

**Division of Vital Records**

**February 29, 2024**



**October 1 – December 31, 2023  
Terminated Pregnancy Report**



**Indiana  
Department  
of  
Health**



# Terminated Pregnancy Report

Indiana Department of Health

Division of Vital Records

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The purpose of this report is to present information from the fourth quarter of 2023 (October 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023) (the “reporting quarter”) on terminated pregnancy reports as required by Indiana law. Indiana Code § 16-34-2 et seq. requires that all terminated pregnancies in Indiana be reported to the Indiana Department of Health’s (IDOH) Division of Vital Records within 30 days of termination.

## KEY FINDINGS

Number of Terminations Performed, Q4 of Each Year 2019-2023		
Year	Total Count	Indiana Resident Count (%)
Q4 of 2019	1765	1,663 (94.22%)
Q4 of 2020	1841	1,735 (94.24%)
Q4 of 2021	1979	1,860 (93.99%)
Q4 of 2022	1724	1,398 (81.09%)
Q4 of 2023	46	46 (100%)

Weeks of Gestation at Time of Termination, Q4 of 2023	
Weeks	Count (%)
≤8 weeks	10 (21.74%)
9-13 weeks	9 (19.57%)
14-20 weeks	22 (47.83%)
≥21 weeks	5 (10.87%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

Procedure Type Used to Terminate Pregnancy, Q4 of 2023	
Procedure Type	Count (%)
Nonsurgical	21 (45.65%)
Surgical	25 (54.35%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

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## INDIANA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reporting requirements regarding terminated pregnancies are governed by Indiana Code § 16-34-2 et seq.,<sup>(4)</sup> which can be found [online at the Indiana General Assembly's website](#).

Terminated pregnancy complications are collected separately from terminated pregnancy reports and have separate quarterly reports.

Table 1 shows the number of reports that met or did not meet the time reporting threshold under Indiana law. For women who were 16 years of age or older at the time of their termination, a report is required to be filed with IDOH within 30 days. For women who were under 16 years of age at the time of their termination, a report is required to be filed with both IDOH and the Indiana Department of Child Services within three days.

<b>Table 1. Timeliness of Submission of Terminated Pregnancy Reports, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Women 16 Years of Age or Older Report to IDOH</b>	<b>Count (% of Total Reported to IDOH)</b>
Reported within 30 days	44 (95.65%)
Reported after 30 days	1 (2.17%)
<b>Women Under 16 Years of Age Report to IDOH</b>	
Reported within 3 days	1 (2.17%)
Reported after 3 days	0 (0.00%)
<b>Total Reported to IDOH</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>
<b>Women Under 16 Years of Age Report to DCS</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>
Reported within 3 days	1 (100%)
Reported after 3 days	0 (0.00%)
<b>Total Reported to DCS</b>	<b>1 (100%)</b>



## METHODS

This report includes analyses of certain demographic information provided by patients and medical information collected from reports. Self-reported demographic information collected in the report includes age, marital status, education level, race and ethnicity, ZIP code of residence, county of residence, and state of residence. Some information collected on terminated pregnancy reports is not represented in this quarterly report because of the potential for patient identification.

Medically relevant information collected from the patient and reported to IDOH also includes the patient's number of previous live births of children who are still living, the number of previous live births of children who are deceased, the number of previous spontaneous terminations (i.e., miscarriages), and the number of previously induced terminations (excluding the termination being reported). Patients are asked to list the years of previous spontaneous and induced terminations, and the date last normal menses began.

Other medical information collected on reports regarding the termination is provided by the physician. This information includes:

- Date of termination
- Whether a pathological exam was performed
- Estimate of the gestational age and post-fertilization age
- The method used to estimate or determine gestational age and post-fertilization age
- Type of procedure
- Fetus delivered alive
- Complications of the termination
- Reason for termination

Additional information collected includes the name of the facility where the termination was performed, the city or town where the termination occurred, the county where the termination occurred, the physician's full name, address, and signature, and the age of the father, if known.

