Accessing abortion in a highly restrictive legal regime: characteristics of women and pregnant people in Malta self-managing their abortion through online telemedicine

Andreana Dibben, Isabel Stabile, Rebecca Gomperts, James Kohout

ABSTRACT

Objective To examine the numbers and characteristics of women and pregnant people in Malta seeking at-home medical abortion using online telemedicine from 2017 to 2021.

Design Population-based study.

Setting Republic of Malta

Participants Between 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2021, 1090 women and pregnant people requested at-home medical abortion through one online telemedicine provider (Women on Web). Mifepristone and misoprostol were shipped to 658 women (60.4% of requests).

Main outcome measures The numbers and demographics of persons to whom abortion pills were shipped, their reasons for accessing abortion, and reasons for requesting medical abortion via telemedicine between January 2017 and December 2021 were analysed. Selected data were compared across different groups.

Results The number of people in Malta to whom medical abortion pills were shipped increased significantly in the 5 years analysed. Women and pregnant people requesting medical abortion were diverse with respect to age, pregnancy circumstances and reasons for seeking an abortion. More than half had existing children and over 90% reached out to Women on Web at <7 weeks. Among those completing a medical abortion, 63% did not use contraception, and in 30% there was contraception failure. The most common reasons for ordering medical abortion pills online were difficulty accessing abortion because of legal restrictions (73%) and abortion pills not being available (45%) in the country.

Conclusions Despite a complete ban on abortion, the number of women and pregnant people residing in Malta completing at-home medical abortions is considerable and has been steadily increasing.

INTRODUCTION

With a population of half a million, Malta is the smallest, southernmost nation state in the EU and its abortion laws are among the most restrictive in the world. The Criminal Code states that anyone who intentionally induces a miscarriage is liable to up to 3 years of imprisonment.
while any healthcare professional assisting a woman in procuring an abortion risks up to 4 years of imprisonment and loss of their licence.1

The options available for pregnant people living in Malta who have an unwanted pregnancy have always been limited. Historically, women have either travelled to countries where abortion is legal or remained pregnant, but backstreet abortions were not the norm.2

On average, between 2011 and 2019, 56 Maltese residents accessed abortion services in England and Wales.3 Travel has never been an easy option; women would need to take time off work, find childcare, fund the abortion, all while keeping the reason for travel a secret from most friends and family. While surmountable for some, these barriers serve as a stark reminder of the disparity in access to essential healthcare.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of residents from Malta travelling to the UK to access abortion services declined drastically; 20 in 2020 and only four in 2021. More women reached out to activist and abortion support groups during the March to May 2020 lockdown period,4 while there was a significant surge in purchases of abortion pills from Women on Web (WoW) in various European countries including Malta.5 This change reflects policy or protocol changes to facilitate access to telemedicine for self-managed abortions implemented in various European countries.6 While such changes were obviously not possible in Malta, grassroots organisations stepped in to bridge the gaps. In August 2020, three pro-choice organisations in Malta launched a volunteer-run helpline to facilitate access by providing information on reproductive choices. This Family Planning Advisory Service assisted 479 individuals in its first year alone.7

Since 2006, the non-profit organisation WoW has provided online telemedicine to women in countries where abortion care is legally restricted.8 In 2008, a Maltese newspaper reported that abortion pills were also available to women in Malta9 and women have had the option of at-home medical abortion through online telemedicine since then. Between 2013 and 2017, 465 women living in Malta contacted WoW to purchase abortion pills online.10 Although this option costs much less than travel abroad, women in Malta having medical abortions at home do so without the reassurance of having doctors they can confide in should any complications arise, while exposing themselves to potential criminal liability.

WoW provides an initial online consultation form which is reviewed by a medical doctor. If the gestation is less than 10 weeks and there are no contraindications, a prescription and package containing mifepristone and misoprostol is dispatched against a donation, which is waived in cases of financial hardship. Women in Malta usually receive the package within 2 weeks.

A helpdesk team provides real-time instructions and follow-up by email. A 10-year study using data from over 26 000 women who used the service in countries with highly restrictive legislations worldwide confirmed that self-managed medical abortion is safe and effective.11

The aim of this study was to examine the number and characteristics of women in Malta seeking at-home medical abortion through telemedicine from WoW, the main online medical abortion provider. Similar studies have been conducted in Ireland, Northern Ireland, Hungary, Germany, Italy, and the USA in recent years.12–18 Smaller alternative services, for example, Women Help Women, are also available, such that this cohort does not represent the entire population obtaining medical abortion pills online.

