Birth Volume and Maternal Health Workforce Supply in Washington State

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Acknowledgments

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Executive summary

The Legislature directed the Office of Financial Management (OFM) to study services for pregnancy-related health care to include analyses of access to services and disparities, location, and type of provider and demographics of patients and providers (Chapter 376, Laws of 2024). See Appendix A for the full proviso language. This report presents OFM's key findings on the volume and geographic distribution of birth facilities and obstetric care practitioners in Washington. This work builds on OFM's 2024 report highlighting the declining birth rates and disparities in access to prenatal and postpartum care.

OFM's main findings for this report include:

- The majority of birthing centers and hospitals providing obstetric care are in western Washington, with King County having the highest percentage.
- Hospitals with fewer than 500 births (low volume) per year make up the largest category of hospitals by birth volume each year.
- While King County has the highest number of obstetric care practitioners, the counties with the highest rate of practitioners per 100,000 women of childbearing age fluctuated among small metro (Chelan County) and rural (Pend Oreille County) counties and may reflect issues with reporting of practitioner networks.
- Non-Hispanic Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic clinicians are severely underrepresented among clinicians providing obstetric services in Washington.

Recommendations

The Legislature instructed OFM to make recommendations regarding how to fill gaps in service as well as recommendations for future analysis. Based on these findings, OFM offers the following recommendations to improve access and outcomes of obstetrical care:

1. **Create a regional focus on maternal access** to obstetric care to ensure access to a safe birthing experience
2. **Improve data access and collection** to support policy planning and development
3. **Increase the supply and diversity** of the state's maternity care workforce
4. **Support women in their choice of birth setting** by enhancing infrastructure and reducing barriers to accessing care

Introduction

Background

Washington has been experiencing an overall decline in birth rates since 2016 (MH report 2024), especially among women[1] aged 15 to 34 years. At the same time, there has been an increase in the birth rate among women aged 35 to 49 years who may be more likely to experience a high-risk pregnancy.

Physical access to birthing facilities providing obstetrics (OB) care is associated with an increased rate of in-hospital births and decreased rates of preterm birth, neonatal mortality, and perinatal mortality (Kozhimannil et al. 2018, Aubrey-Bassler et al. 2019, Handley et al. 2021). Rural areas, with their low population density dispersed over large geographic areas, face practitioner shortages increasing the difficulty of accessing care by needing to travel farther distances to practitioners and facilities (MacKinney et al. 2014).

While more than 95% of births in Washington occur in hospitals, a small percentage (less than 3%) is in independent birth centers that focus on low-risk pregnancies and natural childbirth, and a smaller percentage (between 1 and 2%) occurs at home. The number of births in birth centers and at home have been increasing, with a notable rise during the pandemic (MH report 2024).

While Washington has a lower pregnancy-related mortality rate than the national rate, it is characterized by stark racial disparities reflecting what is observed at the national level (Hoyert 2025). These racial disparities may reflect implicit bias and racism encountered in health care settings that discourages some women, especially women of color, from seeking prenatal care. Health care practitioners play a significant role in creating a safe environment. When patients feel unsafe in a health care setting, this can exacerbate disparities in maternal morbidity and mortality regardless of their socioeconomic status (Chinn et al. 2021, Saluja et al. 2021).

Ensuring equitable access to maternal and child health care with the best possible outcomes for all racial/ethnic and socioeconomic groups are essential.

This report explores access to obstetric services examining place and practitioners by:

1. Examining the annual volume and geographic distribution of births that occur in hospitals and birth centers,
2. Describing the supply and geographic distribution of clinicians and midwives who provide obstetrical (OB) services.

[1] We recognize the full diversity of gender identity, and we use the term “women” to refer to “all individuals who identify as women, including cisgender, transgender, and gender-diverse women,” as is used by the National Institutes of Health, Office of Research on Women's Health (NIH ORWH 2024).

I. Annual birth volume and facility locations

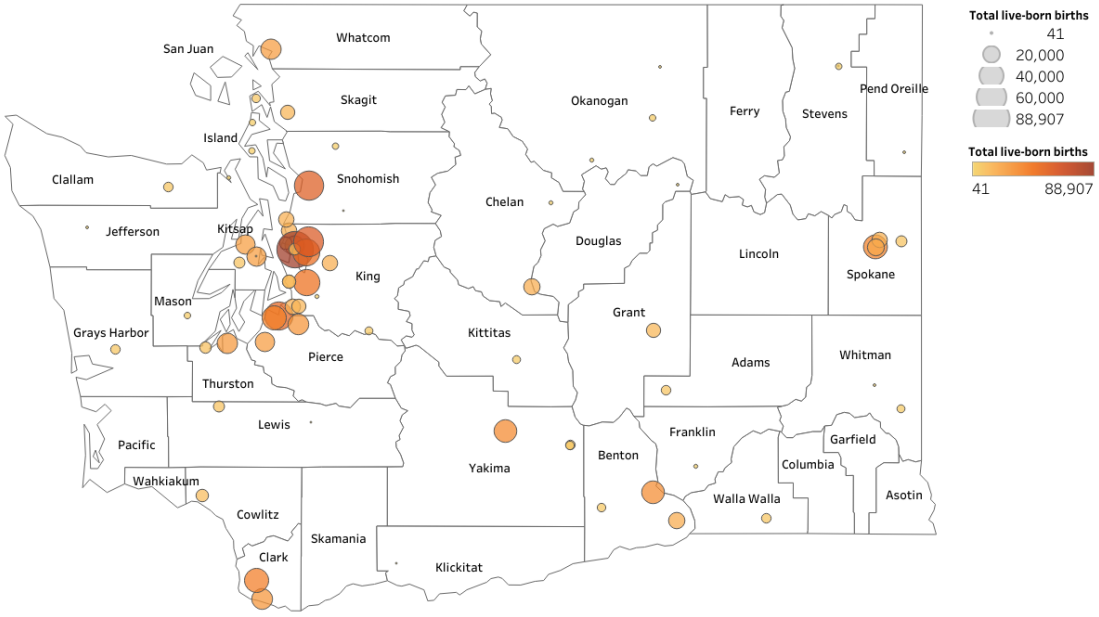
Findings

From 2010 through 2022, 95 hospitals in Washington reported at least one birth with a total ranging from one to over 88,000 (Table a.1). Most (72%) of the hospitals are located on the west side of the Cascade Mountain Range (Figure 1 and Table a.1 in Appendix). An estimated 78% of the almost 8 million people in Washington resided in the western part of the state during this period.[2]

The 11 hospitals with total number of births over 30,000 from 2010 through 2022 are in major Washington cities (Figure 2) spread across seven counties. These hospitals account for 49% of the 1,095,381 live births during this same period. All but three of those cities are in counties in western Washington.

These seven counties represent about 75% of women of childbearing age[3] in 2022. These hospitals likely serve women of childbearing age that reside outside of the seven counties as well. The highest numbers of births for the studied time period were reported at Swedish First Hill, Seattle (88,907 births), EvergreenHealth Medical Center, Kirkland (59,538 births), and Providence Medical Center Everett, Everett (57,120 births) (Table a.1 in Appendix).

Figure 1. Location and total number of live births for hospitals in Washington from 2010 through 2022

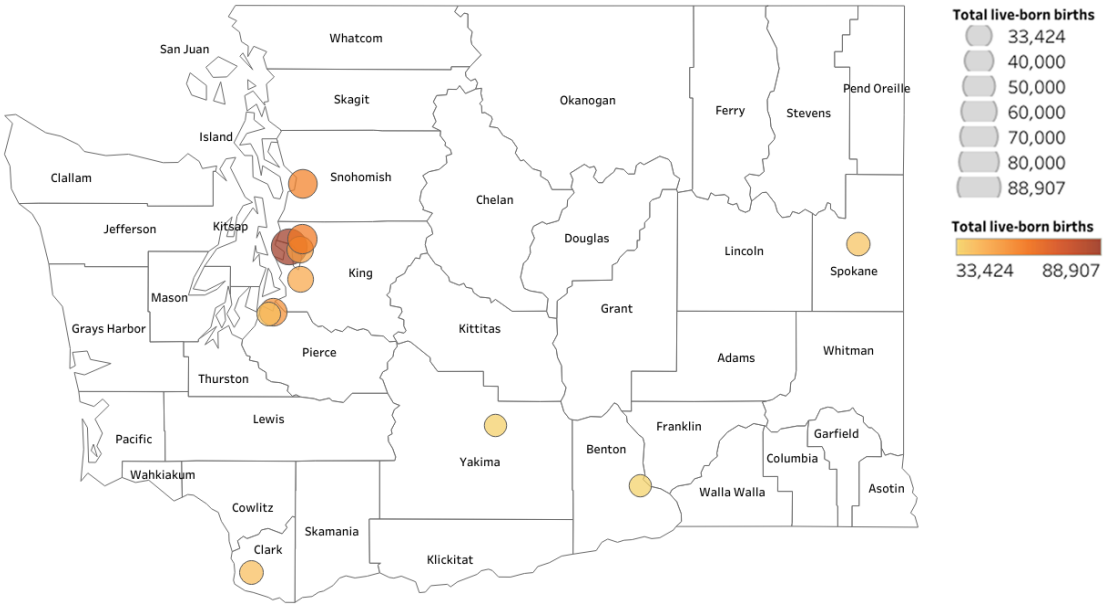


Note: Only hospitals with annual number of live births of at least 10 are shown on the map.

[2] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/Washington/PST045224

[3] Childbearing age includes women aged 15 through 49 years.

Figure 2. Location of Washington hospitals with over 30,000 total live births, 2010–2022



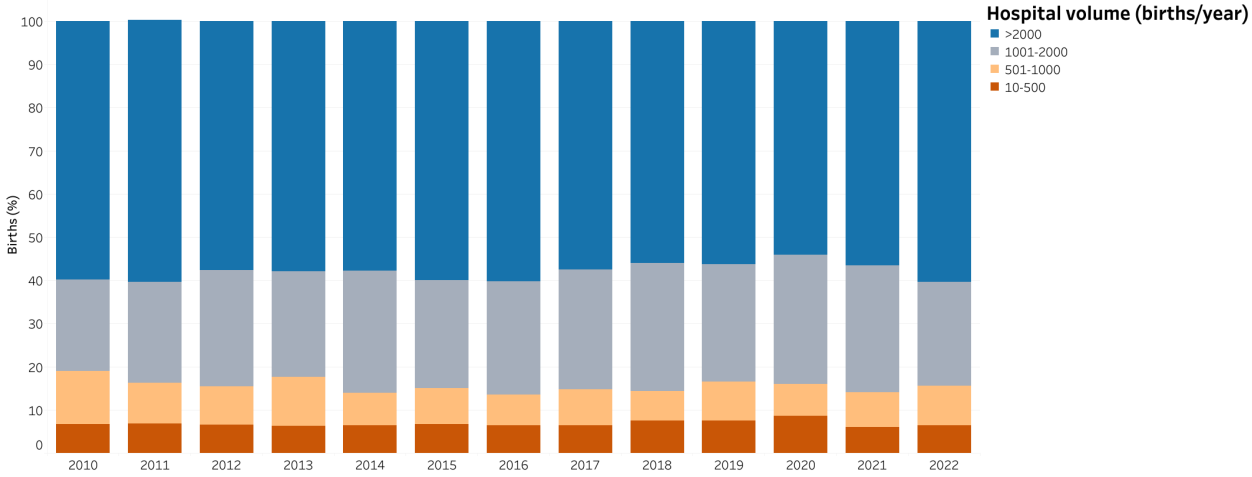
We grouped hospitals by birth volume into the following categories: 10 to 500 (low volume); 501 to 1,000; 1,001 to 2,000; and more than 2,000 births per year (high volume). These categories are consistent with previous studies, though are not standardly defined (Janakiraman et al. 2011, Snowden et al. 2014, Friedman et al. 2016, Handley et al. 2021). Not all hospitals recorded a birth for every year of the study period (2010–2022). We use the term hospital-years to signify years for which a hospital recorded a birth.

The median or midpoint of the total birth volume of all hospitals included in the study was 854 recorded births per year (Table 1). Of the total number of births, most (58.1%) occurred in high-volume hospitals (more than 2,000 births per year). The remaining births were distributed across volume categories with close to a third (26.4%) in hospitals with 1,001 to 2,000 births per year, 8.7% of births in hospitals with 501 to 1,000 births per year, and 6.8% of births in hospitals with 10 to 500 births per year (Figure 3a, Table a.2 in Appendix).

We identified a total of 837 hospital-years from the 95 hospitals that reported a birth, capturing 1,095,381 total births from 2010 to 2022. We excluded hospitals with annual births below 10 in these results due to low numbers (Table 1). The largest group of hospitals with recorded births (38.2%; 320 hospital-years) were low volume. The relative proportion of hospital-years by birth volume was similar among two hospital groups: Hospitals with 1,001 to 2,000 births per year represented 23.6% of all hospitals and 197 hospital-years, and hospitals with more than 2,000 births per year represented 22.3% of all hospitals and 187 hospital-years with some variation throughout the period 2010 to 2022. Hospitals with 501 to 1,000 births per year represented the lowest proportion, 15.9% (133 hospital-years) among all hospitals with recorded births (Table 1, Figure 3b, Table a.2 in Appendix).

Figure 3. Percentage of births and hospitals by hospital volume category in Washington from 2010 through 2022

A. Births



B. Hospitals

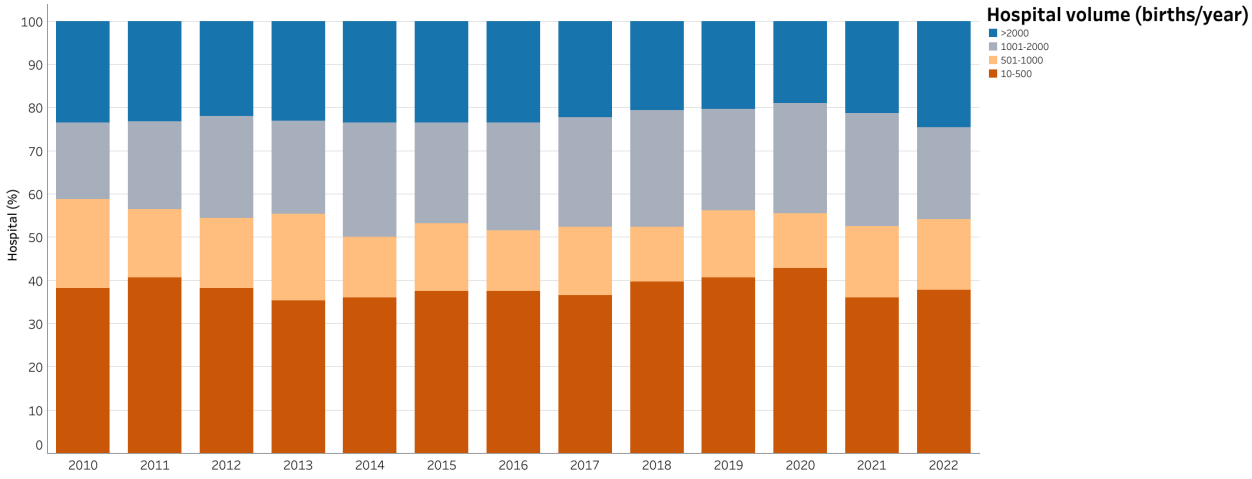


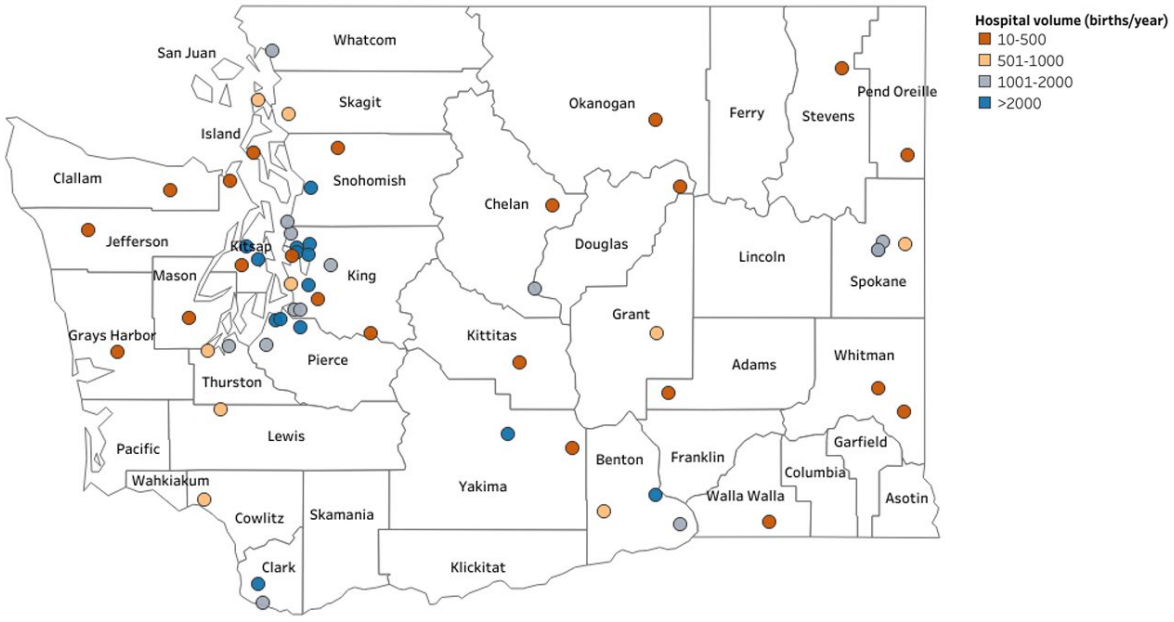
Table 1. Hospitals categorized by total births per year described in total years a hospital reported a birth and the median births annually in Washington from 2010 through 2022

	Hospital category by birth volume (births per year)				
	Overall	**10-500**	**501-1,000**	**1,001-2,000**	**Over 2,000**
Total hospital-years[a]	837	320	133	197	187
Median[b] number of births and interquartile range[c]	854 (306-1,921)	232 (91-341)	680 (583-867)	1,343 (1,196-1,812)	3,052 (2,465-4,164)

[a] A hospital-year is defined as 1 year of recorded births for a unique facility (e.g., if a hospital had at least one birth at their facility every year for 10 years, the hospital would be represented by 10 hospital-years).
[b] The median is the "middle" value that separates the higher half of the data from the lower half when the data is arranged in order from smallest to largest.
[c] The first quartile is the value halfway between the lowest number and the median, while the third quartile is the value halfway between the median and the highest number. The interquartile range is the spread between the first quartile and third quartile values.

High-volume hospitals (more than 2,000 births per year) are found in large cities and predominantly in western Washington. In 2022, an estimated 26% of counties (10 out of 39) fell below the allowable reporting threshold (at least 10) for births in a hospital. These counties were Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Klickitat, Lincoln, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum. (Figure 4, Table a.3 in Appendix).

Figure 4. Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022



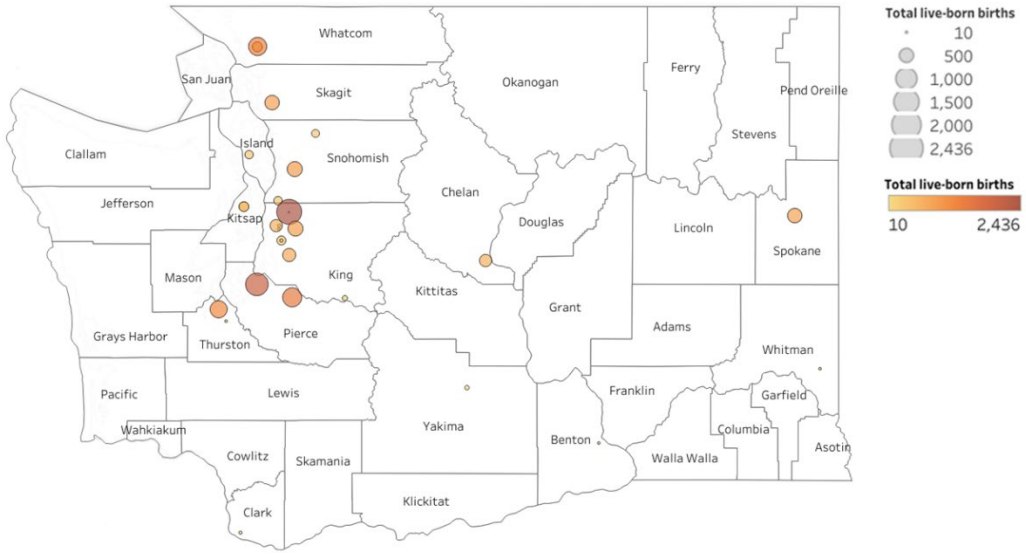
b. Birth Centers

Freestanding birth centers that use a midwifery and wellness model are alternate settings for women to give birth. In general, birth centers focus on low-risk pregnancies and natural childbirth. Women receiving care in birth centers tend to have lower rates of preterm birth, low birthweight, and Cesarean birth, and higher rates of breastfeeding and satisfaction with care compared to low-risk women who deliver in hospitals (Nethery et al. 2021, Alliman et al. 2022). In addition, birth centers tend to be community-centered with a focus on providing culturally relevant care (Almanza et al. 2022).

