

Washington State  
**Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics**  
**2000**

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For more information contact:

Center for Health Statistics  
1112 SE Quince Street  
PO Box 47814  
Olympia, WA 98504-7814

360 236-4300  
Fax 360 753-4135

Mary Selecky  
*Secretary*

*Center for Health Statistics, Pregnancy & Induced Abortion Statistics report staff:*

John Whitbeck, *Research Services (360) 236-4321*

Phyllis Reed, *Research Services, Abortions (360) 236-4207*

Patricia Starzyk, *Research Investigator, Births (360) 236-4323*

Gregory Newkirk, *Research Services, ITAS (360) 236-4332*

*Design Consultation:*

Office of Health Promotion

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Jac Davies

*Assistant Secretary*

*Epidemiology, Health Statistics & Public Health Laboratories*

Teresa Jennings

*State Registrar and Director*

*Center for Health Statistics*

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# Introduction





## **Introduction**

*Washington State Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics, 2000*, 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 2000.

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 abortion<sup>1</sup> (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 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

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

startling to note that the 2000 pregnancy rate among the counties of Washington State for teen-age women varies all the way from 19.3/1,000 to 109.6/1,000 women.

Washington State was 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) <sup>1</sup>.

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 2000, 87% 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 <sup>2</sup>; 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 2000, 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 rates<sup>2</sup>

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 2000, 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 2000 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 2000, 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 2000 that number declined to a rate of 39.1. For the complete CDC article go to [www.cdc.gov/nchs/releases/01facts/teenbirths.htm](http://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 25.0 in 2000.

### **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**

<b>Form</b>	<b>Completed by</b>	<b>Initially Filed with</b>
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 2000* 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 2000 was 26,063. The number of abortions performed in Washington State, which includes those women residing in other states or Canada (occurrence), was 25,692.

***Abortions Occurring in Washington & Abortions of Washington Residents During 2000***

<b>Abortions by Resident Location</b>	<b>Occurrence In State</b>	<b>Occurrence Out of State</b>	<b>Total Abortions</b>
<b>In-State Residents</b>	24,477	1,586	26,063
<b>Out-of-State Resident</b>	1,215	--*	1,217
<b>Total</b>	25,692	1,588	27,280

**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).<sup>2</sup> (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 1999 Skamania and Grays Harbor Counties have roughly the same teen pregnancy rate of 77 to 78 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. In Grays Harbor County, a more populated area, there were 184 teen pregnancies compared to 28 in Skamania. 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

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.

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

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 2000, woman's race was not reported for a fairly small proportion of births (about 4%) but for a sizable proportion of induced abortions (43%).

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 2000, the percent of women classified as black is 4.6 % if unknowns are included in the total, but the percentage is 8.4 % 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 numbers<sup>3</sup>. 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%.<sup>4</sup>

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 1980-2000. To order a copy of a CD-ROM, call (360) 236-4327.

All of the tables for this report are available for 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 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](http://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 2000.

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.

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

<sup>2</sup>Wilcox, 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.

<sup>3</sup>Assessment 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>.

<sup>4</sup>S.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 2000, 26,063 abortions were reported for residents of the state, up about 0.4% from 1999, when 25,965 abortions were reported for residents of the state. 1999 reported abortions were slightly increased from the 25,613 abortions reported in 1998. (2000 reported abortions were about 1% lower than the 1998 total.) 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, 1981-2000<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Induced Abortions</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>Live Births</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>Abortion Ratio<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
1981	28,975	3.2	69,987	2.9	414	0.3
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

<sup>1</sup> Births for 1981-1994 and abortions for 1981-1982 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Statistics<sup>1</sup>, Washington State Residents, 1981-2000**

Year	Women 15-44	Pregnancy		Live Births		Abortions		Fetal Deaths	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Ratio
1981	1,012,120	99,449	98.3	69,987	69.1	28,975	28.6	487	7.0
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	91.9	70,409	64.7	29,067	26.7	411	5.8
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

<sup>1</sup> 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 Rates<sup>1</sup> by Age Group, Washington State Residents, 1980-2000**

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 2000 about 83 out of 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44) had a pregnancy, which continues a trend since 1995. Of these, 62.7 resulted in a live birth and about 25.6 resulted in either an induced abortion or a fetal death. As shown in Table 2, the pregnancy, live birth, and abortion rates in 2000 are quite similar to those since 1995 but lower than those in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The 2000 pregnancy rate for teenagers continues at record low rates, now at 64.3 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Teenagers from 15 to 17 years old had 36.3 pregnancies per 1,000, while those aged 18 to 19 had 107 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, 1996-2000*** 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 Rates<sup>1</sup> by County of Residence, Washington State, 1994-2000**

<b>County</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Adams	8.2	8.1	8.6	7.8	7.8	8.7	11.0
Asotin	12.9	11.8	10.4	13.2	10.1	9.6	10.4
Benton	16.6	16.3	15.4	15.8	14.8	14.6	14.8
Chelan	18.1	15.0	13.6	14.8	12.3	13.4	10.7
Clallam	15.1	13.7	15.5	16.3	15.9	14.8	16.0
Clark	18.5	18.8	17.6	15.9	15.8	17.4	16.7
Columbia	9.0	15.0	14.2	11.3	9.0	16.3	8.6
Cowlitz	18.5	15.9	14.9	12.6	13.6	12.9	15.0
Douglas	10.6	10.4	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.9	9.0
Ferry	5.4	12.7	8.7	9.6	9.1	12.0	9.1
Franklin	21.2	17.4	18.6	14.8	16.6	16.5	15.6
Garfield	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Grant	13.1	12.9	12.6	13.1	11.2	10.6	9.6
Grays Harbor	16.0	17.4	16.9	17.1	18.8	16.5	18.5
Island	18.0	15.6	13.3	15.0	15.2	14.4	17.0
Jefferson	17.2	15.7	17.8	21.7	20.5	18.6	21.3
King	29.1	28.8	26.3	27.3	25.3	25.1	24.8
Kitsap	19.8	16.0	16.7	18.7	16.1	19.0	17.3
Kittitas	15.9	15.6	14.0	18.8	14.9	17.2	15.3
Klickitat	9.6	11.5	10.1	7.2	12.3	12.5	10.7
Lewis	17.2	15.3	18.3	16.8	17.0	16.9	14.8
Lincoln	11.1	5.0	6.0	5.3	5.2	8.7	10.4
Mason	14.4	14.0	15.5	19.6	18.0	16.7	19.5
Okanagan	13.0	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.1	12.4	13.5
Pacific	11.3	15.7	14.3	12.1	14.1	14.0	15.7
Pend Oreille	12.1	12.8	8.5	10.5	10.6	10.0	13.9
Pierce	25.7	24.3	24.9	25.9	23.5	24.6	24.7
San Juan	20.9	18.2	14.1	12.2	21.1	21.4	22.8
Skagit	18.0	16.7	14.8	13.9	17.7	16.9	16.0
Skamania	4.5	9.2	11.9	9.2	9.7	6.2	10.1
Snohomish	21.2	21.1	21.3	20.6	19.8	19.2	19.7
Spokane	17.8	17.2	17.0	16.0	15.4	15.2	16.0
Stevens	9.6	10.1	11.7	8.9	7.0	6.8	6.8
Thurston	21.2	20.5	20.2	21.0	20.8	20.6	21.3
Wahkiakum	--*	9.8	--*	--*	--*	--*	14.7
Walla Walla	14.7	14.0	10.3	11.7	14.0	14.1	11.5
Whatcom	18.5	16.8	19.2	17.8	15.5	16.1	17.0
Whitman	15.7	13.0	14.4	11.9	10.8	11.3	10.8
Yakima	19.9	20.1	17.3	18.4	17.3	17.6	16.6

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

<sup>2</sup> Abortions for 1994-1995 include 1,316; and 1,346 estimated abortions that were unreported in these years. See Appendix A, "Adjusted Abortion and Pregnancy Rates, 1992-1995."

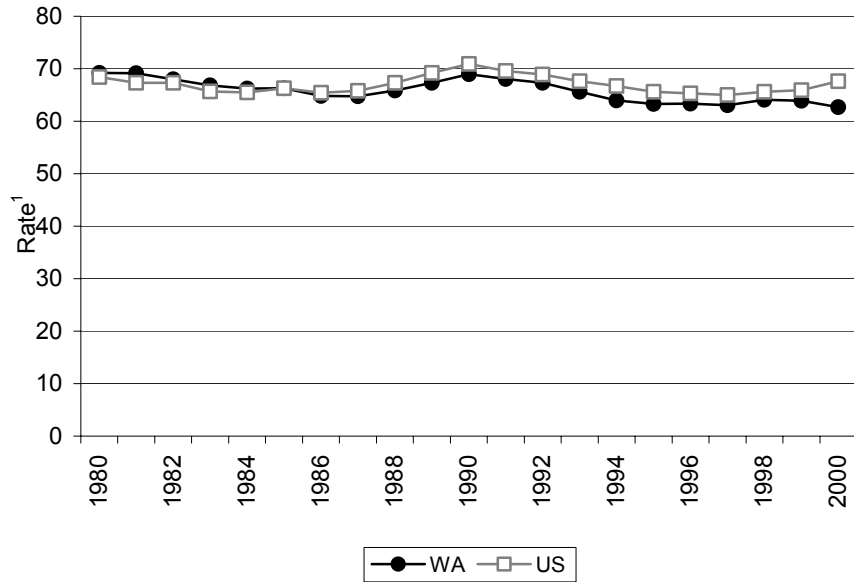
--\* Rate not calculated because number of abortions was less than 5.

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1980-2000, Washington State," October 2001.

