Country Profile: United States of America

Region: Northern America

Identified policies and legal sources related to abortion:
- Reproductive Health Act
- General Medical Health Act
- Constitution
- Criminal / Penal Code
- Civil Code
- Ministerial Order / Decree
- Case Law
- Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines
- EML / Registered List
- Medical Ethics Code
- Document Relating to Funding
  - Abortion Specific Law
  - Law on Medical Practitioners
  - Law on Health Care Services
- Other

List of ratified human rights treaties:
- CERD
- CCPR
- Xst
- OP
- 2nd
- OP
- CESCR
- CESCR-OP
- CAT
- CAT-OP
- CEDAW
- CEDAW-OP
- CRC
- CRC:OPSC
- CRC:OPAC
- CRC:OPIC
- CMW
- CRPD *
- CRPD-OP
- CED **
- Maputo Protocol

Concluding Observations:
- CERD
- WG - DWLP

Related Documents

From Case Law:
- Roe v. Wade
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey
- Gonzales v. Carhart
- Burwell v. Hobby Lobby
- Harris v. McRae
- Bellotti v. Baird
- Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health Services

From Health Regulation / Clinical Guidelines:
- CDC Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use
- USA Second Trimester Guidelines Summary Official ACOG

From EML / Registered List:
- FDA Mifeprex Label
- FDA Misoprostol (Cytotec)
- FDA information for patients and providers on Mifepristone

From Document Relating to Funding:
- Executive Order 13535 - ACA Consistency with Restrictions on Federal Funds for Abortion
- Hyde Amendment
- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Acts

From Other:
- 720 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 510/6
- California Business and Professional Code
- Americans with Disabilities Act, 1990
- Religious Freedom Restoration Act
## Persons who can be sanctioned:

- A woman or girl can be sanctioned
- Providers can be sanctioned
- A person who assists can be sanctioned

## Abortion at the woman’s request

- Yes

## Legal Ground and Gestational Limit

**Economic or social reasons**

- **Varies by jurisdiction**

  Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

  **Related documents:**
  - Roe v. Wade (page 1)
  - Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

WHO defines health for member states as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.5.

**Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)]

**Additional notes**

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman’s right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women’s health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman’s life or health.

### Foetal impairment

- **Varies by jurisdiction**

  Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

  **Related documents:**
  - Roe v. Wade (page 1)
  - Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

A woman is entitled to know the status of her pregnancy and to act on this information; health protection or social reasons can be interpreted to include distress of the pregnant woman caused by the diagnosis of fetal impairment. Prenatal tests and other medical diagnostic services cannot legally be refused because the woman may decide to terminate her pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.4.

**Source document:** [WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 103)]

**Additional notes**

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman’s right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women’s health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman’s life or health.

### Rape

- **Varies by jurisdiction**

  Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.
Incest

Varies by jurisdiction
Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

Additional notes
Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

Intellectual or cognitive disability of the woman

Varies by jurisdiction
Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

Additional notes
Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health. The Americans with Disabilities Act requires that people living with disabilities in the USA are guaranteed equitable access to health services, including reproductive health care services. The Americans with Disabilities Act requires that people living with disabilities in the USA are guaranteed equitable access to health services, including reproductive health care services.

Mental health

Varies by jurisdiction
Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

Additional notes
Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.
The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The scope of mental health includes psychological distress or mental suffering caused by, for example, coerced or forced sexual acts and diagnosis of severe fetal impairment. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

Additional notes
Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman’s right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women’s health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

### Physical health

**Varies by jurisdiction**
Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

**Related documents:**
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Physical health is widely understood to include conditions that aggravate pregnancy and those aggravated by pregnancy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

Additional notes

### Health

**Yes**

**Related documents:**
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

**Gestational limit applies**
Restriction Varies By Jurisdiction

see note

**Related documents:**
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The fulfillment of human rights requires that women can access safe abortion when it is indicated to protect their health. WHO defines health for member states as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.1.2.

Additional notes

### Life

**Yes**

**Related documents:**
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

**Gestational limit applies**
Additional Requirements to Access Safe Abortion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorization of health professional(s)</th>
<th>Varies by jurisdiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by hospital authorities may violate the right to privacy and women's access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.