There are 39 birth centers in Washington with total births per center ranging from 2 to 2,436 births between 2010 and 2022. Birth centers accounted for about 1.5% of total births between 2010 and 2022. Most birth centers (77% or 30 of 39) are in western Washington. Between 2010 and 2022, over 90% of births (14,900 out of 16,495) in birth centers occurred in facilities in western Washington (Figure 5, Table a.4 in Appendix). The top ten birth centers by volume are in cities in western Washington, except for one in Spokane County (Figure 6).

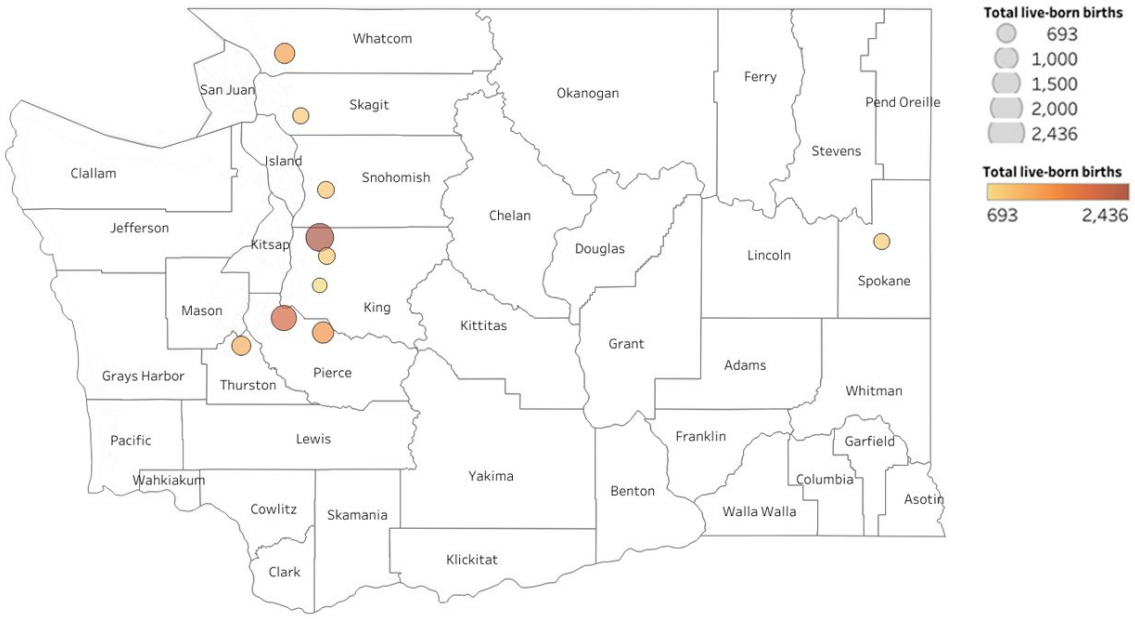
The two birth centers with the highest numbers of births for the study period were Puget Sound Birth Center in Kirkland (2,436 live births) and The Birthing Inn in Tacoma (2,002 live births). Three other birth centers in Pierce, Thurston, and Whatcom counties had more than 1,000 total live births during the same period. During the pandemic years, 2020–2022, when hospitals employed stricter policies on visitors in hospitals, there were some shifts in birth patterns at birthing centers as well. Live births were first recorded at 11 birth centers during this time and six birth centers did not record any births (Table a.4 in Appendix). It could be that some births that would have been at the birth center were shifted to home or to another location.

Figure 5. Location by county of birth centers and total number of live births in birth centers, Washington, 2010–2022



Note: Only birth centers with annual births of at least 10 are shown on the map.

Figure 6. Location by county of the top ten birth centers with the highest number of live births, Washington, 2010–2022



c. Urbanicity of births and birthing facilities

Hospitals

Figure 7 displays the distribution of counties in Washington by Urban Influence Code (UIC).

Almost 50% (19 out of 39) counties in Washington are considered either large (more than 1 million residents) or small (less than 1 million residents) metropolitan areas (UIC 1 and 4). Clallam and Grant counties are micropolitan areas that are not adjacent to metro areas (UIC 7), while Klickitat and Pacific are counties not adjacent to a metro area and do not contain a town of at least 5,000 residents (UIC 9). There are no counties in Washington that fit the UIC 8 designation (Table 2, Table a.5 in Appendix). The remaining counties are either adjacent to a large or small metro area. These designations are important in understanding accessibility to health care throughout the year. Studies show that rural populations must travel greater distances to access health care, including obstetric care, which may contribute to poor maternal and infant health outcomes (MacKinney et al. 2014, Kozhimannil et al. 2018, GAO 2022). Hazardous road conditions due to severe weather can make accessing birthing facilities or emergency medical care treacherous, thus delaying needed care and increasing the likelihood of complications due to childbirth.

Figure 7. Distribution of Washington counties by Urban Influence Code category, 2024

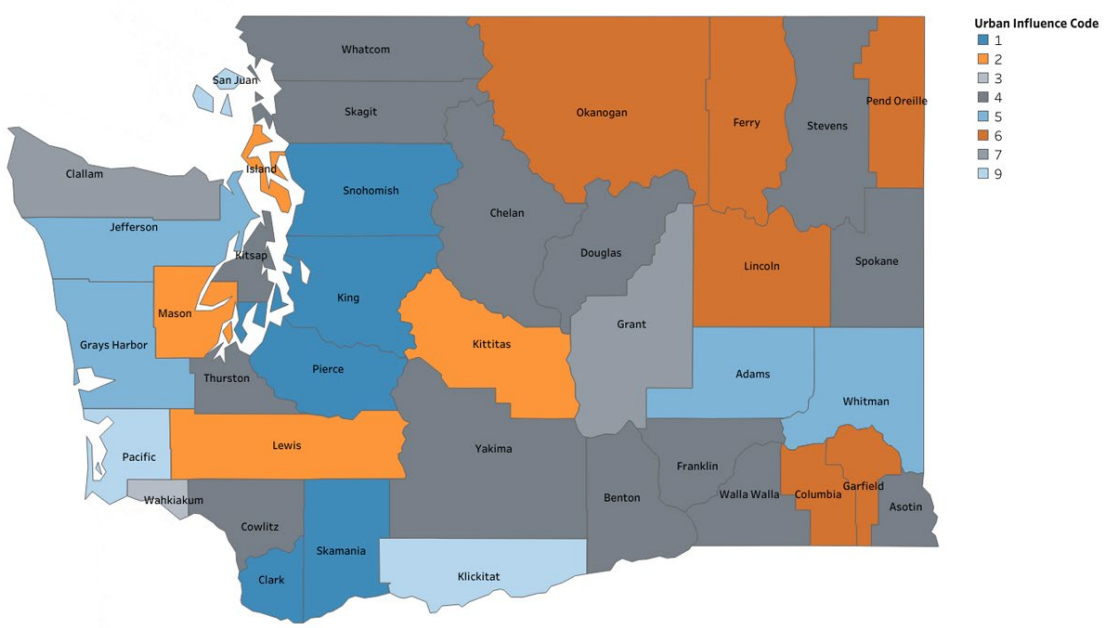
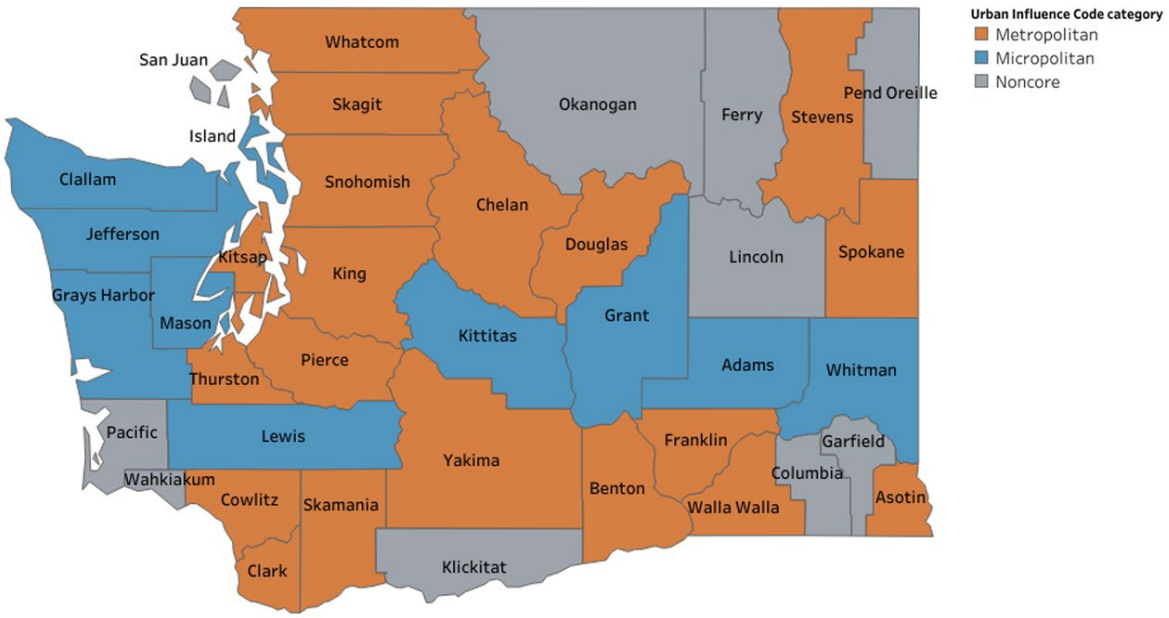


Table 2. Urban influence codes and descriptions

Code	Description
Large metropolitan and adjacent counties	
1	Large metro (in a metro area with at least 1 million residents)
2	Micropolitan, adjacent to a large metro area
3	Noncore, adjacent to a large metro area
Small metropolitan and adjacent counties	
4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
5	Micropolitan, adjacent to a small metro area
6	Noncore, adjacent to a small metro area
Not adjacent to metropolitan counties	
7	Micropolitan, not adjacent to a metro area
8	Noncore, not adjacent to a metro area and contains a town of at least 5,000 residents
9	Noncore, not adjacent to a metro area and does not contain a town of at least 5,000 residents

Figure 8 displays the geographic location of Washington counties by three UIC categories with 49% (19) as metropolitan, 26% (10) as micropolitan, and 26% (10) as noncore areas.

Figure 8. Distribution of Washington counties by metropolitan, micropolitan, and noncore Urban Influence Code categories 2024



Over 94% of all births in each year occur in hospitals and birth centers in metropolitan areas between 2010 and 2022 (Table 3).

Table 3. Annual percent of births by Urban Influence Code categories, Washington, 2010–2022

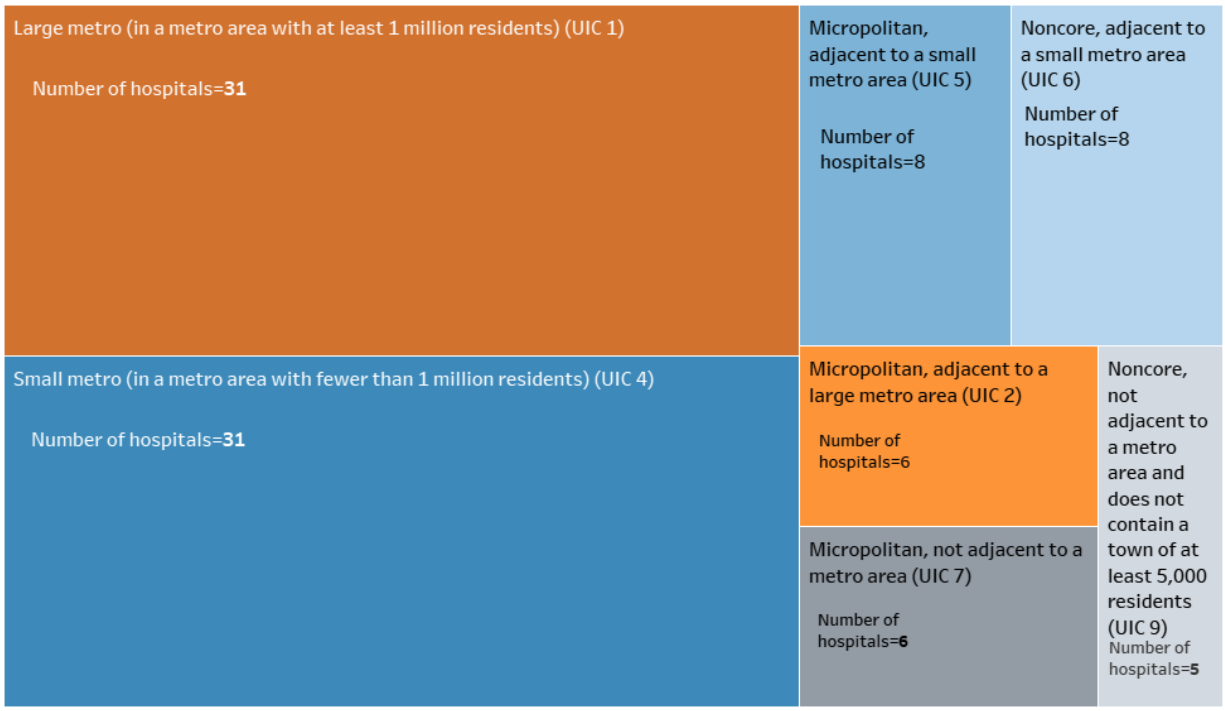
Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Metropolitan													
Hospital	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.2	92.9	93.2	93.7	93.8	94.0	93.5	93.4	93.8
Birth center	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0
Micropolitan*													
Hospital	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9
Noncore*													
Hospital	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

Note: Sum may exceed 100% each year due to rounding.

*% of births in birth centers are below 0.1% and not included in the table

Sixty-two hospitals with recorded births are concentrated in large metropolitan and small metropolitan areas, with 18 of the 31 hospitals in large metropolitan areas located in King County alone. Kitsap, Spokane, and Yakima counties are designated as small metropolitan areas and each county hosts four hospitals with delivery units (Figure 9).

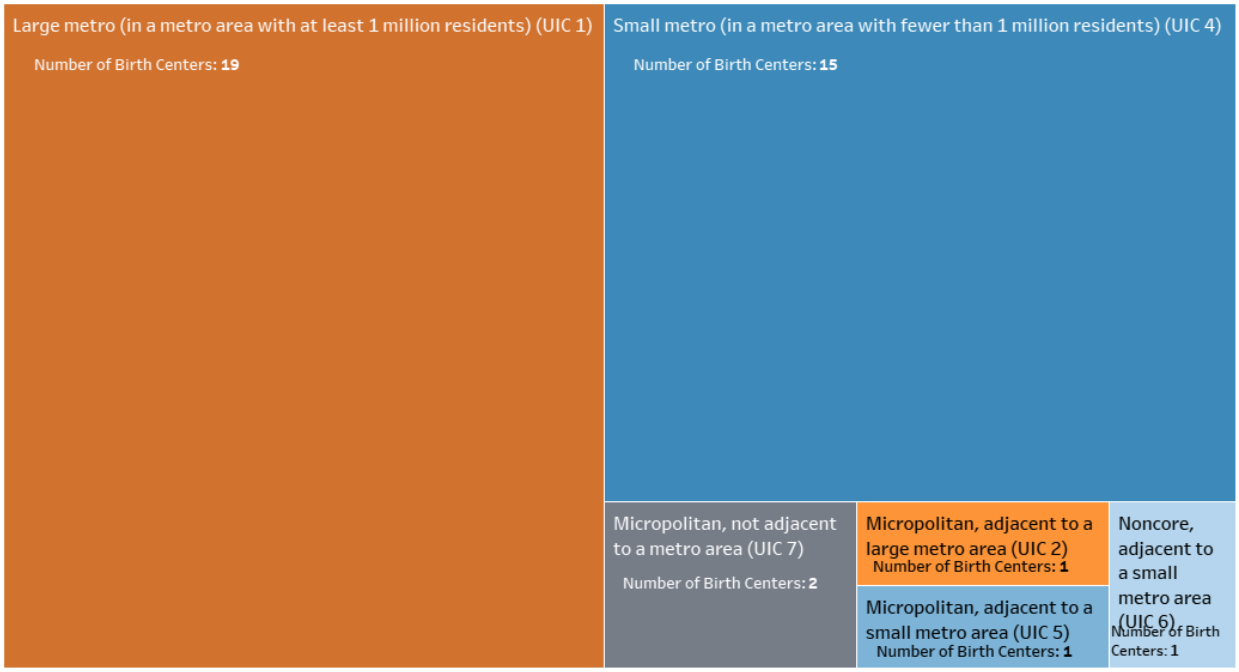
Figure 9. Distribution of hospitals with recorded births according to Urban Influence Code descriptions, Washington



Birth centers

About 87% (34 of 39) of birth centers are in large and small metropolitan areas (Figure 10). There are 12 birth centers in King County alone. At least two birth centers are found in each of the small metropolitan areas of Skagit, Whatcom, Kitsap, Thurston, and Spokane counties (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Distribution of birth centers by county location according to Urban Influence Code category in Washington



Volume of births

We compared percentage change from 2010 to 2022 in volume of birth by county and UIC (Table 4). Between 2010 and 2022, there was a 4% increase in births in hospitals in Snohomish County and a 1% drop in hospitals in King and Clark counties. There was an 8% drop in the number of births in hospitals in small metropolitan areas with the largest drop of 31% in Yakima County from 2010 to 2022. Benton (6%) and Walla Walla (5%) counties had an increase in number of births in hospitals from 2010 to 2022. In general, hospitals in both micropolitan and noncore rural areas experienced declines in births during the same period (Table 4) which reflects the declining birth rate that has been seen across the state (and nation).

Table 4. Percentage change in recorded hospital births between 2010 and 2022 by county and Urban Influence Code (UIC), Washington

UIC description and county	Births (2010)	Births (2022)	Percent change
Large metro (in a metro area with at least 1 million residents)	**50,251**	**50,114**	**0**
Clark	5,200	5,167	-1
King	28,865	28,451	-1
Pierce	10,758	10,842	1
Snohomish	5,428	5,654	4
Micropolitan, adjacent to a large metro area	**1,823**	**1,465**	**-20**
Island	550	179	-67
Kittitas	354	310	-12
Lewis	683	632	-7
Mason	236	344	46
Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)	**28,483**	**26,203**	**-8**
Benton	4,078	4,320	6
Chelan	1,475	1,398	-5
Cowlitz	986	721	-27
Kitsap	4,568	4,281	-6
Skagit	1,691	1,441	-15
Spokane	6,134	6,131	0
Stevens	197	179	-9
Thurston	2,733	2,578	-6
Walla Walla	418	438	5
Whatcom	2,040	1,864	-9
Yakima	4,163	2,852	-31
Micropolitan, adjacent to a small metro area	**1,748**	**1,107**	**-37**
Adams	596	398	-33
Grays Harbor	662	289	-56
Jefferson	116	93	-20
Whitman	374	327	-13
Noncore, adjacent to a small metro area	**319**	**301**	**-6**
Okanogan	256	283	11
Pend Oreille	63	17	-73
Micropolitan, not adjacent to a metro area	**1,791**	**1,396**	**-22**
Clallam	581	377	-35
Grant	1,210	1,019	-16

Note: Hospitals with no recorded births or number of births below 10 in 2010 and 2022 were not included in this analysis, so several counties and UIC categories are not included.

Among birth centers with recorded births in metropolitan counties, the number of births increased in Pierce (27%), Thurston (112%), and Chelan (34%) counties between 2010 and 2022. Birth centers in King, Snohomish, Spokane, and Whatcom counties experienced declines in birth at these locations between 2010 and 2022 (Table 5).

