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# Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in **Washington State**



Research & Data Analysis Division

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**RDA** Research & Data  
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These tables provide a comprehensive update of archival data that assess the risk and prevention factors associated with youth substance abuse. They are among the timeliest data available to planners for understanding and identifying trends in the risks of substance abuse among youth in Washington State.

In order to facilitate the prevention of substance abuse, researchers have identified the individual, family, peer, and community factors that put a young person at greater or lesser risk of using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. For nearly the past two decades, the Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) and the Research and Data Analysis Division at the DSHS have collected and published archival data to help state and local planners assess the risks of alcohol and substance abuse by youth in Washington State. The tables presented here are organized in a way that is consistent with the Hawkins and Catalano risk and protective factor framework that is used by many substance abuse prevention planners across the country.

As a complement to the individual County Profiles, the tables in this report present the variation of each indicator for the state and across all counties. The data reported here are drawn from archival data, such as public agency records. The archival data come from the databases maintained by various state and local agencies as part of their routine business. Each archival indicator was selected for its usefulness as "proxy" measure for science-based risk and protective factors, and has been verified to be statistically correlated with problem use indicators.

For each indicator, county-level planners will find comparisons of their county with "Counties Like Us" (CLU). The CLU designation groups similar counties based on their share of young population, the number of deaths related to drug and alcohol use, and location within Washington State. (See the technical notes at the end of this report for further details).

For more information about the data, framework, definitions, and other topics, see the 1997 Profile on Risk and Protection for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning in Washington State, (Report 4.15-40). That report and subsequent years' updates are available on the RDA website at: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/research-and-data-analysis/community-risk-profiles>.

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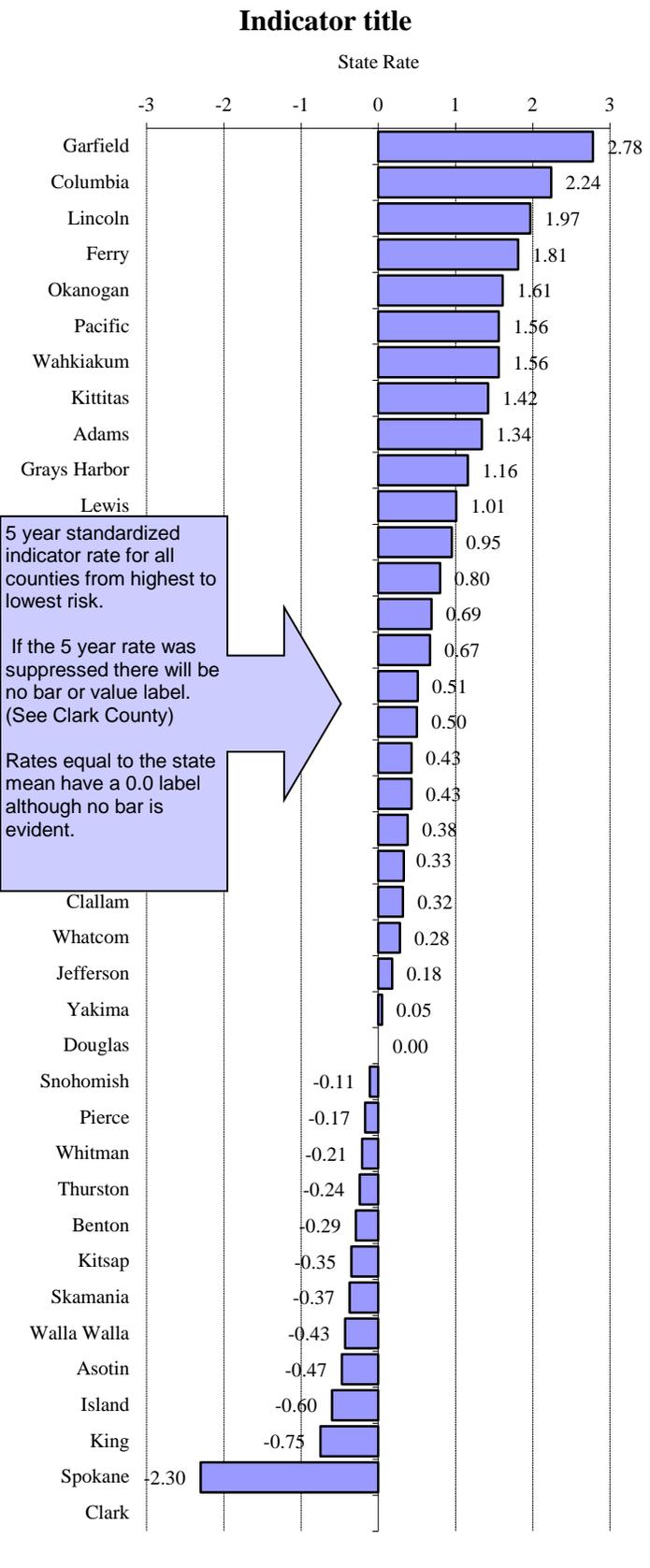
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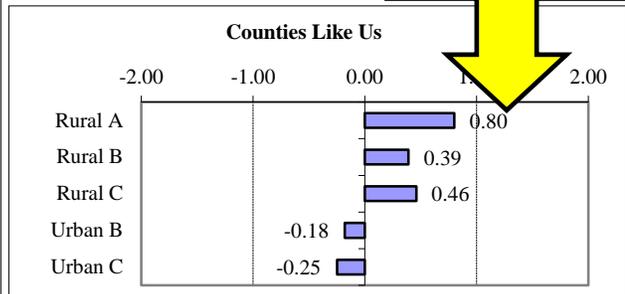
# How to Interpret State Report Charts

The Profile displays *standardized scores* to allow comparison between indicators. See [Technical Notes](#) for a definition of a standardized score.

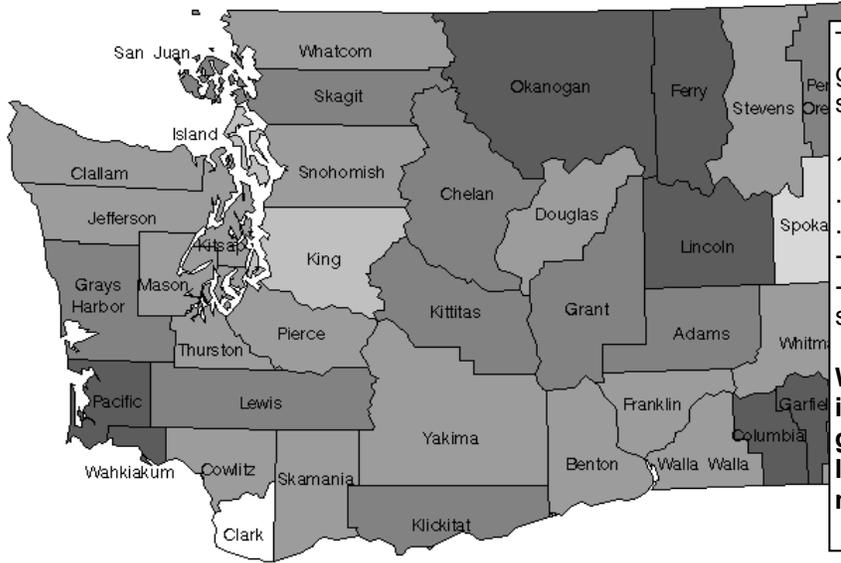


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.6	1.34	Rural B
Asotin	1.11	-0.47	Rural B
Benton	1.26	-0.29	Urban C
Chelan	1.92	0.51	Rural B
Clallam	1.76	0.32	Rural C
Clark	NR		Urban C
Columbia	3.34	2.24	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.77	0.33	Rural C
Douglas	1.44	0.00	Rural B
Ferry	2.99	1.81	Rural A
Franklin	1.85	0.43	Rural A
Garfield	3.78	2.78	Rural B
Grant	2.05	0.67	Rural A
Grays Harbor	2.45	1.16	Rural C
Island	1.01	-0.60	Rural C
Jefferson	1.65	0.18	Rural C
King	1.52	-0.75	Urban A
Kitsap	1.21	-0.35	Urban C
Kittitas	2.67	1.42	Rural B
Klickitat	2.07	0.69	Rural A
Lewis	2.33	1.01	Rural C
Lincoln	3.12	1.97	Rural B
Mason	1.81	0.38	Rural C
Okanogan	2.82	1.61	Rural A
Pacific	2.78	1.56	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.28	0.95	Rural A
Pierce	1.36	-0.17	Urban B
San Juan	2.16	0.80	Rural C
Skagit	1.91	0.50	Rural C
Skamania	1.2	-0.37	Rural A
Snohomish	1.41	-0.11	Urban B
Spokane	1.32	-2.30	Urban B
Stevens	1.85	0.43	Urban B
Thurston	1.3	-0.24	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.78		
Walla Walla	1.15		
Whatcom	1.73		
Whitman	1.33		
Yakima	1.54		

A graph of the standardized score for each "County like Us" grouping is provided.



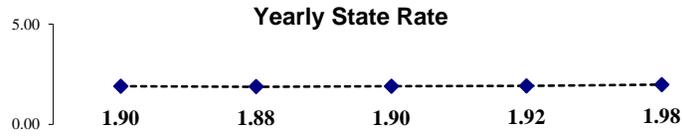
**Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Indicator title**



This map uses the following groupings of standardized scores for risk level:

- 1.5 and above (highest)
- .5 up to 1.5 (high)
- .5 to -.5 (average)
- .5 down to -1.5 (low)
- 1.5 and lower (lowest)
- suppressed - no color

**When there are no counties in a risk grouping the risk group is not listed on the legend definition for the map.**



When indicator data was last updated

Population estimates for this year were unavailable, The previous year estimate was used.

Updated: **1/27/2014**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.90	1.88	1.90	1.92	1.98	1.92
Licenses	11,200	11,260	11,454	11,731	12,090	
Population	5,893,856	5,974,900	6,038,710	6,098,300	6,098,300	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

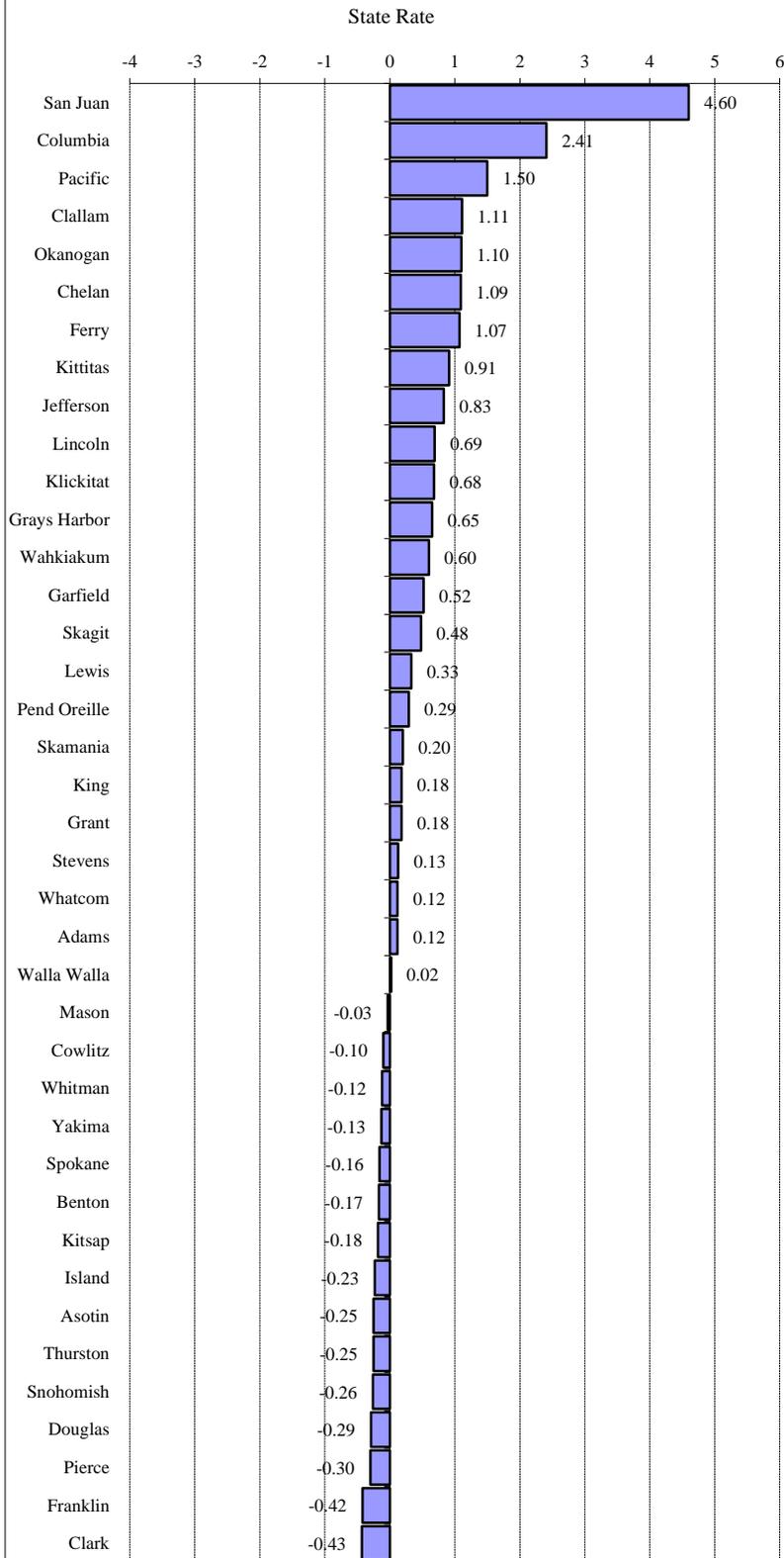
**Note:** The rate is the annual number of alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses include restaurants, grocery stores, and wine shops but do not include state liquor stores and agencies. Retail alcohol facilities on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data.

**State Source:** Washington State Liquor Control Board, Annual Operations Report. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

Each indicator graph is followed by data source and rate definitions as well as any special information for the data.

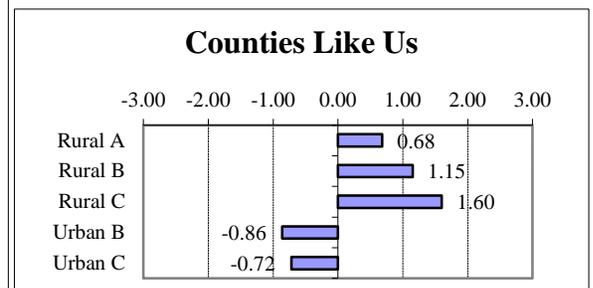
## Community Domain: Availability of Drugs

### Alcohol Retail Licenses



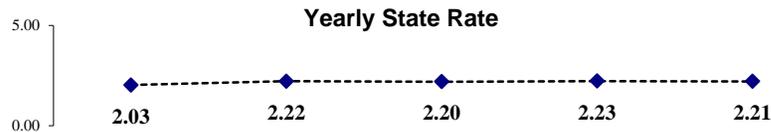
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.37	0.12	Rural B
Asotin	1.78	-0.25	Rural B
Benton	1.90	-0.17	Urban C
Chelan	3.95	1.09	Rural B
Clallam	3.99	1.11	Rural C
Clark	1.48	-0.43	Urban C
Columbia	6.11	2.41	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.01	-0.10	Rural C
Douglas	1.70	-0.29	Rural B
Ferry	3.92	1.07	Rural A
Franklin	1.50	-0.42	Rural A
Garfield	3.02	0.52	Rural B
Grant	2.47	0.18	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.24	0.65	Rural C
Island	1.80	-0.23	Rural C
Jefferson	3.54	0.83	Rural C
King	2.48	0.18	Urban A
Kitsap	1.88	-0.18	Urban C
Kittitas	3.66	0.91	Rural B
Klickitat	3.29	0.68	Rural A
Lewis	2.72	0.33	Rural C
Lincoln	3.30	0.69	Rural B
Mason	2.13	-0.03	Rural C
Okanogan	3.97	1.10	Rural A
Pacific	4.63	1.50	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.65	0.29	Rural A
Pierce	1.69	-0.30	Urban B
San Juan	9.68	4.60	Rural C
Skagit	2.96	0.48	Rural C
Skamania	2.50	0.20	Rural A
Snohomish	1.75	-0.26	Urban B
Spokane	1.92	-0.16	Urban B
Stevens	2.40	0.13	Rural B
Thurston	1.78	-0.25	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.15	0.60	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.21	0.02	Rural B
Whatcom	2.38	0.12	Urban C
Whitman	1.98	-0.12	Rural B
Yakima	1.97	-0.13	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Community Domain: Availability of Drugs

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Alcohol Retail Licenses



Updated:	4/21/2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		2.03	2.22	2.20	2.23	2.21	2.18
Licenses		13,745	15,103	15,109	15,514	15,637	
Population		6,767,899	6,817,771	6,882,399	6,968,174	7,061,410	

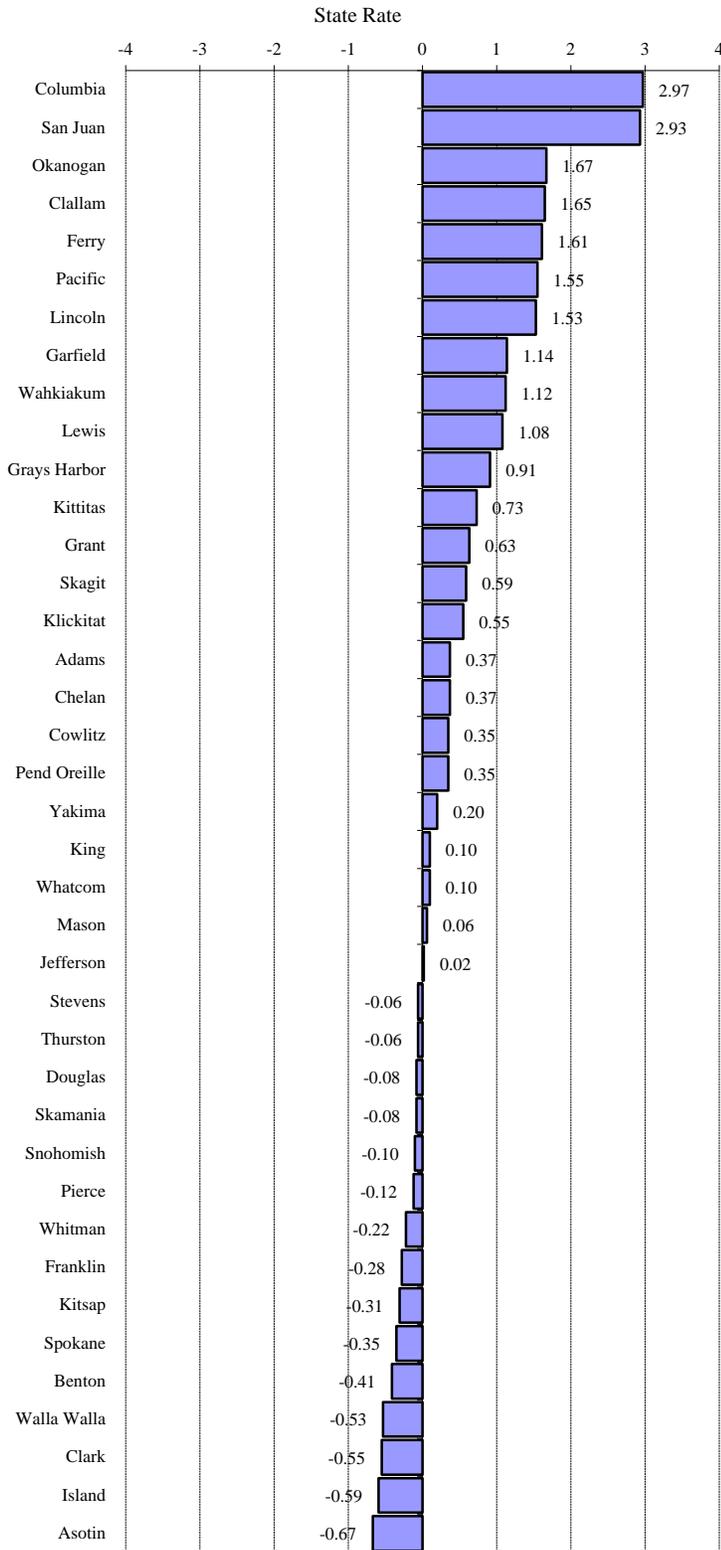
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses include restaurants, grocery stores, and wine shops but do not include state liquor stores and agencies. Retail alcohol facilities on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data.

**State Source:** Washington State Liquor Control Board, Annual Operations Report. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

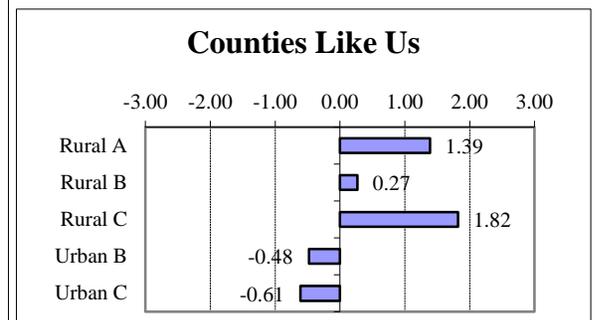
## Community Domain: Availability of Drugs

### Tobacco Retail and Vending Machine Licenses



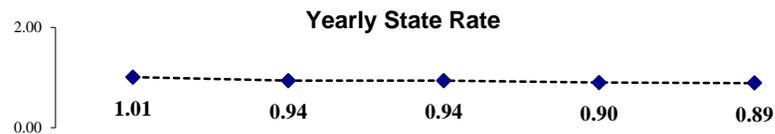
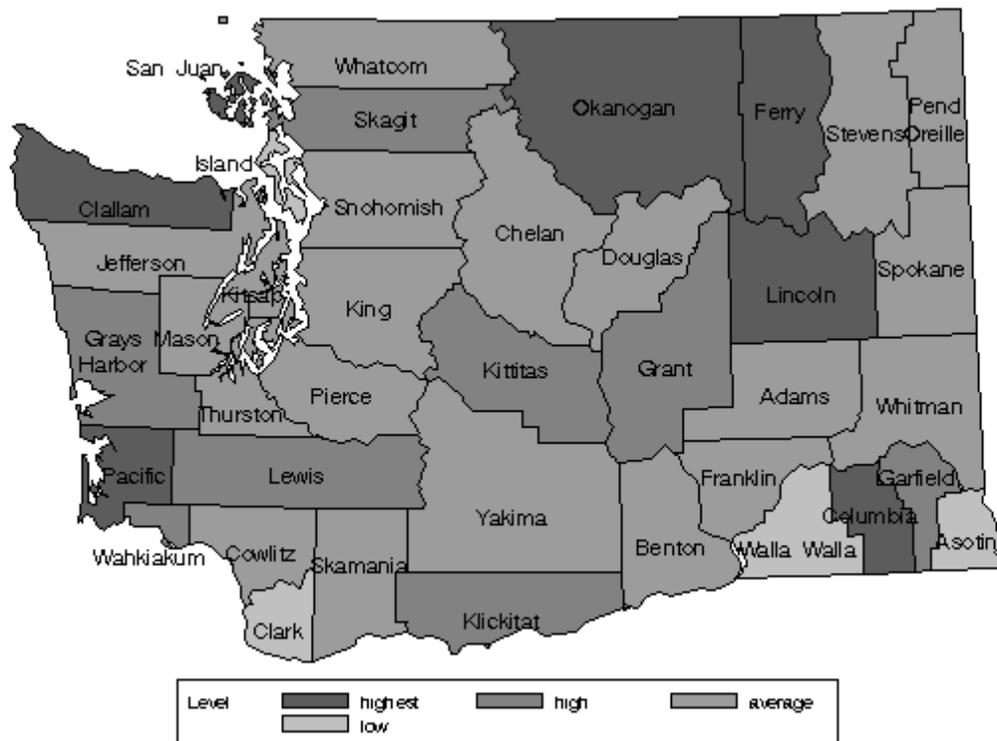
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.12	0.37	Rural B
Asotin	0.59	-0.67	Rural B
Benton	0.72	-0.41	Urban C
Chelan	1.12	0.37	Rural B
Clallam	1.77	1.65	Rural C
Clark	0.65	-0.55	Urban C
Columbia	2.44	2.97	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.11	0.35	Rural C
Douglas	0.89	-0.08	Rural B
Ferry	1.75	1.61	Rural A
Franklin	0.79	-0.28	Rural A
Garfield	1.51	1.14	Rural B
Grant	1.25	0.63	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.39	0.91	Rural C
Island	0.63	-0.59	Rural C
Jefferson	0.94	0.02	Rural C
King	0.98	0.10	Urban A
Kitsap	0.77	-0.31	Urban C
Kittitas	1.30	0.73	Rural B
Klickitat	1.21	0.55	Rural A
Lewis	1.48	1.08	Rural C
Lincoln	1.71	1.53	Rural B
Mason	0.96	0.06	Rural C
Okanogan	1.78	1.67	Rural A
Pacific	1.72	1.55	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.11	0.35	Rural A
Pierce	0.87	-0.12	Urban B
San Juan	2.42	2.93	Rural C
Skagit	1.23	0.59	Rural C
Skamania	0.89	-0.08	Rural A
Snohomish	0.88	-0.10	Urban B
Spokane	0.75	-0.35	Urban B
Stevens	0.90	-0.06	Rural B
Thurston	0.90	-0.06	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.50	1.12	Rural C
Walla Walla	0.66	-0.53	Rural B
Whatcom	0.98	0.10	Urban C
Whitman	0.82	-0.22	Rural B
Yakima	1.03	0.20	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Community Domain: Availability of Drugs

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Tobacco Retail and Vending Machine Licenses



Updated:	4/21/2016					
Yearly State Rate	1.01	0.94	0.94	0.90	0.89	5 yr Average**
Licenses	6,806	6,377	6,438	6,299	6,302	
Population	6,767,899	6,817,771	6,882,399	6,968,174	7,061,410	

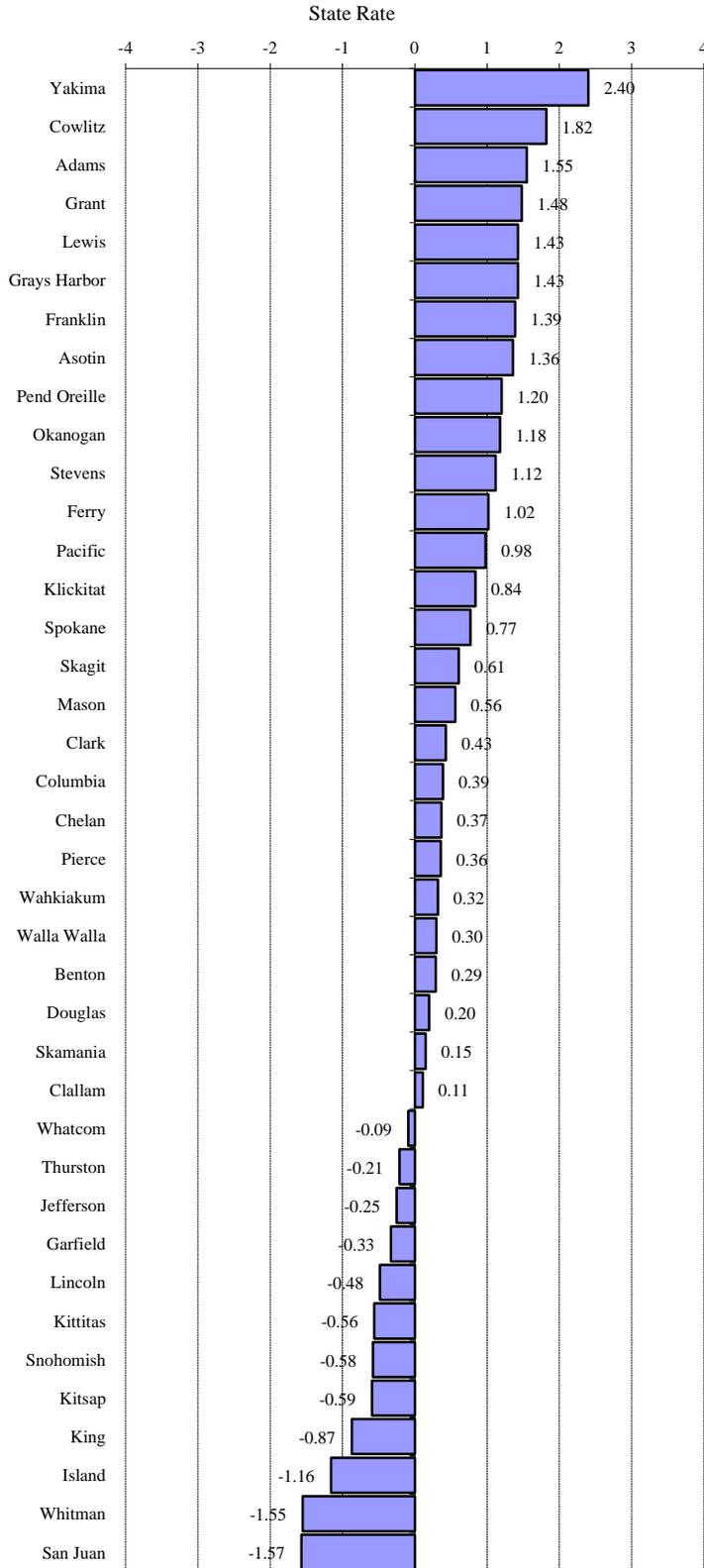
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The tobacco retailer and vending machine licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Tobacco retailers on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Tobacco sales licenses include tobacco retailer licenses (stores that sell tobacco products) and tobacco vending machines.