**Additional notes**

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

**Related documents:**
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

Authorization in specially licensed facilities only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varies by jurisdiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Restrictions on the range of providers or facilities that are authorized to provide abortion reduce the availability of services and their equitable geographic distribution. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.4.

**Additional notes**

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

**Related documents:**
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

### Judicial authorization for minors

**Varies by jurisdiction**
Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)

### Judicial authorization in cases of rape

No data found

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Laws, policies and practices that restrict access to abortion information and services can deter women from care seeking and create a “chilling effect” (suppression of actions because of fear of reprisals or penalties) for the provision of safe, legal services. Examples of barriers include: requiring third-party authorization from one or more medical professionals or a hospital committee, court or police, parent or guardian or a woman’s partner or spouse. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)

### Police report required in case of rape

No

**Related documents:**
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Laws, policies and practices that restrict access to abortion information and services can deter women from care seeking and create a “chilling effect” (suppression of actions because of fear of reprisals or penalties) for the provision of safe, legal services. Examples of barriers include: requiring third-party authorization from one or more medical professionals or a hospital committee, court or police, parent or guardian or a woman’s partner or spouse. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 104)

### Parental consent required for minors

**Varies by jurisdiction**
Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by parents may violate the right to privacy and women’s access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)
Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

**Spousal consent**

No

Related documents:
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Third-party authorization should not be required for women to obtain abortion services. The requirement for authorization by a spouse may violate the right to privacy and women's access to health care on the basis of equality of men and women. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.2.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 105)

**Ultrasound images or listen to foetal heartbeat required**

Varies by jurisdiction

Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Regulatory, policy and programmatic barriers, one example of which is the requirement for mandatory ultrasound prior to abortion, that hinder access to and timely provision of safe abortion care should be removed. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 7 - Recommendation.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 19)

**Compulsory counselling**

Varies by jurisdiction

Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Many women have made a decision to have an abortion before seeking care, and this decision should be respected without subjecting a woman to mandatory counselling. Provision of counselling to women who desire it should be voluntary, confidential, non-directive and by a trained person. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.1.8.1.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 46)

Additional notes

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women’s health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

Related documents:
Compulsory waiting period

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

States should consider eliminating waiting periods that are not medically required, and expanding services to serve all eligible women promptly. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.6.

*Source document:* WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 107)

**Additional notes**

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

*Related documents:*
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)

Mandatory HIV screening test

No data found

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.

*Source document:* WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)

Other mandatory STI screening tests

No data found

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Requirements for HIV and other tests that are not clinically indicated are potential service-delivery barriers. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p 88.

*Source document:* WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 88)

Prohibition of sex-selective abortion

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

In situations where abortion is restricted for sex selection purposes, terminating a pregnancy for this reason is likely to involve an unsafe procedure carrying high risks. Any policies or guidelines on the use of technology in obstetric and fetal medicine should take into account the need to ensure women’s access to safe abortion and other services - efforts to manage or limit sex selection should also not hamper or limit access to safe abortion services. Preventing gender-biased sex selection: an interagency statement, p 10 - Recommendation.

*Source document:* Preventing Gender-Biased Sex Selection (page 17)

**Additional notes**

Although no national restriction is established there are a few states that explicitly prohibit sex-selective abortion, including for example Illinois.

*Related documents:*
- 720 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 510/6 (page 2)

Restrictions on information provided

No data found.
### Clinical and Service-delivery Aspects of Abortion Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National guidelines for induced abortion</th>
<th>Yes, guidelines issued by a professional body or non-governmental organization that are endorsed by the government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related documents:</td>
<td>- USA Second Trimester Guidelines Summary Official ACOG (page 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women’s informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)

#### Additional notes

State issued guidelines vary by jurisdiction, however there are some national professional guidelines available, such as the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion. These guidelines provide professional and clinical guidelines for vacuum aspiration, medical abortion using Mifepristone and Misoprostol, and dilation and evacuation. These professional guidelines are available from:


Additionally, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for guidelines for second-trimester abortion are relevant. These are available from: http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Practice-Bulletins/Committee-on-Practice-Bulletins-Gynecology/Second-Trimester-Abortion

The Society of Family Planning has professional guidelines for surgical abortion prior to 7 weeks of gestation:


The Society of Family Planning also has professional guidelines for First-trimester abortion in women with medical conditions:

Regarding medical abortion, although the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion stipulate 63 days for medical abortion, the Federal Drugs Agency expanded the number of days to 70. See the announcement:

There are also professional guidelines by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists for second trimester abortion. These are available from: https://www.guideline.gov/summaries/summary/46411

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Vacuum aspiration

State issued guidelines vary by jurisdiction, however there are some national professional guidelines available, such as the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion. These guidelines provide professional and clinical guidelines for vacuum aspiration, medical abortion using Mifepristone and Misoprostol, and dilation and evacuation. These professional guidelines are available from:


Additionally, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for guidelines for second-trimester abortion are relevant. These are available from: http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Practice-Bulletins/Committee-on-Practice-Bulletins-Gynecology/Second-Trimester-Abortion

The Society of Family Planning has professional guidelines for surgical abortion prior to 7 weeks of gestation:

The Society of Family Planning also has professional guidelines for First-trimester abortion in women with medical conditions:

Regarding medical abortion, although the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion stipulate 63 days for medical abortion, the Federal Drugs Agency expanded the number of days to 70. See the announcement:

There are also professional guidelines by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists for second trimester abortion. These are available from: https://www.guideline.gov/summaries/summary/46411

### Dilatation and evacuation

Yes

State issued guidelines vary by jurisdiction, however there are some national professional guidelines available, such as the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion. These guidelines provide professional and clinical guidelines for vacuum aspiration, medical abortion using Mifepristone and Misoprostol, and dilation and evacuation. These professional guidelines are available from:


Additionally, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for guidelines for second-trimester abortion are relevant. These are available from: http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Practice-Bulletins/Committee-on-Practice-Bulletins-Gynecology/Second-Trimester-Abortion

The Society of Family Planning has professional guidelines for surgical abortion prior to 7 weeks of gestation:

The Society of Family Planning also has professional guidelines for First-trimester abortion in women with medical conditions:

Regarding medical abortion, although the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion stipulate 63 days for medical abortion, the Federal Drugs Agency expanded the number of days to 70. See the announcement:

There are also professional guidelines by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists for second trimester abortion. These are available from: https://www.guideline.gov/summaries/summary/46411

#### USA Second Trimester Guidelines Summary Official ACOG (page 1)

### Combination mifepristone-misoprostol

Yes

State issued guidelines vary by jurisdiction, however there are some national professional guidelines available, such as the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion. These guidelines provide professional and clinical guidelines for vacuum aspiration, medical abortion using Mifepristone and Misoprostol, and dilation and evacuation. These professional guidelines are available from:


Additionally, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for guidelines for second-trimester abortion are relevant. These are available from: http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Practice-Bulletins/Committee-on-Practice-Bulletins-Gynecology/Second-Trimester-Abortion

The Society of Family Planning has professional guidelines for surgical abortion prior to 7 weeks of gestation:

The Society of Family Planning also has professional guidelines for First-trimester abortion in women with medical conditions:

Regarding medical abortion, although the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion stipulate 63 days for medical abortion, the Federal Drugs Agency expanded the number of days to 70. See the announcement:

There are also professional guidelines by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists for second trimester abortion. These are available from: https://www.guideline.gov/summaries/summary/46411

- USA Second Trimester Guidelines Summary Official ACOG (page 1)
The recommended method for medical abortion is mifepristone followed by misoprostol (regimen differs by gestational age). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 3- Recommendation.

Dilatation and evacuation (D&E) and medical methods (mifepristone and misoprostol; misoprostol alone) are both recommended methods for first-trimester abortion. These professional guidelines are available from: https://www.guideline.gov/summaries/summary/46411

Regarding medical abortion, although the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion stipulate 63 days for medical abortion, the Federal Drugs Agency expanded the number of days to 70. See the announcement: http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/PostmarketDrugSafetyInformationforPatientsandProviders/ucm111323.htm

There are also professional guidelines by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists for second trimester abortion. These guidelines are available from: https://www.guideline.gov/summaries/summary/46411

Regarding medical abortion, it is worth noting that the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion stipulate 63 days for medical abortion, however the Federal Drugs Agency expanded the number of days to 70. See the announcement: http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DrugSafety/PostmarketDrugSafetyInformationforPatientsandProviders/ucm111323.htm

