

Washington State
Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics
2001

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Introduction



Introduction

Washington State Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics, 2001, published by the Center for Health Statistics of the Washington State Department of Health, contains tables on pregnancies—the sum of births, induced abortions, and fetal deaths—and more detailed information about induced abortions for calendar year 2001.

Why is data on Induced Abortion important?

Pregnancy data collected by the Department of Health help address issues related to family planning, maternal and child health, and access to health care. Induced abortion data help planners decide if safe and adequate care is being provided to women obtaining abortions in Washington State and may indicate a need for family planning services and sexual education. Since 1993, the Department of Health has been engaged in changing policy and programs in support of reducing unintended pregnancies.

Unintended pregnancy refers to pregnancies that are unwanted or mistimed at the time of conception. When pregnancies occur without planning or intent, there is less opportunity to prepare for an optimal outcome. Unintended pregnancy is a risk factor for late or inadequate prenatal care, exposure of the fetus to harmful substances, low birth weight and neonatal death. Unintended pregnancy is also associated with other negative social outcomes such as reduced education and career attainment of the parents, welfare dependency, divorce and domestic violence. Unintended pregnancy has economic costs as well. At an average cost of \$5,639 for prenatal care and delivery, the estimated cost to the government for unintended pregnancies in Washington that are paid for by Medicaid is \$95.8 million. It is estimated that approximately 42% of unintended pregnancies result in abortion¹ (see footnote). Most abortions are due to unintended pregnancy so abortion is one of the indicators of unintended pregnancy in Washington State.

The Department of Health and the Department of Social and Health Services have a joint performance measure to reduce the rate of unintended pregnancy by three percent each year over the next three biennia. At the national level, major public health planning documents such as *Healthy People 2010* have established priority goals and objectives for increasing the proportion of pregnancies that are intended to 70 percent of all pregnancies. For adolescents, the goal for the nation in

¹ The formula for this estimate uses Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) data and induced abortion data. See *Technical Appendix*.

2010 is to reduce the pregnancy rate to 68 per 1000 women aged 15-17. As induced abortion is one component of a pregnancy rate, public health officials can use these data target interventions. It is perhaps startling to note that the 2001 pregnancy rate among the counties of Washington State for teen-age women varies all the way from 18.4/1,000 to 96.8/1,000 women.

Washington State is among 11 states with inadequate data on racial characteristics and among 24 states with inadequate data on Hispanic ethnicity to meet national standards for reporting. National data from 1997 show that the abortion ratio for women of other races (341 per 1,000 live births) was 1.8 times the ratio for white women and the abortion rate for black women (32 per 1,000 women) was 2.9 times the rate for white women (11 per 1,000 women) ¹.

The induced abortion reporting system provides important information for assessing access and quality of services. The lack of abortion service providers in 28 of the 39 counties within the state leads to concern around access. Women in these counties travel considerable distance to seek providers in distant locations. They are required to expend additional resources for travel and overnight stay. These additional burdens may add delay in the timing of the procedure leading to increased risk of complications. Still in 2001, 88% of induced abortions were performed at 12 or fewer gestational weeks.

Legal induced abortion is one of the most frequently performed surgical procedures in the United States ²; yet as a procedure performed by a trained physician, it is one of the most safe. Out of 25,692 abortions performed in Washington State in 2001, there were only 207 procedures with complications reported—a rate of 8.1 per 1,000. Without an abortion reporting system, public health professionals and those interested in public policy surrounding abortion would not be able to assess the volume of abortion, the safety of the procedure or to target interventions to reduce the number through effective family planning, abstinence education, or Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs) programs. Nor would it be possible to evaluate the effectiveness of such programs.

The National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention note that ongoing surveillance in the area of induced abortion is essential to:

- Monitor trends in the number, ratio and rate of abortions,
- Accurately estimate pregnancy rates and calculate other outcome rates, such as the rate of ectopic pregnancies per 1,000 pregnancies,
- Evaluate the effectiveness of family planning and unintended pregnancy prevention programs, especially teenage pregnancy prevention programs,
- Assess changes in clinical practice patterns over time, and

- Provide denominators to calculate abortion morbidity and mortality rates²

As advances in medical pharmacologies and technologies are made more available to women making decisions with regards to childbearing, information on induced abortion from the reporting system will remain an important tool in understanding and evaluating the changes in this critical area of women's health.

In 2001, the Center for Health Statistics continued efforts to improve the quality of abortion data and to ensure as complete reporting as possible. As always, monthly query letters were sent to providers for any abortion reporting forms submitted with incomplete or inconsistent information. Also, a year-end summary of activity reported was sent to each provider asking for his or her verification of the information maintained in the system. Any provider who reported over 100 abortions during 2001 but did not reply to the year-end verification letter was contacted directly by the Coordinator of the abortion reporting system. Finally, facilities in which the number of abortions declined by at least 100 were asked to provide a written statement explaining the reason for the decline.

Washington State follows the national trend showing that teen birth rates have declined significantly over the past decade. A new National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report documents that the teen birth rate reached a record low in 2001, with rates steadily declining throughout the 1990's. Mirroring the national trend, Washington State had a teen birth rate of 53.4 per 1,000 women age 15-19 in 1990, but by 2001 that number declined to a rate of 35.6. For the complete CDC article go to www.cdc.gov/nchs/releases/01facts/teenbirths.htm. Furthermore, the teen abortion rate for Washington State has declined from 41.3 per 1,000 women age 15-19 in 1990, to 23.8 in 2001.

Data Reporting Issues

Source of Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Data

Data used to prepare this report come from Reports of Induced Termination of Pregnancy, Certificates of Live Birth, and Certificates of Fetal Death. The forms for these reports and certificates are provided by the Washington State Department of Health. The following table describes who completes the forms and where they are filed:

Filing of Washington State Pregnancy-Related Forms

Form	Completed by	Initially Filed with
Abortion	Service Provider	State Dept. of Health
Live Birth	Hospital or Birth Attendant	State Dept. of Health
Fetal Death	Hospital or Birth Attendant	Local Health Jurisdiction

For each induced abortion performed in Washington State, specified non-identified information about the patient, the procedure performed, and the medical complications must be reported to the Department of Health by the attending physician, hospital, or medical facility within one month of the abortion as required by Washington Administrative Code (WAC 246-490-100). This WAC is based on the statutory authority vested in the Secretary of the Department of Health to collect and utilize health-related data to promote and assess the quality and accessibility of health care throughout the state (RCW's 43.70.040 and 43.70.050). In addition, information about abortions performed in other states and in Canada for women who are residents of Washington State is obtained through voluntary cooperative arrangements between vital records offices in most states and Canadian provinces.

Similarly, RCW 70.58 governs the registration and reporting of vital statistics and requires births and fetal deaths to be reported within a timely fashion. Birth and fetal death certificates are designed to gather information that meet federal reporting requirements of the National Center for Health Statistics. A formal interstate exchange agreement governs the mutual exchange of information on births and fetal deaths between states and Canadian Provinces/Territories, so that events occurring to Washington residents elsewhere are also reported to this state.

Starting in 1992, hospitals or birth attendants use the Electronic Birth Certificate System (EBC) to send birth records directly to the Department of Health instead of to registrars of local health jurisdictions.

1997 Revisions to Abortion Reporting Form

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) asked each state to revise its abortion reporting forms by January 1, 1997 to accommodate the reporting of medical (nonsurgical) procedures in anticipation of wider use of these procedures. As a result the following changes were made to the abortion reporting form:

1. Under the primary procedures section, the response category “Medical (nonsurgical)” was added. Space for listing the medications used (e.g., mifepristone, methotrexate) was also added. Saline and Prostaglandin were combined into the “Intra-Uterine Instillation (Saline or Prostaglandin)” category. Hysterectomy and Hysterotomy were combined into one category. Also, the categories for reporting the primary procedure were re-ordered slightly. All changes to the primary procedure item were recommended by the CDC.
2. Under the demographics section, the responses for the item, *Is patient of Hispanic Ethnic Origin?*, was modified to distinguish between “No” and “Unknown.”
3. Under complications, changes were made to three response categories. The definition for *infection* was changed to “inflammation of the endometrium that requires hospitalization for intravenous antibiotics” in accordance with a definition recommended by the National Abortion Federation. The definition of *failed abortion* was changed to “embryonic death that is not passed from the uterus by four weeks after the death of the embryo,” based on the recommendation of a physician who assisted in the development of the national abortion requirements. *Retained Products* was added to the complication categories since this was a response frequently provided under *Other Complications*.
4. Under the secondary management item, space was added after *Resuction*, to enable providers to specify the nature of the secondary procedures used. This change was made in the event that the medical (nonsurgical) procedure is unsuccessful and a surgical procedure is required for follow-up.
5. Under the section on fetal abnormalities, the item, *Anomaly* was changed from “Name of anomaly (ies), if known,; to “Name of observed or suspected anomaly (ies)” for internal consistency between the reporting form and the abortion reporting handbook. Responses for the item, *Was diagnosis confirmed?*, were modified to distinguish between “No” and “Unknown.”

How To Use Pregnancy and Abortion Data

Why Read this Section?

Washington State Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics presents commonly used pregnancy and abortion data. These data not only have a variety of uses, but also a variety of users ranging from the beginner to the sophisticated analyst. This section is intended primarily to help those who do not entirely understand how to use pregnancy and abortion data or are not aware of data limitations. Reading this section may help beginning users avoid drawing incorrect conclusions from the data. For other users, this section may serve as a review.

Issues in Using the Data

‘Pregnancy’ is the sum of abortions, live births, and fetal deaths reported to the state. This figure underestimates the actual number of pregnancies because fetal deaths are required to be reported to the state only for gestational ages of 20 weeks or more. Thus, early fetal deaths (commonly called ‘miscarriages’) are not included in the total. ‘Abortion’ refers to the induced termination of a pregnancy.

Residence vs. Occurrence

What's the difference between residence and occurrence? In trying to locate topics of interest in this report, users may notice that data are tabulated in two ways: 1) by residence (where the person lived); or 2) by occurrence (where the event occurred). For example, a woman who lived in Olympia (Thurston County) but had an abortion in Seattle (King County) would be counted in Thurston County on a residence table and in King County on an occurrence table. The Center for Health Statistics actually registers only those events occurring in Washington State. However, thanks to an interstate exchange agreement pertaining to birth and fetal death certificates, we receive data on Washington residents from other states, and Canada. Thus we have complete knowledge of Washington State resident births and fetal deaths. Although no such formal agreement exists for abortion reports, most states, and Canada have agreed to exchange abortion reports as well.

Some users may be tempted to add residence and occurrence figures together to get a total for any area, but this would not be correct. There is a great deal of overlap between these two categories, as many residents of a county also have the abortion, birth or fetal death in the same county. Other users try to subtract residence and occurrence data to figure out how many residents have abortions, births or fetal death outside of their county, but this is also incorrect. The only way to determine where county residents are having

abortions or births is to tabulate residence by occurrence. This tabulation is done for abortions in Table 26 of this report in which the patient's county of residence is cross-tabulated by the county in which the abortion occurred. (Some counties have been grouped on this table in order to protect confidentiality.)

When should residence or occurrence data be used? Users generally need data about the residents of an area. Residents would be the target audience for any local health assessment or health promotion programs. Population figures, commonly used to calculate rates, are also based on residence. In contrast, family planning programs might want to know both how many abortions occurred in their area and how many were performed for the residents of that area so they can assess service usage, travel patterns, or the impact of local regulations. The decision to use residence or occurrence data should be based on the type of data needed and the way they will be used, given the above discussion as a guideline.

In this report, all of the tables in the *Introduction* and most of those in the *Statistics 2001* section pertain to residents of Washington State. A few (Tables 7-14) pertain to characteristics of induced abortions occurring in the state, and one (Table 26) provides a tabulation of abortions based on the woman's county of residence relative to the county where the abortion was performed.

The following figure shows the number of Washington State residents who had abortions in 2001 was 25,998. The number of abortions performed in Washington State, which includes those women residing in other states or Canada (occurrence), was 25,620.

Abortions Occurring in Washington & Abortions of Washington Residents During 2001

Abortions by Resident Location	Occurrence In State	Occurrence Out of State	Total Abortions
In-State Resident	24,353	1,645	25,998
Out-of-State Resident	1,267	--*	1,267
Total	25,620	1,645	27,265

Numbers vs. Rates

When should numbers or rates be used? All tables in this report give the number of events (e.g., the number of Washington residents who are pregnant in any particular year). These numbers are used to determine the size of an issue or concern in any area (e.g., how many teenagers are

pregnant) or to calculate the percentage change from one year to the next. Such comparisons, however, should also take the size of the population into account to avoid erroneous conclusions.

To eliminate the effect of different sized populations, we use crude rates or age-specific rates. A crude rate is the number of events in a specified time period divided by the number of people at risk for these events in that period. This figure is generally multiplied by a constant such as 1,000 or 100,000 to get a number that is easy to read and compare and is reported as ‘per 1,000’ or ‘per 100,000.’

A common natality measure is the *crude birth rate* which equals the total number of births in a year per 1,000 people living in a specific geographic area (usually the mid-year population estimates).² (See footnote) Crude birth rates may be affected by the underlying age and sex structure of a population.

Therefore, the *general fertility rate* which equals the total number of births in a year per 1,000 women of child-bearing ages (usually women aged 15-44 years) is often used since the denominator represents more closely the population at risk of giving birth. To further eliminate possible distortions in rates caused by the age structure of the female population, one might use an *age-specific birth rate*, which equals the number of births to women of a particular age group, usually in one- or five-year intervals, per 1,000 female population of that age group. To the extent that two populations differ significantly in their underlying age structures, age-specific rates would be better measures to use for comparison purposes than either the crude rate or the general fertility rate. Similar rates are also shown in this report for pregnancies and abortions. (See *Appendix A*.)

Researchers and policy-makers often place considerable emphasis on which geographic area has the highest rate, but it is important to remember that rates can mask substantial differences in the numbers on which the rate is based. For example, in 2001 Asotin and Clark Counties have roughly the same teen pregnancy rate of 62 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. In Clark County, a more populated area, there were 762 teen pregnancies compared to 49 in Asotin. Both the number and the rate should be considered when making policy decisions and designing programs to impact teen pregnancies in these two counties.

Standards for Comparison of Rates

² Population estimates from the Office of Financial Management used as denominators for rates in this report are full year rather than mid-year estimates.

What are good standards for comparison of rates? To help interpret a particular rate, one may choose to compare it to rates for another county or similar geographical area, national or state data, or an independent goal or standard (such as the Year 2010 goals). Such issues as comparability of the population characteristics and stability of rates from year to year for the standard population should be considered when choosing a base for comparison. No matter what source for comparison is chosen, users should always find out how the rates were calculated to see if the same methods and definitions were used. Otherwise, the rates are not truly comparable and may lead to incorrect conclusions. Some questions to ask might be: Are the rates crude or age-specific? Are they for the same time period? Is the definition of what constitutes an event the same? Is the completeness of reporting events similar? Are the denominators taken from the same or similar data sources?

Unknowns

Most pregnancy and abortion data are not 100% complete. Sometimes the information is not (or cannot be) collected, and then the item is reported as unknown. When the number of unknowns for a particular characteristic (e.g., race) is large, it can affect rates or percentage distributions based on that characteristic. For example, in 2001, woman's race was not reported for a fairly small proportion of births (about 4%) but for a sizable proportion of induced abortions (42%).