**State Source:** Department of Health (from the Department of Licensing), Tobacco Prevention Program, Tobacco Statistics.  
 Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

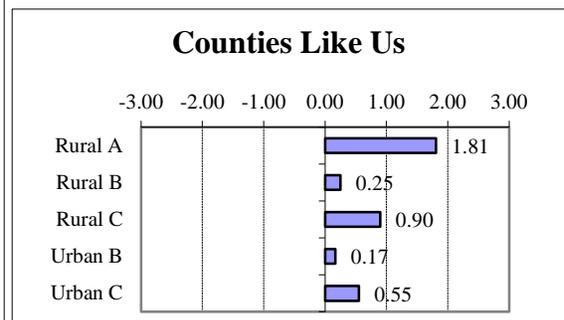
## Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

### Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)



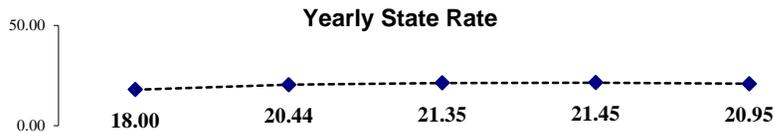
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	29.96	1.55	Rural B
Asotin	28.80	1.36	Rural B
Benton	22.25	0.29	Urban C
Chelan	22.71	0.37	Rural B
Clallam	21.11	0.11	Rural C
Clark	23.09	0.43	Urban C
Columbia	22.84	0.39	Rural B
Cowlitz	31.62	1.82	Rural C
Douglas	21.68	0.20	Rural B
Ferry	26.73	1.02	Rural A
Franklin	28.97	1.39	Rural A
Garfield	18.42	-0.33	Rural B
Grant	29.53	1.48	Rural A
Grays Harbor	29.24	1.43	Rural C
Island	13.32	-1.16	Rural C
Jefferson	18.91	-0.25	Rural C
King	15.08	-0.87	Urban A
Kitsap	16.85	-0.59	Urban C
Kittitas	17.03	-0.56	Rural B
Klickitat	25.62	0.84	Rural A
Lewis	29.25	1.43	Rural C
Lincoln	17.48	-0.48	Rural B
Mason	23.90	0.56	Rural C
Okanogan	27.71	1.18	Rural A
Pacific	26.49	0.98	Rural C
Pend Oreille	27.81	1.20	Rural A
Pierce	22.67	0.36	Urban B
San Juan	10.81	-1.57	Rural C
Skagit	24.21	0.61	Rural C
Skamania	21.40	0.15	Rural A
Snohomish	16.88	-0.58	Urban B
Spokane	25.20	0.77	Urban B
Stevens	27.35	1.12	Rural B
Thurston	19.18	-0.21	Urban C
Wahkiakum	22.43	0.32	Rural C
Walla Walla	22.27	0.30	Rural B
Whatcom	19.90	-0.09	Urban C
Whitman	10.92	-1.55	Rural B
Yakima	35.21	2.40	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)



Updated:	9/24/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		18.00	20.44	21.35	21.45	20.95	20.45
Recipients		1,210,433	1,383,437	1,455,644	1,476,258	1,459,990	
All Persons		6,724,540	6,767,899	6,817,771	6,882,399	6,968,174	

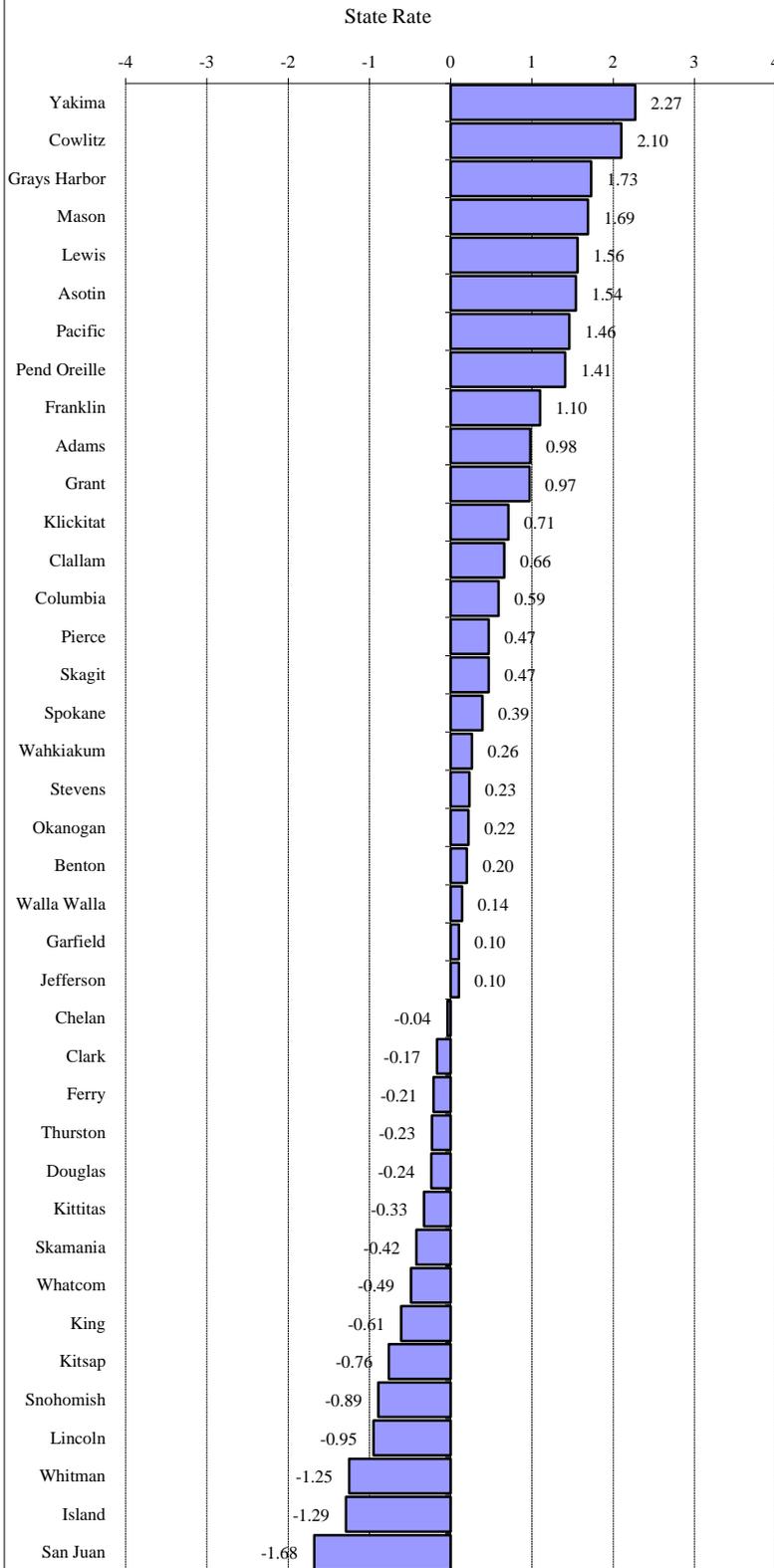
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The persons (all ages) receiving food stamps in the fiscal year, per 100 persons (all ages). The population used is for the calendar year which ends the fiscal period. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Fiscal years run from July 1 - June 30 and are designated by the ending year value.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

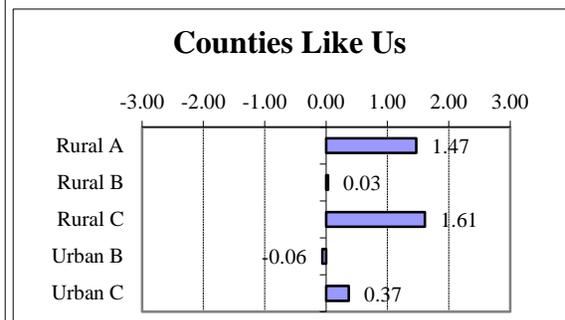
## Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

### Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients



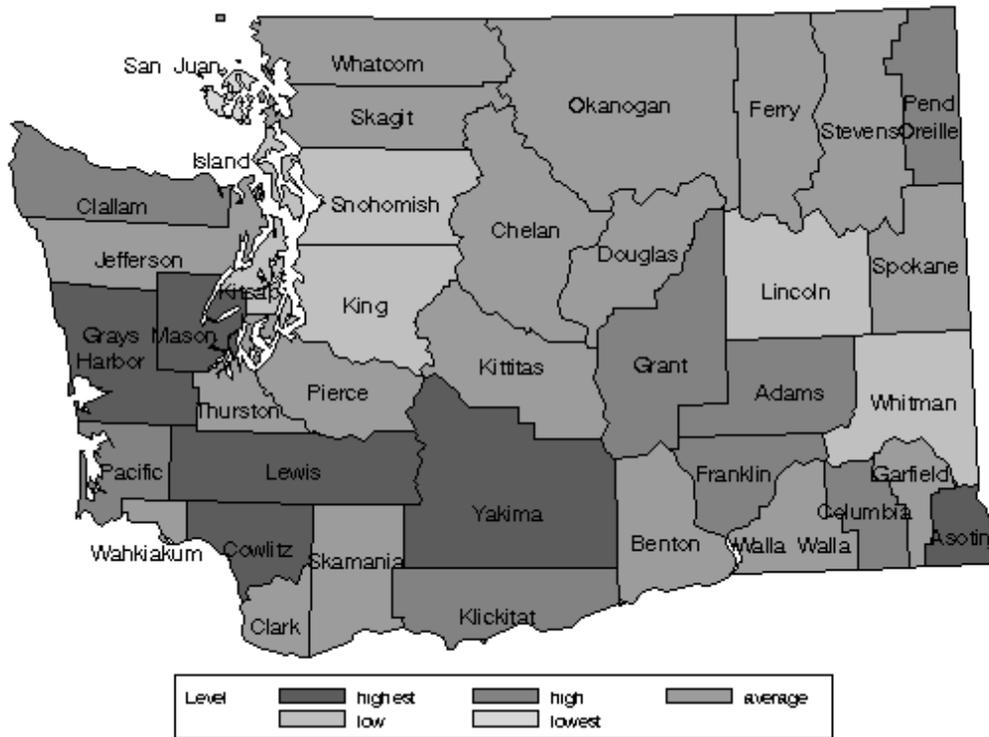
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	12.57	0.98	Rural B
Asotin	14.42	1.54	Rural B
Benton	9.95	0.20	Urban C
Chelan	9.14	-0.04	Rural B
Clallam	11.48	0.66	Rural C
Clark	8.71	-0.17	Urban C
Columbia	11.27	0.59	Rural B
Cowlitz	16.30	2.10	Rural C
Douglas	8.48	-0.24	Rural B
Ferry	8.59	-0.21	Rural A
Franklin	12.95	1.10	Rural A
Garfield	9.64	0.10	Rural B
Grant	12.54	0.97	Rural A
Grays Harbor	15.08	1.73	Rural C
Island	4.97	-1.29	Rural C
Jefferson	9.64	0.10	Rural C
King	7.25	-0.61	Urban A
Kitsap	6.76	-0.76	Urban C
Kittitas	8.19	-0.33	Rural B
Klickitat	11.67	0.71	Rural A
Lewis	14.51	1.56	Rural C
Lincoln	6.11	-0.95	Rural B
Mason	14.92	1.69	Rural C
Okanogan	10.01	0.22	Rural A
Pacific	14.18	1.46	Rural C
Pend Oreille	13.99	1.41	Rural A
Pierce	10.85	0.47	Urban B
San Juan	3.68	-1.68	Rural C
Skagit	10.85	0.47	Rural C
Skamania	7.90	-0.42	Rural A
Snohomish	6.33	-0.89	Urban B
Spokane	10.60	0.39	Urban B
Stevens	10.05	0.23	Rural B
Thurston	8.52	-0.23	Urban C
Wahkiakum	10.16	0.26	Rural C
Walla Walla	9.76	0.14	Rural B
Whatcom	7.64	-0.49	Urban C
Whitman	5.13	-1.25	Rural B
Yakima	16.87	2.27	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients



Updated: 9/24/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	10.28	10.98	9.58	8.24	7.40	9.29
TANF Children	162,495	172,940	150,686	130,117	117,725	
Children, birth-17	1,581,339	1,574,792	1,573,609	1,578,730	1,591,182	

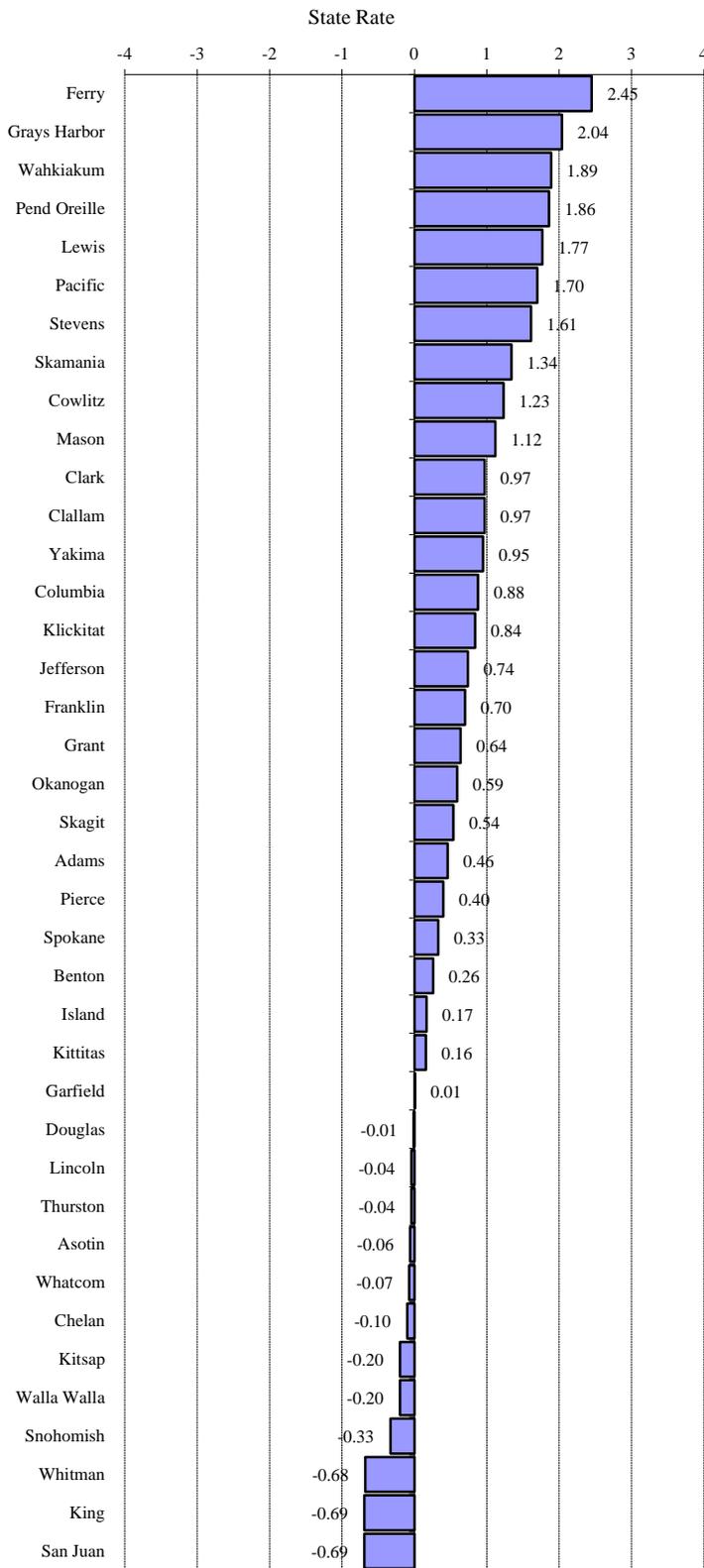
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The children (age birth-17) participating in Aid to Families (AFDC/TANF) programs in the fiscal year, per 100 children (age birth-17). The population used is for the calendar year which ends the fiscal period. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Fiscal years run from July 1 - June 30 and are designated by the ending year value.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

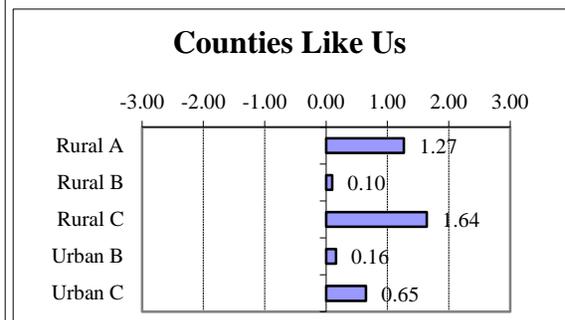
## Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

### Unemployed Persons (Age 16+)



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	8.19	0.46	Rural B
Asotin	7.12	-0.06	Rural B
Benton	7.77	0.26	Urban C
Chelan	7.04	-0.10	Rural B
Clallam	9.24	0.97	Rural C
Clark	9.25	0.97	Urban C
Columbia	9.06	0.88	Rural B
Cowlitz	9.79	1.23	Rural C
Douglas	7.21	-0.01	Rural B
Ferry	12.31	2.45	Rural A
Franklin	8.68	0.70	Rural A
Garfield	7.26	0.01	Rural B
Grant	8.57	0.64	Rural A
Grays Harbor	11.45	2.04	Rural C
Island	7.60	0.17	Rural C
Jefferson	8.78	0.74	Rural C
King	5.81	-0.69	Urban A
Kitsap	6.82	-0.20	Urban C
Kittitas	7.58	0.16	Rural B
Klickitat	8.98	0.84	Rural A
Lewis	10.91	1.77	Rural C
Lincoln	7.15	-0.04	Rural B
Mason	9.55	1.12	Rural C
Okanogan	8.47	0.59	Rural A
Pacific	10.76	1.70	Rural C
Pend Oreille	11.09	1.86	Rural A
Pierce	8.07	0.40	Urban B
San Juan	5.81	-0.69	Rural C
Skagit	8.35	0.54	Rural C
Skamania	10.01	1.34	Rural A
Snohomish	6.55	-0.33	Urban B
Spokane	7.92	0.33	Urban B
Stevens	10.57	1.61	Rural B
Thurston	7.15	-0.04	Urban C
Wahkiakum	11.15	1.89	Rural C
Walla Walla	6.82	-0.20	Rural B
Whatcom	7.09	-0.07	Urban C
Whitman	5.83	-0.68	Rural B
Yakima	9.21	0.95	Urban C

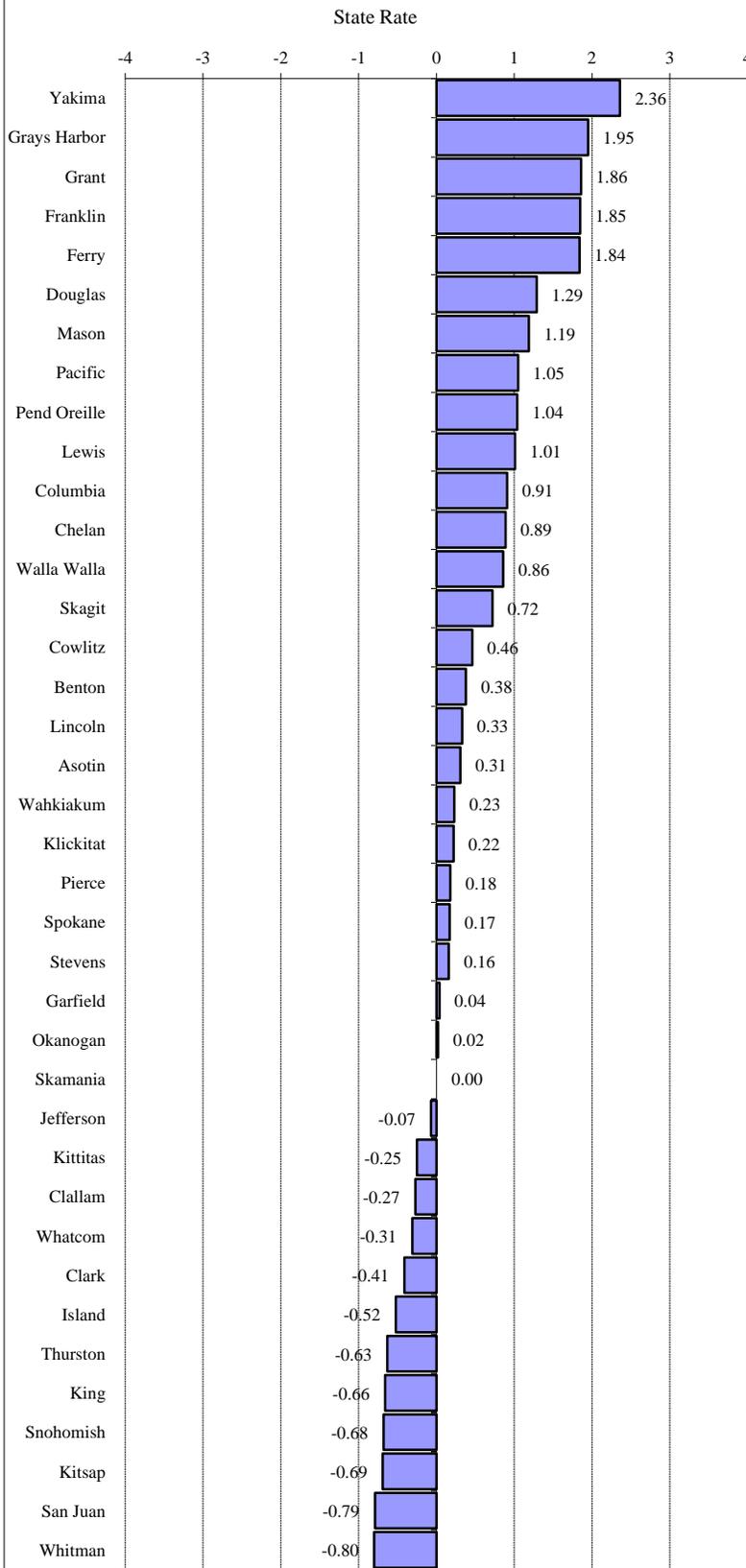
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.





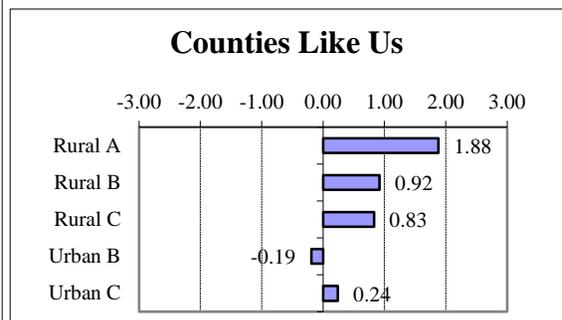
## Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

### Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



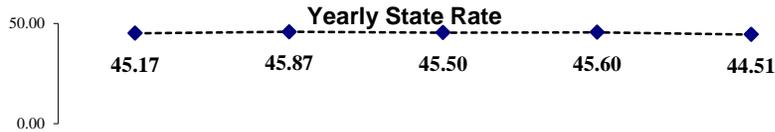
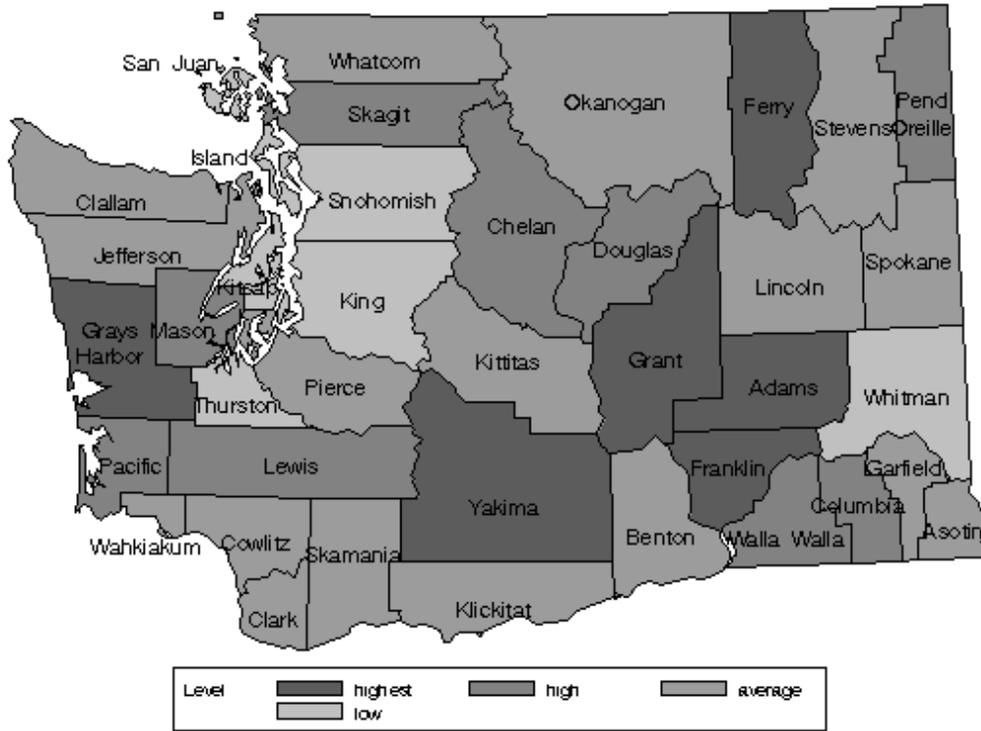
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	77.17	2.40	Rural B
Asotin	49.43	0.31	Rural B
Benton	50.35	0.38	Urban C
Chelan	57.07	0.89	Rural B
Clallam	41.76	-0.27	Rural C
Clark	39.92	-0.41	Urban C
Columbia	57.35	0.91	Rural B
Cowlitz	51.46	0.46	Rural C
Douglas	62.39	1.29	Rural B
Ferry	69.79	1.84	Rural A
Franklin	69.89	1.85	Rural A
Garfield	45.91	0.04	Rural B
Grant	69.96	1.86	Rural A
Grays Harbor	71.17	1.95	Rural C
Island	38.43	-0.52	Rural C
Jefferson	44.44	-0.07	Rural C
King	36.59	-0.66	Urban A
Kitsap	36.21	-0.69	Urban C
Kittitas	41.97	-0.25	Rural B
Klickitat	48.26	0.22	Rural A
Lewis	58.66	1.01	Rural C
Lincoln	49.66	0.33	Rural B
Mason	61.10	1.19	Rural C
Okanogan	45.61	0.02	Rural A
Pacific	59.28	1.05	Rural C
Pend Oreille	59.17	1.04	Rural A
Pierce	47.74	0.18	Urban B
San Juan	34.92	-0.79	Rural C
Skagit	54.81	0.72	Rural C
Skamania	45.30	0.00	Rural A
Snohomish	36.27	-0.68	Urban B
Spokane	47.52	0.17	Urban B
Stevens	47.44	0.16	Rural B
Thurston	37.00	-0.63	Urban C
Wahkiakum	48.37	0.23	Rural C
Walla Walla	56.67	0.86	Rural B
Whatcom	41.18	-0.31	Urban C
Whitman	34.72	-0.80	Rural B
Yakima	76.61	2.36	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



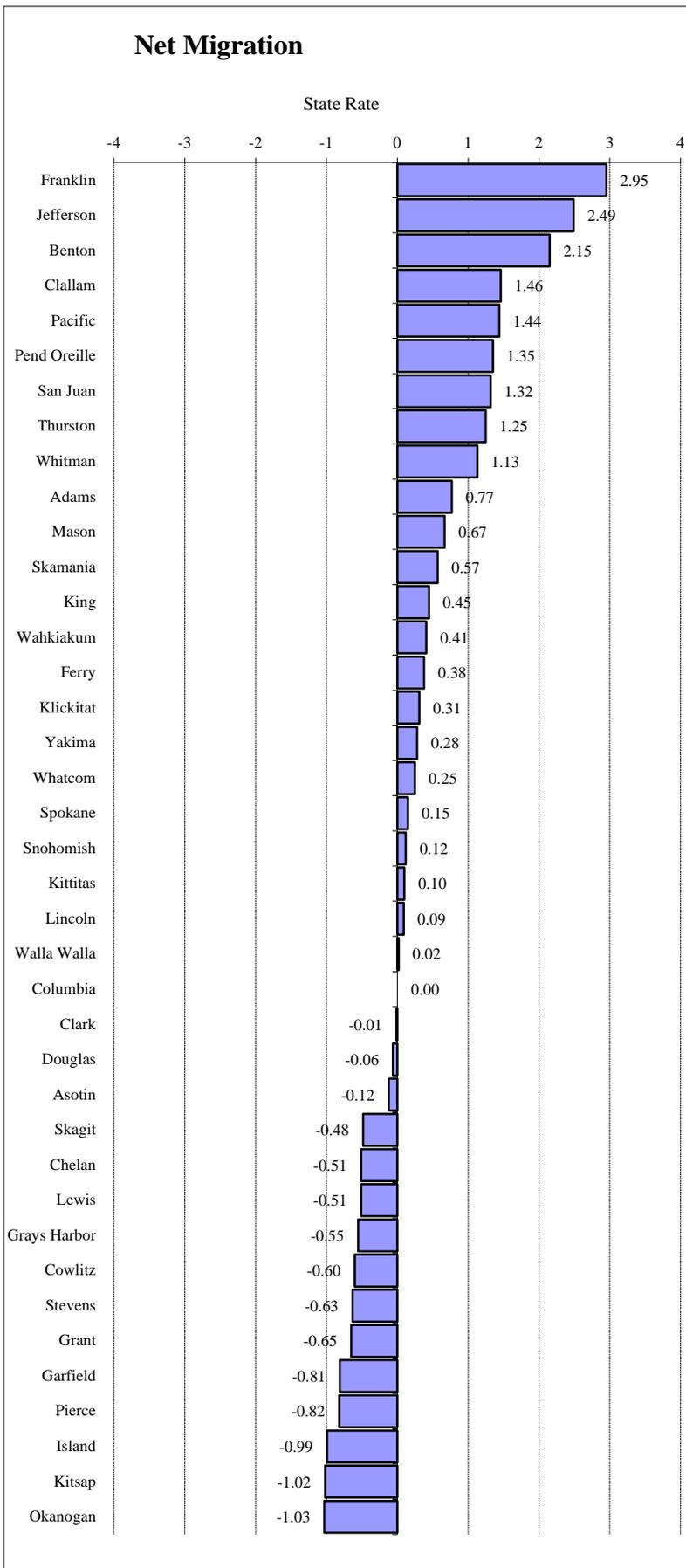
Updated: 5/11/2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	45.17	45.87	45.50	45.60	44.51	45.33
Eligible Students	467,281	476,916	476,210	483,219	476,932	
Enrolled Students	1,034,386	1,039,660	1,046,716	1,059,691	1,071,419	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The students eligible for free or reduced price lunch per 100 students enrolled. Eligibility requirements are discussed in Technical Notes.

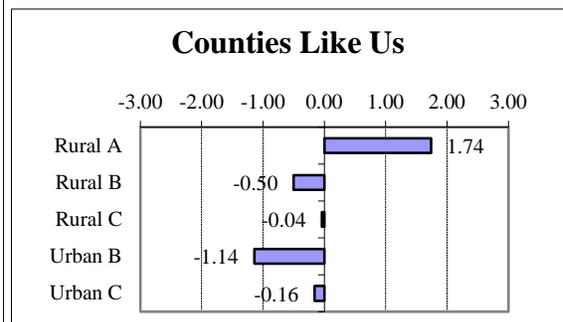
**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

## Community Domain: Transitions and Mobility

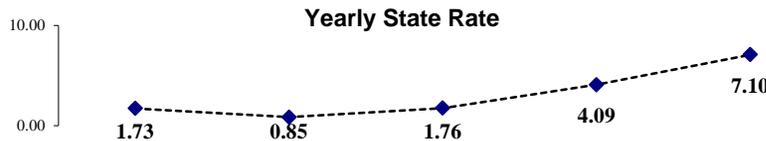
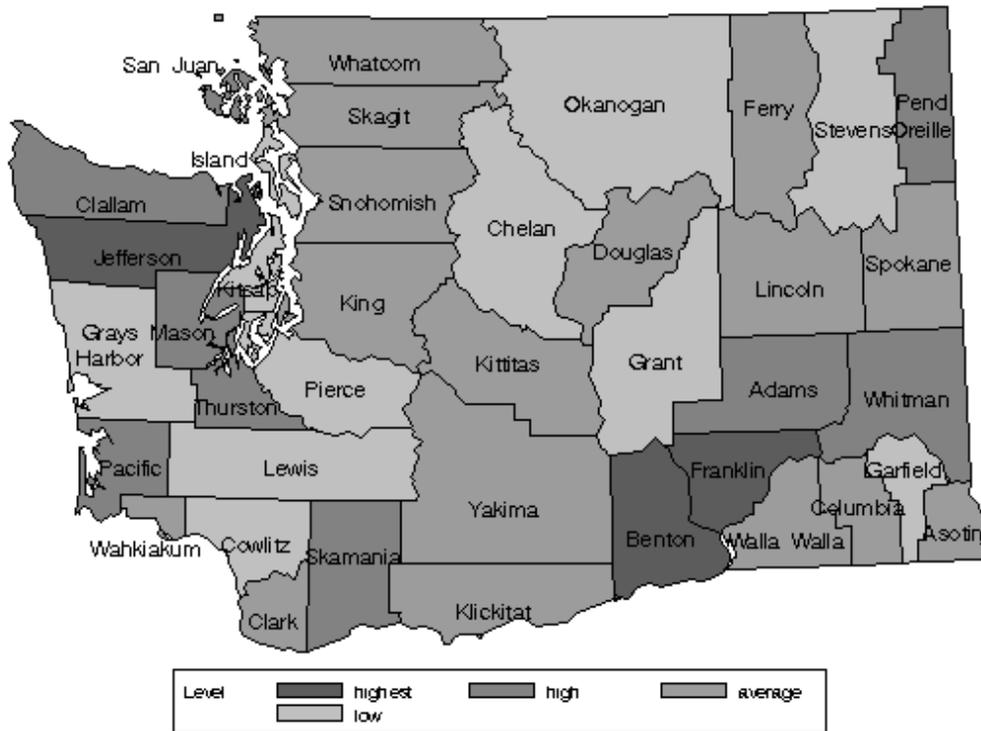


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	-5.45	0.77	Rural B
Asotin	2.77	-0.12	Rural B
Benton	9.57	2.15	Urban C
Chelan	1.61	-0.51	Rural B
Clallam	7.50	1.46	Rural C
Clark	3.10	-0.01	Urban C
Columbia	3.13	0.00	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.33	-0.60	Rural C
Douglas	2.96	-0.06	Rural B
Ferry	4.28	0.38	Rural A
Franklin	11.98	2.95	Rural A
Garfield	0.71	-0.81	Rural B
Grant	1.18	-0.65	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.47	-0.55	Rural C
Island	-0.17	-0.99	Rural C
Jefferson	10.60	2.49	Rural C
King	4.47	0.45	Urban A
Kitsap	-0.06	-1.02	Urban C
Kittitas	3.42	0.10	Rural B
Klickitat	4.05	0.31	Rural A
Lewis	1.61	-0.51	Rural C
Lincoln	3.40	0.09	Rural B
Mason	5.14	0.67	Rural C
Okanogan	0.03	-1.03	Rural A
Pacific	7.45	1.44	Rural C
Pend Oreille	7.17	1.35	Rural A
Pierce	-0.66	-0.82	Urban B
San Juan	7.08	1.32	Rural C
Skagit	1.69	-0.48	Rural C
Skamania	4.85	0.57	Rural A
Snohomish	3.48	0.12	Urban B
Spokane	3.59	0.15	Urban B
Stevens	1.24	-0.63	Rural B
Thurston	6.87	1.25	Urban C
Wahkiakum	4.35	0.41	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.18	0.02	Rural B
Whatcom	3.87	0.25	Urban C
Whitman	6.53	1.13	Rural B
Yakima	-3.96	0.28	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



**Community Domain: Transitions and Mobility**  
 Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Net Migration



Updated: 9/4/2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.73	0.85	1.76	4.09	7.10	3.13
Net Migration	11,638	5,763	11,967	28,162	49,468	
All Persons	6,724,540	6,767,899	6,817,771	6,882,399	6,968,174	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

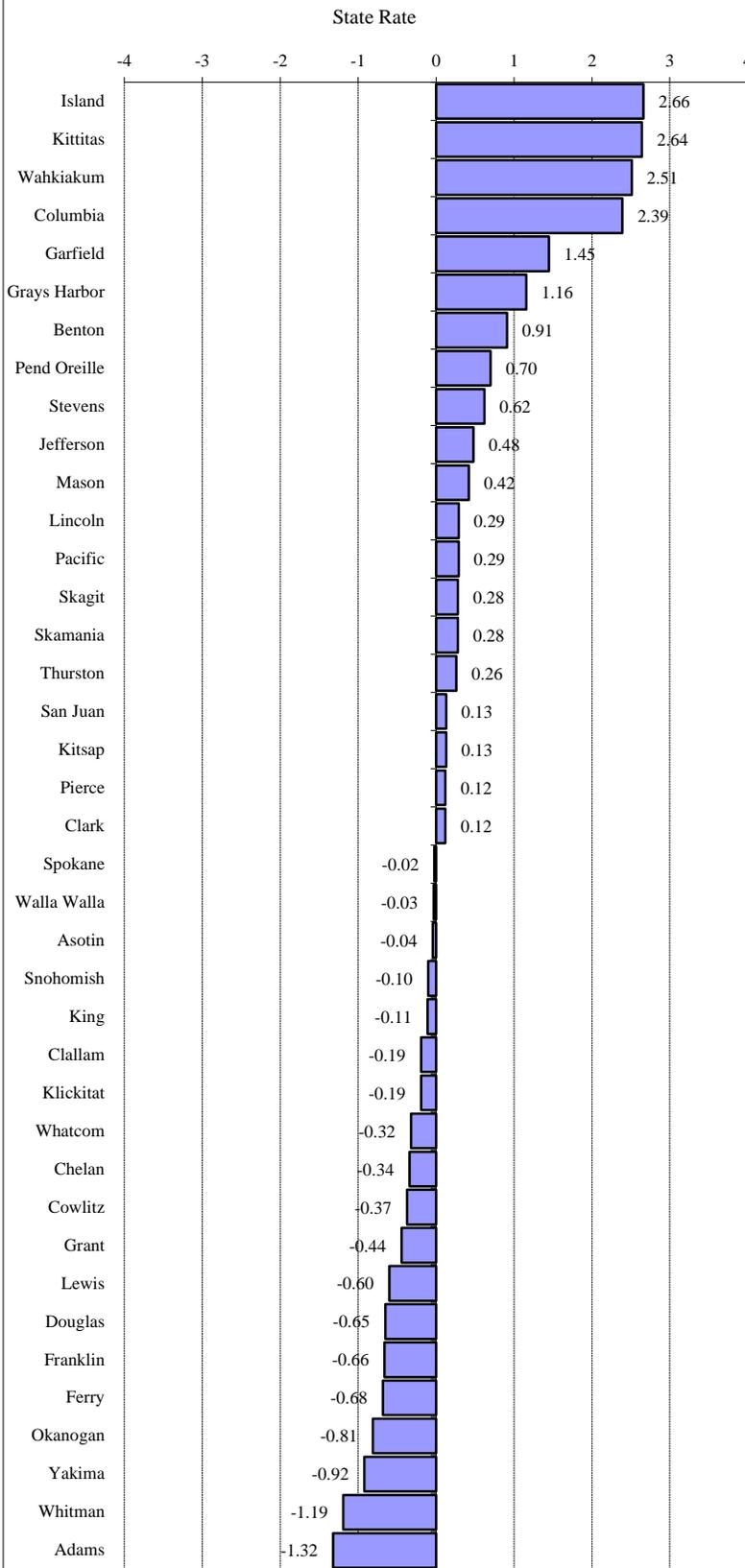
**Note:** Net migration is the annual number of new residents that moved into an area minus the number of residents that moved out of an area, per 1,000 persons. The Office of Financial Management estimates annual net migration for twelve months ending on March 31st of a given year. For example, annual net migration in 2009 refers to the period from April 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009. Previously Net migration was calculated as a 3-year moving average which smooths changes over time. Now, annual rates, numerators and denominators are based on single-year data.