For the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of first-trimester abortion

http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Practice-Bulletins/Committee-on-Practice-Bulletins-Gynecology/Medical-Management-of-First-Trimester-Abortion


For the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for Medical management of second-trimester abortion

http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Practice-Bulletins/Committee-on-Practice-Bulletins-Gynecology/Medical-Management-of-First-Trimester-Abortion


The Society of Family Planning has professional guidelines for vacuum aspiration, medical abortion using Mifepristone and Misoprostol, and dilation and evacuation. These professional guidelines are available from:

http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Practice-Bulletins/Committee-on-Practice-Bulletins-Gynecology/Second-Trimester-Abortion

Additionally, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Society of Family Planning 2014 guidelines for guidelines for second-trimester abortion are relevant. These are available from: http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Practice-Bulletins/Committee-on-Practice-Bulletins-Gynecology/Second-Trimester-Abortion

The Society of Family Planning has professional guidelines for surgical abortion prior to 7 weeks of gestation:

http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Practice-Bulletins/Committee-on-Practice-Bulletins-Gynecology/Medical-Management-of-First-Trimester-Abortion


There are also professional guidelines by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists for second trimester abortion. These are available from: https://www.guideline.gov/summaries/summary/46411

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Vacuum aspiration is the recommended technique of surgical abortion for pregnancies of up to 12 to 14 weeks of gestation. The procedure should not be routinely completed by dilatation and sharp curettage (D&C). Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 1- Recommendation.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)

Dilatation and evacuation (D&E) and medical methods (mifepristone and misoprostol; misoprostol alone) are both recommended methods for abortion for gestations over 12 to 14 weeks. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 3- Recommendation.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 123)

Dilatation and evacuation (D&E) and medical methods (mifepristone and misoprostol; misoprostol alone) are both recommended methods for abortion for gestations over 12 to 14 weeks. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 3- Recommendation.
### Country recognized approval (mifepristone / mifelectrol)

Yes

**Related documents:**
- FDA Mifeprex Label (page 1)
- FDA information for patients and providers on Mifepristone (page 1)

### Pharmacy selling or distribution

No

- FDA information for patients and providers on Mifepristone (page 1)

#### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The combination of mifepristone and misoprostol for medical abortion is included on the WHO model list of essential medicines. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.2.5

- **Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 12)

Chemists/pharmacists can help women avoid unintended pregnancy through provision of accurate contraceptive information, pregnancy tests, contraceptive methods and referral to safe abortion services. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3.1.1.

- **Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 54)

### Country recognized approval (misoprostol)

Yes, for gynaecological indications

**Related documents:**
- FDA Misoprostol (Cytotec) (page 1)

### Misoprostol allowed to be sold or distributed by pharmacies or drug stores

Yes, with prescription only

- FDA Misoprostol (Cytotec) (page 1)

#### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The combination of mifepristone and misoprostol for medical abortion is included on the WHO model list of essential medicines. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 2.2.5

- **Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 12)

### Where can abortion services be provided

- **Primary health-care centres**
  
  Varies by jurisdiction

  Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

  - Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
  - Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health Services (page 1)

- **Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities**
  
  Varies by jurisdiction

  Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

  - Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
  - Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health Services (page 1)

- **Specialized abortion care public facilities**
  
  Varies by jurisdiction
Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health Services (page 1)

### Private health-care centres or clinics

Variety by jurisdiction

Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health Services (page 1)

### NGO health-care centres or clinics

Variety by jurisdiction

Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health Services (page 1)

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Abortion services should be available at primary-care level, with referral systems in place for all required higher-level care. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 6- Recommendation.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)

### Additional notes

Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

Related documents:
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health Services (page 1)

### National guidelines for post-abortion care

Yes, guidelines issued by the government

Related documents:
- CDC Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use (page 8)
- USA Second Trimester Guidelines Summary Official ACOG (page 1)

### WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Standards and guidelines should be developed and updated with the intent of eliminating barriers to obtaining the highest attainable standard of sexual and reproductive health. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3. Standards and guidelines should cover: types of abortion service, where and by whom they can be provided; essential equipment, instruments, medications, supplies and facility capabilities; referral mechanisms; respect for women’s informed decision-making, autonomy, confidentiality and privacy. Safe Abortion Guidelines, p. 63.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 75)