How should unknowns be handled in calculating percentages? If we include unknowns in the total, the percent in any category is smaller than it would be if we subtract unknowns from the total. For example, in the case of abortions performed in 2001, the percent of women classified as black is 4.5 % if unknowns are included in the total, but the percentage is 7.8 % if unknowns are excluded from the total.

In deciding which method offers a "truer" representation of the population as a whole, one needs to consider whether the cases with an unknown characteristic are similar to or different from those cases in which the characteristic is known. If it appears likely that the cases with the unknown characteristic are similar to those with the known values, then "unknowns" should be excluded from the total and percentages should be based on the "known" population. To the extent that this assumption seems unlikely, then other methods could be invoked to distribute the cases with unknown values.

Assumptions about the probable characteristics of the population with a given unknown attribute could be based on: 1) greater familiarity with local situations by persons in the county or city health community or 2) more in-depth analysis of the source of unknowns in the reporting system.

For example, if only a few hospitals or medical facilities fail to report a particular variable (as is the case with the reporting of race by abortion providers) one might examine information about the population served by those particular facilities or about those living in the nearby community.

Small Numbers

How should small numbers be handled? If the state collects all births, fetal deaths, and abortions in a year, then aren't the pregnancy and abortion rates exactly as calculated? It is certainly true that pregnancy and abortion statistics are not based on samples of the population, as many research data are. We do know the actual number of births, fetal deaths, and abortions (assuming complete reporting of events), so we can calculate an exact pregnancy or abortion rate for any one year. However, the data may still be affected by random fluctuations in the number of events between successive measurements (e.g., for different years). The effect of such random fluctuations on birth, pregnancy, and abortion rates is proportionately larger when the number of events is small. For example, one more teenage pregnancy has a larger numerical impact in an area with 10 teenage pregnancies than it does in an area with 1,000 teenage pregnancies. Because of these random fluctuations, the rates based on small numbers may not be as reliable as those based on larger numbers in the sense that they may have limited predictive value. Specifically, knowing one year's rate in such instances may not allow one to reliably anticipate the rate for another year. This instability makes it difficult to use the rates for program planning or assessment purposes. In fact, considerable caution should be used in interpreting any data where the number of events is small.

While there are no hard and fast rules as to when numbers are too small for rates to be stable predictors of what's happening, DOH has published a protocol on small numbers³. Also, the Washington State Public Health Improvement Plan (PHIP) guidelines call for suppressing calculation of rates when the number of events is less than five (5). To increase the stability of the rate, one can combine several years of data (as long as there is no strong temporal trend in rates) or one can group several counties in the same geographic area or with similar population characteristics.

Data Quality

How does data quality affect the use of the data? Conclusions and health policy decisions are only as good as the data that go into making them. Pregnancy and abortion data quality has three major components: completeness, validity, and timeliness. Are the data *complete*, i.e., do we have a record for each event? Although WAC 246-490-100 requires that each hospital or facility that performs induced abortions report them to the Department of Health, there are some reasons to believe that some may not do so, but the number of unreported procedures is unclear.

Some indication of the completeness of current reporting can be observed from a periodic national survey conducted by the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) in which indicates they compare the reported number of abortions in Washington State to the number of abortions which were reported to the Institute. In 1996, the most recent year for which the Guttmacher survey was performed, 26,340 abortions were reported to AGI as occurring in Washington State, which compares with 26,138 (occurrences) reported to the Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, a difference of 1%. The same survey showed 26,950 abortions by residents of Washington State, compared to 26,396 reported to the Center, a difference of 2%.⁴

Registration of births is currently more than 99% complete, according to National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) studies. Registration completeness may be slightly lower for births occurring outside of a hospital. A small number of birth certificates are filed after the data files are prepared and thus are not included in the data presented in this report.

In addition to determining the completeness of a reporting system, researchers are often concerned with the degree to which people report what is actually happening. This characteristic of data is called its *validity*. Studies of validity of reporting systems like the birth certificate system usually look for an independent source of the information and determine the consistency with data contained in the reporting system. A previous study of birth certificate data quality conducted by the Center for Health Statistics showed that validity varied with the type of item. Legal information (e.g., names, addresses, ages) is very accurately reported. Unfortunately, medical information (e.g., menses date, prior pregnancy outcomes, complications, and malformations) is less accurate. Comparison to what was actually found in patients' medical history records for births revealed error rates of 5-20%. Rates for the abortion reporting system are not known.

To improve data quality, abortion providers are queried if the information obtained on their reporting forms is incomplete, inconsistent, or falls outside expected ranges. Tables are sent back to each provider annually for a review

of the completeness and accuracy of information reported for their facility. Birth and Fetal Death certificates are also edited for accuracy, internal consistency, and appropriate range of values (e.g., mother's age should normally be 8-59, so warning flags occur if ages less than 14 or greater than 49 are entered into the electronic birth system).

A factor that affects the completeness of the data is the number of *unknowns* among responses. Sometimes providers do not complete all items on a birth certificate or abortion reporting form. The information may be overlooked or refused by the informant, or the informant may not have been asked for the data. As discussed above, unknowns are a particular problem for race on abortion forms. Preliminary investigation of this reporting problem revealed that several large abortion clinics contribute to most of the unknowns since they do not report race for any of their clients. Discussions with a committee in 1997 established to review the contents of the abortion reporting form revealed several reasons that women are not asked to state their race or ethnicity. The two main reasons cited were: the potential for misrepresenting women of color and the perceived discomfort of clients when asked their race or ethnicity before receiving medical services. (See *Appendix A* for further discussion of problems with individual items on the birth certificate and the abortion reporting form).

Finally, are pregnancy data *timely*, i.e., are births, abortions, and fetal deaths reported early enough so that the data are available when needed to be most useful for planning and program assessment purposes? There is often a tradeoff between timeliness and accuracy. For example, if abortion reports and birth certificates are filed quickly, there may not be enough time for complications related to the abortion procedure or the delivery to become evident. Indeed, abortion providers are asked to wait four weeks before submitting reports to the state to have time to include any complications that may have occurred in that interval. Despite the potential benefits of waiting, the main thrust - particularly for birth certificates - is to streamline the reporting process and to gather and report information as close to the event as possible. This has been accomplished by the Center for Health Statistics primarily by the development of the Electronic Birth Certificate System.

Confidentiality

How do we ensure confidentiality of the data? All of the data in this report are presented in aggregate form, which means that individuals cannot be identified from the data. However, it is important for potential data users to be aware of confidentiality issues related to the data. First, such personal information as a patient's name or address is not asked for on the Report of Induced Termination of Pregnancy. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC 246-490-110) stipulates that information from the abortion reporting

system cannot be disclosed in such a way that any individual , provider, or facility is identified.

The medical and health information about births and fetal deaths is considered confidential and can be used for statistical purposes only (RCW 70.58.055). Hence, such confidential medical information may not be linked to any identifying information except for research projects approved by the Human Research Review Board of the Department of Social and Health Services and the Department of Health. (The Birth and Fetal Death Certificates, and the Report of Induced Termination of Pregnancy are shown in *Appendix B.*)

It is the responsibility of all data users to treat these data in such a way as to respect and protect the privacy of individuals who have allowed information about their personal lives to be used for the good of the public. To ensure continued reporting of important demographic, medical, and health information, data must be handled in a way that ensures the privacy of individuals as required by law.

Additional Services

Additional tabulations of birth and fetal death data can be found in the publication, *Washington State Vital Statistics*, published annually by the Center for Health Statistics. Birth and fetal death data are available on the Center's CD-ROMs: *Vital Registration System Annual Statistical Files, Washington State*. The CD-ROMs contains data in ASCII format, detailed technical documentation, and annual summary tables of births, deaths, and fetal deaths for 1980-2001. To order a copy of a CD-ROM, call (360) 236-4327.

All of the tables for this report are available for 1996-2001 on the Internet, along with copies of this introduction, the overview and the appendices. To access this information, go to the DOH web page at www.doh.wa.gov, click on "Health Data" then click on "Vital Statistics". At that point a list of items appears. Go to pregnancy and induced abortion tables. The other items in the list pertain to information from the annual summary of vital statistics from 1980 to 2001.

The Center also works with data users on a variety of levels: 1) to help users formulate requests so they get the data they need; 2) to provide technical consultation about how to use or interpret data; 3) to perform special analyses to address a specific problem or need; and 4) to help users access raw data files. For more information, call the Center's research line at (360) 236-4321.

¹*MMWR*, December 08, 2000 / Vol. 49, No.SS11, Abortion Surveillance United States, 1997, 1-44.

²Wilcox, Lynne S. and James S. Marks, eds., *From Data to Action*, CDC's Public Health Surveillance for Women, Infants, and Children, DHHS/PHS/CDCP, pp. 83.

³Assessment Operations Group, Washington State Department of Health. *Guidelines for Working With Small Numbers*. Nov. 2000. Available from URL: <<http://www.doh.wa.gov/Data/guidelines/SmallNumbers.htm>>.

⁴S.K. Henshaw, "Abortion Incidence and Services in the United States, 1995 - 1996," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Alan Guttmacher Institute, Vol. 30, no. 6, November/December 1998.

Washington State Counties



Overview

The above map of Washington State counties is provided to help users identify the location of counties discussed in this report.

Change Over Time

Data for the two major components of pregnancy—births and induced abortions—are shown in Table 1. Since the 1970s, when abortions were first reported, the number rose through the early 1980s, declined slightly, rose to a high of over 30,000 in 1991, and then declined for several years. However, in 2001, 25,998 abortions were reported for residents of the state, down by about 0.2% from 2000, when 26,063 abortions were reported for residents of the state. 2000 reported abortions were slightly increased from the 25,965 abortions reported in 1999. Abortions for 1992 through 1995 shown in Tables 1 and 2 are estimates that reflect the addition of between 1,200 and 1,350 previously unreported abortions each year; these estimates differ from official counts in annual reports for prior years.

Table 1. Induced Abortions, Live Births, and Abortion Ratios, Washington State Residents, 1982-2001¹

Year	Induced Abortions	Percent Change	Live Births	Percent Change	Abortion Ratio²	Percent Change
1982	27,421	-5.4	69,681	-0.4	394	-4.9
1983	26,560	-3.1	68,794	-1.3	386	-1.9
1984	26,732	0.6	69,059	0.4	387	0.3
1985	25,835	-3.4	70,357	1.9	367	-5.1
1986	26,991	4.5	69,572	-1.1	388	5.7
1987	29,067	7.7	70,409	1.2	413	6.4
1988	29,175	0.4	72,660	3.2	402	-2.7
1989	30,452	4.4	75,595	4.0	403	0.3
1990	30,613	0.5	79,468	5.1	385	-4.4
1991	30,390	-0.7	79,962	0.6	380	-1.3
1992*	28,922	-4.8	79,897	-0.1	362	-4.8
1993*	28,804	-0.4	78,771	-1.4	366	1.0
1994*	27,330	-5.1	77,368	-1.8	353	-3.4
1995*	26,650	-2.5	77,240	-0.2	345	-2.3
1996	26,396	-1.0	77,874	0.8	339	-1.8
1997	27,055	2.5	78,141	0.3	346	2.1
1998	25,613	-5.3	79,640	1.9	322	-7.1
1999	25,965	1.4	79,577	-0.1	326	1.5
2000	26,063	0.4	81,004	1.8	322	-1.4
2001	25,998	-0.2	79,542	-1.8	327	1.6

¹ Births for 1980-1994 and abortions for 1980-1982 are based on revised annual statistical datafiles and may not match numbers published in prior reports. These changes occur in all subsequent tables in this report using data for those years.

² Number of induced abortions per 1,000 live births.

* Abortions for 1992-1995 are estimates that include: 1,262; 1,234; 1,316; 1,346 (for the years 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995) respectively that were unreported by one or more facilities. These rates may be higher than those published using reported data for 1992-1995 and are slightly different from estimates published in previous reports due to changes in estimation procedures.

Table 2. Pregnancy Statistics¹, Washington State Residents, 1982-2001

Year	Women	Pregnancy		Live Births		Abortions		Fetal Deaths	
	15-44	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Ratio
1982	1,024,704	97,601	95.2	69,681	68.0	27,421	26.8	499	7.2
1983	1,029,732	95,827	93.1	68,794	66.8	26,560	25.8	473	6.9
1984	1,042,867	96,235	92.3	69,059	66.2	26,732	25.6	444	6.4
1985	1,061,003	96,595	91.0	70,357	66.3	25,835	24.3	403	5.7
1986	1,073,620	97,008	90.4	69,572	64.8	26,991	25.1	445	6.4
1987	1,087,409	99,887	92	70,409	65	29,067	27	411	6
1988	1,103,462	102,216	92.6	72,660	65.8	29,175	26.4	381	5.2
1989	1,123,340	106,435	94.7	75,595	67.3	30,452	27.1	388	5.1
1990	1,151,604	110,543	96.0	79,468	69.0	30,613	26.6	462	5.8
1991	1,183,653	110,778	93.6	79,962	67.6	30,390	25.7	426	5.3
1992*	1,197,928	109,267	91.2	79,897	66.7	28,922	24.1	448	5.6
1993*	1,215,051	107,971	88.9	78,771	64.8	28,804	23.7	396	5.0
1994*	1,227,406	105,141	85.7	77,368	63.0	27,330	22.3	443	5.7
1995*	1,243,506	104,309	83.9	77,240	62.1	26,650	21.4	419	5.4
1996	1,257,029	104,732	83.3	77,874	62.0	26,396	21.0	462	5.9
1997	1,271,209	105,653	83.1	78,141	61.5	27,055	21.3	457	5.8
1998	1,279,437	105,724	82.6	79,640	62.2	25,613	20.0	471	5.9
1999	1,285,708	106,010	82.5	79,577	61.9	25,965	20.2	468	5.9
2000	1,292,645	107,504	83.2	81,004	62.7	26,063	20.2	437	5.4
2001	1,299,176	105,958	81.6	79,542	61.2	25,998	20.0	418	5.3

¹ Rates equal total pregnancies, births, or abortions per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44). The fetal death ratio is equal to total fetal deaths per 1,000 live births.

* Abortions for 1992-1995 include 1,262; 1,234; 1,316; and 1,346 estimated abortions that were unreported in these years. See Appendix A, "Adjusted Abortion and Pregnancy Rates, 1992-1995."

