

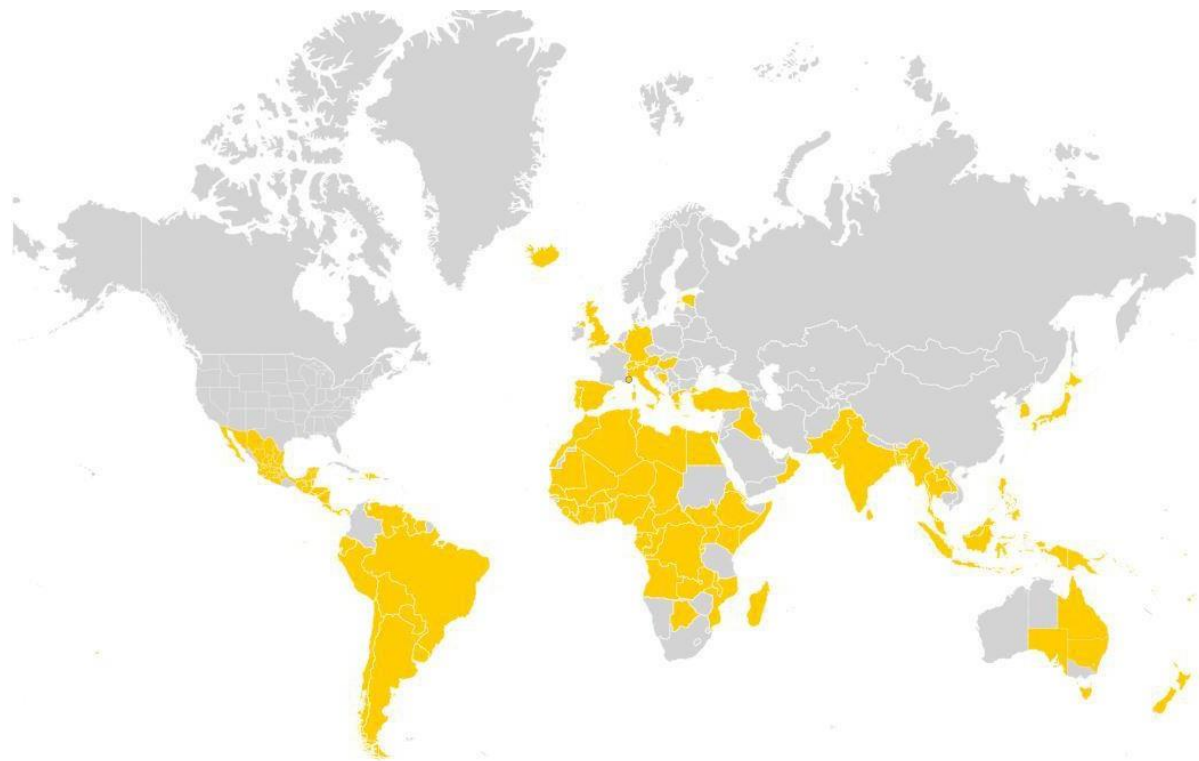
Summary Report

Global Abortion Laws relating to Self-Managed Abortion

Self-managed abortion has significantly changed the availability of safe and effective abortions. While the practice is on the rise around the world, many countries impose significant legal restrictions on abortion access. These laws regulate various aspects of abortion, including: permissible grounds for abortion; authorized abortion providers; mandatory medical tests; permissible locations where an abortion may take place; and whether criminal penalties can be imposed on pregnant people seeking an abortion. This dataset displays key features of abortion laws as they relate to self-managed abortion in 180 countries and 40 sub-national jurisdictions including in Australia and Mexico, in effect as of June 1, 2019. Learn more at www.lawatlas.org.

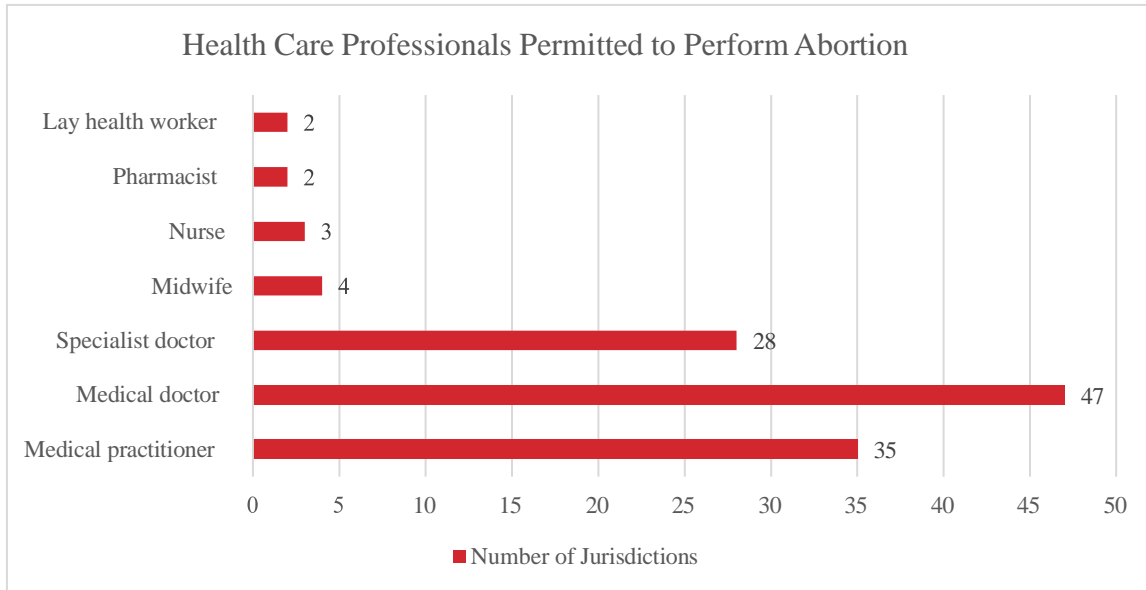
CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR ABORTION

In 158 jurisdictions, there are criminal penalties for pregnant people who participate in an unlawful abortion, resulting in the criminalization of self-managed abortion.



HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS PERMITTED TO PROVIDE ABORTION

There are 99 jurisdictions that require a health care professional to perform an abortion. The laws vary significantly on the type of health care professional who may provide abortions, such as OB-GYNs, medical doctors, practitioners, nurses, or pharmacists.



VERIFICATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHEN ABORTION IS PERMISSIBLE

In 84 jurisdictions, a health care professional is required to verify that a pregnant person’s circumstances constitute permissible grounds prior to performing an abortion, such as in cases of rape or if there is a risk to health. Verification of permissible grounds can involve going before a medical board or obtaining a second physician’s opinion.