METHODS
We retrieved all requests to WoW from women in Malta who completed an online consultation between January 2017 and December 2021. This date range was chosen because the consultation forms that had been developed over time had become constant such that almost complete data were available. The consultation form includes information about demographics, medical and pregnancy history, and health status. Women also select the circumstances of their pregnancy, the reasons for needing an abortion, and their reasons to order medical abortion pills online. All the questions have predefined answers and women can choose as many responses as they wish. As nationality is not included, we cannot distinguish between citizens and non-citizens, although it is estimated that 20% of the population constitutes non-Maltese citizens.19

De-identified data were provided by WoW and analysed using IBM SPSS. Women had consented to anonymised use of their data for research purposes. The Faculty for Social Well-being Research Ethics Committee, University of Malta reviewed this study (reference number: SWB-2022–0270).

We analysed the number of women to whom medication was shipped between 2017 and 2021. For all 5 years combined, we examined the age distribution, number of children, weeks of gestation, circumstances of pregnancy, reasons for abortion, and reasons for accessing telemedicine. We compared data before and during COVID-19, for women greater or less than 20 years of age and those with or without children. The χ² test was used to investigate the association between categorical variables. Findings were considered statistically significant at a p value <0.05. Most women did not complete the follow-up evaluation, which was therefore not included in the analysis.

Patient and public involvement statement
Although this analysis did not involve patients in its design, management or reporting, the research questions were informed by the experiences of pregnant people in Malta who rely on WoW to access abortion. Some preliminary results were published in a Maltese newspaper20 and presented in an academic...
conference. Feedback from public and academic peers was considered.

RESULTS
The number of women living in Malta seeking medical abortion through WoW increased steadily from 78 in 2017 to 509 in 2021, a more than sixfold increase. Between January 2017 and December 2021, 1090 women contacted WoW to request medical abortion, and medication was shipped to 658 women (60.4% of requests)(figure 1). The remainder were cancelled either because they chose to continue the pregnancy, experienced a miscarriage, or decided on travel to access abortion.

Table 1 shows the characteristics of women and pregnant people to whom abortion medication was shipped between 2017 and 2021. It further differentiates between the pre- and during COVID-19 period; however, the bivariate analysis carried out in this study cannot support any causal conclusions since there could be other contributing factors, and persons accessing abortion care before and during COVID-19 could be systematically different. The mean age was 29.3 years, but the cohort included women from all reproductive age groups. Just over half (53.3%) were between 25 and 34 years old, nearly a quarter (22%) were women 35 years and over, and another quarter (24.3%) were under 25. The majority (52%) were mothers with a mean number of 1.72 children, while almost a quarter (24%) had two or more children; 92% made the request at a gestational age of less than 7 weeks.

When describing the circumstances of their pregnancy, most women were either not using contraception (63%) or had experienced failure of contraception (30%). The most common reasons cited for accessing abortion care were not being able to have a child at this point in their life (69%) and having no money to raise a child (34%). The most common reasons for accessing telemedicine were legal restrictions (73%) and unavailability of medical abortion pills (46%).

Table 2 compares the circumstances of pregnancy and reasons for abortion selected by women with and without children. Having children seems to influence the reasons for seeking an abortion since mothers were significantly more likely to select ‘I am too old’ and ‘My family is complete’ than women without children. Those without children were more likely to want to finish school or select ‘I have no money to raise a child’ as a reason. Women who were mothers were also less likely to be using contraception than those without children (70% compared with 60%), and women without children were more likely to experience contraception failure than those who were mothers (36% compared with 25%).

The reasons that younger persons gave for accessing abortion also differed from the older cohort (table 3). Women younger than 20 were significantly more likely to state that they wanted to finish school (21% vs 11%), and that they had no money to raise a child (59% vs 32%) and were less likely to state that their family was complete (3% vs 15%) (p<0.001). Teenagers more frequently selected the need to keep abortion a secret, the cost, and school and work commitments, and fewer reported having a partner or friend with them during the process (p=0.041). Teenagers and adults did not differ significantly in terms of gestation when requesting abortion pills.