Table 3. Teenage Pregnancy Rates¹ by Age Group, Washington State Residents, 1980-2001

Year	Age 15-19			Age 15-17			Age 18-19		
	Pregnancy Rate	Birth Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Birth Rate	Abortion Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Birth Rate	Abortion Rate
1980	95.4	46.7	48.3	60.2	24.8	35.1	144.8	77.3	66.9
1981	94.1	47.0	46.6	59.4	25.7	33.4	142.0	76.6	64.8
1982	88.6	45.2	43.1	56.2	24.7	31.3	132.1	72.7	59.0
1983	87.3	44.6	42.3	54.1	24.0	30.0	131.9	72.4	58.9
1984	85.6	44.1	41.2	52.7	23.1	29.4	132.6	74.1	58.1
1985	84.7	44.3	40.0	52.9	24.6	28.0	133.4	74.6	58.4
1986	84.9	43.9	40.7	53.1	24.2	28.8	135.8	75.5	59.6
1987	87.9	44.5	43.2	55.8	25.2	30.4	137.3	74.1	62.7
1988	90.3	46.7	43.3	56.5	26.5	29.8	137.8	75.1	62.3
1989	96.0	50.0	45.7	59.0	28.7	30.0	143.2	77.1	65.6
1990	95.2	53.4	41.3	57.9	29.8	27.8	145.0	85.1	59.4
1991	93.8	54.1	39.4	57.2	31.0	26.0	147.1	87.8	58.9
1992*	91.8	54.3	37.0	58.1	32.9	25.0	143.9	87.5	55.7
1993*	89.7	53.4	36.0	56.0	30.9	24.8	143.6	89.4	53.7
1994*	83.4	50.8	32.3	52.9	29.6	23.2	132.4	84.9	47.1
1995*	80.5	49.9	30.2	50.5	28.8	21.4	129.9	84.7	44.7
1996	76.7	47.1	29.3	46.9	26.6	20.2	126.2	81.2	44.5
1997	74.5	44.7	29.6	45.7	25.3	20.2	122.0	76.6	45.0
1998	71.2	44.0	26.9	42.6	24.0	18.4	116.8	75.8	40.4
1999	66.5	40.7	25.5	38.0	21.6	16.1	109.6	69.5	39.6
2000	64.3	39.1	25.0	36.3	20.4	15.7	107.0	67.6	39.0
2001	59.6	35.6	23.8	32.9	17.7	15.1	100.3	62.8	37.1

¹ Rates per 1,000 women in age group.

* Abortion and pregnancy rates for 1992-1995 include 173, 173, 185, and 188 estimated abortions that were unreported in these years. See Appendix A, "Adjusted Abortion and Pregnancy Rates, 1992-1995."

In 2001 about 82 out of 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44) had a pregnancy, which continues a trend since 1995. Of these, 61.2 resulted in a live birth and about 25.3 resulted in either an induced abortion or a fetal death. As shown in Table 2, the pregnancy, live birth, and abortion rates in 2001 are quite similar to those since 1995 but lower than those in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The 2001 pregnancy rate for teenagers continues at record low rates, now at 59.6 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Teenagers from 15 to 17 years old had 32.9 pregnancies per 1,000, while those aged 18 to 19 had 100.3 per 1,000, both rates being the lowest recorded since 1980.

Recent County Trends

In using **Table 4 and Table 5**, it is important to recall the warning earlier in this report that rates can mask substantial differences in the numbers on which the rates are based. Counties, which may have the same rate, could have widely disparate actual numbers of abortions. Additionally, small counties may have extremely small numbers, which could vary widely from year to year. Therefore, it is very important to consider both the rate and the number before making policy decisions or designing programs.

Table 5: Induced Abortion Rates with Ranks by County, Washington State Residents, 1997-2001 ranks the 39 counties in the state of Washington by their standing, for example, the total number of induced abortions per 1000 women of child-bearing age, 15-44. King County has had the highest abortion rate and Pierce the second highest of any county in the state over the last five years. Snohomish, Thurston, and Yakima counties usually rank in the top ten, while the position of most other counties varies over time.

Table 4. Induced Abortion Rates¹ by County of Residence, Washington State, 1995-2001

County	1995²	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
State Total	21.8	21.0	21.3	20.0	20.2	20.2	20.0
Adams	8.1	8.6	7.8	7.8	8.7	11.0	10.6
Asotin	11.8	10.4	13.2	10.1	9.6	10.4	11.3
Benton	16.3	15.4	15.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.2
Chelan	15.0	13.6	14.8	12.3	13.4	10.7	14.4
Clallam	13.7	15.5	16.3	15.9	14.8	16.0	16.6
Clark	18.8	17.6	15.9	15.8	17.4	16.7	18.4
Columbia	15.0	14.2	11.3	9.0	16.3	8.6	11.5
Cowlitz	15.9	14.9	12.6	13.6	12.9	15.0	16.3
Douglas	10.4	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.9	9.0	9.7
Ferry	12.7	8.7	9.6	9.1	12.0	9.1	9.2
Franklin	17.4	18.6	14.8	16.6	16.5	15.6	13.2
Garfield	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Grant	12.9	12.6	13.1	11.2	10.6	9.6	11.3
Grays Harbor	17.4	16.9	17.1	18.8	16.5	18.5	17.2
Island	15.6	13.3	15.0	15.2	14.4	17.0	15.6
Jefferson	15.7	17.8	21.7	20.5	18.6	21.3	19.0
King	28.8	26.3	27.3	25.3	25.1	24.8	23.7
Kitsap	16.0	16.7	18.7	16.1	19.0	17.3	19.4
Kittitas	15.6	14.0	18.8	14.9	17.2	15.3	16.8
Klickitat	11.5	10.1	7.2	12.3	12.5	10.7	12.5
Lewis	15.3	18.3	16.8	17.0	16.9	14.8	16.9
Lincoln	5.0	6.0	5.3	5.2	8.7	10.4	7.0
Mason	14.0	15.5	19.6	18.0	16.7	19.5	17.2
Okanagan	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.1	12.4	13.5	12.5
Pacific	15.7	14.3	12.1	14.1	14.0	15.7	12.8
Pend Oreille	12.8	8.5	10.5	10.6	10.0	13.9	13.0
Pierce	24.3	24.9	25.9	23.5	24.6	24.7	24.8
San Juan	18.2	14.1	12.2	21.1	21.4	22.8	12.5
Skagit	16.7	14.8	13.9	17.7	16.9	16.0	13.3
Skamania	9.2	11.9	9.2	9.7	6.2	10.1	8.1
Snohomish	21.1	21.3	20.6	19.8	19.2	19.7	20.5
Spokane	17.2	17.0	16.0	15.4	15.2	16.0	17.5
Stevens	10.1	11.7	8.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	8.7
Thurston	20.5	20.2	21.0	20.8	20.6	21.3	20.4
Wahkiakum	9.8	--*	--*	--*	--*	14.7	--*
Walla Walla	14.0	10.3	11.7	14.0	14.1	11.5	10.4
Whatcom	16.8	19.2	17.8	15.5	16.1	17.0	13.0
Whitman	13.0	14.4	11.9	10.8	11.3	10.8	11.1
Yakima	20.1	17.3	18.4	17.3	17.6	16.6	17.1

¹ Total number of induced abortions per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44).

² Abortions for 1992-1995 include 1,262; 1,234; 1,316; and 1,346 estimated abortions that were unreported in these years. See Appendix A, "Adjusted Abortion and Pregnancy Rates, 1992-1995."

** Rate not calculated because number of abortions was less than 5.

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1980-2001, Washington State," December 2001.

Table 5. Induced Abortion Rates¹ with Ranks by County, Washington State Residents, 1997-2001

Rank	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate
1	King	27.3	King	25.3	King	25.1	King	24.8	Pierce	24.8
2	Pierce	25.9	Pierce	23.5	Pierce	24.6	Pierce	24.7	King	23.7
3	Jefferson	21.7	San Juan	21.1	San Juan	21.4	San Juan	22.8	Snohomish	20.5
4	Thurston	21.0	Thurston	20.8	Thurston	20.6	Jefferson	21.3	Thurston	20.4
5	Snohomish	20.6	Jefferson	20.5	Snohomish	19.2	Thurston	21.3	Kitsap	19.4
6	Mason	19.6	Snohomish	19.8	Kitsap	19.0	Snohomish	19.7	Jefferson	19.0
7	Kittitas	18.8	Grays Harbor	18.8	Jefferson	18.6	Mason	19.5	Clark	18.4
8	Kitsap	18.7	Mason	18.0	Yakima	17.6	Grays Harbor	18.5	Spokane	17.5
9	Yakima	18.4	Skagit	17.7	Clark	17.4	Kitsap	17.3	Mason	17.2
10	Whatcom	17.8	Yakima	17.3	Kittitas	17.2	Island	17.0	Grays Harbor	17.2
11	Grays Harbor	17.1	Lewis	17.0	Skagit	16.9	Whatcom	17.0	Yakima	17.1
12	Lewis	16.8	Franklin	16.6	Lewis	16.9	Clark	16.7	Lewis	16.9
13	Clallam	16.3	Kitsap	16.1	Mason	16.7	Yakima	16.6	Kittitas	16.8
14	Spokane	16.0	Clallam	15.9	Grays Harbor	16.5	Spokane	16.0	Clallam	16.6
15	Clark	15.9	Clark	15.8	Franklin	16.5	Clallam	16.0	Cowlitz	16.3
16	Benton	15.8	Whatcom	15.5	Columbia	16.3	Skagit	16.0	Island	15.6
17	Island	15.0	Spokane	15.4	Whatcom	16.1	Pacific	15.7	Chelan	14.4
18	Franklin	14.8	Island	15.2	Spokane	15.2	Franklin	15.6	Benton	14.2
19	Chelan	14.8	Kittitas	14.9	Clallam	14.8	Kittitas	15.3	Skagit	13.3
20	Skagit	13.9	Benton	14.8	Benton	14.6	Cowlitz	15.0	Franklin	13.2
21	Asotin	13.2	Pacific	14.1	Island	14.4	Lewis	14.8	Pend Oreille	13.0
22	Grant	13.1	Walla Walla	14.0	Walla Walla	14.1	Benton	14.8	Whatcom	13.0
23	Okanogan	12.8	Cowlitz	13.6	Pacific	14.0	Wahkiakum	14.7	Pacific	12.8
24	Cowlitz	12.6	Chelan	12.3	Chelan	13.4	Pend Oreille	13.9	Okanogan	12.5
25	San Juan	12.2	Klickitat	12.3	Cowlitz	12.9	Okanogan	13.5	San Juan	12.5
26	Pacific	12.1	Okanogan	12.1	Klickitat	12.5	Walla Walla	11.5	Klickitat	12.5
27	Whitman	11.9	Grant	11.2	Okanogan	12.4	Adams	11.0	Columbia	11.5
28	Walla Walla	11.7	Whitman	10.8	Ferry	12.0	Whitman	10.8	Asotin	11.3
29	Columbia	11.3	Pend Oreille	10.6	Whitman	11.3	Klickitat	10.7	Grant	11.3
30	Pend Oreille	10.5	Asotin	10.1	Grant	10.6	Chelan	10.7	Whitman	11.1
31	Ferry	9.6	Skamania	9.7	Pend Oreille	10.0	Lincoln	10.4	Adams	10.6
32	Skamania	9.2	Ferry	9.1	Asotin	9.6	Asotin	10.4	Walla Walla	10.4
33	Stevens	8.9	Columbia	9.0	Douglas	8.9	Skamania	10.1	Douglas	9.7
34	Douglas	8.5	Douglas	8.0	Adams	8.7	Grant	9.6	Ferry	9.2
35	Adams	7.8	Adams	7.8	Lincoln	8.7	Ferry	9.1	Stevens	8.7
36	Klickitat	7.2	Stevens	7.0	Stevens	6.8	Douglas	9.0	Skamania	8.1
37	Lincoln	5.3	Lincoln	5.2	Skamania	6.2	Columbia	8.6	Lincoln	7.0
38	Garfield	--*	Garfield	--*	Garfield	--*	Stevens	6.8	Garfield	--*
39	Wahkiakum	--*	Wahkiakum	--*	Wahkiakum	--*	Garfield	--*	Wahkiakum	--*

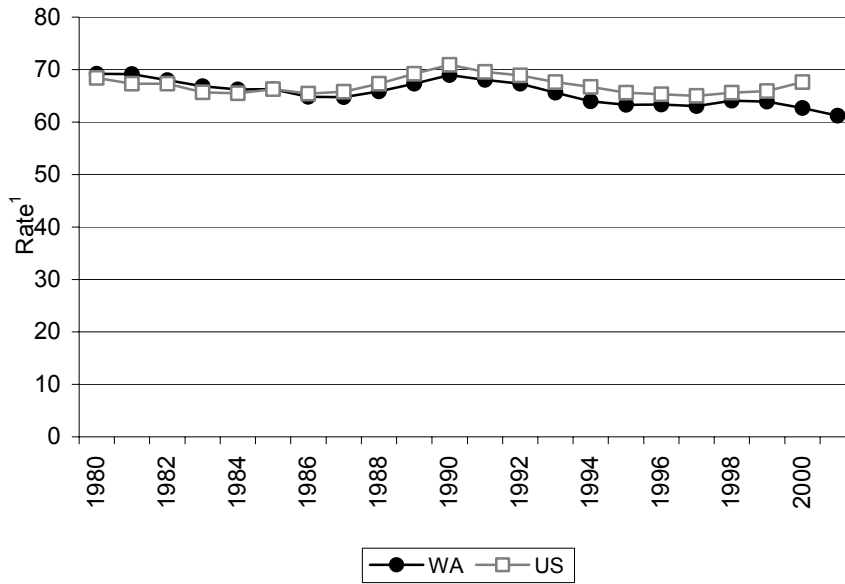
¹ Total number of induced abortions per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44).

*Tied in rank with county or counties above.

**Rate not calculated because number of abortions was less than 5.

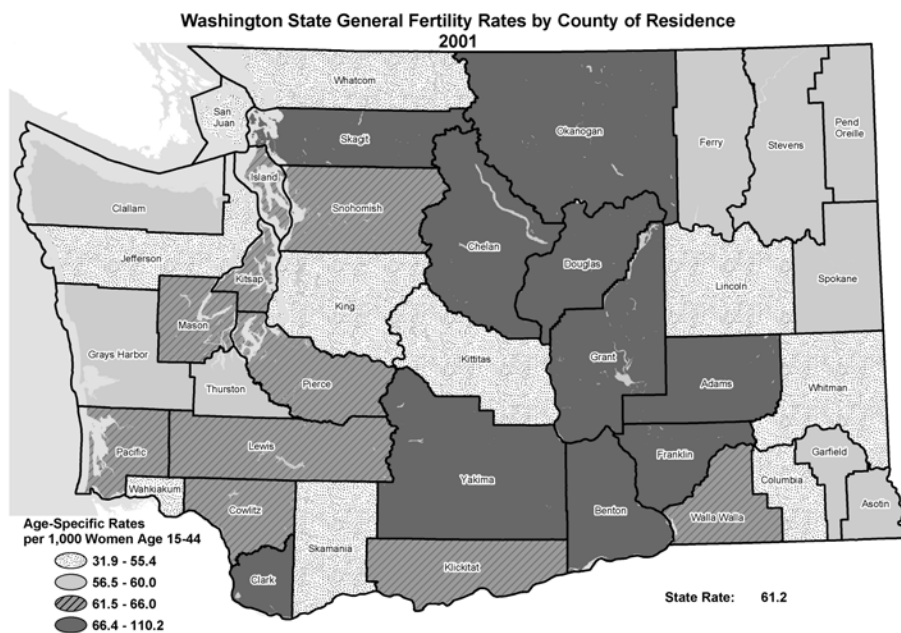
NOTE: Abortions for 1994 and 1995 include 1,316 and 1,346 estimated abortions, respectively, that were unreported in these years. See Appendix A, "Adjusted Abortion and Pregnancy Rates, 1992-1995."

