

Better access to health care, **NOT ABORTION**, reduces maternal mortality rates.



According to a report from the World Economic Forum (WEF),
“Approximately 80% of maternal deaths could be averted if
women had access to essential maternity and basic healthcare
services.” Women in developing countries need better access
to health care, not abortion. According to the WEF report,
the following numbers show that many of the countries
with the lowest maternal mortality rates also have the
most restrictive abortion laws.

Europe

Ireland has the lowest maternal mortality rate in the world
at one death per 100,000 live births, and has very restrictive
abortion laws.

Malta and Poland, which also have restrictive abortion laws,
each have eight maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Russia, which has very permissive abortion laws, has 28
maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

North America

The United States has 11 maternal deaths per 100,000
live births.

Africa

Mauritius, which has some of the continent's most restric-
tive abortion laws, has 15 maternal deaths per 100,000 live
births. It has the lowest maternal mortality rate in Africa.

Ethiopia, which has made its abortion laws less restrictive
over the years, has a maternal mortality rate of 720 deaths
per 100,000 live births.

South America

Chile, which has restrictive abortion laws, has the lowest mater-
nal mortality rate in South America, with 16 deaths per 100,000
live births.

Guyana, which has hardly any restriction on abortion in order to
promote “safe motherhood,” has a maternal mortality rate of 470
deaths per 100,000 live births.

Asia

Singapore, which has restrictive abortion laws, has 14 maternal deaths per
100,000 live births.

China, which does not have restrictive abortion laws, has 45 maternal deaths
per 100,000 live births.

Nepal, which has no restriction on abortion, has a maternal mortality rate of 830
deaths per 100,000 live births.