**Table 5. Induced Abortion Rates<sup>1</sup> with Ranks by County, Washington State Residents, 1996-2000**

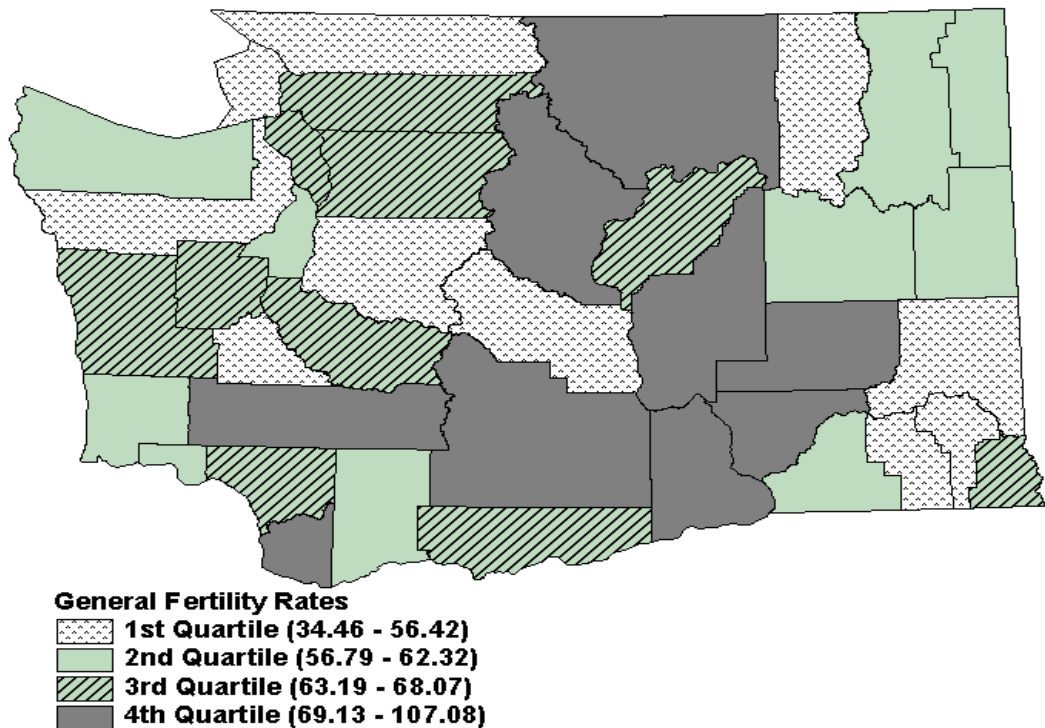
Rank	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate
1	King	26.3	King	27.3	King	25.3	King	25.1	King	24.8
2	Pierce	24.9	Pierce	25.9	Pierce	23.5	Pierce	24.6	Pierce	24.7
3	Snohomish	21.3	Jefferson	21.7	San Juan	21.1	San Juan	21.4	San Juan	22.8
4	Thurston	20.2	Thurston	21.0	Thurston	20.8	Thurston	20.6	Jefferson	21.3
5	Whatcom	19.2	Snohomish	20.6	Jefferson	20.5	Snohomish	19.2	Thurston	21.3
6	Franklin	18.6	Mason	19.6	Snohomish	19.8	Kitsap	19.0	Snohomish	19.7
7	Lewis	18.3	Kittitas	18.8	Grays Harbor	18.8	Jefferson	18.6	Mason	19.5
8	Jefferson	17.8	Kitsap	18.7	Mason	18.0	Yakima	17.6	Grays Harbor	18.5
9	Clark	17.6	Yakima	18.4	Skagit	17.7	Clark	17.4	Kitsap	17.3
10	Yakima	17.3	Whatcom	17.8	Yakima	17.3	Kittitas	17.2	Island	17.0
11	Spokane	17.0	Grays Harbor	17.1	Lewis	17.0	Skagit	16.9	Whatcom	17.0
12	Grays Harbor	16.9	Lewis	16.8	Franklin	16.6	Lewis	16.9	Clark	16.7
13	Kitsap	16.7	Clallam	16.3	Kitsap	16.1	Mason	16.7	Yakima	16.6
14	Clallam	15.5	Spokane	16.0	Clallam	15.9	Grays Harbor	16.5	Spokane	16.0
15	Mason	15.5	Clark	15.9	Clark	15.8	Franklin	16.5	Clallam	16.0
16	Benton	15.4	Benton	15.8	Whatcom	15.5	Columbia	16.3	Skagit	16.0
17	Cowlitz	14.9	Island	15.0	Spokane	15.4	Whatcom	16.1	Pacific	15.7
18	Skagit	14.8	Franklin	14.8	Island	15.2	Spokane	15.2	Franklin	15.6
19	Whitman	14.4	Chelan	14.8	Kittitas	14.9	Clallam	14.8	Kittitas	15.3
20	Pacific	14.3	Skagit	13.9	Benton	14.8	Benton	14.6	Cowlitz	15.0
21	Columbia	14.2	Asotin	13.2	Pacific	14.1	Island	14.4	Lewis	14.8
22	San Juan	14.1	Grant	13.1	Walla Walla	14.0	Walla Walla	14.1	Benton	14.8
23	Kittitas	14.0	Okanogan	12.8	Cowlitz	13.6	Pacific	14.0	Wahkiakum	14.7
24	Chelan	13.6	Cowlitz	12.6	Chelan	12.3	Chelan	13.4	Pend Oreille	13.9
25	Island	13.3	San Juan	12.2	Klickitat	12.3	Cowlitz	12.9	Okanogan	13.5
26	Okanogan	13.0	Pacific	12.1	Okanogan	12.1	Klickitat	12.5	Walla Walla	11.5
27	Grant	12.6	Whitman	11.9	Grant	11.2	Okanogan	12.4	Adams	11.0
28	Skamania	11.9	Walla Walla	11.7	Whitman	10.8	Ferry	12.0	Whitman	10.8
29	Stevens	11.7	Columbia	11.3	Pend Oreille	10.6	Whitman	11.3	Klickitat	10.7
30	Asotin	10.4	Pend Oreille	10.5	Asotin	10.1	Grant	10.6	Chelan	10.7
31	Walla Walla	10.3	Ferry	9.6	Skamania	9.7	Pend Oreille	10.0	Lincoln	10.4
32	Klickitat	10.1	Skamania	9.2	Ferry	9.1	Asotin	9.6	Asotin	10.4
33	Douglas	9.1	Stevens	8.9	Columbia	9.0	Douglas	8.9	Skamania	10.1
34	Ferry	8.7	Douglas	8.5	Douglas	8.0	Adams	8.7	Grant	9.6
35	Adams	8.6	Adams	7.8	Adams	7.8	Lincoln	8.7	Ferry	9.1
36	Pend Oreille	8.5	Klickitat	7.2	Stevens	7.0	Stevens	6.8	Douglas	9.0
37	Lincoln	6.0	Lincoln	5.3	Lincoln	5.2	Skamania	6.2	Columbia	8.6
38	Garfield	--*	Garfield	--*	Garfield	--*	Garfield	--*	Stevens	6.8
39	Wahkiakum	--*	Wahkiakum	--*	Wahkiakum	--*	Wahkiakum	--*	Garfield	--*

**Figure 1. General Fertility Rates<sup>1</sup>, Washington State Residents Compared to National, 1980-2000**



<sup>1</sup> 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, 1998–2000 (Washington State Rate = 62.27)**





# Statistics 2000





## Statistics Tables

**Table 00-1. Pregnancy Outcomes of Residents by Woman's Age, 2000**

Age	Total Pregnancies	Live Births		Abortions		Fetal Deaths	
		Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>107,504</b>	<b>81,004</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Under 15	242	118	48.8	122	50.4	2	0.8
15-19	13,352	8,120	60.8	5,180	38.8	52	0.4
15-17	4,541	2,559	56.4	1,971	43.4	11	0.2
18-19	8,811	5,561	63.1	3,209	36.4	41	0.5
20-24	28,085	19,795	70.5	8,213	29.2	77	0.3
25-29	27,608	21,858	79.2	5,641	20.4	109	0.4
30-34	23,408	19,490	83.3	3,821	16.3	97	0.4
35-39	11,812	9,509	80.5	2,230	18.9	73	0.6
40-44	2,747	1,952	71.1	774	28.2	21	0.8
45 and Over	188	125	66.5	62	33.0	1	0.5
Unknown	62	37	59.7	20	32.3	5	8.1

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

**Table 00-2. Age-Specific Rates<sup>1</sup> and Abortion Ratios of Residents, 2000**

Age	Female Population	Pregnancy Rate	Birth Rate	Abortion Rate	Abortion Ratio <sup>2</sup>
<b>All Ages<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,292,645</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>322</b>
Under 15	211,899	1.1	0.6	0.6	1034
15-19	207,556	64.3	39.1	25.0	638
15-17	125,235	36.3	20.4	15.7	770
18-19	82,321	107.0	67.6	39.0	577
20-24	189,373	148.3	104.5	43.4	415
25-29	196,863	140.2	111.0	28.7	258
30-34	214,064	109.4	91.0	17.8	196
35-39	239,917	49.2	39.6	9.3	235
40-44	244,872	11.2	8.0	3.2	397
45 and Over	228,714	0.8	0.5	0.3	496

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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, 1981-2000, Washington State," October 2001.