Figure 1. General Fertility Rates¹, Washington State Residents Compared to National, 1980-2001



¹ Number of births to women of all ages per 1,000 women age 15 - 44

Figure 2. Washington State General Fertility Rates by County of Residence, 1999-2001



Statistics 2001



Statistics Tables

Table 01-1. Pregnancy Outcomes of Residents by Woman's Age, 2001

Age	Total Pregnancies	Live Births		Abortions		Fetal Deaths	
		Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	105,958	79,542	75.1	25,998	24.5	418	0.4
Under 15	251	111	44.2	139	55.4	1	0.4
15-19	12,580	7,512	59.7	5,023	39.9	45	0.4
15-17	4,183	2,251	53.8	1,915	45.8	17	0.4
18-19	8,397	5,261	62.7	3,108	37.0	28	0.3
20-24	28,560	19,823	69.4	8,633	30.2	104	0.4
25-29	26,723	21,196	79.3	5,437	20.3	90	0.3
30-34	23,187	19,328	83.4	3,765	16.2	94	0.4
35-39	11,584	9,404	81.2	2,129	18.4	51	0.4
40-44	2,822	2,027	71.8	769	27.3	26	0.9
45 and Over	178	113	63.5	61	34.3	4	2.2
Unknown	73	28	38.4	42	57.5	3	4.1

¹Percents are the number of live births, abortions, or fetal deaths out of total pregnancies for specific age group.

Table 01-2. Age-Specific Rates¹ and Abortion Ratios of Residents, 2001

Age	Female Population	Pregnancy Rate	Birth Rate	Abortion Rate	Abortion Ratio ²
All Ages³	1,299,176	81.6	61.2	20.0	327
Under 15	214,482	1.2	0.5	0.6	1252
15-19	210,946	59.6	35.6	23.8	669
15-17	127,203	32.9	17.7	15.1	851
18-19	83,743	100.3	62.8	37.1	591
20-24	196,747	145.2	100.8	43.9	436
25-29	192,268	139.0	110.2	28.3	257
30-34	217,519	106.6	88.9	17.3	195
35-39	234,540	49.4	40.1	9.1	226
40-44	247,156	11.4	8.2	3.1	379
45 and Over	234,397	0.8	0.5	0.3	540

¹ Age-specific rates equal the number of pregnancies, births, or abortions occurring to women in a specific age group per 1,000 female population in that age group. For "Under 15" and "45 and Over," the denominators for the age-specific rates are limited to the female populations aged 10-14 and 45-49, respectively.

² The abortion ratio equals the number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

³ For the category, "All Ages," rates equal total pregnancies, births, or abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 (child-bearing ages.)

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1980-2001, Washington State," December 2001.

Table 01-3. Induced Abortions of Residents by Selected Indicators, 2001

A. Age of Woman

Age	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,998	100.0
Under 15	139	0.5
15-19	5,023	19.3
15-17	1,915	7.4
18-19	3,108	12.0
20-24	8,633	33.2
25-29	5,437	20.9
30-34	3,765	14.5
35-39	2,129	8.2
40-44	769	3.0
45 and Over	61	0.2
Unknown	42	0.2

C. Previous Abortions

Previous Abortions	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,998	100.0
0	13,970	53.7
1	6,924	26.6
2	2,970	11.4
3	1,228	4.7
4	453	1.7
Over 4	358	1.4
Unknown	95	0.4

E. Previous Pregnancies

Previous Pregnancies	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,998	100.0
0	7,278	28.0
1	5,247	20.2
2	4,616	17.8
3	3,433	13.2
4	2,243	8.6
Over 4	3,060	11.8
Unknown	121	0.5

¹Detail may not add to 100% due to rounding.

²Weeks of gestation are estimated by the physician and may differ from weeks calculated from last known menses.

³Due to the large number of unknowns, percent by race is not calculated.

⁴Hispanic Origin is considered an ethnicity not a race. Abortions for women of Hispanic Origin are also counted under the woman's race.

B. Weeks of Gestation²

Weeks of Gestation	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,998	100.0
1-4	165	0.6
5-8	15,639	60.2
9	2,546	9.8
10	1,932	7.4
11	1,534	5.9
12	1,004	3.9
13-15	1,556	6.0
16-19	945	3.6
20 and Over	601	2.3
Unknown	76	0.3

D. Previous Live Births

Previous Live Births	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,998	100.0
0	11,539	44.4
1	6,627	25.5
2	4,977	19.1
3	1,908	7.3
4	617	2.4
Over 4	264	1.0
Unknown	66	0.3

F. Race and Hispanic Origin

Race	Number ³
State Total	25,998
White	11,944
Black	1,171
Native American	314
Asian	1,370
Multiple Races	128
Other	104
Unknown	10,967
Hispanic Origin⁴	963

Table 01-4. Induced Abortions of Residents by Woman's Age and Weeks of Gestation, 2001

Age	Total	Weeks of Gestation ¹											
		Under 9		9-12		13-15		16-19		20 +		Unknown	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
State Total	25,998	15,804	60.8	7,016	27.0	1,556	6.0	945	3.6	601	2.3	76	0.3
Under 15	139	60	43.2	52	37.4	8	5.8	9	6.5	9	6.5	1	--*
15-19	5,023	2,642	52.6	1,631	32.5	398	7.9	189	3.8	148	2.9	15	0.3
15-17	1,915	960	50.1	644	33.6	178	9.3	70	3.7	54	2.8	9	0.5
18-19	3,108	1,682	54.1	987	31.8	220	7.1	119	3.8	94	3.0	6	0.2
20-24	8,633	5,096	59.0	2,414	28.0	562	6.5	338	3.9	194	2.2	29	0.3
25-29	5,437	3,508	64.5	1,334	24.5	284	5.2	186	3.4	113	2.1	12	0.2
30-34	3,765	2,489	66.1	890	23.6	177	4.7	116	3.1	82	2.2	11	0.3
35-39	2,129	1,417	66.6	497	23.3	88	4.1	82	3.9	40	1.9	5	0.2
40-44	769	520	67.6	174	22.6	36	4.7	22	2.9	14	1.8	3	--*
45 and Over	61	46	75.4	11	18.0	2	--*	1	--*	1	--*	0	--*
Unknown	42	26	61.9	13	31.0	1	--*	2	--*	0	--*	0	--*

¹ Percents are row-wise percentages which show the proportion of abortions terminated at each gestational age.

* Percent not calculated because number of events was less than 5.

Table 01-5. Previous Live Births of Women Having Abortions by Age Washington State Residents, 2001

Age	Total Abortions	Previous Live Births					Over 4	Unknown
		0	1	2	3	4		
State Total	25,998	11,539	6,627	4,977	1,908	617	264	66
Under 15	139	132	4	1	1	-	-	1
15-19	5,023	4,056	802	143	14	2	1	5
15 - 17	1,915	1,713	183	15	2	-	1	1
18 - 19	3,108	2,343	619	128	12	2	-	4
20 - 24	8,633	4,301	2,658	1,279	314	51	11	19
25 - 29	5,437	1,658	1,535	1,430	582	171	55	6
30 - 34	3,765	873	973	1,115	505	187	102	10
35 - 39	2,129	389	469	705	344	142	62	18
40 - 44	769	107	157	278	133	57	30	7
45 and Over	61	11	16	16	10	5	3	-
Unknown	42	12	13	10	5	2	-	-

Table 01-6. Previous Induced Abortions of Women Having Abortions by Age Washington State Residents, 2001

Age	Total	Previous Induced Abortions					Over 4	Unknown
		0	1	2	3	4		
State Total	25,998	13,970	6,924	2,970	1,228	453	358	95
Under 15	139	131	6	1	-	-	-	1
15-19	5,023	4,027	818	136	30	5	1	6
15 - 17	1,915	1,688	193	27	4	-	-	3
18 - 19	3,108	2,339	625	109	26	5	1	3
20 - 24	8,633	4,907	2,410	845	318	81	48	24
25 - 29	5,437	2,324	1,657	791	375	159	120	11
30 - 34	3,765	1,439	1,146	659	279	117	108	17
35 - 39	2,129	800	637	378	166	65	60	23
40 - 44	769	288	220	150	55	25	20	11
45 and Over	61	26	21	8	4	-	1	1
Unknown	42	28	9	2	1	1	-	1

Table 01-7. Induced Abortions by Woman's Age and Place of Occurrence or Residence, 2001

A. Abortions of State Residents by Place of Occurrence

Age	Total	Inside Home County	Outside Home County	Residence Unknown
State Total	25,998	17,275	8,713	10
Under 15	139	89	50	0
15-19	5,023	3,261	1,760	2
15 - 17	1,915	1,258	656	1
18 - 19	3,108	2,003	1,104	1
20 - 24	8,633	5,650	2,979	4
25 - 29	5,437	3,717	1,720	0
30 - 34	3,765	2,593	1,170	2
35 - 39	2,129	1,409	718	2
40 - 44	769	493	276	0
45 and Over	61	40	21	0
Unknown	42	23	19	0

B. Occurrences by Place of Residence

Age	Total	County Resident	Out-of-County Resident	Residence Unknown
State Total	25,620	17,275	8,331	14
Under 15	138	89	49	0
15-19	5,043	3,261	1,779	3
15 - 17	1,928	1,258	669	1
18 - 19	3,115	2,003	1,110	2
20 - 24	8,469	5,650	2,815	4
25 - 29	5,288	3,717	1,569	2
30 - 34	3,718	2,593	1,123	2
35 - 39	2,088	1,409	677	2
40 - 44	770	493	276	1
45 and Over	65	40	25	0
Unknown	41	23	18	0

Table 01-8. Induced Abortions Occurring Within Washington State by Selected Indicators, 2001

A. State or Country of Residence

State or Country	Number	Percent
State Total	25,620	100.0
Washington	24,353	95.1
Idaho	575	2.2
Alaska	244	1.0
Oregon	247	1.0
California	23	0.1
Montana	14	0.1
Canada	103	0.4
Other States or Countries	49	0.2
Unknown	12	0.0

B. Type of Facility

Type of Facility	Number	Percent
State Total	25,620	100.0
Hospital	276	1.1
Nonhospital	25,344	98.9

C. Operative Procedure

Type of Procedure	Number	Percent
State Total	25,620	100.0
Suction Curettage	21,909	85.5
Dilation & Evacuation (D&E)	2,322	9.1
Medical (nonsurgical)	1309	5.1
Intrauterine Instillation	36	0.1
Sharp Curettage	23	0.1
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	1	0.0
Other Procedures ¹	15	0.1
Unknown	5	0.0

¹ Other procedures includes: 7 labor inductions, 1 insertion of laminara, 2 laminaria, 1 vaginal delivery, 1 KCL injection, 1 GU instillation, 2 intra-amniotic injection.

Note: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding.

D. Complications

Type of Complication	Number	Percent
Complications Total¹	144	0.6
Retained Products	70	0.3
Failed Abortion	24	0.1
Hemorrhage > 500 cc	3	0.0
Infection	7	0.0
Cervical Laceration	2	0.0
Uterine Perforation	2	0.0
Other Complications ²	28	0.1
Multiple Complications ³	8	0.0
Unknown if Complications	28	0.1
No Complications	25,448	99.3

¹ The total number of patients with complications was 144; total complications was 152.

² Other complications include: 1 patient with excessive bleeding, 3 patients w/ hematometria, 1 patient w/PAS, and 1 patient with a perforated vagina.

³ Includes 2 patients with infection, 1 patient with cervical laceration, and 2 patients with hemorrhage.

E. Secondary Management

Type of Procedure	Number	Percent
Sec. Mgmt. Total¹	155	0.6
Resuction	118	0.5
Hospitalization	26	0.1
Laparoscopy	0	0.0
Transfusion	0	0.0
Laparotomy	0	0.0
Multiple Management ²	11	0.0
Unknown if Sec. Mgmt.	29	0.1
No Secondary Mgmt.	25,436	99.3

¹ The total number of patients receiving secondary management care was 155; total number of secondary care procedures was 168.

² Includes 9 patients with hospitalization and resuction.

Table 01-9. Induced Abortions Occurring Within State by Type of Procedure and Weeks of Gestation, 2001

Type of Procedure	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation ¹				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
State Total	25,620	15,427	6,987	1,532	925	684	65
Suction Curettage	21,909	14,142	6,881	752	68	11	55
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	2,322	13	86	773	825	619	6
Medical (nonsurgical)	1,309	1257	9	5	13	22	3
Intrauterine Instillation	36	0	1	0	13	22	0
Sharp Curettage	23	13	9	1	0	0	0
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Procedure ²	15	0	0	0	6	9	0
Unknown	5	2	1	1	0	0	1

¹ Weeks of gestation are estimated by the physician and may differ from weeks calculated from last known menses.

² There were 15 Other procedures in 2001.

Table 01-10. Induced Abortions with Complications Occurring Within State by Type of Procedure and Weeks of Gestation, 2001

Type of Procedure	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation ¹				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
State Total²	144	92	32	8	5	6	1
State Rate³	5.6	3.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	--*
Suction Curettage	101	64	31	5	0	0	1
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	7	0	0	2	3	2	0
Medical (nonsurgical)	34	28	1	1	1	3	0
Intrauterine Instillation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp Curettage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Procedure ⁴	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unknown Procedure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown if Complications Present	28	16	8	1	2	0	1
No Complications	25,448	15,319	6,947	1,523	918	678	63

¹ Weeks of gestation are estimated by the physician and may differ from weeks calculated from last known menses.

² The total number of patients with complications was 144 total number of complications was 152.

³ Rate equals the number of abortion patients with complications per 1,000 abortions occurring in Washington. Abortions occurring in Washington was 25,620 in 2001.

⁴ There were 15 Other procedures in 2001.

* Rate not calculated because number of abortions was less than 5.

Table 01-11. Induced Abortions with Secondary Management Occurring Within State by Type, 2001

Type of Procedure	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation ¹				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
State Total²	155	92	32	9	9	11	2
State Rate³	6.0	3.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	--*
Suction Curettage	105	66	31	6	0	0	2
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	7	0	0	2	3	2	0
Medical (nonsurgical)	37	26	1	1	5	4	0
Intrauterine Instillation	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Sharp Curettage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Procedure	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Unknown Procedure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown if Sec. Mgmt.	29	17	8	1	2	0	1
No Secondary Management	25,436	15,318	6,947	1,522	914	673	62

¹ Weeks of gestation are estimated by the physician and may differ from weeks calculated from last known menses.

² The total number of patients receiving secondary management care was 155; total number of secondary care procedures was 168.

³ Rate equals the number of abortion patients with complications per 1,000 abortions occurring in Washington. Abortions occurring in Washington was 25,620 in 2001.

Table 01-12. Induced Abortions with Secondary Management Occurring Within State by Type of Secondary Management and Weeks of Gestation, 2001

Type of Management Care	Total	Under 9	9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	Unk
State Total²	155	92	32	9	9	11	2
State Rate³	6.0	3.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	--*
Resuction	118	82	29	7	0	0	0
Hospitalization	26	6	1	2	7	8	2
Laparoscopy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laparotomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Management ⁴	11	4	2	0	2	3	0
Unknown if Sec. Mgmt.	29	17	8	1	2	0	1
No Secondary Management	25,436	15,318	6,947	1,522	914	673	62

¹ Weeks of gestation are estimated by the physician and may differ from weeks calculated from last known menses.

² The total number of patients receiving secondary management care was 155; total number of secondary care procedures was 168.

³ Rate equals the number of abortion patients with complications per 1,000 abortions occurring in Washington. Abortions occurring in Washington was 25,620 in 2001.

⁴ Includes 9 patients who received hospitalization and resuction.

* Rate not calculated because number of abortions was less than 5.

