

Washington State
Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics
2002

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Introduction



Introduction

Washington State Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics, 2002, 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 2002.

Why are data on Induced Abortions and Pregnancy rates 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 \$6,832 for prenatal care and delivery, the estimated cost to the government for unintended pregnancies in Washington that are paid for by Medicaid is \$129 million. It is estimated that approximately 45% of unintended pregnancies result in abortion¹.

According to The Health of Washington State², “(a)t the national level, the Healthy People 2010 goal is to increase to at least 70% the proportion of pregnancies that are intended. 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 to target interventions. It is perhaps worth noting that the 2002 pregnancy rate among the counties of Washington State

¹ The formula for this estimate uses Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) data and induced abortion data. (These data are based upon the 2000 PRAMS survey. The numbers may change slightly when 2002 data are available.) See *Technical Appendix*.

² The Health of Washington State; Washington State Department of Health, Unintended Pregnancy (p. 51) updated: 07/23/2002.

for teen-age women varies all the way from 17.6/1,000 to 98.7/1,000 women for teens aged 15-17.

In the 1995 Institute of Medicine(IOM) report on unintended pregnancy, *The Best Intentions*³, states that about half of all unintended pregnancies end in abortion. Thus, abortion is one of the primary consequences of unintended pregnancy, and reducing unintended pregnancy would decrease the incidence of abortion. The Institute of Medicine study cites the reasons for the high rates of unintended pregnancy in the US compared with other countries. These include: gaps in reproductive knowledge and information; lack of high quality instruction on sexuality and contraception; the wide range of personal feelings, cultural values, and attitudes regarding sexuality; expensive, often complicated access to birth control; public policies and institutional practices such as insurance coverage of abortion but not contraception; administrative barriers causing delays in service; and the sexual saturation of the media.”

³ Institute of Medicine, *The Best Intentions: Unintended Pregnancy and the Well-Being of Children and Families*, (pps 2-3) National Academy Press: Washington, D.C. 1995.

Data Reporting Issues

Source of Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Data

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

Filing of Washington State Pregnancy-Related Forms

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

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

Similarly, RCW 70.58 governs the registration and reporting of vital statistics and requires births and fetal deaths to be reported within a timely manner. 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.

Since 1992, hospitals or birth attendants have used the Electronic Birth

Certificate (EBC) system to send birth records directly to the Department of Health instead of to registrars of local health jurisdictions. However, on January 1, 2003, hospitals and birth attendants began using the *Birth Record Realtime Registration (BR3)* system, a web-based reporting system that allows almost instantaneous registration of births directly to the Center for Health Statistics at the Department of Health. Data collected under the *BR3* for calendar year 2003, will be reported in the next Annual Summary.

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 1980-2002. To order a copy of a CD-ROM, call (360) 236-4327.

All of the 1996-2002 tables for this report are available on the Internet, along with copies of this introduction, the overview and the appendices. To access this information, go to the DOH web page at www.doh.wa.gov, click on:

- Health Data
- Vital Statistics
- Abortion/Pregnancy Rates
- Data Tables

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.

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 Tables 1-3 for the past 20 years. 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. In 2002, 25,446 abortions were reported for residents of the state, down by about 2.1% from 2001, when 25,998 abortions were reported for residents of the state. Reported abortions in 2001 were slightly increased from the 26,063 abortions reported in 2000. 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, 1983-2002¹

Year	Induced Abortions ²	Percent Change	Live Births	Percent Change	Abortion Ratio ³	Percent Change
1983	26,560	-3.1	68,794	-1.3	386	-1.9
1984	26,732	0.6	69,059	0.4	387	0.3
1985	25,835	-3.4	70,357	1.9	367	-5.1
1986	26,991	4.5	69,572	-1.1	388	5.7
1987	29,067	7.7	70,409	1.2	413	6.4
1988	29,175	0.4	72,660	3.2	402	-2.7
1989	30,452	4.4	75,595	4.0	403	0.3
1990	30,613	0.5	79,468	5.1	385	-4.4
1991	30,390	-0.7	79,962	0.6	380	-1.3
1992*	28,922	-4.8	79,897	-0.1	362	-4.8
1993*	28,804	-0.4	78,771	-1.4	366	1.0
1994*	27,330	-5.1	77,368	-1.8	353	-3.4
1995*	26,650	-2.5	77,240	-0.2	345	-2.3
1996	26,396	-1.0	77,874	0.8	339	-1.8
1997	27,055	2.5	78,141	0.3	346	2.1
1998	25,613	-5.3	79,640	1.9	322	-7.1
1999	25,965	1.4	79,577	-0.1	326	1.5
2000	26,063	0.4	81,004	1.8	322	-1.4
2001	25,998	-0.2	79,542	-1.8	327	1.6
2002	25,446	-2.1	79,003	-0.7	322	-1.5

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

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

* See Appendix A, "Adjusted Abortion and Pregnancy Rates, 1992-1995."

Table 2. Pregnancy Statistics¹, Washington State Residents, 1983-2002

Year	Women 15-44	Pregnancy		Live Births		Abortions		Fetal Deaths	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Ratio
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	95	75,595	67	30,452	27	388	5
1990	1,151,604	110,543	96.0	79,468	69.0	30,613	26.6	462	5.8
1991	1,183,653	110,778	93.6	79,962	67.6	30,390	25.7	426	5.3
1992*	1,197,928	109,267	91.2	79,897	66.7	28,922	24.1	448	5.6
1993*	1,215,051	107,971	88.9	78,771	64.8	28,804	23.7	396	5.0
1994*	1,227,406	105,141	85.7	77,368	63.0	27,330	22.3	443	5.7
1995*	1,243,506	104,309	83.9	77,240	62.1	26,650	21.4	419	5.4
1996	1,257,029	104,732	83.3	77,874	62.0	26,396	21.0	462	5.9
1997	1,271,209	105,653	83.1	78,141	61.5	27,055	21.3	457	5.8
1998	1,279,437	105,724	82.6	79,640	62.2	25,613	20.0	471	5.9
1999	1,285,708	106,010	82.5	79,577	61.9	25,965	20.2	468	5.9
2000	1,292,645	107,504	83.2	81,004	62.7	26,063	20.2	437	5.4
2001	1,299,176	105,958	81.6	79,542	61.2	25,998	20.0	418	5.3
2002	1,300,189	104,883	80.7	79,003	60.8	25,446	19.6	434	5.5

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

* See Appendix A, "Adjusted Abortion and Pregnancy Rates, 1992-1995."

As shown in Table 2, the pregnancy, live birth, and abortion rates in 2002 are quite similar to those since 1995 but lower than those in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In 2002 about 81 out of 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44) had a pregnancy, which continues a slight downward trend since 1995. Of these pregnancies, about 61 resulted in a live birth and about 25 resulted in either an induced abortion or a fetal death.

Table 3. Teenage Pregnancy Rates¹ by Age Group, Washington State Residents, 1980-2002

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	76.6	45
1998	71.2	44	26.9	42.6	24	18.4	116.8	75.8	40.4
1999	66.5	40.7	25.5	38.0	21.6	16.1	109.6	69.5	39.6
2000	64.3	39.1	25.0	36.3	20.4	15.7	107.0	67.6	39.0
2001	59.6	35.6	23.8	32.9	17.7	15.1	100.3	62.8	37.1
2002	55.9	33.0	22.7	30.9	16.8	14.0	93.8	57.7	35.8

¹ Rates per 1,000 women in age group.

* See Appendix A, "Adjusted Abortion and Pregnancy Rates, 1992-1995."

The 2002 pregnancy rate for teenagers continues at record low rates, now at 55.9 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. Teenagers from 15 to 17 years old had 30.9 pregnancies per 1,000, while those aged 18 to 19 had 93.8 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 that rates can mask substantial differences in the numbers on which the rates are based (See Appendix A discussion on Rates). 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, 1998-2002 ranks the 39 counties in the state of Washington by their standing of the total number of induced abortions per 1000 women of child-bearing age, 15-44. King and Pierce County have had the highest abortion rates of any counties in the state over the last five years. Snohomish, Thurston, and Yakima counties usually rank in the top ten, while the position of most other counties varies over time.

Table 4. Induced Abortion Rates¹ by County of Residence, Washington State, 1996-2002

County	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
State Total	21.0	21.3	20.0	20.2	20.2	20.0	19.6
Adams	8.6	7.8	7.8	8.7	11.0	10.6	9.5
Asotin	10.4	13.2	10.1	9.6	10.4	11.3	10.5
Benton	15.4	15.8	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.2	14.8
Chelan	13.6	14.8	12.3	13.4	10.7	14.4	12.1
Clallam	15.5	16.3	15.9	14.8	16.0	16.6	15.7
Clark	17.6	15.9	15.8	17.4	16.7	18.4	17.0
Columbia	14.2	11.3	9.0	16.3	8.6	11.5	13.2
Cowlitz	14.9	12.6	13.6	12.9	15.0	16.3	14.6
Douglas	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.9	9.0	9.7	6.6
Ferry	8.7	9.6	9.1	12.0	9.1	9.2	12.4
Franklin	18.6	14.8	16.6	16.5	15.6	13.2	15.9
Garfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	12.6	13.1	11.2	10.6	9.6	11.3	11.0
Grays Harbor	16.9	17.1	18.8	16.5	18.5	17.2	17.3
Island	13.3	15.0	15.2	14.4	17.0	15.6	16.2
Jefferson	17.8	21.7	20.5	18.6	21.3	19.0	17.7
King	26.3	27.3	25.3	25.1	24.8	23.7	23.2
Kitsap	16.7	18.7	16.1	19.0	17.3	19.4	19.0
Kittitas	14.0	18.8	14.9	17.2	15.3	16.8	13.4
Klickitat	10.1	7.2	12.3	12.5	10.7	12.5	7.8
Lewis	18.3	16.8	17.0	16.9	14.8	16.9	16.9
Lincoln	6.0	5.3	5.2	8.7	10.4	7.0	9.5
Mason	15.5	19.6	18.0	16.7	19.5	17.2	21.8
Okanagan	13.0	12.8	12.1	12.4	13.5	12.5	14.5
Pacific	14.3	12.1	14.1	14.0	15.7	12.8	14.6
Pend Oreille	8.5	10.5	10.6	10.0	13.9	13.0	13.7
Pierce	24.9	25.9	23.5	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.1
San Juan	14.1	12.2	21.1	21.4	22.8	12.5	14.9
Skagit	14.8	13.9	17.7	16.9	16.0	13.3	11.4
Skamania	11.9	9.2	9.7	6.2	10.1	8.1	5.2
Snohomish	21.3	20.6	19.8	19.2	19.7	20.5	19.8
Spokane	17.0	16.0	15.4	15.2	16.0	17.5	17.2
Stevens	11.7	8.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	8.7	10.1
Thurston	20.2	21.0	20.8	20.6	21.3	20.4	21.3
Wahkiakum	*	*	*	*	14.7	*	*
Walla Walla	10.3	11.7	14.0	14.1	11.5	10.4	11.1
Whatcom	19.2	17.8	15.5	16.1	17.0	13.0	10.8
Whitman	14.4	11.9	10.8	11.3	10.8	11.1	12.2
Yakima	17.3	18.4	17.3	17.6	16.6	17.1	18.0

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

* 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, 1980-2002, Washington State," October, 2003.