DISCUSSION
The most common reasons cited by pregnant people in Malta for accessing abortion through telemedicine were legal restrictions and the lack of availability of abortion pills, further evidence that legal restrictions
do not stop abortions taking place. Abortion care by women in Malta seems to be shifting from travelling abroad to countries where abortion is legal to self-managing medical abortion after purchasing abortion pills online. This upward trend in the number of pregnant people accessing telemedicine has continued in 2022, with 316 abortion packages shipped to Malta (personal communication with WoW), marking a further 21% increase from 2021.

The increasing demand for self-managed abortions is congruent with developments in other regions where abortion care is restricted. A literature review of studies in Latin American countries found that women value the privacy that medical abortion allows as well as the possibility of having someone with them during the process. They perceive it as less painful, safer, more practical, less expensive, and more natural than other abortion methods. Furthermore, Malta’s public landscape has also changed in recent years. Abortion remains a highly stigmatised subject, and for decades, abortion voices dominated public discourse; however, since 2018, a vocal pro-choice movement has led to counter discourses in the public sphere, and

Table 1 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reported characteristic</th>
<th>Total (n=658)</th>
<th>Pre-COVID* (n=240)</th>
<th>COVID†† (n=418)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top reasons for accessing telemedicine¶¶</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is hard for me to access abortion because of legal restrictions</td>
<td>73 (80)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>70 (80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I prefer to access abortion through WoW because abortion pills are not available in my country</td>
<td>46 (44)</td>
<td>46 (44)</td>
<td>47 (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I prefer to access abortion through WoW because I would rather keep my abortion private</td>
<td>31 (33)</td>
<td>31 (33)</td>
<td>30 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I prefer to access abortion through WoW because I would be more comfortable at home</td>
<td>25 (27)</td>
<td>25 (27)</td>
<td>24 (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is hard for me to access abortion because of cost</td>
<td>21 (22)</td>
<td>21 (22)</td>
<td>20 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is hard for me to access abortion because of distance</td>
<td>20 (19)</td>
<td>20 (19)</td>
<td>21 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I prefer to access abortion through WoW because I would rather take care of my own abortion</td>
<td>20 (20)</td>
<td>20 (20)</td>
<td>20 (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is hard for me to access abortion because I need to keep my abortion a secret</td>
<td>19 (17)</td>
<td>24 (17)</td>
<td>19 (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I prefer to access abortion through WoW because I would rather have someone with me</td>
<td>19 (20)</td>
<td>20 (20)</td>
<td>19 (25)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Comparison of selected characteristics of persons with and without children to whom abortion packages were shipped through WoW, 2017–2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected characteristic</th>
<th>Yes (n=344)</th>
<th>No (n=314)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circumstances of pregnancy (p=0.036)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did not use contraceptives</td>
<td>70 (241)</td>
<td>60 (188)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wanted a pregnancy first, but situation changed</td>
<td>3 (11)</td>
<td>2 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was raped</td>
<td>2 (6)</td>
<td>2 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The contraceptives I used did not work</td>
<td>25 (86)</td>
<td>36 (114)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons for accessing abortion care (p&lt;0.01)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I just cannot have a child at this point in my life</td>
<td>60 (206)</td>
<td>72 (226)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have no money to raise a child</td>
<td>29 (98)</td>
<td>36 (112)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My family is complete</td>
<td>27 (93)</td>
<td>3 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to finish school</td>
<td>5 (16)</td>
<td>20 (62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am too old</td>
<td>9 (32)</td>
<td>2 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My partner does not want a child</td>
<td>5 (17)</td>
<td>5 (16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All data are given as a percentage (n). WoW, Women on Web.
there is widespread provision of information on safe abortion access outside formal healthcare settings. An online platform that provides a space for women to tell their abortion stories anonymously included several (circa 12 out of 67 stories) where women specifically recounted their experiences of self-managing their medical abortion.