Table 01-13. Induced Abortions with Complications Occurring Within State by Type of Complication and Weeks of Gestation, 2001

Type of Complication	Total	Weeks of Gestation ¹					Unk
		Under 9	9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
Patients w/Complic.²	144	92	32	8	5	6	1
State Rate³	5.6	3.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	--*
Retained Products	70	45	17	4	2	2	0
Failed Abortion	24	22	1	1	0	0	0
Hemorrhage > 500 cc	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Infection	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical Laceration	7	3	1	1	2	0	0
Uterine Perforation	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other Complications ⁴	28	16	9	0	1	1	1
Multiple Complications ⁵	8	3	3	0	0	2	0
Unknown if Complications	28	16	8	1	2	0	1
No Complications	25,448	15,319	6,947	1,523	918	678	63

Footnote: see bottom of page.

Table 01-14. Induced Abortions with Complications Occurring Within State by Type of Complication and Secondary Management Procedure, 2001

Type of Complication	Total	Resuc- tion	Hospital- ization	Trans- fusion	Laparo- scopy	Lapa- rotomy	Multiple Mgmt. ⁶	None	Unk
State Total	25,620	118	26	0	0	0	11	25,436	29
Patients w/Complic.²	144	114	13	0	0	0	10	7	0
Retained Products	70	63	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Failed Abortion	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemorrhage > 500 cc	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infection	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cervical Laceration	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uterine Perforation	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Complications ⁴	28	16	5	0	0	0	3	4	0
Multiple Complications ⁵	8	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Unknown if Complications	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27
No Complications	25,448	4	13	0	0	0	1	25,428	2

¹ Weeks of gestation are estimated by the physician and may differ from weeks calculated from last known menses.

² The total number of patients with complications was 144; total complications was 152.

³ Rate equals the number of abortion patients with complications per 1,000 abortions occurring in Washington.

⁴ Includes 7 labor inductions, 1 insertion of laminara, 2 laminaria, 1 vaginal delivery, 1 KCL injection, 1 GU instillation, and 2 intra-amniotic

⁵ Includes 1 patient with excessive bleeding, 3 patients w/hematometria, 1 patient w/PAS, and 1 patient with a perforated vagina.

⁶ Includes 9 patients with hospitalization and resuction.

* Rate not calculated because number of events was less than 5.

Table 01-15. Birth and Abortion Indicators¹ by County of Residence, 2001

County	Women 15-44	Live Births	Abortions	Abortion Ratio	Abortion Rate	Fertility Rate
State Total²	1,299,176	79,542	25,998	327	20.0	61.2
Adams	3,300	328	35	107	10.6	99.4
Asotin	4,144	234	47	201	11.3	56.5
Benton	30,438	2,215	431	195	14.2	72.8
Chelan	13,181	971	190	196	14.4	73.7
Clallam	10,487	606	174	287	16.6	57.8
Clark	76,379	5,322	1,403	264	18.4	69.7
Columbia	695	35	8	229	11.5	50.4
Cowlitz	18,624	1,229	304	247	16.3	66.0
Douglas	6,629	440	64	145	9.7	66.4
Ferry	1,308	75	12	160	9.2	57.3
Franklin	10,407	1,147	137	119	13.2	110.2
Garfield	398	23	4	--*	--*	57.8
Grant	15,181	1,313	172	131	11.3	86.5
Grays Harbor	13,030	766	224	292	17.2	58.8
Island	14,008	897	218	243	15.6	64.0
Jefferson	4,000	200	76	380	19.0	50.0
King	406,398	21,778	9,618	442	23.7	53.6
Kitsap	47,868	2,946	928	315	19.4	61.5
Kittitas	8,432	371	142	383	16.8	44.0
Klickitat	3,528	221	44	199	12.5	62.6
Lewis	13,086	856	221	258	16.9	65.4
Lincoln	1,718	92	12	130	7.0	53.6
Mason	8,667	543	149	274	17.2	62.7
Okanogan	7,439	518	93	180	12.5	69.6
Pacific	3,210	203	41	202	12.8	63.2
Pend Oreille	2,077	124	27	218	13.0	59.7
Pierce	158,883	10,052	3,944	392	24.8	63.3
San Juan	2,162	104	27	260	12.5	48.1
Skagit	20,585	1,383	274	198	13.3	67.2
Skamania	1,967	109	16	147	8.1	55.4
Snohomish	137,848	8,703	2,819	324	20.5	63.1
Spokane	91,431	5,414	1,598	295	17.5	59.2
Stevens	7,478	449	65	145	8.7	60.0
Thurston	45,488	2,606	927	356	20.4	57.3
Wahkiakum	602	29	2	--*	--*	48.2
Walla Walla	11,190	714	116	162	10.4	63.8
Whatcom	39,005	1,965	506	258	13.0	50.4
Whitman	11,738	375	130	347	11.1	31.9
Yakima	46,168	4,186	790	189	17.1	90.7

¹ The abortion ratio equals total abortions per 1,000 live births; the general abortion rate equals total abortions per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44); and the general fertility rate equals total live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age.

² Total abortions includes 10 for which county of residence was unknown.

* Rate not calculated because number of events was less than 5.

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1980-2001, Washington State," December 2001.

Table 01-16. Total Pregnancies¹ by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2001

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
State Total	105,958	251	12,580	4,183	8,397	28,560	26,723	23,187	11,584	2,822	178	73
Adams	363	1	64	26	38	116	101	58	19	4	0	0
Asotin	281	1	49	17	32	85	67	44	28	6	1	0
Benton	2,653	6	367	129	238	784	668	517	253	53	4	1
Chelan	1,171	3	168	52	116	331	287	222	137	22	1	0
Clallam	784	2	120	45	75	264	178	120	70	25	5	0
Clark	6,748	7	762	190	572	1,867	1,809	1,438	689	166	6	4
Columbia	43	0	6	1	5	15	9	5	6	2	0	0
Cowlitz	1,540	5	218	68	150	506	399	268	111	30	2	1
Douglas	504	2	68	27	41	156	136	90	43	9	0	0
Ferry	87	0	24	7	17	25	17	9	10	1	0	1
Franklin	1,285	6	205	82	123	405	349	203	101	14	0	2
Garfield	27	0	3	0	3	6	9	3	5	1	0	0
Grant	1,492	3	259	89	170	450	415	232	102	28	1	2
Grays Harbor	995	3	173	60	113	337	230	156	79	16	1	0
Island	1,118	2	118	39	79	370	268	215	107	35	3	0
Jefferson	277	0	45	20	25	70	64	45	41	10	2	0
King	31,512	60	2,735	926	1,809	6,730	7,629	8,485	4,656	1,120	75	22
Kitsap	3,893	2	527	156	371	1,172	940	731	396	115	9	1
Kittitas	515	0	57	14	43	190	123	99	37	6	2	1
Klickitat	265	1	43	19	24	79	69	42	27	3	1	0
Lewis	1,080	4	171	55	116	393	247	178	67	18	2	0
Lincoln	104	0	15	8	7	30	22	27	9	1	0	0
Mason	698	1	119	39	80	229	163	107	61	15	3	0
Okanogan	614	2	121	43	78	186	135	113	44	12	1	0
Pacific	244	0	37	13	24	81	68	33	21	4	0	0
Pend Oreille	153	1	20	7	13	53	23	34	18	4	0	0
Pierce	14,056	47	1,839	606	1,233	4,206	3,697	2,674	1,255	300	19	19
San Juan	131	0	9	4	5	25	37	23	27	10	0	0
Skagit	1,666	6	272	101	171	473	420	326	144	22	3	0
Skamania	125	1	18	7	11	44	27	23	5	7	0	0
Snohomish	11,576	23	1,288	425	863	2,865	2,998	2,746	1,296	339	10	11
Spokane	7,046	15	875	285	590	2,141	1,854	1,397	594	157	12	1
Stevens	515	0	71	20	51	164	134	88	41	15	2	0
Thurston	3,546	12	415	138	277	986	922	773	328	102	4	4
Wahkiakum	31	0	2	1	1	8	7	10	3	1	0	0
Walla Walla	835	1	146	58	88	245	191	162	76	14	0	0
Whatcom	2,478	10	252	75	177	704	648	536	266	56	4	2
Whitman	506	2	49	6	43	155	138	105	51	6	0	0
Yakima	4,991	22	848	324	524	1,610	1,225	848	359	73	5	1
Unknown	10	0	2	1	1	4	0	2	2	0	0	0

¹Total pregnancies equals the sum of live births, abortions, and fetal deaths.

Table 01-17. Age-specific Pregnancy Rates¹ by County of Residence, 2001

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total²	81.6	59.6	32.9	100.3	145.2	139.0	106.6	49.4	11.4
Adams	110.0	91.4	57.6	152.6	219.7	199.2	111.1	37.6	--*
Asotin	67.8	61.6	33.3	112.3	144.8	118.6	68.9	37.4	7.4
Benton	87.2	63.7	34.6	117.0	184.9	160.6	107.5	45.9	8.9
Chelan	88.8	68.8	33.4	130.6	182.6	154.3	109.0	57.5	8.3
Clallam	74.8	58.5	33.9	103.6	205.0	140.2	82.8	34.9	10.3
Clark	88.3	61.9	24.4	126.5	174.7	159.6	108.8	48.2	11.4
Columbia	61.9	46.2	--*	138.9	156.3	111.1	51.0	44.1	--*
Cowlitz	82.7	65.9	32.5	123.6	190.9	149.2	88.5	33.3	8.3
Douglas	76.0	53.0	32.3	91.7	176.1	153.2	90.3	34.8	6.7
Ferry	66.5	82.2	34.8	186.8	158.2	106.9	48.4	43.5	--*
Franklin	123.5	96.8	61.2	157.9	232.1	204.7	125.6	60.9	9.0
Garfield	67.8	--*	--*	--*	171.4	230.8	--*	64.9	--*
Grant	98.3	83.9	45.0	153.4	191.9	180.2	97.4	41.2	10.8
Grays Harbor	76.4	68.2	37.0	123.5	193.7	133.0	78.5	33.7	5.9
Island	79.8	52.4	27.0	97.8	182.9	135.4	92.3	39.9	12.8
Jefferson	69.3	61.6	39.9	109.2	180.4	153.1	76.0	53.2	9.1
King	77.5	50.9	29.3	82.0	112.1	113.4	113.7	62.5	14.7
Kitsap	81.3	64.8	29.5	130.3	174.5	148.0	93.8	44.0	11.6
Kittitas	61.1	34.1	22.6	41.0	69.8	130.0	111.0	35.8	5.1
Klickitat	75.1	64.2	40.3	120.6	196.5	150.0	81.1	40.3	--*
Lewis	82.5	65.9	32.8	126.8	211.0	145.6	92.8	28.3	6.8
Lincoln	60.5	41.6	30.7	70.0	179.6	120.9	103.4	27.0	--*
Mason	80.5	71.5	35.0	145.2	217.1	151.2	84.1	36.4	7.8
Okanogan	82.5	79.3	42.5	151.8	209.0	137.6	101.5	33.8	7.4
Pacific	76.0	59.2	31.0	117.1	221.3	184.8	68.9	35.6	--*
Pend Oreille	73.7	44.7	21.8	103.2	297.8	105.0	113.3	41.1	--*
Pierce	88.5	70.0	38.1	119.1	176.3	160.3	99.4	43.3	10.1
San Juan	60.6	25.8	--*	43.9	124.4	163.0	77.4	60.3	15.6
Skagit	80.9	71.2	42.1	120.3	161.8	147.0	99.9	39.6	5.4
Skamania	63.5	48.0	28.0	88.0	220.0	113.4	78.0	12.5	15.3
Snohomish	84.0	59.8	31.2	109.0	161.1	150.8	113.8	48.0	12.3
Spokane	77.1	53.3	30.5	83.2	137.4	145.4	100.9	37.6	9.2
Stevens	68.9	44.0	17.3	111.4	208.9	163.2	78.6	30.5	8.4
Thurston	78.0	53.5	28.8	93.5	142.6	146.4	108.7	40.0	11.1
Wahkiakum	51.5	--*	--*	--*	135.6	100.0	107.5	--*	--*
Walla Walla	74.6	60.2	47.8	72.6	111.5	144.3	101.3	44.6	7.2
Whatcom	63.5	34.2	21.3	46.1	80.1	128.4	99.5	44.3	8.7
Whitman	43.1	18.4	9.1	21.4	34.6	106.2	92.9	48.5	5.4
Yakima	108.1	94.7	57.2	159.6	217.6	170.7	117.2	47.3	9.3

¹ The general pregnancy rate shown under "All Ages" equals total pregnancies (live births, fetal deaths, plus abortions) per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44). Age-specific rates equal the number of pregnancies to women in a specific age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

² Total pregnancies includes 10 abortions for which county of residence was unknown.

* Rate not calculated because number of events was less than 5.

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1980-2001, Washington State," December 2001.

Table 01-18. Live Births by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2001

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
State Total	79,542	111	7,512	2,251	5,261	19,823	21,196	19,328	9,404	2,027	113	28
Adams	328	1	59	23	36	102	97	50	15	4	0	0
Asotin	234	1	34	11	23	68	60	41	27	3	0	0
Benton	2,215	3	261	79	182	646	580	459	217	46	2	1
Chelan	971	1	122	39	83	259	252	198	118	20	1	0
Clallam	606	1	75	23	52	210	154	91	54	18	3	0
Clark	5,322	1	508	109	399	1,379	1,503	1,230	570	126	5	0
Columbia	35	0	4	0	4	13	9	4	4	1	0	0
Cowlitz	1,229	3	153	43	110	429	320	223	82	18	1	0
Douglas	440	1	55	20	35	134	127	81	37	5	0	0
Ferry	75	0	17	5	12	23	14	9	10	1	0	1
Franklin	1,147	5	167	67	100	367	317	190	88	13	0	0
Garfield	23	0	1	0	1	6	9	3	3	1	0	0
Grant	1,313	2	204	66	138	384	385	214	97	24	1	2
Grays Harbor	766	3	113	38	75	259	198	120	63	9	1	0
Island	897	0	70	18	52	283	237	186	92	27	2	0
Jefferson	200	0	32	12	20	48	47	33	33	7	0	0
King	21,778	26	1,227	359	868	3,690	5,381	6,848	3,731	819	47	9
Kitsap	2,946	0	286	65	221	847	762	641	326	78	5	1
Kittitas	371	0	34	8	26	118	103	79	30	5	2	0
Klickitat	221	0	33	13	20	61	63	40	21	3	0	0
Lewis	856	2	123	33	90	314	208	150	46	12	1	0
Lincoln	92	0	13	7	6	26	21	25	6	1	0	0
Mason	543	1	84	22	62	180	129	89	48	12	0	0
Okanogan	518	2	86	25	61	161	119	104	36	10	0	0
Pacific	203	0	30	12	18	63	63	28	16	3	0	0
Pend Oreille	124	1	16	5	11	40	17	29	17	4	0	0
Pierce	10,052	20	1,075	299	776	2,821	2,831	2,136	972	180	12	5
San Juan	104	0	6	2	4	19	31	17	22	9	0	0
Skagit	1,383	4	204	76	128	381	361	285	126	19	3	0
Skamania	109	1	13	3	10	39	24	21	5	6	0	0
Snohomish	8,703	5	674	191	483	1,957	2,452	2,324	1,048	234	5	4
Spokane	5,414	1	525	165	360	1,560	1,545	1,172	493	108	9	1
Stevens	449	0	55	16	39	142	122	79	37	12	2	0
Thurston	2,606	1	227	63	164	672	726	644	261	67	4	4
Wahkiakum	29	0	2	1	1	8	7	9	2	1	0	0
Walla Walla	714	0	114	42	72	209	168	143	67	13	0	0
Whatcom	1,965	7	148	51	97	500	568	471	219	49	3	0
Whitman	375	0	19	3	16	86	123	99	43	5	0	0
Yakima	4,186	18	643	237	406	1,319	1,063	763	322	54	4	0