Table 5. Induced Abortion Rates¹ with Ranks by County, Washington State Residents, 1998-2002

Rank	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate
1	King	25.3	King	25.1	King	24.8	Pierce	24.8	Pierce	24.1
2	Pierce	23.5	Pierce	24.6	Pierce	24.7	King	23.7	King	23.2
3	San Juan	21.1	San Juan	21.4	San Juan	22.8	Snohomish	20.5	Mason	21.8
4	Thurston	20.8	Thurston	20.6	Jefferson	21.3	Thurston	20.4	Thurston	21.3
5	Jefferson	20.5	Snohomish	19.2	Thurston	21.3	Kitsap	19.4	Snohomish	19.8
6	Snohomish	19.8	Kitsap	19.0	Snohomish	19.7	Jefferson	19.0	Kitsap	19.0
7	Grays Harbor	18.8	Jefferson	18.6	Mason	19.5	Clark	18.4	Yakima	18.0
8	Mason	18.0	Yakima	17.6	Grays Harbor	18.5	Spokane	17.5	Jefferson	17.7
9	Skagit	17.7	Clark	17.4	Kitsap	17.3	Mason	17.2	Grays Harbor	17.3
10	Yakima	17.3	Kittitas	17.2	Island	17.0	Grays Harbor	17.2	Spokane	17.2
11	Lewis	17.0	Skagit	16.9	Whatcom	17.0	Yakima	17.1	Clark	17.0
12	Franklin	16.6	Lewis	16.9	Clark	16.7	Lewis	16.9	Lewis	16.9
13	Kitsap	16.1	Mason	16.7	Yakima	16.6	Kittitas	16.8	Island	16.2
14	Clallam	15.9	Grays Harbor	16.5	Spokane	16.0	Clallam	16.6	Franklin	15.9
15	Clark	15.8	Franklin	16.5	Clallam	16.0	Cowlitz	16.3	Clallam	15.7
16	Whatcom	15.5	Columbia	16.3	Skagit	16.0	Island	15.6	San Juan	14.9
17	Spokane	15.4	Whatcom	16.1	Pacific	15.7	Chelan	14.4	Benton	14.8
18	Island	15.2	Spokane	15.2	Franklin	15.6	Benton	14.2	Cowlitz	14.6
19	Kittitas	14.9	Clallam	14.8	Kittitas	15.3	Skagit	13.3	Pacific	14.6
20	Benton	14.8	Benton	14.6	Cowlitz	15.0	Franklin	13.2	Okanogan	14.5
21	Pacific	14.1	Island	14.4	Lewis	14.8	Pend Oreille	13.0	Pend Oreille	13.7
22	Walla Walla	14.0	Walla Walla	14.1	Benton	14.8	Whatcom	13.0	Kittitas	13.4
23	Cowlitz	13.6	Pacific	14.0	Wahkiakum	14.7	Pacific	12.8	Columbia	13.2
24	Chelan	12.3	Chelan	13.4	Pend Oreille	13.9	Okanogan	12.5	Ferry	12.4
25	Klickitat	12.3	Cowlitz	12.9	Okanogan	13.5	San Juan	12.5	Whitman	12.2
26	Okanogan	12.1	Klickitat	12.5	Walla Walla	11.5	Klickitat	12.5	Chelan	12.1
27	Grant	11.2	Okanogan	12.4	Adams	11.0	Columbia	11.5	Skagit	11.4
28	Whitman	10.8	Ferry	12.0	Whitman	10.8	Asotin	11.3	Walla Walla	11.1
29	Pend Oreille	10.6	Whitman	11.3	Klickitat	10.7	Grant	11.3	Grant	11.0
30	Asotin	10.1	Grant	10.6	Chelan	10.7	Whitman	11.1	Whatcom	10.8
31	Skamania	9.7	Pend Oreille	10.0	Lincoln	10.4	Adams	10.6	Asotin	10.5
32	Ferry	9.1	Asotin	9.6	Asotin	10.4	Walla Walla	10.4	Stevens	10.1
33	Columbia	9.0	Douglas	8.9	Skamania	10.1	Douglas	9.7	Adams	9.5
34	Douglas	8.0	Adams	8.7	Grant	9.6	Ferry	9.2	Lincoln	9.5
35	Adams	7.8	Lincoln	8.7	Ferry	9.1	Stevens	8.7	Klickitat	7.8
36	Stevens	7.0	Stevens	6.8	Douglas	9.0	Skamania	8.1	Douglas	6.6
37	Lincoln	5.2	Skamania	6.2	Columbia	8.6	Lincoln	7.0	Skamania	5.2
38	Garfield	*	Garfield	*	Stevens	6.8	Garfield	*	Garfield	*
39	Wahkiakum	*	Wahkiakum	*	Garfield	*	Wahkiakum	*	Wahkiakum	*

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

*Tied in rank with county or counties above.

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

Figure 1. General Fertility Rates¹, Washington State Residents Compared to National, 1981-2002

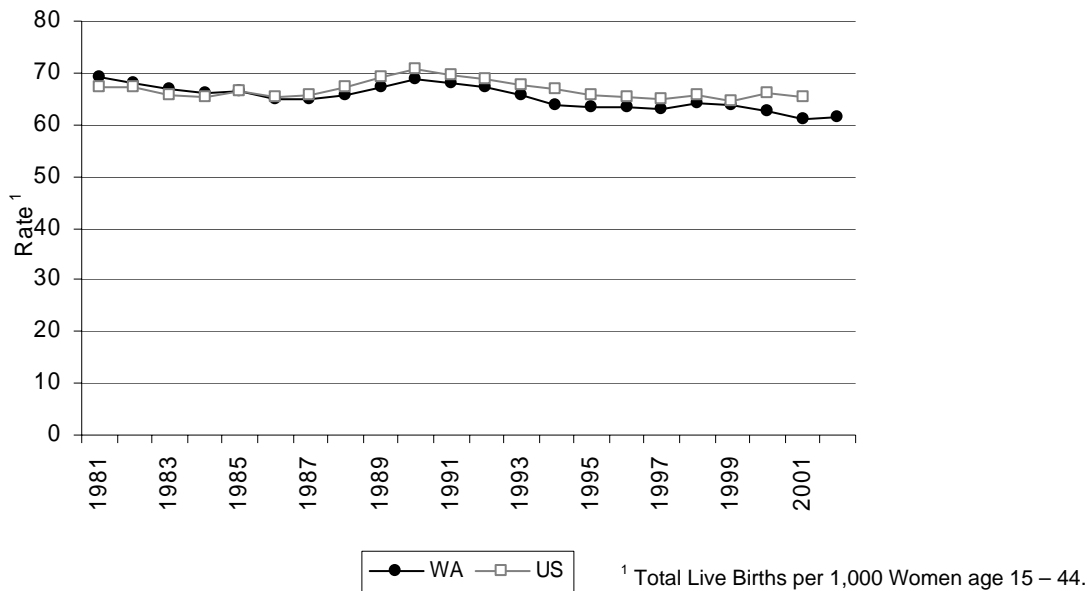
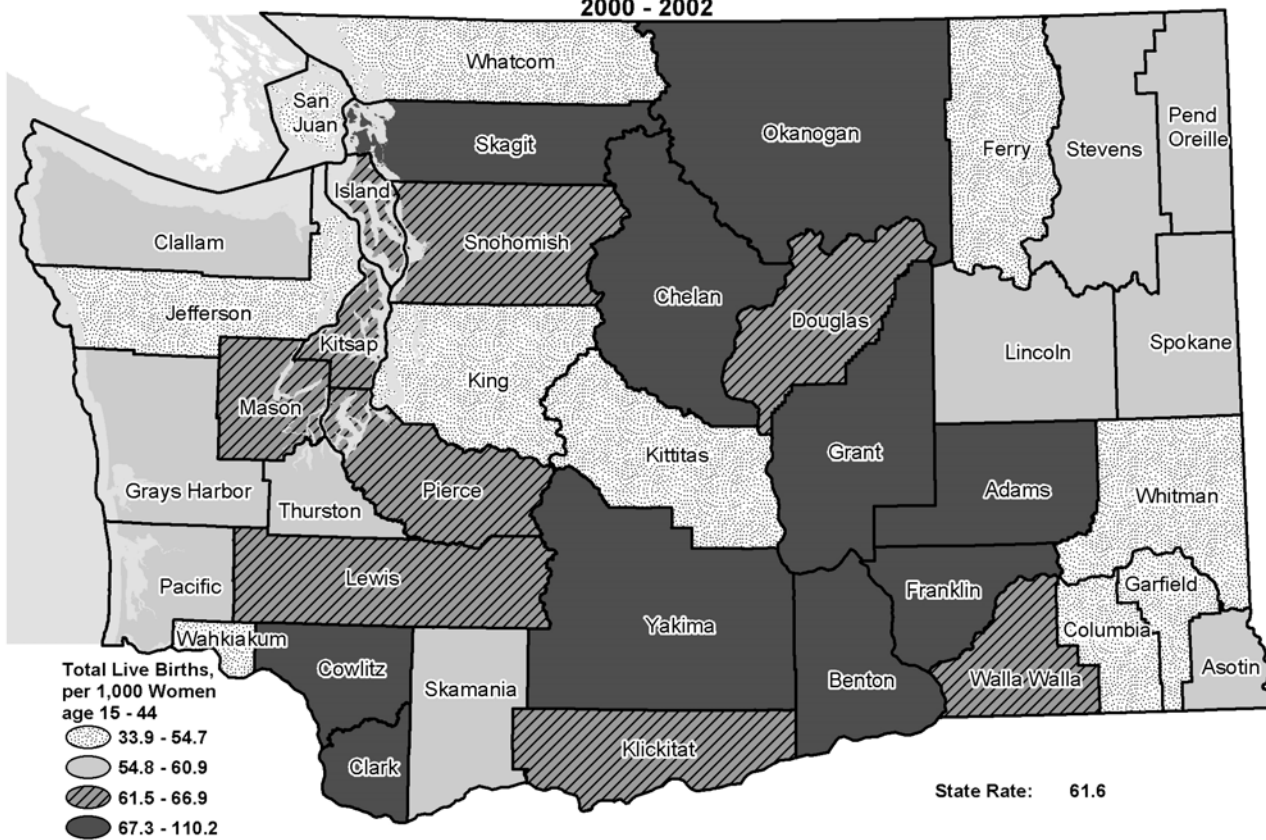


Figure 2.