Table 5. Percentage change in recorded birth center births between 2010 and 2022 by county and Urban Influence Code (UIC), Washington

UIC description and county	Births (2010)	Births (2022)	Percent change
Large metro (in a metro area with at least 1 million residents)	**577**	**1061**	**84**
King	280	230	-18
Pierce	226	286	27
Snohomish	58	21	-64
Micropolitan, adjacent to a large metro area	**15**	**12**	**-20**
Island	15	12	-20
Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)	**271**	**615**	**127**
Chelan	38	51	34
Spokane	46	36	-22
Thurston	50	106	112
Whatcom	134	76	-43

Note: Birth centers with no recorded births or number of births below 10 in 2010 and 2022 were not included in this analysis

Overall, the geographic distribution of hospitals reporting births is skewed to the western side of the state and occurring in large cities. Births tend to be concentrated at hospitals with a high volume (more than 2,000 births annually). However, hospitals with fewer than 500 births per year make up the largest category of hospitals by birth volume each year. An estimated 26% (or 10 counties) do not have hospitals with at least 10 births per year. Similar patterns emerge with birth centers, where the majority of these facilities are found on the west side of the state and handle about 90% of births occurring in this setting. A large proportion of hospitals and birthing centers are found in King County alone. While the birth rate is showing an overall decline across the state, some counties are seeing an increase in births occurring in birth centers.

II. Maternal health workforce supply – obstetricians, gynecologists and midwives

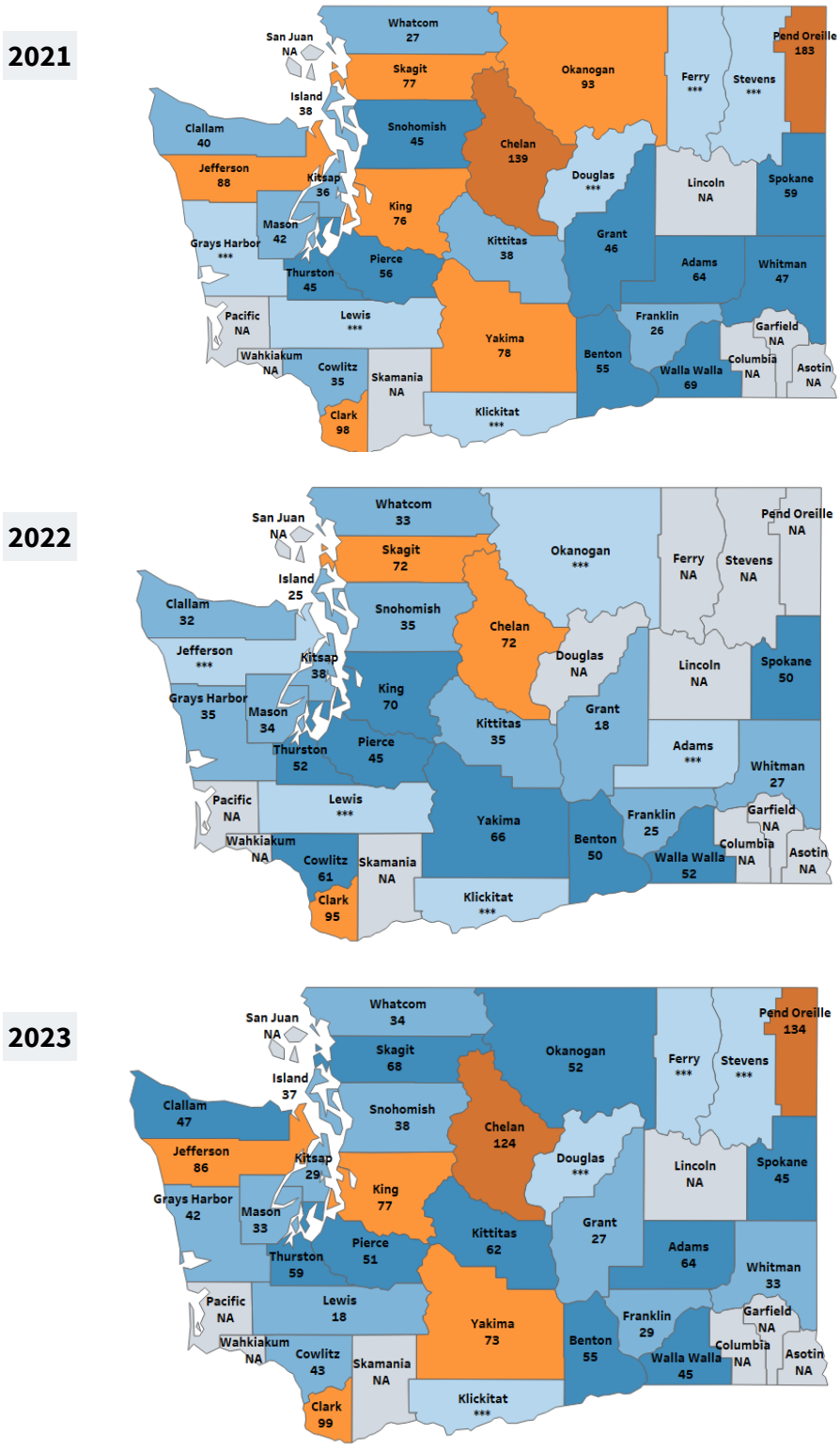
Access to obstetric care, including having an adequate workforce, is an important determinant of maternal and infant health outcomes. However, such access has been declining in the U.S. (Kozhimannil et al. 2018, 2025). Rural communities often face threats to health workforce supply due to the challenges of recruiting and retaining health care professionals, aging rural workforce, and, most recently, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused rural health care professionals to leave their roles due to burnout, early retirement, and death (Burrows et al. 2012, Skinner et al. 2019, Kaplan et al. 2020, Oster et al. 2022). Monitoring the supply and distribution of clinicians who provide OB services, including obstetricians, advanced practice midwives, and midwives (not advanced practice) is important for identifying areas that may lack access to OB care and for designing solutions to address the growing need to fill these roles (Patterson et al. 2020).

In this section, we estimate the supply of physicians specializing in obstetrics and gynecology (OB-GYN) and perinatal health, as well as licensed advanced practice midwives, and midwives (not advanced practice). We describe the geographic supply of these clinicians across Washington and by demographic characteristics of practitioners.

Findings

The number of OB-GYNs per 100,000 women of childbearing age across Washington were 62, 54, and 60 in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively. While King County had the highest number (462) of OB-GYNs among all counties in 2023, their rate of OB-GYNs per 100,000 women of childbearing age was 77, while Pend Oreille County's rate was 134, followed by Chelan County with 124 (Table a.6 in Appendix). Pend Oreille County also had the highest rate of OB-GYNs in 2021 (183 per 100,000 women of childbearing age) followed by Chelan County at 139 per 100,000 women. There were no recorded OB-GYNs in 2022 in Pend Oreille County and a drop to 72 per 100,000 women of childbearing age in Chelan County. The decline may have been due to an error in coding physician specialty by an insurance carrier and could also reflect volatility in both small numbers of practitioners compared with a smaller population denominator. Clark County was consistently among the top three counties regarding rates for the three years in the study (Figure 11, Table a.6 in Appendix).

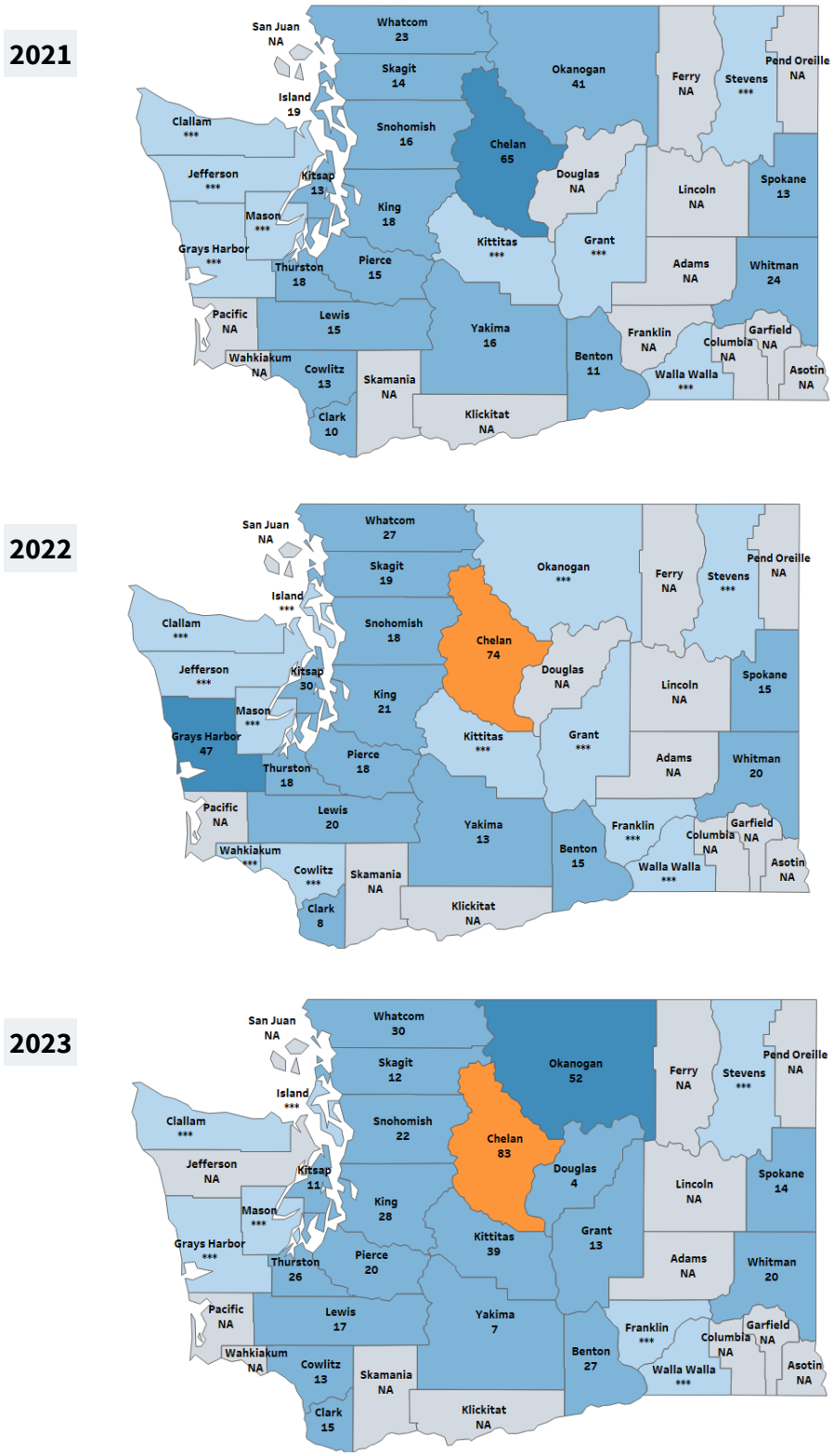
Figure 11. Number of obstetricians and gynecologists per 100,000 women of childbearing age* by county in Washington, 2021–2023



*Ages 15–49 years; *** Rates not calculated due to counts less than three; NA – no counts

The number of midwives per 100,000 women of childbearing age in the state were 16, 18, and 22 in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively. Similar patterns existed for midwives as with OB-GYN practitioners in that, while King County had the highest number of midwives (166) in 2023, the population rate was only 28 per 100,000 women of childbearing age, while Chelan County had 83 midwives per 100,000 women. Chelan County had the highest rate of midwives in the state in 2021, 2022, and 2023, with 65, 74, and 83 midwives per 100,000 women of childbearing age respectively. This was followed by Okanogan County in 2021 (41), Grays Harbor County in 2022 (47), and Okanogan County in 2023 (52) (Figure 12, Table a.7 in Appendix).

Figure 12. Number of midwives per 100,000 women of childbearing age* by county in Washington, 2021–2023



*Ages 15–49 years; ***Rates not calculated due to count less than three; NA – no counts

The supply of OB-GYNs and midwives per 100,000 women of childbearing age was higher in metropolitan areas than in rural (micropolitan and noncore) areas (Table 6). This result is similar to what has been found in other counties in the U.S. (Patterson et al. 2020). We found that the number of OB-GYNs per 100,000 women of childbearing age in metropolitan areas was almost two times that observed in micropolitan areas. This result concurred with findings at the national level where the number of OB-GYNs per 100,000 women of childbearing age in rural U.S. counties (30.3) was less than half that of urban counties (62.9) (Andrilla et al. 2024).

About 95% of OB-GYNs and about 94% of midwives were found in metropolitan counties. Midwives are a much smaller share of the obstetrics workforce in all geographies. For each year, the rate per 100,000 women of childbearing age (15–49 years) of OB-GYNs is between three to four times higher than the rate combined of midwives and advanced practice midwives in metropolitan areas. The ratio of OB-GYNs in micropolitan counties is between two to three times higher than that of midwives and advanced practice midwives combined. The OB practitioner supply disparity between noncore and metropolitan counties is even more extreme (Table 6). These findings are similar to those found in the literature (Patterson et al., 2020).

Table 6. Obstetrical service clinicians per 100,000 women of childbearing age in Washington metropolitan, micropolitan, and noncore, 2021–2023

Area Type	Provider Type	2021 Count	2021 Rate	2022 Count	2022 Rate	2023 Count	2023 Rate
Metropolitan	Obstetricians and Gynecologists	1,038	64	946	57	1,034	62
Metropolitan	Midwives	260	16	307	19	373	22
Micropolitan	Obstetricians and Gynecologists	47	38	34	27	50	39
Micropolitan	Midwives	16	13	22	17	20	15
Noncore	Obstetricians and Gynecologists	13	51	***	NA	8	31
Noncore	Midwives	3	21	3	13	4	16

***Underlying count less than 3

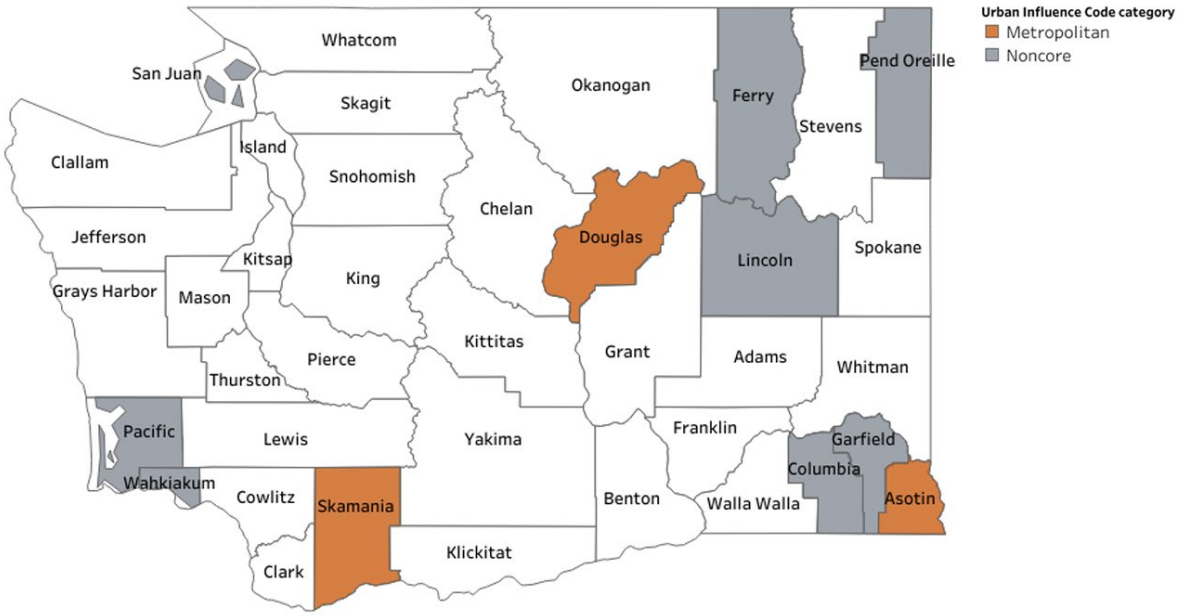
Of the 19 small and large metropolitan counties, two counties, Skamania and Asotin, did not have any OB service clinicians between 2021 to 2023. In addition, Douglas County did not have OB service clinicians in 2022. The difference is more extreme when six counties (in 2021) and eight counties (in 2023) out of the 10 noncore counties[4] did not have any OB service clinicians. Wahkiakum, Columbia, Garfield, Lincoln, Pacific, and San Juan counties did not have OB clinician services in all three years. In addition, Ferry and Pend Oreille counties lacked OB clinician services in 2022 (Tables 7, Figure 13). Another study (Fontenot et al. 2023) has also found that about 21% (8 out of 39) of counties in Washington lack hospitals, birth centers, and obstetric care clinicians.

Table 7. Number of counties with and without obstetrical service clinicians in Washington by metropolitan, micropolitan, and noncore areas between 2021 and 2023

Area Type	Obstetrical Service Clinicians	2021 Count	2022 Count	2023 Count
Metropolitan	With	17	16	17
Metropolitan	Without	2	3	2
Micropolitan	With	10	10	10
Micropolitan	Without	0	0	0
Noncore	With	4	2	4
Noncore	Without	6	8	6

[4] Noncore, adjacent to a large metro area or adjacent to a small metro area UIC #3 and #6, or not adjacent to a metro area UIC #9.

Figure 13. Distribution of metropolitan and noncore counties *without* obstetric service clinicians in Washington between 2021 and 2023



c. Distribution of OB clinicians by Accountable Communities of Health

Accountable Communities of Health (ACH) are regional organizations that work with communities within their region to address health care and social needs-related projects and activities. There are nine ACHs in Washington and each serves county or counties and tribal areas in the region:

1. **Better Health Together:** Adams, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane and Stevens counties, and the Reservations of the Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Spokane Tribe of Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
2. **CHOICE:** Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Thurston and Wahkiakum counties, and the sovereign nations of Chehalis, Cowlitz, Nisqually, Quinault, Shoalwater Bay, Skokomish, and Squaxin Island Tribes
3. **Elevate Health:** Pierce
4. **Greater Health Now:** Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Garfield, Franklin, Kittitas, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties, and the Yakama Nation
5. **HealthierHere:** King
6. **Thriving Together NCW:** Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan counties, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

7. **North Sound ACH:** Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom counties and the Lummi Nation, Nooksack Tribe, Upper Skagit Tribe, Samish Indian Nation, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Tulalip Tribes, and Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
8. **Olympic Community Health:** Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap counties and the Sovereign Nations of Hoh, Jamestown S'Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, Makah, Port Gamble S'Klallam, Quileute, Suquamish
9. **SWACH (Southwest Washington ACH):** Clark, Klickitat, and Skamania

Across the ACHs, between 40%–42% of OB-GYNs were located within HealthierHere, followed by North Sound (about 11%), and SWACH (11%-12%) from 2021 through 2023. SWACH had the highest number of OB-GYNs, per 100,000 women of childbearing age among all the ACHs during the same period (Table 8).

Table 8. Number and rate (number per 100,000 women of childbearing age*) of obstetricians and gynecologists by Accountable Communities of Health, Washington, 2021–2023

	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	2023	2023	2023
ACH name	**Number**	**Percent**	**Rate**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Rate**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Rate**
Better Health Together	82	7.5	58	63	6.4	44	64	5.9	44
CHOICE	47	4.3	34	60	6.1	44	63	5.8	45
Elevate Health	121	11.0	56	98	10.0	45	111	10.2	51
Greater Health Now	97	8.8	57	84	8.6	48	95	8.7	54
HealthierHere	438	39.9	76	410	41.8	70	462	42.3	77
North Sound	126	11.5	43	108	11.0	37	119	10.9	40
Olympic Community of Health	30	2.7	40	28	2.9	37	27	2.5	35
SWACH	116	10.6	94	114	11.6	91	119	10.9	94
Thriving Together NCW	41	3.7	75	17	1.7	31	32	2.9	57

*Ages 15–49 years

Between 37 and 42% of all midwives were located within HealthierHere followed by North Sound (about 18%) and Elevate Health (about 12%) from 2021 through 2023. Thriving Together Northwest had the highest rate of midwives (range of 27 to 38) per 100,000 women of childbearing age among all the ACHs (Table 9).