The map displays the standardized average net migration rates for the most recent 5-year period available. Since increases and decreases in population may cause disruption to the community, the absolute value of the net migration is used to calculate the 5-year standardized rate.

**State Source:** Office of Financial Management, Net Migration Data

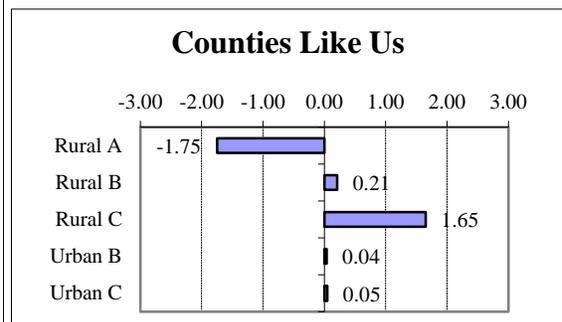
Community Domain: Transitions and Mobility

Existing Home Sales



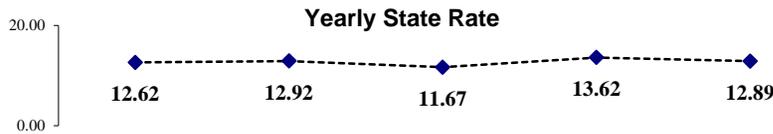
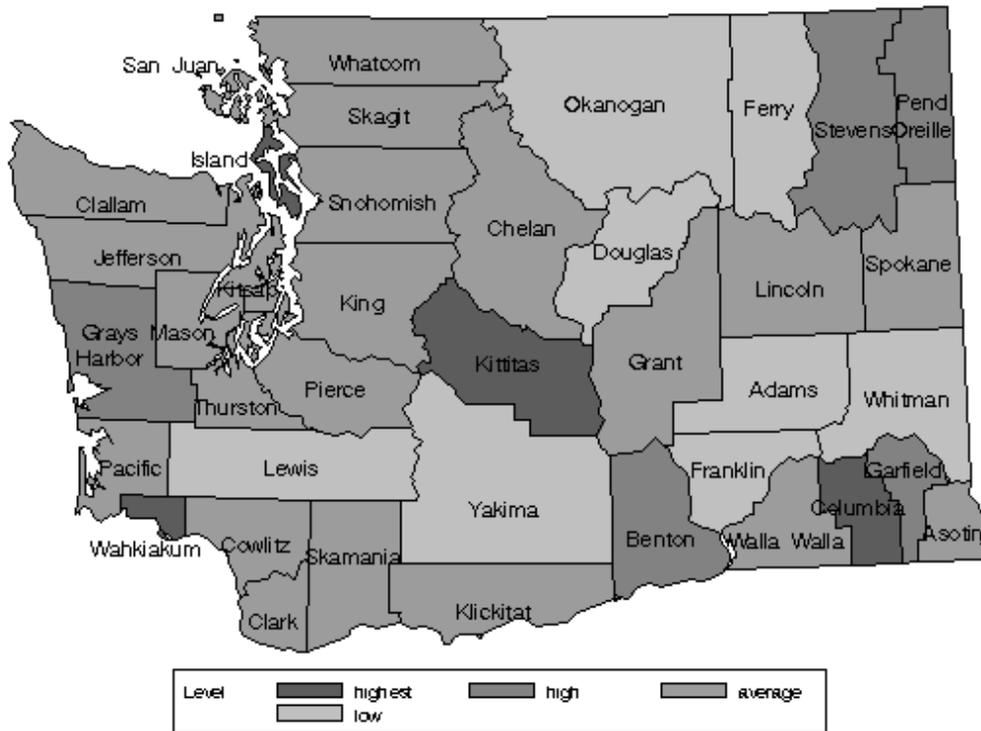
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	7.35	-1.32	Rural B
Asotin	12.60	-0.04	Rural B
Benton	16.48	0.91	Urban C
Chelan	11.36	-0.34	Rural B
Clallam	11.98	-0.19	Rural C
Clark	13.22	0.12	Urban C
Columbia	22.50	2.39	Rural B
Cowlitz	11.22	-0.37	Rural C
Douglas	10.11	-0.65	Rural B
Ferry	9.98	-0.68	Rural A
Franklin	10.04	-0.66	Rural A
Garfield	18.66	1.45	Rural B
Grant	10.96	-0.44	Rural A
Grays Harbor	17.47	1.16	Rural C
Island	23.59	2.66	Rural C
Jefferson	14.70	0.48	Rural C
King	12.32	-0.11	Urban A
Kitsap	13.28	0.13	Urban C
Kittitas	23.51	2.64	Rural B
Klickitat	11.96	-0.19	Rural A
Lewis	10.31	-0.60	Rural C
Lincoln	13.92	0.29	Rural B
Mason	14.46	0.42	Rural C
Okanogan	9.43	-0.81	Rural A
Pacific	13.92	0.29	Rural C
Pend Oreille	15.59	0.70	Rural A
Pierce	13.26	0.12	Urban B
San Juan	13.30	0.13	Rural C
Skagit	13.90	0.28	Rural C
Skamania	13.90	0.28	Rural A
Snohomish	12.34	-0.10	Urban B
Spokane	12.67	-0.02	Urban B
Stevens	15.29	0.62	Rural B
Thurston	13.82	0.26	Urban C
Wahkiakum	22.98	2.51	Rural C
Walla Walla	12.62	-0.03	Rural B
Whatcom	11.44	-0.32	Urban C
Whitman	7.90	-1.19	Rural B
Yakima	8.99	-0.92	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Community Domain: Transitions and Mobility

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Existing Home Sales



Updated:	8/11/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		12.62	12.92	11.67	13.62	12.89	12.75
Sales		84,890	87,460	79,550	93,730	89,820	
All Persons		6,724,540	6,767,899	6,817,771	6,882,399	6,968,174	

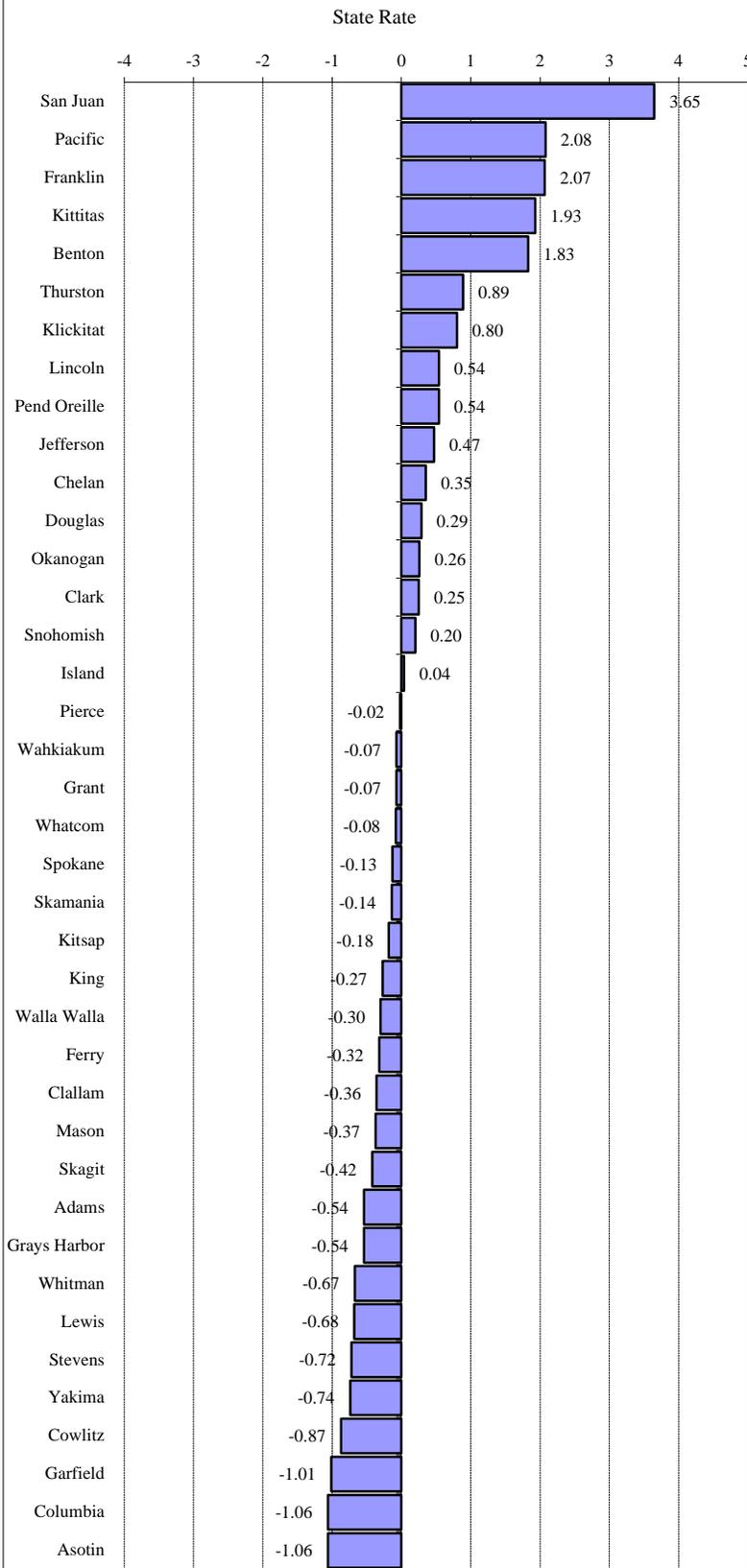
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The previously-owned homes sold, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Previously-owned homes sold is rounded to the tens. Existing homes sold are estimated based on data from multiple listing services, firms that monitor deeds, and local Realtors associations. Adjustments were made by the data provider to remove refinanced, rather than sold homes from the counts of sales.

**State Source:** Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

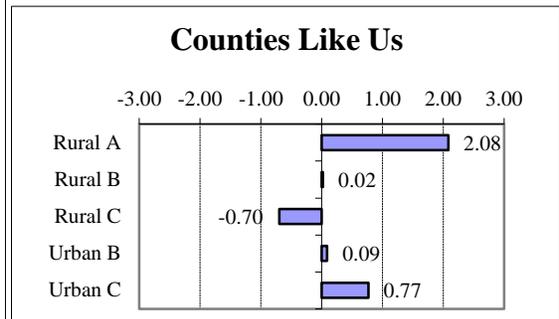
Community Domain: Transitions and Mobility

New Residence Construction



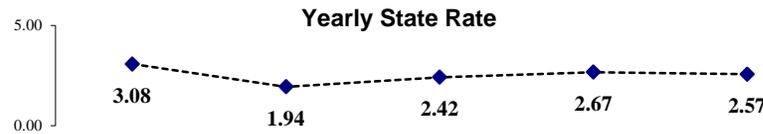
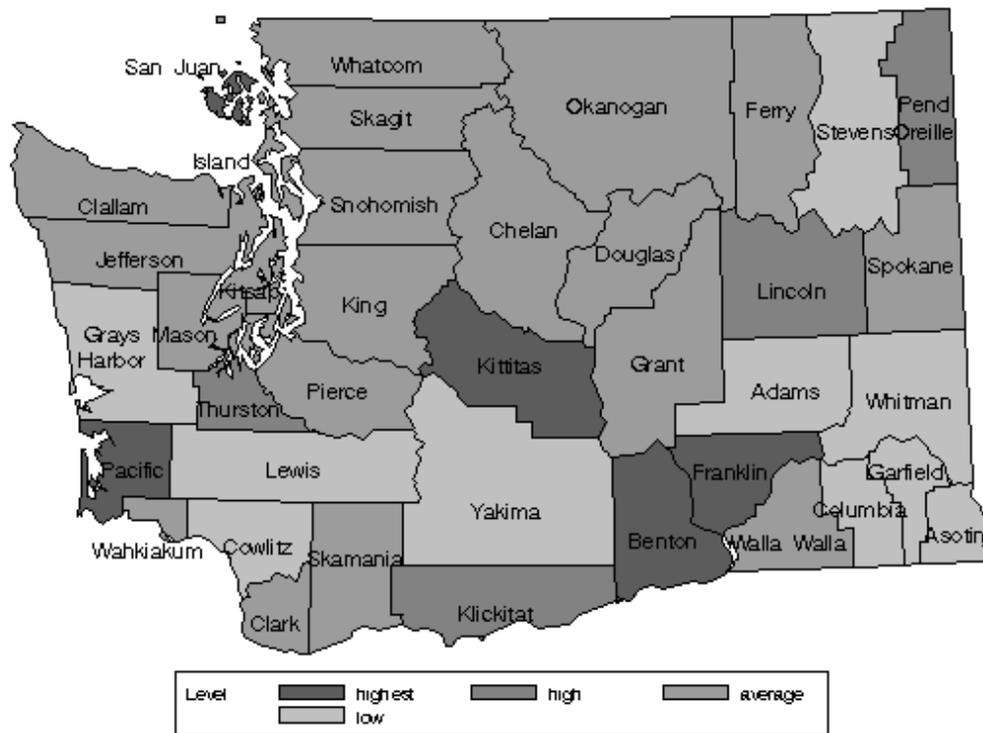
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.79	-0.54	Rural B
Asotin	1.07	-1.06	Rural B
Benton	5.07	1.83	Urban C
Chelan	3.03	0.35	Rural B
Clallam	2.04	-0.36	Rural C
Clark	2.89	0.25	Urban C
Columbia	1.08	-1.06	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.34	-0.87	Rural C
Douglas	2.94	0.29	Rural B
Ferry	2.10	-0.32	Rural A
Franklin	5.40	2.07	Rural A
Garfield	1.15	-1.01	Rural B
Grant	2.44	-0.07	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.79	-0.54	Rural C
Island	2.59	0.04	Rural C
Jefferson	3.19	0.47	Rural C
King	2.17	-0.27	Urban A
Kitsap	2.29	-0.18	Urban C
Kittitas	5.21	1.93	Rural B
Klickitat	3.65	0.80	Rural A
Lewis	1.60	-0.68	Rural C
Lincoln	3.29	0.54	Rural B
Mason	2.03	-0.37	Rural C
Okanogan	2.90	0.26	Rural A
Pacific	5.42	2.08	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.29	0.54	Rural A
Pierce	2.51	-0.02	Urban B
San Juan	7.58	3.65	Rural C
Skagit	1.96	-0.42	Rural C
Skamania	2.35	-0.14	Rural A
Snohomish	2.81	0.20	Urban B
Spokane	2.36	-0.13	Urban B
Stevens	1.54	-0.72	Rural B
Thurston	3.77	0.89	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.45	-0.07	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.12	-0.30	Rural B
Whatcom	2.43	-0.08	Urban C
Whitman	1.62	-0.67	Rural B
Yakima	1.52	-0.74	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Community Domain: Transitions and Mobility

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for New Residence Construction



Updated:	8/11/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		3.08	1.94	2.42	2.67	2.57	2.54
New Residences		20,691	13,159	16,508	18,385	17,899	
All Persons		6,724,540	6,767,899	6,817,771	6,882,399	6,968,174	

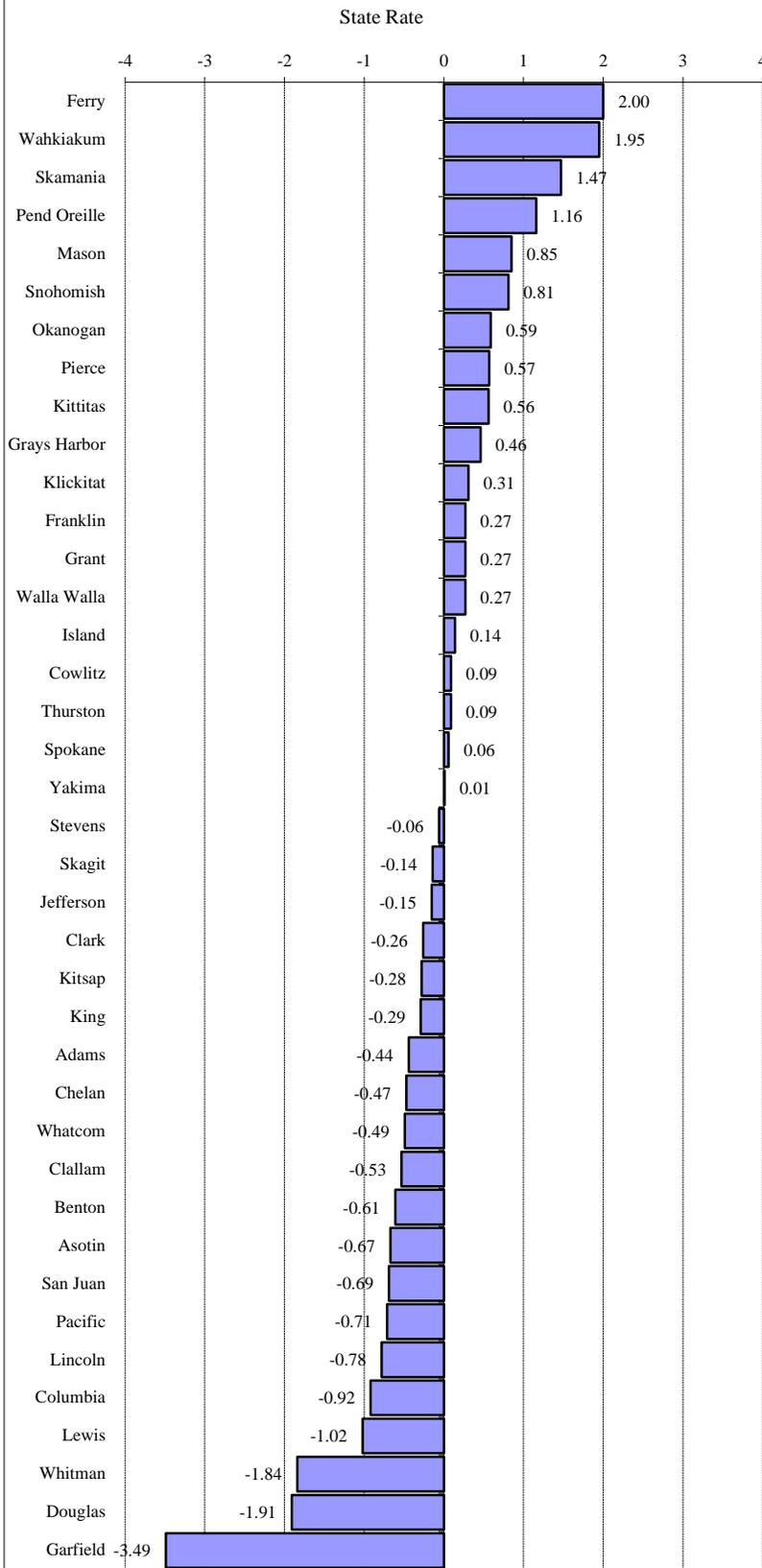
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The new building permits issued for single and multi-family dwellings, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Each unit in a multi-family dwelling (for example, each apartment in a building) has a separate building permit.

**State Source:** Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

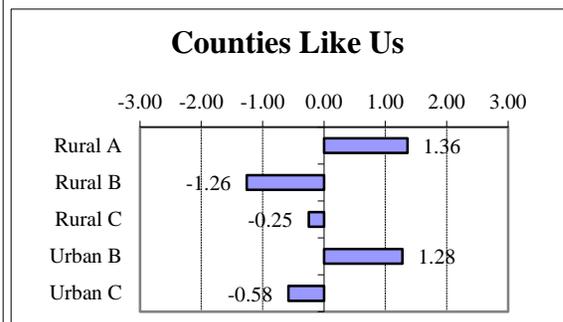
Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

Alcohol- or Drug-Related Deaths

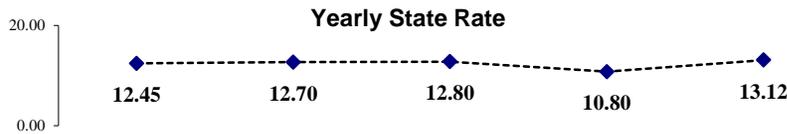
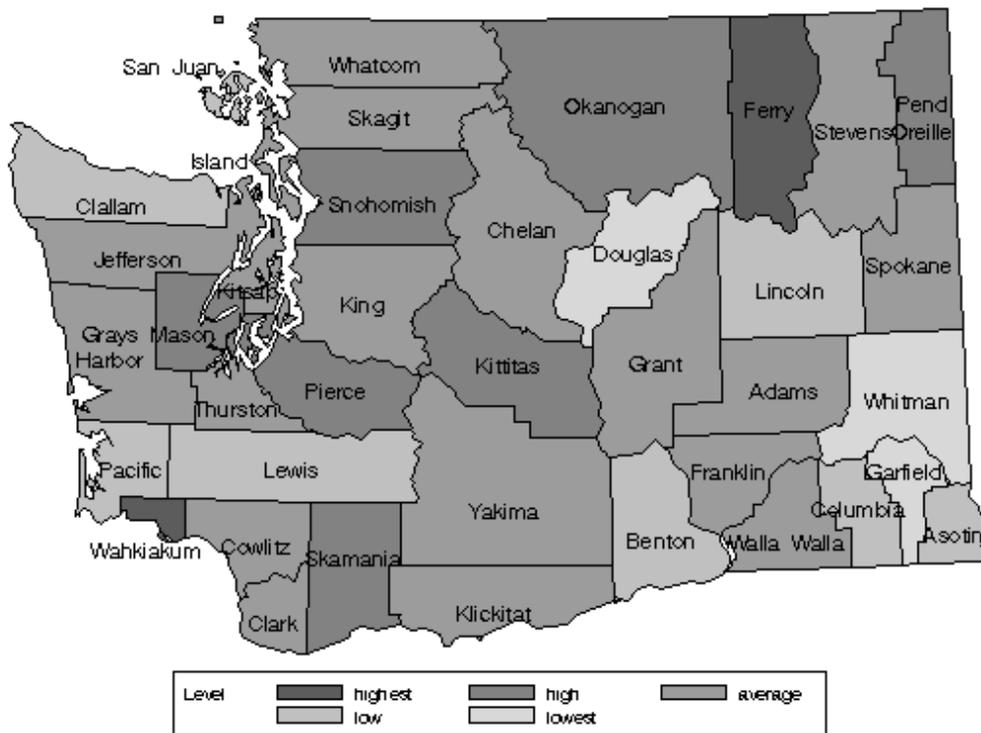


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	11.66	-0.44	Rural B
Asotin	11.28	-0.67	Rural B
Benton	11.38	-0.61	Urban C
Chelan	11.60	-0.47	Rural B
Clallam	11.51	-0.53	Rural C
Clark	11.94	-0.26	Urban C
Columbia	10.89	-0.92	Rural B
Cowlitz	12.51	0.09	Rural C
Douglas	9.30	-1.91	Rural B
Ferry	15.56	2.00	Rural A
Franklin	12.80	0.27	Rural A
Garfield	6.78	-3.49	Rural B
Grant	12.80	0.27	Rural A
Grays Harbor	13.09	0.46	Rural C
Island	12.59	0.14	Rural C
Jefferson	12.12	-0.15	Rural C
King	11.90	-0.29	Urban A
Kitsap	11.91	-0.28	Urban C
Kittitas	13.26	0.56	Rural B
Klickitat	12.86	0.31	Rural A
Lewis	10.72	-1.02	Rural C
Lincoln	11.11	-0.78	Rural B
Mason	13.72	0.85	Rural C
Okanogan	13.31	0.59	Rural A
Pacific	11.22	-0.71	Rural C
Pend Oreille	14.22	1.16	Rural A
Pierce	13.27	0.57	Urban B
San Juan	11.25	-0.69	Rural C
Skagit	12.13	-0.14	Rural C
Skamania	14.71	1.47	Rural A
Snohomish	13.66	0.81	Urban B
Spokane	12.46	0.06	Urban B
Stevens	12.27	-0.06	Rural B
Thurston	12.51	0.09	Urban C
Wahkiakum	15.49	1.95	Rural C
Walla Walla	12.80	0.27	Rural B
Whatcom	11.57	-0.49	Urban C
Whitman	9.41	-1.84	Rural B
Yakima	12.38	0.01	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



**Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults**  
 Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Alcohol- or Drug-Related Deaths



Updated:	10/12/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		12.45	12.70	12.80	10.80	13.12	12.36
AOD-related		5,858	6,166	6,266	5,503	6,673	
Deaths		47,043	48,564	48,972	50,960	50,853	

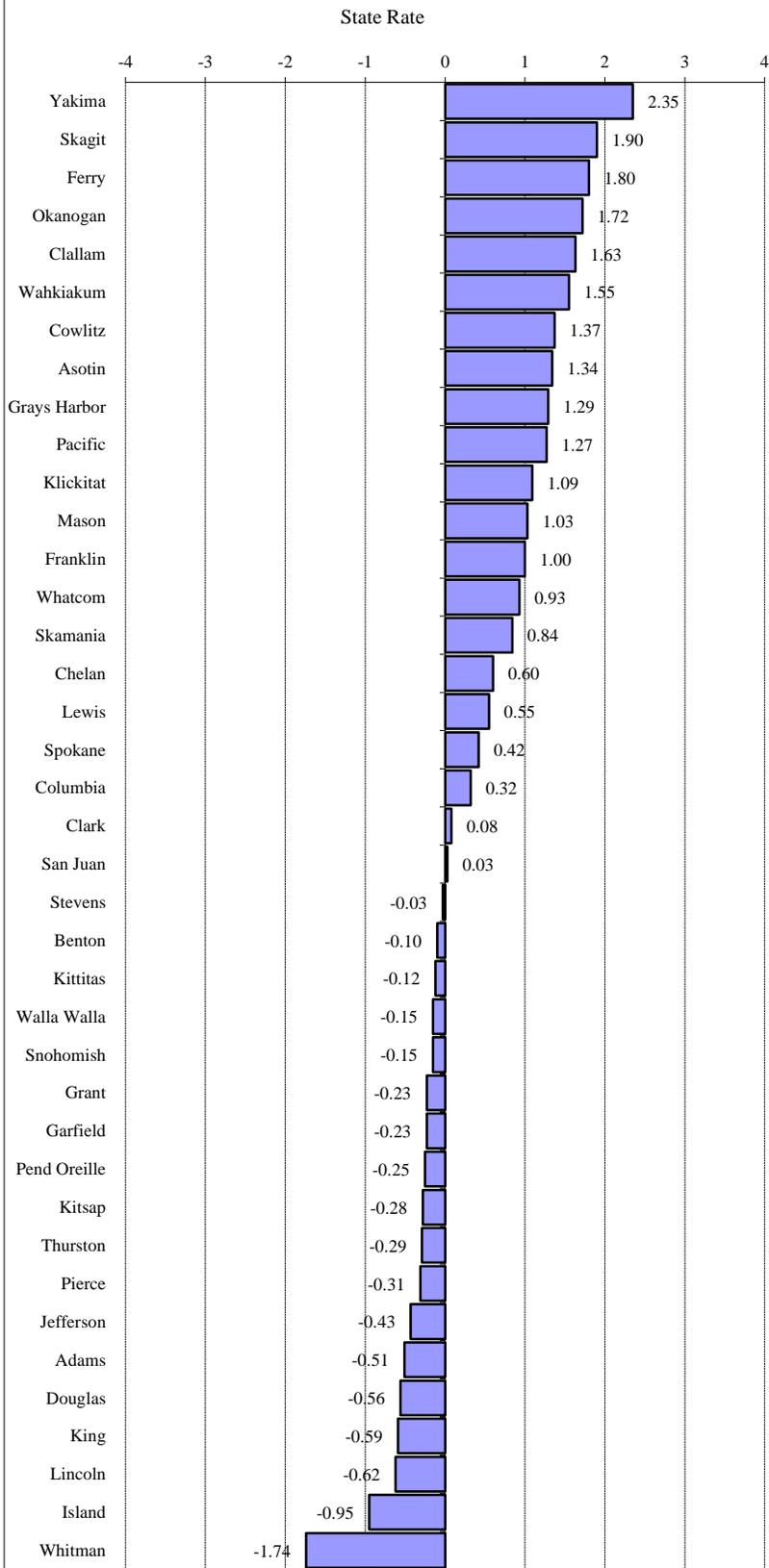
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related causes, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse. For a complete explanation of the codes and methods used please see Technical Notes: Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. rate is not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.