## MEASURES

The categorization of data is based on CDC standards.<sup>(3)</sup> Physicians report both the post-fertilization age and gestational age of the fetus, but the two are calculated differently. Gestational age measures the age of the fetus from the first day of the mother's last menstrual period, whereas post-fertilization age measures the age of the fetus from the actual date of conception or fertilization. Since fertilization generally occurs about two weeks after the first day of the last menstrual period, the gestational age is typically about two weeks greater than the post-fertilization age. For instance, if a fetus is 10 weeks by gestational age, its post-fertilization

age is approximately 8 weeks. The Indiana Code refers to post-fertilization age, but gestational age is more commonly used in epidemiological analyses. Both measures are represented in this report.

## **ANALYTIC PROCEDURES**

Data was pulled from the IDOH DRIVE (Database Registration for Indiana's Vital Events) system using Structure Query Language (SQL). To ensure data accuracy, the dataset was checked for potential errors and duplicates using patient identification numbers and date of termination. SAS Statistical Software 9.4 was used to calculate counts and percentages. Graphs were made using Microsoft Excel.



## TRENDS IN INDIANA

Figure 1 depicts the number of terminations reported in Indiana and the number of terminations reported by Indiana residents, comparing the reporting quarter to the same quarter in previous years.

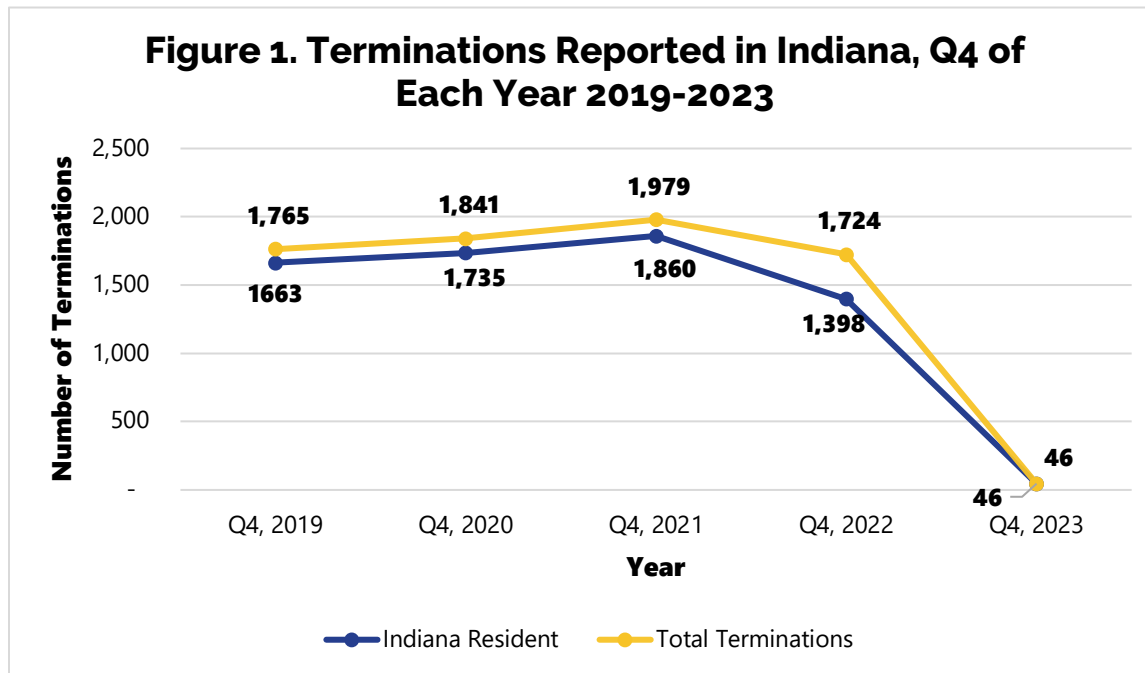


Table 2 shows the percentage of Indiana residents of childbearing age who terminated a pregnancy in the reporting quarter and provides comparative data from the same quarter in previous years.