Table 9. Number and rate (number per 100,000 women of childbearing age*) of midwives by Accountable Communities of Health, Washington, 2021–2023

	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	2023	2023	2023
ACH name	**Number**	**Percent**	**Rate**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Rate**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Rate**
Better Health Together	17	6.1	12	20	6.0	14	19	4.8	13
CHOICE	20	7.2	14	26	7.8	19	27	6.8	20
Elevate Health	32	11.5	15	38	11.4	18	44	11.1	20
Greater Health Now	21	7.5	12	22	6.6	13	28	7.0	16
HealthierHere	103	36.9	17	123	37.0	21	166	41.7	28
North Sound	50	17.9	17	56	16.9	19	66	16.6	22
Olympic Community of Health	11	3.9	14	21	6.3	27	7.5	1.9	10
SWACH	11	3.9	9	10	3.0	8	18	4.5	14
Thriving Together NCW	15	5.4	27	16	4.8	28	21	5.3	38

*Ages 15–49 years

d. Demographic characteristics of clinicians who provide obstetric services

Due to limitations in the data sources (See Data Sources and Methods in the Appendix), we are only reporting demographic information for nurses who provide OB and perinatal care services and OB-GYNs.

In 2023, the distribution of Hispanic ethnicity among all physicians compared with just OB-GYNs was similar (3.8% and 3.7%, respectively) (Table 10). There was a slightly higher percentage of OB-GYNs who were non-Hispanic Black or African American and non-Hispanic white compared with all physicians (Table 10).

Maternal health registered nurses (RNs) represent about 13% of all RNs in Washington in 2022 (Table 11). As of 2022, most RNs and maternal health RNs report being non-Hispanic white (68.1% and 67%, respectively). The percent of maternal health RNs who were Hispanic (11.3%) was higher than for all RNs (6.3%). A similar pattern existed for non-Hispanic Asian RNs (7.6% compared to 1.3% overall). The reverse trend was observed for non-Hispanic Black or African American RNs (4.0% for maternal health RNs compared to 6.1% for all RNs). Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native represent less than 1% of all RNs and maternal health RNs.

Table 10. Distribution of race and ethnicity by all physicians and by obstetrics and gynecology (OB-GYN) physicians, Washington, 2023

Race/Ethnicity	All active physicians[a] (Number=23,098)	Obstetrics and Gynecology physicians (Number=892)	Women aged 15-49 years (Number=1,833,142)
Hispanic	3.8%	3.7%	16.8%
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	0.5%	NA	1.2%
Non-Hispanic Asian	20.8%	16.6%	12.7%
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	2.0%	3.1%	4.3%
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	NA	1.1%
Non-Hispanic White	62.9%	66.9%	56.6%
Non-Hispanic Multiple Races	1.8%	1.4%	7.4%

Note. AAMC: https://www.aamc.org/data-reports/report/us-physician-workforce-data-dashboard, U.S. Physician Workforce Data Dashboard, as of 1/16/2025. U.S. Physician Workforce Data Dashboard last updated 11/08/2024. Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding. Due to limited sample sizes, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders are included in "Other or Multiple Races." [a] Excludes physicians with unknown race/ethnicity. Source: AMA Physician Professional Data. Race and ethnicity data from AAMC sources (e.g., MCAT, AMCAS, ERAS).[5] NA-Not available

Table 11. Distribution of race and ethnicity by all registered nurses and by maternal health registered nurses Washington, 2022

Race/Ethnicity	All RN[a] (Number=72,903)	Maternal health RNs[a,b] (Number=9,285)	Women aged 15-49 years (Number=1,833,142)
Hispanic	4,602 (6.3%)	1,048 (11.3%)	299,300 (16.3%)
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	NA	NA	21,702 (1.2%)
Non-Hispanic Asian	7,664 (1.3%)	704 (7.6%)	224,080 (12.2 %)
Non-Hispanic Black or African American	4,447 (6.1%)	371 (4.0%)	76,417 (4.2%)
Non-Hispanic White	49,626 (68.1%)	6,222 (67%)	1,037,199 (56.6%)
Non-Hispanic Pacific Islander and Multiple Races	6,482 (8.9%)	859 (9.2%)	150,476 (8.2%)

Note. Adapted from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses (NSSRN), by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration, 2022 (https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/nursing-workforce-survey-data). Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding. Due to limited sample sizes, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders are included in "Other or Multiple Races." [a]Consists of employed and licensed RNs with patient care responsibilities, including advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs), which are nurse practitioners, certified nurse midwives, clinical nurse specialists, and nurse anesthetists. [b]Restricted to employed and licensed nurse midwives and RNs specializing in gynecology, obstetrics, labor and delivery, or neonatology with patient care responsibilities.

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Over 71% of OB-GYN physicians are females compared to just 41.4% among all active physicians (Table 12). The sex distribution of female versus male for maternal health RNs reflect the distribution for all RNs. Female RNs are over five times more common than male RNs among all RNs in general and maternal health RNs specifically (84.6% versus 15.4%) (Table 13).

Table 12. Sex distribution among all active physicians and obstetrics and gynecology (OB-GYN) physicians Washington, 2023

Sex	**All active physicians**[a] (Number=23,098)	**Obstetrics and Gynecology physicians** (Number=892)
Female	41.4%	71.4%
Male	58.4%	28.6%

Note. AAMC: https://www.aamc.org/data-reports/report/us-physician-workforce-data-dashboard, U.S. Physician Workforce Data Dashboard, as of 1/16/2025. U.S. Physician Workforce Data Dashboard last updated 11/08/2024. Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding. [a] Excludes physicians with unknown race/ethnicity. Source: AMA Physician Professional Data. Race and ethnicity data from AAMC sources (e.g., MCAT, AMCAS, ERAS).[6]

Table 13. Sex distribution of registered nurses (RNs) and maternal health RNs Washington, 2022

Sex	**All RNs**[a] (Number=72,903)	**Maternal health RNs**[a,b] (Number=9,285)
Female	61,639 (84.6%)	7,852 (84.6%)
Male	11,263 (15.4%)	1,433 (15.4%)

Note. Adapted from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses (NSSRN), by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration, 2022 (https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/nursing-workforce-survey-data). Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding. [a] Consists of employed and licensed RNs with patient care responsibilities, including advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs), which are nurse practitioners, certified nurse midwives, clinical nurse specialists, and nurse anesthetists. [b] Restricted to employed and licensed nurse midwives and RNs specializing in gynecology, obstetrics, labor and delivery, or neonatology with patient care responsibilities.

The age distribution of OB-GYN physicians reflects the distribution observed for all active physicians. More than 80% of all physicians and OB-GYNs are aged 40 years and over. One in five of all physicians in general and OB-GYN physicians specifically are aged 65 years and over. A much smaller percentage (less than 16%) of physicians and OB-GYNs are under age 40 (Table 14).

[6] Ibid

In 2022, the majority of RNs and maternal health RNs were aged 40 years and over. An estimated 7% of all RNs and 10% of maternal health RNs were 65 years and over (Table 15). Younger RNs (under age 40) made up less than 40% of the overall health and maternal health workforce.

Table 14. All active physicians and obstetrics and gynecology (OB-GYN) physicians by age in Washington, 2023

Age	**All active physicians**[a] (Number=23,098)	**Obstetrics and Gynecology physicians** (Number=892)
Under 40 years	15.3%	13.9%
40 to under 65 years	62.2%	65.3%
65 years and over	22.3%	20.9%

Note. AAMC: https://www.aamc.org/data-reports/report/us-physician-workforce-data-dashboard, U.S. Physician Workforce Data Dashboard, as of 1/16/2025. U.S. Physician Workforce Data Dashboard last updated 11/08/2024. Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding. [a] Excludes physicians with unknown race/ethnicity. Source: AMA Physician Professional Data. Race and ethnicity data from AAMC sources (e.g., MCAT, AMCAS, ERAS).[7]

Table 15. All registered nurses (RNs) and maternal health RNs by age in Washington, 2022

Age group	**All RN**[a] (Number=72,903)	**Maternal health RNs**[a,b] (Number=9,285)
Under 40 years	28,597 (39.2%)	3,388 (36.5%)
40 and under 65 years	39,017 (53.5%)	4,962 (53.4%)
65 years and over	5,288 (7.3%)	935 (10.1%)

Note. Adapted from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses (NSSRN), by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration, 2022 (https://data.hrsa.gov/topics/health-workforce/nursing-workforce-survey-data). Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding. [a]Consists of employed and licensed RNs with patient care responsibilities, including advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs), which are nurse practitioners, certified nurse midwives, clinical nurse specialists, and nurse anesthetists. [b]Restricted to employed and licensed nurse midwives and RNs specializing in gynecology, obstetrics, labor and delivery, or neonatology with patient care responsibilities.

[7] Ibid

Overall, the number of OB-GYNs varied by county during our study period. Counties with the highest rates of OB-GYNs per 100,000 women of childbearing age tended to be counties with smaller populations overall and could have fluctuations in their rates due to small numbers. The same patterns held true for midwives. OB-GYNs and midwives are more likely to be found in metropolitan areas than nonmetropolitan areas. Three metropolitan counties and eight noncore counties did not have OB service clinicians between 2021 and 2023. Accountable Communities of Health on the western side of the state had the largest share and highest number of OB-GYNs in the state, while the pattern for midwives among ACHs varied across the state.

When examining the demographics of maternal health care providers, the non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic ethnicities are severely underrepresented among clinicians providing obstetric services across the state. More women than men choose to practice in obstetric settings for both physicians and nurses. Compared with OB-GYNs, maternal health RNs tend to represent a younger workforce.

Discussion

Over 94% of births per year occur in metropolitan areas, and about 60% of hospitals and 87% of birth centers are in metropolitan areas. Around 40% of births per year are in low-volume hospitals (between 10 to 500 births per year). Our findings indicate that almost all OB-GYNs and midwives were practicing in metropolitan areas.

Non-Hispanic Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics clinicians are severely underrepresented among clinicians providing obstetric services. There are gaps in obstetrical care in the state with some counties showing no clinicians providing OB services. We found that most areas lacking maternity care, including hospitals, birth centers, and clinicians are rural, a finding that mirrors the lack of maternity care in rural areas in the U.S. (Kozhimannil et al. 2020, 2025, U.S. GAO 2022).

In addition, between 2012 and 2024, 12 hospitals stopped providing OB services in Washington, with 75% (9 out of 12) of these obstetrical unit closures occurring between 2021 and 2024. Half of these closures occurred in metropolitan areas, while the other half in micropolitan and noncore areas (Table 16). This trend is similar to that reported across the U.S., where hospital-based OB care has dropped in both rural and urban areas (Kozhimannil et al. 2025).

Table 16. Hospitals that stopped providing obstetrical services in Washington from 2012 through 2024

Name	City	County	Urban Influence Code category	Closure date
Providence St. Joseph's Hospital	Chewelah	Stevens	Small metro	2012
Lourdes Medical Center	Pasco	Franklin	Small metro	2013
Morton General Hospital	Morton	Lewis	Micropolitan	2018
Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	Noncore	2021
North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	Noncore	2021
Oak Harbor Naval[1]	Oak Harbor	Island	Micropolitan	2021
Naval Hospital Bremerton[1]	Bremerton	Kitsap	Small metro	2022
Multicare Covington Medical Center	Covington	King	Large metro	2022
Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	Small metro	2022
Virginia Mason Medical Center	Seattle	King	Large metro	11/2024
Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	Large metro	08/2024
Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	Micropolitan	12/2024

[1] Department of Defense hospitals

Rural residents already face more barriers to accessing perinatal care and support which is exacerbated when rural obstetrical units close. Closure of obstetrical units and decreases in availability of clinicians who provide obstetrical services leads to lack of access to prenatal

and postpartum care, which contribute to declining maternal health care outcomes (Hung et al. 2017, Avery et al. 2018, March of Dimes 2018, U.S. HHS 2019). This causes women in rural areas to travel longer distances to access care which may be enough of a barrier to forego needed care. These residents may already experience challenges such as higher rates of poverty, food insecurity, violence, and co-existing medical conditions impacting their health. All these challenges can increase risks for poor perinatal outcomes (Kozhimannil et al. 2020, Chastain et al. 2022).

Even when OB services are provided in rural areas, financial, workforce, and safety concerns are major challenges that rural hospitals and communities face in maintaining these services (Kozhimannil et al. 2024). Health care financing and delivery is usually focused on the needs of people in urban areas, as such, rural areas are chronically underfunded in health care (Probst et al. 2019). For example, low patient volume and thus low revenue generation make it difficult to cover the costs of running a hospital when external costs continue to increase. This, coupled with reimbursement rates from government payers lower than private payers, forces hospitals to make difficult choices on which services to keep, and recruiting and retaining qualified staff (GAO 2022, Kozhimannil et al. 2024).

Low volume of births in rural communities not only affects the financial standing of facilities, but also the safety of childbirth. Many hospitals operate OB units to meet the community's needs, but encounter challenges around clinical competency in managing a range of pregnancy situations including higher risk and emergency situations because of the lower volumes of births (Kozhimannil et a. 2024). Retention of skilled staff is a growing problem as about 20% of the physician workforce will be retiring in the next 10 years. Compounding this is a study by Rayburn (2017) that found female OB-GYNs discontinue clinical practice at an early average age, elect to work part-time, or take leave, and retire at higher rates compared with men in the same field. These factors contribute to the workforce shortages in obstetric care.

In rural and urban areas in the U.S., OB unit closures are more common in communities with higher proportions of Black, Indigenous, and Latinx residents (Hung et al. 2017, MacGregor et al. 2021). Indigenous people, especially those living in rural communities, have among the least access to care and some of the worst maternal health outcomes in the U.S. (Kozhimannil et al. 2020, Thorsen et al. 2023). Racial inequities in maternal health require attention in rural communities (Hailu et al. 2022, Rural Health Research Gateway 2022). The lack of diversity in maternal health settings and elsewhere in the health care exacerbates issues around structural racism in maternity care access (MacGregor et al. 2021).

Limitations:

There are limitations associated with our study. Our study examined information on birth facilities up to 2022 and does not include more recent closings of labor and delivery wards.

We also did not include home births in our analysis and as such, could be undercounting some practitioners, particularly midwives, who only assist with home births.

Information on the birth certificate could be missing or inaccurate due to the multiple ways data is collected and entered into the database. In addition, the question on the birth certificate related to place of birth collects information specifically on location at the time of birth (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017), and not on the intended facility at the onset of labor. For example, women who planned a home or birth center birth but were transferred to a hospital during labor and delivery are reported as hospital births in vital statistics data (MacDorman and Declercq, 2019). While accurate in capturing the location at the time of birth, this can still lead to potential bias in the birth facility information. Most researchers agree that analysis indicating intended place of delivery (based on birth registry data) is essential for analyzing data by birth setting (Scarf et al., 2018, Backes and Scrimshaw 2020) and can help better describe barriers to access to care.

We experienced barriers to collecting some of the practitioner-level data, especially around nurses, with past data not being available to the public, time constraints to applying for restricted data access, or needing to pay a fee to obtain needed data. We are also missing some physician information if they do not take insurance and are therefore not included in practitioner network adequacy reports. Another issue is the inclusion of practitioners in those reports who no longer practice in Washington but still maintain a state license. This is also an issue when using NPI data, which is why our methods used three separate data sources to identify active maternal health care practitioners.

The weighting method used in our analyses for location of practitioners assumes that a practitioner with multiple specialties or multiple practice locations has an equal chance of practicing each primary specialty or at each location. Hence, the initial weights are evenly distributed to each primary specialty or each location within that ZIP Code area. This assumption may not be correct for all practitioners. However, with no weighting of the data, we would have had to choose one specialty or location which may further bias results.

Residents seeking care in neighboring states are not captured in our analysis and therefore, access to care may be harder to determine in those locations. Some patients may be accessing at least some of their prenatal care through telehealth services. This could mean some areas that do not have practicing OB-GYNs may still be able to provide limited services to pregnant women. Future analyses using claims data may be able to provide clarity in how often and where those services are being used.

Demographic information for health care professionals is not readily available. While some data sources had age and sex of practitioners and limited race and Hispanic ethnicity, overall, there is no consistency. Therefore, comparing practitioner characteristics to patient

characteristics is difficult. The Department of Health is updating its health care professional licensing database, and we will see if this can help fill some of these data gaps.

Finally, understanding the type of insurance that practitioners accept could not be explored with our current data sources. Reimbursement rates are lower for patients covered by Medicaid compared with those covered by commercial insurance. The shortage of practitioners could include the lack of practitioners physically practicing across the state and/or the lack of practitioners who provide services to patients covered by Medicaid. While practitioners may see Medicaid clients, they may not be accepting new patients when a pregnant woman needs care, causing women to have to travel further. Future analyses should look at health care practitioner shortages by public versus private insurance types.

Recommendations

Our study provides an overview of the location of facilities and practitioners of OB services. This information coupled with our findings from the previous "Maternal Health in Washington State, 2010-2022" emphasize that improved access to perinatal care services is critical to improving maternal and infant outcomes in Washington, particularly in rural areas. The legislative study direction required OFM to include recommendations regarding how to fill gaps in service as well as recommendations for future analysis. In addition to the broader recommendations we outlined in our earlier report, we recommend the following based on our findings in this report:

1. **Create a regional focus on maternal access to obstetric care that**:
    - Focuses on the health and safety of giving birth in low-volume hospitals.
    - Supports access to birthing centers for low-risk pregnancies.
    - Prevents closures of labor and delivery services in hospitals, especially in rural areas.
    - Creates better access to health care across the perinatal period, including decreasing travel distance and reducing barriers to accessing care.
    - Attracts and retains an obstetric workforce both for increasing availability of practitioners in rural areas and diversity among practitioners.
2. **Improve data access and collection**:
    - Enhance data integration and timely accessibility especially related to information on where health care professionals are practicing, sociodemographic characteristics of health care professionals, and qualitative data around issues health care professionals face in providing care to patients.
    - Enhance data sharing across state agencies and disciplines on information on health care professionals in a timely manner so analysis can be conducted using near-term data to support policy planning and development.
    - Collect community-level data on access and quality of care regarding lack of facilities and clinicians that provide OB services and barriers to accessing care including transportation, social and cultural barriers, accommodations to support health care access, and insurance issues.
    - Provide easy-to-understand information on obstetrical service practitioner networks, especially those practitioners who accept Medicaid and track changes to the number and percentage of practitioners accepting this insurance.

3. **Increase supply of maternity care workforce to improve prenatal, labor and delivery, and postpartum care access and quality especially in rural areas:**
    - Improve collaboration of care across all practitioners of OB services including support services such as out-of-hospital care.
    - Leverage current practices to increase telemedicine support.
    - Support practitioner collaboratives to build knowledge and skills across practitioners related to obstetrics.
    - Grow a racial and ethnically diverse maternal health workforce to serve increasingly diverse populations of women of childbearing age.
    - Examine financial incentives and reimbursements around OB services to ensure revenue generation is covering costs of care.
4. **Support women in their choice of birthing settings, e.g., community-based birth settings and hospitals:**
    - Ensure that support structures and policies are in place to allow women the ability to choose where they desire to deliver.
    - Enhance coordination with facilities with a higher level of physician-led care to ensure that women with rising medical needs have access to safe continuity of care.
    - Focus on reducing barriers to accessing care.
5. **Recommendation for future analysis:**

    To address health care access needs in the rural health system and underserved communities, we recommend looking at access to care through a framework proposed by MacKinney et al. (2014) that is described by four dimensions: "people, place, service providers, and payment" that are *interconnected* and *change over time.* We recommend asking questions related to adequacy, affordability, physical accessibility, and acceptability of services.

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Appendix A

Full Proviso Language

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5950
Chapter 376, Laws of 2024
(partial veto)
68th Legislature
2024 Regular Session
OPERATING BUDGET—2023-2025 SUPPLEMENTAL

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 29, 2024

(18)(a) $274,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal year 2025 is provided solely for the office of financial management to conduct an analysis of health care services for pregnancy-related health care, including preconception, prenatal, labor and delivery, and postpartum care. With regard to these types of services, the analysis shall include, but not be limited to:

(i) Access to services and disparities in access;

(ii) Cost;

(iii) Location and type of provider; and

(iv) Demographics of patients and providers.

(b) The office of financial management shall submit a report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature by June 30, 2025. The report shall include the analysis in (a) of this subsection and must identify and represent the following information in both table and geographical map view:

(i) Community and hospital birth centers by name, city, and county;

(ii) Annual births by geographical location to include community and hospital birth center, if known; (iii) Greatest gaps in service using data in this subsection.