### Where can post abortion care services be provided

- **Primary health-care centres**
  - No data found

- **Secondary (district-level) health-care facilities**
  - No data found

- **Specialized abortion care public facilities**
  - No data found
Contraception included in post-abortion care

No data found

NGO health-care centres or clinics

No data found

Other (if applicable)

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The facilities and skills required to manage most abortion complications are similar to those needed to care for women who have had a spontaneous abortion (miscarriage). Safe Abortion Guidelines § 2.2.6.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 57)

Insurance to offset end user costs

Varies by jurisdiction

Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

Induced abortion for all women

No

01-USA-Roe-V-Wade-1973.pdf#page=1
02-USA-Planned-Parenthood-v-Casey-1992.pdf#page=1
10-USA-Hyde-amendement.pdf#page=1
11-Patient-Protection-and-Affordable-Care-Act.pdf#page=1

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Acts (page 50)

Induced abortion for poor women only

Varies by jurisdiction

Coverage may be provided in a variety of ways, including through private insurance companies or public (where income qualified and permitted).

- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Hyde Amendment (page 1)
- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Acts (page 1)

Abortion complications

Varies by jurisdiction
Coverage may be provided in a variety of ways, including through private insurance companies or public (where income qualified and permitted).

- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Hyde Amendment (page 1)
- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Acts (page 1)

**Private health coverage**

Varies by jurisdiction

Coverage may be provided in a variety of ways, including through private insurance companies or public (where income qualified and permitted).

- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Hyde Amendment (page 1)
- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Acts (page 1)

---

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Financing of abortion services should take into account costs to the health system while ensuring that services are affordable and readily available to all women who need them. Safe Abortion Guidelines, Executive Summary, Box 6 - Recommendation. Abortion services should be mandated for coverage under insurance plans; women should never be denied or delayed because of the inability to pay. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.6.2.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Variability</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>Varies by jurisdiction</td>
<td>The majority of states require that a licensed physician perform an abortion, however a few states, such as California, permit nurse practitioners, nurse midwives and physician's assistants to perform abortion. See, for example, 13 (§ 2253) of the Business and Professional Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwife/nurse-midwife</td>
<td>Varies by jurisdiction</td>
<td>The majority of states require that a licensed physician perform an abortion, however a few states, such as California, permit nurse practitioners, nurse midwives and physician's assistants to perform abortion. See, for example, 13 (§ 2253) of the Business and Professional Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor (specialty not specified)</td>
<td>Varies by jurisdiction</td>
<td>The majority of states require that a licensed physician perform an abortion, however a few states, such as California, permit nurse practitioners, nurse midwives and physician's assistants to perform abortion. See, for example, 13 (§ 2253) of the Business and Professional Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist doctor, including OB/GYN</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The majority of states require that a licensed physician perform an abortion, however a few states, such as California, permit nurse practitioners, nurse midwives and physician's assistants to perform abortion. See, for example, 13 (§ 2253) of the Business and Professional Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (if applicable)</td>
<td>Physician's Assistant</td>
<td>The majority of states require that a licensed physician perform an abortion, however a few states, such as California, permit nurse practitioners, nurse midwives and physician's assistants to perform abortion. See, for example, 13 (§ 2253) of the Business and Professional Code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conscientious Objection

Subject to gestational age and method, abortion care can be safely provided by any properly trained health-care provider, including specialist doctors, non-specialist doctors; associate and advanced associate clinicians; midwives; and nurses. Health Worker Roles in Safe Abortion Care, p 33- Recommendation.

Referral linkages to a higher-level facility

Varies by jurisdiction

Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

Availability of a specialist doctor, including OB/GYN

Varies by jurisdiction

Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

Minimum number of beds

Varies by jurisdiction

Many states regulate the facilities where abortions are provided, leading to significant inter-state variation in the requirements for licenced facilities. In a decision set down on the 27 June 2016, titled Whole Women’s Health et al, petitioners v John Hellerstedt, Commissioner, Texas, Dept. of State Health the Supreme Court found certain types of restrictions and requirements to be unconstitutional.

Other (if applicable)

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Abortion facilities within both the public and private sectors should be available at all levels of the health system, with appropriate referral mechanisms between facilities. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 3.3.1.

