

Facts on Induced Abortion Worldwide

WORLDWIDE INCIDENCE AND TRENDS

- The number of induced abortions declined worldwide between 1995 and 2003, from nearly 46 million to approximately 42 million. About one in five pregnancies worldwide end in abortion.
- For every 1,000 women of childbearing age (15–44) worldwide, 29 were estimated to have had an induced abortion in 2003, compared with 35 in 1995.
- The decline in abortion incidence was greater in developed countries, where nearly all abortions are safe and legal (from 39 to 26 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44), than in developing countries, where more than half are unsafe and illegal (from 34 to 29).

- Most abortions occur in developing countries—35 million annually, compared with seven million in developed countries—a disparity that largely reflects the relative population distribution.
- On the other hand, a woman's likelihood of having an abortion is similar whether she lives in a developed or developing region; in 2003, there were 26 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 in developed countries compared with 29 per 1,000 in developing countries.

REGIONAL INCIDENCE AND TRENDS

- The most dramatic decline in abortion incidence occurred in Eastern Europe, a region where abortion is, for the most part, legal and safe: the rate fell from 90

to 44. The decrease coincided with substantial increases in contraceptive use in the region.

- Although abortion rates and ratios (the number of abortions for every 100 births) in Eastern Europe have fallen significantly in recent years, they remain higher than in any other region. In 2003, there were more abortions than births in that region (105 abortions for every 100 births).
- The estimated number of induced abortions in Africa has increased since 1995; however, the region's abortion rate has declined because of an increase in the number of reproductive-age women.
- Induced abortion rates and numbers in Asia and Latin America show modest declines since 1995.

• The lowest abortion rate in the world is in Western Europe (12 per 1,000 women aged 15–44). The rate is 17 in Northern Europe and 21 in Northern America (Canada and the United States of America).

- Because the world's population is concentrated in Asia, most abortions occur there (26 million yearly); nine million of these take place in China.

ABORTION LAW

- Legal restrictions on abortion do not affect its incidence. For example, the abortion rate is 29 in Africa, where abortion is illegal in many circumstances in most countries, and it is 28 in Europe, where abortion is generally permitted on broad grounds. The lowest rates in the world are in Western and Northern Europe,

INCIDENCE AND RATES

Global and regional estimates of induced abortion, 1995 and 2003

Region and Subregion	No. of abortions (millions)		Abortion rate*	
	1995	2003	1995	2003
World	45.6	41.6	35	29
Developed countries	10.0	6.6	39	26
Excluding Eastern Europe	3.8	3.5	20	19
Developing countries†	35.5	35.0	34	29
Excluding China	24.9	26.4	33	30
Estimates by region				
Africa	5.0	5.6	33	29
Asia	26.8	25.9	33	29
Europe	7.7	4.3	48	28
Latin America	4.2	4.1	37	31
Northern America	1.5	1.5	22	21
Oceania	0.1	0.1	21	17

*Abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44.

†Those within Africa, the Americas, excluding Canada and the United States of America, Asia, excluding Japan, and Oceania, excluding Australia and New Zealand

where abortion is accessible with few restrictions.

- Where abortion is legal and permitted on broad grounds, it is generally safe, and where it is illegal in many circumstances, it is often unsafe. For example, in South Africa, the incidence of infection resulting from abortion decreased by 52% after the abortion law was liberalized in 1996.
- Since 1997, the grounds on which abortion may be legally performed were broadened in 17 countries: Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Iran, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand and Togo. One territory and three states in Australia (Capital Territory, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia) and one state in Mexico (Mexico Federal District) also liberalized their laws. In contrast, El Salvador and Nicaragua changed their already restrictive laws to prohibit abortion entirely while Poland withdrew socioeconomic reasons as a legal ground.
- Worldwide, medication abortion has gained broad acceptance. At least 39 countries have registered mifepristone, 35 in the last 10 years.

UNSAFE ABORTION

- The World Health Organization defines unsafe abortion as a procedure for terminating an unintended pregnancy carried out either by persons lacking

the necessary skills or in an environment that does not conform to minimal medical standards, or both.

- Worldwide, 48% of all induced abortions are unsafe. However, in developed regions, nearly all abortions (92%) are safe, whereas in developing countries, more than half (55%) are unsafe.
- More than 95% of abortions in Africa and Latin America are performed under unsafe circumstances, as are about 60% of abortions in Asia (excluding Eastern Asia).
- The worldwide unsafe abortion rate was essentially unchanged between 1995 and 2003 (15 and 14 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44, respectively). Because the overall abortion rate declined during this period, the proportion of all abortions that are unsafe increased from 44% to 47%.

CONSEQUENCES OF UNSAFE ABORTION

- Worldwide, an estimated five million women are hospitalized each year for treatment of abortion-related complications, such as hemorrhage and sepsis.
- Complications due to unsafe abortion procedures account for an estimated 13% of maternal deaths worldwide, or 47,000 per year.
- Almost all abortion-related deaths occur in developing countries. The highest number occur in Africa.

- Additional consequences of unsafe abortion include loss of productivity, economic burden on public health systems, stigma and long-term health problems, such as infertility.

UNINTENDED PREGNANCIES: THE ROOT OF ABORTION

- Of the estimated 208 million pregnancies that occurred worldwide in 2008, 33 million (16%) resulted in unintended births and 41 million ended in induced abortions (20%).
- Of the 23 million pregnancies that occur in developed countries, more than 40% are unintended, and 28% end in induced abortion.
- Of the 185 million pregnancies that occur in developing countries, 40% are unintended, and 19% end in induced abortion.
- The average woman must use some form of effective contraception for at least 20 years if she wants to limit her family size to two children, and 16 years if she wants four children.
- According to a 2009 report, an estimated 215 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for modern contraceptives, meaning they want to avoid a pregnancy but are using a traditional family planning method or no method.
- Some 82% of unintended pregnancies in developing countries occur among women who have an unmet need for modern contraceptives; women using modern contraceptives account for only 18% of unintended pregnancies.
- The reasons why women (married and unmarried) do not use contraceptives most commonly include concerns about possible health and

side-effects and the belief that they are not at risk of getting pregnant.

Most data in this fact sheet are from research conducted by the Guttmacher Institute and the World Health Organization. Additional sources are notes in the fully annotated version, available at www.guttmacher.org/fb_IAW-5.pdf and at www.who.int/reproductive-health



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New Estimates from WHO

- 21.6 million unsafe abortions occurred in 2008.
- The highest rates—36 per 1,000 women—were in Eastern and Middle Africa.
- Between 2003 and 2008, the global unsafe abortion rate was unchanged at 14 per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years.