(c) The report required in (b) of this subsection must also include any recommendations for how to fill the gaps in service identified in the data and any recommendations for future analysis.

Table a.1: Number of live-born births and percentage of total state live-born births per year in hospitals, Washington, 2010-2022

Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	6,430 (7.6%)	6,289 (7.4%)	5,757 (6.7%)	5,754 (6.8%)	5,790 (6.7%)	7,222 (8.3%)	7,793 (8.8%)	7,490 (8.7%)	7,360 (8.7%)	7,402 (8.9%)	7,458 (9.2%)	7,259 (8.9%)	6,903 (8.5%)	88,907
EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4455 (5.2%)	4,537 (5.3%)	4,447 (5.2%)	4,444 (5.2%)	4,630 (5.3%)	4,656 (5.3%)	4,748 (5.4%)	4,583 (5.3%)	4,592 (5.5%)	4,725 (5.7%)	4,395 (5.4%)	4,768 (5.8%)	4,558 (5.6%)	59,538
Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	3844 (4.5%)	3,986 (4.7%)	4,323 (5.1%)	4,416 (5.2%)	4,501 (5.2%)	4,622 (5.3%)	4,800 (5.4%)	4,698 (5.5%)	4,521 (5.4%)	4,580 (5.5%)	4,429 (5.5%)	4,239 (5.2%)	4,161 (5.1%)	57,120
St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	3643 (4.3%)	3,634 (4.3%)	3,719 (4.3%)	3,916 (4.6%)	4,002 (4.6%)	4,076 (4.7%)	4,211 (4.8%)	4,217 (4.9%)	4,371 (5.2%)	4,297 (5.2%)	4,208 (5.2%)	4,279 (5.2%)	4,301 (5.3%)	52,874
Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	4166 (4.9%)	4,206 (4.9%)	3,830 (4.5%)	3,586 (4.2%)	3,670 (4.2%)	3,947 (4.5%)	3,914 (4.4%)	3,675 (4.3%)	3,584 (4.3%)	3,549 (4.3%)	3,376 (4.2%)	3,606 (4.4%)	3,392 (4.2%)	48,501
University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3707 (4.4%)	3,779 (4.4%)	4,307 (5%)	4,178 (4.9%)	3,747 (4.3%)	3,789 (4.3%)	3,760 (4.2%)	3,722 (4.3%)	3,426 (4.1%)	3,187 (3.8%)	3,193 (3.9%)	2,719 (3.3%)	2,515 (3.1%)	46,029
Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2058 (2.4%)	2,180 (2.6%)	2,224 (2.6%)	2,478 (2.9%)	3,316 (3.8%)	3,238 (3.7%)	3,418 (3.9%)	3,355 (3.9%)	3,530 (4.2%)	3,623 (4.4%)	3,375 (4.2%)	3,494 (4.3%)	3,394 (4.2%)	39,683
MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	3082 (3.6%)	3,007 (3.5%)	3,027 (3.5%)	2,862 (3.4%)	3,062 (3.5%)	3,054 (3.5%)	3,037 (3.4%)	2,906 (3.4%)	3,027 (3.6%)	2,861 (3.4%)	2,872 (3.5%)	3,119 (3.8%)	2,943 (3.6%)	38,859
Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	2690 (3.2%)	2,701 (3.2%)	2,792 (3.3%)	2,814 (3.3%)	2,820 (3.2%)	3,097 (3.6%)	3,160 (3.6%)	2,961 (3.5%)	2,993 (3.6%)	3,000 (3.6%)	2,939 (3.6%)	3,045 (3.7%)	3,052 (3.8%)	38,064
Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	3120 (3.7%)	2,918 (3.4%)	2,848 (3.3%)	2,703 (3.2%)	2,820 (3.2%)	2,692 (3.1%)	2,741 (3.1%)	2,560 (3%)	2,525 (3%)	2,370 (2.9%)	2,353 (2.9%)	2,275 (2.8%)	2,387 (2.9%)	34,312
Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2346 (2.8%)	2,515 (2.9%)	2,463 (2.9%)	2,587 (3.1%)	2,654 (3.1%)	2,633 (3%)	2,673 (3%)	2,651 (3.1%)	2,670 (3.2%)	2,642 (3.2%)	2,570 (3.2%)	2,553 (3.1%)	2,467 (3%)	33,424
MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2123 (2.5%)	2,153 (2.5%)	2,256 (2.6%)	2,265 (2.7%)	2,335 (2.7%)	2,354 (2.7%)	2,387 (2.7%)	2,277 (2.7%)	2,132 (2.5%)	2,212 (2.7%)	2,319 (2.9%)	2,369 (2.9%)	2,294 (2.8%)	29,476
PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3142 (3.7%)	3,045 (3.6%)	2,774 (3.2%)	2,583 (3.1%)	1,994 (2.3%)	2,086 (2.4%)	2,080 (2.3%)	2,020 (2.4%)	1,852 (2.2%)	1,846 (2.2%)	1,776 (2.2%)	1,805 (2.2%)	1,773 (2.2%)	28,776
Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2021 (2.4%)	2,099 (2.5%)	2,128 (2.5%)	2,086 (2.5%)	2,193 (2.5%)	2,225 (2.6%)	2,232 (2.5%)	2,065 (2.4%)	2,264 (2.7%)	2,167 (2.6%)	1,999 (2.5%)	2,109 (2.6%)	1,990 (2.5%)	27,578

Table a.1: Number of live-born births and percentage of total state live-born births per year in hospitals, Washington, 2010-2022 (Continued)

Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	2040 (2.4%)	1,970 (2.3%)	1,999 (2.3%)	1,902 (2.2%)	1,962 (2.3%)	2,076 (2.4%)	2,031 (2.3%)	1,994 (2.3%)	1,979 (2.4%)	1,860 (2.2%)	1,896 (2.3%)	1,883 (2.3%)	1,864 (2.3%)	25,456
Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1909 (2.3%)	2,635 (3.1%)	2,494 (2.9%)	2,226 (2.6%)	2,241 (2.6%)	1,924 (2.2%)	1,994 (2.3%)	1,926 (2.2%)	1,866 (2.2%)	1,822 (2.2%)	1,631 (2%)	1,306 (1.6%)	1,299 (1.6%)	25,273
University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	2115 (2.5%)	2,024 (2.4%)	1,934 (2.3%)	1,909 (2.3%)	2,017 (2.3%)	1,885 (2.2%)	1,852 (2.1%)	1,885 (2.2%)	1,828 (2.2%)	1,802 (2.2%)	1,881 (2.3%)	1,971 (2.4%)	2,123 (2.6%)	25,226
Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1905 (2.2%)	1,891 (2.2%)	1,928 (2.3%)	1,843 (2.2%)	1,913 (2.2%)	1,805 (2.1%)	1,921 (2.2%)	1,928 (2.3%)	1,950 (2.3%)	1,812 (2.2%)	1,780 (2.2%)	1,955 (2.4%)	2,110 (2.6%)	24,741
St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1905 (2.2%)	1,891 (2.2%)	1,928 (2.3%)	1,843 (2.2%)	1,913 (2.2%)	1,805 (2.1%)	1,921 (2.2%)	1,928 (2.3%)	1,950 (2.3%)	1,812 (2.2%)	1,780 (2.2%)	1,955 (2.4%)	2,110 (2.6%)	24,741
MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1720 (2%)	1,744 (2%)	1,707 (2%)	1,690 (2%)	1,576 (1.8%)	1,345 (1.5%)	1,375 (1.6%)	1,373 (1.6%)	1,238 (1.5%)	1,318 (1.6%)	1,278 (1.6%)	1,396 (1.7%)	1,439 (1.8%)	19,199
Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1399 (1.7%)	1,348 (1.6%)	1,291 (1.5%)	1,288 (1.5%)	1,501 (1.7%)	1,568 (1.8%)	1,562 (1.8%)	1,393 (1.6%)	1,348 (1.6%)	1,344 (1.6%)	1,343 (1.7%)	1,322 (1.6%)	1,275 (1.6%)	17,982
Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1354 (1.6%)	1,363 (1.6%)	1,281 (1.5%)	1,320 (1.6%)	1,397 (1.6%)	1,443 (1.7%)	1,343 (1.5%)	1,337 (1.6%)	1,286 (1.5%)	1,346 (1.6%)	1,264 (1.6%)	1,286 (1.6%)	1,310 (1.6%)	17,330
Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King		47 (0.1%)	974 (1.1%)	1,154 (1.4%)	1,354 (1.6%)	1,286 (1.5%)	1,592 (1.8%)	1,617 (1.9%)	1,592 (1.9%)	1,605 (1.9%)	1,571 (1.9%)	1,795 (2.2%)	1,906 (2.3%)	16,493
University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1132 (1.3%)	1,178 (1.4%)	1,304 (1.5%)	1,217 (1.4%)	1,144 (1.3%)	1,236 (1.4%)	1,208 (1.4%)	1,072 (1.3%)	1,081 (1.3%)	1,089 (1.3%)	1,252 (1.5%)	1,436 (1.8%)	1,592 (2%)	15,941
St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1172 (1.4%)	1,137 (1.3%)	1,165 (1.4%)	1,126 (1.3%)	1,180 (1.4%)	1,281 (1.5%)	1,339 (1.5%)	1,271 (1.5%)	1,303 (1.6%)	1,211 (1.5%)	1,187 (1.5%)	1,142 (1.4%)	1,267 (1.6%)	15,781
Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1000 (1.2%)	1,049 (1.2%)	1,141 (1.3%)	1,171 (1.4%)	1,145 (1.3%)	1,177 (1.4%)	1,245 (1.4%)	1,368 (1.6%)	1,337 (1.6%)	1,335 (1.6%)	1,076 (1.3%)	1,297 (1.6%)	1,306 (1.6%)	15,647
Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1199 (1.4%)	1,202 (1.4%)	1,244 (1.5%)	1,250 (1.5%)	1,205 (1.4%)	1,289 (1.5%)	1,275 (1.4%)	1,207 (1.4%)	1,146 (1.4%)	1,206 (1.5%)	1,137 (1.4%)	1,125 (1.4%)	1,102 (1.4%)	15,587
Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	1295 (1.5%)	1,264 (1.5%)	1,144 (1.3%)	1,192 (1.4%)	1,139 (1.3%)	1,121 (1.3%)	1,105 (1.3%)	987 (1.2%)	917 (1.1%)	861 (1%)	809 (1%)	862 (1.1%)	888 (1.1%)	13,584

Table a.1: Number of live-born births and percentage of total state live-born births per year in hospitals, Washington, 2010-2022 (Continued)

Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	933 (1.1%)	875 (1%)	438 (0.5%)	689 (0.8%)	1,201 (1.4%)	1,189 (1.4%)	1,196 (1.4%)	1,211 (1.4%)	1,145 (1.4%)	1,101 (1.3%)	1,141 (1.4%)	1,134 (1.4%)	1,246 (1.5%)	13,499
Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	1132 (1.3%)	1,065 (1.2%)	1,113 (1.3%)	993 (1.2%)	1,022 (1.2%)	998 (1.1%)	1,004 (1.1%)	1,025 (1.2%)	1,052 (1.3%)	995 (1.2%)	975 (1.2%)	1,026 (1.3%)	970 (1.2%)	13,370
Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	944 (1.1%)	963 (1.1%)	1,024 (1.2%)	963 (1.1%)	918 (1.1%)	851 (1%)	861 (1%)	977 (1.1%)	857 (1%)	840 (1%)	827 (1%)	831 (1%)	950 (1.2%)	11,806
St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	944 (1.1%)	963 (1.1%)	1,024 (1.2%)	963 (1.1%)	918 (1.1%)	851 (1%)	861 (1%)	977 (1.1%)	857 (1%)	840 (1%)	827 (1%)	831 (1%)	950 (1.2%)	11,806
Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	725 (0.9%)	857 (1%)	939 (1.1%)	1,000 (1.2%)	1,092 (1.3%)	1,201 (1.4%)	1,164 (1.3%)	1,114 (1.3%)	1,014 (1.2%)	895 (1.1%)	488 (0.6%)			10,489
PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	986 (1.2%)	1,036 (1.2%)	911 (1.1%)	825 (1%)	818 (0.9%)	788 (0.9%)	781 (0.9%)	754 (0.9%)	719 (0.9%)	715 (0.9%)	695 (0.9%)	647 (0.8%)	721 (0.9%)	10,396
Kaiser Permanente Central Hospital	Seattle	King	1897 (2.2%)	1,735 (2%)	1,749 (2%)	1,736 (2.1%)	1,626 (1.9%)	195 (0.2%)								8,938
Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	712 (0.8%)	656 (0.8%)	658 (0.8%)	628 (0.7%)	646 (0.7%)	687 (0.8%)	696 (0.8%)	659 (0.8%)	615 (0.7%)	659 (0.8%)	665 (0.8%)	627 (0.8%)	588 (0.7%)	8,496
Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	665 (0.8%)	606 (0.7%)	620 (0.7%)	640 (0.8%)	650 (0.7%)	613 (0.7%)	700 (0.8%)	669 (0.8%)	633 (0.8%)	617 (0.7%)	609 (0.8%)	608 (0.7%)	632 (0.8%)	8,262
MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	525 (0.6%)	573 (0.7%)	560 (0.7%)	628 (0.7%)	621 (0.7%)	562 (0.6%)	618 (0.7%)	611 (0.7%)	583 (0.7%)	538 (0.7%)	524 (0.6%)	520 (0.6%)	538 (0.7%)	7,401
Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	758 (0.9%)	791 (0.9%)	810 (1%)	657 (0.8%)	723 (0.8%)	706 (0.8%)	680 (0.8%)	526 (0.6%)	477 (0.6%)	495 (0.6%)	392 (0.5%)	190 (0.2%)	61 (0.1%)	7,266
Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	535 (0.6%)	513 (0.6%)	513 (0.6%)	512 (0.6%)	724 (0.8%)	582 (0.7%)	531 (0.6%)	521 (0.6%)	469 (0.6%)	431 (0.5%)	346 (0.4%)	255 (0.3%)	228 (0.3%)	6,160
Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	596 (0.7%)	592 (0.7%)	527 (0.6%)	501 (0.6%)	469 (0.5%)	474 (0.5%)	463 (0.5%)	471 (0.6%)	439 (0.5%)	452 (0.5%)	387 (0.5%)	385 (0.5%)	398 (0.5%)	6,154
Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	418 (0.5%)	440 (0.5%)	423 (0.5%)	429 (0.5%)	447 (0.5%)	431 (0.5%)	501 (0.6%)	522 (0.6%)	525 (0.6%)	519 (0.6%)	484 (0.6%)	526 (0.6%)	438 (0.5%)	6,103

Table a.1: Number of live-born births and percentage of total state live-born births per year in hospitals, Washington, 2010-2022 (Continued)

Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	489 (0.6%)	489 (0.6%)	509 (0.6%)	460 (0.5%)	498 (0.6%)	484 (0.6%)	463 (0.5%)	500 (0.6%)	473 (0.6%)	442 (0.5%)	424 (0.5%)	435 (0.5%)	339 (0.4%)	6,005
Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	662 (0.8%)	617 (0.7%)	572 (0.7%)	551 (0.7%)	527 (0.6%)	505 (0.6%)	457 (0.5%)	437 (0.5%)	408 (0.5%)	339 (0.4%)	331 (0.4%)	300 (0.4%)	289 (0.4%)	5,995
Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	396 (0.5%)	361 (0.4%)	361 (0.4%)	414 (0.5%)	420 (0.5%)	431 (0.5%)	428 (0.5%)	480 (0.6%)	439 (0.5%)	425 (0.5%)	484 (0.6%)	520 (0.6%)	553 (0.7%)	5,712
Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	508 (0.6%)	483 (0.6%)	471 (0.6%)	445 (0.5%)	455 (0.5%)	428 (0.5%)	430 (0.5%)	404 (0.5%)	370 (0.4%)	328 (0.4%)	358 (0.4%)	223 (0.3%)	237 (0.3%)	5,140
Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	333 (0.4%)	340 (0.4%)	294 (0.3%)	288 (0.3%)	171 (0.2%)	321 (0.4%)	343 (0.4%)	375 (0.4%)	374 (0.4%)	435 (0.5%)	485 (0.6%)	582 (0.7%)	578 (0.7%)	4,919
St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	245 (0.3%)	260 (0.3%)	301 (0.4%)	266 (0.3%)	325 (0.4%)	319 (0.4%)	333 (0.4%)	335 (0.4%)	350 (0.4%)	333 (0.4%)	340 (0.4%)	427 (0.5%)	428 (0.5%)	4,262
Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	354 (0.4%)	331 (0.4%)	361 (0.4%)	352 (0.4%)	334 (0.4%)	367 (0.4%)	311 (0.4%)	324 (0.4%)	319 (0.4%)	305 (0.4%)	277 (0.3%)	275 (0.3%)	310 (0.4%)	4,220
Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	334 (0.4%)	306 (0.4%)	387 (0.5%)	340 (0.4%)	340 (0.4%)	335 (0.4%)	332 (0.4%)	326 (0.4%)	276 (0.3%)	264 (0.3%)	270 (0.3%)	267 (0.3%)	275 (0.3%)	4,052
Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	236 (0.3%)	239 (0.3%)	270 (0.3%)	257 (0.3%)	239 (0.3%)	245 (0.3%)	295 (0.3%)	250 (0.3%)	250 (0.3%)	301 (0.4%)	333 (0.4%)	307 (0.4%)	344 (0.4%)	3,566
Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	256 (0.3%)	262 (0.3%)	231 (0.3%)	236 (0.3%)	227 (0.3%)	211 (0.2%)	223 (0.3%)	221 (0.3%)	213 (0.3%)	222 (0.3%)	264 (0.3%)	306 (0.4%)	283 (0.4%)	3,155
Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	364 (0.4%)	372 (0.4%)	361 (0.4%)	338 (0.4%)	285 (0.3%)	319 (0.4%)	302 (0.3%)	177 (0.2%)	159 (0.2%)	154 (0.2%)				2,831
Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	197 (0.2%)	193 (0.2%)	219 (0.3%)	211 (0.3%)	268 (0.3%)	232 (0.3%)	231 (0.3%)	217 (0.3%)	206 (0.2%)	199 (0.2%)	194 (0.2%)	204 (0.3%)	179 (0.2%)	2,750
Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	186 (0.2%)	195 (0.2%)	153 (0.2%)	179 (0.2%)	203 (0.2%)	190 (0.2%)	180 (0.2%)	213 (0.3%)	251 (0.3%)	248 (0.3%)	296 (0.4%)	258 (0.3%)	179 (0.2%)	2,731
Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	328 (0.4%)	237 (0.3%)	231 (0.3%)	197 (0.2%)	206 (0.2%)	188 (0.2%)	163 (0.2%)	155 (0.2%)	137 (0.2%)	144 (0.2%)	126 (0.2%)	133 (0.2%)	187 (0.2%)	2,432

Table a.1: Number of live-born births and percentage of total state live-born births per year in hospitals, Washington, 2010-2022 (Continued)

Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Lourdes Medical Center	Pasco	Franklin	392 (0.5%)	377 (0.4%)	391 (0.5%)	195 (0.2%)		***	***				***	***		1,360
Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	116 (0.1%)	104 (0.1%)	78 (0.1%)	112 (0.1%)	108 (0.1%)	125 (0.1%)	100 (0.1%)	113 (0.1%)	111 (0.1%)	116 (0.1%)	85 (0.1%)	84 (0.1%)	93 (0.1%)	1,345
Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	121 (0.1%)	97 (0.1%)	104 (0.1%)	97 (0.1%)	89 (0.1%)	83 (0.1%)	113 (0.1%)	95 (0.1%)	104 (0.1%)	83 (0.1%)	97 (0.1%)	80 (0.1%)	88 (0.1%)	1,251
Covington Medical Center	Covington	King									137 (0.2%)	250 (0.3%)	260 (0.3%)	276 (0.3%)	252 (0.3%)	1,175
Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	181 (0.2%)	152 (0.2%)	130 (0.2%)	97 (0.1%)	91 (0.1%)	92 (0.1%)	108 (0.1%)	93 (0.1%)	91 (0.1%)	74 (0.1%)	12 (0%)			1,121
Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	78 (0.1%)	69 (0.1%)	85 (0.1%)	87 (0.1%)	63 (0.1%)	58 (0.1%)	92 (0.1%)	69 (0.1%)	77 (0.1%)	63 (0.1%)	59 (0.1%)	44 (0.1%)	49 (0.1%)	893
North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	76 (0.1%)	89 (0.1%)	100 (0.1%)	96 (0.1%)	95 (0.1%)	106 (0.1%)	84 (0.1%)	82 (0.1%)	67 (0.1%)	46 (0.1%)	***	***		843
Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	92 (0.1%)	87 (0.1%)	50 (0.1%)	80 (0.1%)	66 (0.1%)	61 (0.1%)	71 (0.1%)	44 (0.1%)	***	41 (0.1%)	45 (0.1%)	43 (0.1%)	38 (0.1%)	722
Virginia Mason Medical Center	Seattle	King											53 (0.1%)	257 (0.3%)	368 (0.5%)	678
Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	63 (0.1%)	43 (0.1%)	52 (0.1%)	45 (0.1%)	45 (0.1%)	48 (0.1%)	40 (0.1%)	47 (0.1%)	40 (0.1%)	43 (0.1%)	43 (0.1%)	38 (0.1%)	17 (0%)	564
Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	40 (0.1%)	50 (0.1%)	43 (0.1%)	36 (0%)	52 (0.1%)	39 (0%)	38 (0%)	32 (0%)	43 (0.1%)	34 (0%)	35 (0%)	33 (0%)	52 (0.1%)	527
EvergreenHealth Monroe	Monroe	Snohomish	256 (0.3%)	74 (0.1%)	***			***		***			***	***		340
Providence St. Joseph's Hospital	Chewelah	Stevens	59 (0.1%)	75 (0.1%)	44 (0.1%)	***	***				***	***				182
Skyline Hospital	White Salmon	Klickitat	51 (0.1%)	55 (0.1%)	19 (0%)											125

Table a.1: Number of live-born births and percentage of total state live-born births per year in hospitals, Washington, 2010-2022 (Continued)

Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Harrison Medical Center	Bremerton	Kitsap							72 (0.1%)		***	***				74
Morton General Hospital	Morton	Lewis	18 (0%)	13 (0%)	10 (0%)	***					***			***		44

Note: *** Counts masked due to small numbers. The following hospitals were not included in the table due to birth counts less than 10: St. Clare Hospital, Summit Pacific Medical Center, Klickitat Valley Hospital, Harborview Medical Center, St. Anthony Hospital, Willapa Harbor Hospital, PeaceHealth United General Hospital, East Adams County Rural Hospital, Peace Island Medical Center, Quincy Valley Hospital, Lincoln Hospital, Ferry County Memorial Hospital, Ocean Beach Hospital, Tri-State Memorial Hospital, Inc, Yakima Regional Medical Center, Columbia Basin Hospital, Odessa Memorial Hospital, Garfield County Memorial Hospital, St. John's Medical Center - Broadway Campus, Cascade Medical Center, Grays Harbor Community Hospital - East Campus, Snoqualmie Valley Hospital, and Swedish Mill Creek Campus.