**Washington State General Fertility Rates, by County of Residence
2000 - 2002**



Statistics 2002



Statistics Tables

Table 02-1. Pregnancy Outcomes of Residents by Woman's Age, 2002

Age	Total Pregnancies	Live Births		Abortions		Fetal Deaths	
		Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	104,883	79,003	75.3	25,446	24.3	434	0.4
Under 15	201	78	38.8	121	60.2	2	1.0
15-19	11,889	7,029	59.1	4,821	40.6	39	0.3
15-17	3,956	2,151	54.4	1,793	45.3	12	0.3
18-19	7,933	4,878	61.5	3,028	38.2	27	0.3
20-24	28,111	19,513	69.4	8,489	30.2	109	0.4
25-29	26,513	21,148	79.8	5,260	19.8	105	0.4
30-34	23,325	19,569	83.9	3,666	15.7	90	0.4
35-39	11,635	9,383	80.6	2,183	18.8	69	0.6
40-44	2,958	2,150	72.7	793	26.8	15	0.5
45 and Over	193	108	56.0	82	42.5	3	1.6
Unknown	58	25	43.1	31	53.4	2	3.4

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

Table 02-2. Age-Specific Rates¹ and Abortion Ratios of Residents, 2002

Age	Female Population	Pregnancy Rate	Birth Rate	Abortion Rate	Abortion Ratio ²
All Ages³	1,300,189	80.7	60.8	19.6	322.1
Under 15	216,758	0.9	0.4	0.6	1551.3
15-19	212,805	55.9	33.0	22.7	685.9
15-17	128,193	30.9	16.8	14.0	833.6
18-19	84,612	93.8	57.7	35.8	620.7
20-24	202,630	138.7	96.3	41.9	435.0
25-29	190,361	139.3	111.1	27.6	248.7
30-34	218,235	106.9	89.7	16.8	187.3
35-39	228,423	50.9	41.1	9.6	232.7
40-44	247,735	11.9	8.7	3.2	368.8
45 and Over	239,462	0.8	0.5	0.3	759.3

¹ Age-Specific rates equal the number of pregnancies, births, or abortions occurring to women in a specific age group per 1,000 female population in that age group. For "Under 15" and "45 and over" the denominators for the age-specific rates are limited to the female populations aged 10-14 and 15-44 respectively.

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

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

Population Data: See Appendix A: Technical Appendix

Table 02-3. Induced Abortions of Residents by Selected Indicators, 2002

A. Age of Woman

Age	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,446	100.0
Under 15	121	0.5
15-19	4,821	18.9
15-17	1,793	7.0
18-19	3,028	11.9
20-24	8,489	33.4
25-29	5,260	20.7
30-34	3,666	14.4
35-39	2,183	8.6
40-44	793	3.1
45 and Over	82	0.3
Unknown	31	0.1

B. Weeks of Gestation²

Weeks of Gestation	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,446	100.0
1-4	318	1.2
5-8	15,779	62.0
9	2,432	9.6
10	1,721	6.8
11	1,289	5.1
12	893	3.5
13-15	1,463	5.7
16-19	885	3.5
20 and Over	533	2.1
Unknown	133	0.5

C. Previous Abortions

Previous Abortions	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,446	100.0
0	13,377	52.6
1	6,928	27.2
2	3,070	12.1
3	1,132	4.4
4	475	1.9
Over 4	384	1.5
Unknown	80	0.3

D. Previous Live Births

Previous Live Births	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,446	100.0
0	11,398	44.8
1	6,374	25.0
2	4,887	19.2
3	1,863	7.3
4	613	2.4
Over 4	260	1.0
Unknown	51	0.2

E. Previous Pregnancies

Previous Pregnancies	Number	Percent ¹
State Total	25,446	100.0
0	7,015	27.6
1	5,243	20.6
2	4,519	17.8
3	3,342	13.1
4	2,229	8.8
Over 4	3,004	11.8
Unknown	94	0.4

F. Race and Hispanic

Race	Number ³
State Total	25,446
White	11,771
Black	1,210
Native American	400
Asian	1,436
Multiple Races	162
Other	62
Unknown	10,405
Hispanic Origin ⁴	1,055

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

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

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

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

Table 02-4. Induced Abortions of Residents by Woman's Age and Weeks of Gestation, 2002

Age	Total	Weeks of Gestation ¹											
		Under 9		9-12		13-15		16-19		20 +		Unknown	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
State Total	25,446	16,097	63.3	6,335	24.9	1,463	5.7	885	3.5	533	2.1	133	0.5
Under 15	121	59	48.8	37	30.6	17	14.0	4	--*	4	--*	0	--*
15-19	4,821	2,617	54.3	1,461	30.3	358	7.4	207	4.3	144	3.0	34	0.7
15-17	1,793	916	51.1	575	32.1	154	8.6	82	4.6	52	2.9	14	0.8
18-19	3,028	1,701	56.2	886	29.3	204	6.7	125	4.1	92	3.0	20	0.7
20-24	8,489	5,272	62.1	2,213	26.1	500	5.9	290	3.4	176	2.1	38	0.4
25-29	5,260	3,504	66.6	1,199	22.8	264	5.0	168	3.2	98	1.9	27	0.5
30-34	3,666	2,510	68.5	782	21.3	185	5.0	114	3.1	54	1.5	21	0.6
35-39	2,183	1,484	68.0	470	21.5	102	4.7	71	3.3	49	2.2	7	0.3
40-44	793	564	71.1	157	19.8	36	4.5	27	3.4	8	1.0	1	--*
45 and Over	82	66	80.5	12	14.6	0	--*	3	--*	0	--*	1	--*
Unknown	31	21	67.7	4	--*	1	--*	1	--*	0	--*	4	--*

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

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

Table 02-5. Previous Live Births of Women Having Abortions by Age Washington State Residents, 2002

Age	Total Abortions	Previous Live Births						Unknown
		0	1	2	3	4	Over 4	
State Total	25,446	11,398	6,374	4,887	1,863	613	260	51
Under 15	121	118	2	1
15-19	4,821	3,900	789	110	15	4	.	3
15 - 17	1,793	1,624	153	12	2	1	.	1
18 - 19	3,028	2,276	636	98	13	3	.	2
20 - 24	8,489	4,272	2,585	1,277	281	50	11	13
25 - 29	5,260	1,693	1,453	1,361	556	143	42	12
30 - 34	3,666	861	902	1,094	509	197	91	12
35 - 39	2,183	404	472	712	364	155	71	5
40 - 44	793	120	148	300	123	56	41	5
45 and Over	82	17	14	25	14	8	4	.
Unknown	31	13	9	7	1	.	.	1

Table 02-6. Previous Induced Abortions of Women Having Abortions by Age Washington State Residents, 2002

Age	Total	Previous Induced Abortions						Unknown
		0	1	2	3	4	Over 4	
State Total	25,446	13,377	6,928	3,070	1,132	475	384	80
Under 15	121	112	8	1
15-19	4,821	3,794	840	139	31	11	2	4
15 - 17	1,793	1,544	214	24	8	1	.	2
18 - 19	3,028	2,250	626	115	23	10	2	2
20 - 24	8,489	4,743	2,357	941	273	86	69	20
25 - 29	5,260	2,203	1,619	807	347	148	118	18
30 - 34	3,666	1,364	1,119	665	272	116	110	20
35 - 39	2,183	777	711	384	152	82	69	8
40 - 44	793	325	239	123	55	28	14	9
45 and Over	82	38	30	9	1	2	2	.
Unknown	31	21	5	1	1	2	.	1

Table 02-7. Induced Abortions by Woman's Age and Place of Occurrence or Residence, 2002

A. Abortions of State Residents by Place of Occurrence

Age	Total	Inside Home County	Outside Home County	Residence Unknown
State Total	25,446	17,107	8,329	10
Under 15	121	86	35	0
15-19	4,821	3,133	1,688	0
15 - 17	1,793	1,157	636	0
18 - 19	3,028	1,976	1,052	0
20 - 24	8,489	5,700	2,784	5
25 - 29	5,260	3,638	1,620	2
30 - 34	3,666	2,462	1,204	0
35 - 39	2,183	1,487	694	2
40 - 44	793	531	262	0
45 and Over	82	53	29	0
Unknown	31	17	13	1

B. Occurrences by Place of Residence

Age	Total	County Resident	Out-of-County Resident	Residence Unknown
State Total	25,148	17,107	8,025	15
Under 15	128	86	42	0
15-19	4,808	3,133	1,673	2
15 - 17	1,807	1,157	649	1
18 - 19	3,001	1,976	1,024	1
20 - 24	8,397	5,700	2,693	4
25 - 29	5,170	3,638	1,528	4
30 - 34	3,585	2,462	1,121	2
35 - 39	2,162	1,487	672	2
40 - 44	792	531	261	0
45 and Over	81	53	28	0
Unknown	25	17	7	1

Table 02-8. Induced Abortions Occurring Within Washington State by Selected Indicators, 2002

A. State or Country of Residence

State or Country	Number	Percent
State Total	25,148	100.0
Washington	23,960	95.3
Idaho	545	2.2
Alaska	239	1.0
Oregon	231	0.9
California	21	0.1
Montana	12	0.0
Canada	87	0.3
Other States or Countries	42	0.2
Unknown	11	0.0

B. Type of Facility

Type of Facility	Number	Percent
State Total	25,148	100.0
Hospital	265	1.1
Nonhospital	24,883	98.9

C. Operative Procedure

Type of Procedure	Number	Percent
State Total	25,148	100.0
Suction Curettage	20,751	82.5
Dilation & Evacuation (D&E)	2,132	8.5
Medical (nonsurgical)	2183	8.7
Intrauterine Instillation	30	0.1
Sharp Curettage	19	0.1
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	2	0.0
Other Procedures ¹	17	0.1
Unknown	14	0.1

¹ Other procedures includes: 15 inductions, 2 laminaria

D. Complications

Type of Complication	Number	Percent
Complications Total¹	190	0.8
Retained Products	99	0.4
Failed Abortion	37	0.1
Hemorrhage > 500 cc	10	0.0
Infection	7	0.0
Cervical Laceration	10	0.0
Uterine Perforation	4	0.0
Other Complications ²	20	0.1
Multiple Complications ³	3	0.0
Unknown if Complications	2	0.0
No Complications	24,956	99.2

¹ The total number patients with complications was 190; total complications was 193.