<b>Table 2. Rate of Reported Terminations Among Indiana Residents of Childbearing Age Occurring, Q4 of 2023 and the Previous Four Years</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Population Est.<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>Rate<sup>*</sup></b>
Q4, 2019	1663	1,310,454	1.3
Q4, 2020	1735	1,314,073	1.3
Q4, 2021	1860	1,328,151	1.4
Q4, 2022	1398	1,333,576	1.1
Q4, 2023	46	1,333,576**	0.03

\*Rate is per 1,000. (Indiana had terminations in age ranging from 13-51 years).  
 \*\*A single-year estimate for this age and gender group is not yet available.  
 †Population estimates of females aged 15-44 that were Indiana residents during specified year <sup>5</sup>

Table 3 provides a breakdown by month of the number of terminations that occurred in Indiana in the reporting quarter.

<b>Table 3: Number of Women Obtaining Terminations by Month, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Month</b>	<b>Total Terminations (n = 46)</b>
October	12
November	16
December	18

## DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF WOMEN OBTAINING TERMINATIONS

Demographic information collected and analyzed for this report includes age, race, ethnicity, marital status, and education level of the women obtaining terminations in Indiana in the reporting quarter.

### AGE

Table 4 shows the age distribution of women who obtained terminations in the reporting quarter and the overall number of live births in Indiana for each age group in the reporting quarter.

Table 4. Age Distribution of Women Who Obtained Terminations, Q4 of 2023		
Age, years	Count (%)	Count of Live Births in Q4 2023
< 16	1 (2.17%)	40 (0.20%)
16-24	6 (13.04%)	4901 (25.01%)
25-34	23 (50.00%)	11658 (59.48%)
35-44	15 (32.61%)	2963 (15.12%)
≥ 45	1 (2.17%)	37 (0.19%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>	<b>19599 (100%)</b>

\*\*Birth counts for 2023 are preliminary.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

Table 5. Race and Ethnicity of Women Who Obtained Terminations, Q4 of 2023	
Race	Count (%)
White	27 (58.70%)
Black / African American	14 (30.43%)
Asian	1 (2.17%)
American Indian / Alaska Native	0 (0.00%)
Pacific Islander / Native Hawaiian	0 (0.00%)
Multiple Races	0 (0.00%)
Other	0 (0.00%)
Unknown	4 (8.70%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>
Ethnicity	Count (%)
Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino	40 (86.96%)
Hispanic / Latino	4 (8.70%)
Ethnicity Unknown	2 (4.35%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

## EDUCATION AND MARITAL STATUS

<b>Table 6. Marital Status of Women Who Obtained Terminations, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>
Unmarried	28 (60.87%)
Married	18 (39.13%)
Divorced	0 (0.00%)
Separated	0 (0.00%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

<b>Table 7. Education Level of Women Who Obtained Terminations, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>
8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	1 (2.17%)
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade, No Diploma	2 (4.35%)
High School Diploma or GED	6 (13.04%)
Some College Credit, No Degree	22 (47.83%)
Associate's degree	1 (2.17%)
Bachelor's Degree	6 (13.04%)
Master's Degree	1 (2.17%)
Doctoral or Professional Degree	1 (2.17%)
Unknown	6 (13.04%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

## PREGNANCY HISTORY OF WOMEN OBTAINING TERMINATIONS

Table 8 shows the pregnancy and termination history of women who obtained a termination in the reporting quarter. Four data points are represented. First, women were asked if they have had a previous live birth and, if so, how many of those children are still living. Second, women were asked if any of those children were now deceased. Third, women were asked if they had any previous spontaneous terminations, such as a miscarriage or other fetal death. Fourth, women were asked if they had any previously induced terminations.