Table a.2 Percentage of births and hospitals by hospital volume category in Washington from 2010 through 2022

Year	Hospital volume (births/year)	Hospital-year (%)	Births (%)
2010	>2000	23.5	59.9
2010	1001-2000	17.6	21.2
2010	10-500	38.2	6.7
2010	501-1000	20.6	12.3
2011	>2000	23.2	60.7
2011	1001-2000	20.3	23.3
2011	10-500	40.6	6.9
2011	501-1000	15.9	9.4
2012	>2000	22.1	57.7
2012	1001-2000	23.5	26.9
2012	10-500	38.2	6.6
2012	501-1000	16.2	8.9
2013	>2000	23.1	58.0
2013	1001-2000	21.5	24.5
2013	10-500	35.4	6.2
2013	501-1000	20.0	11.3
2014	>2000	23.4	57.8
2014	1001-2000	26.6	28.3
2014	10-500	35.9	6.4
2014	501-1000	14.1	7.6
2015	>2000	23.4	60.0
2015	1001-2000	23.4	25.0
2015	10-500	37.5	6.7
2015	501-1000	15.6	8.3
2016	>2000	23.4	60.2
2016	1001-2000	25.0	26.3
2016	10-500	37.5	6.4
2016	501-1000	14.1	7.1
2017	>2000	22.2	57.5
2017	1001-2000	25.4	27.7
2017	10-500	36.5	6.4
2017	501-1000	15.9	8.4
2018	>2000	20.6	56.0
2018	1001-2000	27.0	29.7
2018	10-500	39.7	7.5
2018	501-1000	12.7	6.8
2019	>2000	20.3	56.3
2019	1001-2000	23.4	27.2
2019	10-500	40.6	7.6
2019	501-1000	15.6	9.0
2020	>2000	19.0	54.1
2020	1001-2000	25.4	29.8
2020	10-500	42.9	8.7

Table a.2 Percentage of births and hospitals by hospital volume category in Washington from 2010 through 2022 (Continued)

Year	Hospital volume (births/year)	Hospital-year (%)	Births (%)
2020	501-1000	12.7	7.4
2021	>2000	21.3	56.6
2021	1001-2000	26.2	29.4
2021	10-500	36.1	5.9
2021	501-1000	16.4	8.1
2022	>2000	24.6	60.4
2022	1001-2000	21.3	24.0
2022	10-500	37.7	6.4
2022	501-1000	16.4	9.1