**Table 00-3. Induced Abortions of Residents by Selected Indicators, 2000**

**A. Age of Woman**

Age	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under 15	122	0.5
15-19	5,180	19.9
15-17	1,971	7.6
18-19	3,209	12.3
20-24	8,213	31.5
25-29	5,641	21.6
30-34	3,821	14.7
35-39	2,230	8.6
40-44	774	3.0
45 and Over	62	0.2
Unknown	20	0.1

**B. Weeks of Gestation<sup>2</sup>**

Weeks of Gestation	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1-4	137	0.5
5-8	14,908	57.2
9	2,873	11.0
10	2,019	7.7
11	1,639	6.3
12	1,035	4.0
13-15	1,750	6.7
16-19	1,053	4.0
20 and Over	603	2.3
Unknown	46	0.2

**C. Previous Abortions**

Previous Abortions	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0	14,001	53.7
1	6,892	26.4
2	2,930	11.2
3	1,237	4.7
4	470	1.8
Over 4	424	1.6
Unknown	109	0.4

**D. Previous Live Births**

Previous Live Births	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0	11,792	45.2
1	6,491	24.9
2	4,924	18.9
3	1,936	7.4
4	582	2.2
Over 4	261	1.0
Unknown	77	0.3

**E. Previous Pregnancies**

Previous Pregnancies	Number	Percent <sup>1</sup>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0	7,363	28.3
1	5,363	20.6
2	4,531	17.4
3	3,379	13.0
4	2,225	8.5
Over 4	3,089	11.9
Unknown	113	0.4

**F. Race and Hispanic Origin**

Race	Number <sup>3</sup>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>
White	11,854
Black	1,210
Native American	210
Asian	1,274
Multiple Races	90
Other	39
Unknown	11,386
Hispanic Origin <sup>4</sup>	876

<sup>1</sup>Detail may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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

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

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



**Table 00-4. Induced Abortions of Residents by Woman's Age and Weeks of Gestation, 2000**

Age	Total	Weeks of Gestation <sup>1</sup>											
		Under 9		9-12		13-15		16-19		20 +		Unknown	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>7,566</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Under 15	122	45	36.9	43	35.2	18	14.8	10	8.2	6	4.9	0	--*
15-19	5,180	2,433	47.0	1,840	35.5	479	9.2	251	4.8	164	3.2	13	0.3
15-17	1,971	910	46.2	691	35.1	191	9.7	97	4.9	79	4.0	3	--*
18-19	3,209	1,523	47.5	1,149	35.8	288	9.0	154	4.8	85	2.6	10	0.3
20-24	8,213	4,646	56.6	2,447	29.8	561	6.8	357	4.3	188	2.3	14	0.2
25-29	5,641	3,497	62.0	1,484	26.3	338	6.0	193	3.4	121	2.1	8	0.1
30-34	3,821	2,400	62.8	995	26.0	215	5.6	129	3.4	75	2.0	7	0.2
35-39	2,230	1,452	65.1	558	25.0	92	4.1	85	3.8	41	1.8	2	--*
40-44	774	515	66.5	183	23.6	42	5.4	26	3.4	6	0.8	2	--*
45 and Over	62	45	72.6	13	21.0	2	--*	2	--*	0	--*	0	--*
Unknown	20	12	60.0	3	--*	3	--*	0	--*	2	--*	0	--*

<sup>1</sup> 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 00-5. Previous Live Births of Women Having Abortions by Age Washington State Residents, 2000**

Age	Total Abortions	Previous Live Births						Over 4	Unknown
		0	1	2	3	4			
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>11,792</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>77</b>	
Under 15	122	121	1	-	-	-	-	-	
15-19	5,180	4,180	847	131	13	-	-	9	
15 - 17	1,971	1,777	177	12	2	-	-	3	
18 - 19	3,209	2,403	670	119	11	-	-	6	
20 - 24	8,213	4,099	2,493	1,280	266	45	10	20	
25 - 29	5,641	1,927	1,502	1,439	557	147	58	11	
30 - 34	3,821	934	943	1,083	547	214	85	15	
35 - 39	2,230	386	527	737	397	112	61	10	
40 - 44	774	130	155	234	145	56	43	11	
45 and Over	62	8	18	14	11	7	3	1	
Unknown	20	7	5	6	-	1	1	-	

**Table 00-6. Previous Induced Abortions of Women Having Abortions by Age Washington State Residents, 2000**

Age	Total	Previous Induced Abortions						Over 4	Unknown
		0	1	2	3	4			
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>14,001</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>109</b>	
Under 15	122	115	7	-	-	-	-	-	
15-19	5,180	4,158	833	146	25	5	1	12	
15 - 17	1,971	1,723	218	25	1	-	-	4	
18 - 19	3,209	2,435	615	121	24	5	1	8	
20 - 24	8,213	4,659	2,290	812	278	95	55	24	
25 - 29	5,641	2,394	1,722	849	379	143	132	22	
30 - 34	3,821	1,477	1,107	646	303	136	133	19	
35 - 39	2,230	867	677	350	181	66	75	14	
40 - 44	774	292	237	114	66	25	24	16	
45 and Over	62	24	19	10	3	-	4	2	
Unknown	20	15	-	3	2	-	-	-	

**Table 00-7. Induced Abortions by Woman's Age and Place of Occurrence or Residence, 2000**

**A. Abortions of State Residents by Place of Occurrence**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Inside Home County</b>	<b>Outside Home County</b>	<b>Residence Unknown</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>17,421</b>	<b>8,635</b>	<b>7</b>
Under 15	122	66	56	0
15-19	5,180	3,328	1,850	2
15 - 17	1,971	1,235	736	0
18 - 19	3,209	2,093	1,114	2
20 - 24	8,213	5,497	2,713	3
25 - 29	5,641	3,857	1,784	0
30 - 34	3,821	2,615	1,205	1
35 - 39	2,230	1,486	743	1
40 - 44	774	520	254	0
45 and Over	62	42	20	0
Unknown	20	10	10	0

**B. Occurrences by Place of Residence**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>County Resident</b>	<b>Out-of-County Resident</b>	<b>Residence Unknown</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>25,692</b>	<b>17,421</b>	<b>8,264</b>	<b>7</b>
Under 15	122	66	56	0
15-19	5,109	3,328	1,779	2
15 - 17	1,940	1,235	705	0
18 - 19	3,169	2,093	1,074	2
20 - 24	8,069	5,497	2,569	3
25 - 29	5,550	3,857	1,693	0
30 - 34	3,786	2,615	1,170	1
35 - 39	2,219	1,486	732	1
40 - 44	758	520	238	0
45 and Over	63	42	21	0
Unknown	16	10	6	0

**Table 00-8. Induced Abortions Occurring Within Washington State by Selected Indicators, 2000**

**A. State or Country of Residence**

State or Country	Number	Percent
<b>State Total</b>	<b>25,692</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Washington	24,477	95.3
Idaho	612	2.4
Alaska	202	0.8
Oregon	213	0.8
California	13	0.1
Montana	7	0.0
Canada	113	0.4
Other States or Countries	48	0.2
Unknown	7	0.0

**B. Type of Facility**

Type of Facility	Number	Percent
<b>State Total</b>	<b>25,692</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Hospital	344	1.3
Non-hospital	25,348	98.7

**C. Operative Procedure**

Type of Procedure	Number	Percent
<b>State Total</b>	<b>25,692</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Suction Curettage	22,430	87.3
Dilation & Evacuation (D&E)	2,568	10.0
Medical (nonsurgical)	636	2.5
Intrauterine Instillation	19	0.1
Sharp Curettage	24	0.1
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	0	0.0
Other Procedures <sup>1</sup>	10	0.0
Unknown	5	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Other procedures includes: 1 insertion laminaria, 2 laminaria, 4 labor induction, 1 laminaria placement, 1 intract injection, 1 amniotic injection.

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

**D. Complications**

Type of Complication	Number	Percent
<b>Complications Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>203</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Retained Products	86	0.3
Failed Abortion	34	0.1
Hemorrhage > 500 cc	6	0.0
Infection	28	0.1
Cervical Laceration	3	0.0
Uterine Perforation	4	0.0
Other Complications <sup>2</sup>	38	0.1
Multiple Complications <sup>3</sup>	4	0.0
Unknown if Complications	8	0.0
<b>No Complications</b>	<b>25,481</b>	<b>99.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total number of patients with complications was 203; total complications was 207.

<sup>2</sup> Other complications include: 2 patients w/PAS, 4 patients w/Hematometria, 2 w/endometritis, 2 w/ruptured ovarian cyst, and 5 w/pain.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 1 patient with a perforation, 1 patient with a failed abortion, and 2 patients with infection.

**E. Secondary Management**

Type of Procedure	Number	Percent
<b>Sec. Mgmt. Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>202</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Resuction	172	0.7
Hospitalization	21	0.1
Laparoscopy	1	0.0
Transfusion	0	0.0
Laparotomy	1	0.0
Multiple Management <sup>2</sup>	7	0.0
Unknown if Sec. Mgmt.	6	0.0
<b>No Secondary Mgmt.</b>	<b>25,484</b>	<b>99.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total number of patients receiving secondary management care was 202; total number of secondary care procedures was 212.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 5 patients with hospitalization and resuction.

**Table 00-9. Induced Abortions Occurring Within State by Type of Procedure and Weeks of Gestation, 2000**

Type of Procedure	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation <sup>1</sup>				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
<b>State Total</b>	<b>25,692</b>	<b>14,625</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>29</b>
Suction Curettage	22,430	14,024	7,385	864	114	16	27
Dilation and Evacuation(D&E)	2,568	6	211	844	894	613	0
Medical (nonsurgical)	636	579	3	1	19	33	1
Intrauterine Instillation	19	0	0	1	8	10	0
Sharp Curettage	24	12	7	1	1	2	1
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Procedure <sup>2</sup>	10	0	0	1	1	8	0
Unknown	5	4	0	1	0	0	0

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

<sup>2</sup> There were 10 Other procedures in 2000.