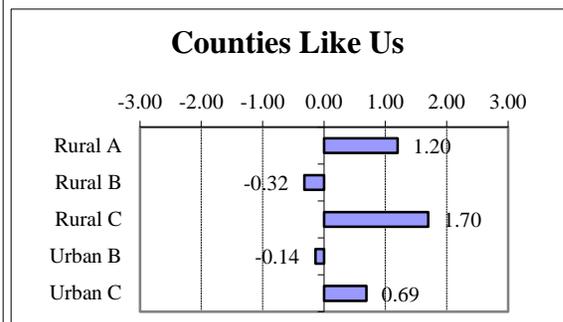
Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

**Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)**



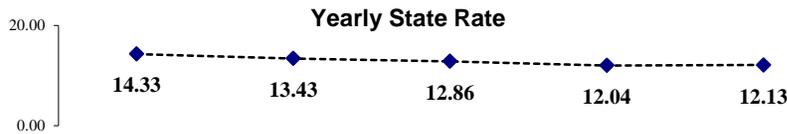
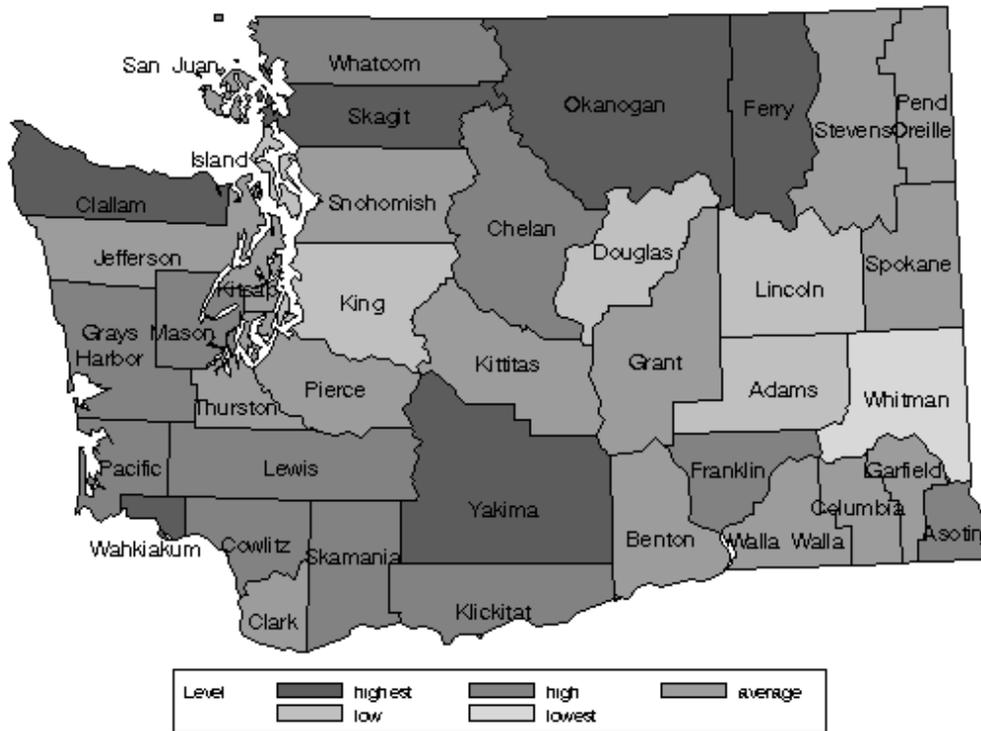
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	10.27	-0.51	Rural B
Asotin	19.94	1.34	Rural B
Benton	12.43	-0.10	Urban C
Chelan	16.05	0.60	Rural B
Clallam	21.46	1.63	Rural C
Clark	13.38	0.08	Urban C
Columbia	14.62	0.32	Rural B
Cowlitz	20.11	1.37	Rural C
Douglas	10.02	-0.56	Rural B
Ferry	22.34	1.80	Rural A
Franklin	18.14	1.00	Rural A
Garfield	11.75	-0.23	Rural B
Grant	11.77	-0.23	Rural A
Grays Harbor	19.65	1.29	Rural C
Island	8.02	-0.95	Rural C
Jefferson	10.73	-0.43	Rural C
King	9.90	-0.59	Urban A
Kitsap	11.49	-0.28	Urban C
Kittitas	12.30	-0.12	Rural B
Klickitat	18.62	1.09	Rural A
Lewis	15.83	0.55	Rural C
Lincoln	9.74	-0.62	Rural B
Mason	18.29	1.03	Rural C
Okanogan	21.90	1.72	Rural A
Pacific	19.56	1.27	Rural C
Pend Oreille	11.63	-0.25	Rural A
Pierce	11.34	-0.31	Urban B
San Juan	13.10	0.03	Rural C
Skagit	22.84	1.90	Rural C
Skamania	17.32	0.84	Rural A
Snohomish	12.15	-0.15	Urban B
Spokane	15.16	0.42	Urban B
Stevens	12.77	-0.03	Rural B
Thurston	11.45	-0.29	Urban C
Wahkiakum	21.03	1.55	Rural C
Walla Walla	12.16	-0.15	Rural B
Whatcom	17.77	0.93	Urban C
Whitman	3.91	-1.74	Rural B
Yakima	25.20	2.35	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)



Updated:	11/6/2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		14.33	13.43	12.86	12.04	12.13	12.95
Admits, 18+		72,989	69,094	66,773	63,121	64,348	
Persons, 18+		5,094,381	5,143,201	5,193,107	5,244,160	5,303,669	

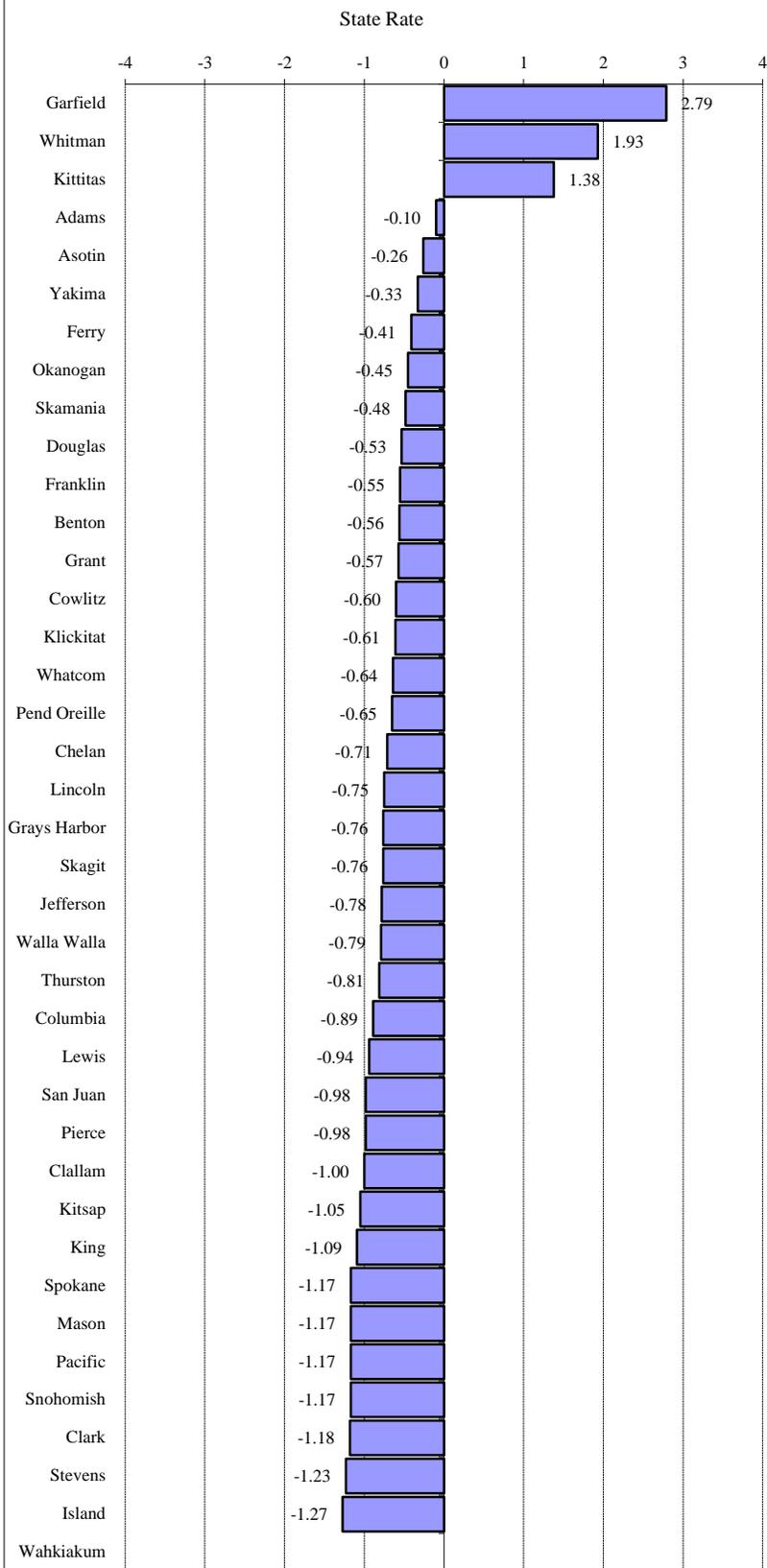
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The adults (age 18 and over) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adults. Counts of adults are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET). Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

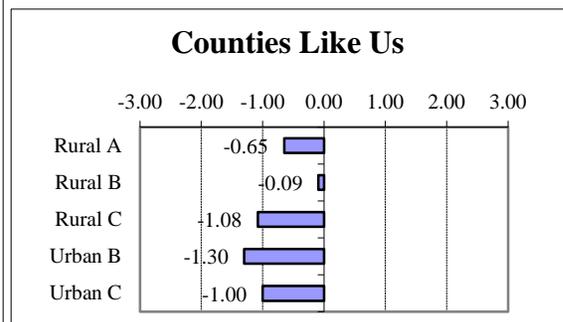
Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

Arrests (Age 18+), Alcohol-Related

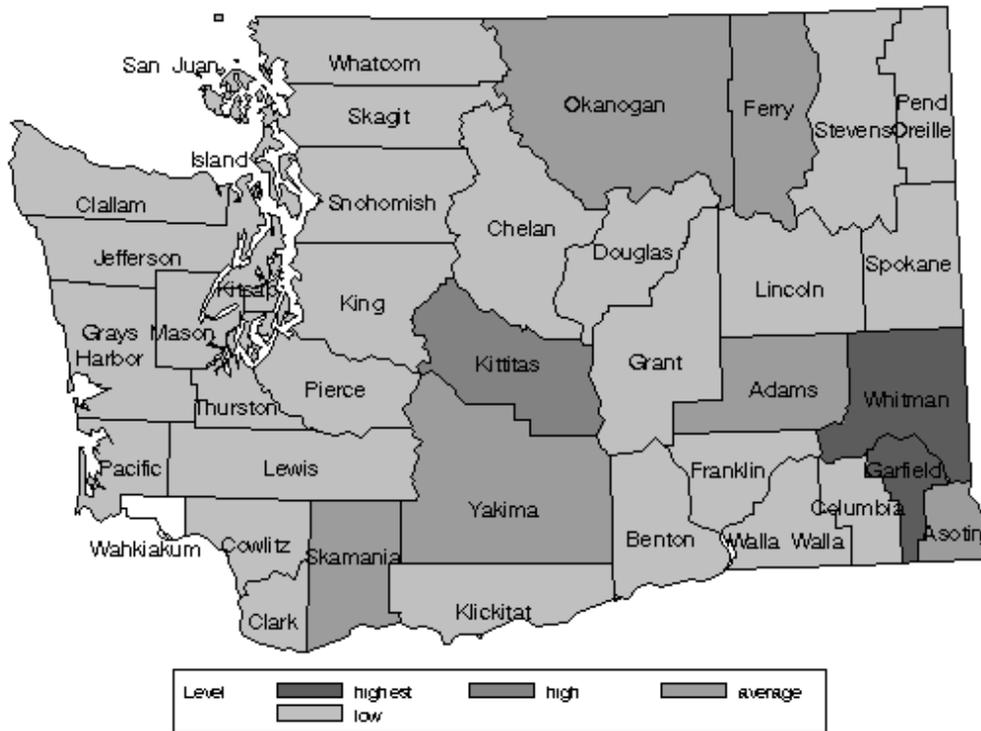


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	7.25	-0.10	Rural B
Asotin	6.59	-0.26	Rural B
Benton	5.34	-0.56	Urban C
Chelan	4.73	-0.71	Rural B
Clallam	3.54	-1.00	Rural C
Clark	2.81	-1.18	Urban C
Columbia	4.02	-0.89	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.19	-0.60	Rural C
Douglas	5.50	-0.53	Rural B
Ferry	5.96	-0.41	Rural A
Franklin	5.40	-0.55	Rural A
Garfield	19.14	2.79	Rural B
Grant	5.32	-0.57	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.55	-0.76	Rural C
Island	2.46	-1.27	Rural C
Jefferson	4.46	-0.78	Rural C
King	3.18	-1.09	Urban A
Kitsap	3.35	-1.05	Urban C
Kittitas	13.33	1.38	Rural B
Klickitat	5.15	-0.61	Rural A
Lewis	3.80	-0.94	Rural C
Lincoln	4.58	-0.75	Rural B
Mason	2.85	-1.17	Rural C
Okanogan	5.83	-0.45	Rural A
Pacific	2.84	-1.17	Rural C
Pend Oreille	4.97	-0.65	Rural A
Pierce	3.62	-0.98	Urban B
San Juan	3.65	-0.98	Rural C
Skagit	4.53	-0.76	Rural C
Skamania	5.67	-0.48	Rural A
Snohomish	2.84	-1.17	Urban B
Spokane	2.86	-1.17	Urban B
Stevens	2.59	-1.23	Rural B
Thurston	4.32	-0.81	Urban C
Wahkiakum	NR		Rural C
Walla Walla	4.41	-0.79	Rural B
Whatcom	5.04	-0.64	Urban C
Whitman	15.57	1.93	Rural B
Yakima	6.32	-0.33	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



**Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults**  
 Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 18+), Alcohol-Related



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		9.31	9.43	7.29	6.72	6.03	7.66
Arrests, 18+		39,937	38,891	33,089	32,265	29,592	
Adjusted Pop 18+		4,290,856	4,124,682	4,541,870	4,804,506	4,911,332	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

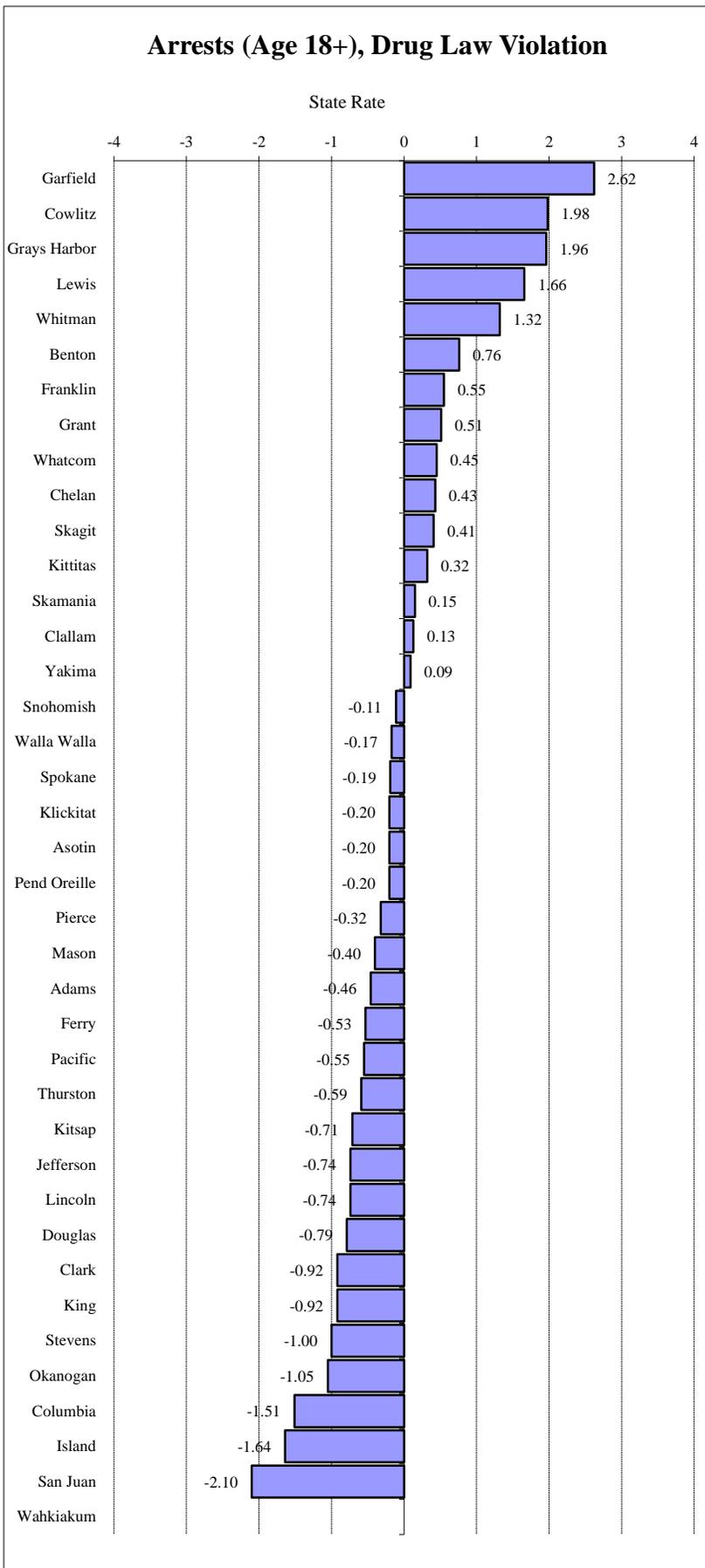
**Note:** The alcohol violations (age 18+), per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. DUI arrests by the Washington State Patrol are included in the state trend analysis. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

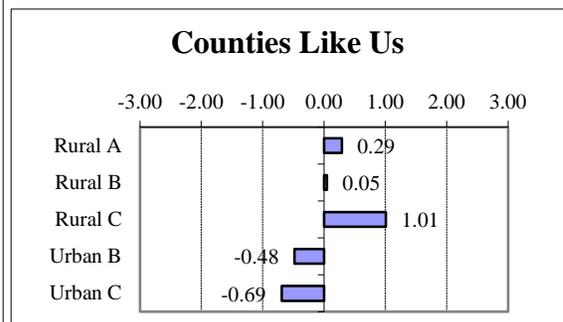
Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

## Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

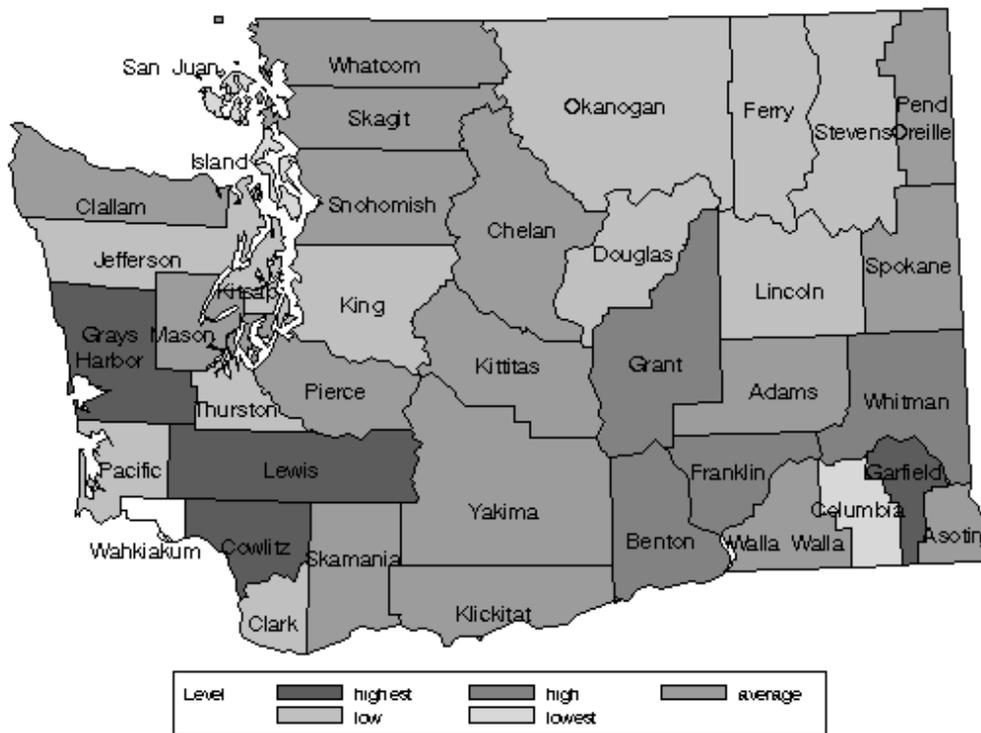


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.48	-0.46	Rural B
Asotin	2.81	-0.20	Rural B
Benton	4.04	0.76	Urban C
Chelan	3.62	0.43	Rural B
Clallam	3.23	0.13	Rural C
Clark	1.89	-0.92	Urban C
Columbia	1.14	-1.51	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.60	1.98	Rural C
Douglas	2.06	-0.79	Rural B
Ferry	2.39	-0.53	Rural A
Franklin	3.77	0.55	Rural A
Garfield	6.42	2.62	Rural B
Grant	3.72	0.51	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.58	1.96	Rural C
Island	0.98	-1.64	Rural C
Jefferson	2.13	-0.74	Rural C
King	1.89	-0.92	Urban A
Kitsap	2.16	-0.71	Urban C
Kittitas	3.48	0.32	Rural B
Klickitat	2.82	-0.20	Rural A
Lewis	5.19	1.66	Rural C
Lincoln	2.12	-0.74	Rural B
Mason	2.56	-0.40	Rural C
Okanogan	1.73	-1.05	Rural A
Pacific	2.37	-0.55	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.81	-0.20	Rural A
Pierce	2.66	-0.32	Urban B
San Juan	0.38	-2.10	Rural C
Skagit	3.60	0.41	Rural C
Skamania	3.26	0.15	Rural A
Snohomish	2.93	-0.11	Urban B
Spokane	2.83	-0.19	Urban B
Stevens	1.79	-1.00	Rural B
Thurston	2.32	-0.59	Urban C
Wahkiakum	NR		Rural C
Walla Walla	2.85	-0.17	Rural B
Whatcom	3.64	0.45	Urban C
Whitman	4.76	1.32	Rural B
Yakima	3.19	0.09	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



**Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults**  
 Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 18+), Drug Law Violation



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		4.39	4.56	2.35	2.23	2.17	3.07
Arrests, 18+		18,833	18,819	10,659	10,716	10,677	
Adjusted Pop 18+		4,290,856	4,124,682	4,541,870	4,804,506	4,911,332	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The arrests of adults (age 18+) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

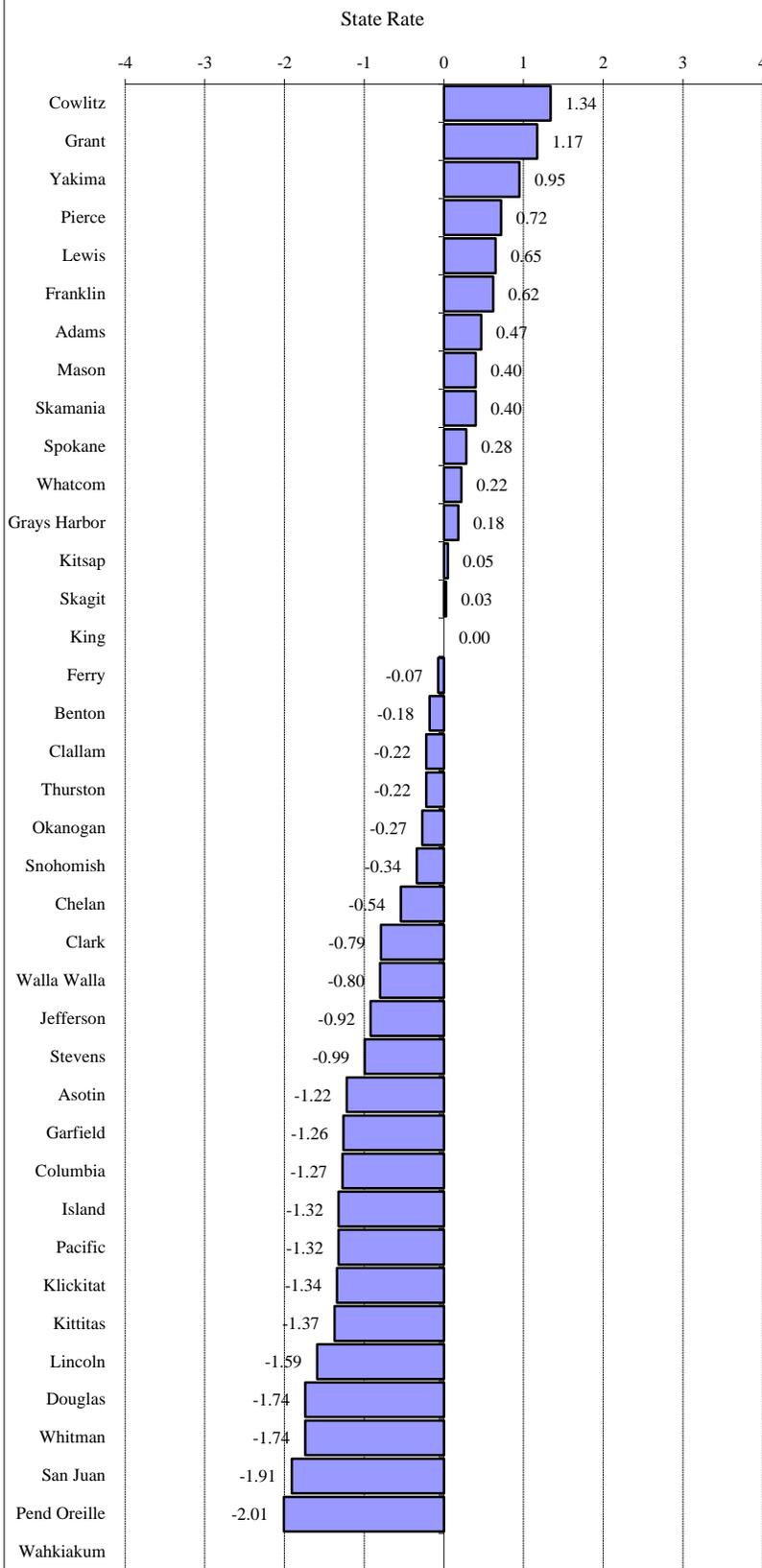
The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

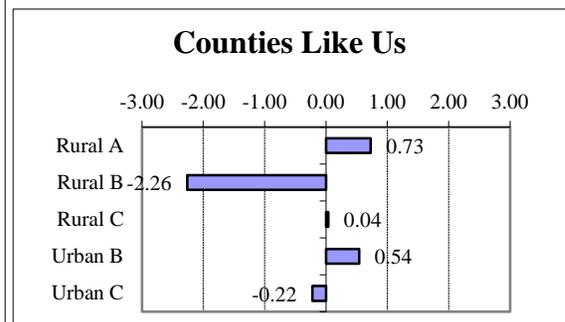
Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

Arrests (Age 18+), Violent Crime

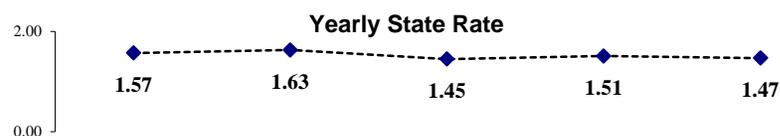


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.80	0.47	Rural B
Asotin	0.79	-1.22	Rural B
Benton	1.41	-0.18	Urban C
Chelan	1.20	-0.54	Rural B
Clallam	1.39	-0.22	Rural C
Clark	1.05	-0.79	Urban C
Columbia	0.76	-1.27	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.32	1.34	Rural C
Douglas	0.48	-1.74	Rural B
Ferry	1.48	-0.07	Rural A
Franklin	1.89	0.62	Rural A
Garfield	0.77	-1.26	Rural B
Grant	2.22	1.17	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.63	0.18	Rural C
Island	0.73	-1.32	Rural C
Jefferson	0.97	-0.92	Rural C
King	1.52	0.00	Urban A
Kitsap	1.55	0.05	Urban C
Kittitas	0.70	-1.37	Rural B
Klickitat	0.72	-1.34	Rural A
Lewis	1.91	0.65	Rural C
Lincoln	0.57	-1.59	Rural B
Mason	1.76	0.40	Rural C
Okanogan	1.36	-0.27	Rural A
Pacific	0.73	-1.32	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.32	-2.01	Rural A
Pierce	1.95	0.72	Urban B
San Juan	0.38	-1.91	Rural C
Skagit	1.54	0.03	Rural C
Skamania	1.76	0.40	Rural A
Snohomish	1.32	-0.34	Urban B
Spokane	1.69	0.28	Urban B
Stevens	0.93	-0.99	Rural B
Thurston	1.39	-0.22	Urban C
Wahkiakum	NR		Rural C
Walla Walla	1.04	-0.80	Rural B
Whatcom	1.65	0.22	Urban C
Whitman	0.48	-1.74	Rural B
Yakima	2.09	0.95	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



**Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults**  
 Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 18+), Violent Crime



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		1.57	1.63	1.45	1.51	1.47	1.52
Arrests, 18+		6,742	6,704	6,583	7,240	7,231	
Adjusted Pop 18+		4,290,856	4,124,682	4,541,870	4,804,506	4,911,332	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

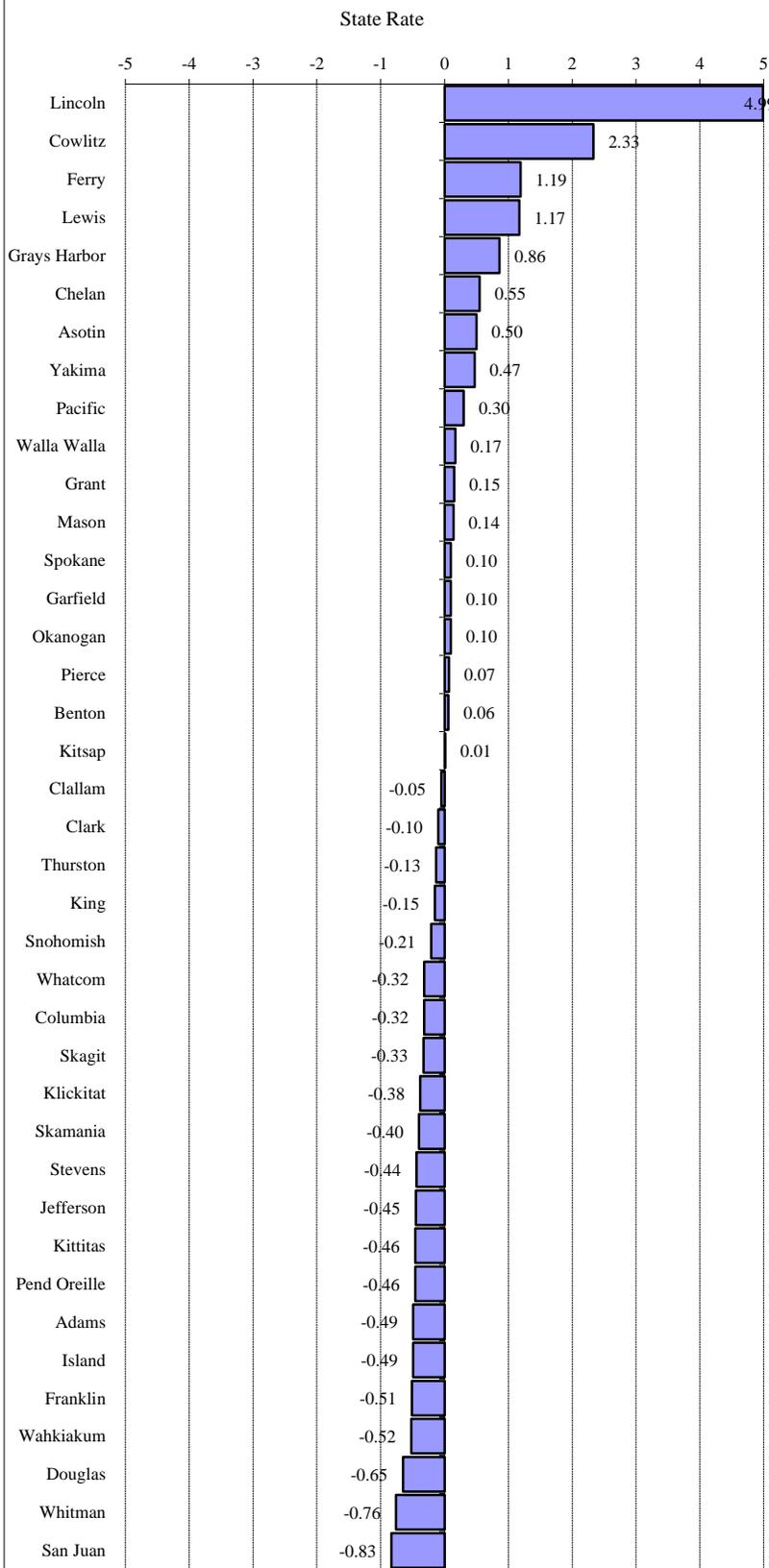
**Note:** The arrests of adults (age 18+) for violent crime per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)  
 Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

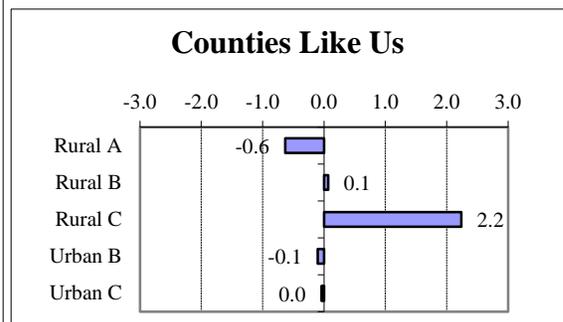
Community Domain: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

**Prisoners in State Correctional Systems (Age 18+)**



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	175.2	-0.49	Rural B
Asotin	675.1	0.50	Rural B
Benton	450.1	0.06	Urban C
Chelan	697.5	0.55	Rural B
Clallam	395.3	-0.05	Rural C
Clark	371.7	-0.10	Urban C
Columbia	259.2	-0.32	Rural B
Cowlitz	1591.8	2.33	Rural C
Douglas	94.4	-0.65	Rural B
Ferry	1018.6	1.19	Rural A
Franklin	164.6	-0.51	Rural A
Garfield	470.9	0.10	Rural B
Grant	496.3	0.15	Rural A
Grays Harbor	853.4	0.86	Rural C
Island	175.1	-0.49	Rural C
Jefferson	195.3	-0.45	Rural C
King	346.2	-0.15	Urban A
Kitsap	426.9	0.01	Urban C
Kittitas	190.8	-0.46	Rural B
Klickitat	228.5	-0.38	Rural A
Lewis	1010.8	1.17	Rural C
Lincoln	2927.9	4.99	Rural B
Mason	490.2	0.14	Rural C
Okanogan	470.8	0.10	Rural A
Pacific	571.2	0.30	Rural C
Pend Oreille	189.5	-0.46	Rural A
Pierce	459.1	0.07	Urban B
San Juan	3.8	-0.83	Rural C
Skagit	256.5	-0.33	Rural C
Skamania	220.9	-0.40	Rural A
Snohomish	317.7	-0.21	Urban B
Spokane	471.5	0.10	Urban B
Stevens	198.2	-0.44	Rural B
Thurston	357.4	-0.13	Urban C
Wahkiakum	159.9	-0.52	Rural C
Walla Walla	506.0	0.17	Rural B
Whatcom	263.2	-0.32	Urban C
Whitman	39.5	-0.76	Rural B
Yakima	655.5	0.47	Urban C

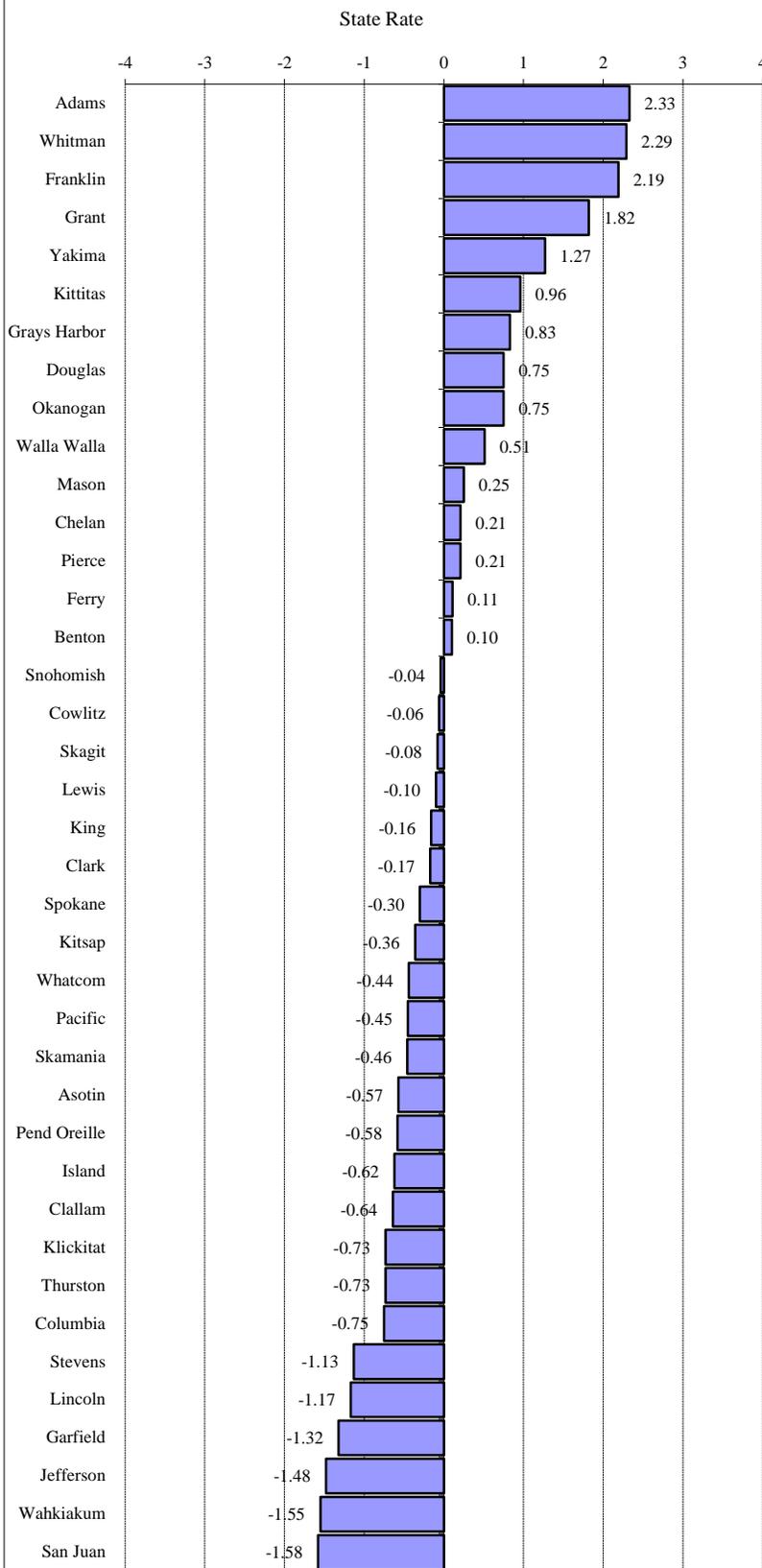
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.





