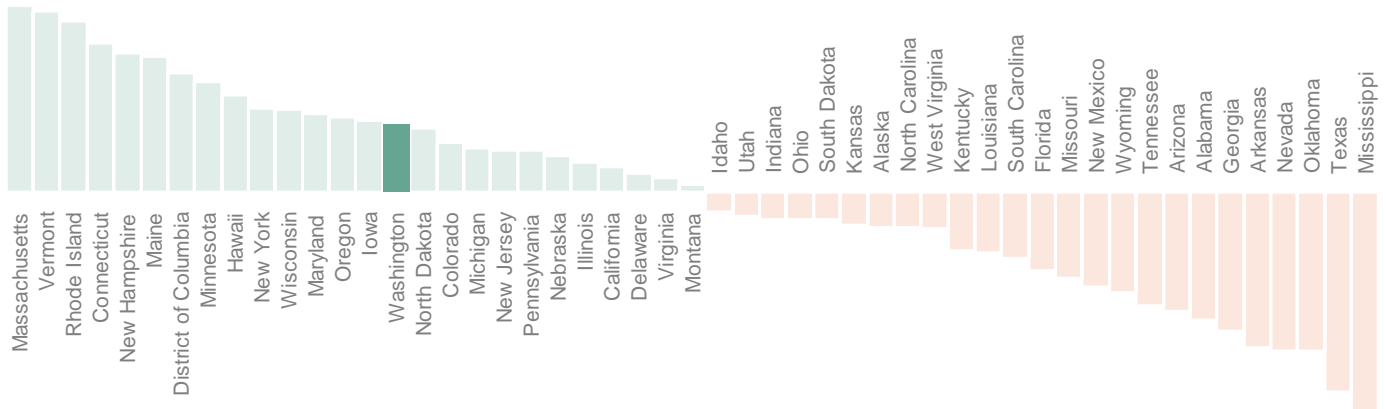


# How well is the health care system in Washington working for women?

Washington ranks #15 overall.

Worse-than-average performance



Better-than-average performance

## Washington ranks

**10** of 51 on Health and Reproductive Care Outcomes

Maternal and all-cause women's mortality + Infant mortality + Physical and mental health status

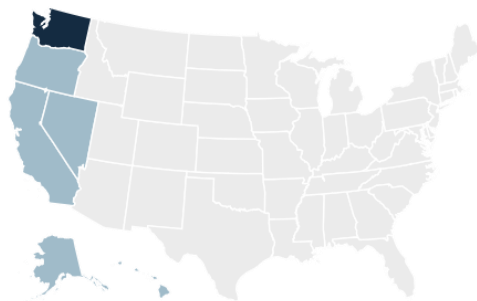
**17** of 51 on Coverage, Access, and Affordability

Insurance coverage + Provider accessibility + Health care affordability

**21** of 51 on Health Care Quality and Prevention

Low-risk cesarean birth rate + Preventive care use + Pre- and postpartum care + Mental health care screening

Washington ranks #3 in the West region.



### Washington performed best on:

- ▲ Preterm birth rate (3 of 51)
- ▲ Self-pay in-hospital births (3 of 51)
- ▲ Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births (5 of 43)

### Washington performed worst on:

- ▼ No early prenatal care (34 of 51)
- ▼ Women ages 18–44 without a routine checkup in the past two years (41 of 51)
- ▼ Women with up-to-date cervical cancer screening (41 of 51)