**Table 00-10. Induced Abortions with Complications Occurring Within State by Type of Procedure and Weeks of Gestation, 2000**

Type of Procedure	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation <sup>1</sup>				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
<b>State Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>203</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>State Rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>--*</b>
Suction Curettage	150	102	37	7	3	0	1
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	16	0	0	5	3	8	0
Medical (nonsurgical)	31	27	0	0	2	2	0
Intrauterine Instillation	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Sharp Curettage	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Procedure <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown Procedure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown if Complications Pre	8	7	1	0	0	0	0
No Complications	25,481	14,488	7,567	1,701	1,027	671	27

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

<sup>2</sup> The total number of patients with complications was 203 total number of complications was 207.

<sup>3</sup> Rate equals the number of abortion patients with complications per 1,000 abortions occurring in Washington. Abortions occurring in Washington was 25,692 in 2000.

<sup>4</sup> There were 10 Other Procedures in 2000.

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

**Table 00-11. Induced Abortions with Secondary Management Occurring Within State by Type, 2000**

Type of Procedure	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation <sup>1</sup>				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
<b>State Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>202</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>State Rate<sup>3</sup></b>	7.9	4.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	--*
Suction Curettage	149	101	37	7	3	0	1
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	15	0	1	5	2	7	0
Medical (nonsurgical)	31	25	0	0	3	3	0
Intrauterine Instillation	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Sharp Curettage	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Procedure	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown Procedure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown if Sec. Mgmt.	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
No Secondary Management	25,484	14,493	7,567	1,701	1,027	669	27

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

<sup>2</sup> The total number of patients receiving secondary management care was 202; total number of secondary care procedures was 212.

<sup>3</sup> Rate equals the number of abortion patients with complications per 1,000 abortions occurring in Washington. Number of abortions occurring in Washington was 25,692 in 2000.

**Table 00-12. Induced Abortions with Secondary Management Occurring Within State by Type of Secondary Management and Weeks of Gestation, 2000**

Type of Management Care	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation <sup>1</sup>				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
<b>State Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>202</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>State Rate<sup>3</sup></b>	7.9	4.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	--*
Resuction	172	121	34	8	6	3	0
Hospitalization	21	3	1	3	4	9	1
Laparoscopy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transfusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laparotomy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Multiple Management <sup>4</sup>	7	2	3	1	0	0	1
Unknown if Sec. Mgmt.	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
No Secondary Management	25,484	14,493	7,567	1,701	1,027	669	27

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

<sup>2</sup> The total number of patients receiving secondary management care was 202; total number of secondary care procedures was 212.

<sup>3</sup> Rate equals the number of abortion patients with complications per 1,000 abortions occurring in Washington. Abortions occurring in Washington was 25,692 in 2000.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 3 patients who received hospitalization and resuction.

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

**Table 00-13. Induced Abortions with Complications Occurring Within State by Type of Complication and Weeks of Gestation, 2000**

Type of Complication	Total	Weeks of Gestation <sup>1</sup>					Unk
		Under 9	9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
<b>Patients w/Complic.<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>203</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>State Rate<sup>3</sup></b>	7.9	5.1	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	--*
Retained Products	86	50	23	2	7	2	2
Failed Abortion	34	31	2	1	0	0	0
Hemorrhage > 500 cc	6	1	0	1	0	4	0
Infection	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Cervical Laceration	28	19	5	3	0	1	0
Uterine Perforation	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Other Complications <sup>4</sup>	38	26	7	2	0	3	0
Multiple Complications <sup>5</sup>	4	2	0	1	1	0	0
Unknown	8	7	1	0	0	0	0
No Complications	25,481	14,488	7,567	1,701	1,027	671	27

Footnote: see bottom of page.

**Table 00-14. Induced Abortions with Complications Occurring Within State by Type of Complication and Secondary Management Procedure, 2000**

Type of Complication	Total	Secondary Management Procedure						None	Unk
		Resuc- tion	Hospital- ization	Trans- fusion	Laparo- scopy	Lapa- rotomy	Multiple Mgmt. <sup>6</sup>		
<b>State Total</b>	<b>25,692</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25,484</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Patients w/Complic.<sup>2</sup></b>	203	166	16	0	1	1	6	13	0
Retained Products	86	79	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Failed Abortion	34	33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hemorrhage > 500 cc	6	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Infection	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cervical Laceration	28	25	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Uterine Perforation	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Complications <sup>4</sup>	38	24	3	0	1	0	3	7	0
Multiple Complications <sup>5</sup>	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
No Complications	25,481	2	5	0	0	0	1	25,471	2

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

<sup>2</sup> The total number of patients with complications was 203; total complications was 207.

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes 2 patients w/PAS, 4 patients w/Hematometria, 2 w/ruptured ovarian cyst, and 5 w/Pain.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 1 patient with a perforation, 1 patient with a failed abortion, and 2 patients with infection.

<sup>6</sup> Includes 3 patients with hospitalization and resuction.

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

**Table 00-15. Birth and Abortion Indicators<sup>1</sup> by County of Residence, 2000**

County	Women 15-44	Live Births	Abortions	Abortion Ratio	Abortion Rate	Fertility Rate
<b>State Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,292,645</b>	<b>81,004</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>62.7</b>
Adams	3,286	334	36	108	11.0	101.6
Asotin	4,154	252	43	171	10.4	60.7
Benton	30,204	2,079	447	215	14.8	68.8
Chelan	13,204	981	141	144	10.7	74.3
Clallam	10,560	622	169	272	16.0	58.9
Clark	75,437	5,411	1,262	233	16.7	71.7
Columbia	697	34	6	176	8.6	48.8
Cowlitz	18,610	1,289	280	217	15.0	69.3
Douglas	6,646	455	60	132	9.0	68.5
Ferry	1,315	69	12	174	9.1	52.5
Franklin	10,251	1,096	160	146	15.6	106.9
Garfield	401	23	0	--*	--*	57.4
Grant	15,045	1,432	144	101	9.6	95.2
Grays Harbor	12,908	793	239	301	18.5	61.4
Island	13,974	959	238	248	17.0	68.6
Jefferson	4,030	211	86	408	21.3	52.4
King	405,231	22,487	10,045	447	24.8	55.5
Kitsap	48,013	3,108	831	267	17.3	64.7
Kittitas	8,308	368	127	345	15.3	44.3
Klickitat	3,542	254	38	150	10.7	71.7
Lewis	13,041	869	193	222	14.8	66.6
Lincoln	1,735	99	18	182	10.4	57.1
Mason	8,722	560	170	304	19.5	64.2
Okanogan	7,486	506	101	200	13.5	67.6
Pacific	3,245	195	51	262	15.7	60.1
Pend Oreille	2,091	110	29	264	13.9	52.6
Pierce	157,346	10,174	3,894	383	24.7	64.7
San Juan	2,147	92	49	533	22.8	42.9
Skagit	20,550	1,396	328	235	16.0	67.9
Skamania	1,983	116	20	172	10.1	58.5
Snohomish	136,237	8,545	2,683	314	19.7	62.7
Spokane	91,197	5,666	1,460	258	16.0	62.1
Stevens	7,512	445	51	115	6.8	59.2
Thurston	45,290	2,547	963	378	21.3	56.2
Wahkiakum	614	28	9	321	14.7	45.6
Walla Walla	11,258	660	129	195	11.5	58.6
Whatcom	38,388	2,077	653	314	17.0	54.1
Whitman	11,885	411	128	311	10.8	34.6
Yakima	46,102	4,251	763	179	16.6	92.2

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> Total abortions includes 7 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, 1981-2000, Washington State," October 2001.



**Table 00-16. Total Pregnancies<sup>1</sup> by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2000**

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
<b>State Total</b>	<b>107,504</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>13,352</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>8,811</b>	<b>28,085</b>	<b>27,608</b>	<b>23,408</b>	<b>11,812</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>62</b>
Adams	372	2	60	26	34	134	98	60	12	5	1	0
Asotin	295	1	55	20	35	89	75	48	24	3	0	0
Benton	2,539	5	367	127	240	800	630	481	202	50	4	0
Chelan	1,125	4	167	70	97	289	327	194	110	31	3	0
Clallam	793	1	139	33	106	241	170	134	83	24	1	0
Clark	6,705	10	792	245	547	1,847	1,854	1,403	619	169	9	2
Columbia	40	0	7	3	4	17	9	4	3	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1,577	2	254	82	172	532	380	256	118	30	2	3
Douglas	516	2	71	25	46	154	138	98	47	6	0	0
Ferry	81	1	13	3	10	24	25	11	5	2	0	0
Franklin	1,266	1	208	81	127	412	326	207	96	15	0	1
Garfield	23	0	5	1	4	4	4	6	4	0	0	0
Grant	1,583	6	268	108	160	527	406	252	95	28	1	0
Grays Harbor	1,038	6	187	83	104	326	248	166	83	18	3	1
Island	1,200	5	154	52	102	358	292	246	125	16	3	1
Jefferson	299	2	46	21	25	74	67	58	39	13	0	0
King	32,659	55	2,966	959	2,007	6,778	8,073	8,704	4,860	1,120	80	23
Kitsap	3,955	6	487	142	345	1,119	1,019	817	407	86	9	5
Kittitas	497	2	51	14	37	167	124	96	46	11	0	0
Klickitat	292	0	48	20	28	81	80	38	33	12	0	0
Lewis	1,074	2	174	66	108	347	272	180	77	20	2	0
Lincoln	117	1	16	8	8	36	31	20	11	1	1	0
Mason	735	4	143	54	89	239	178	102	55	13	1	0
Okanogan	610	2	107	40	67	184	147	112	45	10	3	0
Pacific	247	0	39	16	23	84	64	37	17	5	1	0
Pend Oreille	139	2	35	10	25	38	29	19	13	3	0	0
Pierce	14,118	29	1,988	708	1,280	4,078	3,672	2,752	1,310	259	20	10
San Juan	141	0	14	8	6	24	36	33	19	15	0	0
Skagit	1,732	9	269	89	180	459	470	332	148	43	2	0
Skamania	136	1	10	3	7	35	38	29	16	5	1	1
Snohomish	11,263	28	1,229	411	818	2,640	3,075	2,664	1,322	281	18	6
Spokane	7,156	18	953	285	668	2,068	1,905	1,419	626	159	6	2
Stevens	497	0	64	27	37	139	136	85	58	14	1	0
Thurston	3,527	6	463	145	318	984	918	720	326	100	7	3
Wahkiakum	37	1	1	1	0	8	11	8	3	4	0	1
Walla Walla	793	1	132	57	75	212	198	161	67	22	0	0
Whatcom	2,743	9	347	112	235	735	715	575	283	75	4	0
Whitman	541	0	52	11	41	160	135	124	55	14	0	1
Yakima	5,036	18	969	375	594	1,639	1,233	756	349	65	5	2
Unknown	7	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Total pregnancies equals the sum of live births, abortions, and fetal deaths.

