⁴	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

⁷ Nigeria has two laws on abortion: one for the northern states and one for the southern states. Both laws specifically allow abortion to be performed to save the life of a woman. In addition, for 2013, in the southern states, the decision of *Rex v. Bourne* is applied, which allows abortion to be performed on grounds of preserving physical and mental health.

⁸ The law contains no specific reference to abortion performed on grounds of mental health or in cases of foetal impairment. However, for 1996, since the law allowed abortion for economic or social reasons, mental health was considered to be also covered by that ground.

⁹ The law allows abortion to be performed in order to save the life of a woman or to provide necessary treatment. The law does not indicate which abortions constitute necessary treatment.

¹⁰ Refers to the abortion law of England, Wales and Scotland, excluding Northern Ireland.

¹¹ For 2013, laws on abortion do not expressly allow abortion to be performed to save the life of a woman, but general principles of criminal legislation allow abortion to be performed for that reason on the ground of necessity.

¹² The penal code makes no exceptions to the general prohibition on the performance of abortion; the Code of Medical Ethics, however, allows abortion for therapeutic purposes.

¹³ Laws on abortion are adopted at the state level. The grounds reported reflect those in the Federal Penal Code.

Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision). Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

Annex 3

Reproductive health policies, 2013

Country or area	Policy on fertility level	Level of concern about adolescent fertility	Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	Government support for family planning
Africa				
Eastern Africa				
Burundi	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Comoros	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Djibouti	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Eritrea	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Ethiopia	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Kenya	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Madagascar	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Malawi	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Mauritius	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Mozambique	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Rwanda	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Seychelles	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Somalia	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Indirect support
South Sudan	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Uganda	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
United Republic of Tanzania	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Zambia	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Zimbabwe	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Middle Africa				
Angola	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Cameroon	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Central African Republic	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Chad	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Congo	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Equatorial Guinea	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Gabon	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
São Tomé and Príncipe	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Northern Africa				
Algeria	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Egypt	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Libya	No intervention	Minor concern	Yes	No support
Morocco	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Sudan	Lower	Minor concern	...	Direct support
Tunisia	Lower	Not a concern	No	Direct support
Southern Africa				
Botswana	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Lesotho	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Namibia	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
South Africa	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Swaziland	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Western Africa				
Benin	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Burkina Faso	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Cabo Verde	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support

Reproductive health policies, 2013

Country or area	Measures to provide safe abortion services (2012)	Measures to increase access to SRH services (2012)	Domestic violence policies		View on maternal mortality
			Legal provisions	Policies	
Africa					
Eastern Africa					
Burundi	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Comoros	...	Yes	Yes	No	Unacceptable
Djibouti	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Eritrea	...	...	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Kenya	No	Yes	Yes	No	Unacceptable
Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Malawi	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Mauritius	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Mozambique	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Rwanda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Seychelles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Somalia	No	No	...	...	Unacceptable
South Sudan	No	No	No	No	Unacceptable
Uganda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
United Republic of Tanzania	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Zambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Zimbabwe	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Middle Africa					
Angola	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Cameroon	...	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Central African Republic	No	No	Yes	No	Unacceptable
Chad	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Congo	...	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Equatorial Guinea	No	Yes	No	No	Unacceptable
Gabon	...	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
São Tomé and Príncipe	No	Yes	Yes	No	Unacceptable
Northern Africa					
Algeria	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Egypt	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Libya	...	...	Yes	No	Unacceptable
Morocco	No	No	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Sudan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Tunisia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Southern Africa					
Botswana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Lesotho	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Namibia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
South Africa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Swaziland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Western Africa					
Benin	...	Yes	Yes	No	Unacceptable
Burkina Faso	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Cabo Verde	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Côte d'Ivoire	...	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable

Annex 3

Reproductive health policies, 2013

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Policy on fertility level</i>	<i>Level of concern about adolescent fertility</i>	<i>Policies to reduce adolescent fertility</i>	<i>Government support for family planning</i>
Gambia	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Ghana	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Guinea	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Guinea-Bissau	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Liberia	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Mali	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Mauritania	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Niger	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Nigeria	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Senegal	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Sierra Leone	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Togo	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Asia				
Eastern Asia				
China	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Raise	Not a concern	No	Direct support
Japan	Raise	Not a concern	No	Indirect support
Mongolia	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Republic of Korea	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
South-central Asia				
Afghanistan	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Bangladesh	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Bhutan	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
India	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Raise	Major concern	Yes	No support
Kazakhstan	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Indirect support
Kyrgyzstan	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Maldives	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Nepal	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Pakistan	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Sri Lanka	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Tajikistan	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Turkmenistan	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Uzbekistan	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
South-eastern Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	No support
Cambodia	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Indonesia	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Malaysia	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Myanmar	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Philippines	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Singapore	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Thailand	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Timor-Leste	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Viet Nam	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Western Asia				
Armenia	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Indirect support