² Other complications include: 4 patients with excessive bleeding, 5 with clots, 1 ectopic pregnancy, 1 PAS, 1 retained placenta, 1 endometritis, 1 anecephalic fetus, 1 trophoblastic disease, 1 resolved hypoxia, and 4 unknown.

³ Includes: 1 vaginal perforation, 1 hemotometria, 2 retained placenta.

E. Secondary Management

Type of Procedure	Number	Percent
Sec. Mgmt. Total¹	195	0.8
Resuction	154	0.6
Hospitalization	31	0.1
Laparoscopy	0	0.0
Transfusion	2	0.0
Laparotomy	0	0.0
Multiple Management ²	8	0.0
Unknown if Sec. Mgmt.	2	0.0
No Secondary Mgmt.	24,951	99.2

¹ The total number of patients receiving secondary management care was 195; total number of secondary care procedures was 203.

² Includes 9 patients with hospitalization and resuction.

Note: For Table 8 A-E Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Table 02-9. Induced Abortions Occurring Within State by Type of Procedure and Weeks of Gestation, 2002

Type of Procedure	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation ¹				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
State Total	25,148	15,680	6,433	1,437	870	601	127
Suction Curettage	20,751	13,523	6,268	717	116	12	115
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	2,132	12	138	718	723	535	6
Medical (nonsurgical)	2,183	2129	17	1	12	21	3
Intrauterine Instillation	30	2	1	0	15	12	0
Sharp Curettage	19	11	8	0	0	0	0
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other Procedure ²	17	0	0	0	4	13	0
Unknown	14	2	1	1	0	7	3

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

² See explanation in Table 8c.

Table 02-10. Induced Abortions with Complications Occurring Within State by Type of Procedure and Weeks of Gestation, 2002

Type of Procedure	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation ¹				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
State Total²	190	119	32	12	13	12	2
State Rate³	7.6	4.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	*
Suction Curettage	97	62	29	4	2	0	0
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	18	0	1	8	4	4	1
Medical (nonsurgical)	61	56	0	0	1	3	1
Intrauterine Instillation	9	0	1	0	4	4	0
Sharp Curettage	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Procedure ⁴	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Unknown Procedure	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown if Complications Present	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
No Complications	24,956	15,560	6,401	1,425	857	589	124

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

² The total number of patients with complications was 190 total number of complications was 193.

³ Rate equals the number of abortion patients with complications per 1,000 abortions occurring in Washington. Abortions occurring in Washington was 25,148 in 2002.

⁴ See explanation in Table 8c.

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

Table 02-11. Induced Abortions with Secondary Management Occurring Within State by Type, 2002

Type of Procedure	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation ¹				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
State Total²	195	112	36	12	19	14	2
State Rate³	7.8	4.5	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	*
Suction Curettage	98	58	33	5	2	0	0
Dilation and Evacuation (D&E)	17	0	1	7	4	4	1
Medical (nonsurgical)	62	53	0	0	5	3	1
Intrauterine Instillation	12	0	1	0	6	5	0
Sharp Curettage	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Procedure	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Unknown Procedure	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown if Sec. Mgmt.	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
No Secondary Management	24,951	15,567	6,397	1,425	851	587	124

Footnotes: see bottom of page.

Table 02-12. Induced Abortions with Secondary Management Occurring Within State by Type of Secondary Management and Weeks of Gestation, 2002

Type of Management Care	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation ¹				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
State Total²	195	112	36	12	19	14	2
State Rate³	7.8	4.5	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	*
Resuction	154	104	29	7	7	5	2
Hospitalization	31	4	6	3	10	8	0
Laparoscopy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfusion	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Laparotomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Management ⁴	8	4	1	1	1	1	0
Unknown if Sec. Mgmt.	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
No Secondary Management	24,951	15,567	6,397	1,425	851	587	124

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

² The total number of patients receiving secondary management care was 195; total number of secondary care procedures was 203.

³ Rate equals the number of abortion patients with complications per 1,000 abortions occurring in Washington. Abortions occurring in Washington was 25,148.

⁴ Other procedures include hospitalization and resuction.

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

Table 02-13. Induced Abortions with Complications Occurring Within State by Type of Complication and Weeks of Gestation, 2002

Type of Complication	Total	Under 9	Weeks of Gestation ¹				Unk
			9-12	13-15	16-19	20 +	
Patients w/Complic.²	190	119	32	12	13	12	2
State Rate³	7.6	4.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	*
Retained Products	99	65	19	4	6	4	1
Failed Abortion	37	30	6	1	0	0	0
Hemorrhage > 500 cc	10	1	1	4	4	0	0
Infection	4	3	0	0	0	1	0
Cervical Laceration	7	2	2	0	1	2	0
Uterine Perforation	10	7	0	1	0	2	0
Other Complications ⁴	20	10	4	1	1	3	1
Multiple Complications ⁵	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Unknown if Complications Present	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
No Complications	24,956	15,560	6,401	1,425	857	589	124

Footnotes: see bottom of page.

Table 02-14. Induced Abortions with Complications Occurring Within State by Type of Complication and Secondary Management Procedure, 2002

Type of Complication	Total	Resuc-tion	Secondary Management Procedure				None	Unk	
			Hospital-ization	Trans-fusion	Laparo-scropy	Lapa-rotomy			Multiple Mgmt. ⁶
State Total	25,148	154	31	0	2	0	8	24,951	2
Patients w/Complic.²	190	152	19	0	1	0	8	10	0
Retained Products	99	92	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Failed Abortion	37	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemorrhage > 500 cc	10	5	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
Infection	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cervical Laceration	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uterine Perforation	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Other Complications ⁴	20	8	5	0	0	0	3	4	0
Multiple Complications ⁵	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown if Complications	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
No Complications	24,956	2	12	0	1	0	0	24,941	0

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

² See footnote from Table 8d.

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

⁴ See footnote from Table 8d.

⁵ See footnote from Table 8d.

⁶ See footnote from Table 8d.

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

Table 02-15. Birth and Abortion Indicators¹ by County of Residence, 2002

County	Women 15-44	Live Births	Abortions	Abortion Ratio	Abortion Rate	Fertility Rate
State Total²	1,300,189	79,003	25,446	322	19.6	60.8
Adams	3,271	347	31	89	9.5	106.1
Asotin	4,095	236	43	182	10.5	57.6
Benton	30,707	2,160	454	210	14.8	70.3
Chelan	13,132	919	159	173	12.1	70.0
Clallam	10,406	591	163	276	15.7	56.8
Clark	77,905	5,246	1,321	252	17.0	67.3
Columbia	684	40	9	225	13.2	58.5
Cowlitz	18,509	1,244	271	218	14.6	67.2
Douglas	6,618	434	44	101	6.6	65.6
Ferry	1,291	70	16	229	12.4	54.2
Franklin	10,513	1,193	167	140	15.9	113.5
Garfield	392	14	2	*	*	35.7
Grant	15,142	1,394	167	120	11.0	92.1
Grays Harbor	12,852	803	222	276	17.3	62.5
Island	13,974	925	226	244	16.2	66.2
Jefferson	3,956	188	70	372	17.7	47.5
King	405,721	21,863	9,427	431	23.2	53.9
Kitsap	47,605	2,942	903	307	19.0	61.8
Kittitas	8,569	343	115	335	13.4	40.0
Klickitat	3,478	227	27	119	7.8	65.3
Lewis	13,057	896	221	247	16.9	68.6
Lincoln	1,692	91	16	176	9.5	53.8
Mason	8,585	541	187	346	21.8	63.0
Okanogan	7,364	480	107	223	14.5	65.2
Pacific	3,160	171	46	269	14.6	54.1
Pend Oreille	2,046	124	28	226	13.7	60.6
Pierce	159,875	10,031	3,847	384	24.1	62.7
San Juan	2,153	87	32	368	14.9	40.4
Skagit	20,549	1,373	235	171	11.4	66.8
Skamania	1,941	98	10	102	5.2	50.5
Snohomish	138,506	8,344	2,738	328	19.8	60.2
Spokane	91,212	5,543	1,568	283	17.2	60.8
Stevens	7,399	460	75	163	10.1	62.2
Thurston	45,435	2,445	970	397	21.3	53.8
Wahkiakum	591	22	3	*	*	37.2
Walla Walla	11,130	692	123	178	11.1	62.2
Whatcom	39,036	1,972	422	214	10.8	50.5
Whitman	11,777	415	144	347	12.2	35.2
Yakima	45,855	4,039	827	205	18.0	88.1

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

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

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

Population Data: See Appendix A: Technical Appendix.

Table 02-16. Total Pregnancies¹ by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2002

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
State Total	104,883	201	11,889	3,956	7,933	28,111	26,513	23,325	11,635	2,958	193	58
Adams	382	0	69	29	40	125	89	67	23	9	0	0
Asotin	279	0	49	16	33	100	62	48	17	3	0	0
Benton	2,629	9	350	119	231	796	731	476	216	48	3	0
Chelan	1,085	2	138	54	84	315	280	207	112	28	2	1
Clallam	758	1	119	39	80	228	197	125	60	24	4	0
Clark	6,583	5	614	190	424	1,801	1,873	1,443	690	145	8	4
Columbia	49	0	5	1	4	16	15	8	4	1	0	0
Cowlitz	1,521	6	232	70	162	513	384	257	103	25	0	1
Douglas	481	1	67	30	37	140	128	87	43	14	1	0
Ferry	87	0	14	8	6	31	24	12	3	3	0	0
Franklin	1,370	3	232	84	148	433	362	194	113	32	0	1
Garfield	16	0	1	0	1	4	5	4	2	0	0	0
Grant	1,569	5	287	116	171	493	398	258	100	27	0	1
Grays Harbor	1,029	3	187	79	108	330	233	170	89	15	1	1
Island	1,155	2	145	41	104	355	298	211	113	30	1	0
Jefferson	259	1	32	11	21	76	54	55	30	9	2	0
King	31,399	57	2,522	837	1,685	6,589	7,473	8,690	4,718	1,236	82	32
Kitsap	3,861	3	448	138	310	1,240	907	739	411	107	6	0
Kittitas	459	0	58	14	44	157	106	86	41	8	2	1
Klickitat	255	1	36	7	29	69	65	40	34	9	1	0
Lewis	1,125	3	174	56	118	388	285	181	70	22	1	1
Lincoln	107	0	10	2	8	29	38	20	5	5	0	0
Mason	731	1	117	52	65	242	175	127	54	12	3	0
Okanogan	588	0	98	29	69	179	155	89	54	12	1	0
Pacific	217	0	37	12	25	67	55	37	16	3	1	1
Pend Oreille	152	0	29	7	22	44	38	27	8	5	1	0
Pierce	13,938	29	1,829	532	1,297	4,165	3,577	2,730	1,289	302	17	0
San Juan	120	0	10	2	8	26	28	25	20	10	1	0
Skagit	1,617	3	213	78	135	442	418	359	136	42	3	1
Skamania	108	0	11	3	8	34	35	13	13	1	0	1
Snohomish	11,130	17	1,168	389	779	2,685	2,913	2,699	1,303	315	23	7
Spokane	7,151	12	852	259	593	2,231	1,883	1,380	600	182	10	1
Stevens	538	1	73	27	46	159	141	93	49	20	2	0
Thurston	3,436	2	397	128	269	1001	873	712	361	83	6	1
Wahkiakum	25	0	2	1	1	6	8	7	1	1	0	0
Walla Walla	816	2	107	42	65	262	195	153	87	10	0	0
Whatcom	2,405	8	251	94	157	610	624	582	253	72	4	1
Whitman	561	0	47	9	38	171	151	131	53	8	0	0
Yakima	4,882	24	859	351	508	1,554	1,235	783	339	80	7	1
Unknown	10	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	1