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2010	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	63	0.07	10-500
2010	Lourdes Medical Center	Pasco	Franklin	392	0.46	10-500
2010	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	181	0.21	10-500
2010	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	245	0.29	10-500
2010	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	489	0.58	10-500
2010	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	333	0.39	10-500
2010	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	418	0.49	10-500
2010	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	92	0.11	10-500
2010	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	116	0.14	10-500
2010	Skyline Hospital	White Salmon	Klickitat	51	0.06	10-500
2010	EvergreenHealth Monroe	Monroe	Snohomish	256	0.3	10-500
2010	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	328	0.39	10-500
2010	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	76	0.09	10-500
2010	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	396	0.47	10-500
2010	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	354	0.42	10-500
2010	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	256	0.3	10-500
2010	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	78	0.09	10-500
2010	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	236	0.28	10-500
2010	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	40	0.05	10-500
2010	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	186	0.22	10-500
2010	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	121	0.14	10-500
2010	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	334	0.39	10-500
2010	Morton General Hospital	Morton	Lewis	18	0.02	10-500
2010	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	197	0.23	10-500
2010	Providence St. Joseph's Hospital	Chewelah	Stevens	59	0.07	10-500
2010	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	364	0.43	10-500
2010	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	986	1.16	501-1000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2010	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	725	0.85	501-1000
2010	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	662	0.78	501-1000
2010	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	596	0.7	501-1000
2010	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	944	1.11	501-1000
2010	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	944	1.11	501-1000
2010	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1000	1.18	501-1000
2010	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	525	0.62	501-1000
2010	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	933	1.1	501-1000
2010	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	665	0.78	501-1000
2010	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	712	0.84	501-1000
2010	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	535	0.63	501-1000
2010	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	508	0.6	501-1000
2010	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	758	0.89	501-1000
2010	Kaiser Permanente Central Hospital	Seattle	King	1897	2.23	1001-2000
2010	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1720	2.02	1001-2000
2010	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1399	1.65	1001-2000
2010	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	1132	1.33	1001-2000
2010	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1132	1.33	1001-2000
2010	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1199	1.41	1001-2000
2010	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1905	2.24	1001-2000
2010	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1905	2.24	1001-2000
2010	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1354	1.59	1001-2000
2010	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1172	1.38	1001-2000
2010	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	1295	1.52	1001-2000
2010	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1909	2.25	1001-2000
2010	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	6430	7.57	>2000
2010	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	3844	4.52	>2000
2010	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	3643	4.29	>2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2010	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	3120	3.67	>2000
2010	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2123	2.5	>2000
2010	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	2115	2.49	>2000
2010	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	4166	4.9	>2000
2010	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	2040	2.4	>2000
2010	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3707	4.36	>2000
2010	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2021	2.38	>2000
2010	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2346	2.76	>2000
2010	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	2690	3.17	>2000
2010	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4455	5.24	>2000
2010	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3142	3.7	>2000
2010	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	3082	3.63	>2000
2010	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2058	2.42	>2000
2011	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	43	0.05	10-500
2011	Lourdes Medical Center	Pasco	Franklin	377	0.44	10-500
2011	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	152	0.18	10-500
2011	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	260	0.30	10-500
2011	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	489	0.57	10-500
2011	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	340	0.40	10-500
2011	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	440	0.52	10-500
2011	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	87	0.10	10-500
2011	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	104	0.12	10-500
2011	Skyline Hospital	White Salmon	Klickitat	55	0.06	10-500
2011	EvergreenHealth Monroe	Monroe	Snohomish	74	0.09	10-500
2011	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	237	0.28	10-500
2011	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	89	0.10	10-500
2011	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	361	0.42	10-500
2011	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	331	0.39	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2011	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	262	0.31	10-500
2011	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	69	0.08	10-500
2011	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	239	0.28	10-500
2011	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	50	0.06	10-500
2011	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	195	0.23	10-500
2011	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	97	0.11	10-500
2011	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	306	0.36	10-500
2011	Morton General Hospital	Morton	Lewis	13	0.02	10-500
2011	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	193	0.23	10-500
2011	Providence St. Joseph's Hospital	Chewelah	Stevens	75	0.09	10-500
2011	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	483	0.57	10-500
2011	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	47	0.06	10-500
2011	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	372	0.44	10-500
2011	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	857	1.00	501-1000
2011	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	617	0.72	501-1000
2011	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	592	0.69	501-1000
2011	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	963	1.13	501-1000
2011	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	963	1.13	501-1000
2011	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	573	0.67	501-1000
2011	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	875	1.02	501-1000
2011	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	606	0.71	501-1000
2011	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	656	0.77	501-1000
2011	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	513	0.60	501-1000
2011	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	791	0.93	501-1000
2011	Kaiser Permanente Central Hospital	Seattle	King	1735	2.03	1001-2000
2011	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	1036	1.21	1001-2000
2011	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1744	2.04	1001-2000
2011	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1348	1.58	1001-2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2011	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	1065	1.25	1001-2000
2011	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1178	1.38	1001-2000
2011	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1049	1.23	1001-2000
2011	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1202	1.41	1001-2000
2011	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1891	2.21	1001-2000
2011	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1891	2.21	1001-2000
2011	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1970	2.31	1001-2000
2011	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1363	1.60	1001-2000
2011	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1137	1.33	1001-2000
2011	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	1264	1.48	1001-2000
2011	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	6289	7.36	>2000
2011	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	3986	4.67	>2000
2011	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	3634	4.25	>2000
2011	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2918	3.42	>2000
2011	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2153	2.52	>2000
2011	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	2024	2.37	>2000
2011	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	4206	4.92	>2000
2011	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3779	4.42	>2000
2011	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2099	2.46	>2000
2011	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2515	2.94	>2000
2011	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	2701	3.16	>2000
2011	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4537	5.31	>2000
2011	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3045	3.56	>2000
2011	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	3007	3.52	>2000
2011	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2180	2.55	>2000
2011	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	2635	3.08	>2000
2012	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	52	0.06	10-500
2012	Lourdes Medical Center	Pasco	Franklin	391	0.46	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2012	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	130	0.15	10-500
2012	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	301	0.35	10-500
2012	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	294	0.34	10-500
2012	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	423	0.49	10-500
2012	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	50	0.06	10-500
2012	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	78	0.09	10-500
2012	Skyline Hospital	White Salmon	Klickitat	19	0.02	10-500
2012	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	231	0.27	10-500
2012	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	100	0.12	10-500
2012	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	361	0.42	10-500
2012	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	361	0.42	10-500
2012	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	231	0.27	10-500
2012	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	85	0.1	10-500
2012	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	270	0.32	10-500
2012	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	43	0.05	10-500
2012	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	153	0.18	10-500
2012	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	104	0.12	10-500
2012	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	387	0.45	10-500
2012	Morton General Hospital	Morton	Lewis	10	0.01	10-500
2012	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	438	0.51	10-500
2012	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	219	0.26	10-500
2012	Providence St. Joseph's Hospital	Chewelah	Stevens	44	0.05	10-500
2012	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	471	0.55	10-500
2012	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	361	0.42	10-500
2012	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	911	1.06	501-1000
2012	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	939	1.1	501-1000
2012	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	509	0.59	501-1000
2012	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	572	0.67	501-1000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2012	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	527	0.62	501-1000
2012	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	560	0.65	501-1000
2012	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	620	0.72	501-1000
2012	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	658	0.77	501-1000
2012	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	513	0.6	501-1000
2012	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	974	1.14	501-1000
2012	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	810	0.95	501-1000
2012	Kaiser Permanente Central Hospital	Seattle	King	1749	2.04	1001-2000
2012	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1707	1.99	1001-2000
2012	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1291	1.51	1001-2000
2012	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	1113	1.3	1001-2000
2012	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	1024	1.2	1001-2000
2012	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	1024	1.2	1001-2000
2012	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	1934	2.26	1001-2000
2012	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1304	1.52	1001-2000
2012	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1141	1.33	1001-2000
2012	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1244	1.45	1001-2000
2012	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1928	2.25	1001-2000
2012	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1928	2.25	1001-2000
2012	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1999	2.33	1001-2000
2012	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1281	1.5	1001-2000
2012	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1165	1.36	1001-2000
2012	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	1144	1.34	1001-2000
2012	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	5757	6.72	>2000
2012	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4323	5.05	>2000
2012	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	3719	4.34	>2000
2012	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2848	3.32	>2000
2012	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2256	2.63	>2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2012	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3830	4.47	>2000
2012	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	4307	5.03	>2000
2012	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2128	2.48	>2000
2012	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2463	2.88	>2000
2012	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	2792	3.26	>2000
2012	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4447	5.19	>2000
2012	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2774	3.24	>2000
2012	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	3027	3.53	>2000
2012	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2224	2.6	>2000
2012	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	2494	2.91	>2000
2013	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	45	0.05	10-500
2013	Lourdes Medical Center	Pasco	Franklin	195	0.23	10-500
2013	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	97	0.11	10-500
2013	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	266	0.31	10-500
2013	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	460	0.54	10-500
2013	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	288	0.34	10-500
2013	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	429	0.51	10-500
2013	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	80	0.09	10-500
2013	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	112	0.13	10-500
2013	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	197	0.23	10-500
2013	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	96	0.11	10-500
2013	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	414	0.49	10-500
2013	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	352	0.42	10-500
2013	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	236	0.28	10-500
2013	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	87	0.1	10-500
2013	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	257	0.3	10-500
2013	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	36	0.04	10-500
2013	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	179	0.21	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2013	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	97	0.11	10-500
2013	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	340	0.4	10-500
2013	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	211	0.25	10-500
2013	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	445	0.52	10-500
2013	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	338	0.40	10-500
2013	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	825	0.97	501-1000
2013	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	1000	1.18	501-1000
2013	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	551	0.65	501-1000
2013	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	993	1.17	501-1000
2013	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	501	0.59	501-1000
2013	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	963	1.14	501-1000
2013	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	963	1.14	501-1000
2013	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	628	0.74	501-1000
2013	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	689	0.81	501-1000
2013	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	640	0.75	501-1000
2013	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	628	0.74	501-1000
2013	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	512	0.6	501-1000
2013	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	657	0.77	501-1000
2013	Kaiser Permanente Central Hospital	Seattle	King	1736	2.05	1001-2000
2013	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1690	1.99	1001-2000
2013	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1288	1.52	1001-2000
2013	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	1909	2.25	1001-2000
2013	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1217	1.44	1001-2000
2013	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1171	1.38	1001-2000
2013	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1250	1.47	1001-2000
2013	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1843	2.17	1001-2000
2013	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1843	2.17	1001-2000
2013	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1902	2.24	1001-2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2013	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1320	1.56	1001-2000
2013	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1126	1.33	1001-2000
2013	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	1192	1.41	1001-2000
2013	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1154	1.36	1001-2000
2013	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	5754	6.79	>2000
2013	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4416	5.21	>2000
2013	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	3916	4.62	>2000
2013	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2703	3.19	>2000
2013	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2265	2.67	>2000
2013	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3586	4.23	>2000
2013	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	4178	4.93	>2000
2013	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2086	2.46	>2000
2013	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2587	3.05	>2000
2013	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	2814	3.32	>2000
2013	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4444	5.24	>2000
2013	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2583	3.05	>2000
2013	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	2862	3.38	>2000
2013	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2478	2.92	>2000
2013	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	2226	2.63	>2000
2014	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	45	0.05	10-500
2014	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	91	0.10	10-500
2014	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	325	0.37	10-500
2014	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	498	0.57	10-500
2014	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	171	0.20	10-500
2014	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	447	0.52	10-500
2014	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	66	0.08	10-500
2014	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	108	0.12	10-500
2014	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	206	0.24	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2014	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	95	0.11	10-500
2014	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	469	0.54	10-500
2014	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	420	0.48	10-500
2014	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	334	0.38	10-500
2014	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	227	0.26	10-500
2014	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	63	0.07	10-500
2014	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	239	0.28	10-500
2014	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	52	0.06	10-500
2014	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	203	0.23	10-500
2014	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	89	0.10	10-500
2014	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	340	0.39	10-500
2014	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	268	0.31	10-500
2014	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	455	0.52	10-500
2014	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	285	0.33	10-500
2014	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	818	0.94	501-1000
2014	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	527	0.61	501-1000
2014	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	918	1.06	501-1000
2014	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	918	1.06	501-1000
2014	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	621	0.72	501-1000
2014	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	650	0.75	501-1000
2014	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	646	0.74	501-1000
2014	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	724	0.83	501-1000
2014	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	723	0.83	501-1000
2014	Kaiser Permanente Central Hospital	Seattle	King	1626	1.87	1001-2000
2014	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	1092	1.26	1001-2000
2014	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1576	1.82	1001-2000
2014	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1501	1.73	1001-2000
2014	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	1022	1.18	1001-2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2014	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1144	1.32	1001-2000
2014	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1145	1.32	1001-2000
2014	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1205	1.39	1001-2000
2014	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1913	2.20	1001-2000
2014	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1913	2.20	1001-2000
2014	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1962	2.26	1001-2000
2014	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1397	1.61	1001-2000
2014	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	1994	2.30	1001-2000
2014	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	1201	1.38	1001-2000
2014	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1180	1.36	1001-2000
2014	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	1139	1.31	1001-2000
2014	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1354	1.56	1001-2000
2014	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	5790	6.67	>2000
2014	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4501	5.19	>2000
2014	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	4002	4.61	>2000
2014	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2820	3.25	>2000
2014	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2335	2.69	>2000
2014	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	2017	2.32	>2000
2014	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3670	4.23	>2000
2014	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3747	4.32	>2000
2014	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2193	2.53	>2000
2014	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2654	3.06	>2000
2014	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	2820	3.25	>2000
2014	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4630	5.34	>2000
2014	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	3062	3.53	>2000
2014	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3316	3.82	>2000
2014	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	2241	2.58	>2000
2015	Kaiser Permanente Central Hospital	Seattle	King	195	0.22	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2015	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	48	0.06	10-500
2015	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	92	0.11	10-500
2015	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	319	0.37	10-500
2015	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	484	0.56	10-500
2015	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	321	0.37	10-500
2015	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	431	0.49	10-500
2015	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	61	0.07	10-500
2015	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	125	0.14	10-500
2015	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	188	0.22	10-500
2015	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	106	0.12	10-500
2015	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	474	0.54	10-500
2015	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	431	0.49	10-500
2015	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	367	0.42	10-500
2015	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	211	0.24	10-500
2015	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	58	0.07	10-500
2015	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	245	0.28	10-500
2015	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	39	0.04	10-500
2015	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	190	0.22	10-500
2015	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	83	0.10	10-500
2015	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	335	0.38	10-500
2015	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	232	0.27	10-500
2015	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	428	0.49	10-500
2015	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	319	0.37	10-500
2015	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	788	0.90	501-1000
2015	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	505	0.58	501-1000
2015	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	998	1.14	501-1000
2015	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	851	0.98	501-1000
2015	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	851	0.98	501-1000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2015	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	562	0.64	501-1000
2015	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	613	0.70	501-1000
2015	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	687	0.79	501-1000
2015	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	582	0.67	501-1000
2015	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	706	0.81	501-1000
2015	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	1201	1.38	1001-2000
2015	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1345	1.54	1001-2000
2015	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1568	1.80	1001-2000
2015	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	1885	2.16	1001-2000
2015	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1236	1.42	1001-2000
2015	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1177	1.35	1001-2000
2015	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1289	1.48	1001-2000
2015	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1805	2.07	1001-2000
2015	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1805	2.07	1001-2000
2015	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1443	1.66	1001-2000
2015	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	1189	1.36	1001-2000
2015	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1281	1.47	1001-2000
2015	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	1121	1.29	1001-2000
2015	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1286	1.48	1001-2000
2015	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1924	2.21	1001-2000
2015	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	7222	8.28	>2000
2015	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4622	5.30	>2000
2015	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	4076	4.68	>2000
2015	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2692	3.09	>2000
2015	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2354	2.70	>2000
2015	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3947	4.53	>2000
2015	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	2076	2.38	>2000
2015	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3789	4.35	>2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2015	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2225	2.55	>2000
2015	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2633	3.02	>2000
2015	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	3097	3.55	>2000
2015	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4656	5.34	>2000
2015	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2086	2.39	>2000
2015	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	3054	3.50	>2000
2015	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3238	3.71	>2000
2016	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	40	0.05	10-500
2016	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	108	0.12	10-500
2016	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	333	0.38	10-500
2016	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	463	0.52	10-500
2016	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	343	0.39	10-500
2016	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	71	0.08	10-500
2016	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	457	0.52	10-500
2016	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	100	0.11	10-500
2016	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	163	0.18	10-500
2016	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	84	0.09	10-500
2016	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	463	0.52	10-500
2016	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	428	0.48	10-500
2016	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	311	0.35	10-500
2016	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	223	0.25	10-500
2016	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	92	0.1	10-500
2016	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	295	0.33	10-500
2016	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	38	0.04	10-500
2016	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	180	0.2	10-500
2016	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	113	0.13	10-500
2016	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	332	0.37	10-500
2016	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	231	0.26	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2016	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	430	0.48	10-500
2016	Harrison Medical Center	Bremerton	Kitsap	72	0.08	10-500
2016	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	302	0.34	10-500
2016	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	781	0.88	501-1000
2016	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	501	0.56	501-1000
2016	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	861	0.97	501-1000
2016	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	861	0.97	501-1000
2016	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	618	0.7	501-1000
2016	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	700	0.79	501-1000
2016	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	696	0.78	501-1000
2016	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	531	0.6	501-1000
2016	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	680	0.77	501-1000
2016	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	1164	1.31	1001-2000
2016	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1375	1.55	1001-2000
2016	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1562	1.76	1001-2000
2016	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	1004	1.13	1001-2000
2016	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	1852	2.09	1001-2000
2016	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1208	1.36	1001-2000
2016	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1245	1.4	1001-2000
2016	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1275	1.44	1001-2000
2016	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1921	2.17	1001-2000
2016	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1921	2.17	1001-2000
2016	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1343	1.51	1001-2000
2016	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	1196	1.35	1001-2000
2016	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1339	1.51	1001-2000
2016	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	1105	1.25	1001-2000
2016	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1592	1.79	1001-2000
2016	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1994	2.25	1001-2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2016	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	7793	8.78	>2000
2016	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4800	5.41	>2000
2016	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	4211	4.75	>2000
2016	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2741	3.09	>2000
2016	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2387	2.69	>2000
2016	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3914	4.41	>2000
2016	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	2031	2.29	>2000
2016	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3760	4.24	>2000
2016	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2232	2.52	>2000
2016	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2673	3.01	>2000
2016	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	3160	3.56	>2000
2016	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4748	5.35	>2000
2016	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2080	2.34	>2000
2016	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	3037	3.42	>2000
2016	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3418	3.85	>2000
2017	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	47	0.05	10-500
2017	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	93	0.11	10-500
2017	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	335	0.39	10-500
2017	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	500	0.58	10-500
2017	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	375	0.44	10-500
2017	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	44	0.05	10-500
2017	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	437	0.51	10-500
2017	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	113	0.13	10-500
2017	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	155	0.18	10-500
2017	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	82	0.1	10-500
2017	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	471	0.55	10-500
2017	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	480	0.56	10-500
2017	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	324	0.38	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2017	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	221	0.26	10-500
2017	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	69	0.08	10-500
2017	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	250	0.29	10-500
2017	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	32	0.04	10-500
2017	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	213	0.25	10-500
2017	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	95	0.11	10-500
2017	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	326	0.38	10-500
2017	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	217	0.25	10-500
2017	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	404	0.47	10-500
2017	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	177	0.21	10-500
2017	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	754	0.88	501-1000
2017	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	522	0.61	501-1000
2017	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	977	1.14	501-1000
2017	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	977	1.14	501-1000
2017	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	611	0.71	501-1000
2017	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	669	0.78	501-1000
2017	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	659	0.77	501-1000
2017	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	521	0.61	501-1000
2017	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	987	1.15	501-1000
2017	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	526	0.61	501-1000
2017	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	1114	1.3	1001-2000
2017	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1373	1.6	1001-2000
2017	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1393	1.62	1001-2000
2017	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	1025	1.19	1001-2000
2017	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	1885	2.2	1001-2000
2017	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1072	1.25	1001-2000
2017	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1368	1.59	1001-2000
2017	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1207	1.41	1001-2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2017	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1928	2.25	1001-2000
2017	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1928	2.25	1001-2000
2017	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1994	2.32	1001-2000
2017	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1337	1.56	1001-2000
2017	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	1211	1.41	1001-2000
2017	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1271	1.48	1001-2000
2017	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1617	1.88	1001-2000
2017	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1926	2.24	1001-2000
2017	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	7490	8.72	>2000
2017	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4698	5.47	>2000
2017	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	4217	4.91	>2000
2017	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2560	2.98	>2000
2017	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2277	2.65	>2000
2017	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3675	4.28	>2000
2017	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3722	4.34	>2000
2017	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2065	2.41	>2000
2017	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2651	3.09	>2000
2017	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	2961	3.45	>2000
2017	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4583	5.34	>2000
2017	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	2020	2.35	>2000
2017	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	2906	3.38	>2000
2017	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3355	3.91	>2000
2018	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	40	0.05	10-500
2018	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	91	0.11	10-500
2018	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	350	0.42	10-500
2018	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	473	0.56	10-500
2018	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	374	0.44	10-500
2018	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	408	0.48	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2018	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	111	0.13	10-500
2018	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	137	0.16	10-500
2018	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	67	0.08	10-500
2018	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	439	0.52	10-500
2018	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	439	0.52	10-500
2018	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	319	0.38	10-500
2018	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	213	0.25	10-500
2018	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	77	0.09	10-500
2018	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	250	0.3	10-500
2018	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	43	0.05	10-500
2018	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	251	0.3	10-500
2018	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	104	0.12	10-500
2018	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	276	0.33	10-500
2018	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	206	0.24	10-500
2018	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	469	0.56	10-500
2018	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	370	0.44	10-500
2018	Covington Medical Center	Covington	King	137	0.16	10-500
2018	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	159	0.19	10-500
2018	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	477	0.57	10-500
2018	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	719	0.85	501-1000
2018	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	525	0.62	501-1000
2018	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	857	1.02	501-1000
2018	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	857	1.02	501-1000
2018	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	583	0.69	501-1000
2018	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	633	0.75	501-1000
2018	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	615	0.73	501-1000
2018	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	917	1.09	501-1000
2018	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	1014	1.2	1001-2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2018	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1238	1.47	1001-2000
2018	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1348	1.6	1001-2000
2018	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	1052	1.25	1001-2000
2018	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	1828	2.17	1001-2000
2018	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1081	1.28	1001-2000
2018	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1337	1.59	1001-2000
2018	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1146	1.36	1001-2000
2018	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1950	2.31	1001-2000
2018	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1950	2.31	1001-2000
2018	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1979	2.35	1001-2000
2018	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1286	1.53	1001-2000
2018	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	1852	2.2	1001-2000
2018	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	1145	1.36	1001-2000
2018	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1303	1.55	1001-2000
2018	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1592	1.89	1001-2000
2018	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1866	2.21	1001-2000
2018	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	7360	8.73	>2000
2018	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4521	5.36	>2000
2018	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	4371	5.19	>2000
2018	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2525	3	>2000
2018	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2132	2.53	>2000
2018	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3584	4.25	>2000
2018	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3426	4.07	>2000
2018	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2264	2.69	>2000
2018	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2670	3.17	>2000
2018	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	2993	3.55	>2000
2018	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4592	5.45	>2000
2018	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	3027	3.59	>2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2018	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3530	4.19	>2000
2019	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	43	0.05	10-500
2019	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	74	0.09	10-500
2019	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	333	0.4	10-500
2019	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	442	0.53	10-500
2019	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	435	0.52	10-500
2019	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	41	0.05	10-500
2019	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	339	0.41	10-500
2019	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	116	0.14	10-500
2019	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	144	0.17	10-500
2019	North Valley Hospital	Tonasket	Okanogan	46	0.06	10-500
2019	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	452	0.54	10-500
2019	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	425	0.51	10-500
2019	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	305	0.37	10-500
2019	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	222	0.27	10-500
2019	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	63	0.08	10-500
2019	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	301	0.36	10-500
2019	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	34	0.04	10-500
2019	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	248	0.3	10-500
2019	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	83	0.1	10-500
2019	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	264	0.32	10-500
2019	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	199	0.24	10-500
2019	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	431	0.52	10-500
2019	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	328	0.39	10-500
2019	Covington Medical Center	Covington	King	250	0.3	10-500
2019	Naval Health Clinic Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	Island	154	0.19	10-500
2019	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	495	0.6	10-500
2019	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	715	0.86	501-1000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2019	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	895	1.08	501-1000
2019	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	519	0.62	501-1000
2019	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	995	1.2	501-1000
2019	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	840	1.01	501-1000
2019	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	840	1.01	501-1000
2019	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	538	0.65	501-1000
2019	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	617	0.74	501-1000
2019	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	659	0.79	501-1000
2019	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	861	1.04	501-1000
2019	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1318	1.58	1001-2000
2019	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1344	1.62	1001-2000
2019	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	1802	2.17	1001-2000
2019	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1089	1.31	1001-2000
2019	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1335	1.6	1001-2000
2019	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1206	1.45	1001-2000
2019	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1812	2.18	1001-2000
2019	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1812	2.18	1001-2000
2019	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1860	2.24	1001-2000
2019	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1346	1.62	1001-2000
2019	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	1846	2.22	1001-2000
2019	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	1101	1.32	1001-2000
2019	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1211	1.46	1001-2000
2019	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1605	1.93	1001-2000
2019	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1822	2.19	1001-2000
2019	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	7402	8.9	>2000
2019	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4580	5.51	>2000
2019	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	4297	5.17	>2000
2019	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2370	2.85	>2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2019	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2212	2.66	>2000
2019	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3549	4.27	>2000
2019	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3187	3.83	>2000
2019	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2167	2.61	>2000
2019	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2642	3.18	>2000
2019	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	3000	3.61	>2000
2019	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4725	5.68	>2000
2019	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	2861	3.44	>2000
2019	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3623	4.36	>2000
2020	Virginia Mason Medical Center	Seattle	King	53	0.07	10-500
2020	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	43	0.05	10-500
2020	Three Rivers Hospital	Brewster	Okanogan	12	0.01	10-500
2020	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	340	0.42	10-500
2020	Swedish Medical Center - Ballard	Seattle	King	488	0.6	10-500
2020	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	424	0.52	10-500
2020	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	485	0.6	10-500
2020	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	484	0.6	10-500
2020	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	45	0.06	10-500
2020	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	331	0.41	10-500
2020	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	85	0.1	10-500
2020	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	126	0.16	10-500
2020	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	387	0.48	10-500
2020	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	484	0.6	10-500
2020	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	277	0.34	10-500
2020	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	264	0.32	10-500
2020	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	59	0.07	10-500
2020	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	333	0.41	10-500
2020	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	35	0.04	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2020	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	296	0.36	10-500
2020	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	97	0.12	10-500
2020	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	270	0.33	10-500
2020	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	194	0.24	10-500
2020	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	346	0.43	10-500
2020	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	358	0.44	10-500
2020	Covington Medical Center	Covington	King	260	0.32	10-500
2020	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	392	0.48	10-500
2020	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	695	0.86	501-1000
2020	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	975	1.2	501-1000
2020	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	827	1.02	501-1000
2020	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	827	1.02	501-1000
2020	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	524	0.64	501-1000
2020	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	609	0.75	501-1000
2020	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	665	0.82	501-1000
2020	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	809	1	501-1000
2020	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1278	1.57	1001-2000
2020	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1343	1.65	1001-2000
2020	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	1881	2.31	1001-2000
2020	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1252	1.54	1001-2000
2020	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1076	1.32	1001-2000
2020	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1137	1.4	1001-2000
2020	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1780	2.19	1001-2000
2020	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1780	2.19	1001-2000
2020	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1896	2.33	1001-2000
2020	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	1999	2.46	1001-2000
2020	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1264	1.56	1001-2000
2020	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	1776	2.19	1001-2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2020	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	1141	1.4	1001-2000
2020	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1187	1.46	1001-2000
2020	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1571	1.93	1001-2000
2020	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1631	2.01	1001-2000
2020	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	7458	9.18	>2000
2020	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4429	5.45	>2000
2020	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	4208	5.18	>2000
2020	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2353	2.89	>2000
2020	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2319	2.85	>2000
2020	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3376	4.15	>2000
2020	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	3193	3.93	>2000
2020	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2570	3.16	>2000
2020	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	2939	3.62	>2000
2020	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4395	5.41	>2000
2020	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	2872	3.53	>2000
2020	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3375	4.15	>2000
2021	Virginia Mason Medical Center	Seattle	King	257	0.31	10-500
2021	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	38	0.05	10-500
2021	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	427	0.52	10-500
2021	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	435	0.53	10-500
2021	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	43	0.05	10-500
2021	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	300	0.37	10-500
2021	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	84	0.1	10-500
2021	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	133	0.16	10-500
2021	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	385	0.47	10-500
2021	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	275	0.34	10-500
2021	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	306	0.37	10-500
2021	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	44	0.05	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2021	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	307	0.37	10-500
2021	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	33	0.04	10-500
2021	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	258	0.31	10-500
2021	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	80	0.1	10-500
2021	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	267	0.33	10-500
2021	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	204	0.25	10-500
2021	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	255	0.31	10-500
2021	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	223	0.27	10-500
2021	Covington Medical Center	Covington	King	276	0.34	10-500
2021	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	190	0.23	10-500
2021	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	647	0.79	501-1000
2021	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	582	0.71	501-1000
2021	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	526	0.64	501-1000
2021	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	831	1.01	501-1000
2021	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	831	1.01	501-1000
2021	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	520	0.63	501-1000
2021	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	520	0.63	501-1000
2021	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	608	0.74	501-1000
2021	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	627	0.76	501-1000
2021	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	862	1.05	501-1000
2021	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1396	1.7	1001-2000
2021	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1322	1.61	1001-2000
2021	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	1026	1.25	1001-2000
2021	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	1971	2.4	1001-2000
2021	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1436	1.75	1001-2000
2021	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1297	1.58	1001-2000
2021	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1125	1.37	1001-2000
2021	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	1955	2.38	1001-2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2021	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	1955	2.38	1001-2000
2021	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1883	2.3	1001-2000
2021	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1286	1.57	1001-2000
2021	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	1805	2.2	1001-2000
2021	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	1134	1.38	1001-2000
2021	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1142	1.39	1001-2000
2021	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1795	2.19	1001-2000
2021	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1306	1.59	1001-2000
2021	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	7259	8.86	>2000
2021	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4239	5.17	>2000
2021	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	4279	5.22	>2000
2021	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2275	2.78	>2000
2021	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2369	2.89	>2000
2021	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3606	4.4	>2000
2021	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	2719	3.32	>2000
2021	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	2109	2.57	>2000
2021	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2553	3.11	>2000
2021	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	3045	3.71	>2000
2021	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4768	5.82	>2000
2021	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	3119	3.8	>2000
2021	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3494	4.26	>2000
2022	Virginia Mason Medical Center	Seattle	King	368	0.45	10-500
2022	Newport Hospital & Health Services	Newport	Pend Oreille	17	0.02	10-500
2022	St. Elizabeth Hospital	Enumclaw	King	428	0.53	10-500
2022	Olympic Medical Center	Port Angeles	Clallam	339	0.42	10-500
2022	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	438	0.54	10-500
2022	Forks Community Hospital	Forks	Clallam	38	0.05	10-500
2022	Grays Harbor Community Hospital	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	289	0.36	10-500

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2022	Jefferson Healthcare	Port Townsend	Jefferson	93	0.11	10-500
2022	Cascade Valley Hospital	Arlington	Snohomish	187	0.23	10-500
2022	Othello Community Hospital	Othello	Adams	398	0.49	10-500
2022	Kittitas Valley Healthcare	Ellensburg	Kittitas	310	0.38	10-500
2022	Mid-Valley Hospital	Omak	Okanogan	283	0.35	10-500
2022	Coulee Medical Center	Grand Coulee	Grant	49	0.06	10-500
2022	Mason General Hospital	Shelton	Mason	344	0.42	10-500
2022	Whitman Medical Center	Colfax	Whitman	52	0.06	10-500
2022	Whidbey Health Medical Center	Coupeville	Island	179	0.22	10-500
2022	Lake Chelan Health	Chelan	Chelan	88	0.11	10-500
2022	Pullman Regional Hospital	Pullman	Whitman	275	0.34	10-500
2022	Providence Mount Carmel Hospital	Colville	Stevens	179	0.22	10-500
2022	Sunnyside Community Hospital	Sunnyside	Yakima	228	0.28	10-500
2022	Astria Toppenish Hospital	Toppenish	Yakima	237	0.29	10-500
2022	Covington Medical Center	Covington	King	252	0.31	10-500
2022	Naval Hospital Bremerton	Bremerton	Kitsap	61	0.07	10-500
2022	PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center	Longview	Cowlitz	721	0.89	501-1000
2022	Prosser Memorial Hospital	Prosser	Benton	578	0.71	501-1000
2022	Samaritan Healthcare	Moses Lake	Grant	970	1.19	501-1000
2022	Highline Medical Center	Burien	King	950	1.17	501-1000
2022	St. Anne Hospital | Virginia Mason Franciscan Health	Burien	King	950	1.17	501-1000
2022	Island Hospital	Anacortes	Skagit	553	0.68	501-1000
2022	MultiCare Valley Hospital	Spokane Valley	Spokane	538	0.66	501-1000
2022	Providence Centralia Hospital	Centralia	Lewis	632	0.78	501-1000
2022	Capital Medical Center	Olympia	Thurston	588	0.72	501-1000
2022	Skagit Valley Hospital	Mount Vernon	Skagit	888	1.09	501-1000
2022	MultiCare Deaconess Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1439	1.77	1001-2000
2022	Trios Health	Kennewick	Benton	1275	1.57	1001-2000

Table a.3 Geographic distribution of hospitals by volume category in 2022 (Continued)

Year	Facility Name	Facility City	Facility County	Total number of births	Percent of births	Hospital volume category
2022	University of Washington Medical Center-Northwest	Seattle	King	1592	1.96	1001-2000
2022	Swedish Edmonds	Edmonds	Snohomish	1306	1.61	1001-2000
2022	Providence Holy Family Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	1102	1.35	1001-2000
2022	PeaceHealth St. Joseph Medical Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	1864	2.29	1001-2000
2022	Providence St. Peter Hospital	Olympia	Thurston	1990	2.45	1001-2000
2022	Confluence Health - Central Washington Hospital	Wenatchee	Chelan	1310	1.61	1001-2000
2022	PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	1773	2.18	1001-2000
2022	MultiCare Auburn Medical Center	Auburn	King	1246	1.53	1001-2000
2022	St. Francis Hospital	Federal Way	King	1267	1.56	1001-2000
2022	Swedish Medical Center - Issaquah	Issaquah	King	1906	2.34	1001-2000
2022	Madigan Army Medical Center	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Pierce	1299	1.6	1001-2000
2022	Swedish First Hill	Seattle	King	6903	8.49	>2000
2022	Providence Regional Medical Center Everett	Everett	Snohomish	4161	5.12	>2000
2022	St. Joseph Medical Center	Tacoma	Pierce	4301	5.29	>2000
2022	Virginia Mason - Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	Yakima	Yakima	2387	2.93	>2000
2022	MultiCare Good Samaritan Hospital	Puyallup	Pierce	2294	2.82	>2000
2022	University of Washington Medical Center	Seattle	King	2123	2.61	>2000
2022	Overlake Medical Center	Bellevue	King	3392	4.17	>2000
2022	Harrison Medical Center - Silverdale	Silverdale	Kitsap	2110	2.59	>2000
2022	St. Michael Medical Center	Silverdale	Kitsap	2110	2.59	>2000
2022	University of Washington - Valley Medical Center	Renton	King	2515	3.09	>2000
2022	Kadlec Regional Medical Center	Richland	Benton	2467	3.03	>2000
2022	Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center & Children's Hospital	Spokane	Spokane	3052	3.75	>2000
2022	EvergreenHealth Medical Center	Kirkland	King	4558	5.6	>2000
2022	MultiCare Tacoma General Hospital	Tacoma	Pierce	2943	3.62	>2000
2022	Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center	Vancouver	Clark	3394	4.17	>2000