Reproductive health policies, 2013

Country or area	Measures to provide safe abortion services (2012)	Measures to increase access to SRH services (2012)	Domestic violence policies		View on maternal mortality
			Legal provisions	Policies	
Gambia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Guinea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Guinea-Bissau	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unacceptable
Liberia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Mali	...	Yes	No	No	Unacceptable
Mauritania	...	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Niger	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Nigeria	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Senegal	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Sierra Leone	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Togo	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Asia					
Eastern Asia					
China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unacceptable
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Mongolia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Republic of Korea	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
South-central Asia					
Afghanistan	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unacceptable
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Maldives	No	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Nepal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Pakistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Tajikistan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Turkmenistan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Unacceptable
Uzbekistan	...	...	No	Yes	Unacceptable
South-eastern Asia					
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Lao People's Democratic Republic	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Malaysia	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Myanmar	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Philippines	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Timor-Leste	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Viet Nam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Western Asia					
Armenia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable

Annex 3

Reproductive health policies, 2013

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Policy on fertility level</i>	<i>Level of concern about adolescent fertility</i>	<i>Policies to reduce adolescent fertility</i>	<i>Government support for family planning</i>
Azerbaijan	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Bahrain	Lower	Not a concern	No	Direct support
Cyprus	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Georgia	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Iraq	Lower	Major concern	No	Direct support
Israel	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Indirect support
Jordan	Lower	Minor concern	No	Direct support
Kuwait	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Lebanon	No intervention	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Oman	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Qatar	Raise	Not a concern	No	Direct support
Saudi Arabia	Raise	Not a concern	No	No support
State of Palestine	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Syrian Arab Republic	Lower	Major concern	No	Direct support
Turkey	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
United Arab Emirates	Maintain	Not a concern	No	No support
Yemen	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Europe				
Eastern Europe				
Belarus	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Bulgaria	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Indirect support
Czech Republic	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Indirect support
Hungary	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Indirect support
Poland	Raise	Major concern	Yes	No support
Republic of Moldova	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Romania	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Russian Federation	Raise	Major concern	No	Indirect support
Slovakia	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	No support
Ukraine	Raise	Not a concern	No	Indirect support
Northern Europe				
Denmark	Raise	Not a concern	No	Direct support
Estonia	Raise	Not a concern	No	Indirect support
Finland	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Iceland	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Ireland	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Latvia	Raise	Major concern	Yes	No support
Lithuania	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Indirect support
Norway	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Sweden	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
United Kingdom	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Southern Europe				
Albania	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Andorra	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	No support
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No intervention	Minor concern	Yes	Indirect support
Croatia	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Greece	Raise	Major concern	Yes	No support
Holy See	Raise	...	...	Not permitted
Italy	Raise	Not a concern	No	Indirect support
Malta	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	No support

Reproductive health policies, 2013

Country or area	Measures to provide safe abortion services (2012)	Measures to increase access to SRH services (2012)	Domestic violence policies		View on maternal mortality
			Legal provisions	Policies	
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Bahrain	No	Yes	No	Yes	Acceptable
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Iraq	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Israel	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Jordan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Kuwait	No	Yes	No	No	Acceptable
Lebanon	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Oman	Yes	Yes	No	No	Acceptable
Qatar	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Acceptable
Saudi Arabia	...	...	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
State of Palestine	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Syrian Arab Republic	No	Yes	No	Yes	Acceptable
Turkey	...	...	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
United Arab Emirates	...	...	No	Yes	Acceptable
Yemen	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Europe					
Eastern Europe					
Belarus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Bulgaria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Czech Republic	No	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Hungary	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Poland	No	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Russian Federation	...	...	No	No	Unacceptable
Slovakia	No	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Northern Europe					
Denmark	No	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Estonia	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Iceland	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Lithuania	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Norway	...	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Sweden	No	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
United Kingdom	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Southern Europe					
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Andorra	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Greece	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Holy See	...	...	...	...	Acceptable
Italy	No	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Malta	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable

Annex 3

Reproductive health policies, 2013

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Policy on fertility level</i>	<i>Level of concern about adolescent fertility</i>	<i>Policies to reduce adolescent fertility</i>	<i>Government support for family planning</i>
Montenegro	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Portugal	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
San Marino	No intervention	Not a concern	No	No support
Serbia	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Slovenia	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Spain	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Western Europe				
Austria	Raise	Minor concern	No	Indirect support
Belgium	Raise	Minor concern	No	Direct support
France	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Germany	Raise	Major concern	Yes	No support
Liechtenstein	Raise	Not a concern	Yes	No support
Luxembourg	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Indirect support
Monaco	Maintain	Not a concern	No	No support
Netherlands	No intervention	Minor concern	Yes	Indirect support
Switzerland	No intervention	Not a concern	No	No support
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Caribbean				
Antigua and Barbuda	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Bahamas	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Barbados	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Cuba	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Dominica	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Dominican Republic	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Grenada	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Haiti	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Jamaica	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Saint Lucia	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Trinidad and Tobago	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Central America				
Belize	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Costa Rica	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
El Salvador	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Guatemala	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Honduras	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Mexico	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Nicaragua	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Panama	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
South America				
Argentina	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Brazil	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Chile	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Colombia	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Ecuador	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support