Conscientious Objection

Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

Individual health-care providers who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider
Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions *Roe v. Wade* and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

- *Roe v. Wade* (page 1)
- *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (page 1)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman's life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. *Safe Abortion Guidelines*, § 4.2.2.5.

**Additional notes**

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions *Roe v. Wade* and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

The regulations vary by jurisdiction, however the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, of which many states have their own version, stipulates that neutral laws need to be checked for their impact on religious freedoms. Under the auspices of this Act some hospitals and other entities have claimed a right to object to providing abortion services.

**Related documents:**
- *Roe v. Wade* (page 1)
- *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (page 1)
- *Religious Freedom Restoration Act* (page 2)
Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)

Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman's life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

Additional notes

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman’s right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women’s health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

The regulations vary by jurisdiction, however the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, of which many states have their own version, stipulates that neutral laws need to be checked for their impact on religious freedoms. Under the auspices of this Act some hospitals and other entities have claimed a right to object to providing abortion services.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Religious Freedom Restoration Act (page 2)

WHO Guidance

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

Health-care professionals who claim conscientious objection must refer the woman to another willing and trained provider in the same, or another easily accessible health-care facility. Where referral is not possible, the health-care professional who objects, must provide safe abortion to save the woman's life, to prevent serious injury to her health and provide urgent care when women present with complications from an unsafe or illegal abortion. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

Source document: WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)
Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women's health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman's life or health.

The regulations vary by jurisdiction, however the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, of which many states have their own version, stipulates that neutral laws need to be checked for their impact on religious freedoms. Under the auspices of this Act some hospitals and other entities have claimed a right to object to providing abortion services.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Religious Freedom Restoration Act (page 2)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

**Source document:** WHO Safe Abortion Guidance (page 106)
The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

Additional notes

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman’s right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women’s health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman’s life or health.

The regulations vary by jurisdiction, however the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, of which many states have their own version, stipulates that neutral laws need to be checked for their impact on religious freedoms. Under the auspices of this Act some hospitals and other entities have claimed a right to object to providing abortion services.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Religious Freedom Restoration Act (page 2)

**Varies by jurisdiction**

Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

**Health-care facilities who have objected are required to refer the woman to another provider**

Varies by jurisdiction

Where policies or laws vary by jurisdiction, this is noted with an accompanying note and no interpretation is made.

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman’s right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women’s health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman’s life or health.

The regulations vary by jurisdiction, however the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, of which many states have their own version, stipulates that neutral laws need to be checked for their impact on religious freedoms. Under the auspices of this Act some hospitals and other entities have claimed a right to object to providing abortion services.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Religious Freedom Restoration Act (page 2)

**WHO Guidance**

The following descriptions and recommendations were extracted from WHO guidance on safe abortion.

The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights require that governments ensure abortion services, that are allowable by law, are accessible in practice. Safe Abortion Guidelines, § 4.2.2.5.

Additional notes

Abortion is governed by the Supreme Court decisions Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey, which established a woman’s right to terminate her pregnancy. States may impose a variety of limitations on access in the interest of protecting women’s health and promoting potential life, and may completely proscribe abortion post-viability as long as there is an exception for the woman’s life or health.

The regulations vary by jurisdiction, however the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, of which many states have their own version, stipulates that neutral laws need to be checked for their impact on religious freedoms. Under the auspices of this Act some hospitals and other entities have claimed a right to object to providing abortion services.

Related documents:
- Roe v. Wade (page 1)
- Planned Parenthood v. Casey (page 1)
- Religious Freedom Restoration Act (page 2)
Indicators

Country specific information related to sexual and reproductive health indications. As data for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators related to sexual and reproductive health become available, these will be provided, through periodic updates.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)  
No data

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable 
No data

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) 
No data

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
19 (2017)

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 
No data

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 
No data

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
18.5 (2015)

3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population 
No data
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build
effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Additional Reproductive Health Indicators

Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning

8 (2010)

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional


Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18

Total fertility rate

1.7295 (2018)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, with parental consent</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2009-2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal marital age for women, without parental consent</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2009-2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Value)</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequalities Index (Rank)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory paid maternity leave</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, urban (%)</td>
<td>82.256</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of secondary school completion rate for girls</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity in secondary education</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of seats in parliament held by women</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio at birth (male to female births)</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>