The gap between rural, coast, and IP populations residing within Washington State, and levels of health care access and delivery has been an ongoing concern for years. Data from the Washington Department of Health shows that the gap between rural and IP populations, as well as communities that rely on telemedicine to access healthcare providers, is becoming more pronounced due to a lack of healthcare facilities in these areas. The map below illustrates the counties in Washington State with the lowest number of primary care clinics and hospitals. The dashed line represents the state line, while the solid line indicates the area where the gap is widest. The data on the map is based on the Washington Department of Health’s Geographic Information System (GIS) data, which includes information on the number of primary care clinics and hospitals in each county. The map also highlights the counties with the highest number of primary care clinics and hospitals, as well as those with the lowest number. The data is shown in a heat map format, with darker colors indicating a higher concentration of clinics and hospitals. The map also shows the counties with the highest and lowest number of primary care clinics and hospitals, as well as those with the highest and lowest number of hospitals. The data is shown in a table format, with columns for the county, number of primary care clinics, and number of hospitals. The data is shown in a bar chart format, with bars depicting the number of primary care clinics and hospitals in each county. The data is shown in a pie chart format, with slices depicting the percentage of primary care clinics and hospitals in each county. The data is shown in a line chart format, with lines depicting the number of primary care clinics and hospitals in each county over time. The data is shown in a scatter plot format, with points depicting the relationship between the number of primary care clinics and hospitals in each county.