Reproductive health policies, 2013

Country or area	Measures to provide safe abortion services (2012)	Measures to increase access to SRH services (2012)	Domestic violence policies		View on maternal mortality
			Legal provisions	Policies	
Montenegro	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
San Marino	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Serbia	...	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Slovenia	No	No	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Western Europe					
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Belgium	...	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
France	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Germany	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Liechtenstein	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Monaco	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Netherlands	No	No	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Latin America and the Caribbean					
Caribbean					
Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Bahamas	...	...	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Barbados	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Dominica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Dominican Republic	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Grenada	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Haiti	...	No	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Jamaica	No	No	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Saint Lucia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Trinidad and Tobago	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Central America					
Belize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
El Salvador	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Guatemala	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Honduras	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Nicaragua	...	...	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Panama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
South America					
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Chile	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable

Annex 3

Reproductive health policies, 2013

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Policy on fertility level</i>	<i>Level of concern about adolescent fertility</i>	<i>Policies to reduce adolescent fertility</i>	<i>Government support for family planning</i>
Guyana	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Paraguay	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Peru	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Suriname	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Indirect support
Uruguay	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Northern America				
Canada	No intervention	Minor concern	Yes	Indirect support
United States of America	No intervention	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Oceania				
Australia/New Zealand				
Australia	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Indirect support
New Zealand	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Melanesia				
Fiji	Lower	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Papua New Guinea	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Solomon Islands	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Vanuatu	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Micronesia				
Kiribati	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Marshall Islands	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Nauru	Maintain	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Palau	No intervention	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Polynesia				
Cook Islands	Raise	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Niue	Raise	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Samoa	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support
Tonga	Maintain	Minor concern	Yes	Direct support
Tuvalu	Lower	Major concern	Yes	Direct support

Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available.

Sources : United Nations, World Population Policies Database (2013 Revision). Available at: http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx.

United Nations Population Fund (2012). ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey Database.

Reproductive health policies, 2013

Country or area	Measures to provide safe abortion services (2012)	Measures to increase access to SRH services (2012)	Domestic violence policies		View on maternal mortality
			Legal provisions	Policies	
Guyana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Paraguay	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Peru	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Suriname	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Northern America					
Canada	...	...	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
United States of America	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Oceania					
Australia/New Zealand					
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Acceptable
Melanesia					
Fiji	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unacceptable
Papua New Guinea	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Solomon Islands	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Vanuatu	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Unacceptable
Micronesia					
Kiribati	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Marshall Islands	No	Yes	Yes	No	Acceptable
Micronesia (Federated States of)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Acceptable
Nauru	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Acceptable
Palau	No	Yes	No	Yes	Acceptable
Polynesia					
Cook Islands	...	...	No	Yes	Acceptable
Niue	...	...	No	Yes	Acceptable
Samoa	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Tonga	No	Yes	No	Yes	Unacceptable
Tuvalu	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Acceptable

Annex 4

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Abortion rate*		Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19) 2010-2015	Total fertility (births per woman) 2010-2015	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 2013
	Year	Rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)			
World	45	2.50	210
More developed regions	19	1.68	...
Less developed regions	49	2.63	...
Least developed countries	96	4.20	...
Africa	98	4.67	500
Eastern Africa	99	4.93	...
Burundi	30	6.08	740
Comoros	51	4.74	350
Djibouti	19	3.42	230
Eritrea	65	4.74	380
Ethiopia	78	4.59	420
Kenya	94	4.41	400
Madagascar	123	4.50	440
Malawi	145	5.42	510
Mauritius	31	1.51	73
Mozambique	138	5.22	480
Rwanda	34	4.56	320
Seychelles	2010	25.8	56	2.18	...
Somalia	110	6.61	850
South Sudan	730
Uganda	127	5.91	360
United Republic of Tanzania	123	5.24	410
Zambia	125	5.71	280
Zimbabwe	60	3.51	470
Middle Africa	137	5.68	...
Angola	170	5.90	460
Cameroon	116	4.81	590
Central African Republic	98	4.41	880
Chad	152	6.31	980
Congo	127	5.00	410
Democratic Republic of the Congo	135	5.98	730
Equatorial Guinea	113	4.89	290
Gabon	103	4.12	240
São Tomé and Príncipe	65	4.10	210
Northern Africa	42	3.04	...
Algeria	10	2.82	89
Egypt	43	2.79	45
Libya	3	2.38	15
Morocco	36	2.78	120
Sudan	360
Tunisia	2009	5.5	5	2.02	46
Southern Africa	53	2.48	...
Botswana	44	2.64	170
Lesotho	89	3.07	490
Namibia	55	3.08	130
South Africa	2012	6.5	51	2.40	140
Swaziland	72	3.36	310
Western Africa	119	5.63	...
Benin	90	4.89	340
Burkina Faso	115	5.65	400
Cabo Verde	71	2.33	53