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

Table 02-17. Age-specific Pregnancy Rates¹ by County of Residence, 2002

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total²	80.7	55.9	30.9	93.8	138.7	139.3	106.9	50.9	11.9
Adams	116.8	98.7	64.4	160.6	232.3	179.4	129.3	47.2	16.9
Asotin	68.1	61.9	31.6	115.8	167.5	112.3	75.8	23.6	*
Benton	85.6	59.7	31.4	111.4	180.8	176.1	97.9	40.0	8.0
Chelan	82.6	56.2	34.6	94.1	169.4	152.7	101.8	48.5	10.6
Clallam	72.8	58.0	29.4	110.2	173.3	158.0	86.6	30.9	10.0
Clark	84.5	48.5	23.8	91.0	160.5	163.7	106.7	48.7	9.7
Columbia	71.6	38.8	*	*	164.9	189.9	82.5	*	*
Cowlitz	82.2	70.0	33.4	132.9	189.2	146.0	85.2	31.9	6.9
Douglas	72.7	51.9	35.7	82.2	153.7	146.0	87.2	35.8	10.4
Ferry	67.4	48.3	40.0	66.7	192.5	153.8	65.2	*	*
Franklin	130.3	107.7	61.7	186.4	238.8	212.7	118.7	69.4	20.3
Garfield	40.8	*	*	*	*	131.6	*	*	*
Grant	103.6	92.6	58.4	153.4	205.0	175.3	108.5	41.6	10.4
Grays Harbor	80.1	74.2	49.1	118.6	186.9	138.1	86.6	39.6	5.6
Island	82.7	64.0	28.3	127.8	170.8	152.5	90.5	43.4	10.9
Jefferson	65.5	43.9	22.0	91.7	191.9	132.0	93.5	40.4	8.2
King	77.4	46.6	26.3	75.7	106.8	112.4	116.3	65.1	16.2
Kitsap	81.1	55.0	26.1	108.3	180.4	145.1	95.0	47.2	10.9
Kittitas	53.6	34.1	22.2	41.1	55.5	112.3	95.3	40.4	6.8
Klickitat	73.3	54.0	15.0	145.7	169.1	144.8	78.1	52.9	11.3
Lewis	86.2	66.7	33.2	128.0	202.8	170.4	94.4	30.5	8.3
Lincoln	63.2	27.9	*	80.8	171.6	214.7	77.5	15.6	12.2
Mason	85.1	70.4	46.8	118.0	224.9	165.6	100.4	33.4	6.3
Okanogan	79.8	64.4	28.7	134.5	197.4	161.3	80.5	43.1	7.4
Pacific	68.7	59.6	28.8	122.5	180.6	153.2	78.2	28.3	*
Pend Oreille	74.3	65.3	21.9	176.0	243.1	177.6	91.2	19.0	10.2
Pierce	87.2	68.7	33.0	123.3	168.5	155.8	100.6	45.4	10.0
San Juan	55.7	28.5	*	69.6	125.6	125.0	84.2	46.0	15.6
Skagit	78.7	55.4	32.4	94.2	147.1	148.1	110.0	38.6	10.3
Skamania	55.6	29.5	*	64.5	166.7	150.2	44.5	33.8	*
Snohomish	80.4	53.5	28.2	96.9	145.9	147.3	110.9	49.3	11.4
Spokane	78.4	51.6	27.6	83.1	139.6	149.8	99.8	39.2	10.7
Stevens	72.7	45.4	23.5	100.7	198.8	175.4	83.7	37.8	11.2
Thurston	75.6	50.8	26.5	90.0	140.8	140.3	100.0	45.3	9.0
Wahkiakum	42.3	*	*	*	100.0	117.6	76.1	*	*
Walla Walla	73.3	44.1	34.7	53.6	116.8	150.1	96.2	52.9	5.2
Whatcom	61.6	33.9	26.5	40.6	67.6	125.3	108.0	43.4	11.2
Whitman	47.6	17.6	13.7	18.9	37.4	118.3	116.4	52.2	7.2
Yakima	106.5	95.9	62.0	154.4	205.6	175.3	108.8	46.3	10.3

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

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

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

Population Data: See Appendix A: Technical Appendix.

Table 02-18. Live Births by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2002

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
State Total	79,003	78	7,029	2,151	4,878	19,513	21,148	19,569	9,383	2,150	108	25
Adams	347	0	60	23	37	114	84	60	21	8	0	0
Asotin	236	0	37	11	26	87	54	42	13	3	0	0
Benton	2,160	4	244	75	169	642	635	418	180	36	1	0
Chelan	919	1	104	43	61	264	247	185	92	24	1	1
Clallam	591	0	74	20	54	176	164	110	47	17	3	0
Clark	5,246	2	386	110	276	1,357	1,592	1,222	573	110	3	1
Columbia	40	0	2	0	2	14	15	5	3	1	0	0
Cowlitz	1,244	5	170	49	121	425	325	219	83	17	0	0
Douglas	434	1	56	25	31	129	113	83	40	11	1	0
Ferry	70	0	11	6	5	23	19	12	2	3	0	0
Franklin	1,193	3	186	66	120	368	326	182	100	27	0	1
Garfield	14	0	1	0	1	2	5	4	2	0	0	0
Grant	1,394	3	239	99	140	426	370	237	94	25	0	0
Grays Harbor	803	0	123	50	73	260	201	140	67	11	1	0
Island	925	1	85	17	68	270	262	186	95	25	1	0
Jefferson	188	1	20	7	13	53	46	40	25	3	0	0
King	21,863	15	1,069	337	732	3,590	5,323	7,117	3,797	889	47	16
Kitsap	2,942	0	257	67	190	934	717	618	334	77	5	0
Kittitas	343	0	43	12	31	102	88	72	34	4	0	0
Klickitat	227	1	31	6	25	57	62	37	30	8	1	0
Lewis	896	1	122	34	88	314	234	154	55	16	0	0
Lincoln	91	0	6	1	5	24	34	18	4	5	0	0
Mason	541	1	72	28	44	180	146	100	33	8	1	0
Okanogan	480	0	70	17	53	145	128	82	43	11	1	0
Pacific	171	0	20	5	15	60	47	30	12	2	0	0
Pend Oreille	124	0	22	4	18	35	33	23	6	4	1	0
Pierce	10,031	12	1,084	274	810	2,798	2,748	2,216	982	182	9	0
San Juan	87	0	5	1	4	22	20	18	17	5	0	0
Skagit	1,373	1	164	63	101	364	367	326	114	34	3	0
Skamania	98	0	8	2	6	32	32	13	12	1	0	0
Snohomish	8,344	2	590	164	426	1,802	2,398	2,264	1,046	228	10	4
Spokane	5,543	5	524	129	395	1,628	1,568	1,182	485	144	6	1
Stevens	460	0	51	18	33	138	131	85	39	14	2	0
Thurston	2,445	1	201	56	145	641	688	587	267	59	0	1
Wahkiakum	22	0	2	1	1	4	8	7	1	0	0	0
Walla Walla	692	0	82	33	49	213	173	135	80	9	0	0
Whatcom	1,972	3	157	52	105	472	543	524	213	56	4	0
Whitman	415	0	18	5	13	85	138	123	45	6	0	0
Yakima	4,039	15	633	241	392	1,263	1,064	693	297	67	7	0

Table 02-19. Age-specific Live Birth Rates¹ by County of Residence, 2002

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total	60.8	33.0	16.8	57.7	96.3	111.1	89.7	41.1	8.7
Adams	106.1	85.8	51.1	148.6	211.9	169.4	115.8	43.1	15.0
Asotin	57.6	46.7	21.7	91.2	145.7	97.8	66.4	18.1	*
Benton	70.3	41.7	19.8	81.5	145.8	153.0	86.0	33.3	6.0
Chelan	70.0	42.4	27.5	68.3	142.0	134.7	91.0	39.8	9.1
Clallam	56.8	36.0	15.1	74.4	133.7	131.5	76.2	24.2	7.1
Clark	67.3	30.5	13.8	59.2	120.9	139.1	90.4	40.4	7.4
Columbia	58.5	*	*	*	144.3	189.9	51.5	*	*
Cowlitz	67.2	51.3	23.4	99.3	156.7	123.6	72.6	25.7	4.7
Douglas	65.6	43.4	29.7	68.9	141.6	128.8	83.2	33.3	8.2
Ferry	54.2	37.9	30.0	55.6	142.9	121.8	65.2	*	*
Franklin	113.5	86.3	48.5	151.1	203.0	191.5	111.4	61.4	17.1
Garfield	35.7	*	*	*	*	131.6	*	*	*
Grant	92.1	77.1	49.8	125.6	177.1	162.9	99.7	39.1	9.7
Grays Harbor	62.5	48.8	31.1	80.1	147.2	119.1	71.3	29.8	4.1
Island	66.2	37.5	11.7	83.5	129.9	134.1	79.8	36.5	9.1
Jefferson	47.5	27.4	14.0	56.8	133.8	112.5	68.0	33.7	*
King	53.9	19.8	10.6	32.9	58.2	80.1	95.3	52.4	11.6
Kitsap	61.8	31.5	12.7	66.4	135.9	114.7	79.5	38.3	7.8
Kittitas	40.0	25.3	19.0	29.0	36.1	93.2	79.8	33.5	*
Klickitat	65.3	46.5	12.8	125.6	139.7	138.1	72.3	46.7	10.0
Lewis	68.6	46.8	20.2	95.4	164.1	139.9	80.3	23.9	6.0
Lincoln	53.8	16.7	*	50.5	142.0	192.1	69.8	*	12.2
Mason	63.0	43.3	25.2	79.9	167.3	138.1	79.1	20.4	4.2
Okanogan	65.2	46.0	16.8	103.3	159.9	133.2	74.2	34.3	6.8
Pacific	54.1	32.2	12.0	73.5	161.7	130.9	63.4	21.2	*
Pend Oreille	60.6	49.5	*	144.0	193.4	154.2	77.7	14.3	*
Pierce	62.7	40.7	17.0	77.0	113.2	119.7	81.6	34.6	6.1
San Juan	40.4	14.2	*	*	106.3	89.3	60.6	39.1	7.8
Skagit	66.8	42.7	26.1	70.5	121.2	130.0	99.8	32.3	8.3
Skamania	50.5	21.4	*	48.4	156.9	137.3	44.5	31.2	*
Snohomish	60.2	27.0	11.9	53.0	97.9	121.3	93.1	39.6	8.2
Spokane	60.8	31.7	13.8	55.3	101.8	124.7	85.5	31.7	8.5
Stevens	62.2	31.7	15.6	72.2	172.5	162.9	76.5	30.1	7.9
Thurston	53.8	25.7	11.6	48.5	90.2	110.6	82.5	33.5	6.4
Wahkiakum	37.2	*	*	*	*	117.6	76.1	*	*
Walla Walla	62.2	33.8	27.2	40.4	95.0	133.2	84.9	48.7	4.7
Whatcom	50.5	21.2	14.7	27.1	52.3	109.1	97.2	36.5	8.7
Whitman	35.2	6.7	7.6	6.5	18.6	108.2	109.3	44.3	5.4
Yakima	88.1	70.7	42.5	119.1	167.1	151.0	96.3	40.6	8.6