**Table 00-17. Age-specific Pregnancy Rates<sup>1</sup> by County of Residence, 2000**

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<b>State Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Adams	113.2	87.0	58.4	138.8	263.3	188.5	116.5	23.2	9.4
Asotin	71.0	69.8	39.5	124.1	156.4	128.6	75.7	31.1	--*
Benton	84.1	64.9	34.7	120.4	196.6	148.3	101.9	35.9	8.5
Chelan	85.2	69.0	45.4	110.5	164.6	170.5	96.1	44.8	11.7
Clallam	75.1	68.1	25.0	147.4	192.2	129.2	92.8	39.9	9.9
Clark	88.9	66.0	32.2	124.1	181.1	161.0	108.7	42.7	11.8
Columbia	57.4	54.3	--*	--*	182.8	107.1	--*	--*	--*
Cowlitz	84.7	77.7	39.6	143.6	207.7	138.1	85.6	34.4	8.3
Douglas	77.6	55.9	30.2	104.1	179.3	150.7	99.1	36.9	4.5
Ferry	61.6	44.8	--*	111.1	155.8	151.5	59.5	21.0	--*
Franklin	123.5	100.8	62.0	167.5	247.6	188.4	131.3	57.1	9.8
Garfield	57.4	51.0	--*	--*	--*	--*	96.8	--*	--*
Grant	105.2	88.6	55.6	147.5	234.3	172.7	107.9	37.6	11.0
Grays Harbor	80.4	75.3	52.3	116.2	195.6	140.7	85.3	34.8	6.8
Island	85.9	69.4	36.5	128.3	183.5	143.8	107.0	45.5	5.9
Jefferson	74.2	63.3	42.1	109.6	195.8	154.7	98.3	48.9	11.8
King	80.6	56.1	30.7	92.5	117.2	117.0	118.4	63.7	14.8
Kitsap	82.4	60.4	27.1	122.3	171.8	155.4	105.6	43.8	8.7
Kittitas	59.8	31.1	23.0	35.9	63.9	128.2	109.6	43.6	9.5
Klickitat	82.4	72.2	42.8	141.4	207.7	168.4	73.9	47.8	14.9
Lewis	82.4	68.0	39.9	119.9	193.2	156.3	95.1	31.7	7.6
Lincoln	67.4	44.4	30.7	80.8	220.9	164.0	76.6	31.8	--*
Mason	84.3	86.4	48.7	162.7	232.9	159.5	80.5	31.7	6.8
Okanogan	81.5	70.5	39.7	131.4	212.5	144.7	101.1	33.4	6.1
Pacific	76.1	62.4	38.1	112.2	234.6	167.1	77.2	27.7	6.4
Pend Oreille	66.5	78.8	31.3	200.0	219.7	127.8	63.8	28.7	--*
Pierce	89.7	77.3	45.4	126.5	178.4	156.2	104.4	44.4	8.8
San Juan	65.7	40.9	34.8	53.6	124.4	155.2	113.4	41.6	23.7
Skagit	84.3	71.3	37.6	128.4	162.5	160.0	103.0	39.7	10.6
Skamania	68.6	26.8	--*	56.5	179.5	153.8	98.6	38.6	10.9
Snohomish	82.7	58.4	30.9	106.0	155.5	152.3	113.0	48.3	10.4
Spokane	78.5	58.8	30.9	95.5	137.4	145.4	103.8	38.6	9.4
Stevens	66.2	40.0	23.5	81.5	182.2	160.2	76.4	41.8	7.8
Thurston	77.9	60.6	30.7	109.1	147.8	142.2	102.7	38.8	11.0
Wahkiakum	60.3	--*	--*	--*	137.9	150.7	85.1	--*	--*
Walla Walla	70.4	54.5	47.0	62.1	98.8	143.9	100.8	37.9	11.3
Whatcom	71.5	48.2	32.5	62.7	87.5	139.4	109.2	46.4	11.9
Whitman	45.5	19.3	16.5	20.2	36.1	98.7	108.4	49.7	12.3
Yakima	109.2	109.6	66.9	183.3	229.2	167.1	105.7	44.8	8.4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Total pregnancies includes 7 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, 1981-2000, Washington State," October 2001.

**Table 00-18. Live Births by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2000**

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
<b>State Total</b>	<b>81,004</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>8,120</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>5,561</b>	<b>19,795</b>	<b>21,858</b>	<b>19,490</b>	<b>9,509</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>37</b>
Adams	334	1	54	25	29	114	93	58	9	4	1	0
Asotin	252	0	43	15	28	76	66	44	23	0	0	0
Benton	2,079	4	259	83	176	638	541	429	167	37	4	0
Chelan	981	2	140	56	84	246	293	177	96	25	2	0
Clallam	622	1	94	21	73	186	145	112	66	17	1	0
Clark	5,411	6	533	142	391	1,425	1,573	1,220	516	129	9	0
Columbia	34	0	4	2	2	17	6	4	3	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1,289	1	194	62	132	451	318	215	89	20	1	0
Douglas	455	2	55	20	35	132	129	93	40	4	0	0
Ferry	69	0	9	1	8	23	22	9	4	2	0	0
Franklin	1,096	1	172	73	99	360	278	187	84	13	0	1
Garfield	23	0	5	1	4	4	4	6	4	0	0	0
Grant	1,432	5	224	90	134	477	383	233	84	25	1	0
Grays Harbor	793	3	131	53	78	246	197	136	66	11	2	1
Island	959	1	96	24	72	279	251	211	105	14	1	1
Jefferson	211	0	29	12	17	54	49	44	27	8	0	0
King	22,487	17	1,327	386	941	3,723	5,643	7,034	3,889	779	57	18
Kitsap	3,108	4	298	77	221	851	840	704	341	61	4	5
Kittitas	368	2	29	9	20	111	102	83	32	9	0	0
Klickitat	254	0	36	13	23	70	74	35	30	9	0	0
Lewis	869	1	125	49	76	300	226	149	59	9	0	0
Lincoln	99	1	9	2	7	32	26	19	10	1	1	0
Mason	560	4	98	37	61	177	144	81	46	10	0	0
Okanogan	506	1	82	26	56	149	128	98	38	7	3	0
Pacific	195	0	26	7	19	67	52	33	13	4	0	0
Pend Oreille	110	1	24	6	18	30	25	18	9	3	0	0
Pierce	10,174	14	1,174	366	808	2,798	2,843	2,192	974	164	12	3
San Juan	92	0	4	3	1	13	26	23	17	9	0	0
Skagit	1,396	3	191	61	130	361	396	286	125	33	1	0
Skamania	116	1	8	2	6	33	32	26	12	4	0	0
Snohomish	8,545	9	665	187	478	1,866	2,507	2,224	1,051	207	12	4
Spokane	5,666	8	623	172	451	1,551	1,601	1,229	532	119	2	1
Stevens	445	0	50	18	32	126	129	80	49	10	1	0
Thurston	2,547	3	238	60	178	664	752	574	245	68	2	1
Wahkiakum	28	0	0	0	0	6	10	7	3	2	0	0
Walla Walla	660	1	95	44	51	179	166	138	61	20	0	0
Whatcom	2,077	5	193	61	132	493	595	501	232	55	3	0
Whitman	411	0	21	5	16	99	119	112	49	11	0	0
Yakima	4,251	16	762	288	474	1,368	1,074	666	309	49	5	2