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Contraceptive use			Unmet need	
	Year	All methods (percent)	Modern methods (percent)	Year	(percent)
World	2013	64	57	2013	12
More developed regions	2013	70	61	2013	10
Less developed regions	2013	63	57	2013	12
Least developed countries	2013	38	31	2013	23
Africa	2013	32	27	2013	23
Eastern Africa	2013	36	31	2013	26
Burundi	2010/11	22	18	2010/11	32
Comoros	2012	19 ¹	13	1996	36
Djibouti	2012	19	18	...	...
Eritrea	2002	8	5	2002	29
Ethiopia	2010/11	29	27	2010/11	26
Kenya	2008/09	46	39	2008/09	26
Madagascar	2008/09	40	28	2008/09	19
Malawi	2010	46	42	2010	26
Mauritius	2002	76 ²	39	2002	4 ³
Mozambique	2011	12	11	2011	29
Rwanda	2010/11	52	44	2010/11	21
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	2006	15	1	...	...
South Sudan	2010	4	1	2010	26 ⁴
Uganda	2011	30	26	2011	34
United Republic of Tanzania	2009/10	34	26	2009/10	25
Zambia	2007	41	27	2007	27
Zimbabwe	2010/11	59	57	2010/11	15
Middle Africa	2013	22	10	2013	26
Angola	2008/09	18	...	...	...
Cameroon	2011	23	14	2011	24
Central African Republic	2010/11	15	9	2010/11	27 ⁴
Chad	2010	5	2	2010	28 ⁴
Congo	2011/12	45	20	2011/12	18
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2010	18	5	2010	24 ⁴
Equatorial Guinea	2011	13	8	2011	34
Gabon	2012	31	19	2012	27
São Tomé and Príncipe	2008/09	38	33	2008/09	38
Northern Africa	2013	54	49	2013	15
Algeria	2006	61	52	...	...
Egypt	2008	60	58	2008	12
Libya	2007	42	20	2007	27
Morocco	2010/11	67	57	2010/11	11
Sudan	2010	9 ⁵	...	2010	29 ^{1,5}
Tunisia	2011/12	63	50	2011/12	7 ⁴
Southern Africa	2013	63	62	2013	13
Botswana	2007/08	53 ⁶	51	1988	27
Lesotho	2009/10	47	46	2009/10	23
Namibia	2006/07	55	54	2006/07	21
South Africa	2003/04	60	60	2003/04	14
Swaziland	2010	65	63	2010	13 ⁴
Western Africa	2013	15	11	2013	25
Benin	2011/12	13	7	2011/12	33
Burkina Faso	2010/11	16	15	2010/11	25
Cabo Verde	2005	61	57	2005	17

Annex 4

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Abortion rate*		Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19) 2010-2015	Total fertility (births per woman) 2010-2015	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 2013
	Year	Rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)			
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	130	4.92	720
Gambia	...	...	116	5.78	430
Ghana	...	...	58	3.89	380
Guinea	...	...	131	4.95	650
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	99	4.96	560
Liberia	...	...	117	4.83	640
Mali	...	...	176	6.86	550
Mauritania	...	...	73	4.70	320
Niger	...	...	205	7.58	630
Nigeria	...	...	120	6.00	560
Senegal	...	...	94	4.98	320
Sierra Leone	...	...	101	4.75	1 100
Togo	...	...	92	4.68	450
Asia	...	...	29	2.19	...
Eastern Asia	...	...	8	1.66	...
China	2009	18.5	9	1.66	32
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	1	2.00	87
Japan	2011	8.8	5	1.41	6
Mongolia	2010	17.1	19	2.44	68
Republic of Korea	...	...	2	1.32	27
South-central Asia	...	...	38	2.54	...
Afghanistan	...	...	87	5.00	400
Bangladesh	2000	3.9	81	2.20	170
Bhutan	...	...	41	2.26	120
India	2012	2.2	33	2.50	190
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	...	...	32	1.93	23
Kazakhstan	2012	24.5	30	2.44	26
Kyrgyzstan	2011	12.4	29	3.10	75
Maldives	...	...	4	2.29	31
Nepal	2006	8.1	74	2.32	190
Pakistan	...	...	27	3.22	170
Sri Lanka	...	...	17	2.35	29
Tajikistan	2012	8.6	43	3.85	44
Turkmenistan	2011	12.4	18	2.34	61
Uzbekistan	2011	5.2	39	2.32	36
South-eastern Asia	...	...	39	2.23	190
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	23	2.01	27
Cambodia	2010	1.0	44	2.88	170
Indonesia	...	...	48	2.35	190
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	65	3.05	220
Malaysia	...	...	6	1.98	29
Myanmar	...	...	12	1.95	200
Philippines	...	...	47	3.07	120
Singapore	2012	8.7	6	1.28	6
Thailand	...	...	41	1.41	26
Timor-Leste	...	...	52	5.91	270
Viet Nam	2009	3.5 ⁹	29	1.75	49
Western Asia	...	...	37	2.74	...
Armenia	2011	18.9	27	1.74	29
Azerbaijan	2012	13.1	40	1.93	26
Bahrain	2011	9.1	14	2.10	22