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

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

Population Data: See Appendix A: Technical Appendix.

Table 02-20. Induced Abortions by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2002

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
State Total	25,446	121	4,821	1,793	3,028	8,489	5,260	3,666	2,183	793	82	31
Adams	31	0	9	6	3	10	3	6	2	1	0	0
Asotin	43	0	12	5	7	13	8	6	4	0	0	0
Benton	454	5	105	43	62	150	94	56	31	11	2	0
Chelan	159	1	34	11	23	48	30	21	20	4	1	0
Clallam	163	1	44	19	25	52	32	15	11	7	1	0
Clark	1,321	2	227	80	147	438	279	219	113	35	5	3
Columbia	9	0	3	1	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	0
Cowlitz	271	1	62	21	41	86	57	37	19	8	0	1
Douglas	44	0	11	5	6	10	14	4	2	3	0	0
Ferry	16	0	3	2	1	8	4	0	1	0	0	0
Franklin	167	0	43	16	27	62	34	12	12	4	0	0
Garfield	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	167	2	45	16	29	65	26	21	5	2	0	1
Grays Harbor	222	3	63	29	34	69	32	28	22	4	0	1
Island	226	1	59	23	36	85	34	24	18	5	0	0
Jefferson	70	0	12	4	8	23	8	14	5	6	2	0
King	9,427	41	1,451	500	951	2,977	2,126	1,540	901	343	33	15
Kitsap	903	3	187	71	116	300	187	121	74	30	1	0
Kittitas	115	0	15	2	13	55	18	13	7	4	2	1
Klickitat	27	0	5	1	4	12	3	3	4	0	0	0
Lewis	221	2	52	22	30	73	47	25	15	5	1	1
Lincoln	16	0	4	1	3	5	4	2	1	0	0	0
Mason	187	0	45	24	21	60	29	27	21	4	1	0
Okanogan	107	0	28	12	16	34	26	7	11	1	0	0
Pacific	46	0	17	7	10	7	8	7	4	1	1	1
Pend Oreille	28	0	7	3	4	9	5	4	2	1	0	0
Pierce	3,847	17	739	257	482	1,346	821	503	297	116	8	0
San Juan	32	0	5	1	4	4	8	6	3	5	1	0
Skagit	235	2	49	15	34	75	50	31	20	8	0	0
Skamania	10	0	3	1	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	1
Snohomish	2,738	15	574	223	351	873	500	424	250	86	13	3
Spokane	1,568	7	321	127	194	592	305	191	112	36	4	0
Stevens	75	1	22	9	13	19	10	8	9	6	0	0
Thurston	970	1	194	72	122	355	176	121	93	24	6	0
Wahkiakum	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Walla Walla	123	2	25	9	16	49	22	17	7	1	0	0
Whatcom	422	5	94	42	52	136	79	56	35	16	0	1
Whitman	144	0	29	4	25	86	12	7	8	2	0	0
Yakima	827	9	223	109	114	290	164	87	40	13	0	1
Unknown	10	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	1

Table 02-21. Age-specific Abortion Rates¹ by County of Residence, 2002

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total²	19.6	22.7	14.0	35.8	41.9	27.6	16.8	9.6	3.2
Adams	9.5	12.9	13.3	*	18.6	*	11.6	*	*
Asotin	10.5	15.2	9.9	24.6	21.8	14.5	9.5	*	*
Benton	14.8	17.9	11.4	29.9	34.1	22.6	11.5	5.7	1.8
Chelan	12.1	13.9	7.0	25.8	25.8	16.4	10.3	8.7	*
Clallam	15.7	21.4	14.3	34.4	39.5	25.7	10.4	5.7	2.9
Clark	17.0	17.9	10.0	31.5	39.0	24.4	16.2	8.0	2.4
Columbia	13.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cowlitz	14.6	18.7	10.0	33.6	31.7	21.7	12.3	5.9	2.2
Douglas	6.6	8.5	5.9	13.3	11.0	16.0	*	*	*
Ferry	12.4	*	*	*	49.7	*	*	*	*
Franklin	15.9	20.0	11.8	34.0	34.2	20.0	7.3	7.4	*
Garfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	11.0	14.5	8.1	26.0	27.0	11.4	8.8	2.1	*
Grays Harbor	17.3	25.0	18.0	37.3	39.1	19.0	14.3	9.8	*
Island	16.2	26.1	15.9	44.2	40.9	17.4	10.3	6.9	1.8
Jefferson	17.7	16.5	*	34.9	58.1	19.6	23.8	6.7	5.5
King	23.2	26.8	15.7	42.7	48.3	32.0	20.6	12.4	4.5
Kitsap	19.0	22.9	13.4	40.5	43.6	29.9	15.6	8.5	3.0
Kittitas	13.4	8.8	*	12.1	19.5	19.1	14.4	6.9	*
Klickitat	7.8	7.5	*	*	29.4	*	*	*	*
Lewis	16.9	19.9	13.0	32.5	38.2	28.1	13.0	6.5	1.9
Lincoln	9.5	*	*	*	29.6	*	*	*	*
Mason	21.8	27.1	21.6	38.1	55.8	27.4	21.3	13.0	*
Okanogan	14.5	18.4	11.9	31.2	37.5	27.1	6.3	8.8	*
Pacific	14.6	27.4	16.8	49.0	18.9	22.3	14.8	*	*
Pend Oreille	13.7	15.8	*	*	49.7	23.4	*	*	*
Pierce	24.1	27.7	15.9	45.8	54.5	35.8	18.5	10.5	3.9
San Juan	14.9	14.2	*	*	*	35.7	20.2	*	7.8
Skagit	11.4	12.7	6.2	23.7	25.0	17.7	9.5	5.7	2.0
Skamania	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Snohomish	19.8	26.3	16.2	43.6	47.4	25.3	17.4	9.5	3.1
Spokane	17.2	19.4	13.6	27.2	37.0	24.3	13.8	7.3	2.1
Stevens	10.1	13.7	7.8	28.4	23.8	12.4	7.2	6.9	3.4
Thurston	21.3	24.8	14.9	40.8	50.0	28.3	17.0	11.7	2.6
Wahkiakum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Walla Walla	11.1	10.3	7.4	13.2	21.8	16.9	10.7	4.3	*
Whatcom	10.8	12.7	11.9	13.4	15.1	15.9	10.4	6.0	2.5
Whitman	12.2	10.9	*	12.4	18.8	9.4	6.2	7.9	*
Yakima	18.0	24.9	19.2	34.6	38.4	23.3	12.1	5.5	1.7

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

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

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

Population Data: See Appendix A: Technical Appendix.

Table 02-22. Percent of Pregnancies Terminated by Abortion by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2002

County	All	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
	Ages									
	----- Percents -----									
State Total¹	24.3	60.2	40.6	45.3	38.2	30.2	19.8	15.7	18.8	26.8
Adams	8.1	*	13.0	20.7	*	8.0	*	9.0	*	*
Asotin	15.4	*	24.5	31.3	21.2	13.0	12.9	12.5	*	*
Benton	17.3	55.6	30.0	36.1	26.8	18.8	12.9	11.8	14.4	22.9
Chelan	14.7	*	24.6	20.4	27.4	15.2	10.7	10.1	17.9	*
Clallam	21.5	*	37.0	48.7	31.3	22.8	16.2	12.0	18.3	29.2
Clark	20.1	*	37.0	42.1	34.7	24.3	14.9	15.2	16.4	24.1
Columbia	18.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cowlitz	17.8	*	26.7	30.0	25.3	16.8	14.8	14.4	18.4	32.0
Douglas	9.1	*	16.4	16.7	16.2	7.1	10.9	*	*	*
Ferry	18.4	*	*	*	*	25.8	*	*	*	*
Franklin	12.2	*	18.5	19.0	18.2	14.3	9.4	6.2	10.6	*
Garfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	10.6	*	15.7	13.8	17.0	13.2	6.5	8.1	5.0	*
Grays Harbor	21.6	*	33.7	36.7	31.5	20.9	13.7	16.5	24.7	*
Island	19.6	*	40.7	56.1	34.6	23.9	11.4	11.4	15.9	16.7
Jefferson	27.0	*	37.5	*	38.1	30.3	14.8	25.5	16.7	66.7
King	30.0	71.9	57.5	59.7	56.4	45.2	28.4	17.7	19.1	27.8
Kitsap	23.4	*	41.7	51.4	37.4	24.2	20.6	16.4	18.0	28.0
Kittitas	25.1	*	25.9	*	29.5	35.0	17.0	15.1	17.1	*
Klickitat	10.6	*	13.9	*	*	17.4	*	*	*	*
Lewis	19.6	*	29.9	39.3	25.4	18.8	16.5	13.8	21.4	22.7
Lincoln	15.0	*	*	*	*	17.2	*	*	*	*
Mason	25.6	*	38.5	46.2	32.3	24.8	16.6	21.3	38.9	*
Okanogan	18.2	*	28.6	41.4	23.2	19.0	16.8	7.9	20.4	*
Pacific	21.2	*	45.9	58.3	40.0	10.4	14.5	18.9	*	*
Pend Oreille	18.4	*	24.1	*	*	20.5	13.2	*	*	*
Pierce	27.6	58.6	40.4	48.3	37.2	32.3	23.0	18.4	23.0	38.4
San Juan	26.7	*	50.0	*	*	*	28.6	24.0	*	50.0
Skagit	14.5	*	23.0	19.2	25.2	17.0	12.0	8.6	14.7	19.0
Skamania	9.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Snohomish	24.6	88.2	49.1	57.3	45.1	32.5	17.2	15.7	19.2	27.3
Spokane	21.9	58.3	37.7	49.0	32.7	26.5	16.2	13.8	18.7	19.8
Stevens	13.9	*	30.1	33.3	28.3	11.9	7.1	8.6	18.4	30.0
Thurston	28.2	*	48.9	56.3	45.4	35.5	20.2	17.0	25.8	28.9
Wahkiakum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Walla Walla	15.1	*	23.4	21.4	24.6	18.7	11.3	11.1	8.0	*
Whatcom	17.5	62.5	37.5	44.7	33.1	22.3	12.7	9.6	13.8	22.2
Whitman	25.7	*	61.7	*	65.8	50.3	7.9	5.3	15.1	*
Yakima	16.9	37.5	26.0	31.1	22.4	18.7	13.3	11.1	11.8	16.3

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

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

Population Data: See Appendix A: Technical Appendix.