Table 01-19. Age-specific Live Birth Rates¹ by County of Residence, 2001

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total	61.2	35.6	17.7	62.8	100.8	110.2	88.9	40.1	8.2
Adams	99.4	84.3	51.0	144.6	193.2	191.3	95.8	29.7	--*
Asotin	56.5	42.8	21.6	80.7	115.8	106.2	64.2	36.0	--*
Benton	72.8	45.3	21.2	89.4	152.4	139.5	95.5	39.4	7.7
Chelan	73.7	49.9	25.1	93.5	142.9	135.5	97.2	49.5	7.6
Clallam	57.8	36.6	17.3	71.8	163.0	121.3	62.8	26.9	7.4
Clark	69.7	41.3	14.0	88.2	129.0	132.6	93.1	39.9	8.7
Columbia	50.4	--*	--*	--*	135.4	111.1	--*	--*	--*
Cowlitz	66.0	46.3	20.5	90.6	161.8	119.6	73.7	24.6	5.0
Douglas	66.4	42.9	23.9	78.3	151.2	143.0	81.2	29.9	3.7
Ferry	57.3	58.2	24.9	131.9	145.6	88.1	48.4	43.5	--*
Franklin	110.2	78.8	50.0	128.4	210.3	185.9	117.6	53.0	8.3
Garfield	57.8	--*	--*	--*	171.4	230.8	--*	--*	--*
Grant	86.5	66.1	33.4	124.5	163.8	167.2	89.9	39.2	9.3
Grays Harbor	58.8	44.6	23.5	82.0	148.9	114.5	60.4	26.9	3.3
Island	64.0	31.1	12.5	64.4	139.9	119.8	79.8	34.3	9.8
Jefferson	50.0	43.8	24.0	87.3	123.7	112.4	55.7	42.8	6.4
King	53.6	22.8	11.3	39.3	61.5	80.0	91.8	50.1	10.7
Kitsap	61.5	35.2	12.3	77.6	126.1	120.0	82.2	36.2	7.9
Kittitas	44.0	20.4	12.9	24.8	43.4	108.9	88.6	29.0	4.3
Klickitat	62.6	49.3	27.6	100.5	151.7	137.0	77.2	31.3	--*
Lewis	65.4	47.4	19.7	98.4	168.5	122.6	78.2	19.4	4.5
Lincoln	53.6	36.0	26.8	60.0	155.7	115.4	95.8	18.0	--*
Mason	62.7	50.5	19.8	112.5	170.6	119.7	69.9	28.7	6.2
Okanogan	69.6	56.4	24.7	118.7	180.9	121.3	93.4	27.6	6.1
Pacific	63.2	48.0	28.6	87.8	172.1	171.2	58.5	27.1	--*
Pend Oreille	59.7	35.8	15.6	87.3	224.7	77.6	96.7	38.8	--*
Pierce	63.3	40.9	18.8	75.0	118.2	122.8	79.4	33.5	6.0
San Juan	48.1	17.2	--*	--*	94.5	136.6	57.2	49.1	14.1
Skagit	67.2	53.4	31.7	90.0	130.3	126.3	87.3	34.7	4.6
Skamania	55.4	34.7	--*	80.0	195.0	100.8	71.2	12.5	13.1
Snohomish	63.1	31.3	14.0	61.0	110.1	123.4	96.3	38.8	8.5
Spokane	59.2	32.0	17.7	50.7	100.1	121.2	84.7	31.2	6.3
Stevens	60.0	34.1	13.9	85.2	180.9	148.6	70.5	27.5	6.7
Thurston	57.3	29.2	13.1	55.3	97.2	115.3	90.6	31.8	7.3
Wahkiakum	48.2	--*	--*	--*	135.6	100.0	96.8	--*	--*
Walla Walla	63.8	47.0	34.6	59.4	95.1	126.9	89.4	39.3	6.7
Whatcom	50.4	20.1	14.5	25.3	56.9	112.6	87.4	36.5	7.6
Whitman	31.9	7.1	--*	8.0	19.2	94.7	87.6	40.9	4.5
Yakima	90.7	71.8	41.8	123.6	178.2	148.1	105.4	42.5	6.9

¹ The general fertility rate shown under "All Ages" equals total live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44). Age-specific rates equal the number of live births to women in a specific age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

* Rate not calculated because number of events was less than 5.

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1980-2001, Washington State," December 2001.

Table 01-20. Induced Abortions by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2001

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
State Total	25,998	139	5,023	1,915	3,108	8,633	5,437	3,765	2,129	769	61	42
Adams	35	0	5	3	2	14	4	8	4	0	0	0
Asotin	47	0	15	6	9	17	7	3	1	3	1	0
Benton	431	3	106	50	56	137	87	54	35	7	2	0
Chelan	190	2	45	12	33	70	33	20	18	2	0	0
Clallam	174	1	45	22	23	54	23	28	15	6	2	0
Clark	1,403	6	252	81	171	479	302	203	118	38	1	4
Columbia	8	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
Cowlitz	304	2	65	25	40	77	77	44	27	10	1	1
Douglas	64	1	13	7	6	22	9	9	6	4	0	0
Ferry	12	0	7	2	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	137	1	37	15	22	38	32	13	13	1	0	2
Garfield	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Grant	172	1	53	22	31	65	28	16	5	4	0	0
Grays Harbor	224	0	59	22	37	77	31	34	16	7	0	0
Island	218	2	48	21	27	86	31	27	15	8	1	0
Jefferson	76	0	13	8	5	22	17	12	8	2	2	0
King	9,618	34	1,501	565	936	3,017	2,218	1,606	910	292	28	12
Kitsap	928	2	238	90	148	321	175	83	69	36	4	0
Kittitas	142	0	23	6	17	71	19	20	7	1	0	1
Klickitat	44	1	10	6	4	18	6	2	6	0	1	0
Lewis	221	2	46	21	25	79	39	28	21	6	0	0
Lincoln	12	0	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Mason	149	0	35	17	18	47	32	18	13	3	1	0
Okanogan	93	0	35	18	17	23	16	9	8	2	0	0
Pacific	41	0	7	1	6	18	5	5	5	1	0	0
Pend Oreille	27	0	4	2	2	11	6	5	1	0	0	0
Pierce	3,944	26	756	305	451	1,364	855	529	276	118	7	13
San Juan	27	0	3	2	1	6	6	6	5	1	0	0
Skagit	274	2	66	24	42	88	59	38	18	3	0	0
Skamania	16	0	5	4	1	5	3	2	0	1	0	0
Snohomish	2,819	18	611	233	378	894	530	417	238	100	5	6
Spokane	1,598	14	347	119	228	572	303	217	94	48	3	0
Stevens	65	0	16	4	12	21	12	9	4	3	0	0
Thurston	927	11	186	75	111	312	192	126	66	34	0	0
Wahkiakum	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Walla Walla	116	1	30	14	16	36	21	19	8	1	0	0
Whatcom	506	3	102	22	80	204	80	61	46	7	1	2
Whitman	130	2	30	3	27	69	15	5	8	1	0	0
Yakima	790	4	201	85	116	287	160	83	35	18	1	1
Unknown	10	0	2	1	1	4	0	2	2	0	0	0

Table 01-21. Age-specific Abortion Rates¹ by County of Residence, 2001

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total²	20.0	23.8	15.1	37.1	43.9	28.3	17.3	9.1	3.1
Adams	10.6	7.1	--*	--*	26.5	--*	15.3	--*	--*
Asotin	11.3	18.9	11.8	31.6	29.0	12.4	--*	--*	--*
Benton	14.2	18.4	13.4	27.5	32.3	20.9	11.2	6.4	1.2
Chelan	14.4	18.4	7.7	37.2	38.6	17.7	9.8	7.6	--*
Clallam	16.6	21.9	16.6	31.8	41.9	18.1	19.3	7.5	2.5
Clark	18.4	20.5	10.4	37.8	44.8	26.6	15.4	8.3	2.6
Columbia	11.5	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Cowlitz	16.3	19.7	11.9	32.9	29.0	28.8	14.5	8.1	2.8
Douglas	9.7	10.1	8.4	13.4	24.8	10.1	9.0	4.9	--*
Ferry	9.2	24.0	--*	54.9	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Franklin	13.2	17.5	11.2	28.2	21.8	18.8	8.0	7.8	--*
Garfield	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Grant	11.3	17.2	11.1	28.0	27.7	12.2	6.7	2.0	--*
Grays Harbor	17.2	23.3	13.6	40.4	44.3	17.9	17.1	6.8	2.6
Island	15.6	21.3	14.6	33.4	42.5	15.7	11.6	5.6	2.9
Jefferson	19.0	17.8	16.0	21.8	56.7	40.7	20.3	10.4	--*
King	23.7	27.9	17.9	42.4	50.3	33.0	21.5	12.2	3.8
Kitsap	19.4	29.3	17.0	52.0	47.8	27.6	10.6	7.7	3.6
Kittitas	16.8	13.8	9.7	16.2	26.1	20.1	22.4	6.8	--*
Klickitat	12.5	14.9	12.7	--*	44.8	13.0	--*	9.0	--*
Lewis	16.9	17.7	12.5	27.3	42.4	23.0	14.6	8.9	2.3
Lincoln	7.0	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Mason	17.2	21.0	15.3	32.7	44.5	29.7	14.1	7.8	--*
Okanogan	12.5	23.0	17.8	33.1	25.8	16.3	8.1	6.1	--*
Pacific	12.8	11.2	--*	29.3	49.2	13.6	10.4	8.5	--*
Pend Oreille	13.0	--*	--*	--*	61.8	27.4	16.7	--*	--*
Pierce	24.8	28.8	19.2	43.6	57.2	37.1	19.7	9.5	4.0
San Juan	12.5	--*	--*	--*	29.9	26.4	20.2	11.2	--*
Skagit	13.3	17.3	10.0	29.5	30.1	20.6	11.6	5.0	--*
Skamania	8.1	13.3	--*	--*	25.0	--*	--*	--*	--*
Snohomish	20.5	28.4	17.1	47.8	50.3	26.7	17.3	8.8	3.6
Spokane	17.5	21.1	12.7	32.1	36.7	23.8	15.7	6.0	2.8
Stevens	8.7	9.9	--*	26.2	26.8	14.6	8.0	--*	--*
Thurston	20.4	24.0	15.6	37.4	45.1	30.5	17.7	8.0	3.7
Wahkiakum	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Walla Walla	10.4	12.4	11.5	13.2	16.4	15.9	11.9	4.7	--*
Whatcom	13.0	13.8	6.2	20.8	23.2	15.9	11.3	7.7	1.1
Whitman	11.1	11.3	--*	13.5	15.4	11.5	4.4	7.6	--*
Yakima	17.1	22.5	15.0	35.3	38.8	22.3	11.5	4.6	2.3

¹ The general abortion rate shown under "All Ages" equals abortions per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44). Age-specific rates equal the number of abortions to women in a specific age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

² Total abortions includes 10 for which county of residence was unknown.

* Rate not calculated because number of events was less than 5.

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1980-2001, Washington State," December 2001.

Table 01-22. Percent of Pregnancies Terminated by Abortion by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2001

County	All									
	Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
	----- Percents -----									
State Total¹	24.5	55.4	39.9	45.8	37.0	30.2	20.3	16.2	18.4	27.3
Adams	9.6	--*	7.8	--*	--*	12.1	--*	13.8	--*	--*
Asotin	16.7	--*	30.6	35.3	28.1	20.0	10.4	--*	--*	--*
Benton	16.2	--*	28.9	38.8	23.5	17.5	13.0	10.4	13.8	13.2
Chelan	16.2	--*	26.8	23.1	28.4	21.1	11.5	9.0	13.1	--*
Clallam	22.2	--*	37.5	48.9	30.7	20.5	12.9	23.3	21.4	24.0
Clark	20.8	85.7	33.1	42.6	29.9	25.7	16.7	14.1	17.1	22.9
Columbia	18.6	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Cowlitz	19.7	--*	29.8	36.8	26.7	15.2	19.3	16.4	24.3	33.3
Douglas	12.7	--*	19.1	25.9	14.6	14.1	6.6	10.0	14.0	--*
Ferry	13.8	--*	29.2	--*	29.4	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Franklin	10.7	--*	18.0	18.3	17.9	9.4	9.2	6.4	12.9	--*
Garfield	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Grant	11.5	--*	20.5	24.7	18.2	14.4	6.7	6.9	4.9	--*
Grays Harbor	22.5	--*	34.1	36.7	32.7	22.8	13.5	21.8	20.3	43.8
Island	19.5	--*	40.7	53.8	34.2	23.2	11.6	12.6	14.0	22.9
Jefferson	27.4	--*	28.9	40.0	20.0	31.4	26.6	26.7	19.5	--*
King	30.5	56.7	54.9	61.0	51.7	44.8	29.1	18.9	19.5	26.1
Kitsap	23.8	--*	45.2	57.7	39.9	27.4	18.6	11.4	17.4	31.3
Kittitas	27.6	--*	40.4	42.9	39.5	37.4	15.4	20.2	18.9	--*
Klickitat	16.6	--*	23.3	31.6	--*	22.8	8.7	--*	22.2	--*
Lewis	20.5	--*	26.9	38.2	21.6	20.1	15.8	15.7	31.3	33.3
Lincoln	11.5	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Mason	21.3	--*	29.4	43.6	22.5	20.5	19.6	16.8	21.3	--*
Okanogan	15.1	--*	28.9	41.9	21.8	12.4	11.9	8.0	18.2	--*
Pacific	16.8	--*	18.9	--*	25.0	22.2	7.4	15.2	23.8	--*
Pend Oreille	17.6	--*	--*	--*	--*	20.8	26.1	14.7	--*	--*
Pierce	28.1	55.3	41.1	50.3	36.6	32.4	23.1	19.8	22.0	39.3
San Juan	20.6	--*	--*	--*	--*	24.0	16.2	26.1	18.5	--*
Skagit	16.4	--*	24.3	23.8	24.6	18.6	14.0	11.7	12.5	--*
Skamania	12.8	--*	27.8	--*	--*	11.4	--*	--*	--*	--*
Snohomish	24.4	78.3	47.4	54.8	43.8	31.2	17.7	15.2	18.4	29.5
Spokane	22.7	93.3	39.7	41.8	38.6	26.7	16.3	15.5	15.8	30.6
Stevens	12.6	--*	22.5	--*	23.5	12.8	9.0	10.2	--*	--*
Thurston	26.1	91.7	44.8	54.3	40.1	31.6	20.8	16.3	20.1	33.3
Wahkiakum	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Walla Walla	13.9	--*	20.5	24.1	18.2	14.7	11.0	11.7	10.5	--*
Whatcom	20.4	--*	40.5	29.3	45.2	29.0	12.3	11.4	17.3	12.5
Whitman	25.7	--*	61.2	--*	62.8	44.5	10.9	4.8	15.7	--*
Yakima	15.8	--*	23.7	26.2	22.1	17.8	13.1	9.8	9.7	24.7

¹ Total pregnancies includes 10 abortions for which county of residence was unknown.

* Percent not calculated because number of abortions was less than 5.

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1980-2001, Washington State," December 2001.