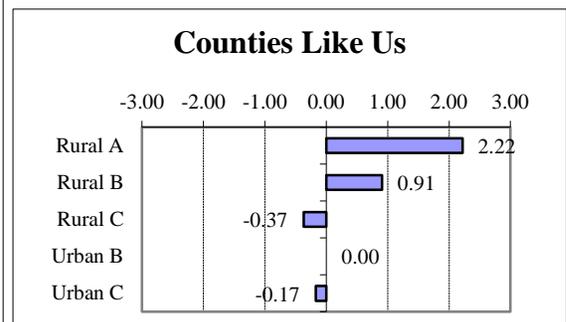
Community Domain: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Population Not Registered to Vote

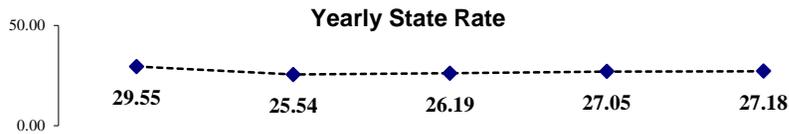
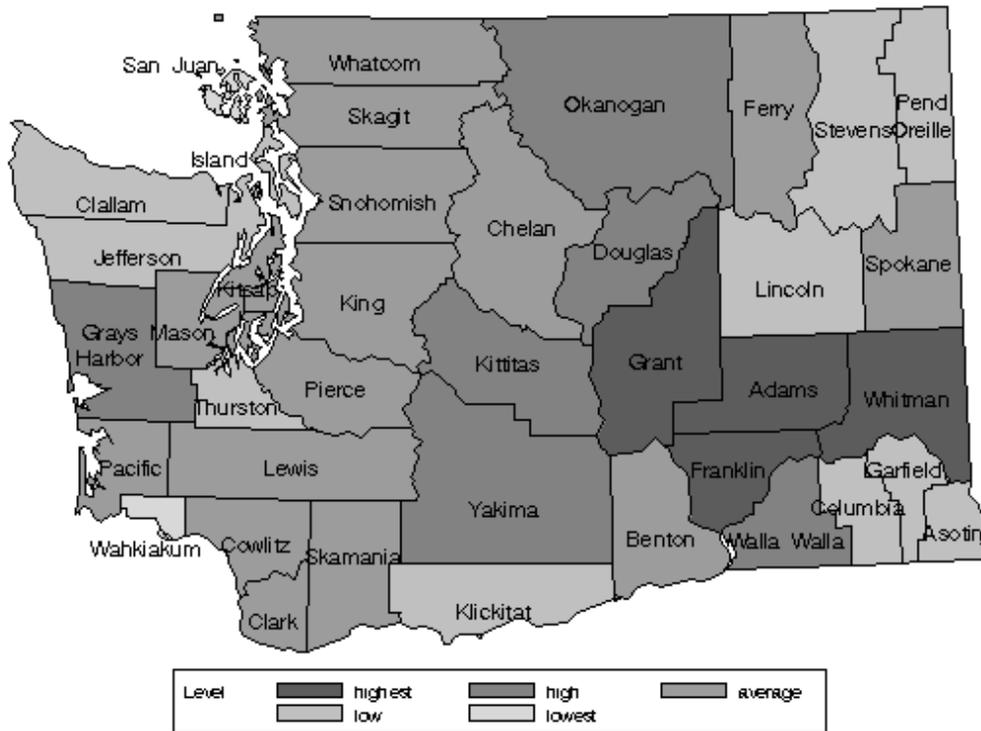


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	48.11	2.33	Rural B
Asotin	21.94	-0.57	Rural B
Benton	28.02	0.10	Urban C
Chelan	28.96	0.21	Rural B
Clallam	21.35	-0.64	Rural C
Clark	25.56	-0.17	Urban C
Columbia	20.30	-0.75	Rural B
Cowlitz	26.60	-0.06	Rural C
Douglas	33.86	0.75	Rural B
Ferry	28.12	0.11	Rural A
Franklin	46.81	2.19	Rural A
Garfield	15.18	-1.32	Rural B
Grant	43.50	1.82	Rural A
Grays Harbor	34.59	0.83	Rural C
Island	21.49	-0.62	Rural C
Jefferson	13.73	-1.48	Rural C
King	25.63	-0.16	Urban A
Kitsap	23.88	-0.36	Urban C
Kittitas	35.75	0.96	Rural B
Klickitat	20.56	-0.73	Rural A
Lewis	26.19	-0.10	Rural C
Lincoln	16.54	-1.17	Rural B
Mason	29.32	0.25	Rural C
Okanogan	33.86	0.75	Rural A
Pacific	23.00	-0.45	Rural C
Pend Oreille	21.91	-0.58	Rural A
Pierce	28.96	0.21	Urban B
San Juan	12.89	-1.58	Rural C
Skagit	26.39	-0.08	Rural C
Skamania	22.94	-0.46	Rural A
Snohomish	26.75	-0.04	Urban B
Spokane	24.43	-0.30	Urban B
Stevens	16.90	-1.13	Rural B
Thurston	20.51	-0.73	Urban C
Wahkiakum	13.10	-1.55	Rural C
Walla Walla	31.73	0.51	Rural B
Whatcom	23.11	-0.44	Urban C
Whitman	47.76	2.29	Rural B
Yakima	38.51	1.27	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization  
 Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Population Not Registered to Vote



Updated: 1/22/2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate	29.55	25.54	26.19	27.05	27.18	27.10
Not Registered	1,534,694	1,339,201	1,388,883	1,454,740	1,483,716	
Persons, 18+	5,193,107	5,244,160	5,303,669	5,376,988	5,458,663	

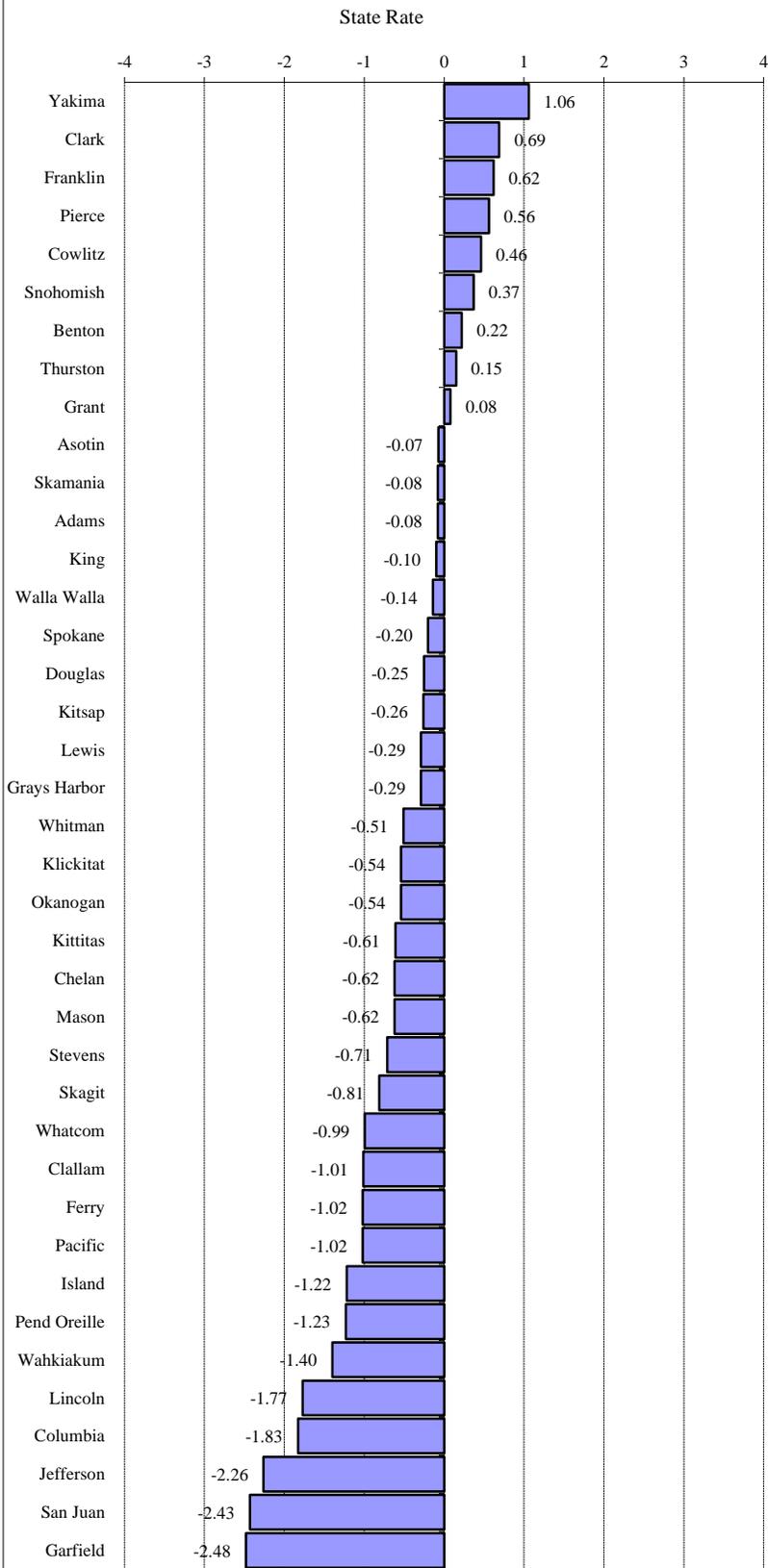
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The persons not registered to vote in the November elections, per 100 adults (age 18 and over).

**State Source:** Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

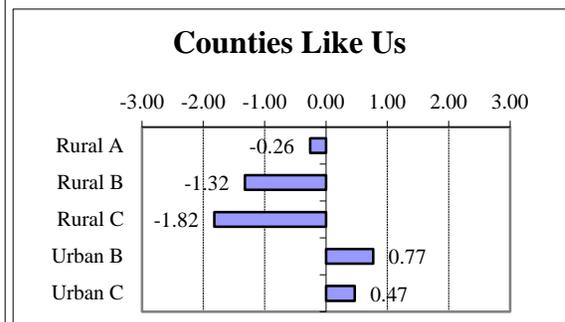
Community Domain: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Registered And Not Voting in the November Election

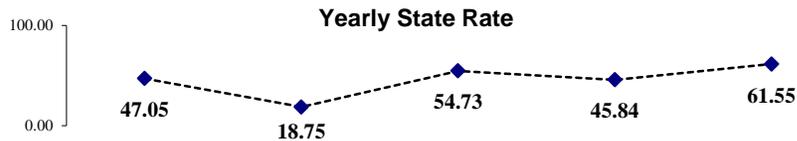


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	45.09	-0.08	Rural B
Asotin	45.17	-0.07	Rural B
Benton	47.07	0.22	Urban C
Chelan	41.59	-0.62	Rural B
Clallam	39.08	-1.01	Rural C
Clark	50.14	0.69	Urban C
Columbia	33.76	-1.83	Rural B
Cowlitz	48.64	0.46	Rural C
Douglas	44.01	-0.25	Rural B
Ferry	39.01	-1.02	Rural A
Franklin	49.68	0.62	Rural A
Garfield	29.49	-2.48	Rural B
Grant	46.12	0.08	Rural A
Grays Harbor	43.74	-0.29	Rural C
Island	37.73	-1.22	Rural C
Jefferson	30.91	-2.26	Rural C
King	44.99	-0.10	Urban A
Kitsap	43.95	-0.26	Urban C
Kittitas	41.69	-0.61	Rural B
Klickitat	42.13	-0.54	Rural A
Lewis	43.75	-0.29	Rural C
Lincoln	34.15	-1.77	Rural B
Mason	41.59	-0.62	Rural C
Okanogan	42.10	-0.54	Rural A
Pacific	38.98	-1.02	Rural C
Pend Oreille	37.61	-1.23	Rural A
Pierce	49.28	0.56	Urban B
San Juan	29.81	-2.43	Rural C
Skagit	40.36	-0.81	Rural C
Skamania	45.13	-0.08	Rural A
Snohomish	48.03	0.37	Urban B
Spokane	44.31	-0.20	Urban B
Stevens	41.01	-0.71	Rural B
Thurston	46.60	0.15	Urban C
Wahkiakum	36.52	-1.40	Rural C
Walla Walla	44.74	-0.14	Rural B
Whatcom	39.19	-0.99	Urban C
Whitman	42.31	-0.51	Rural B
Yakima	52.54	1.06	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization  
 Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Registered And Not Voting in the November Election



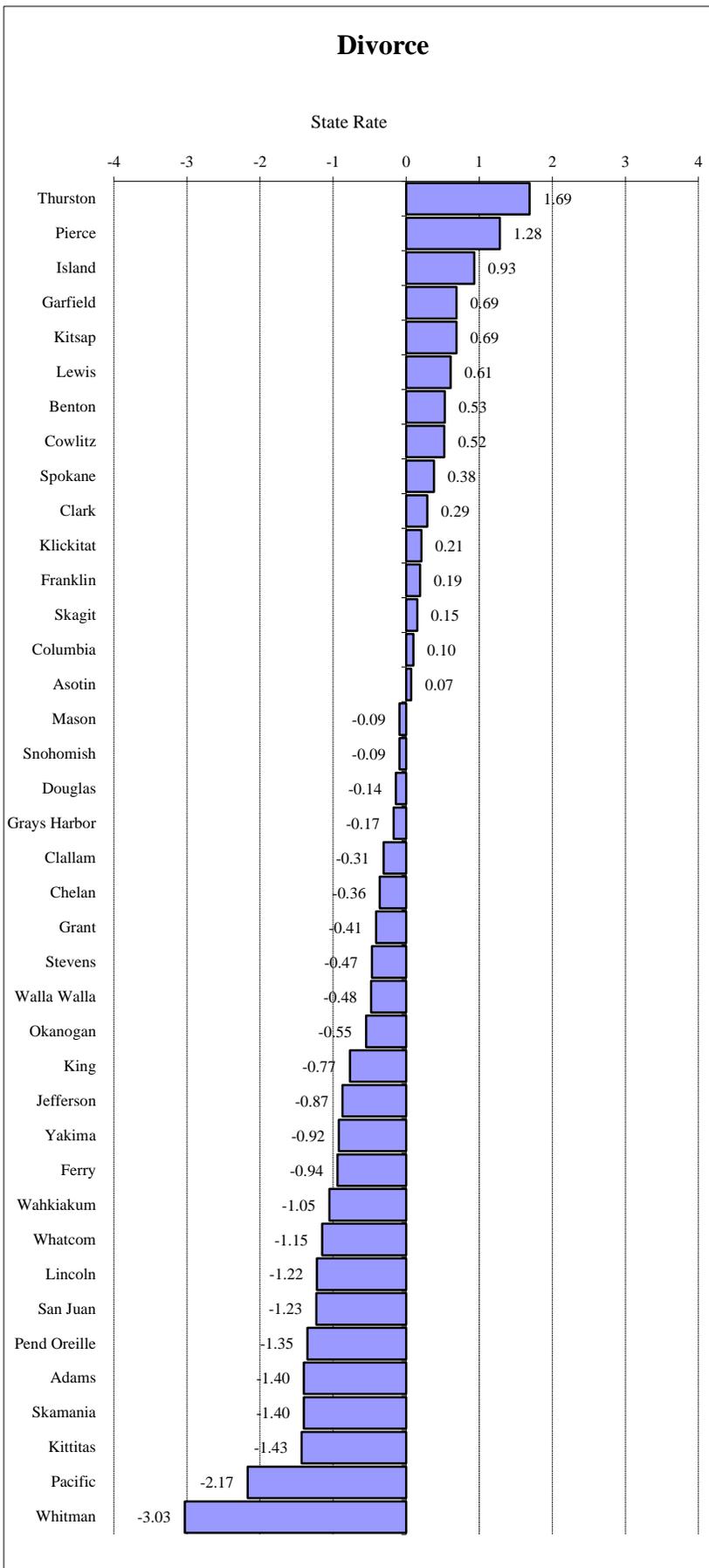
Updated:	1/22/2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		47.05	18.75	54.73	45.84	61.55	45.63
Not Voting		1,721,463	732,020	2,142,496	1,797,918	2,446,675	
Reg'd Voters		3,658,413	3,904,959	3,914,786	3,922,248	3,974,947	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The persons registered to vote in the November elections but not voting, per 100 adults (age 18 and over) registered to vote.

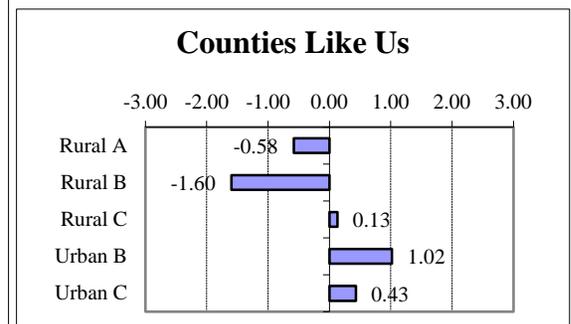
**State Source:** Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

## Family Domain: Family Problems



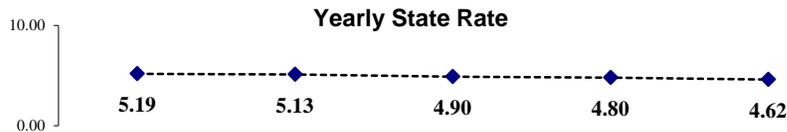
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.79	-1.40	Rural B
Asotin	4.98	0.07	Rural B
Benton	5.35	0.53	Urban C
Chelan	4.63	-0.36	Rural B
Clallam	4.67	-0.31	Rural C
Clark	5.15	0.29	Urban C
Columbia	5.00	0.10	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.34	0.52	Rural C
Douglas	4.81	-0.14	Rural B
Ferry	4.16	-0.94	Rural A
Franklin	5.07	0.19	Rural A
Garfield	5.48	0.69	Rural B
Grant	4.59	-0.41	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.78	-0.17	Rural C
Island	5.67	0.93	Rural C
Jefferson	4.22	-0.87	Rural C
King	4.30	-0.77	Urban A
Kitsap	5.48	0.69	Urban C
Kittitas	3.77	-1.43	Rural B
Klickitat	5.09	0.21	Rural A
Lewis	5.41	0.61	Rural C
Lincoln	3.94	-1.22	Rural B
Mason	4.85	-0.09	Rural C
Okanogan	4.48	-0.55	Rural A
Pacific	3.17	-2.17	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.83	-1.35	Rural A
Pierce	5.95	1.28	Urban B
San Juan	3.93	-1.23	Rural C
Skagit	5.04	0.15	Rural C
Skamania	3.79	-1.40	Rural A
Snohomish	4.85	-0.09	Urban B
Spokane	5.23	0.38	Urban B
Stevens	4.54	-0.47	Rural B
Thurston	6.28	1.69	Urban C
Wahkiakum	4.07	-1.05	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.53	-0.48	Rural B
Whatcom	3.99	-1.15	Urban C
Whitman	2.48	-3.03	Rural B
Yakima	4.18	-0.92	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Family Domain: Family Problems

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Divorce



Updated:	8/12/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		5.19	5.13	4.90	4.80	4.62	4.92
Divorces		28,107	28,028	27,003	26,699	26,065	
Persons, 15+		5,416,773	5,460,621	5,508,630	5,567,638	5,642,804	

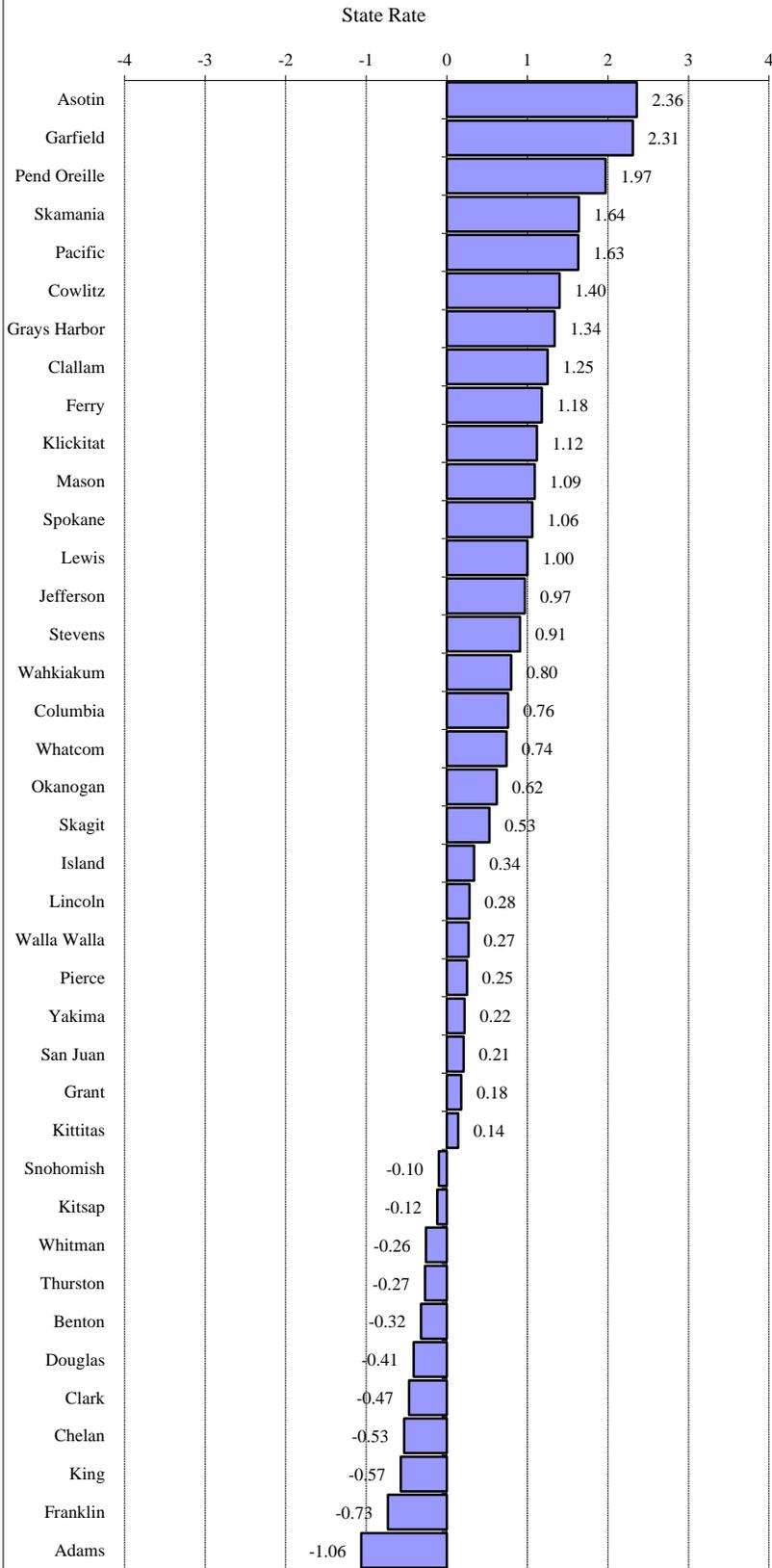
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The divorces per 1,000 persons (age 15 and over). Divorce includes dissolutions, annulments, and unknown decree types; it does not include legal separations. Divorce data is reported by the woman's residence, if in Washington at the time of decree. If the woman lived outside Washington, the man's residence was used. If both parties residence was unknown the event is not assigned to a county, but is included in the state rate.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Dissolution and Annulment Data. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

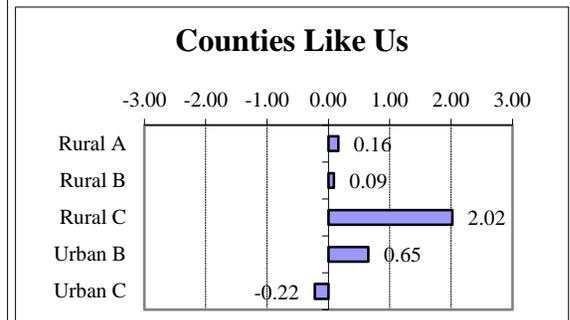
Family Domain: Family Problems

**Victims of Child Abuse And Neglect in Accepted Referrals**



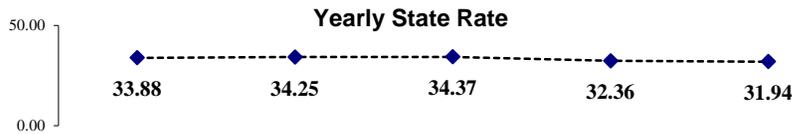
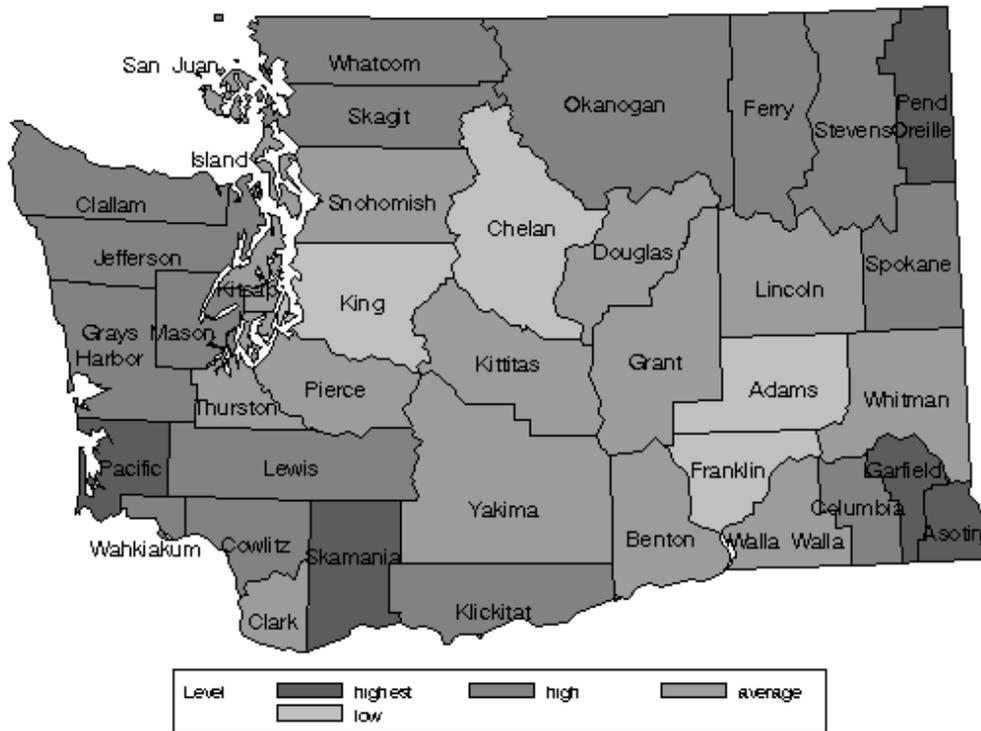
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	17.36	-1.06	Rural B
Asotin	68.88	2.36	Rural B
Benton	28.57	-0.32	Urban C
Chelan	25.43	-0.53	Rural B
Clallam	52.16	1.25	Rural C
Clark	26.30	-0.47	Urban C
Columbia	44.83	0.76	Rural B
Cowlitz	54.51	1.40	Rural C
Douglas	27.23	-0.41	Rural B
Ferry	51.18	1.18	Rural A
Franklin	22.28	-0.73	Rural A
Garfield	68.15	2.31	Rural B
Grant	36.10	0.18	Rural A
Grays Harbor	53.60	1.34	Rural C
Island	38.41	0.34	Rural C
Jefferson	48.01	0.97	Rural C
King	24.69	-0.57	Urban A
Kitsap	31.51	-0.12	Urban C
Kittitas	35.43	0.14	Rural B
Klickitat	50.23	1.12	Rural A
Lewis	48.46	1.00	Rural C
Lincoln	37.59	0.28	Rural B
Mason	49.86	1.09	Rural C
Okanogan	42.77	0.62	Rural A
Pacific	57.95	1.63	Rural C
Pend Oreille	63.05	1.97	Rural A
Pierce	37.16	0.25	Urban B
San Juan	36.58	0.21	Rural C
Skagit	41.36	0.53	Rural C
Skamania	58.11	1.64	Rural A
Snohomish	31.88	-0.10	Urban B
Spokane	49.38	1.06	Urban B
Stevens	47.06	0.91	Rural B
Thurston	29.27	-0.27	Urban C
Wahkiakum	45.47	0.80	Rural C
Walla Walla	37.47	0.27	Rural B
Whatcom	44.44	0.74	Urban C
Whitman	29.49	-0.26	Rural B
Yakima	36.64	0.22	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Family Domain: Family Problems

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Victims of Child Abuse And Neglect in Accepted Referrals



Updated:	2/1/2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		33.88	34.25	34.37	32.36	31.94	33.35
Accepted Victims		53,354	53,898	54,255	51,490	51,199	
Persons, birth-17		1,574,792	1,573,609	1,578,730	1,591,182	1,602,744	

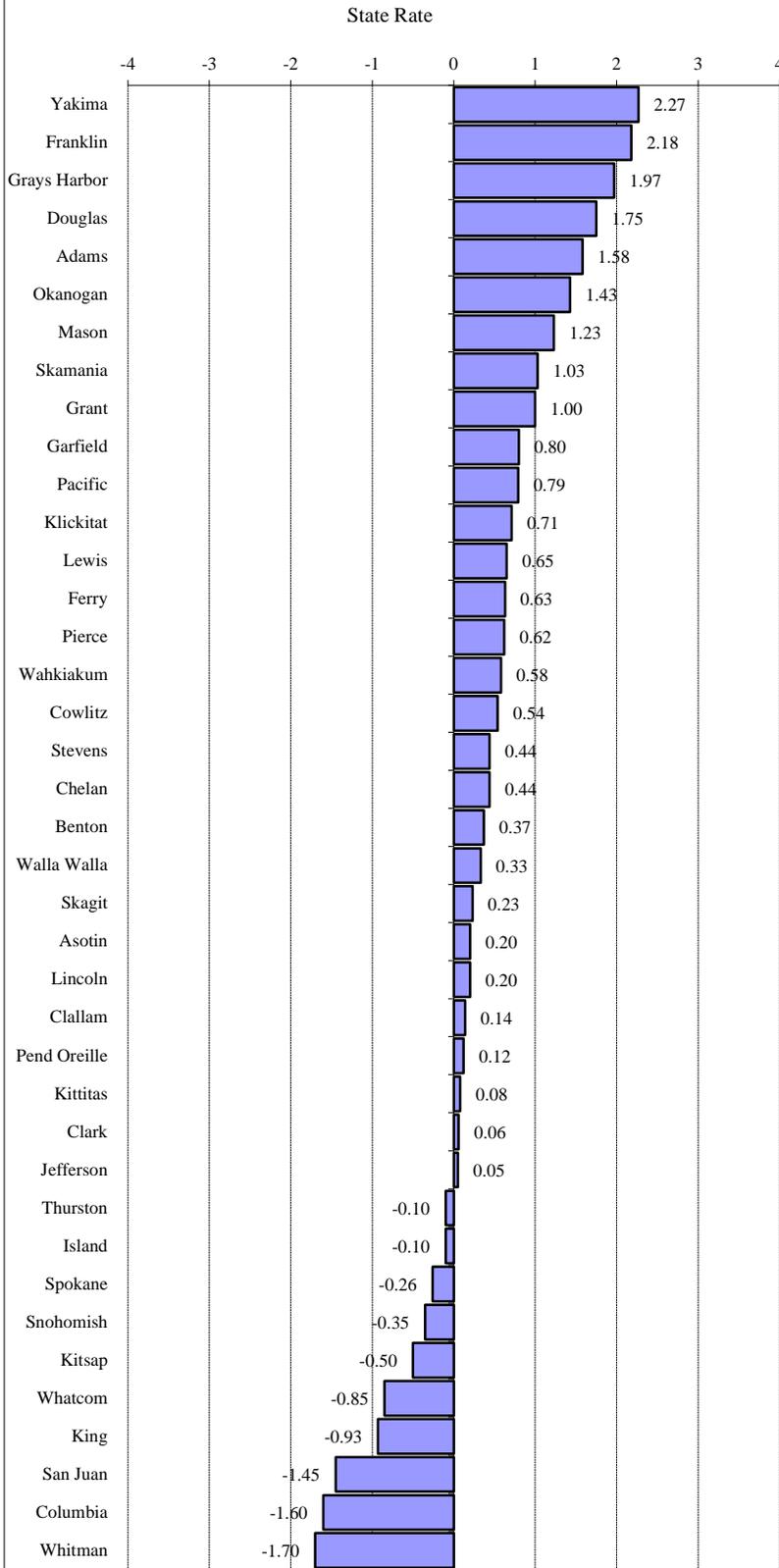
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The children (age birth-17) identified as victims in reports to Child Protective Services that were accepted for further action, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. A "referral" is a report of suspected child abuse which may have multiple listed victims. Numbers may differ due to corrections or changes in location definition made in the database extraction process. Child location is derived from the residence at the time of referral. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Children's Administration, Administrative Services, FamLink Data Warehouse. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