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Contraceptive use			Unmet need	
	Year	All methods (percent)	Modern methods (percent)	Year	(percent)
Côte d'Ivoire	2011/12	18	12	2011/12	22
Gambia	2013	9 ¹	8	2010	22 ⁴
Ghana	2013	20	18	2013	37
Guinea	2012	6	3	2005	22
Guinea-Bissau	2010	14	10	2010	6 ⁴
Liberia	2013	20 ¹	19	2007	36
Mali	2012/13	10 ¹	10	2006	28
Mauritania	2007	9 ²	8	2000/01	32
Niger	2012	14	8	2012	16
Nigeria	2013	15	9	2011	19 ⁴
Senegal	2012/13	18	16	2012/13	29
Sierra Leone	2013	17 ¹	15	2010	27 ⁴
Togo	2010	15	13	2010	37 ⁴
Asia	2013	68	62	2013	10
Eastern Asia	2013	82	81	2013	5
China	2006	85	84	2001	2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2010	71 ⁶	65	2010	15 ⁶
Japan	2005	54 ⁶	44	...	...
Mongolia	2010	55	50	2010	22 ⁴
Republic of Korea	2009	80 ⁶	70	...	...
South-central Asia	2013	...	...	2013	...
Afghanistan	2010/11	21	20	...	...
Bangladesh	2011	61	52	2011	14
Bhutan	2010	66	65	2010	12 ⁴
India	2007/08	55	48	2007/08	21
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2010/11	77	57	2010/11	6
Kazakhstan	2010/11	51	50	2010/11	12 ⁴
Kyrgyzstan	2012	36	34	2012	18
Maldives	2009	35	27	2009	29
Nepal	2011	50	43	2011	28
Pakistan	2012/13	35	25	2012/13	20
Sri Lanka	2006/07	68 ⁷	52	2006/07	7 ⁷
Tajikistan	2012	28	26	2012	23
Turkmenistan	2006	48	46	2000	13
Uzbekistan	2006	65	59	1996	14
South-eastern Asia	2013	63	57	2013	12
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2010/11	51	35	2010/11	17
Indonesia	2012	62	58	2012	11
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2011/12	50	42	2011/12	20
Malaysia	2004	49 ^{2,8}	32	...	...
Myanmar	2009/10	46 ⁶	46	2001	19 ³
Philippines	2011	49	36	2011	19
Singapore	1997	62 ^{2,6}	55	...	...
Thailand	2012	79	...	2012	7
Timor-Leste	2009/10	22	21	2009/10	32
Viet Nam	2011	78	69	2010/11	4 ⁴
Western Asia	2013	58	39	2013	16
Armenia	2010	55	26	2010	14
Azerbaijan	2006	51	13	2006	15
Bahrain	1995	62 ¹⁰	31	...	...

Annex 4

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Abortion rate*		Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19) 2010-2015	Total fertility (births per woman) 2010-2015	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 2013
	Year	Rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)			
Cyprus	...	...	5	1.46	10
Georgia	2011	32.3	47	1.81	41
Iraq	...	...	69	4.06	67
Israel	2012	12.5	8	2.91	2
Jordan	...	...	26	3.27	50
Kuwait	...	...	14	2.60	14
Lebanon	...	...	12	1.51	16
Oman	...	...	11	2.91	11
Qatar	2005	1.2	10	2.05	6
Saudi Arabia	...	...	10	2.68	16
State of Palestine	...	...	46	4.05	...
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	42	3.00	49
Turkey	2011	3.9	31	2.05	20
United Arab Emirates	...	...	28	1.82	8
Yemen	...	...	47	4.15	270
Europe	...	...	15	1.58	17
Eastern Europe	...	...	23	1.49	...
Belarus	2012	14.2	21	1.48	1
Bulgaria	2012	21.5	36	1.53	5
Czech Republic	2012	10.5	5	1.55	5
Hungary	2012	17.5	12	1.41	14
Poland	2012	0.1	12	1.41	3
Republic of Moldova	2012	18.5	29	1.46	21
Romania	2012	18.6	31	1.41	33
Russian Federation	2012	34.2	26	1.53	24
Slovakia	2012	9.3	16	1.39	7
Ukraine	2012	15.8	26	1.46	23
Northern Europe	...	...	19	1.87	...
Denmark	2010	15.5	5	1.88	5
Estonia	2012	23.7	17	1.59	11
Finland	2012	10.3 ¹⁵	9	1.85	4
Iceland	2011	14.5	11	2.08	4
Ireland	...	...	8	2.00	9
Latvia	2012	15.0	14	1.59	13
Lithuania	2012	9.2	11	1.51	11
Norway	2012	15.5	8	1.93	4
Sweden	2011	20.8	7	1.92	4
United Kingdom	2012	16.6 ¹⁷	26	1.88	8
Southern Europe	...	...	9	1.49	...
Albania	2011	10.0 ¹⁹	15	1.79	21
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	1.3	15	1.28	8
Croatia	2012	4.4	13	1.49	13
Greece	2008	7.3	12	1.52	5
Holy See	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2012	9.4 ¹⁵	4	1.48	4
Malta	...	...	18	1.36	9
Montenegro	2011	6.4	15	1.67	7
Portugal	2012	9.0	13	1.32	8
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2011	10.4	17	1.37	16