Table 02-23. Abortion Ratio¹ by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2002

County	All Ages	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total²	322	686	834	621	435	249	187	233	369
Adams	89	150	261	*	88	*	100	*	*
Asotin	182	324	455	269	149	148	143	*	*
Benton	210	430	573	367	234	148	134	172	306
Chelan	173	327	256	377	182	121	114	217	*
Clallam	276	595	950	463	295	195	136	234	412
Clark	252	588	727	533	323	175	179	197	318
Columbia	225	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cowlitz	218	365	429	339	202	175	169	229	471
Douglas	101	196	200	194	78	124	*	*	*
Ferry	229	*	*	*	348	*	*	*	*
Franklin	140	231	242	225	168	104	66	120	*
Garfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grant	120	188	162	207	153	70	89	53	*
Grays Harbor	276	512	580	466	265	159	200	328	*
Island	244	694	1,353	529	315	130	129	189	200
Jefferson	372	600	*	615	434	174	350	200	*
King	431	1,357	1,484	1,299	829	399	216	237	386
Kitsap	307	728	1,060	611	321	261	196	222	390
Kittitas	335	349	*	419	539	205	181	206	*
Klickitat	119	161	*	*	211	*	*	*	*
Lewis	247	426	647	341	232	201	162	273	313
Lincoln	176	*	*	*	208	*	*	*	*
Mason	346	625	857	477	333	199	270	636	*
Okanogan	223	400	706	302	234	203	85	256	*
Pacific	269	850	1,400	667	117	170	233	*	*
Pend Oreille	226	318	*	*	257	152	*	*	*
Pierce	384	682	938	595	481	299	227	302	637
San Juan	368	1,000	*	*	*	400	333	*	1,000
Skagit	171	299	238	337	206	136	95	175	235
Skamania	102	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Snohomish	328	973	1,360	824	484	209	187	239	377
Spokane	283	613	984	491	364	195	162	231	250
Stevens	163	431	500	394	138	76	94	231	429
Thurston	397	965	1,286	841	554	256	206	348	407
Wahkiakum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Walla Walla	178	305	273	327	230	127	126	88	*
Whatcom	214	599	808	495	288	145	107	164	286
Whitman	347	1,611	*	1,923	1,012	87	57	178	*
Yakima	205	352	452	291	230	154	126	135	194

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

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

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

Table 02-24. Abortions in Second Trimester or Later¹ by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2002

County	Total	<15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
State Total	2,881	25	709	288	421	966	530	353	222	71
Adams	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Asotin	3	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	37	0	11	2	9	14	8	3	1	0
Chelan	27	1	5	3	2	10	6	2	2	1
Clallam	21	0	8	3	5	11	1	0	1	0
Clark	170	1	34	15	19	60	27	28	18	2
Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cowlitz	36	0	10	4	6	11	9	3	1	1
Douglas	5	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Ferry	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Franklin	20	0	6	2	4	6	4	3	1	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	21	0	8	0	8	8	4	1	0	0
Grays Harbor	37	2	12	6	6	11	8	1	3	0
Island	30	1	10	3	7	8	5	4	1	1
Jefferson	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1
King	1,001	8	236	89	147	320	187	125	91	31
Kitsap	120	1	30	13	17	42	22	13	8	4
Kittitas	11	0	1	0	1	7	1	0	2	0
Klickitat	6	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0
Lewis	37	1	8	3	5	12	9	5	1	1
Lincoln	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mason	30	0	9	5	4	7	4	4	4	1
Okanogan	15	0	4	2	2	3	4	1	3	0
Pacific	6	0	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	1
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	484	3	114	40	74	172	97	62	26	10
San Juan	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Skagit	37	1	7	3	4	13	7	6	2	1
Skamania	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	294	2	72	32	40	101	47	40	26	6
Spokane	120	1	19	7	12	42	24	18	12	4
Stevens	11	1	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	3
Thurston	104	0	31	11	20	34	20	11	8	0
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	19	0	5	2	3	6	4	2	2	0
Whatcom	39	1	14	10	4	10	4	3	4	3
Whitman	10	0	2	2	0	7	0	1	0	0
Yakima	112	1	35	20	15	39	25	9	3	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

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

Table 02-25. Repeat Abortions by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2002

County	Total	<20	20 - 24	25- 29	30 -34	35- 39	40 - 44	45+	Unk
State Total	11,989	1,032	3,726	3,039	2,282	1,398	459	44	9
Adams	15	*	5	*	*	*	*	0	0
Asotin	23	7	5	6	*	*	0	0	0
Benton	179	13	58	50	35	17	5	*	0
Chelan	62	*	18	16	13	11	*	0	0
Clallam	64	10	19	17	8	7	*	0	0
Clark	596	39	181	165	121	68	17	*	*
Columbia	5	0	*	0	*	*	0	0	0
Cowlitz	118	11	28	36	27	11	*	0	*
Douglas	16	0	*	10	*	0	*	0	0
Ferry	7	0	5	*	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	47	8	15	10	7	6	*	0	0
Garfield	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	60	6	27	12	10	*	*	0	0
Grays Harbor	98	10	34	21	14	15	*	0	0
Island	92	17	39	14	12	9	*	0	0
Jefferson	34	*	8	5	12	*	*	*	0
King	4,708	373	1,349	1233	963	562	206	17	5
Kitsap	416	34	127	109	79	53	13	*	0
Kittitas	39	*	18	6	7	*	*	0	0
Klickitat	8	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0
Lewis	108	12	33	31	17	9	5	*	0
Lincoln	8	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
Mason	86	10	22	17	15	17	*	*	0
Okanogan	45	5	13	15	5	7	0	0	0
Pacific	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Pend Oreille	10	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	0
Pierce	1,893	154	638	501	329	200	66	5	0
San Juan	19	0	*	8	*	*	*	*	0
Skagit	100	13	31	30	15	9	*	0	0
Skamania	5	0	*	*	0	*	0	0	0
Snohomish	1,330	125	406	291	278	166	55	8	*
Spokane	687	57	251	164	116	79	19	*	0
Stevens	35	*	9	6	6	8	*	0	0
Thurston	454	38	157	105	72	64	15	*	0
Wahkiakum	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	0
Walla Walla	46	*	19	9	9	*	*	0	0
Whatcom	177	12	55	47	31	21	11	0	0
Whitman	38	*	22	6	*	5	0	0	0
Yakima	342	53	114	85	53	27	10	0	0
Unknown	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0

* Number not shown to protect confidentiality.

Residence and Occurrence:

While this subject is covered in more detail in Appendix A, the reader may wish to refer to the chart below to help navigate the data shown in Table 26, and Table 26a to determine how to interpret residence data (where you live) vs. occurrence data (where a procedure occurred). Residents are defined as those persons who live in the state of Washington. Residents, who have had an abortion procedure, are counted whether the procedure occurred inside or outside of Washington State. Non-residents, those persons who live out-side of the state of Washington, are included in these data only if they had an abortion procedure within Washington State in the current year.

The following table, *Abortions Occurring in Washington and Abortions of Washington Resident in 2002*, shows the relationship between residence and occurrence. The number of Washington State residents who had abortions in 2002 (either in the state, or outside of the state) is 25,446 women. This number, 25,446, is used in the majority of the tables in this report. (Note that the Washington State residents who had abortions outside of the state was a relatively small number, 1,486 women. Counting the number of abortions performed in Washington State (occurrence) would include women (1,188) whose residence at the time was in other states or Canada. That total, all occurrences in Washington State, was 25,148.

The total of all abortions in 2002 (all combinations of residence and occurrence) is 26,634.

Abortions by Resident			
Location	Occurence In State	Occurence Out of State	Total Abortions
In-State Resident	23,960	1,486	25,446
Out-of-State Resident	1,188	*	1,188
Total	25,148	1,486	26,634

Table 26 shows induced abortions for *Out of State Residents by Washington State County of Occurrence in 2002*. That is, women from outside the United States (primarily from Canada), and ten women whose residence is unknown, by the county where the procedure took place. This total is 1,188 women.

Table 26, Out of State Residents by Washington State County of Occurrence, 2002.

	County of Occurrence									Total
	King	Pierce	Spokane	Thurston	Yakima	Snohomish	Whatcom	Clark	Other Counties	
out-of-state	316	8	517	2	58	2	1	55	125	1,084
non-U.S.	91					1	1			93
Unknown	10		1							11
Total for Out-of-State Resident										1,188

Table 26a, below, shows induced abortions of woman by their county of residence (down the left hand side of chart) and where the abortions took place (occurrence) across the top of the chart. Please note, that shaded cells of the chart denote when the county of residence, and the county of occurrence are the same. The table includes abortions for counties in which less than 5 abortions occurred or in counties where there was only one abortion provider, such as Benton, Kitsap, and Kittitas counties. The part of the table which shows occurrence excludes counties where no abortions occurred: Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Clallam, Columbia, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pend Oreille, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Stevens, Wahkiakum, Walla Walla, and Whitman.