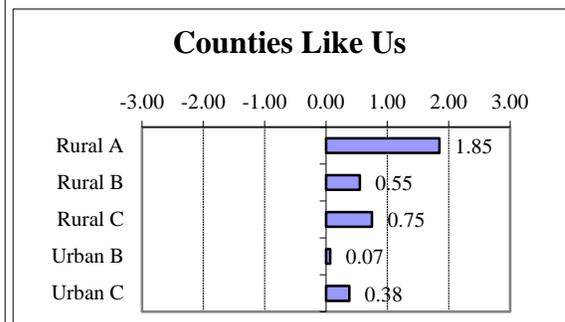
School Domain: Academic Achievement

Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10

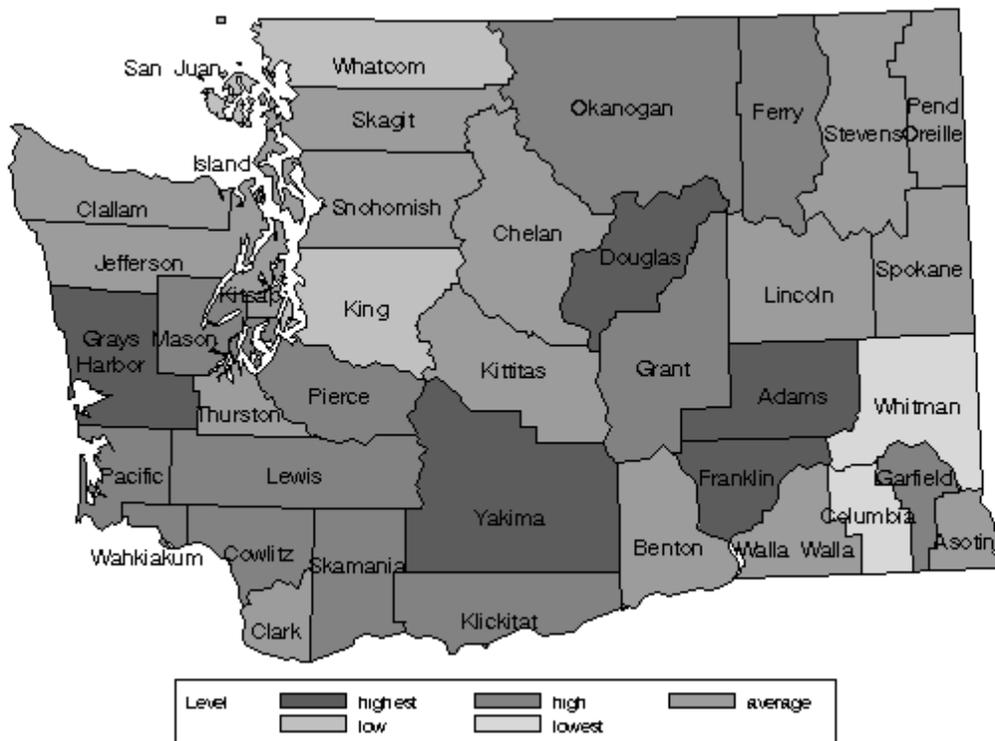


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	67.19	1.58	Rural B
Asotin	55.75	0.20	Rural B
Benton	57.15	0.37	Urban C
Chelan	57.71	0.44	Rural B
Clallam	55.24	0.14	Rural C
Clark	54.63	0.06	Urban C
Columbia	40.88	-1.60	Rural B
Cowlitz	58.58	0.54	Rural C
Douglas	68.55	1.75	Rural B
Ferry	59.33	0.63	Rural A
Franklin	72.07	2.18	Rural A
Garfield	60.67	0.80	Rural B
Grant	62.33	1.00	Rural A
Grays Harbor	70.40	1.97	Rural C
Island	53.25	-0.10	Rural C
Jefferson	54.50	0.05	Rural C
King	46.40	-0.93	Urban A
Kitsap	49.93	-0.50	Urban C
Kittitas	54.79	0.08	Rural B
Klickitat	59.98	0.71	Rural A
Lewis	59.49	0.65	Rural C
Lincoln	55.73	0.20	Rural B
Mason	64.28	1.23	Rural C
Okanogan	65.91	1.43	Rural A
Pacific	60.61	0.79	Rural C
Pend Oreille	55.08	0.12	Rural A
Pierce	59.18	0.62	Urban B
San Juan	42.13	-1.45	Rural C
Skagit	56.04	0.23	Rural C
Skamania	62.62	1.03	Rural A
Snohomish	51.21	-0.35	Urban B
Spokane	51.93	-0.26	Urban B
Stevens	57.73	0.44	Rural B
Thurston	53.31	-0.10	Urban C
Wahkiakum	58.92	0.58	Rural C
Walla Walla	56.86	0.33	Rural B
Whatcom	47.11	-0.85	Urban C
Whitman	40.03	-1.70	Rural B
Yakima	72.83	2.27	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



**School Domain: Academic Achievement**  
**Level of Risk for Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10**



Updated:	4/14/2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		65.02	75.62	50.86	40.12	31.61	54.10
Low Scorers		26,453	75,108	33,056	25,230	20,969	
Tested, 10th grade		40,686	99,320	64,996	62,888	66,332	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

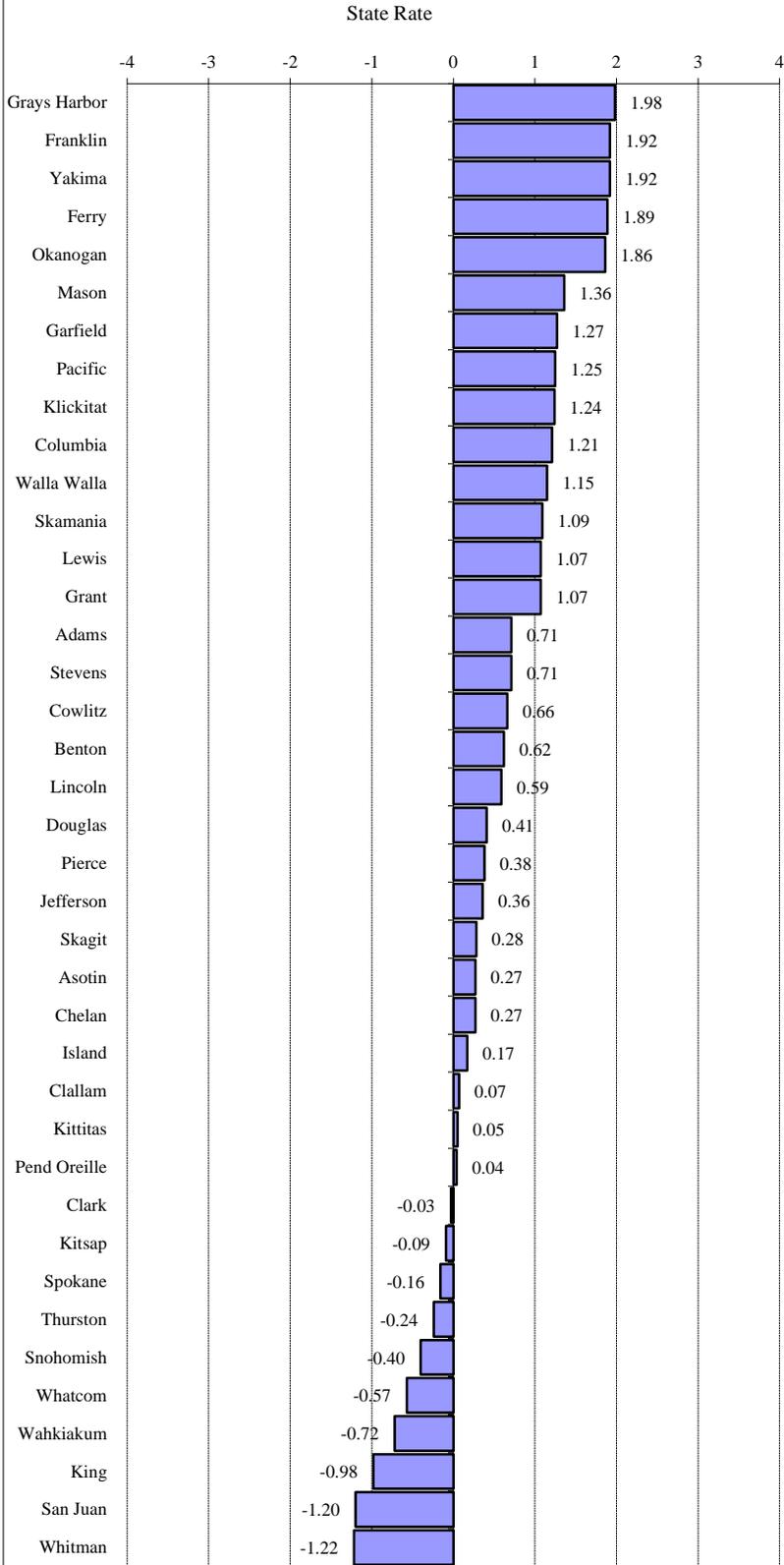
**Note:** Students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 10th grade level. Some districts have chosen to test students in both grades 9 and 10 for the 10th grade assessment. All students being tested at the 10th grade level are included in these data regardless of their grade placement. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2012 is for students in the 10th grade during the school year 2011/2012. By contractual agreement data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

In 2009-10 the tenth grade WASL was replaced by the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contain fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 10 Failing In One Or More Content Areas.

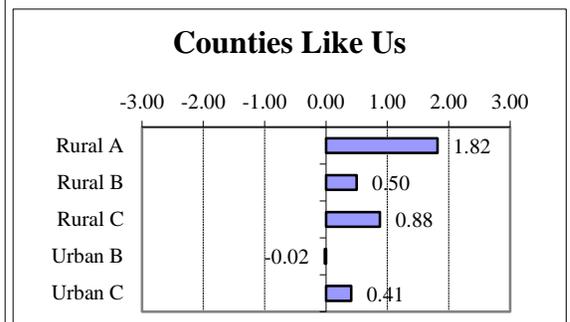
School Domain: Academic Achievement

Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	60.07	0.71	Rural B
Asotin	56.21	0.27	Rural B
Benton	59.28	0.62	Urban C
Chelan	56.16	0.27	Rural B
Clallam	54.44	0.07	Rural C
Clark	53.52	-0.03	Urban C
Columbia	64.40	1.21	Rural B
Cowlitz	59.61	0.66	Rural C
Douglas	57.42	0.41	Rural B
Ferry	70.37	1.89	Rural A
Franklin	70.61	1.92	Rural A
Garfield	64.89	1.27	Rural B
Grant	63.16	1.07	Rural A
Grays Harbor	71.15	1.98	Rural C
Island	55.32	0.17	Rural C
Jefferson	56.93	0.36	Rural C
King	45.23	-0.98	Urban A
Kitsap	53.02	-0.09	Urban C
Kittitas	54.25	0.05	Rural B
Klickitat	64.70	1.24	Rural A
Lewis	63.22	1.07	Rural C
Lincoln	58.96	0.59	Rural B
Mason	65.73	1.36	Rural C
Okanogan	70.06	1.86	Rural A
Pacific	64.73	1.25	Rural C
Pend Oreille	54.12	0.04	Rural A
Pierce	57.15	0.38	Urban B
San Juan	43.26	-1.20	Rural C
Skagit	56.26	0.28	Rural C
Skamania	63.38	1.09	Rural A
Snohomish	50.35	-0.40	Urban B
Spokane	52.45	-0.16	Urban B
Stevens	59.99	0.71	Rural B
Thurston	51.75	-0.24	Urban C
Wahkiakum	47.50	-0.72	Rural C
Walla Walla	63.90	1.15	Rural B
Whatcom	48.82	-0.57	Urban C
Whitman	43.14	-1.22	Rural B
Yakima	70.60	1.92	Urban C

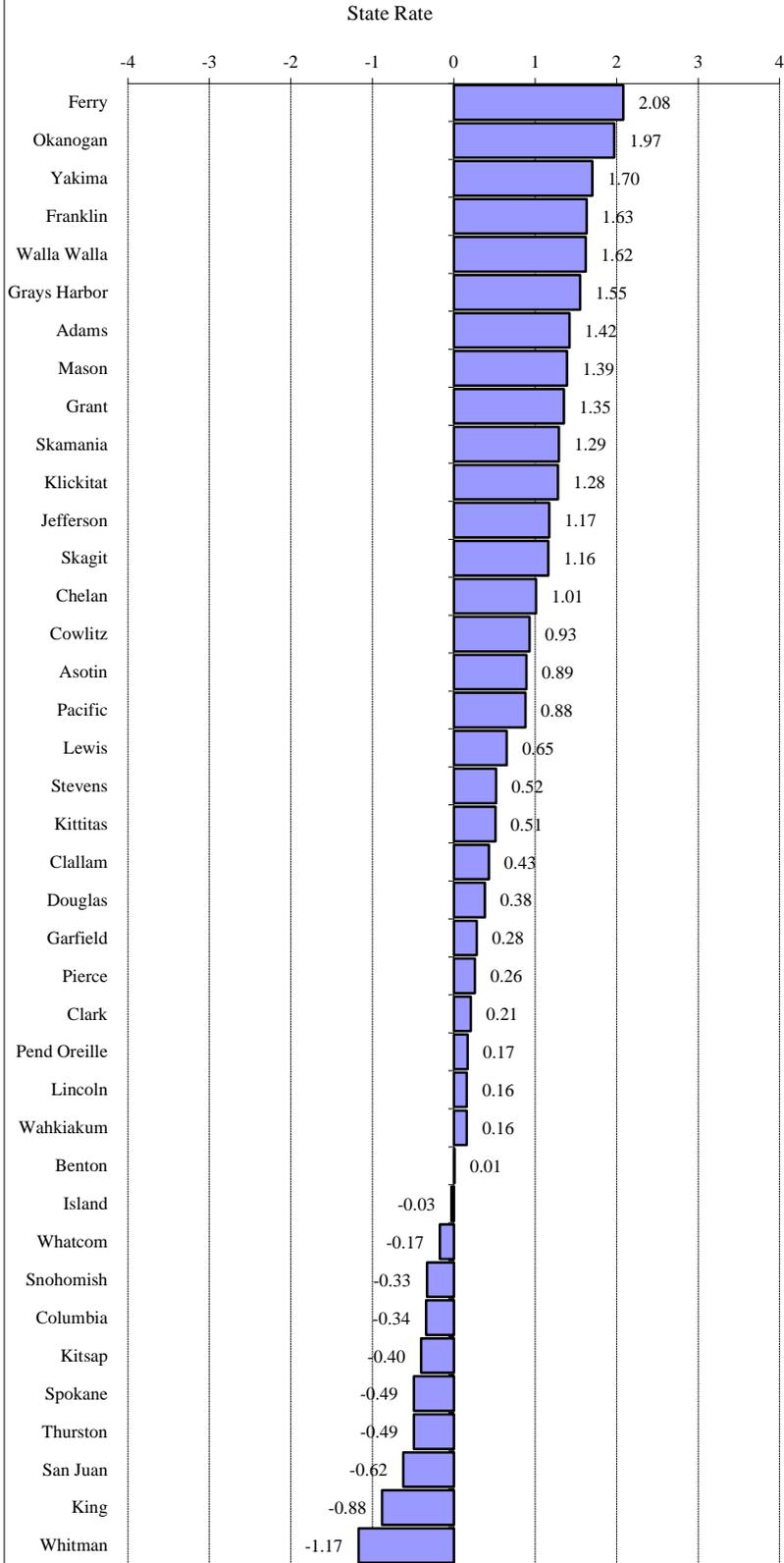
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.





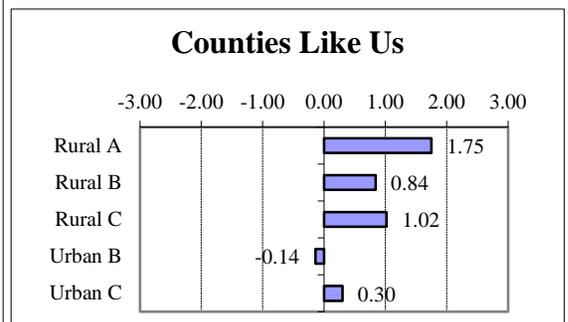
School Domain: Academic Achievement

Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4

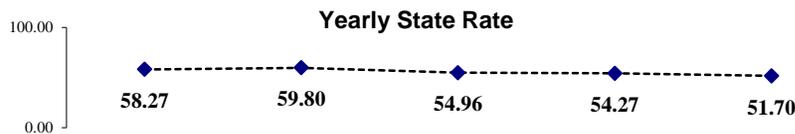
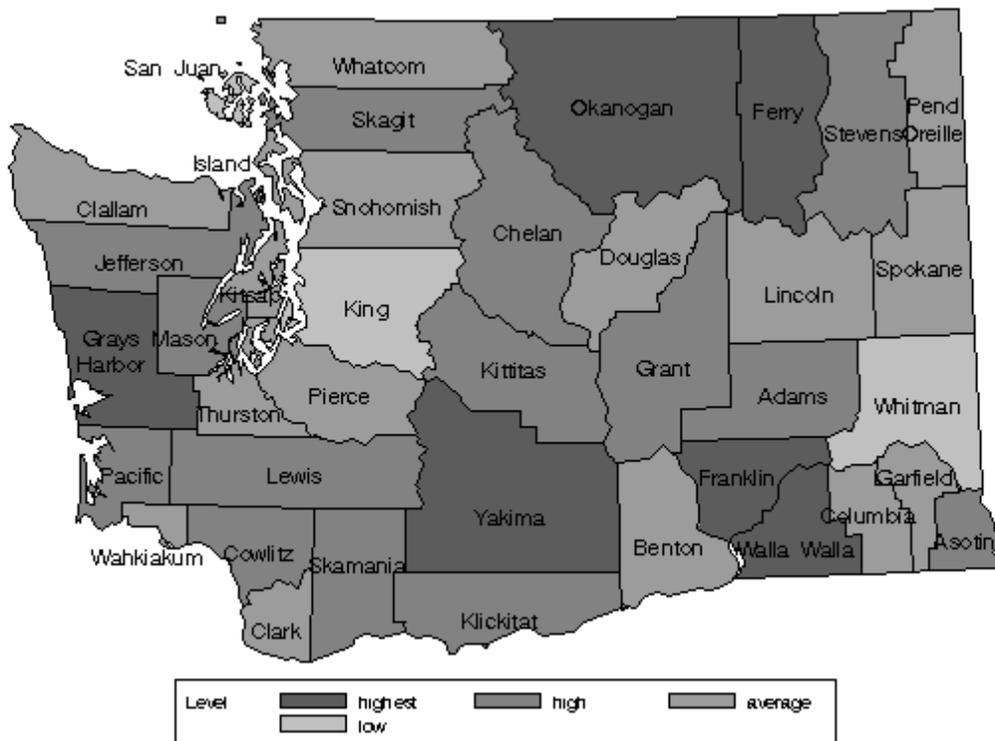


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	69.48	1.42	Rural B
Asotin	64.42	0.89	Rural B
Benton	55.88	0.01	Urban C
Chelan	65.60	1.01	Rural B
Clallam	59.97	0.43	Rural C
Clark	57.90	0.21	Urban C
Columbia	52.51	-0.34	Rural B
Cowlitz	64.83	0.93	Rural C
Douglas	59.49	0.38	Rural B
Ferry	75.93	2.08	Rural A
Franklin	71.51	1.63	Rural A
Garfield	58.54	0.28	Rural B
Grant	68.81	1.35	Rural A
Grays Harbor	70.74	1.55	Rural C
Island	55.50	-0.03	Rural C
Jefferson	67.08	1.17	Rural C
King	47.36	-0.88	Urban A
Kitsap	51.98	-0.40	Urban C
Kittitas	60.71	0.51	Rural B
Klickitat	68.13	1.28	Rural A
Lewis	62.13	0.65	Rural C
Lincoln	57.39	0.16	Rural B
Mason	69.23	1.39	Rural C
Okanogan	74.85	1.97	Rural A
Pacific	64.31	0.88	Rural C
Pend Oreille	57.50	0.17	Rural A
Pierce	58.34	0.26	Urban B
San Juan	49.82	-0.62	Rural C
Skagit	67.04	1.16	Rural C
Skamania	68.31	1.29	Rural A
Snohomish	52.68	-0.33	Urban B
Spokane	51.10	-0.49	Urban B
Stevens	60.80	0.52	Rural B
Thurston	51.07	-0.49	Urban C
Wahkiakum	57.36	0.16	Rural C
Walla Walla	71.48	1.62	Rural B
Whatcom	54.21	-0.17	Urban C
Whitman	44.59	-1.17	Rural B
Yakima	72.24	1.70	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



**School Domain: Academic Achievement**  
**Level of Risk for Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4**



Updated:	4/14/2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		58.27	59.80	54.96	54.27	51.70	55.83
Low Scorers		43,225	46,560	41,143	39,846	38,728	
Tested, 4th grade		74,177	77,863	74,861	73,416	74,905	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

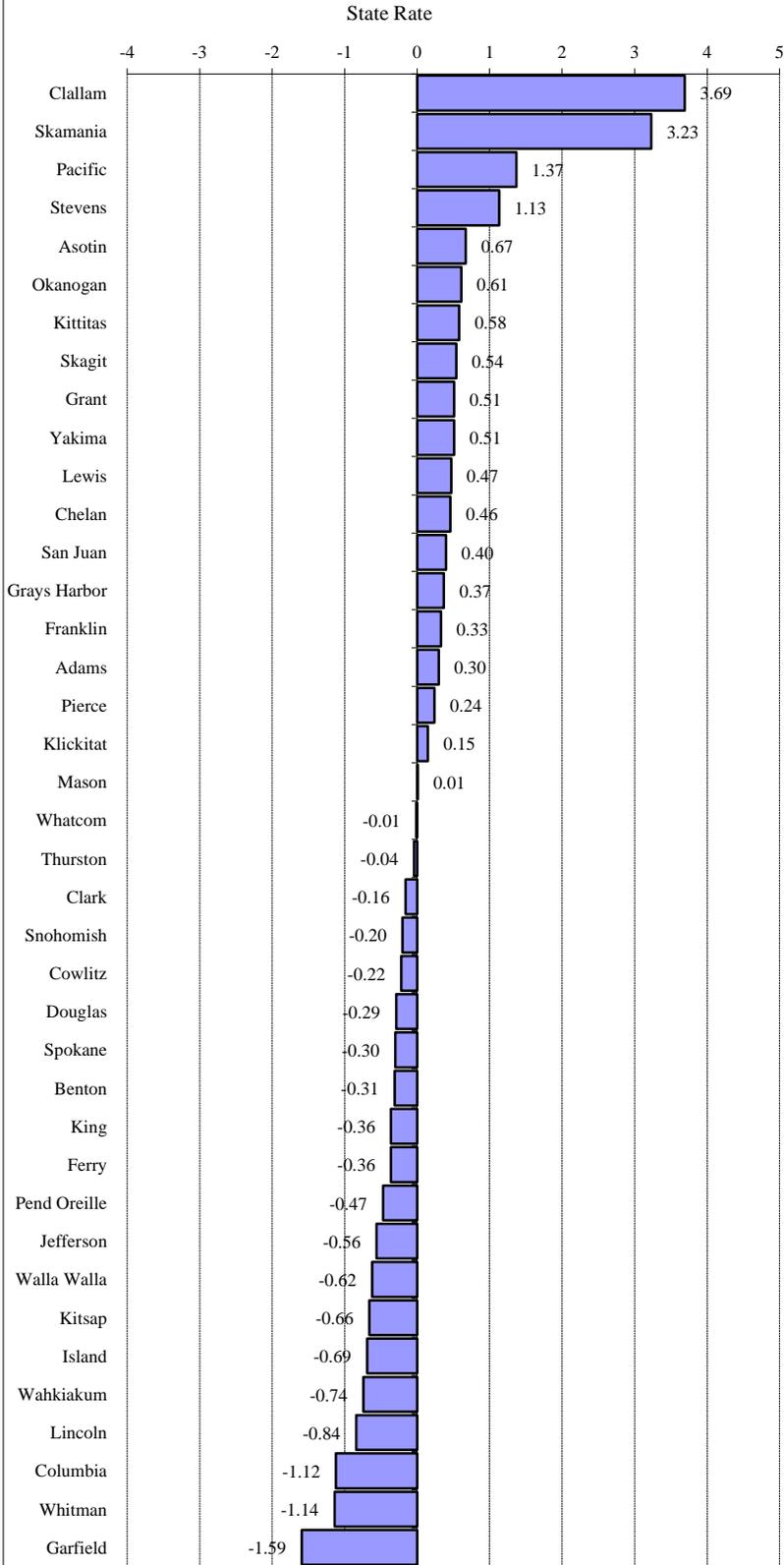
**Note:** Students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 4th grade level. Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2012 is for students in the 4th grade during the school year 2011/2012. By contractual agreement data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

In 2009-10 the 4th grade WASL was replaced by Measurements of Student Progress (MSP). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contain fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 4 Failing In One Or More Content Areas

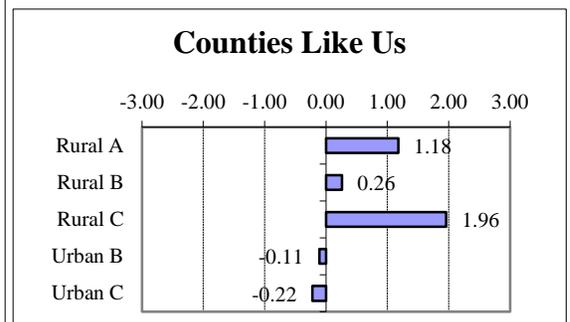
School Domain: Academic Achievement

High school Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts

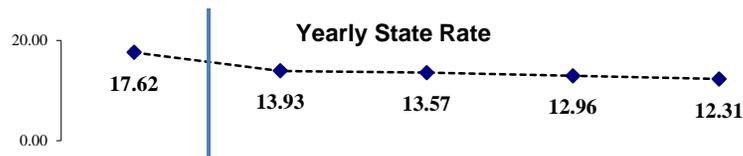
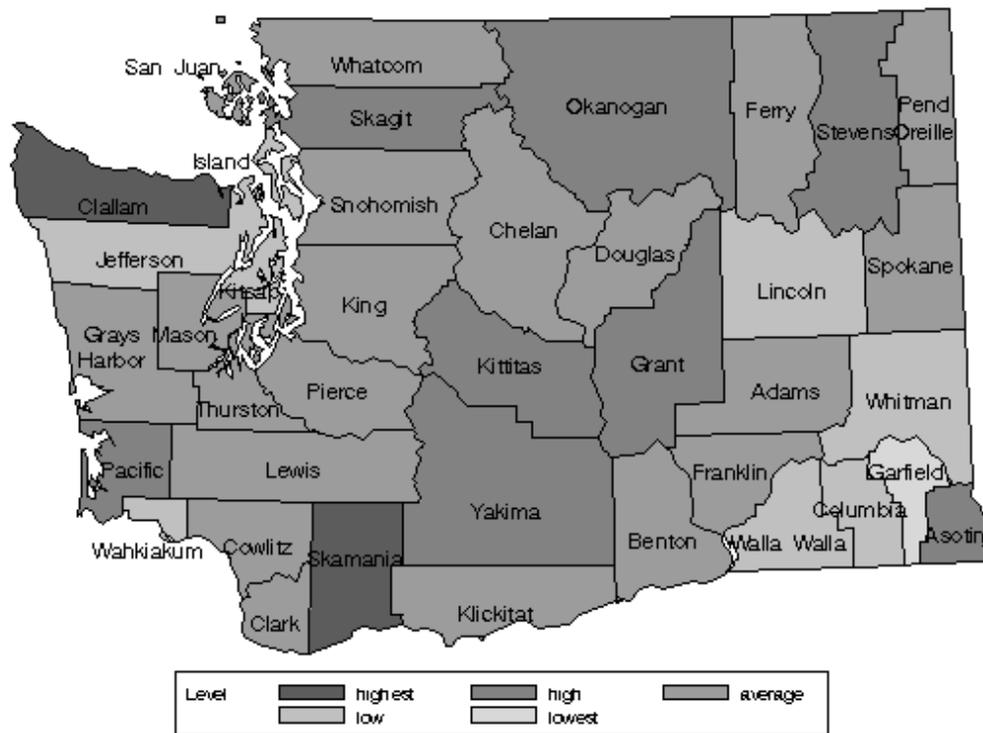


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	16.00	0.30	Rural B
Asotin	19.00	0.67	Rural B
Benton	11.00	-0.31	Urban C
Chelan	17.00	0.46	Rural B
Clallam	43.00	3.69	Rural C
Clark	12.00	-0.16	Urban C
Columbia	5.00	-1.12	Rural B
Cowlitz	12.00	-0.22	Rural C
Douglas	11.00	-0.29	Rural B
Ferry	11.00	-0.36	Rural A
Franklin	16.00	0.33	Rural A
Garfield	1.00	-1.59	Rural B
Grant	18.00	0.51	Rural A
Grays Harbor	16.00	0.37	Rural C
Island	8.00	-0.69	Rural C
Jefferson	9.00	-0.56	Rural C
King	11.00	-0.36	Urban A
Kitsap	8.00	-0.66	Urban C
Kittitas	18.00	0.58	Rural B
Klickitat	15.00	0.15	Rural A
Lewis	17.00	0.47	Rural C
Lincoln	7.00	-0.84	Rural B
Mason	14.00	0.01	Rural C
Okanogan	18.00	0.61	Rural A
Pacific	24.00	1.37	Rural C
Pend Oreille	10.00	-0.47	Rural A
Pierce	15.00	0.24	Urban B
San Juan	17.00	0.40	Rural C
Skagit	18.00	0.54	Rural C
Skamania	39.00	3.23	Rural A
Snohomish	12.00	-0.20	Urban B
Spokane	11.00	-0.30	Urban B
Stevens	22.00	1.13	Rural B
Thurston	13.00	-0.04	Urban C
Wahkiakum	8.00	-0.74	Rural C
Walla Walla	9.00	-0.62	Rural B
Whatcom	13.00	-0.01	Urban C
Whitman	5.00	-1.14	Rural B
Yakima	18.00	0.51	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



School Domain: Academic Achievement  
 Level of Risk for High school Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts



Updated: 3/25/2015

Yearly State Rate	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
	17.62	13.93	13.57	12.96	12.31	13.19

Estimated Cohort Method | Adjusted Freshman Cohort Method

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

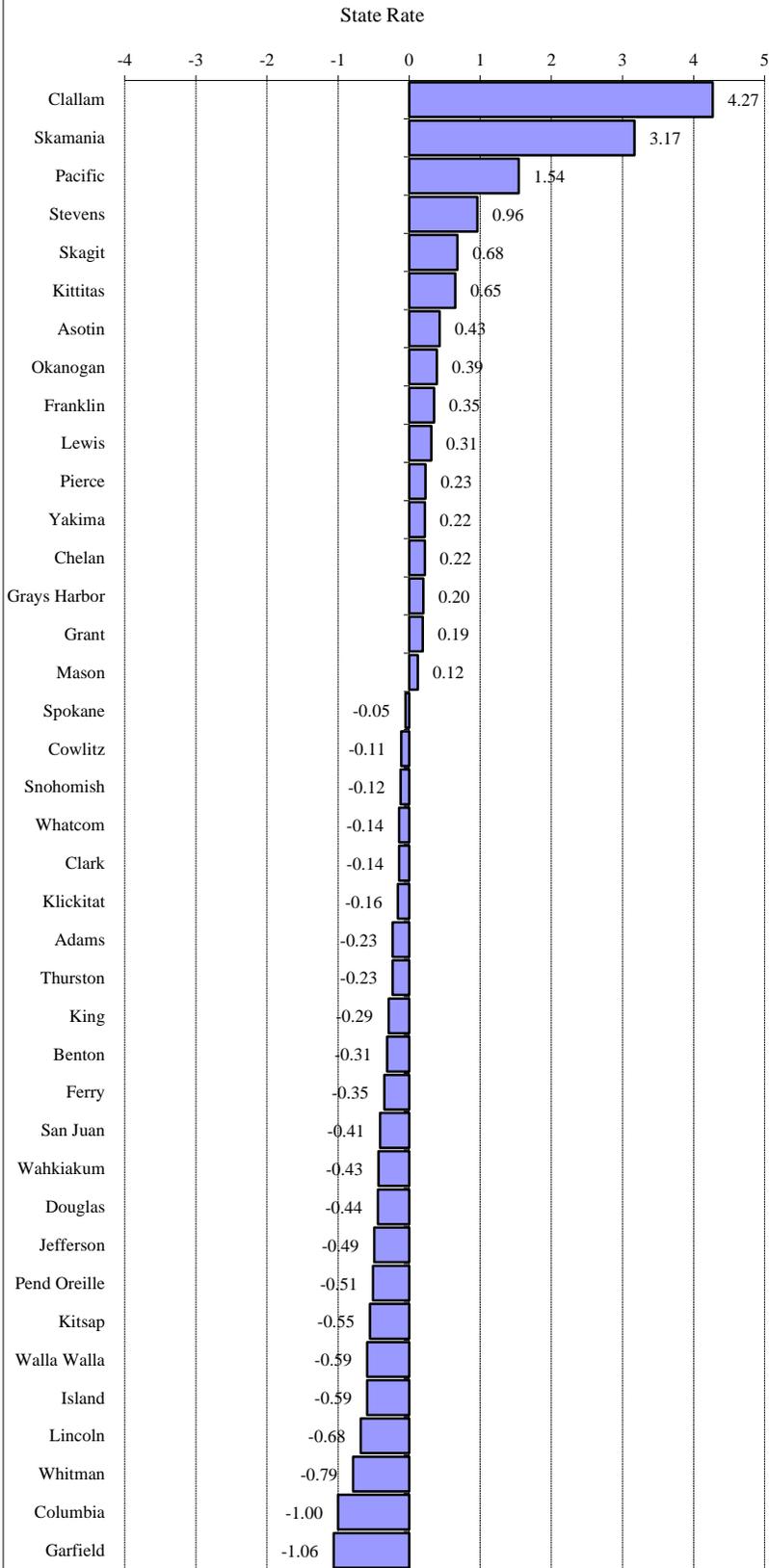
**Note:** The percent of students dropping out prior to graduation. The High School Cohort Dropout rate (may also be referred to as the longitudinal, cumulative, or freshmen cohort dropout rate) measures what happens to a single group (or cohort) of students over a period of time. This rate is most useful for seeing the long-term impact on the community. The Estimated Cohort (old method) rate formula used data from multiple grades in a single year. The Adjusted Cohort (new method) rate is the number of students in the same freshman cohort dropping out prior to graduation divided by the adjusted freshman class cohort of the graduates. Beginning with the 9-grade cohort due to graduate in the 2010/2011 school year, OSPI has started using the actual cohort of students for their calculations.

For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.