Table 01-23. Abortion Ratio¹ by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2001

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total²	327	669	851	591	436	257	195	226	379
Adams	107	85	--*	--*	137	--*	160	--*	--*
Asotin	201	441	545	391	250	117	--*	--*	--*
Benton	195	406	633	308	212	150	118	161	152
Chelan	196	369	308	398	270	131	101	153	--*
Clallam	287	600	957	442	257	149	308	278	333
Clark	264	496	743	429	347	201	165	207	302
Columbia	229	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Cowlitz	247	425	581	364	179	241	197	329	556
Douglas	145	236	350	171	164	71	111	162	--*
Ferry	160	412	--*	417	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Franklin	119	222	224	220	104	101	68	148	--*
Garfield	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Grant	131	260	333	225	169	73	75	52	--*
Grays Harbor	292	522	579	493	297	157	283	254	778
Island	243	686	1,167	519	304	131	145	163	296
Jefferson	380	406	667	250	458	362	364	242	--*
King	442	1,223	1,574	1,078	818	412	235	244	357
Kitsap	315	832	1,385	670	379	230	129	212	462
Kittitas	383	676	750	654	602	184	253	233	--*
Klickitat	199	303	462	--*	295	95	--*	286	--*
Lewis	258	374	636	278	252	188	187	457	500
Lincoln	130	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Mason	274	417	773	290	261	248	202	271	--*
Okanogan	180	407	720	279	143	134	87	222	--*
Pacific	202	233	--*	333	286	79	179	313	--*
Pend Oreille	218	--*	--*	--*	275	353	172	--*	--*
Pierce	392	703	1,020	581	484	302	248	284	656
San Juan	260	--*	--*	--*	316	194	353	227	--*
Skagit	198	324	316	328	231	163	133	143	--*
Skamania	147	385	--*	--*	128	--*	--*	--*	--*
Snohomish	324	907	1,220	783	457	216	179	227	427
Spokane	295	661	721	633	367	196	185	191	444
Stevens	145	291	--*	308	148	98	114	--*	--*
Thurston	356	819	1,190	677	464	264	196	253	507
Wahkiakum	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Walla Walla	162	263	333	222	172	125	133	119	--*
Whatcom	258	689	431	825	408	141	130	210	143
Whitman	347	1,579	--*	1,688	802	122	51	186	--*
Yakima	189	313	359	286	218	151	109	109	333

¹ The abortion ratio shown under "All Ages" equals total abortions per 1,000 live births; age-specific abortion ratio equals the number of induced abortions for women in a specific age group per 1,000 live births in that age group.

² Total abortions includes 10 for which county of residence was unknown.

* Ratio not calculated because number of abortions was less than 5.

Table 01-24. Abortions in Second Trimester or Later¹ by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2001

County	Total	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total	3,102	26	735	302	433	1,094	583	375	210	72
Adams	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Asotin	10	0	1	0	1	7	1	0	0	1
Benton	45	2	9	5	4	17	10	5	1	1
Chelan	18	0	4	1	3	9	3	0	2	0
Clallam	29	0	14	8	6	7	1	4	3	0
Clark	187	0	38	8	30	84	35	16	12	2
Columbia	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	41	0	13	3	10	12	9	4	3	0
Douglas	7	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0
Ferry	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	17	0	9	4	5	5	2	0	1	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	25	0	10	4	6	7	3	4	0	1
Grays Harbor	44	0	8	3	5	20	5	6	2	3
Island	25	0	9	6	3	10	2	2	2	0
Jefferson	9	0	1	1	0	4	2	1	0	0
King	1,028	9	220	90	130	337	202	155	79	25
Kitsap	118	0	33	10	23	35	25	11	10	4
Kittitas	10	0	3	2	1	4	2	1	0	0
Klickitat	8	0	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	0
Lewis	41	0	6	4	2	16	7	7	2	3
Lincoln	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Mason	26	0	9	6	3	6	6	3	2	0
Okanogan	13	0	5	3	2	6	0	1	1	0
Pacific	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Pend Oreille	7	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0
Pierce	563	4	135	52	83	202	122	53	32	13
San Juan	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Skagit	42	1	12	4	8	14	8	6	1	0
Skamania	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	301	6	75	33	42	96	54	37	23	10
Spokane	150	1	31	12	19	62	18	22	10	5
Stevens	9	0	1	0	1	3	2	3	0	0
Thurston	115	2	28	11	17	40	20	15	10	0
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	19	0	6	3	3	6	4	2	0	1
Whatcom	54	0	9	3	6	27	6	7	4	0
Whitman	11	0	4	0	4	6	1	0	0	0
Yakima	109	1	28	19	9	38	26	6	6	3
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

¹Includes abortions occurring at 13 or more weeks of gestation.

Table 01-25. Repeat Abortions by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2001

County	Total	<20	20 - 24	25- 29	30 -34	35- 39	40 - 44	45+	Unk
State Total	11,933	997	3,702	3,102	2,309	1,306	470	34	13
Adams	9	0	--*	--*	--*	--*	0	0	0
Asotin	15	5	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	0	0
Benton	174	10	56	46	37	22	--*	0	0
Chelan	73	9	23	16	13	12	0	0	0
Clallam	74	5	24	13	20	9	--*	0	0
Clark	619	39	202	170	122	65	21	0	0
Columbia	--*	0	--*	0	0	0	--*	0	0
Cowlitz	136	13	32	41	29	12	7	--*	--*
Douglas	21	0	--*	5	5	--*	--*	0	0
Ferry	--*	--*	0	--*	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	45	--*	16	14	--*	7	0	0	--*
Garfield	--*	0	0	0	0	--*	0	0	0
Grant	65	11	20	14	12	5	--*	0	0
Grays Harbor	83	12	23	19	19	9	--*	0	0
Island	77	7	23	15	15	10	6	--*	0
Jefferson	39	--*	7	10	10	6	--*	--*	0
King	4,731	360	1,335	1,244	1018	573	182	16	--*
Kitsap	390	40	137	102	47	41	20	--*	0
Kittitas	57	--*	22	12	14	--*	0	0	--*
Klickitat	17	--*	8	--*	--*	--*	0	0	0
Lewis	88	8	24	21	17	14	--*	0	0
Lincoln	6	0	--*	0	--*	--*	0	0	0
Mason	84	8	25	22	14	11	--*	--*	0
Okanogan	34	--*	8	7	9	6	--*	0	0
Pacific	16	0	8	--*	--*	--*	--*	0	0
Pend Oreille	10	0	5	--*	--*	--*	0	0	0
Pierce	1,911	154	650	529	316	177	77	--*	6
San Juan	13	0	--*	--*	--*	5	0	0	0
Skagit	107	14	35	24	23	10	--*	0	0
Skamania	6	--*	--*	--*	0	0	--*	0	0
Snohomish	1,295	123	410	307	246	141	65	--*	0
Spokane	657	53	216	179	131	50	25	--*	0
Stevens	18	0	6	7	--*	--*	0	0	0
Thurston	419	32	139	114	73	40	21	0	0
Wahkiakum	--*	0	0	0	0	--*	0	0	0
Walla Walla	40	--*	10	10	13	5	--*	0	0
Whatcom	222	31	79	41	38	27	--*	--*	--*
Whitman	28	--*	15	7	--*	--*	--*	0	0
Yakima	340	44	125	89	46	22	13	--*	0
Unknown	7	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0

--* Number not shown to protect confidentiality.

Table 01-26. Induced Abortions, County of Residence by County of Occurrence, 2001

County of Residence ¹	County of Occurrence ¹										Total Resident ¹
	King	Pierce	Spokane	Thurston	Yakima	Snohomish	Whatcom	Clark	Other Counties	Out of State	
King	9,407	143	1	14	1	29	3		7	13	9,618
Pierce	1,014	2,733	1	169		1			17	9	3,944
Snohomish	2,012	6	2	1		786	6		3	3	2,819
Spokane	45	1	1,520	1	29				1	1	1,598
Clark	4	1			1			177		1,220	1,403
Kitsap	250	110		27				1	538	2	928
Thurston	97	78		751						1	927
Yakima	34		2	2	707				39	6	790
Whatcom	155	1				2	345		1	2	506
Benton	17		3		97				310	4	431
Cowlitz	4	3		8				7		282	304
Skagit	151	1				12	108			2	274
GraysHarbor	12	20		188		1		1	2		224
Lewis	14	8		185						14	221
Island	126			1	1	69	20			1	218
Chelan	75	2	2		105	1			5		190
Clallam	82	12	1	10					68	1	174
Grant	21	1	18		97	1			33	1	172
Mason	17	13		94		1			23	1	149
Kittitas	39	4	1		96				2		142
Franklin	5		1		19				108	4	137
Whitman	10	1	110		7					2	130
WallaWalla	8		1		28				75	4	116
Okanogan	27	1	53		12						93
Jefferson	50	2							24		76
Stevens	3		61		1						65
Douglas	14		3		46				1		64
Asotin	2		39		6						47
Klickitat					10					34	44
Pacific	2	3		14				2		20	41
Adams	3		8		10				14		35
PendOreille	3		24								27
SanJuan	16		1	1		2	7				27
Skamania								1		15	16
Ferry	1		10		1						12
Lincoln			12								12
Columbia	1		2		1				4		8
Garfield			2						2		4
Wahkiakum										2	2
UnkCnty	9									1	10
out-of-state	336	5	547	3	52			76	125		1,144
non-U.S.	106		2				3				111
Unknown	7		4				1				12
Total	14,179	3,149	2,431	1,469	1,327	905	493	265	1,402	1,645	
Cumulative Percent³	55.3	67.6	77.1	82.9	88.0	91.6	93.5	94.5	100.0		

¹ Counties in columns are ranked by total abortions by place of occurrence; rows are ranked by abortions for residents.

² Includes abortions for counties in which less than 5 abortions occurred or there was only one abortion provider: Benton, Kitsap, and Kittitas. Excludes counties where no abortions occurred: Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Clallam, Columbia, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, GraysHarbor, Island, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, PendOreille, SanJuan, Skagit, Skamania, Stevens, Wahkiakum, WallaWalla, and Whitman.

³ Of all abortions occurring statewide, 55.3% occurred in King alone, 67.6% in King and Pierce, and so on.

Note: Cells in table are shaded when county of residence and county of occurrence are the same.

Table 01-27. Fetal Deaths by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2001

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
State Total	418	1	45	17	28	104	90	94	51	26	4	3
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0
Chelan	10	0	1	1	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	0
Clallam	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clark	23	0	2	0	2	9	4	5	1	2	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	7	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Island	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
King	116	0	7	2	5	23	30	31	15	9	0	1
Kitsap	19	0	3	1	2	4	3	7	1	1	0	0
Kittitas	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Okanogan	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	60	1	8	2	6	21	11	9	7	2	0	1
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	9	0	2	1	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	54	0	3	1	2	14	16	5	10	5	0	1
Spokane	34	0	3	1	2	9	6	8	7	1	0	0
Stevens	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	13	0	2	0	2	2	4	3	1	1	0	0
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	5	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Whatcom	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Whitman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Yakima	15	0	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	0	0

Table 01-28. Female Population by Age and County of Residence, 2001

County	15-44	10-14	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
State Total	1,299,176	214,482	210,946	127,203	83,743	196,747	192,268	217,519	234,540	247,156	234,397
Adams	3,300	714	700	451	249	528	507	522	505	538	529
Asotin	4,144	693	795	510	285	587	565	639	749	809	785
Benton	30,438	6,095	5,759	3,724	2,035	4,240	4,159	4,808	5,507	5,965	5637
Chelan	13,181	2,662	2,443	1,555	888	1,813	1,860	2,036	2,383	2,646	2523
Clallam	10,487	2,114	2,051	1,327	724	1,288	1,270	1,450	2,007	2,421	2594
Clark	76,379	13,948	12,301	7,778	4,523	10,686	11,336	13,215	14,282	14,559	13878
Columbia	695	148	130	94	36	96	81	98	136	154	157
Cowlitz	18,624	3,556	3,307	2,093	1,214	2,651	2,675	3,027	3,336	3,628	3566
Douglas	6,629	1,336	1,283	836	447	886	888	997	1,236	1,339	1234
Ferry	1,308	276	292	201	91	158	159	186	230	283	309
Franklin	10,407	2,177	2,118	1,339	779	1,745	1,705	1,616	1,659	1,564	1519
Garfield	398	92	98	69	29	35	39	62	77	87	111
Grant	15,181	3,316	3,086	1,978	1108	2,345	2,303	2,381	2,477	2,589	2370
Grays Harbor	13,030	2,518	2,535	1,620	915	1,740	1,729	1,986	2,342	2,698	2590
Island	14,008	2,610	2,250	1,442	808	2,023	1,979	2,330	2,681	2,745	2767
Jefferson	4,000	806	730	501	229	388	418	592	771	1,101	1261
King	406,398	54,333	53,713	31,648	22,065	60,009	67,273	74,598	74,511	76,294	71820
Kitsap	47,868	8,874	8,128	5,280	2,848	6,715	6,351	7,797	9,003	9,874	9698
Kittitas	8,432	985	1,670	620	1,050	2,722	946	892	1,033	1,169	1106
Klickitat	3,528	816	670	471	199	402	460	518	670	808	840
Lewis	13,086	2,673	2,594	1,679	915	1,863	1,696	1,918	2,367	2,648	2629
Lincoln	1,718	376	361	261	100	167	182	261	333	414	407
Mason	8,667	1,728	1,664	1,113	551	1,055	1,078	1,273	1,675	1,922	1881
Okanogan	7,439	1,670	1,525	1011	514	890	981	1,113	1,302	1,628	1569
Pacific	3,210	727	625	420	205	366	368	479	590	782	840
Pend Oreille	2,077	505	447	321	126	178	219	300	438	495	499
Pierce	158,883	27,253	26,253	15,903	10,350	23,862	23,057	26,911	28,977	29,823	26562
San Juan	2,162	471	349	235	114	201	227	297	448	640	746
Skagit	20,585	3,899	3,820	2,398	1,422	2,924	2,858	3,263	3,632	4,088	4043
Skamania	1,967	381	375	250	125	200	238	295	400	459	467
Snohomish	137,848	23,770	21,543	13,627	7,916	17,780	19,875	24,134	26,983	27,533	24649
Spokane	91,431	15,456	16,429	9,335	7,094	15,583	12,751	13,843	15,779	17,046	16566
Stevens	7,478	1,709	1,612	1,154	458	785	821	1,120	1,344	1,796	1793
Thurston	45,488	7,463	7,763	4,799	2,964	6,914	6,299	7,112	8,205	9,195	9250
Wahkiakum	602	137	124	95	29	59	70	93	130	126	146
Walla Walla	11,190	1,888	2,425	1,213	1,212	2,197	1,324	1,599	1,703	1,942	1844
Whatcom	39,005	5,832	7,368	3,527	3,841	8,790	5,045	5,389	6,006	6,407	6831
Whitman	11,738	996	2,664	657	2,007	4,476	1,299	1,130	1,051	1,118	1009
Yakima	46,168	9,480	8,950	5,666	3,284	7,400	7,177	7,237	7,582	7,822	7372

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1980-2001, Washington State," December 2001.

Appendices



Appendix A: Technical Appendix

Sources of Data

Collection Year

Data for this report are compiled from abortion reports received by September, 2001 and from birth and fetal death certificates received by September, 2001. (See Appendix B for samples of certificates and forms.)

Population

Population estimates for 2001 are from the Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age and Sex, State of Washington: 1981-2001, Washington State," October 2001.