**Table 00-19. Age-specific Live Birth Rates<sup>1</sup> by County of Residence, 2000**

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<b>State Total</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Adams	101.6	78.3	56.2	118.4	224.0	178.8	112.6	17.4	--*
Asotin	60.7	54.6	29.6	99.3	133.6	113.2	69.4	29.8	--*
Benton	68.8	45.8	22.7	88.3	156.8	127.4	90.9	29.7	6.3
Chelan	74.3	57.9	36.3	95.7	140.1	152.8	87.7	39.1	9.5
Clallam	58.9	46.1	15.9	101.5	148.3	110.2	77.6	31.8	7.0
Clark	71.7	44.4	18.7	88.7	139.7	136.6	94.5	35.6	9.0
Columbia	48.8	--*	--*	--*	182.8	71.4	--*	--*	--*
Cowlitz	69.3	59.4	30.0	110.2	176.0	115.6	71.9	26.0	5.5
Douglas	68.5	43.3	24.1	79.2	153.7	140.8	94.0	31.4	--*
Ferry	52.5	31.0	--*	88.9	149.4	133.3	48.6	--*	--*
Franklin	106.9	83.3	55.9	130.6	216.3	160.7	118.7	49.9	8.5
Garfield	57.4	51.0	--*	--*	--*	--*	96.8	--*	--*
Grant	95.2	74.0	46.4	123.5	212.1	162.9	99.7	33.3	9.8
Grays Harbor	61.4	52.8	33.4	87.2	147.6	111.7	69.9	27.7	4.1
Island	68.6	43.3	16.9	90.6	143.0	123.6	91.8	38.2	5.1
Jefferson	52.4	39.9	24.0	74.6	142.9	113.2	74.6	33.8	7.2
King	55.5	25.1	12.4	43.4	64.4	81.8	95.7	51.0	10.3
Kitsap	64.7	37.0	14.7	78.3	130.7	128.1	91.0	36.7	6.2
Kittitas	44.3	17.7	14.8	19.4	42.5	105.5	94.7	30.3	7.8
Klickitat	71.7	54.1	27.8	116.2	179.5	155.8	68.1	43.4	11.2
Lewis	66.6	48.9	29.6	84.4	167.0	129.9	78.8	24.3	3.4
Lincoln	57.1	25.0	--*	70.7	196.3	137.6	72.8	28.9	--*
Mason	64.2	59.2	33.4	111.5	172.5	129.0	63.9	26.5	5.2
Okanogan	67.6	54.1	25.8	109.8	172.1	126.0	88.4	28.2	4.3
Pacific	60.1	41.6	16.7	92.7	187.2	135.8	68.9	21.2	--*
Pend Oreille	52.6	54.1	18.8	144.0	173.4	110.1	60.4	19.9	--*
Pierce	64.7	45.7	23.5	79.8	122.4	121.0	83.1	33.0	5.6
San Juan	42.9	--*	--*	--*	67.4	112.1	79.0	37.2	14.2
Skagit	67.9	50.6	25.7	92.7	127.8	134.8	88.7	33.5	8.1
Skamania	58.5	21.4	--*	48.4	169.2	129.6	88.4	29.0	--*
Snohomish	62.7	31.6	14.0	61.9	109.9	124.1	94.3	38.4	7.6
Spokane	62.1	38.4	18.6	64.5	103.1	122.2	89.9	32.8	7.0
Stevens	59.2	31.2	15.7	70.5	165.1	151.9	71.9	35.3	5.6
Thurston	56.2	31.1	12.7	61.1	99.7	116.5	81.9	29.2	7.5
Wahkiakum	45.6	--*	--*	--*	103.4	137.0	74.5	--*	--*
Walla Walla	58.6	39.3	36.3	42.2	83.4	120.6	86.4	34.5	10.2
Whatcom	54.1	26.8	17.7	35.2	58.7	116.0	95.1	38.0	8.7
Whitman	34.6	7.8	7.5	7.9	22.3	87.0	97.9	44.3	9.6
Yakima	92.2	86.2	51.4	146.3	191.3	145.5	93.1	39.7	6.3

<sup>1</sup> 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, 1981-2000, Washington State," October 2001.

**Table 00-20. Induced Abortions by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2000**

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
<b>State Total</b>	<b>26,063</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>8,213</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>3,821</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>20</b>
Adams	36	1	6	1	5	18	5	2	3	1	0	0
Asotin	43	1	12	5	7	13	9	4	1	3	0	0
Benton	447	1	106	44	62	160	85	50	32	13	0	0
Chelan	141	2	27	14	13	43	34	16	14	4	1	0
Clallam	169	0	45	12	33	55	25	20	17	7	0	0
Clark	1,262	4	256	103	153	415	270	176	99	40	0	2
Columbia	6	0	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	280	1	59	19	40	80	60	37	29	10	1	3
Douglas	60	0	16	5	11	21	9	5	7	2	0	0
Ferry	12	1	4	2	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Franklin	160	0	35	8	27	50	43	19	11	2	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	144	1	41	17	24	50	23	15	11	3	0	0
Grays Harbor	239	3	55	30	25	80	47	30	16	7	1	0
Island	238	4	57	28	29	78	41	34	20	2	2	0
Jefferson	86	2	17	9	8	20	17	13	12	5	0	0
King	10,045	38	1,628	573	1,055	3,037	2,403	1,641	939	333	23	3
Kitsap	831	2	186	65	121	264	177	111	62	24	5	0
Kittitas	127	0	22	5	17	55	21	13	14	2	0	0
Klickitat	38	0	12	7	5	11	6	3	3	3	0	0
Lewis	193	1	48	17	31	44	44	30	15	9	2	0
Lincoln	18	0	7	6	1	4	5	1	1	0	0	0
Mason	170	0	43	17	26	61	33	21	8	3	1	0
Okanogan	101	1	25	14	11	34	18	14	6	3	0	0
Pacific	51	0	12	9	3	17	12	4	4	1	1	0
Pend Oreille	29	1	11	4	7	8	4	1	4	0	0	0
Pierce	3,894	15	808	339	469	1,268	816	549	330	94	8	6
San Juan	49	0	10	5	5	11	10	10	2	6	0	0
Skagit	328	6	76	27	49	97	72	44	22	10	1	0
Skamania	20	0	2	1	1	2	6	3	4	1	1	1
Snohomish	2,683	19	561	223	338	770	559	432	265	70	6	1
Spokane	1,460	8	325	112	213	511	297	183	91	40	4	1
Stevens	51	0	14	9	5	13	7	5	8	4	0	0
Thurston	963	3	224	84	140	319	162	140	79	31	4	1
Wahkiakum	9	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	1
Walla Walla	129	0	36	12	24	32	32	21	6	2	0	0
Whatcom	653	4	152	50	102	241	115	72	49	19	1	0
Whitman	128	0	31	6	25	60	16	12	5	3	0	1
Yakima	763	2	205	87	118	265	151	86	39	15	0	0
Unknown	7	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0

**Table 00-21. Age-specific Abortion Rates<sup>1</sup> by County of Residence, 2000**

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<b>State Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Adams	11.0	8.7	--*	20.4	35.4	9.6	--*	--*	--*
Asotin	10.4	15.2	9.9	24.8	22.8	15.4	--*	--*	--*
Benton	14.8	18.8	12.0	31.1	39.3	20.0	10.6	5.7	2.2
Chelan	10.7	11.2	9.1	14.8	24.5	17.7	7.9	5.7	--*
Clallam	16.0	22.0	9.1	45.9	43.9	19.0	13.9	8.2	2.9
Clark	16.7	21.3	13.6	34.7	40.7	23.4	13.6	6.8	2.8
Columbia	8.6	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Cowlitz	15.0	18.1	9.2	33.4	31.2	21.8	12.4	8.5	2.8
Douglas	9.0	12.6	6.0	24.9	24.4	9.8	5.1	5.5	--*
Ferry	9.1	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Franklin	15.6	17.0	6.1	35.6	30.0	24.9	12.1	6.5	--*
Garfield	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Grant	9.6	13.5	8.8	22.1	22.2	9.8	6.4	4.4	--*
Grays Harbor	18.5	22.2	18.9	27.9	48.0	26.7	15.4	6.7	2.6
Island	17.0	25.7	19.7	36.5	40.0	20.2	14.8	7.3	--*
Jefferson	21.3	23.4	18.0	35.1	52.9	39.3	22.0	15.0	4.5
King	24.8	30.8	18.4	48.6	52.5	34.8	22.3	12.3	4.4
Kitsap	17.3	23.1	12.4	42.9	40.5	27.0	14.3	6.7	2.4
Kittitas	15.3	13.4	8.2	16.5	21.0	21.7	14.8	13.3	--*
Klickitat	10.7	18.0	15.0	25.3	28.2	12.6	--*	--*	--*
Lewis	14.8	18.8	10.3	34.4	24.5	25.3	15.9	6.2	3.4
Lincoln	10.4	19.4	23.0	--*	--*	26.5	--*	--*	--*
Mason	19.5	26.0	15.3	47.5	59.5	29.6	16.6	4.6	--*
Okanogan	13.5	16.5	13.9	21.6	39.3	17.7	12.6	4.5	--*
Pacific	15.7	19.2	21.4	--*	47.5	31.3	--*	--*	--*
Pend Oreille	13.9	24.8	--*	56.0	46.2	--*	--*	--*	--*
Pierce	24.7	31.4	21.8	46.3	55.5	34.7	20.8	11.2	3.2
San Juan	22.8	29.2	21.7	44.6	57.0	43.1	34.4	--*	9.5
Skagit	16.0	20.2	11.4	35.0	34.3	24.5	13.6	5.9	2.5
Skamania	10.1	--*	--*	--*	--*	24.3	--*	--*	--*
Snohomish	19.7	26.7	16.8	43.8	45.4	27.7	18.3	9.7	2.6
Spokane	16.0	20.0	12.1	30.5	34.0	22.7	13.4	5.6	2.4
Stevens	6.8	8.7	7.8	11.0	17.0	8.2	4.5	5.8	--*
Thurston	21.3	29.3	17.8	48.0	47.9	25.1	20.0	9.4	3.4
Wahkiakum	14.7	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Walla Walla	11.5	14.9	9.9	19.9	14.9	23.3	13.1	3.4	--*
Whatcom	17.0	21.1	14.5	27.2	28.7	22.4	13.7	8.0	3.0
Whitman	10.8	11.5	9.0	12.3	13.5	11.7	10.5	4.5	--*
Yakima	16.6	23.2	15.5	36.4	37.1	20.5	12.0	5.0	1.9

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Total abortions includes 7 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, 1981-2000, Washington State," October 2001.