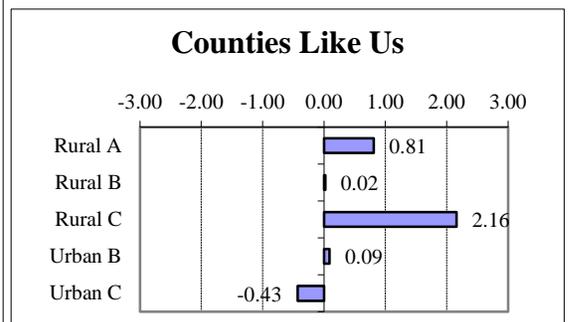
School Domain: Academic Achievement

Annual (Event) Dropouts



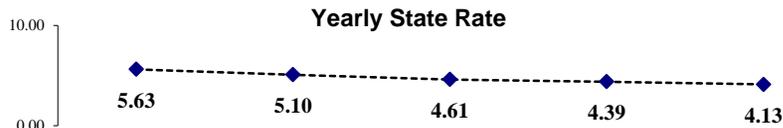
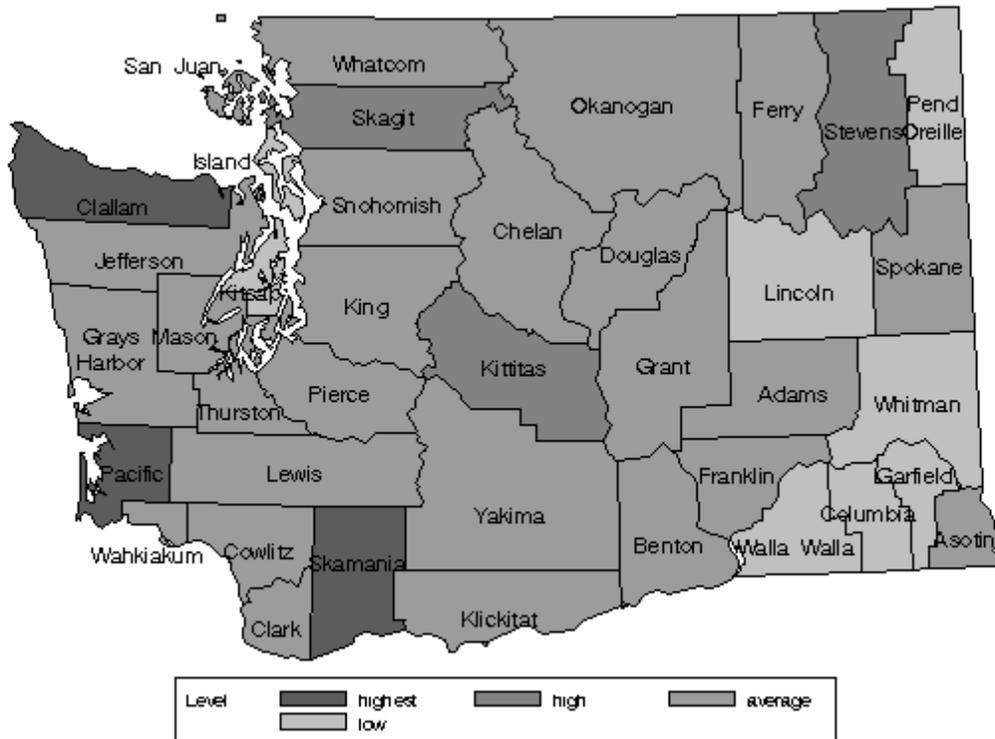
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.00	-0.23	Rural B
Asotin	6.00	0.43	Rural B
Benton	3.00	-0.31	Urban C
Chelan	5.00	0.22	Rural B
Clallam	20.00	4.27	Rural C
Clark	4.00	-0.14	Urban C
Columbia	1.00	-1.00	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.00	-0.11	Rural C
Douglas	3.00	-0.44	Rural B
Ferry	3.00	-0.35	Rural A
Franklin	6.00	0.35	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-1.06	Rural B
Grant	5.00	0.19	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.00	0.20	Rural C
Island	2.00	-0.59	Rural C
Jefferson	2.00	-0.49	Rural C
King	3.00	-0.29	Urban A
Kitsap	2.00	-0.55	Urban C
Kittitas	7.00	0.65	Rural B
Klickitat	4.00	-0.16	Rural A
Lewis	5.00	0.31	Rural C
Lincoln	2.00	-0.68	Rural B
Mason	5.00	0.12	Rural C
Okanogan	6.00	0.39	Rural A
Pacific	10.00	1.54	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.00	-0.51	Rural A
Pierce	5.00	0.23	Urban B
San Juan	3.00	-0.41	Rural C
Skagit	7.00	0.68	Rural C
Skamania	16.00	3.17	Rural A
Snohomish	4.00	-0.12	Urban B
Spokane	4.00	-0.05	Urban B
Stevens	8.00	0.96	Rural B
Thurston	3.00	-0.23	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.00	-0.43	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.00	-0.59	Rural B
Whatcom	4.00	-0.14	Urban C
Whitman	1.00	-0.79	Rural B
Yakima	5.00	0.22	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## School Domain: Academic Achievement

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Annual (Event) Dropouts



Updated:	3/25/2015	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		5.63	5.10	4.61	4.39	4.13	47.76
Dropouts		18,253	16,415	14,781	14,045	13,065	
Students		323,956	321,744	320,793	319,864	316,579	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

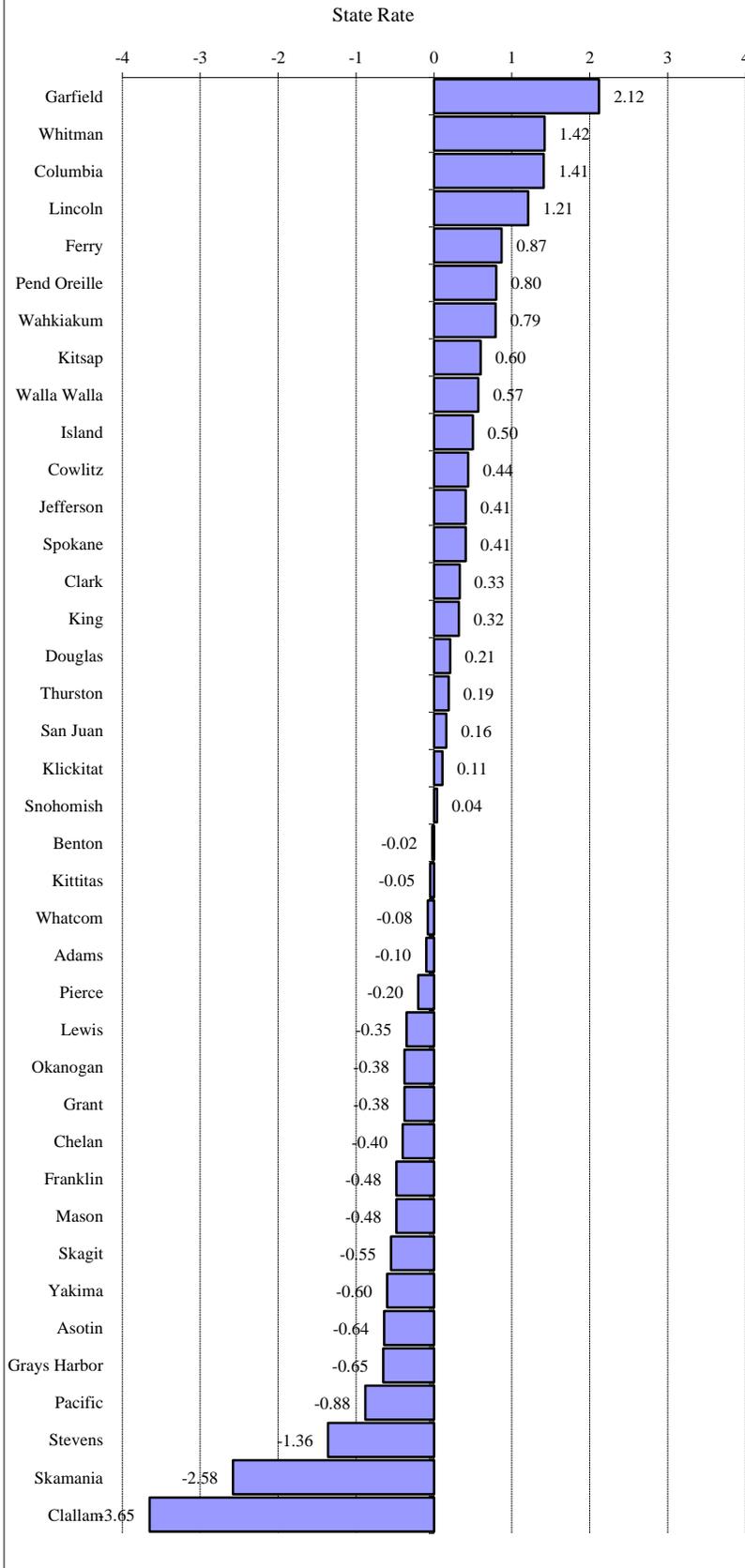
**Note:** The Annual Dropout rate measures the proportion of students enrolled in grades 9-12 who drop out in a single year without completing high school as a percentage of all students in grades 9 through 12 that year. When districts try new policies or projects to keep students in school the impact of those actions will be more immediately visible in this rate. This rate is much more time intensive to compute with the new cohort designations for students as it draws information from four separate cohorts. This indicator will have a break in data production while data collection transitions to using the adjusted cohort for most other calculations. The formula for this indicator has not changed.

For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.

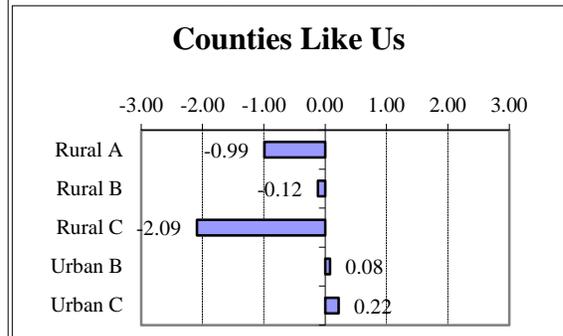
School Domain: Academic Achievement

**Protective Factor: On-time Graduation**



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	75.00	-0.10	Rural B
Asotin	70.00	-0.64	Rural B
Benton	76.00	-0.02	Urban C
Chelan	73.00	-0.40	Rural B
Clallam	43.00	-3.65	Rural C
Clark	79.00	0.33	Urban C
Columbia	89.00	1.41	Rural B
Cowlitz	80.00	0.44	Rural C
Douglas	78.00	0.21	Rural B
Ferry	84.00	0.87	Rural A
Franklin	72.00	-0.48	Rural A
Garfield	96.00	2.12	Rural B
Grant	73.00	-0.38	Rural A
Grays Harbor	70.00	-0.65	Rural C
Island	81.00	0.50	Rural C
Jefferson	80.00	0.41	Rural C
King	79.00	0.32	Urban A
Kitsap	82.00	0.60	Urban C
Kittitas	76.00	-0.05	Rural B
Klickitat	77.00	0.11	Rural A
Lewis	73.00	-0.35	Rural C
Lincoln	87.00	1.21	Rural B
Mason	72.00	-0.48	Rural C
Okanogan	73.00	-0.38	Rural A
Pacific	68.00	-0.88	Rural C
Pend Oreille	84.00	0.80	Rural A
Pierce	74.00	-0.20	Urban B
San Juan	78.00	0.16	Rural C
Skagit	71.00	-0.55	Rural C
Skamania	53.00	-2.58	Rural A
Snohomish	77.00	0.04	Urban B
Spokane	80.00	0.41	Urban B
Stevens	64.00	-1.36	Rural B
Thurston	78.00	0.19	Urban C
Wahkiakum	83.00	0.79	Rural C
Walla Walla	81.00	0.57	Rural B
Whatcom	76.00	-0.08	Urban C
Whitman	89.00	1.42	Rural B
Yakima	71.00	-0.60	Urban C

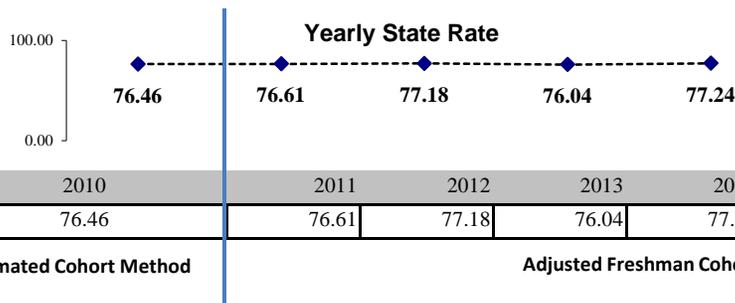
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.



Beginning with the Dec. 2015 report series, On-time and Extended Graduation are shown as protective factors. In previous reports, standardized rates above indicated a negative factor: risk of not graduating (see Technical Notes for details).

# School Domain: Academic Achievement

## Level of Protection Among Standardized 5-year Rates for On-time Graduation



Updated:	3/25/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		76.46	76.61	77.18	76.04	77.24	76.71
		Estimated Cohort Method			Adjusted Freshman Cohort Method		

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

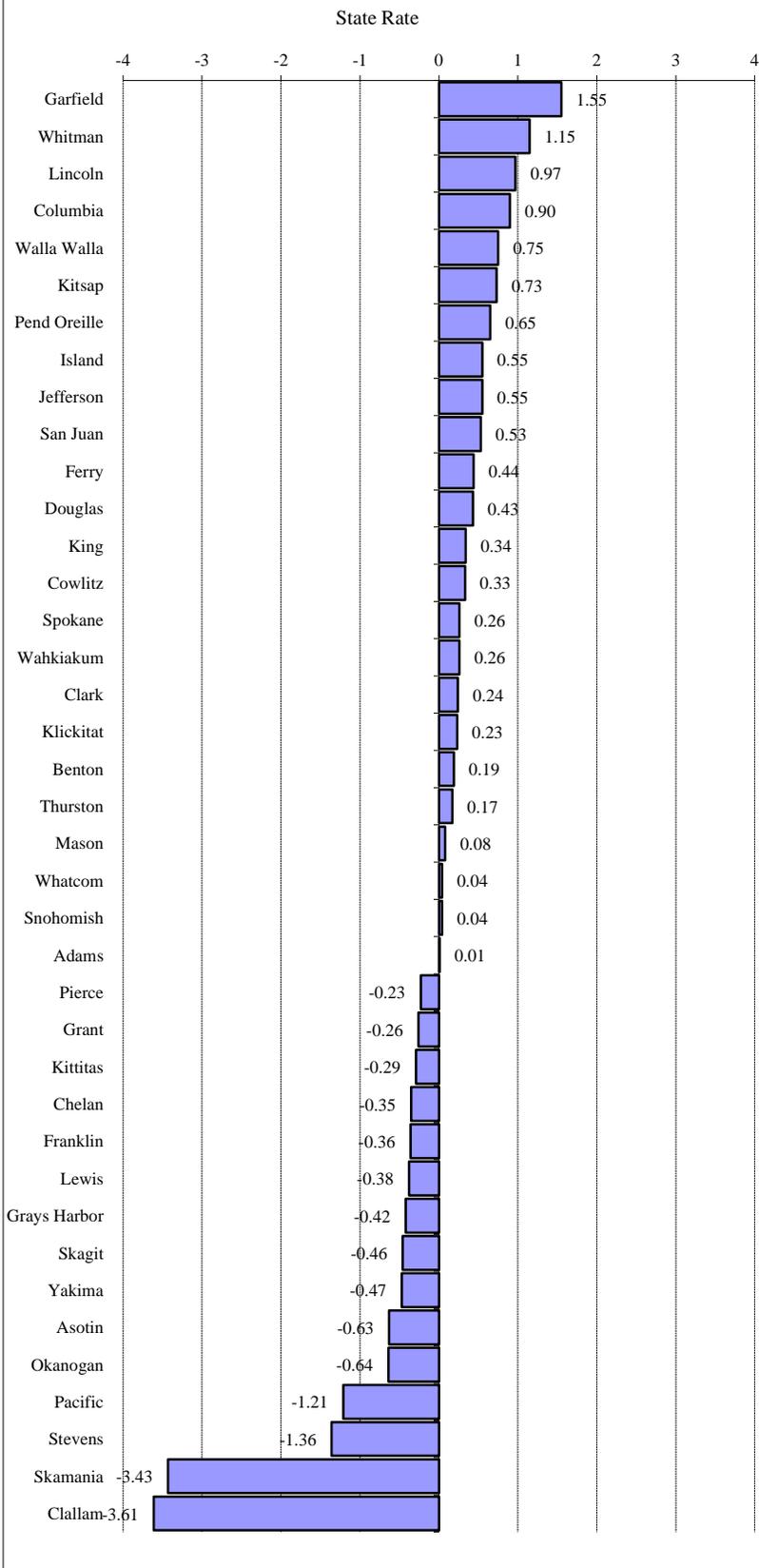
**Note:** The percent of students who graduate in four years by completion of the graduation requirements. The Adjusted Cohort (new method) rate divides the number of students in the same freshman cohort graduating in their fourth year by the adjusted freshman cohort for those students. In this method there are no adjustments for Special Ed or Limited English students who are expected to take longer, and transfers from out of state or other districts who are credit deficient may not be reclassified into a lower grade. Prior to the 2011 the Estimated Cohort method used a complex formula to estimate the graduation rate from data for multiple grades during the graduation year. The differences in graduation rates from 2010 to 2011 is likely to be due to the change in computation method.

For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.

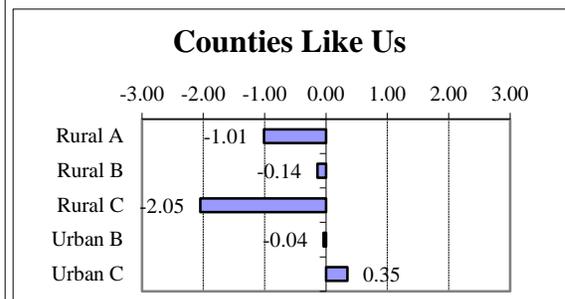
School Domain: Academic Achievement

**Protective Factor: Extended Graduation**



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	79.00	0.01	Rural B
Asotin	73.00	-0.63	Rural B
Benton	81.00	0.19	Urban C
Chelan	76.00	-0.35	Rural B
Clallam	42.00	-3.61	Rural C
Clark	82.00	0.24	Urban C
Columbia	89.00	0.90	Rural B
Cowlitz	83.00	0.33	Rural C
Douglas	84.00	0.43	Rural B
Ferry	84.00	0.44	Rural A
Franklin	75.00	-0.36	Rural A
Garfield	95.00	1.55	Rural B
Grant	76.00	-0.26	Rural A
Grays Harbor	75.00	-0.42	Rural C
Island	85.00	0.55	Rural C
Jefferson	85.00	0.55	Rural C
King	83.00	0.34	Urban A
Kitsap	87.00	0.73	Urban C
Kittitas	76.00	-0.29	Rural B
Klickitat	82.00	0.23	Rural A
Lewis	75.00	-0.38	Rural C
Lincoln	89.00	0.97	Rural B
Mason	80.00	0.08	Rural C
Okanogan	73.00	-0.64	Rural A
Pacific	67.00	-1.21	Rural C
Pend Oreille	86.00	0.65	Rural A
Pierce	77.00	-0.23	Urban B
San Juan	85.00	0.53	Rural C
Skagit	74.00	-0.46	Rural C
Skamania	44.00	-3.43	Rural A
Snohomish	80.00	0.04	Urban B
Spokane	82.00	0.26	Urban B
Stevens	65.00	-1.36	Rural B
Thurston	81.00	0.17	Urban C
Wahkiakum	82.00	0.26	Rural C
Walla Walla	87.00	0.75	Rural B
Whatcom	80.00	0.04	Urban C
Whitman	91.00	1.15	Rural B
Yakima	74.00	-0.47	Urban C

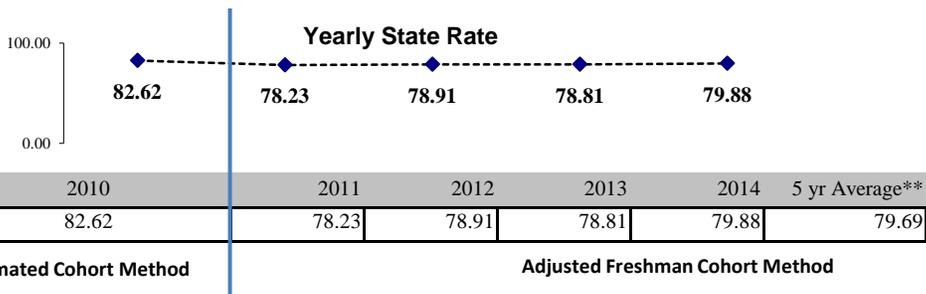
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Beginning with the Dec. 2015 report series, On-time and Extended Graduation are shown as protective factors. In previous reports, standardized rates above indicated a negative factor: risk of not graduating (see Technical Notes for details).

## School Domain: Academic Achievement

### Level of Protection Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Extended Graduation



\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

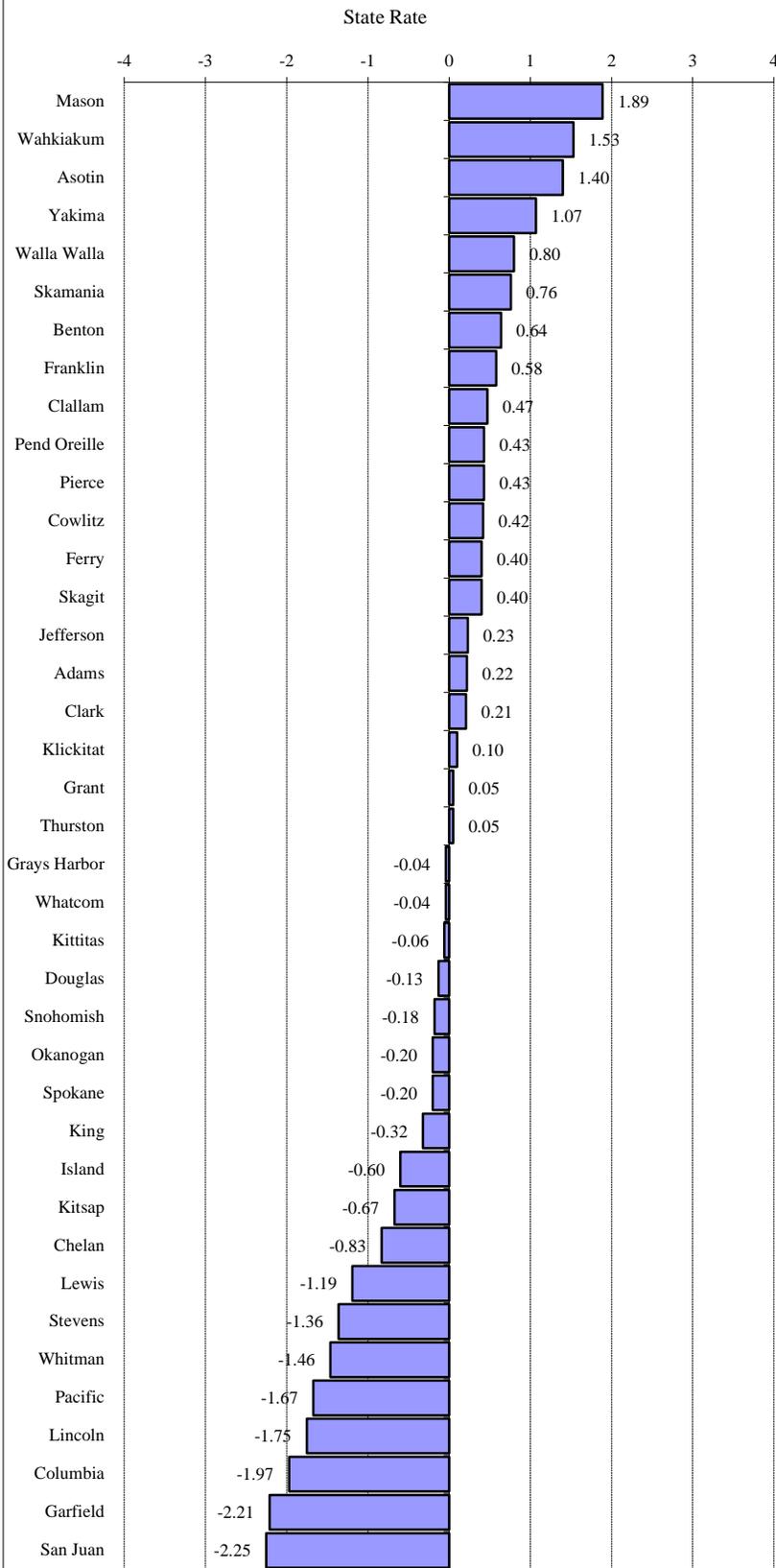
**Note:** The percent of students who graduate including those students who stay in school and take more than four years to complete their degree. The Estimated Cohort (old method) Extended Graduation rate formula is: (the number of on-time and late graduates in the same year)/(the number of on-time graduates divided by the on-time graduation rate). The Adjusted Cohort (new method) rate is the number of students graduating within five years divided by the adjusted freshman cohort for the graduates. The new method does not include graduates after year 5 to the extended graduation rate.

For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.

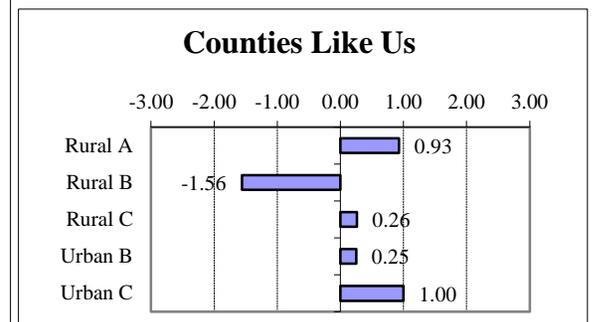
Problem Outcomes: School Climate

Weapons Incidents in School



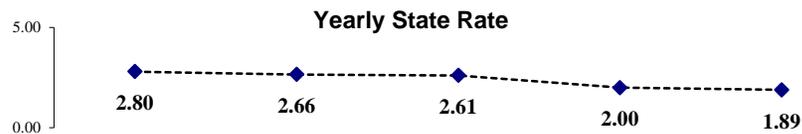
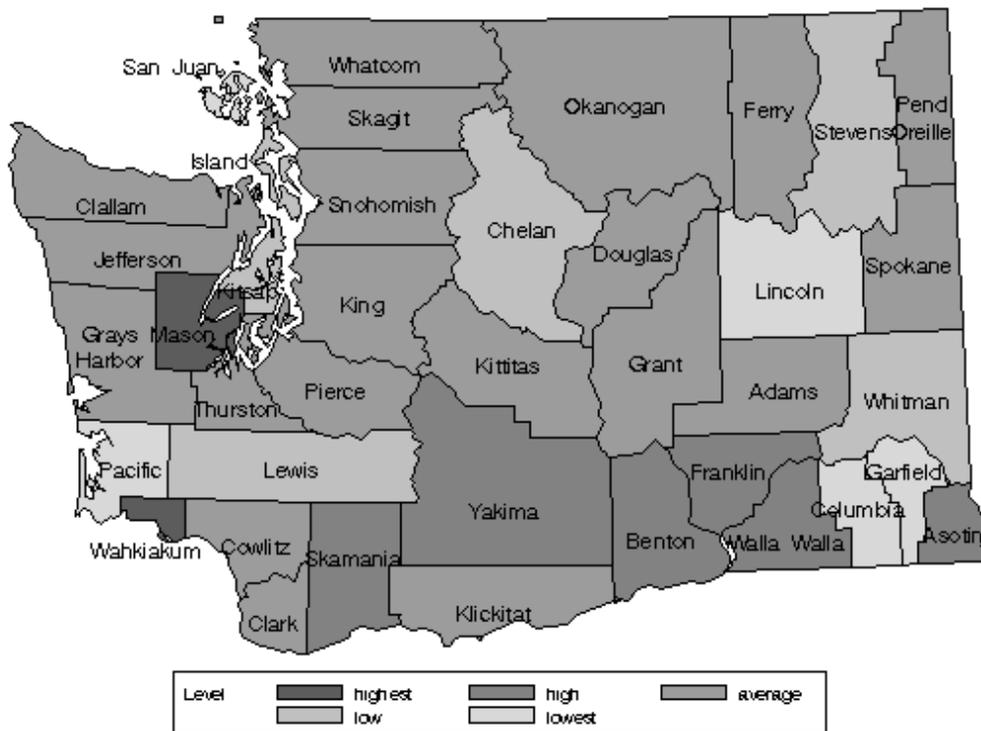
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.57	0.22	Rural B
Asotin	3.53	1.40	Rural B
Benton	2.91	0.64	Urban C
Chelan	1.71	-0.83	Rural B
Clallam	2.77	0.47	Rural C
Clark	2.56	0.21	Urban C
Columbia	0.78	-1.97	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.73	0.42	Rural C
Douglas	2.28	-0.13	Rural B
Ferry	2.72	0.40	Rural A
Franklin	2.86	0.58	Rural A
Garfield	0.59	-2.21	Rural B
Grant	2.43	0.05	Rural A
Grays Harbor	2.36	-0.04	Rural C
Island	1.90	-0.60	Rural C
Jefferson	2.58	0.23	Rural C
King	2.13	-0.32	Urban A
Kitsap	1.84	-0.67	Urban C
Kittitas	2.34	-0.06	Rural B
Klickitat	2.47	0.10	Rural A
Lewis	1.42	-1.19	Rural C
Lincoln	0.96	-1.75	Rural B
Mason	3.93	1.89	Rural C
Okanogan	2.23	-0.20	Rural A
Pacific	1.03	-1.67	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.74	0.43	Rural A
Pierce	2.74	0.43	Urban B
San Juan	0.55	-2.25	Rural C
Skagit	2.72	0.40	Rural C
Skamania	3.01	0.76	Rural A
Snohomish	2.24	-0.18	Urban B
Spokane	2.23	-0.20	Urban B
Stevens	1.28	-1.36	Rural B
Thurston	2.43	0.05	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.64	1.53	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.04	0.80	Rural B
Whatcom	2.36	-0.04	Urban C
Whitman	1.20	-1.46	Rural B
Yakima	3.26	1.07	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: School Climate

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Weapons Incidents in School



Updated:	5/8/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		2.80	2.66	2.61	2.00	1.89	2.39
Incidents		2,900	2,778	2,731	2,109	2,006	
Enrollment		1,035,239	1,045,231	1,046,822	1,052,135	1,059,158	

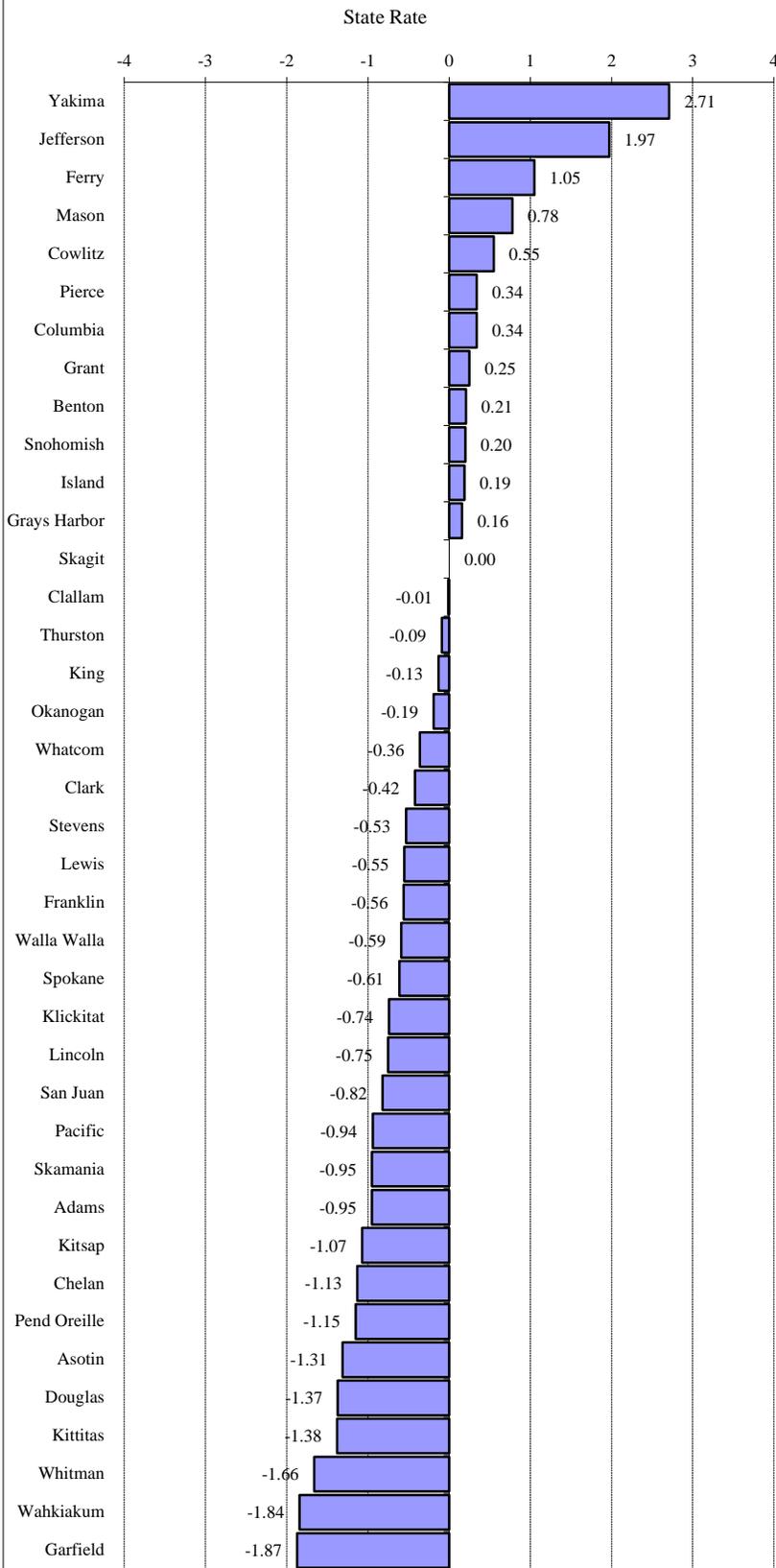
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The reported incidents involving guns and other weapons at any grade level per 1000 students enrolled in October of all grades.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, Safe and Drug-free Schools: Report to the Legislature on Weapons in Schools RCW 28A.320.130