Demographics

Age

For abortions, the woman's age is based on her reported age. For births and fetal deaths, the woman's age is computed from mother's date of birth and the date of delivery or the date of the fetal death beginning in 1989. Before that, mother's age was based on reported age since mother's date of birth was not recorded on the birth or fetal death certificate until 1989. A comparison of mothers' age distributions before and after the change showed that ages calculated from birth dates are consistent with ages determined by asking the mother to report her age and that there is no substantial increase in missing data as a result of asking for her date of birth.

Race

Race on abortion, birth, and fetal death forms follow the U.S. Census:

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represents self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.³

For abortion reports, race is to be determined by patient's self-identification and placed into one of the Bureau of the Census race categories: White, Black, American Indian or Native Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Other. If more than one racial category is checked or reported under "Other," the person's racial background is

¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics*, Washington, Report 1990 CP-1-49, Washington, D.C., June 1992.

classified as "Multiple Races" in the reporting system, and the specific racial categories are recorded in the database.

Race data on abortion reports continues to be so incomplete that the data cannot be used to study racial patterns in use of abortion services. In 2001, as Table 01-3F shows 10,967 of the 25,998 abortion reports (42%) were submitted by abortion providers with the patient's race shown as blank or unknown. This number is down slightly from 45.5% blank or unknown in 2000.

Birth and fetal death certificates use open-ended categories for reporting race, and multiple racial entries are stored on the database. When more than one racial category is reported, mother's race is classified according to decision rules set by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): If more than one race is listed and one is Hawaiian, then Hawaiian is selected. For other races, the first race listed is selected. Prior to 1990, the first non-white race listed was selected (unless Hawaiian was listed somewhere in the item).

Hispanic Origin

'Origin' as used by the Census Bureau refers to "the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States." Persons of Hispanic origin have their origins in a Hispanic or Spanish-speaking country such as Mexico, Cuba, or Puerto Rico, or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Prior to 1985, Hispanic data on abortion reporting forms were provided by a racial category of 'Spanish Origin or Descent'. Hispanic origin was added as an ethnic category and collected as a separate item (in addition to race) in 1985. However, this item only asks, 'Is patient of HISPANIC ethnic origin? - Yes'. A 'No' box (meaning not Hispanic) was not provided on the form. Thus, blanks (which are found on 98% of the forms) may mean either 'Not Hispanic' or 'Origin Unknown', making the data difficult, if not impossible, to interpret.

For birth and fetal death certificates, Hispanic origin was added as an ethnic category and collected as a separate item (in addition to race) in 1988. For the first year of data collection (1988), some hospitals did not include the ethnicity item on the worksheet used to collect birth data. For this reason, Hispanic ethnicity data are less complete for 1988 than they are for later years. Rates calculated using these 1988 data will be lower than rates for other years because of this underreporting and should thus not be used to study changes in Hispanic birth rates.

Prior to 1988, Hispanic data on birth and fetal death certificates were provided by a racial category of "Mexican/Chicano" or "Mexican

American". Data based on Hispanic origin from those years are not comparable with data collected in 1988 or thereafter and should not be used for trend analysis or year-to-year comparisons.

Abortion Complications and Secondary Management

The abortion reporting form provides pre-coded categories for complications related to the abortion procedure. Abortion complications are likely to be under-reported because follow-up care may be administered after abortion reports are filed or by a second facility or physician. Also, because Washington's reporting form asks specifically about complications of the abortion procedure, complications attributed to something other than the procedure (such as pre-existing conditions) are not necessarily reported. For these reasons, complication totals and rates presented in this report should be interpreted as a low estimate of complications and used with caution.

Changes to the abortion reporting form may have affected the reporting of complications over time. Before 1990, the form had a separate check box for retained products, which is the most common type of complication reported. In 1990, retained products was removed as a separate check box item for consistency with the National Abortion Federation (NAF), the private national organization promoting standards of care. Many facilities still provide this information by checking the box for 'Other' complications and then writing in 'Retained Products.' These write-in responses are used to tabulate data on retained products. The absence of an explicit category for retained products, however, is believed to cause under-reporting of this complication. Since retained products was removed as a category on the form, the number of abortions with 'retained products' noted as a complication has decreased, as follows: 1989 - 62, 1990 - 40, 1991 - 40, 1992 - 48, 1993 - 23, 1994 - 18, 1995 - 39, 1996 - 36. As a result of work by the committee that formed to review the abortion reporting system (see the introduction for details), there was an increase in the reporting of complications in 1997. This is reflected in the 'retained products' category which increased to 56 in 1997 and was 55 in 1998.

A new item called, "Secondary Management," was added to Washington's abortion reporting form in 1990 to provide data on the treatment of abortion complications. The categories were "resuction or other secondary procedure", "hospitalization", "transfusion", "laparotomy", "laparoscopy", and "none". This information probably under estimates the amount of secondary care since abortion patients may receive such care after the abortion report is completed or at facilities other than the one where the primary abortion procedure was performed.

Adjusted Abortion and Pregnancy Rates, 1992-1995

One abortion facility failed to report abortions as required under Washington Administrative Code for four years (1992-1995). Due to the estimated size of the facility's caseload (about 1,350 abortions per year, or 4% of the state total), a method was devised to impute the missing records.

Two characteristics—woman's age and place of residence—were assigned based on the characteristics of women who received abortions at this facility in 1991 and 1996, the years immediately preceding and following the years of non-reporting. Straight-line interpolation was used for categories formed by single year of age and place of residence.⁴ The residence categories included individual counties; other states or countries; and relevant cities and remainders of respective counties.

A small number of abortion reporting forms were actually submitted by this facility in 1992-1995 (i.e., n = 82, 114, 42, and 17, respectively). Since the reported records contain information about such variables as gestational age and primary procedure, these records were kept in the datafile and used in place of selected imputed records that had been matched based on woman's age and place of residence.⁵ For two reported cases in 1992 and one reported case in 1994, the county of residence did not match any of the imputed records; these reported cases were retained in the database. As a result, the number of records **added** to the database equals (A) the number of imputed cases minus (B) the number of reported cases plus (C) the unmatched records, as shown in the following table.

Imputation	1992	1993	1994	1995
(A) Imputed cases	1,342	1,348	1,357	1,363
(B) Reported cases	82	114	42	17
Difference = (A) – (B)	1,260	1,234	1,315	1,346
(C) Unmatched cases (retained)	2	0	1	0
Records added=(A) – (B) + (C)	1,262	1,234	1,316	1,346

The counties in which imputed abortions were added are: Chelan, Clallam, Cowlitz, Douglas, Grant, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Kittitas, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima. For some of these counties, so few records were added through imputation that abortion and pregnancy rates will not be

² The facility performed 1,336 in 1991 and 1,369 in 1996 and estimated that they had performed between 1,275 and 1,350 each year in between. Several regression equations and interpolation methods using different years of data were examined; straight-line interpolation between 1991 and 1996 produced estimates most consistent with these parameters.

³The criteria for matching records required: (a) an exact match on the county or large city of residence and (b) an exact or approximate match by age with priority given to exact matches, matches within an age group or with the nearest age, in that order.

different from those previously published. In the remaining counties, no imputed records were added.

Definitions

Abortion - The termination (spontaneous or induced) of a pregnancy before the fetus has attained viability. Consistent with common usage and understanding, when the term abortion is used in this report, it refers to induced abortion.

Abortion-related Complications - An unfavorable medical condition arising from induced abortion. Only complications that are: 1) known by the reporting provider or, 2) known before the abortion report has been filed are included in the state's count of complications. Specific complications on Washington's abortion reporting form include:

Cervical laceration - A tear wound of the cervix which requires sutures.

Perforation - unintentional puncture of the uterine wall which requires intervention.

Hemorrhage (more than 500 cc) - Clinical assessment of copious or excessive blood loss (more than 500cc).

Infection - Inflammation of the endometrium (the mucous coat of the uterus) that requires hospitalization for intravenous antibiotics.

Failed abortion (continuing pregnancy) - The products of conception fail to be expelled from the uterus after induction. The patient was still pregnant following the initial procedure and a second procedure is required to terminate the pregnancy.

Death-The patient died as a result of complications of the procedure.

Retained products - A portion of the products of conception was not expelled from the uterus after induction. A second procedure is required to prevent further medical complications. (Not the same as a Failed Abortion (continuing pregnancy); see # 5 above).

Other (specify)- Occurrence of any other complication, such as peritonitis or drug reaction.

Fetal Death - Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or

extraction, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Reporting of fetal deaths to the state is required only when the gestational period is twenty weeks or more.

Gestational Period - Number of weeks elapsed between the first day of the last menstrual period and date of delivery or date of pregnancy termination. The term *gestational period* is interchangeable with *weeks of gestation*, *gestational age*, and *duration of pregnancy*. This report uses the physician's estimate of gestational age.

Induced Abortion - The purposeful interruption of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, with the intention other than to produce a live born infant or to remove a dead fetus, the result of which is not a live birth. Procedures for false pregnancy, ectopic pregnancy, and missed abortion (dead ovum retained in uterus in intended pregnancy) are not included in the definition. The term is used in this report interchangeably with *induced termination of pregnancy*, *induced termination*, and *abortion*.

Induced Abortion Procedures:

Dilation and Evacuation (D&E) - Involves opening the cervix (dilation) and using primarily sharp techniques, but also suction and other instrumentation such as forceps for evacuation. (Dilation is performed by means of laminaria tents (sterile dried seaweed) until the cervical opening is large enough to allow removal of the uterine contents by means of a sponge forceps or some other specially designed instrument.

Hysterotomy /Hysterectomy - Hysterotomy involves surgical entry into the uterus, as in a Cesarean section, that removes a fetus that is too immature to survive, even with extraordinary life support measures. Hysterotomy is usually performed only if other abortion procedures fail. Hysterectomy is a procedure in which the uterus is removed either with the fetus inside or after the fetus has been removed. It is usually performed only when a pathological condition of the uterus, such as fibroid tumors, warrants its removal or when a woman desires sterilization.

Intra-Uterine Instillation (Saline or Prostaglandin) - Involves either withdrawing a portion of amniotic fluid from the uterine cavity by a needle inserted through the abdominal wall and replacing this fluid with a concentrated salt solution (known as saline instillation, saline abortion, or saline amniotic fluid exchange) or injecting a prostaglandin-- a substance with hormone-like activity--into the uterine cavity through a needle inserted through the abdominal wall (known as intra-uterine prostaglandin

instillation). The saline instillation process induces labor, which results in the expulsion of the usually dead fetus approximately 24 to 48 hours later. The interval between prostaglandin injection and expulsion tends to be shorter than in a saline abortion.

Medical (Nonsurgical)- Involves the administration of a medication or medications to induce an abortion. Medications (e.g., methotrexate, mifepristone, misoprostol, etc.) are used most frequently early in the first trimester of pregnancy. However, some medications (e.g., prostaglandin suppositories, injectable prostaglandins, etc.) may also be administered during the second trimester of pregnancy to induce abortion. Medications may be administered orally, by injection or intra-vaginally.

Sharp Curettage (D&C) – Involves dilation of the cervix as in suction, although usually to a larger diameter. The fetal and placental tissues are then scraped out with a curette, which resembles a small spoon. Also, *surgical D&C* or *surgical curettage*.

Suction Curettage – The cervical canal is dilated by the successive insertion of instruments of increasing diameter called dilators. When the opening is large enough, a flexible tube (cannula) is inserted into the uterine cavity and the fetal and placental tissues are then suctioned out by an electric vacuum pump. Also, *vacuum aspiration*, *suction D&C*, or *early uterine evacuation*.

Other(specify)- All other procedures not included in the preceding categories should be shown as “Other” and the procedure used should be described after “specify.” This category includes procedures using a combination of agents, such as laminaria and prostaglandin, urea and prostaglandin, prostaglandin and oxytocin, or prostaglandin and saline.

Induced Abortion Management - Medical care consequent and secondary to the primary abortion procedure. The specific types of management care listed on Washington’s abortion reporting form are:

Resuction or other secondary procedure - Resuction of the uterus to remove remaining fetal tissue. (Note that providers are instructed to check this management category only for cases where a resuction or other secondary procedure was required for removal of retained products or failed abortion and performed following initial discharge of patient.)

Hospitalization - Hospitalization became necessary following the termination as a result of complications or for any other reason.

Transfusion - Transfusion of whole blood or plasma.

Laparotomy - A surgical incision through the abdominal wall as part of an examination.

Laparoscopy - Examination of the abdominal cavity by the introduction of a laparoscope through a small abdominal incision.

Live Birth - The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes, or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

Maternal Death - Death attributed to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, or the puerperium (ICD-9, 630-676); includes abortion-related death. The death must occur within six weeks of the live birth or abortion to be considered a maternal death.

Occurrence Data - Data allocated by place where the event occurred, regardless of the person's place of residence.

Provider - Facility where induced abortions are performed. Facilities performing induced abortions may be clinics, doctors' offices, or hospitals.

Residence Data - Data allocated by place of residence of the child's mother (births, fetal deaths), or by place of residence of the patient (abortions), regardless of where the event occurred.

Spontaneous Abortion - An unintended interruption of pregnancy, the result of which is a fetal death of any gestational age. Other terms used: *miscarriage, miscarried pregnancy.*

Trimester - The duration of human pregnancy, approximately 266 days, divided by 3, resulting in three equal time periods equaling 88.67 days, or 12.67 weeks, or approximately three months, each. As a useful rule-of-thumb, gestation weeks 1 through 12 are considered the first trimester of pregnancy; weeks 13 through 24, the second trimester; and over 24 weeks, the third trimester.

Rates and Ratios

Rounding - Rates are rounded to the nearest tenth. When the rate or percent is less than one-tenth, the entry is 0.

Rates and Ratios Used in this Report - Rates and ratios are calculated by dividing the number of events of concern by the population at risk (or a related population) and multiplying by a standard constant (i.e., 1,000 or 10,000).

$$\text{GeneralAbortionRate} = \frac{\text{TotalAbortions}}{\text{WomenofChildbearingAge}(15 - 44)} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{GeneralFertilityRate} = \frac{\text{TotalLiveBirths}}{\text{WomenofChildbearingAge}(15 - 44)} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{PregnancyRate} = \frac{\#(\text{LiveBirths} + \text{Abortions} + \text{FetalDeaths})}{\text{WomenofChildbearingAge}(15 - 44)} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Age - SpecificAbrtnRate} = \frac{\# \text{AbortionsforSpecificAgeGroup}}{\# \text{WomenofSameAgeGroup}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Age - SpecificBirthRate} = \frac{\# \text{LiveBirthsforSpecificAgeGroup}}{\# \text{WomenofSameAgeGroup}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{AbortionRatio} = \frac{\# \text{Abortions}}{\# \text{LiveBirths}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{GeneralComplicationRate} = \frac{\# \text{ComplicationCases}}{\# \text{AbortionsPerformedinWA}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{FetalDeathRate} = \frac{\# \text{FetalDeaths}}{\text{TotalLiveBirths} + \text{TotalFetalDeaths}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{FetalDeathRatio} = \frac{\# \text{FetalDeaths}}{\text{TotalLiveBirths}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{MaternalDeathRate} = \frac{\# \text{MaternalDeaths}}{\text{TotalLiveBirths}} \times 10,000$$

Appendix B: Sample Certificates and Forms

Certificate of Live Birth

Certificate of Fetal Death

Report of Induced Termination of Pregnancy

Continuation of the Report of Induced Termination of Pregnancy