The implication of the increasing demand for at-home medical abortion is that more women in Malta are now breaking the law to access abortion, increasing their need for secrecy due to potential criminal prosecution. In an interview in the Guardian newspaper, one woman described her fear when a local politician threatened to prosecute women who had sought abortion care in other countries. While this fear was unfounded, since women who legally seek abortion care outside Maltese jurisdiction cannot be prosecuted on their return, this is not the case for women who manage their own abortions within the country. As indicated in the Latin American study, the disadvantage of medical abortion is the possible need to seek medical care where they may be reported to the police for having an abortion. In another abortion story, a woman recounted experiencing prolonged bleeding, pain, and disorientation, yet she was reluctant to seek medical care due to the risk of prosecution. It is worth noting that in the most recent survey that focused on the current criminal sanctions, most respondents (53.3%) did not agree with jailing women, a six-point increase from a similar survey carried out 1 year earlier. Recently, the prime minister also raised the issue, stating that he has personally talked with women who self-managed their abortion, indicating the potential for a change in policy direction in relation to the decriminalisation of abortion care.

In a context where abortion is not legally available through formal healthcare services, women who seek abortion care through telematricide are diverse in terms of age and circumstances. At 29.3 years, the median age of women in Malta is very similar to that in countries such as Italy, Hungary, and Ireland where the mean age was 30. Teenagers constitute nearly 5% of women receiving abortion pills, which is similar to Ireland (4.6%), higher than Hungary (2.9%), but less than Italy (7.8% at 18 or younger). Although Malta has the lowest fertility rate in the EU, it has a higher-than-average teenage birth rate (11.9 births per 1000 girls aged 15 to 19 in 2019, compared with the EU average of 8.9). This high rate is partly due to the total ban on abortion, given that teenagers face more barriers accessing abortion services. Indeed, the findings highlight how teenagers are more vulnerable since they often face economic and social difficulties and lack the support of a family member or partner. Similar findings were reported in studies of Italian and German women seeking abortion through WoW.

Contrary to the prevailing stereotype that most women who access abortion are young and promiscuous, most women seeking abortion through telematricide in Malta were in their late 20s or early 30s and were already mothers, and their main reason for accessing abortion was that they felt their family was complete or they could not cope with another child. Notably, among this group, the lack of use of contraception rather than contraception failure was the main reason why women became pregnant. In a recent study, the rate of unintended pregnancies was 23%, mainly due to not using contraception at all (20%) or due to relying on less reliable methods such as withdrawal, natural family planning, or condoms. Malta lacks a family planning policy or public family planning clinics, and most contraception is available on payment from private health services.

In conclusion, since 2018, abortion care among pregnant people in Malta is steadily shifting to accessing at-home medical abortion through telematricide. These changes might have been accentuated by travel restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic and by the local provision of voluntary services providing information and support. Although at-home medical abortion is medically safe, pregnant people in Malta who access WoW services risk criminal prosecution, drawing attention to the urgent need to decriminalise abortion to address...
the inequities in accessing reproductive health services, as recommended by the WHO.\textsuperscript{30}

This study further highlights the need for better family planning services and the promotion of more reliable methods of contraception. It further indicates that teenagers seeking self-managed abortion might be in a more vulnerable situation since they are less likely to have support.

Twitter Andrea Dibben @AndreaDibben1

Acknowledgements The authors thank Professor Liberato Camilleri, University of Malta for assistance with statistical data.

Contributors AD and IS designed the study. RG supplied the data. JK performed the statistical analysis. AD and IS wrote the initial manuscript, interpreted the data, and revised subsequent drafts. All read and approved the final draft of the manuscript for submission and accept responsibility for the paper as published. IS is the guarantor.

Funding The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient and public involvement Patients and/or the public were not involved in the design, conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of this research.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Ethics approval The Faculty for Social Wellbeing Research Ethics Committee, University of Malta reviewed this study. Reference Number: SWB-2022-0270

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data are available upon reasonable request. The authors confirm that they are willing to share all data, original microscopy images, and/or the full data set. Data are available from Dr Andrea Dibben who can be contacted on andrea.dibben@um.edu.mt

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/.

ORCID iDs
Andrea Dibben http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5276-8156
Isabel Stabile http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0816-4547

REFERENCES
1 Criminal code 1854; Malta Articles., 241–3.
21 Dibben A, Stabile I, Gomperts R. Characteristics of women completing at-home medical abortion through online telemedicine in the Republic of Malta. 2017-2021 FIAPAC Conference; Riga, Latvia, September 9, 2022
22 Zamberlin N, Romero M, Ramos S. Latin American women’s experiences with medical abortion in settings where abortion is legally restricted. Reprod Health 2012;9:34.


25 ENTR. Risk your life or go to prison: the strictest abortion laws in Europe. 2022. Available: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rF_2aqBqw4c