<b>Table 8. Pregnancy and Termination History of Women Obtaining Terminations, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Pregnancy History</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>
Previous Live Births Still Living	
0	15 (32.61%)
1	12 (26.09%)
2	12 (26.09%)
≥3	7 (15.22%)
Unknown	0 (0.00%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>
Previous Live Births Now Deceased	
0	41 (89.13%)
1	2 (4.35%)
2	3 (6.52%)
≥3	0 (0.00%)
Unknown	0 (0.00%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>
<b>Termination History</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>
Previous Spontaneous Terminations	
0	27 (58.70%)
1	12 (26.09%)
2	4 (8.70%)
≥3	3 (6.52%)
Unknown	0 (0.00%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>
Previous Induced Terminations	
0	42 (91.30%)
1	3 (6.52%)
2	1 (2.17%)
≥3	0 (0.00%)
Unknown	0 (0.00%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

## MEDICAL INFORMATION OF WOMEN OBTAINING TERMINATIONS

### ESTIMATED GESTATIONAL AGE

Physicians report estimated gestation and post-fertilization age on all reports. The Indiana Code uses post-fertilization age as the legal metric for fetal age, whereas gestational age is used for epidemiological analysis. Table 9 shows the gestational age at the time of termination for the reporting quarter.

<b>Table 9. Weeks of Gestation at Time of Termination, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Number of Weeks</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>
≤8 weeks	10 (21.74%)
9-13 weeks	9 (19.57%)
14-20 weeks	22 (47.83%)
≥21 weeks	5 (10.87%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

### PROCEDURE TYPE

Terminated pregnancies are classified as either medical (nonsurgical) or surgical. Table 10 shows the number of medical and surgical procedures used to terminate a pregnancy in the reporting quarter, and if the procedure type was medical, the type of medication used in the procedure.

<b>Table 10. Number of Terminations by Procedure Type, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Procedure Type</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>
Medical (Nonsurgical)	
Utilizing Misoprostol and/or Mifepristone	15 (32.61%)
Utilizing Intracardiac Injections	6 (13.04%)
Surgical	25 (54.3%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

For the 15 termination procedures utilizing mifepristone and/or misoprostol:

- 12 reports indicated the patient received the manufacturer's instructions and signed the patient agreement;
- 1 report indicated the patient received the manufacturer's instructions but did not sign the patient agreement;
- 2 reports indicated the patient did not receive the manufacturer's instructions but signed the patient agreement.

Of the 6 procedures utilizing intracardiac injections, 4 listed a surgical dilation and evacuation as an additional procedure. The remaining 2 procedures did not list additional procedures.

Table 11 shows the number of terminations by procedure type and **weeks of gestation**, the measure most commonly used in epidemiological analysis.

<b>Table 11. Number of Terminations by Weeks of Gestation and Procedure Type, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Procedure Type and Timeframe</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>
Medical (Nonsurgical)	
≤8 weeks	3 (6.52%)
>8 weeks <sup>1</sup>	18 (39.13%)
Surgical	
≤8 weeks	7 (15.22%)
>8 weeks	18 (39.13%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

Table 12 shows the number of medical (nonsurgical) terminations by **post-fertilization age**, the measure used in Indiana law.

<b>Table 12. Number of Medical (Nonsurgical) Terminations by Post-Fertilization Age and Procedure Type, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Procedure Type</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>
Misoprostol and/or Mifepristone	
≤8 weeks	4 (19.05%)
>8 weeks	11 (52.38%)
Intracardiac Injections	
≤8 weeks	0 (0.00%)
>8 weeks	6 (28.57%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 (100%)</b>

<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed breakdown of medical (nonsurgical) terminations utilizing post-fertilization age, see Table 12.



## PROCEDURE TYPE BY FACILITY

Table 13 provides the number of terminations performed by each reporting facility in the reporting quarter.