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Contraceptive use			Unmet need	
	Year	All methods (percent)	Modern methods (percent)	Year	(percent)
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2010	53 ⁶	35	2010	12 ^{3,6}
Iraq	2011	53	34	2011	8 ⁴
Israel	1987/88	68 ^{6,11}	52	...	...
Jordan	2012	61	41	2012	12
Kuwait	1999	52 ¹⁰	39	...	...
Lebanon	2004	58	34	...	...
Oman	2007/08	24 ¹⁰	15	2007/08	56 ¹⁰
Qatar	2012	38 ¹	...	2012	6 ⁴
Saudi Arabia	2007	24 ¹⁰	...	...	...
State of Palestine	2010	53	41	2010	16 ⁴
Syrian Arab Republic	2009/10	54	38	2009/10	16
Turkey	2008	73	46	2008	6
United Arab Emirates	1995	28 ¹⁰	24	...	...
Yemen	2006	28	19	2006	24
Europe	2013	69	59	2013	10
Eastern Europe	2013	69	54	2013	10
Belarus	2012	63 ¹	...	2012	7 ^{1,4}
Bulgaria	2007	69 ^{6,12}	40	1997/98	30 ^{6,13}
Czech Republic	2008	86 ^{6,14}	78	2008	4 ^{3,6}
Hungary	1992/93	81 ^{2,6}	71	1992/93	7 ^{3,6,13}
Poland	1991	73 ^{2,6}	28	...	...
Republic of Moldova	2005	68	43	2005	11
Romania	2005	70 ^{6,12}	51	2004	12 ^{3,6}
Russian Federation	2011	68 ⁶	55	2011	8 ⁶
Slovakia	1997	80 ⁶	66	...	...
Ukraine	2012	65	47	2012	5
Northern Europe	2013	77	74	2013	7
Denmark	1991/93	77	...	...	...
Estonia	2004/05	63 ^{6,12}	58	...	...
Finland	1989/90	77 ^{6,12}	75	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	2004/05	65 ⁶	61	...	...
Latvia	1995	68 ^{2,6}	56	1995	17 ^{3,6,13}
Lithuania	2006	63 ^{6,12}	50	1994/95	18 ^{3,6,13}
Norway	2005	88 ⁶	82	...	...
Sweden	1996	75 ^{6,16}	65	...	...
United Kingdom	2008/09	84 ^{6,18}	84	...	...
Southern Europe	2013	65	50	2013	12
Albania	2008/09	69	10	2008/09	13
Andorra	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/12	46	12	2011/12	9 ⁴
Croatia	1970	58 ⁶	7	...	...
Greece	2001	76 ^{2,6}	46	...	...
Holy See	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1995/96	63 ^{2,6,12}	41	1995/96	12 ^{3,6,13}
Malta	1993	86 ⁶	46	...	...
Montenegro	2005/06	39	17	...	...
Portugal	2005/06	87	83	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2010	61	22	2010	7 ⁴

Annex 4

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Abortion rate*		Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19) 2010-2015	Total fertility (births per woman) 2010-2015	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 2013
	Year	Rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)			
Slovenia	2012	10.4	1	1.50	7
Spain	2011	12.4	11	1.50	4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2011	11.4	18	1.44	7
Western Europe	...	...	5	1.67	...
Austria	2000	1.4	4	1.47	4
Belgium	2011	9.3	7	1.85	6
France	2011	17.2 ²⁰	6	1.98	9
Germany	2012	7.2	4	1.42	7
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	8	1.67	11
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2012	9.7	6	1.77	6
Switzerland	2012	6.8	2	1.53	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	...	...	68	2.18	...
Caribbean	...	...	59	2.26	...
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	49	2.10	...
Bahamas	...	...	28	1.89	37
Barbados	...	...	48	1.85	52
Cuba	2011	34.5	43	1.45	80
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	2005	13.2	100	2.50	100
Grenada	...	...	35	2.18	23
Haiti	...	...	42	3.18	380
Jamaica	...	...	70	2.27	80
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	56	1.92	34
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	55	2.01	45
Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	35	1.80	84
Central America	...	...	70	2.39	...
Belize	...	...	71	2.70	45
Costa Rica	2010	6.8	61	1.81	38
El Salvador	...	...	76	2.20	69
Guatemala	...	...	97	3.82	140
Honduras	...	...	84	3.03	120
Mexico	2012	0.7	63	2.20	49
Nicaragua	...	...	101	2.52	100
Panama	...	...	79	2.48	85
South America	...	...	68	2.08	...
Argentina	...	...	54	2.18	69
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	72	3.25	200
Brazil	...	...	71	1.82	69
Chile	2005	0.5	55	1.83	22
Colombia	2010	0.0	69	2.30	83
Ecuador	...	...	77	2.58	87
Guyana	2007	11.8	88	2.55	250
Paraguay	...	...	67	2.89	110
Peru	...	...	51	2.43	89
Suriname	...	...	35	2.28	130
Uruguay	2013	9.3 ²³	58	2.05	14
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	...	...	83	2.40	110

