

Table 2. Characteristics of hospital-years mis- or appropriately-classified as lower, appropriate, or higher level neonatal care based neonatal intensive care beds compared to empiric level of neonatal care

Neonatal level of care classification, n (%)	Classification by categorical neonatal intensive care beds				p-value
	Lower level	Appropriate level	Higher level	Missing	
Empiric neonatal level of care, n (row %)	542 (22.6)	1272 (52.9)	326 (25.6)	263 (10.9)	<0.001
0	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4.3)	22 (95.7)	
I	0 (0)	631 (60.7)	301 (28.9)	108 (10.4)	
II	225 (43.8)	222 (43.2)	24 (4.7)	43 (8.4)	
III	317 (43.5)	349 (47.9)	0 (0)	62 (8.5)	
IV	0 (0)	70 (71.4)	0 (0)	28 (28.6)	
Ownership, n (row %)					<0.001
For Profit	35 (20.0)	80 (45.7)	17 (9.7)	43 (24.6)	
Government	0 (0)	93 (64.6)	42 (29.2)	9 (6.3)	
Non-Profit	507 (24.6)	1099 (53.4)	267 (13.0)	186 (9.0)	
Missing	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)	
Teaching status, n (row %)					<0.001
Major teaching	26 (9.8)	211 (79.3)	11 (4.1)	18 (6.8)	
Minor teaching	318 (30.4)	524 (50.1)	120 (11.5)	83 (7.9)	
Non-teaching	198 (18.6)	537 (50.3)	195 (18.3)	137 (12.8)	
Missing	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)	
Location, n (row %)					<0.001
Metropolitan	466 (28.9)	817 (50.7)	158 (9.8)	169 (10.5)	
Micropolitan	62 (11.9)	282 (54.2)	131 (25.2)	45 (8.7)	
Non-core	14 (5.6)	173 (69.8)	37 (14.9)	24 (9.7)	
Missing	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)	

^aLocation was determined using Urban Influence Codes (UIC). Metropolitan was defined as counties containing an urban core of at least 50,000 residents, micropolitan counties with a population center of 10,000-50,000 residents, and non-core as counties without a population center 10,000 or larger.