## Women's Health and Reproductive Care Indicator Data by Dimension

Dimension and indicator	Data year	WA rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank <sup>a</sup>
<b>Health Outcomes</b>					
Maternal deaths while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births	2020 - 2022	16.0	26.3	0.0	5 of 43
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2021	4.4	5.4	2.8	11 of 51
Breast and cervical cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2022	18.5	20.9	15.3	11 of 51
All-cause mortality rate per 100,000 women ages 15–44	2022	91.4	110.3	70.5	11 of 51
Percent of reported live births where baby was born prior to 37 weeks of pregnancy (gestation), among birth records that reported a gestational age	2022	9%	10%	8%	3 of 51
Rate of women ages 15–44 with syphilis per 100,000 female population	2022	72.0	78.0	1.0	32 of 51
Rate of infants born with congenital syphilis per 100,000 live births	2022	62.0	102.5	0.0	26 of 51
Percent of women ages 18–64 who reported being in fair or poor health	2022	15%	17%	11%	16 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth with self-reported depression in the three months before or during pregnancy	2021	23%	22%	12%	16 of 33
Percent of women with a recent live birth with self-reported postpartum depressive symptoms	2021	12%	13%	9%	11 of 33
Percent of women ages 18–64 who reported having 14 or more poor mental health days in the past month	2022	22%	21%	15%	32 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth who experienced intimate partner violence before and/or during pregnancy	2021	2.6%	3.1%	1.8%	10 of 33
<b>Coverage, Access, and Affordability</b>					
Percent of women ages 19–64 without health insurance coverage	2022	7%	10%	3%	19 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth without health insurance coverage a month before pregnancy	2021	9%	12%	2%	11 of 33
Percent of women with a recent live birth without health insurance coverage during pregnancy	2021	1.0%	2.6%	.4%	9 of 33
Percent of women ages 18–44 who reported a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2022	15%	17%	7%	24 of 51
Percent of women ages 18–44 who did not have one (or more) person they think of as their personal health care provider	2022	19%	23%	8%	25 of 51

## Women's Health and Reproductive Care Indicator Data by Dimension (cont.)

Dimension and indicator	Data year	WA rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank
<b>Coverage, Access, and Affordability (cont.)</b>					
Share of in-hospital births in state with a self-pay insurance payment source	2022	.6%	2.9%	.3%	3 of 51
Rate of maternity care providers (MDs, DOs, certified nurse midwives practicing in Obstetrics and Gynecology) per 100,000 women ages 15–44 <sup>b</sup>	2022	74.7	78.9	159.7	31 of 51
Abortion clinics per 100,000 women ages 15–44 <sup>b</sup>	2023	2.6	1.5	12.9	16 of 51
<b>Health Care Quality and Prevention</b>					
Rate of singleton, term (37 completed weeks or more of gestation based on the obstetric estimate), vertex (not breech), cesarean deliveries to women having a first birth per 100 women delivering singleton, term, vertex, first births	2022	25.4	26.3	16.7	24 of 51
Percent of women ages 18–44 who reported not visiting a doctor for a routine checkup in the past two years	2022	15%	13%	8%	41 of 51
Percent of live births where prenatal care did not begin during the first to third month of pregnancy, among birth records that specified a time period for when prenatal care began	2022	24%	23%	13%	34 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth who did not report receiving a maternal postpartum checkup visit	2021	7%	9%	6%	6 of 33
Percent of women ages 50–74 with a mammogram in the past two years	2022	76%	77%	86%	31 of 51
Percent of women ages 21–65 with a Pap smear in the past three years	2022	78%	82%	89%	41 of 51
Percent of women ages 45–74 who received a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy in the past 10 years or a fecal occult blood test in the past two years	2022	63%	60%	69%	26 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth with a flu shot in the 12 months before delivery or during pregnancy	2021	63%	57%	78%	11 of 33
Percent of women age 65 and older who ever received a pneumonia vaccine	2022	78%	73%	80%	6 of 51
Percent of women ages 18–64 who have ever had an HIV or AIDS test	2022	44%	44%	67%	21 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth who reported being asked about depression during a maternal postpartum checkup visit	2021	92%	89%	96%	16 of 33
Percent of women with a recent live birth who had teeth cleaned during pregnancy by a dentist or dental hygienist	2021	51%	45%	56%	9 of 33

[a] Not all indicators available for all 50 states plus D.C. [b] U.S. rate is the 51-state median.