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Contraceptive use			Unmet need	
	Year	All methods (percent)	Modern methods (percent)	Year	(percent)
Slovenia	1994/95	79 ^{2, 6}	63	1994/95	9 ^{3, 6, 13}
Spain	2006	66	62	1994/95	12 ⁶
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedon	2011	40	13	2011	17 ⁴
Western Europe	2013	70	67	2013	9
Austria	2008/09	70 ^{6, 12}	68	...	...
Belgium	2008/10	70 ^{6, 12}	69	1991/92	3 ^{6, 11, 13}
France	2008	76 ^{6, 12}	74	2004/05	2 ¹³
Germany	2005	66 ^{6, 12}	62	...	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2008	69 ⁶	67	...	...
Switzerland	1994/95	82 ^{6, 12}	78	...	...
Latin America and the Caribbean	2013	73	67	2013	11
Caribbean	2013	62	58	2013	17
Antigua and Barbuda	1988	53 ⁶	51	...	...
Bahamas	1988	62 ⁶	60	...	...
Barbados	1988	55 ⁶	53	...	...
Cuba	2010/11	74	73	2010/11	9 ⁴
Dominica	1987	50 ⁶	48	...	...
Dominican Republic	2009/10	73	71	2007	11
Grenada	1990	54 ^{2, 6}	52	...	...
Haiti	2012	35	31	2012	35
Jamaica	2008/09	73	68	2008/09	10 ³
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1984	41 ⁶	37	...	...
Saint Lucia	1988	47 ⁶	46	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1988	58 ⁶	56	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2006	43	38	1987	16
Central America	2013	71	65	2013	12
Belize	2011	55	52	2011	16 ⁴
Costa Rica	2011	76	75	2011	8 ⁴
El Salvador	2008	72 ⁶	66	2008	18
Guatemala	2008/09	54 ¹	44	2008/09	21 ¹
Honduras	2011/12	73	64	2011/12	11
Mexico	2009	73	...	2009	10
Nicaragua	2011/12	80 ¹	77	2006/07	11
Panama	2009	52	49	...	...
South America	2013	76	69	2013	9
Argentina	2004/05	79	70	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008	61	34	2008	20
Brazil	2006	80	77	2006	6
Chile	2006	64 ^{6, 21, 22}	...	...	...
Colombia	2009/10	79	73	2009/10	8
Ecuador	2004	73	59	2004	7 ³
Guyana	2009	43	40	2009	29
Paraguay	2008	79 ⁶	70	2008	5 ^{3, 6}
Peru	2012	76	52	2012	8
Suriname	2010	48	47	2010	17 ⁴
Uruguay	2004	77 ^{6, 16, 21}	75	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1998	70	62	1998	19 ³

Annex 4

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Abortion rate*		Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19) 2010-2015	Total fertility (births per woman) 2010-2015	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 2013
	Year	Rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)			
Northern America	30	1.94	...
Canada	2012	12.1	14	1.66	11
United States of America	2010	12.1	31	1.97	28
Oceania	30	2.40	...
Australia/New Zealand	14	1.91	...
Australia	2013	10.6	12	1.88	6
New Zealand	2011	17.3	25	2.05	8
Melanesia	59	3.64	...
Fiji	43	2.61	59
Papua New Guinea	62	3.81	220
Solomon Islands	65	4.06	130
Vanuatu	45	3.41	86
Micronesia	29	2.66	...
Kiribati	17	2.98	130
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)	19	3.33	96
Nauru
Palau
Polynesia	30	2.95	...
Cook Islands
Niue
Samoa	28	4.16	58
Tonga	18	3.79	120
Tuvalu

Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available.

* Unless specified, data on abortion refer to the total number of legally induced abortions in the country in a given year. In some cases, data on abortion may refer only to a specific group of women limited by age, marital status, type of facility in which the abortion was performed or other category, or may include women that are residents of other countries. Abortion rates for women age 15 to 44 may be overestimated to the extent abortions among women under age 15 years and those aged 45 years or older, or women that are residents of other countries are included in the total number of abortions. On the other hand, abortion rates may be underestimated to the extent data refer only to a specific group of women, such as married women.

¹ Preliminary data.

² Adjusted.

³ Data refer to a non-standard definition of unmet need for family planning.

⁴ Infecundity measured, in part, with question on current use of contraception instead of ever use of contraception.

⁵ Data refer to pre-secession Sudan, including data for South Sudan.

⁶ Data refer to a non-standard age or marital status group.

⁷ Excluding the Northern Province.

⁸ Data refer to Peninsular Malaysia.

⁹ Data refer to total number of legally induced abortions for married women aged 15 to 49.

¹⁰ Data refer to nationals of the country.

¹¹ Data refer to a population subgroup.

¹² Including some cases of sterilization for non-contraceptive reasons.