Table 13. Terminations Reported by Facility, Q4 of 2023					
Facility Type	Facility	County	Medical	Surgical	Total
Acute Care Hospital	Community Hospital East	Marion	2 (4.35%)	0 (0.00%)	2 (4.35%)
	Community Hospital North	Marion	1 (2.17%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.17%)
	Dupont Hospital	Allen	1 (2.17%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.17%)
	Indiana University Health Methodist Hospital	Marion	0 (0.00%)	2 (4.35%)	2 (4.35%)
	Indiana University Health University Hospital	Marion	3 (6.52%)	5 (10.87%)	8 (17.40%)
	Parkview Regional Medical Center	Allen	1 (2.17%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.17%)
	Riley Health Maternity Tower	Marion	11 (23.91%)	10 (21.74%)	21 (45.65%)
	Sidney & Lois Eskenazi Hospital	Marion	2 (4.35%)	8 (17.39%)	10 (21.74%)
<b>Total</b>			<b>21 (45.65%)</b>	<b>25 (54.35%)</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

## REASON FOR ABORTION

Table 14 shows the number of terminations categorized by the reason for abortion. All terminations in the reporting quarter where the reason for abortion is listed as rape or incest occurred during the first 10 weeks of postfertilization age of the fetus.

Table 14: Reason for Abortion, Q4 of 2023	
Reason for Abortion	Total Count (%)
Lethal Fetal Anomaly	22 (47.83%)
Serious health risk/life of the pregnant woman	21 (45.65%)
Rape/Incest	3 (6.52%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (100%)</b>

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<b>Table 15: Additional Information, Q4 of 2023</b>	
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Total Count</b>
Number of Terminations Where the Fetus Was Born Alive	1
Number of Terminations Performed After 20 Weeks of Post-Fertilization Age	1
Number of Terminations Performed After 20 Weeks of Post-Fertilization Age Where a Second Attending Physician Was Present	1

The data in this report is taken only from terminated pregnancy reports submitted to the IDOH. If a termination occurs but is not reported to the IDOH Division of Vital Records, this data would not be captured in the report.

Demographic information and pregnancy history are self-reported by the patient, so incomplete or incorrect information may be reported by the patient and reflected in this report. Patients also can refuse to answer questions that are asked at hospitals and facilities. This results in unknown values when the provider is filling out the form.

The information contained in this report is a snapshot of the data held by IDOH on the report date. Providers can amend records after they are initially submitted to IDOH, and amendments submitted after the report date will not be reflected in this report. These amendments will be reflected in future reports published by IDOH.

Additionally, duplicate data entries can occur if a patient were to present to a different facility or see a different practitioner for follow-up treatment. If the follow-up practitioner is required to perform an additional procedure related to the termination, and he or she is unaware that a terminated pregnancy report has already been filed related to the termination, the practitioner or facility may file a second, duplicate report to document the additional procedure. This could artificially inflate the termination counts listed in this report. Education and recommendations are distributed and communicated to providers to mitigate these data entry errors.

Finally, since the launch of the DRIVE system in June 2022, data comparisons to previous years can be difficult because additional categorization options were made available in the reporting form. For example, the marriage categories — previously “married” and “unmarried” — now match what is currently collected for IDOH’s birth, death, and fetal death modules — “married,” “unmarried,” “separated,” and “divorced.” Additionally, the race and ethnicity categories have been expanded to include a more diverse population which reflects what the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend for race and ethnicity categories.

- 1) Kortzmit K, Nguyen AT, Mandel MG, et al. Abortion Surveillance — United States, 2020. MMWR Surveill Summ 2022;71(No. SS-10):1–27. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss7110a1>.
- 2) CDC Division of Reproductive Health Inquiry. Inquiry submitted 15 Apr 2015. Response received 29 Apr 2015.
- 3) MMWR. Surveillance summaries: Morbidity and mortality weekly report. Surveillance summaries Retrieved from [https://stacks.cdc.gov/gsearch?related\\_series=MMWR.%20Surveillance%20summaries%20%3A%20Morbidity%20and%20mortality%20weekly%20report.%20Surveillance%20summaries%20](https://stacks.cdc.gov/gsearch?related_series=MMWR.%20Surveillance%20summaries%20%3A%20Morbidity%20and%20mortality%20weekly%20report.%20Surveillance%20summaries%20)
- 4) Indiana Code. Retrieved from <https://iga.in.gov/laws/2023/ic/titles/16#16-34-2>
- 5) Single-Race Population Estimated, CDC WONDER Online Database, August 2021. Retrieved from <https://wonder.cdc.gov/single-race-population.html>