**Table 00-22. Percent of Pregnancies Terminated by Abortion by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2000**

County	All									
	Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
	----- Percents -----									
<b>State Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Adams	9.7	--*	10.0	--*	14.7	13.4	5.1	--*	--*	--*
Asotin	14.6	--*	21.8	25.0	20.0	14.6	12.0	--*	--*	--*
Benton	17.6	--*	28.9	34.6	25.8	20.0	13.5	10.4	15.8	26.0
Chelan	12.5	--*	16.2	20.0	13.4	14.9	10.4	8.2	12.7	--*
Clallam	21.3	--*	32.4	36.4	31.1	22.8	14.7	14.9	20.5	29.2
Clark	18.8	--*	32.3	42.0	28.0	22.5	14.6	12.5	16.0	23.7
Columbia	15.0	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Cowlitz	17.8	--*	23.2	23.2	23.3	15.0	15.8	14.5	24.6	33.3
Douglas	11.6	--*	22.5	20.0	23.9	13.6	6.5	5.1	14.9	--*
Ferry	14.8	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Franklin	12.6	--*	16.8	9.9	21.3	12.1	13.2	9.2	11.5	--*
Garfield	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Grant	9.1	--*	15.3	15.7	15.0	9.5	5.7	6.0	11.6	--*
Grays Harbor	23.0	--*	29.4	36.1	24.0	24.5	19.0	18.1	19.3	38.9
Island	19.8	--*	37.0	53.8	28.4	21.8	14.0	13.8	16.0	--*
Jefferson	28.8	--*	37.0	42.9	32.0	27.0	25.4	22.4	30.8	38.5
King	30.8	69.1	54.9	59.7	52.6	44.8	29.8	18.9	19.3	29.7
Kitsap	21.0	--*	38.2	45.8	35.1	23.6	17.4	13.6	15.2	27.9
Kittitas	25.6	--*	43.1	35.7	45.9	32.9	16.9	13.5	30.4	--*
Klickitat	13.0	--*	25.0	35.0	17.9	13.6	7.5	--*	--*	--*
Lewis	18.0	--*	27.6	25.8	28.7	12.7	16.2	16.7	19.5	45.0
Lincoln	15.4	--*	43.8	75.0	--*	--*	16.1	--*	--*	--*
Mason	23.1	--*	30.1	31.5	29.2	25.5	18.5	20.6	14.5	--*
Okanogan	16.6	--*	23.4	35.0	16.4	18.5	12.2	12.5	13.3	--*
Pacific	20.6	--*	30.8	56.3	--*	20.2	18.8	--*	--*	--*
Pend Oreille	20.9	--*	31.4	--*	28.0	21.1	--*	--*	--*	--*
Pierce	27.6	51.7	40.6	47.9	36.6	31.1	22.2	19.9	25.2	36.3
San Juan	34.8	--*	71.4	62.5	83.3	45.8	27.8	30.3	--*	40.0
Skagit	18.9	66.7	28.3	30.3	27.2	21.1	15.3	13.3	14.9	23.3
Skamania	14.7	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	15.8	--*	--*	--*
Snohomish	23.8	67.9	45.6	54.3	41.3	29.2	18.2	16.2	20.0	24.9
Spokane	20.4	44.4	34.1	39.3	31.9	24.7	15.6	12.9	14.5	25.2
Stevens	10.3	--*	21.9	33.3	13.5	9.4	5.1	5.9	13.8	--*
Thurston	27.3	--*	48.4	57.9	44.0	32.4	17.6	19.4	24.2	31.0
Wahkiakum	24.3	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Walla Walla	16.3	--*	27.3	21.1	32.0	15.1	16.2	13.0	9.0	--*
Whatcom	23.8	--*	43.8	44.6	43.4	32.8	16.1	12.5	17.3	25.3
Whitman	23.7	--*	59.6	54.5	61.0	37.5	11.9	9.7	9.1	--*
Yakima	15.2	--*	21.2	23.2	19.9	16.2	12.2	11.4	11.2	23.1

<sup>1</sup> Total pregnancies includes 7 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, 1981-2000, Washington State," October 2001.

**Table 00-23. Abortion Ratio<sup>1</sup> by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2000**

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<b>State Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>322</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>397</b>
Adams	108	111	--*	172	158	54	--*	--*	--*
Asotin	171	279	333	250	171	136	--*	--*	--*
Benton	215	409	530	352	251	157	117	192	351
Chelan	144	193	250	155	175	116	90	146	--*
Clallam	272	479	571	452	296	172	179	258	412
Clark	233	480	725	391	291	172	144	192	310
Columbia	176	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Cowlitz	217	304	306	303	177	189	172	326	500
Douglas	132	291	250	314	159	70	54	175	--*
Ferry	174	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Franklin	146	203	110	273	139	155	102	131	--*
Garfield	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Grant	101	183	189	179	105	60	64	131	--*
Grays Harbor	301	420	566	321	325	239	221	242	636
Island	248	594	1,167	403	280	163	161	190	--*
Jefferson	408	586	750	471	370	347	295	444	625
King	447	1,227	1,484	1,121	816	426	233	241	427
Kitsap	267	624	844	548	310	211	158	182	393
Kittitas	345	759	556	850	495	206	157	438	--*
Klickitat	150	333	538	217	157	81	--*	--*	--*
Lewis	222	384	347	408	147	195	201	254	1,000
Lincoln	182	778	--*	--*	--*	192	--*	--*	--*
Mason	304	439	459	426	345	229	259	174	--*
Okanogan	200	305	538	196	228	141	143	158	--*
Pacific	262	462	1,286	--*	254	231	--*	--*	--*
Pend Oreille	264	458	--*	389	267	--*	--*	--*	--*
Pierce	383	688	926	580	453	287	250	339	573
San Juan	533	--*	--*	--*	846	385	435	--*	667
Skagit	235	398	443	377	269	182	154	176	303
Skamania	172	--*	--*	--*	--*	188	--*	--*	--*
Snohomish	314	844	1,193	707	413	223	194	252	338
Spokane	258	522	651	472	329	186	149	171	336
Stevens	115	280	500	156	103	54	63	163	--*
Thurston	378	941	1,400	787	480	215	244	322	456
Wahkiakum	321	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*	--*
Walla Walla	195	379	273	471	179	193	152	98	--*
Whatcom	314	788	820	773	489	193	144	211	345
Whitman	311	1,476	1,200	1,563	606	134	107	102	--*
Yakima	179	269	302	249	194	141	129	126	306

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Total abortions includes 7 for which county of residence was unknown.

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



**Table 00-24. Abortions in Second Trimester or Later<sup>1</sup> by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2000**

County	Total	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<b>State Total</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>74</b>
Adams	5	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Asotin	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Benton	29	0	9	2	7	13	3	2	2	0
Chelan	17	1	9	7	2	3	2	1	1	0
Clallam	32	0	10	1	9	8	5	3	4	2
Clark	182	0	40	14	26	62	46	19	11	3
Columbia	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cowlitz	43	0	8	3	5	15	9	8	3	0
Douglas	11	0	4	2	2	4	0	1	2	0
Ferry	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Franklin	15	0	5	1	4	6	3	0	1	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	24	1	4	0	4	10	4	3	0	2
Grays Harbor	44	2	12	6	6	12	10	5	3	0
Island	27	0	10	3	7	8	5	3	1	0
Jefferson	17	0	3	1	2	6	5	1	2	0
King	1,117	16	288	121	167	345	209	151	73	32
Kitsap	105	0	23	9	14	39	23	13	5	2
Kittitas	21	0	5	1	4	7	5	2	2	0
Klickitat	5	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Lewis	45	1	14	5	9	8	10	4	6	2
Lincoln	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mason	35	0	11	4	7	9	8	7	0	0
Okanogan	13	0	6	5	1	4	2	1	0	0
Pacific	9	0	3	2	1	2	3	1	0	0
Pend Oreille	6	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0
Pierce	658	3	181	84	97	222	125	82	31	11
San Juan	5	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	1
Skagit	48	1	12	3	9	19	8	3	5	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	343	4	86	39	47	107	67	50	21	8
Spokane	176	2	36	8	28	67	27	24	16	4
Stevens	9	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	3	1
Thurston	159	1	45	18	27	52	29	16	13	2
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	20	0	8	6	2	6	2	3	1	0
Whatcom	53	0	17	8	9	18	7	5	2	4
Whitman	9	0	1	0	1	4	3	0	0	0
Yakima	113	1	31	10	21	41	23	8	9	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Includes abortions occurring at 13 or more weeks of gestation.