Table 26a. Out of State Residents by Washington State County of Occurrence in 2002

County of Residence ¹	County of Occurrence ¹										Total Residents
	King	Pierce	Spokane	Thurston	Yakima	Snohomish	Whatcom	Clark	Other Counties	Out of State	
King	9,177	150	3	20	5	46	4		9	13	9,427
Pierce	942	2,743	1	130	2		2		22	5	3,847
Snohomish	1,898	5	2	2	2	820	6		2	1	2,738
Spokane	38	1	1,491		28		1		3	6	1,568
Clark	6	1	1					208	3	1,102	1,321
Thurston	95	91	1	773		2	1		3	4	970
Kitsap	229	116		21		1			534	2	903
Yakima	30	3	2	2	727		1		54	8	827
Benton	6	3	7		91				341	6	454
Whatcom	126			1		5	288			2	422
Cowlitz	1	1		12	1			4		252	271
Skagit	125	1				14	94			1	235
Island	131	2				73	19	1			226
GraysHarbor	14	24		182						2	222
Lewis	7	10		187						17	221
Mason	29	20	2	100					36		187
Franklin	1		1		29				133	3	167
Grant	12		18		86				50	1	167
Clallam	58	19		6		1	1		77	1	163
Chelan	60	1	4		90	2			2		159
Whitman	5	1	132		5					1	144
WallaWalla	2		5		24				90	2	123
Kittitas	23	1	1		82	1			3	4	115
Okanogan	16	1	68		22						107
Stevens	4		68		2					1	75
Jefferson	41	4							25		70
Pacific	6	5		20					1	14	46
Douglas	12		1		31						44
Asotin			32		9				1	1	43
SanJuan	16						16				32
Adams			5		9				16	1	31
PendOreille	1		27								28
Klickitat	1				4					22	27
Ferry			15		1						16
Lincoln			14		1				1		16
Skamania										10	10
Columbia			1		3				5		9
Wahkiakum										3	3
Garfield			1		1						2
UnkCnty	8						1			1	10
Total	13,537	3,211	2,421	1,458	1,313	968	436	268	1,536	1,486	
Cumulative Percent	53.8	66.6	76.2	82.0	87.2	91.1	92.8	93.9	100.0		

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

Table 02-27. Fetal Deaths by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2002

County	All Ages	< 15	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	Age Unk
State Total	434	2	39	12	27	109	105	90	69	15	3	2
Adams	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	15	0	1	1	0	4	2	2	5	1	0	0
Chelan	7	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
Clallam	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Clark	16	1	1	0	1	6	2	2	4	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Douglas	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ferry	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	10	0	3	2	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	8	0	3	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Island	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
King	109	1	2	0	2	22	24	33	20	4	2	1
Kitsap	16	0	4	0	4	6	3	0	3	0	0	0
Kittitas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lewis	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Okanogan	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	60	0	6	1	5	21	8	11	10	4	0	0
San Juan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Skagit	9	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	1
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	48	0	4	2	2	10	15	11	7	1	0	0
Spokane	40	0	7	3	4	11	10	7	3	2	0	0
Stevens	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Thurston	21	0	2	0	2	5	9	4	1	0	0	0
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	11	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	5	0	0	0
Whitman	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Yakima	16	0	3	1	2	1	7	3	2	0	0	0

Table 02-28. Female Population by Age and County of Residence, 2002

County	15-44	10-14	15-19	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
State Total	1,300,189	216,758	212,805	128,193	84,612	202,630	190,361	218,235	228,423	247,735	239,462
Adams	3,271	714	699	450	249	538	496	518	487	533	535
Asotin	4,095	691	792	507	285	597	552	633	720	801	792
Benton	30,707	6,210	5,858	3,785	2,073	4,402	4,151	4,862	5,406	6,028	5807
Chelan	13,132	2,679	2,454	1,561	893	1,859	1,834	2,034	2,310	2,641	2567
Clallam	10,406	2,119	2,053	1,327	726	1,316	1,247	1,443	1,939	2,408	2630
Clark	77,905	14,374	12,656	7,995	4,661	11,224	11,444	13,518	14,182	14,881	14461
Columbia	684	147	129	93	36	97	79	97	130	152	158
Cowlitz	18,509	3,568	3,314	2,095	1,219	2,712	2,630	3,015	3,226	3,612	3618
Douglas	6,618	1,347	1,291	841	450	911	877	998	1,201	1,340	1258
Ferry	1,291	275	290	200	90	161	156	184	221	279	311
Franklin	10,513	2,218	2,155	1,361	794	1,813	1,702	1,634	1,629	1,580	1565
Garfield	392	92	98	69	29	35	38	61	74	86	112
Grant	15,142	3,338	3,101	1,986	1115	2,405	2,271	2,378	2,402	2,585	2412
Grays Harbor	12,852	2,508	2,521	1,610	911	1,766	1,687	1,964	2,248	2,666	2608
Island	13,974	2,631	2,264	1,450	814	2,078	1,954	2,331	2,603	2,744	2820
Jefferson	3,956	806	729	500	229	396	409	588	742	1,092	1275
King	405,721	54,807	54,097	31,839	22,258	61,698	66,477	74,691	72,423	76,335	73251
Kitsap	47,605	8,914	8,152	5,290	2,862	6,875	6,250	7,775	8,714	9,839	9850
Kittitas	8,569	1003	1,700	630	1,070	2,827	944	902	1,014	1,182	1140
Klickitat	3,478	814	667	468	199	408	449	512	643	799	846
Lewis	13,057	2,692	2,609	1,687	922	1,913	1,673	1,918	2,298	2,646	2678
Lincoln	1,692	375	359	260	99	169	177	258	320	409	410
Mason	8,585	1,730	1,663	1,112	551	1,076	1,057	1,265	1,616	1,908	1905
Okanogan	7,364	1,670	1,522	1009	513	907	961	1,105	1,254	1,615	1586
Pacific	3,160	723	621	417	204	371	359	473	565	771	845
Pend Oreille	2,046	503	444	319	125	181	214	296	421	490	503
Pierce	159,875	27,692	26,635	16,117	10,518	24,714	22,952	27,143	28,372	30,059	27291
San Juan	2,153	475	351	236	115	207	224	297	435	639	759
Skagit	20,549	3,930	3,844	2,411	1,433	3,004	2,822	3,265	3,527	4,087	4120
Skamania	1,941	380	373	249	124	204	233	292	385	454	471
Snohomish	138,506	24,142	21,847	13,805	8,042	18,407	19,775	24,331	26,408	27,738	25313
Spokane	91,212	15,555	16,509	9,370	7,139	15,985	12,571	13,829	15,302	17,016	16858
Stevens	7,399	1,708	1,608	1,151	457	800	804	1,111	1,295	1,781	1812
Thurston	45,435	7,526	7,816	4,827	2,989	7,107	6,223	7,119	7,973	9,197	9432
Wahkiakum	591	137	123	95	28	60	68	92	124	124	147
Walla Walla	11,130	1,891	2,425	1,212	1,213	2,243	1,299	1,590	1,644	1,929	1867
Whatcom	39,036	5,875	7,411	3,543	3,868	9,025	4,979	5,389	5,830	6,402	6958
Whitman	11,777	999	2,669	657	2,012	4,578	1,276	1,125	1,016	1,113	1024
Yakima	45,855	9,500	8,955	5,664	3,291	7,559	7,046	7,198	7,322	7,775	7469

Population Data: See Appendix A: Technical Appendix.

Appendices



Appendix A: Technical Appendix

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 26a 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 2002* 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 26a) 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 2002 was 25,446. The number of abortions performed in Washington State, which includes those women residing in other states or Canada (occurrence), was 25,148.

Abortions Occurring in Washington & Abortions of Washington Residents During 2002

Abortions by Resident			
Location	Occurrence In State	Occurrence Out of State	Total Abortions
In-State Resident	23,960	1,486	25,446
Out-of-State Resident	1,188	*	1,188
Total	25,148	1,486	26,634

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).⁴ 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 *Rates and Ratios* in the technical section of *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 2002 Jefferson and King Counties have roughly the same teen pregnancy rate of approximately 45 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. In King County, a more populated area, there were 2,522 teen pregnancies compared to 32 in Jefferson. **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

⁴ Population estimates from the Office of Financial Management used as denominators for rates in this report are full year rather than mid-year estimates.

standard population should be considered when choosing a base for comparison. No matter what source for comparison is chosen, users should always find out how the rates were calculated to see if the same methods and definitions were used. Otherwise, the rates are not truly comparable and may lead to incorrect conclusions. Some questions to ask might be: Are the rates crude or age-specific? Are they for the same time period? Is the definition of what constitutes an event the same? Is the completeness of reporting events similar? Are the denominators taken from the same or similar data sources?

Unknowns

Most pregnancy and abortion data are not 100% complete. Sometimes the information is not (or cannot be) collected, and then the item is reported as unknown. When the number of unknowns for a particular characteristic (e.g., race) is large, it can affect rates or percentage distributions based on that characteristic. For example, in 2002, woman's race was not reported for a fairly small proportion of births (about 3.5%) but was not reported for a sizable proportion of induced abortions (41%).

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 2002, the percent of women classified as black is about 4.5 % if unknowns are included in the total, but the percentage is about 8.0 % 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 and draw an incorrect conclusion from the data.

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 numbers⁵. 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.

⁵Assessment 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>>.

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 2000, the most recent year for which the Guttmacher survey was performed, 26,200 abortions were reported to AGI as occurring in Washington State, which compares with 25,692 (occurrences) reported to the Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, a difference of 2%.⁶

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

⁶ L.B. Finer and S.K. Henshaw, "Abortion Incidence and Services in the United States, 2000," *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, Alan Guttmacher Institute, Vol. 35, no. 1, January/February 2003.

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 elsewhere in *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.

Sources of Data

Collection Year

Data for this report are compiled from abortion reports received by September, 2002 and from birth and fetal death certificates received by September, 2002. (See Appendix B for samples of certificates and forms.)

Population

Population estimates for 2002 are from the Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of Population by Age and Sex, State of Washington: 1981-2002, Washington State," October 2003.

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.⁷

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 2002, as Table 02-3F shows 10,405 of the 25,446 abortion reports (41%) were submitted by abortion providers with the patient's race shown as blank or unknown. This number is down slightly from 45.5% blank or unknown in 2000.

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

Hispanic Origin

⁷ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics*, Washington, Report 1990 CP-1-49, Washington, D.C., June 1992.

'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, from 62 in 1989 to 1 in 2002.

“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.⁸ 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

⁸ 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.

matched based on woman's age and place of residence.⁹ For two reported cases in 1992 and one reported case in 1994, the county of residence did not match any of the imputed records; these reported cases were retained in the database. As a result, the number of records **added** to the database equals (A) the number of imputed cases minus (B) the number of reported cases plus (C) the unmatched records, as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

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