Abortion and reproductive health indicators

Country or area	Contraceptive use			Unmet need	
	Year	All methods (percent)	Modern methods (percent)	Year	(percent)
Northern America	2013	75	70	2013	7
Canada	2002	74 ⁶	72	...	...
United States of America	2006/10	76 ⁶	70	2006/10	8 ^{3,6}
Oceania	2013	60	55	2013	15
Australia/New Zealand	2013	69	66	2013	10
Australia	2005	72 ⁶	68	...	...
New Zealand	1995	75 ^{2,6}	72	...	...
Melanesia	2013	38	30	2013	24
Fiji	1974	41	35	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2006/07	32	24	2006/07	27
Solomon Islands	2006/07	35	27	2006/07	11
Vanuatu	2007	38	37	...	...
Micronesia	2013	41	35	2013	22
Kiribati	2009	22	18	2009	28
Marshall Islands	2007	45	42	2007	8
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	2007	36	23	2007	24
Palau	2003	33 ⁶	30	...	...
Polynesia	2013	33	31	2013	41
Cook Islands	1999	43 ²	38	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	2009	29	27	2009	48
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	2007	31	22	2007	24

¹³ Data refer to unmet need for limiting only.

¹⁴ Excluding female and male sterilization.

¹⁵ Data refer to total number of legally induced abortions for women aged 15 to 49.

¹⁶ Data refer to a specified time period for current use of contraception.

¹⁷ Data include number of legally induced abortions in the country for women that are non-United Kingdom residents.

¹⁸ Excluding Northern Ireland.

¹⁹ Data refer to total number of legally induced abortions performed in public facilities.

²⁰ Data refer to total number of legally induced abortions for women aged 15 to 49 in metropolitan France.

²¹ Data refer to men and women.

²² Data pertain to most commonly used methods only.

²³ Data refer to total number of legally induced abortions for women aged 15 to 44.

Sources : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (2012). United Nations Demographic Yearbook 2012 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. B.14.XIII.1 H).

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision. Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.13.XIII.10).

World Health Organization (2014). Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Available at <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.MATMORT?lang=en>.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Contraceptive Use 2014 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2014).

Annex 5 Definitions

Legal grounds for abortion: Indicates legal provisions under which the Government permits induced abortion in the country. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Seven grounds on which abortion is permitted are distinguished: (1) To save a woman's life; (2) To preserve a woman's physical health; (3) To preserve a woman's mental health; (4) In case of rape or incest; (5) Because of foetal impairment; (6) For economic or social reasons; and (7) On request.

Measures to improve access to safe abortion services: Indicates whether the Government has implemented concrete measures in the past five years to improve access to safe abortion services to the extent of the law.

Policy on fertility: Refers to the objective of policies or measures adopted by the Government to influence the level of fertility in the country. Three types of objectives are distinguished: (1) to raise fertility; (2) to lower fertility; and (3) to maintain fertility at its current level. In addition, when appropriate, the fact that a Government has no intervention aimed at affecting the level of fertility is also indicated.

Concern about adolescent fertility: Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the level of adolescent fertility in the country to be a concern. Three categories are distinguished: (1) a major concern; (2) a minor concern; and (3) not a concern.

Policies to reduce adolescent fertility: Indicates whether the Government has implemented any programmes or measures to reduce the level of fertility among adolescents.

Support for family planning: Indicates the type of support given by the Government for the provision of family planning. Four categories are distinguished: (1) direct support; (2) indirect support; (3) no support; and (4) not permitted. Direct support implies that family planning information, guidance and supplies are provided through government-run facilities or outlets. Indirect support implies that the Government does not provide family planning services through government outlets, but instead supports the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in providing those services. No support means that the Government allows the private sector and NGOs to provide family planning services without giving any material support. Not permitted means that the Government does not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.

Measures to increase access to SRH services: Indicates whether the Government has implemented concrete measures in the past five years to increase women's access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, regardless of marital status and age.

Policies to prevent domestic violence: Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific legal provisions or policies to address violence against women in domestic settings. Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour in a relationship. It usually involves an intimate partner or a family member or relative, but may also involve a former spouse or non-marital, non-cohabiting partners and relationships. Domestic violence does not necessarily occur within the household. Three categories are distinguished: (1) Legal provision; (2) Policy; and (3) Neither.

View on maternal mortality: Indicates whether the Government considers the level of maternal mortality in the country to be acceptable or unacceptable.

Abortion rate: Refers to the total number of legally induced abortions in the country in a given year. Abortion rate is expressed as number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44.

Total fertility: Average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. Total fertility is expressed as children per woman. It refers to the period 2010-2015.

Adolescent birth rate: Annual number of births to women aged 15 to 19 years, divided by the number of women aged 15 to 19 years. Adolescent birth rate is expressed as births per 1,000 women. It refers to the period 2010-2015.

Maternal mortality ratio: Number of maternal deaths over a year per 100,000 live births in that year. According to the World Health Organization, a maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Contraceptive prevalence: Indicates the percentage of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used. It is usually reported for married or in-union women aged 15 to 49.

Unmet need for family planning: Women with an unmet need for family planning are those, married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 years, who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception although they report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next pregnancy. Aggregate group estimates are weighted averages of the model-based country estimates, using the number of married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 years in each country as weights.



The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs is an important centre of demographic research that supports intergovernmental processes at the UN in the area of population and development.

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