Table a.4: Number of live-born births and percentage of total live-born births per year in birth centers, Washington, 2010-2022

Facility Name	City	County	Zip code	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Puget Sound Birth Center - Kirkland	Kirkland	King	98034	181 (0.2%)	206 (0.2%)	219 (0.3%)	209 (0.3%)	234 (0.3%)	214 (0.2%)	192 (0.2%)	160 (0.2%)	171 (0.2%)	141 (0.2%)	166 (0.2%)	186 (0.2%)	157 (0.2%)	2,436
The Birthing Inn	Tacoma	Pierce	98406	105 (0.1%)	132 (0.2%)	103 (0.1%)	134 (0.2%)	125 (0.1%)	165 (0.2%)	197 (0.2%)	153 (0.2%)	145 (0.2%)	157 (0.2%)	193 (0.2%)	200 (0.2%)	193 (0.2%)	2,002
Lakeside Birth Center	Lake Tapps	Pierce	98391	121 (0.1%)	135 (0.2%)	139 (0.2%)	137 (0.2%)	140 (0.2%)	124 (0.1%)	121 (0.1%)	94 (0.1%)	94 (0.1%)	66 (0.1%)	91 (0.1%)	84 (0.1%)	93 (0.1%)	1,439
Bellingham Birth Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	98225	134 (0.2%)	108 (0.1%)	94 (0.1%)	136 (0.2%)	86 (0.1%)	88 (0.1%)	99 (0.1%)	97 (0.1%)	88 (0.1%)	86 (0.1%)	99 (0.1%)	108 (0.1%)	76 (0.1%)	1,299
The Birth House	Olympia	Thurston	98506	50 (0.1%)	73 (0.1%)	69 (0.1%)	84 (0.1%)	90 (0.1%)	95 (0.1%)	100 (0.1%)	81 (0.1%)	91 (0.1%)	104 (0.1%)	103 (0.1%)	108 (0.1%)	106 (0.1%)	1,154
Cascade Midwives And Birth Center	Everett	Snohomish	98205	58 (0.1%)	75 (0.1%)	75 (0.1%)	90 (0.1%)	104 (0.1%)	107 (0.1%)	93 (0.1%)	71 (0.1%)	68 (0.1%)	46 (0.1%)	63 (0.1%)	28 (0%)	21 (0%)	899
Eastside Birth Center	Bellevue	King	98007	73 (0.1%)	74 (0.1%)	87 (0.1%)	95 (0.1%)	83 (0.1%)	82 (0.1%)	65 (0.1%)	59 (0.1%)	60 (0.1%)	43 (0.1%)	40 (0.1%)	53 (0.1%)	62 (0.1%)	876
Mount Vernon Birth Center	Mount Vernon	Skagit	98273	3 (0%)	39 (0%)	63 (0.1%)	61 (0.1%)	76 (0.1%)	79 (0.1%)	91 (0.1%)	95 (0.1%)	81 (0.1%)	74 (0.1%)	86 (0.1%)	61 (0.1%)	39 (0.1%)	848
Spokane Midwives and Birth Center	Spokane	Spokane	99205	46 (0.1%)	53 (0.1%)	57 (0.1%)	75 (0.1%)	71 (0.1%)	90 (0.1%)	83 (0.1%)	89 (0.1%)	77 (0.1%)	55 (0.1%)	67 (0.1%)	38 (0.1%)	36 (0%)	837
Puget Sound Birth Center - Renton	Renton	King	98055					***	52 (0.1%)	86 (0.1%)	93 (0.1%)	110 (0.1%)	115 (0.1%)	89 (0.1%)	93 (0.1%)	54 (0.1%)	693
Center For Birth	Seattle	King	98102		***	***	19 (0%)	33 (0%)	71 (0.1%)	103 (0.1%)	103 (0.1%)	70 (0.1%)	69 (0.1%)	52 (0.1%)	44 (0.1%)	32 (0%)	603
Wenatchee Midwifery Service	Wenatchee	Chelan	98801	38 (0%)	40 (0%)	46 (0.1%)	37 (0%)	44 (0.1%)	47 (0.1%)	35 (0%)	52 (0.1%)	41 (0.1%)	59 (0.1%)	50 (0.1%)	59 (0.1%)	51 (0.1%)	599
Birthroot Midwives And Birth Center	Bellingham	Whatcom	98225			***	***	34 (0%)	64 (0.1%)	57 (0.1%)	48 (0.1%)	50 (0.1%)	31 (0%)	40 (0.1%)	46 (0.1%)	34 (0%)	409
Salmonberry Birth Center	Poulsbo	Kitsap	98370							36 (0%)	43 (0.1%)	38 (0.1%)	56 (0.1%)	44 (0.1%)	72 (0.1%)	92 (0.1%)	381
True North Birth Center	Poulsbo	Kitsap	98370							36 (0%)	43 (0.1%)	38 (0.1%)	56 (0.1%)	44 (0.1%)	72 (0.1%)	92 (0.1%)	381
Seattle Home Maternity Service	Seattle	King	98118	26 (0%)	29 (0%)	37 (0%)	38 (0%)	36 (0%)	37 (0%)	28 (0%)	21 (0%)	10 (0%)	19 (0%)	11 (0%)	19 (0%)	11 (0%)	322
Sprout Birth Center	Mountlake Terrace	Snohomish	98043								26 (0%)	50 (0.1%)	46 (0.1%)	58 (0.1%)	65 (0.1%)	40 (0.1%)	285
Greenbank Birth Center	Greenbank	Island	98253	15 (0%)	29 (0%)	18 (0%)	30 (0%)	20 (0%)	31 (0%)	25 (0%)	26 (0%)	12 (0%)	17 (0%)	21 (0%)	28 (0%)	12 (0%)	284

Table a.4: Number of live-born births and percentage of total live-born births per year in birth centers, Washington, 2010-2022 (Continued)

Facility Name	City	County	Zip code	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
The Special Delivery Birth Center	Arlington	Snohomish	98223													250 (0.3%)	250
The Birth Cottage	Enumclaw	King	98022											19 (0%)	33 (0%)	56 (0.1%)	108
Watershed Birth Center	Yakima	Yakima	98902											18 (0%)	38 (0.1%)	27 (0%)	83
Seattle Naturopathy - Acupuncture And Birth Center	Seattle	King	98112	13 (0%)	10 (0%)	***	14 (0%)	***	***	***	***	***				***	69
The Bridge Birth Center	Vancouver	Clark	98663													43 (0.1%)	43
Rolling Hills Birth Center	Pullman	Whitman	99163									***	***	10 (0%)	11 (0%)	12 (0%)	41
Rainier Valley Midwives	Seattle	King	98118													39 (0.1%)	39
Columbia Birth Center LLC	Richland	Benton	99352													32 (0%)	32
Rainy City Midwifery	Seattle	King	98122			23 (0%)		***	***	***	***			***	***		30
Community Birth Center	Lacey	Thurston	98503													21 (0%)	21
Empowered Pregnancy Birth Center	Kirkland	King	98034										***	10 (0%)	***		12

Note: *** Counts masked due to small numbers. The following birth centers were not included in the table due to birth counts less than 10: Moonrise Wellness and Birth Center, Lynden Birth Center, The Birth House, By Sky Valley Midwifery, Rainier Valley Birth and Health Center-Renton, Cottage Community Birth Services, Maple Street Birth Center, Midwife Seattle, New Beginnings Midwifery Services, Spokane River Birth Center, and Wild Rose Clinic, Inc.

Table a.5 Distribution of Washington counties by Urban Influence Code category, 2024

County	UIC	Description
Adams	5	Micropolitan, adjacent to a small metro area
Asotin	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Benton	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Chelan	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Clallam	7	Micropolitan, not adjacent to a metro area
Clark	1	Large metro (in a metro area with at least 1 million residents)
Columbia	6	Noncore, adjacent to a small metro area
Cowlitz	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Douglas	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Ferry	6	Noncore, adjacent to a small metro area
Franklin	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Garfield	6	Noncore, adjacent to a small metro area
Grant	7	Micropolitan, not adjacent to a metro area
Grays Harbor	5	Micropolitan, adjacent to a small metro area
Island	2	Micropolitan, adjacent to a large metro area
Jefferson	5	Micropolitan, adjacent to a small metro area
King	1	Large metro (in a metro area with at least 1 million residents)
Kitsap	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Kittitas	2	Micropolitan, adjacent to a large metro area
Klickitat	9	Noncore, not adjacent to a metro area and does not contain a town of at least 5,000 residents
Lewis	2	Micropolitan, adjacent to a large metro area
Lincoln	6	Noncore, adjacent to a small metro area
Mason	2	Micropolitan, adjacent to a large metro area
Okanogan	6	Noncore, adjacent to a small metro area
Pacific	9	Noncore, not adjacent to a metro area and does not contain a town of at least 5,000 residents
Pend Oreille	6	Noncore, adjacent to a small metro area
Pierce	1	Large metro (in a metro area with at least 1 million residents)
San Juan	9	Noncore, not adjacent to a metro area and does not contain a town of at least 5,000 residents
Skagit	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Skamania	1	Large metro (in a metro area with at least 1 million residents)
Snohomish	1	Large metro (in a metro area with at least 1 million residents)
Spokane	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Stevens	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Thurston	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Wahkiakum	3	Noncore, adjacent to a large metro area
Walla Walla	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Whatcom	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
Whitman	5	Micropolitan, adjacent to a small metro area
Yakima	4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)

Table a.6 Number and rate (number per 100,000 women of childbearing age*) of obstetricians and gynecologists by county in Washington from 2021 through 2023

County	2021 Number	20121 Rate	2022 Number	2022 Rate	2023 Number	2023 Rate
Adams	3	64	***	***	3	64
Asotin	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Benton	26	55	24	50	27	55
Chelan	23	139	12	72	21	124
Clallam	5	40	4	32	6	47
Clark	115	98	113	95	119	99
Columbia	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Cowlitz	8	35	14	61	10	43
Douglas	***	***	0	NA	***	***
Ferry	***	***	0	NA	***	***
Franklin	6	26	6	25	7	29
Garfield	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Grant	10	46	4	18	6	27
Grays Harbor	***	***	5	35	6	42
Island	6	38	4	25	6	37
Jefferson	4	88	***	***	4	86
King	438	76	410	70	462	77
Kitsap	21	36	22	38	17	29
Kittitas	4	38	4	35	7	62
Klickitat	***	***	***	***	0	0
Lewis	***	***	***	***	3	18
Lincoln	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Mason	5	42	4	34	4	33
Okanogan	7	93	***	***	4	52
Pacific	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Pend Oreille	4	183	0	NA	3	134
Pierce	121	56	98	45	111	51
San Juan	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Skagit	20	77	19	72	18	68
Skamania	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Snohomish	86	45	67	35	76	38
Spokane	72	59	62	50	56	45
Stevens	***	***	0	NA	***	***
Thurston	30	45	35	52	40	59
Wahkiakum	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Walla Walla	9	69	7	52	6	45
Whatcom	14	27	18	33	19	34
Whitman	6	47	4	27	5	33
Yakima	46	78	39	66	43	73

*Ages 15-49 years; *** Rates not calculated due to counts less than 3

Table a.7 Number and rate (number per 100,000 women of childbearing age*) of midwives by county in Washington from 2021 through 2023

County	2021 Number	2021 Rate	2022 Number	2022 Rate	2023 Number	2023 Rate
Adams	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Asotin	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Benton	5	11	7	15	13	27
Chelan	11	65	12	74	14	83
Clallam	***	***	***	***	***	***
Clark	11	10	10	8	18	15
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Cowlitz	3	13	***	***	3	13
Douglas	0	NA	0	NA	0	4
Ferry	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Franklin	0	NA	***	***	***	***
Garfield	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Grant	***	***	***	***	3	13
Grays Harbor	***	***	7	47	***	***
Island	3	19	***	***	***	***
Jefferson	***	***	***	***	0	NA
King	103	18	123	21	166	28
Kitsap	8	13	18	30	7	11
Kittitas	***	***	***	***	4	39
Klickitat	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Lewis	2	15	3	20	3	17
Lincoln	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Mason	***	***	***	***	***	***
Okanogan	3	41	***	***	4	52
Pacific	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Pend Oreille	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Pierce	32	15	38	18	44	20
San Juan	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Skagit	4	14	5	19	3	12
Skamania	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Snohomish	32	16	34	18	43	22
Spokane	16	13	19	15	18	14
Stevens	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thurston	12	18	12	18	18	26
Wahkiakum	0	NA	***	***	0	NA
Walla Walla	***	***	***	***	***	***
Whatcom	12	23	15	27	17	30
Whitman	3	24	3	20	3	20
Yakima	9	16	7	13	4	7

*Ages 15-49 years; *** Rates not calculated due to counts less than 3

Data sources and methods

Volume of birth

We used data from Washington birth certificates collected by the Department of Health to identify facilities with recorded live births and to determine the annual volume of live births in hospitals and birth centers. Birth certificate data includes demographic information of the parents and medical information about the mother such as medical history and birth complications for all births in Washington. This information is collected from the mother, medical records, and clinician. Methods used to collect information along with follow-up to collect missing information vary by birthing facility. We included all live births from 2010 to 2022 to mothers residing in Washington. All hospitals and birth centers with recorded live births were included in this report regardless of whether the hospital has a labor and delivery or obstetric (OB) department. Due to privacy concerns, we do not report on the location of a birth if there are less than 10 births per year at a given location. We used births to refer to live births in this report.

To describe geographic location, we referenced the Urban Influence Codes used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (ERS). The 2024 Urban Influence Codes includes nine categories for county classification based on the Office of Management and Budget's 2023 three classifications — metropolitan, micropolitan, and noncore counties. We used these geographic descriptions for locations of birthing facilities (and maternal health practitioners) to provide more granular community-level insights beyond just reporting at the county level.

Description of Urban Influence Codes. The 2024 Urban Influence Codes includes nine categories for county classification based on the federal Office of Management and Budget's 2023 three classifications — metropolitan, micropolitan, and noncore counties.

- Metropolitan (metro) counties are divided into two categories based on the population size of the metro area (greater than or less than 1 million people).
- Micropolitan (micro) counties are divided into three categories based on their adjacency to metro areas of different sizes (adjacent to a large metro, adjacent to a small metro, and nonadjacent).
- Noncore nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) counties are divided into four categories based on their adjacency to large and small metro areas and the population size of their largest city or town (greater than or less than 5,000 residents).

Detailed description of the nine categories of 2024 Urban Influence Codes is as follows:

Code	Description
Large metropolitan and adjacent counties	
1	Large metro (in a metro area with at least 1 million residents)
2	Micropolitan, adjacent to a large metro area
3	Noncore, adjacent to a large metro area
Small metropolitan and adjacent counties	
4	Small metro (in a metro area with fewer than 1 million residents)
5	Micropolitan, adjacent to a small metro area
6	Noncore, adjacent to a small metro area
Not adjacent to metropolitan counties	
7	Micropolitan, not adjacent to a metro area
8	Noncore, not adjacent to a metro area and contains a town of at least 5,000 residents
9	Noncore, not adjacent to a metro area and does not contain a town of at least 5,000 residents

Maternal health professionals

For this report, the maternal health workforce included physicians specializing in obstetrics and gynecology and perinatal health, as well as licensed advanced practice midwives, and midwives (not advanced practice). We aggregated the data for advanced practice midwives and midwives due to small numbers, and these two provider types are referred to as midwives in the report. There are about 324 active and credentialed doulas in Washington state as of May 1, 2025[8]. While doulas play an important and expanding role in maternal care, data on doulas is not readily available. As such, doulas are excluded from the discussion of the size of the maternal health workforce for this report.

We used the following databases to gather information on maternal health professionals:

a. *Network Access Reports (NAR)* are documents submitted by health insurance providers to the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner (OIC). These reports help ensure patients have adequate access to necessary health care services. They include information about the types of health care practitioners in the network, names, practice location(s), and credentials. The NARs are publicly available on OIC's website. We accessed data on OB-GYNs, advance practice midwives, and midwives that provided obstetrical services in Washington between 2021 and 2023. We recognize that professionals who provide obstetrical services identified through NARs are clinicians who are contracted with the health plans during this period. These reports do not include clinicians who do cash only or other payment arrangements for services and could be missing some practitioners of OB services.

[8] Online search at https://data.wa.gov/stories/s/Find-a-Health-Provider-Credential/k356-mc56 (Accessed on May 1, 2025)

b. *National Provider Identifier (NPI) Registry* includes a unique 10-digit code assigned to health care practitioners in the U.S. by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. An NPI taxonomy code is a 10-character alphanumeric code that identifies a health care practitioner's type, classification, and area of specialization. It ensures that each health care practitioner has a unique identifier that can be used by different payers, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and commercial insurance. The registry is a database of the National Plan and Provider Enumeration System. We accessed the publicly available NPI information, including practitioner's name, NPI number, taxonomy, and practice location.

c. *Washington State provider licensing data* is collected by the Department of Health. All health care practitioners must obtain a license to practice in Washington. Practitioners must renew their licenses at certain intervals depending on the type of profession. This practitioner license database includes the practitioner's name, age, sex, credential type, license start date, most recent renewal date, and expiration date. A subset of the practitioner license information is available for public search on the DOH website. We used an extract file from the license database in this analysis.

To estimate the maternal health care workforce supply, we selected OB-GYN and midwife records from the 2021 through 2023 NAR reports. We matched these records with the NPI registry using NPI numbers. Only records with matched NPI between the two files were retained. Next, we matched the NAR-NPI matched records with the DOH license database using the physician credential number. We retained only records with active licenses as of June of the selected year. Next, we evaluated the presence of duplicate records due to cross-insurance plan reporting and/or cross-plan reporting within an insurance carrier's report. Finally, we retained only one record from the data field combination of NPI, primary specialty, geographic coordinates of the practice location, and practice name. We counted each practitioner once even though the NAR data included practitioners who had multiple practice locations or more than one primary specialty area. To meet this requirement, we constructed "data weights" and applied the weights to the records. For details about the weighting process, please consult the Data Processing section of previous report from OFM that have used this methodology to estimate and report on practitioner supply.

We estimated OB-GYN and midwife counts and the number of each clinician type per 100,000 women of childbearing age. We used the postcensal population data estimates, 2020-2024 to derive estimates of each clinician type per 100,000 women of child-bearing age. All estimated clinician counts and numbers per 100,000 women of child-bearing age should be interpreted with caution because they are based on estimates of workforce supply during the years of 2021 through 2023. The results may not represent all clinicians who provide OB services in the state. Thus, they are best viewed as providing a picture of the relative county or metropolitan versus rural availability of obstetric services rather than precise numbers of clinicians in each county. We described supply and distribution estimates of each clinician type by county and by Urban Influence Codes for metropolitan, micropolitan, and noncore counties. We conducted these analyses using SAS 9.4.

For demographic characteristics of OB-GYNs, we used reported data for 2023 available from public online search of the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) website. Race and ethnicity are obtained from a variety of AAMC sources (e.g., the Electronic Residency Application Service®, the

American Medical College Application Service® (AMCAS®), the Medical College Admission Test®) with priority given to the most recent, self-reported source.

Demographic information for midwives is not readily available. Instead, we use publicly available data from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses (NSSRN) for 2022, by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration. We included both employed and licensed registered nurses with patient care responsibilities, including advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs), which are nurse practitioners, certified nurse midwives, clinical nurse specialists, and nurse anesthetists.