**Table 00-25. Repeat Abortions by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2000**

County	Total	<20	20 - 24	25- 29	30 -34	35- 39	40 - 44	45+	Unk
<b>State Total</b>	<b>11,953</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>
Adams	11	--*	--*	--*	0	--*	0	0	0
Asotin	15	--*	--*	6	--*	--*	--*	0	0
Benton	182	19	64	49	26	18	6	0	0
Chelan	48	0	14	18	9	7	0	0	0
Clallam	62	8	19	12	11	8	--*	0	0
Clark	531	50	165	143	100	53	20	0	0
Columbia	--*	0	0	--*	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	99	7	23	33	19	13	--*	0	0
Douglas	24	--*	11	--*	--*	--*	--*	0	0
Ferry	5	--*	0	--*	--*	--*	0	0	0
Franklin	67	8	17	21	12	7	--*	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	57	9	24	10	8	5	--*	0	0
Grays Harbor	86	6	19	28	18	11	--*	--*	0
Island	88	13	27	19	19	9	0	--*	0
Jefferson	44	--*	7	14	11	6	--*	0	0
King	4,967	380	1,398	1,396	995	580	203	13	--*
Kitsap	362	35	122	97	63	29	13	--*	0
Kittitas	54	6	19	10	8	9	--*	0	0
Klickitat	14	--*	5	--*	--*	--*	--*	0	0
Lewis	102	11	22	33	19	11	5	--*	0
Lincoln	6	0	--*	--*	--*	0	0	0	0
Mason	80	7	31	19	14	5	--*	--*	0
Okanogan	33	--*	9	7	7	5	--*	0	0
Pacific	22	--*	5	7	--*	--*	--*	--*	0
Pend Oreille	10	--*	--*	--*	0	--*	0	0	0
Pierce	1,885	162	599	486	357	210	65	--*	--*
San Juan	26	--*	7	5	8	--*	--*	0	0
Skagit	158	21	41	40	35	14	6	--*	0
Skamania	5	0	0	--*	--*	--*	--*	0	0
Snohomish	1,228	108	337	316	260	160	42	--*	--*
Spokane	578	43	182	164	108	55	23	--*	0
Stevens	19	0	6	--*	--*	5	--*	0	0
Thurston	430	43	127	99	83	53	22	--*	0
Wahkiakum	--*	0	--*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	50	5	13	19	9	--*	--*	0	0
Whatcom	261	24	78	71	48	29	11	0	0
Whitman	30	--*	11	--*	6	--*	--*	0	0
Yakima	309	30	116	80	53	23	7	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

--\* Number not shown to protect confidentiality.

**Table 00-26. Induced Abortions, County of Residence by County of Occurrence, 2000**

County of Residence <sup>1</sup>	County of Occurrence <sup>1</sup>										Total Resident
	King	Pierce	Spokane	Thurston	Yakima	Snohomish	Whatcom	Clark	Other Counties:	Out of State	
King	9,824	140	2	19	2	31	1		17	9	10,045
Pierce	968	2,767		135			1		14	9	3,894
Snohomish	1,965	5		5		699	3		3	3	2,683
Spokane	49	1	1,373	1	33		1			2	1,460
Clark	3							92		1,167	1,262
Thurston	120	71		768	1					3	963
Kitsap	209	152	1	12	1				455	1	831
Yakima	43	1		1	668				43	7	763
Whatcom	221	1	1			4	426				653
Benton	10		9		72				347	9	447
Skagit	205					19	104				328
Cowlitz	4	2		4				6		264	280
Grays Harbor	21	19		198						1	239
Island	160					44	30		4		238
Lewis	8	7		158					1	19	193
Mason	20	7		119			1		23		170
Clallam	77	16		5			1		70		169
Franklin	4		2		22				130	2	160
Grant	14		6	1	86				37		144
Chelan	54	1	5		76				4	1	141
Walla Walla	6		1		19				94	9	129
Whitman	12		100		13				2	1	128
Kittitas	39	2			84		1		1		127
Okanogan	16		57	1	24				2	1	101
Jefferson	52	5							29		86
Douglas	14		4		41					1	60
Pacific	3	4		22				1		21	51
Stevens	2		45		4						51
San Juan	31					1	17				49
Asotin	1		32		8				2		43
Klickitat					11					27	38
Adams	1		7		10				18		36
Pend Oreille	2		25		2						29
Skamania										20	20
Lincoln			15		3						18
Ferry	2		9		1						12
Wahkiakum				1						8	9
Columbia	2				1				3		6
UnkCnty	6					1				1	8
out-of-state	302	6	554	3	79	2		4	140		1,090
non-U.S.	114						2		1		117
Unknown	3		2					2		2	9
Total	14,587	3,207	2,250	1,453	1,261	801	588	105	1,440	1,588	
<b>Cumulative Percent<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes abortions for counties in which less than 5 abortions occurred or there was only one abortion provider: Benton, Grant, and Kitsap. Excludes counties where no abortions occurred: Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Clallam, Columbia, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, and Whitman.

<sup>3</sup> Of all abortions occurring statewide, 56.8% occurred in King alone, 69.3% 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 00-27. Fetal Deaths by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2000**

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
<b>State Total</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
Adams	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	13	0	2	0	2	2	4	2	3	0	0	0
Chelan	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Clallam	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Clark	32	0	3	0	3	7	11	7	4	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	8	0	1	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	10	0	1	0	1	2	5	1	1	0	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	7	0	3	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	6	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Island	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
King	127	0	11	0	11	18	27	29	32	8	0	2
Kitsap	16	0	3	0	3	4	2	2	4	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	12	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	3	2	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	5	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Okanogan	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	50	0	6	3	3	12	13	11	6	1	0	1
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	8	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	35	0	3	1	2	4	9	8	6	4	0	1
Spokane	30	2	5	1	4	6	7	7	3	0	0	0
Stevens	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Thurston	17	0	1	1	0	1	4	6	2	1	1	1
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	13	0	2	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	0	0
Whitman	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Yakima	22	0	2	0	2	6	8	4	1	1	0	0

**Table 00-28. Female Population by Age and County of Residence, 2000**

County	15-44	10-14	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
<b>State Total</b>	1,292,645	211,899	207,556	125,235	82,321	189,373	196,863	214,064	239,917	244,872	228,714
Adams	3,286	707	690	445	245	509	520	515	518	534	517
Asotin	4,154	690	788	506	282	569	583	634	772	808	772
Benton	30,204	6,007	5,651	3,657	1,994	4,069	4,248	4,721	5,620	5,895	5,486
Chelan	13,204	2,648	2,419	1,541	878	1,756	1,918	2,018	2,454	2,639	2,478
Clallam	10,560	2,113	2,041	1,322	719	1,254	1,316	1,444	2,078	2,427	2,561
Clark	75,437	13,673	12,005	7,597	4,408	10,201	11,517	12,906	14,497	14,311	13,434
Columbia	697	147	129	93	36	93	84	97	140	154	154
Cowlitz	18,610	3,528	3,267	2,069	1,198	2,562	2,751	2,992	3,428	3,610	3,494
Douglas	6,646	1,330	1,271	829	442	859	916	989	1,274	1,337	1,213
Ferry	1,315	276	290	200	90	154	165	185	238	283	305
Franklin	10,251	2,131	2,064	1,306	758	1,664	1,730	1,576	1,682	1,535	1,468
Garfield	401	92	98	69	29	34	40	62	80	87	110
Grant	15,045	3,266	3,026	1,941	1,085	2,249	2,351	2,336	2,526	2,557	2,305
Grays Harbor	12,908	2,477	2,483	1,588	895	1,667	1,763	1,947	2,386	2,662	2,516
Island	13,974	2,585	2,218	1,423	795	1,951	2,031	2,299	2,749	2,726	2,706
Jefferson	4,030	806	727	499	228	378	433	590	798	1,104	1,245
King	405,231	53,750	52,904	31,197	21,707	57,813	68,977	73,522	76,329	75,686	70,160
Kitsap	48,013	8,838	8,060	5,239	2,821	6,513	6,556	7,737	9,285	9,862	9,538
Kittitas	8,308	971	1,640	610	1,030	2,614	967	876	1,055	1,156	1,077
Klickitat	3,542	813	665	467	198	390	475	514	691	807	826
Lewis	13,041	2,646	2,557	1,656	901	1,796	1,740	1,892	2,427	2,629	2,570
Lincoln	1,735	377	360	261	99	163	189	261	346	416	403
Mason	8,722	1,726	1,655	1,108	547	1,026	1,116	1,267	1,733	1,925	1,856
Okanogan	7,486	1,669	1,517	1,007	510	866	1,016	1,108	1,347	1,632	1,548
Pacific	3,245	730	625	420	205	358	383	479	613	787	833
Pend Oreille	2,091	504	444	319	125	173	227	298	453	496	492
Pierce	157,346	26,801	25,705	15,583	10,122	22,853	23,502	26,366	29,509	29,411	25,795
San Juan	2,147	464	342	230	112	193	232	291	457	632	725
Skagit	20,550	3,866	3,771	2,369	1,402	2,824	2,937	3,224	3,729	4,065	3,959
Skamania	1,983	381	373	249	124	195	247	294	414	460	461
Snohomish	136,237	23,304	21,029	13,311	7,718	16,976	20,196	23,573	27,394	27,069	23,863
Spokane	91,197	15,326	16,219	9,224	6,995	15,048	13,104	13,675	16,202	16,949	16,221
Stevens	7,512	1,705	1,601	1,147	454	763	849	1,113	1,389	1,797	1,766
Thurston	45,290	7,381	7,644	4,729	2,915	6,659	6,457	7,008	8,403	9,119	9,034
Wahkiakum	614	139	125	96	29	58	73	94	136	128	146
Walla Walla	11,258	1,893	2,420	1,212	1,208	2,145	1,376	1,597	1,768	1,952	1,825
Whatcom	38,388	5,720	7,195	3,448	3,747	8,396	5,129	5,266	6,100	6,302	6,616
Whitman	11,885	1,012	2,696	666	2,030	4,431	1,368	1,144	1,106	1,140	1,013
Yakima	46,102	9,407	8,842	5,602	3,240	7,151	7,381	7,154	7,791	7,783	7,223

Population Data: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Population Estimates by Age and Sex, 1981-2000, Washington State," October, 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 2000 are from the Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age and Sex, State of Washington: 1981-2000, 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.<sup>3</sup>*

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 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 2000, as Table 00- 3F shows 11,854 of the 26,063 abortion reports (45.5 %) were submitted by abortion providers with the patient's race shown as blank or unknown. This number is up slightly from 40.4% blank or unknown in 1999.

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics*, Washington, Report 1990 CP-1-49, Washington, D.C., June 1992.

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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> The 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.

number of reported cases plus (C) the unmatched records, as shown in the following table.

<b>Imputation</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>
(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
<b>Records added=(A) – (B) + (C)</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,346</b>

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 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