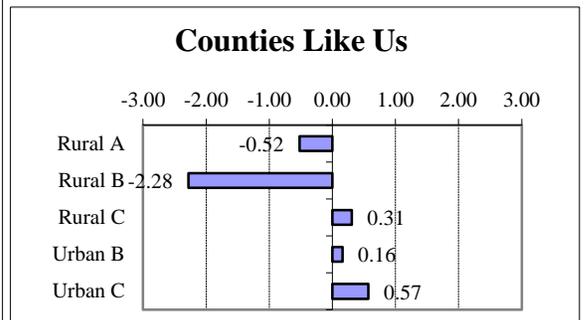
Problem Outcomes: School Climate

**Unexcused Absences for Students in Grades 1 to 8**



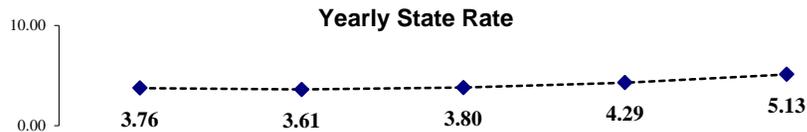
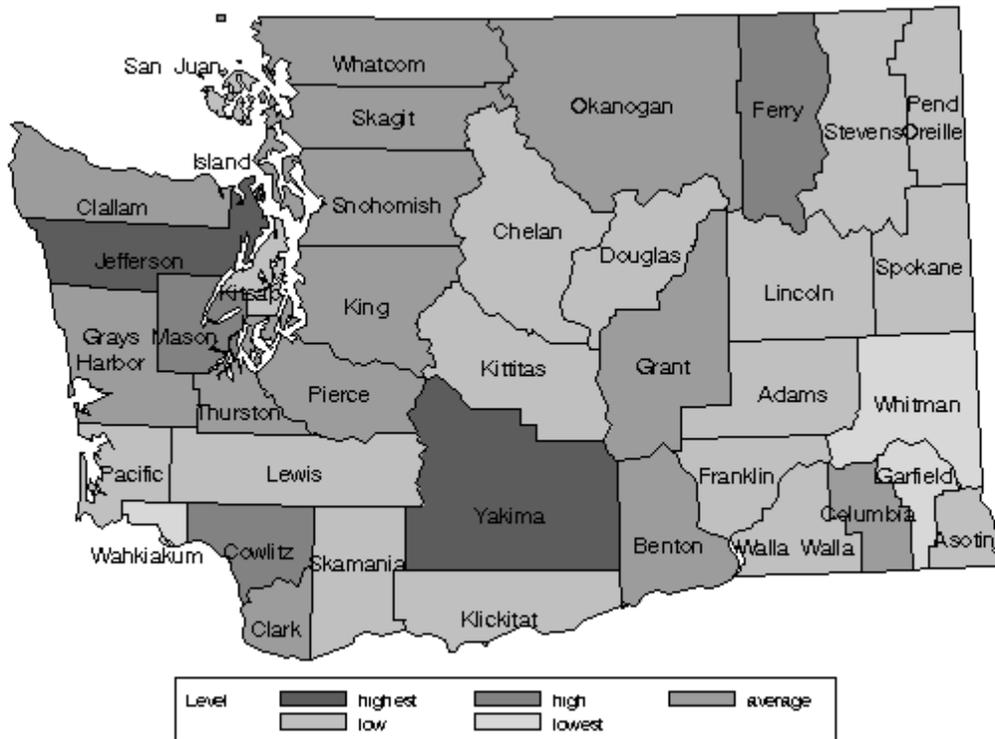
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.12	-0.95	Rural B
Asotin	1.35	-1.31	Rural B
Benton	4.57	0.21	Urban C
Chelan	1.75	-1.13	Rural B
Clallam	4.11	-0.01	Rural C
Clark	3.24	-0.42	Urban C
Columbia	4.84	0.34	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.29	0.55	Rural C
Douglas	1.23	-1.37	Rural B
Ferry	6.34	1.05	Rural A
Franklin	2.94	-0.56	Rural A
Garfield	0.17	-1.87	Rural B
Grant	4.65	0.25	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.47	0.16	Rural C
Island	4.54	0.19	Rural C
Jefferson	8.30	1.97	Rural C
King	3.85	-0.13	Urban A
Kitsap	1.87	-1.07	Urban C
Kittitas	1.22	-1.38	Rural B
Klickitat	2.56	-0.74	Rural A
Lewis	2.97	-0.55	Rural C
Lincoln	2.55	-0.75	Rural B
Mason	5.77	0.78	Rural C
Okanogan	3.72	-0.19	Rural A
Pacific	2.15	-0.94	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.70	-1.15	Rural A
Pierce	4.85	0.34	Urban B
San Juan	2.39	-0.82	Rural C
Skagit	4.14	0.00	Rural C
Skamania	2.13	-0.95	Rural A
Snohomish	4.56	0.20	Urban B
Spokane	2.84	-0.61	Urban B
Stevens	3.01	-0.53	Rural B
Thurston	3.93	-0.09	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.24	-1.84	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.89	-0.59	Rural B
Whatcom	3.36	-0.36	Urban C
Whitman	0.62	-1.66	Rural B
Yakima	9.86	2.71	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: School Climate

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Unexcused Absences for Students in Grades 1 to 8



Updated:	10/16/2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		3.76	3.61	3.80	4.29	5.13	4.13
Unexcused Absences		384,501	372,926	382,762	447,990	540,630	
Potential Days		102,314,442	103,201,852	100,734,157	104,323,527	105,389,088	

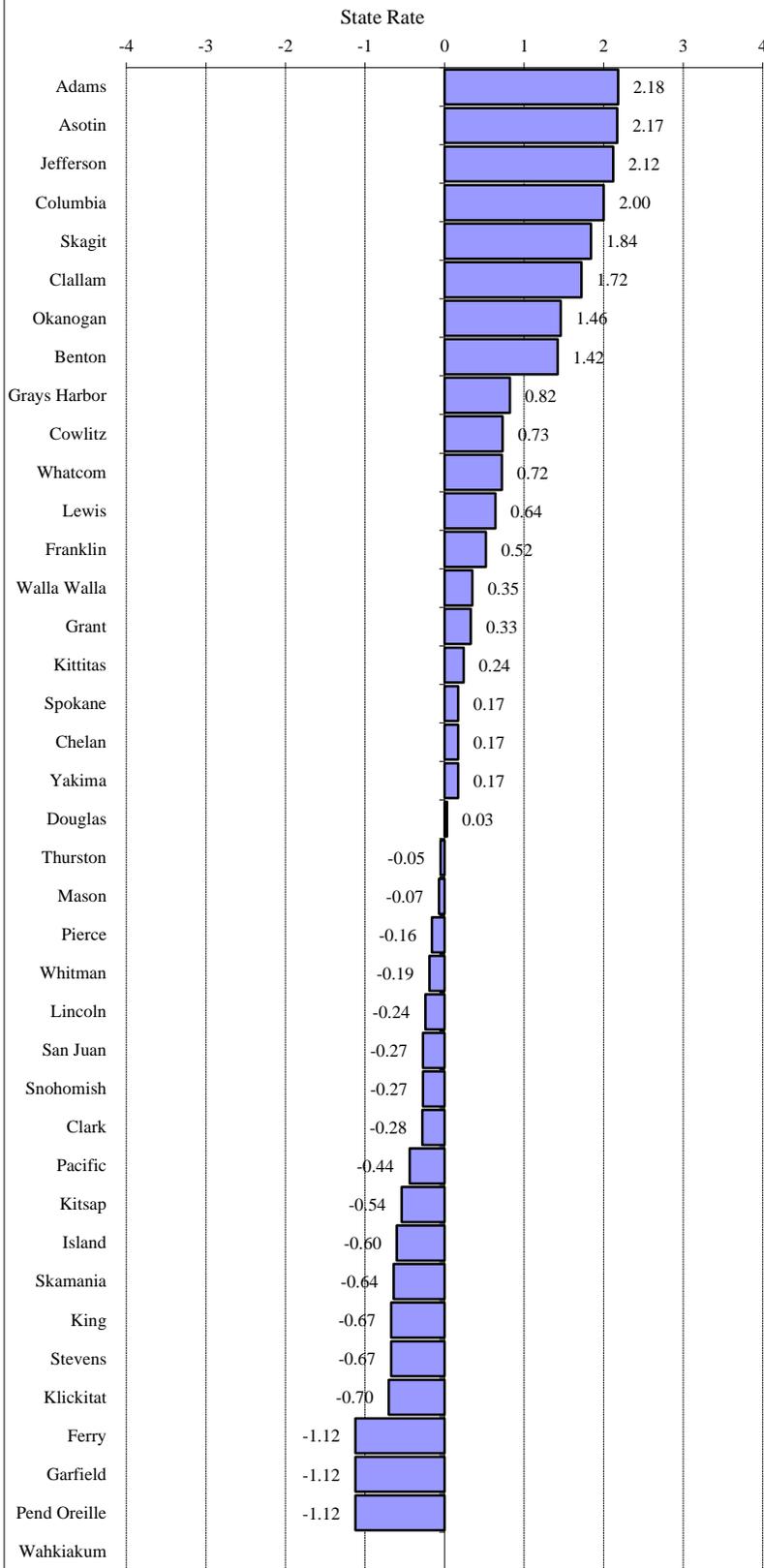
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The unexcused absences for students in grades 1-8 per thousand potential school days. Potential school days are the number of days students were taught from the first day of school through May 31 in each school building multiplied by the net served students in grades 1-8 in that building. The definition of an unexcused absence is a local decision, so the definition differs among schools and districts. In general, a student who has an unexcused absence has not attended a majority of hours or periods in a school day, or has not complied with a more restrictive district policy, and has not met the conditions for an excused absence (see RCW 28A.225.020).

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State Report Card, Unexcused Absence Files.

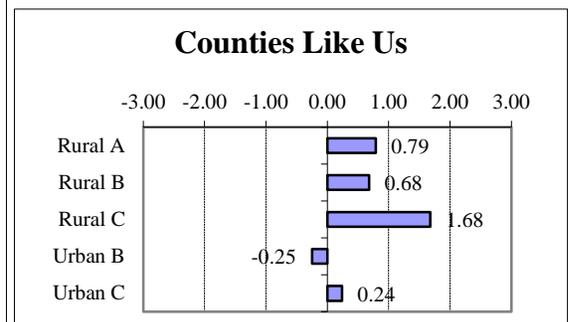
## Individual/Peer Domain: Early Criminal Justice Involvement

### Arrests (Age 10-14), Alcohol- or Drug-Related



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	6.52	2.18	Rural B
Asotin	6.51	2.17	Rural B
Benton	5.03	1.42	Urban C
Chelan	2.55	0.17	Rural B
Clallam	5.62	1.72	Rural C
Clark	1.66	-0.28	Urban C
Columbia	6.17	2.00	Rural B
Cowlitz	3.66	0.73	Rural C
Douglas	2.28	0.03	Rural B
Ferry	0.00	-1.12	Rural A
Franklin	3.25	0.52	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-1.12	Rural B
Grant	2.87	0.33	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.85	0.82	Rural C
Island	1.03	-0.60	Rural C
Jefferson	6.42	2.12	Rural C
King	0.90	-0.67	Urban A
Kitsap	1.15	-0.54	Urban C
Kittitas	2.70	0.24	Rural B
Klickitat	0.84	-0.70	Rural A
Lewis	3.49	0.64	Rural C
Lincoln	1.74	-0.24	Rural B
Mason	2.08	-0.07	Rural C
Okanogan	5.11	1.46	Rural A
Pacific	1.35	-0.44	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.00	-1.12	Rural A
Pierce	1.90	-0.16	Urban B
San Juan	1.69	-0.27	Rural C
Skagit	5.85	1.84	Rural C
Skamania	0.95	-0.64	Rural A
Snohomish	1.69	-0.27	Urban B
Spokane	2.56	0.17	Urban B
Stevens	0.90	-0.67	Rural B
Thurston	2.12	-0.05	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	2.91	0.35	Rural B
Whatcom	3.64	0.72	Urban C
Whitman	1.84	-0.19	Rural B
Yakima	2.55	0.17	Urban C

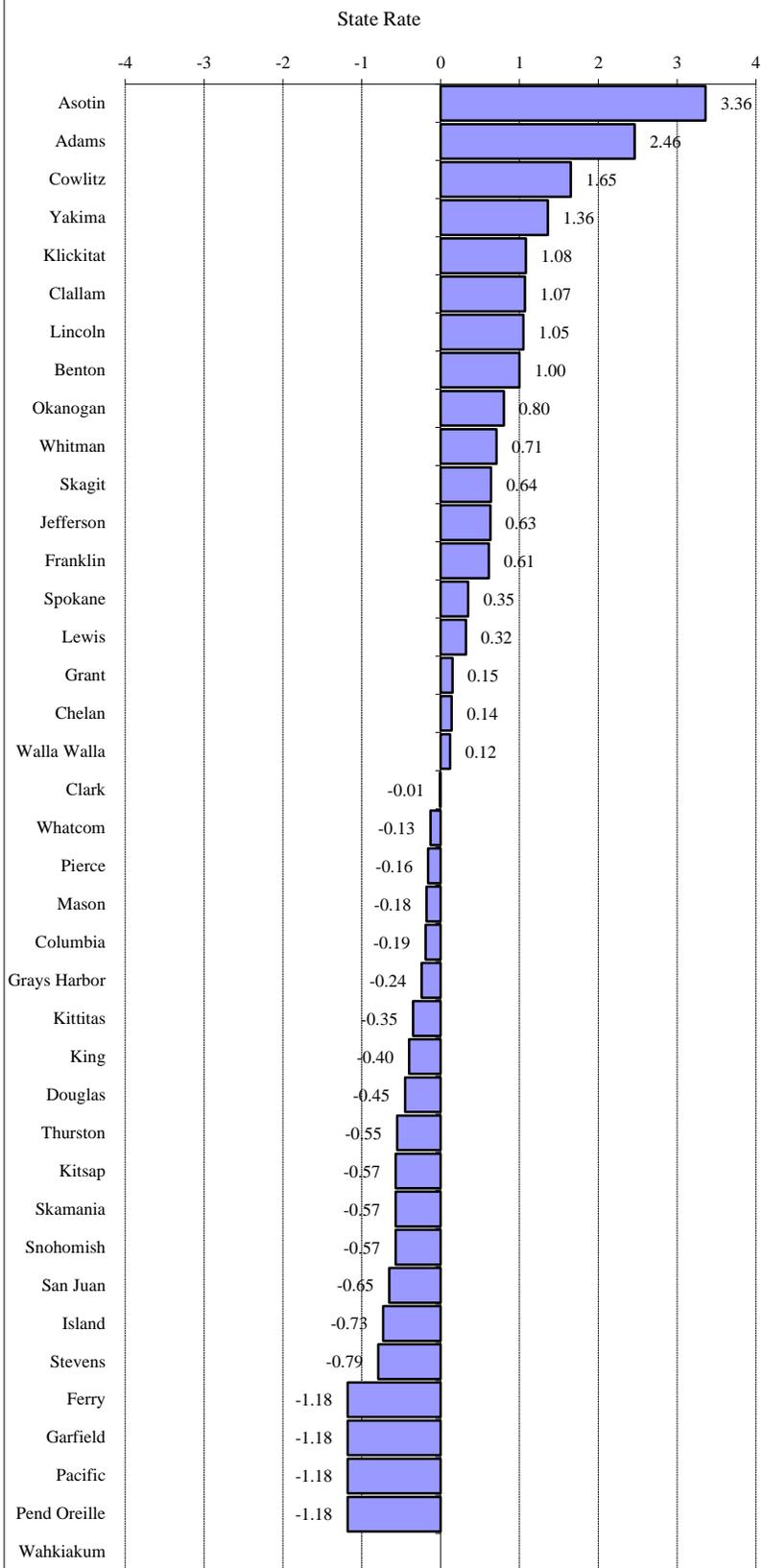
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.





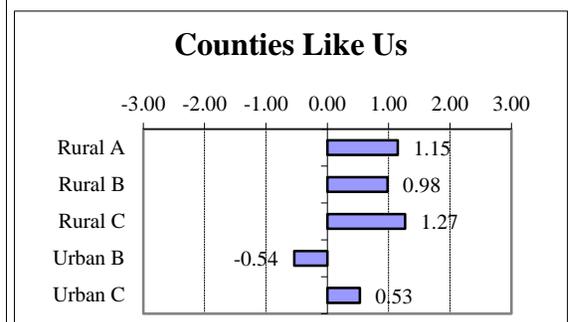
## Individual/Peer Domain: Early Criminal Justice Involvement

### Arrests (Age 10-14), Vandalism

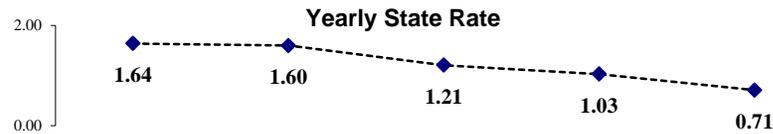
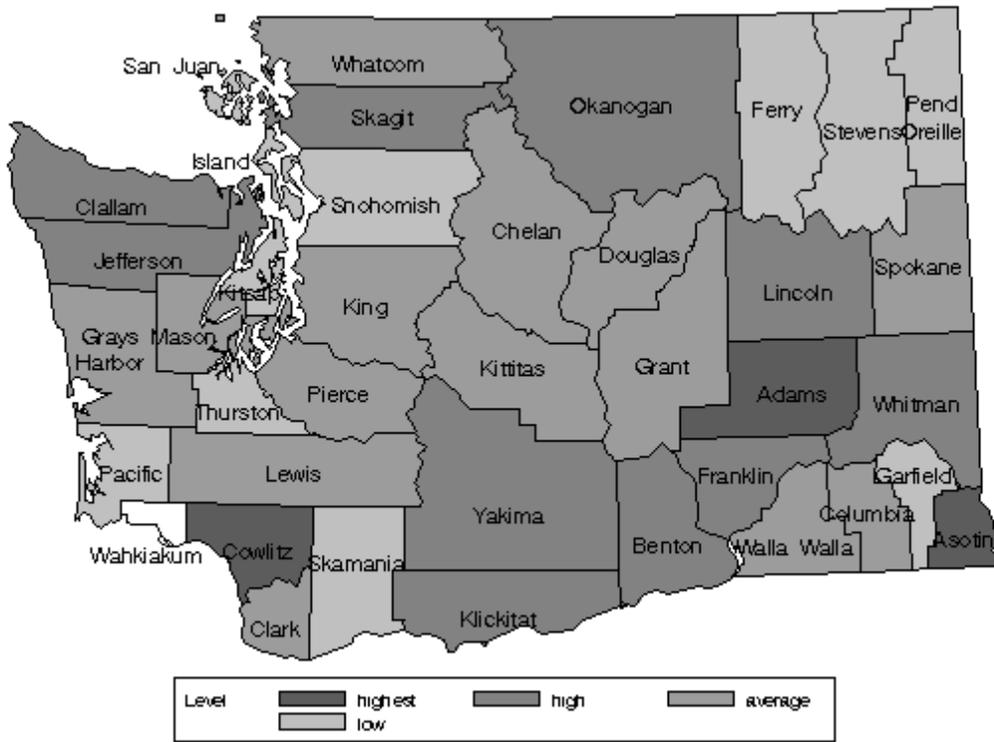


County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.78	2.46	Rural B
Asotin	4.72	3.36	Rural B
Benton	2.27	1.00	Urban C
Chelan	1.38	0.14	Rural B
Clallam	2.34	1.07	Rural C
Clark	1.22	-0.01	Urban C
Columbia	1.03	-0.19	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.94	1.65	Rural C
Douglas	0.76	-0.45	Rural B
Ferry	0.00	-1.18	Rural A
Franklin	1.86	0.61	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-1.18	Rural B
Grant	1.39	0.15	Rural A
Grays Harbor	0.98	-0.24	Rural C
Island	0.47	-0.73	Rural C
Jefferson	1.88	0.63	Rural C
King	0.81	-0.40	Urban A
Kitsap	0.64	-0.57	Urban C
Kittitas	0.87	-0.35	Rural B
Klickitat	2.35	1.08	Rural A
Lewis	1.56	0.32	Rural C
Lincoln	2.32	1.05	Rural B
Mason	1.04	-0.18	Rural C
Okanogan	2.06	0.80	Rural A
Pacific	0.00	-1.18	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.00	-1.18	Rural A
Pierce	1.06	-0.16	Urban B
San Juan	0.56	-0.65	Rural C
Skagit	1.89	0.64	Rural C
Skamania	0.64	-0.57	Rural A
Snohomish	0.64	-0.57	Urban B
Spokane	1.59	0.35	Urban B
Stevens	0.41	-0.79	Rural B
Thurston	0.66	-0.55	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	1.35	0.12	Rural B
Whatcom	1.09	-0.13	Urban C
Whitman	1.97	0.71	Rural B
Yakima	2.64	1.36	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



**Individual/Peer Domain: Early Criminal Justice Involvement**  
 Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-14), Vandalism



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		1.64	1.60	1.21	1.03	0.71	1.23
Arrests, 10-14		609	563	447	403	276	
Adjusted Pop 10-14		371,112	351,598	370,632	389,400	390,599	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

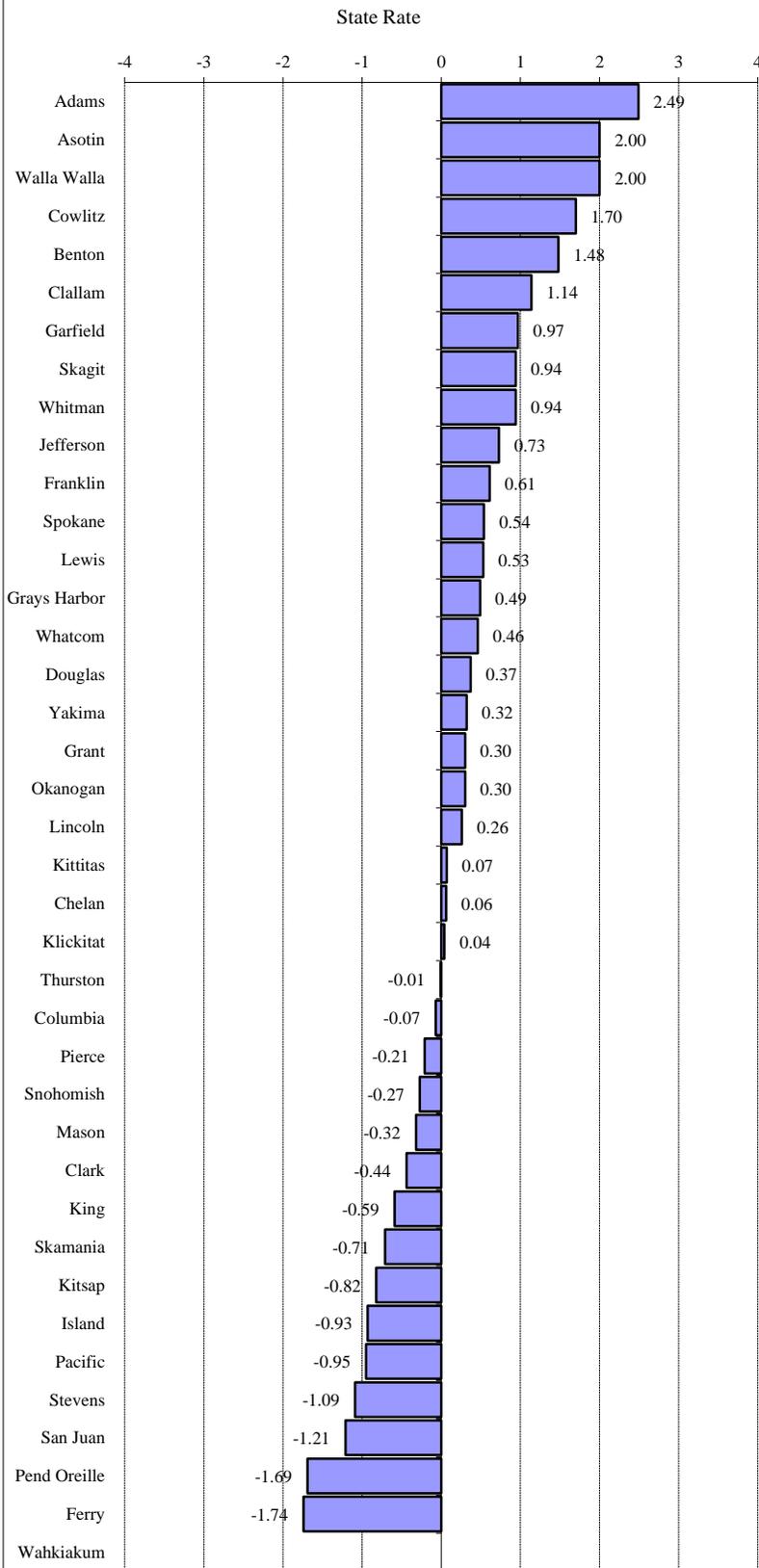
**Note:** The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for vandalism (including residence, non-residence, vehicles, venerated objects, police cars, or other) per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)  
 Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

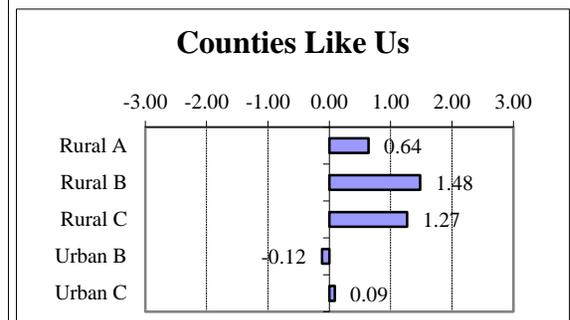
Individual/Peer Domain: Early Criminal Justice Involvement

**Total Arrests of Adolescents  
(Age 10-14)**



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	33.87	2.49	Rural B
Asotin	29.94	2.00	Rural B
Benton	25.77	1.48	Urban C
Chelan	14.40	0.06	Rural B
Clallam	23.06	1.14	Rural C
Clark	10.37	-0.44	Urban C
Columbia	13.36	-0.07	Rural B
Cowlitz	27.52	1.70	Rural C
Douglas	16.88	0.37	Rural B
Ferry	0.00	-1.74	Rural A
Franklin	18.83	0.61	Rural A
Garfield	21.71	0.97	Rural B
Grant	16.34	0.30	Rural A
Grays Harbor	17.84	0.49	Rural C
Island	6.50	-0.93	Rural C
Jefferson	19.73	0.73	Rural C
King	9.18	-0.59	Urban A
Kitsap	7.33	-0.82	Urban C
Kittitas	14.49	0.07	Rural B
Klickitat	14.24	0.04	Rural A
Lewis	18.18	0.53	Rural C
Lincoln	15.97	0.26	Rural B
Mason	11.39	-0.32	Rural C
Okanogan	16.32	0.30	Rural A
Pacific	6.29	-0.95	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.38	-1.69	Rural A
Pierce	12.24	-0.21	Urban B
San Juan	4.21	-1.21	Rural C
Skagit	21.42	0.94	Rural C
Skamania	8.27	-0.71	Rural A
Snohomish	11.73	-0.27	Urban B
Spokane	18.27	0.54	Urban B
Stevens	5.18	-1.09	Rural B
Thurston	13.81	-0.01	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	29.94	2.00	Rural B
Whatcom	17.63	0.46	Urban C
Whitman	21.41	0.94	Rural B
Yakima	16.51	0.32	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Individual/Peer Domain: Early Criminal Justice Involvement

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Total Arrests of Adolescents (Age 10-14)



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		17.75	16.75	12.42	11.94	11.14	13.92
Arrests, 10-14		6,588	5,888	4,603	4,649	4,353	
Adjusted Pop 10-14		371,112	351,598	370,632	389,400	390,599	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

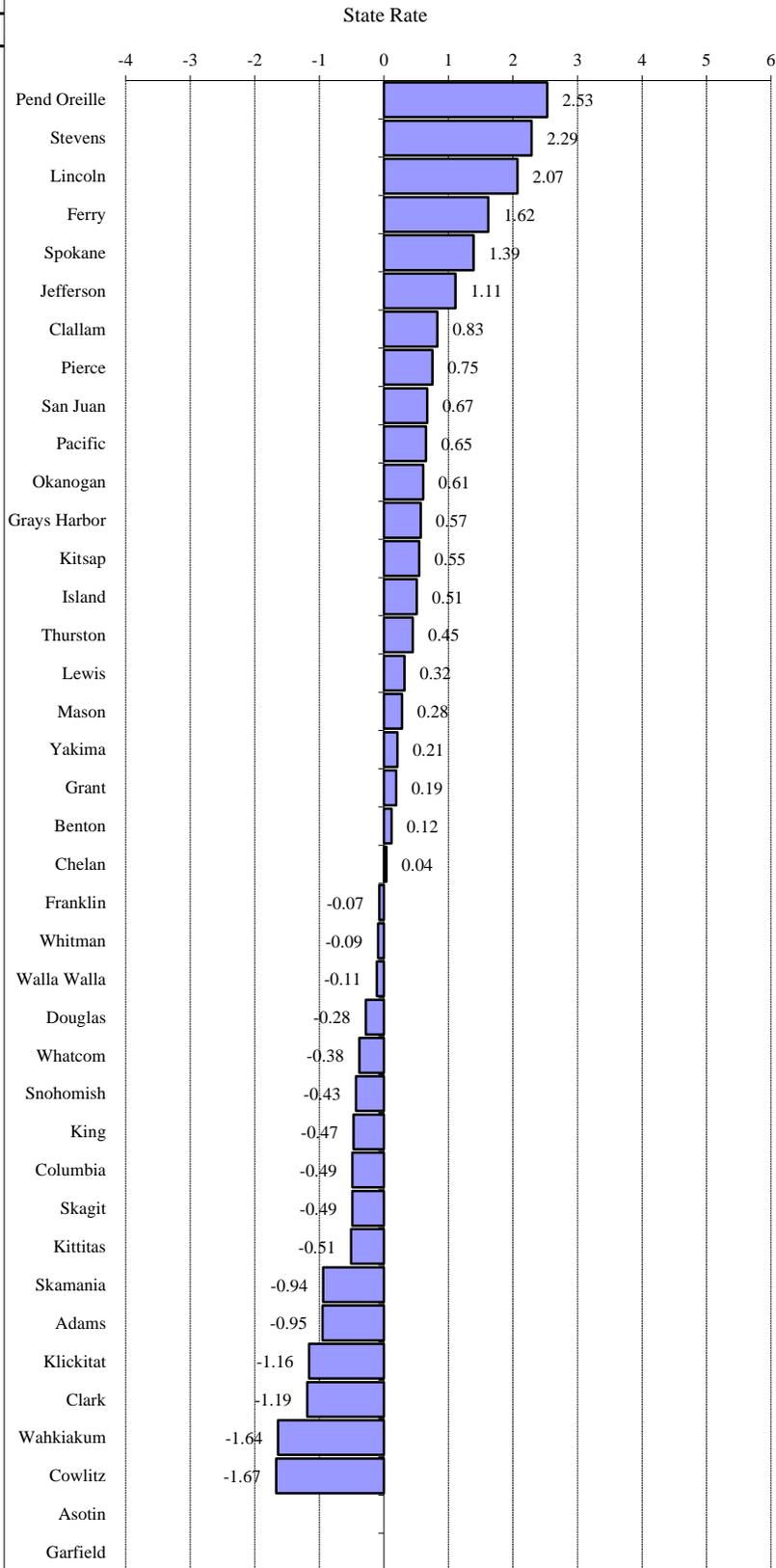
**Note:** The arrests of adolescents (age 10-14) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Washington State has transitioned from Summary UCR to the NIBRS system for reporting. Summary UCR collects eight (8) Part One Crime offenses: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. NIBRS collects information on twenty-three (23) different offenses, including all Part One Crimes plus others including forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, fraud, kidnapping, and drug violations. Care must be taken when interpreting the yearly trend of "total arrest" rates for an area. In areas where large amounts of arrests are likely for crimes not previously reported, a substantial increase in total arrests could be expected starting with the 2012 data.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. For more information, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50.  
**Population Estimates:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

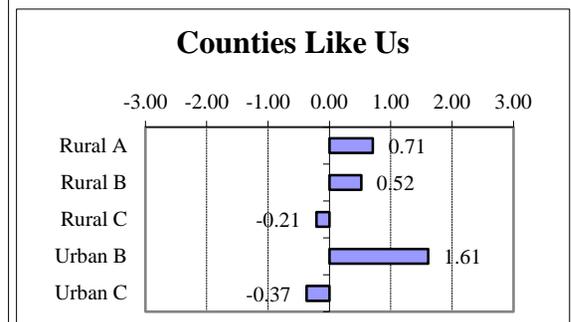
Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

**Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Children**



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.91	-0.95	Rural B
Asotin	SP		Rural B
Benton	4.52	0.12	Urban C
Chelan	4.40	0.04	Rural B
Clallam	5.58	0.83	Rural C
Clark	2.55	-1.19	Urban C
Columbia	3.60	-0.49	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.83	-1.67	Rural C
Douglas	3.92	-0.28	Rural B
Ferry	6.77	1.62	Rural A
Franklin	4.23	-0.07	Rural A
Garfield	SP		Rural B
Grant	4.63	0.19	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.20	0.57	Rural C
Island	5.11	0.51	Rural C
Jefferson	6.00	1.11	Rural C
King	3.63	-0.47	Urban A
Kitsap	5.17	0.55	Urban C
Kittitas	3.58	-0.51	Rural B
Klickitat	2.60	-1.16	Rural A
Lewis	4.82	0.32	Rural C
Lincoln	7.44	2.07	Rural B
Mason	4.76	0.28	Rural C
Okanogan	5.26	0.61	Rural A
Pacific	5.31	0.65	Rural C
Pend Oreille	8.14	2.53	Rural A
Pierce	5.46	0.75	Urban B
San Juan	5.35	0.67	Rural C
Skagit	3.60	-0.49	Rural C
Skamania	2.93	-0.94	Rural A
Snohomish	3.70	-0.43	Urban B
Spokane	6.42	1.39	Urban B
Stevens	7.77	2.29	Rural B
Thurston	5.02	0.45	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.88	-1.64	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.18	-0.11	Rural B
Whatcom	3.77	-0.38	Urban C
Whitman	4.21	-0.09	Rural B
Yakima	4.65	0.21	Urban C

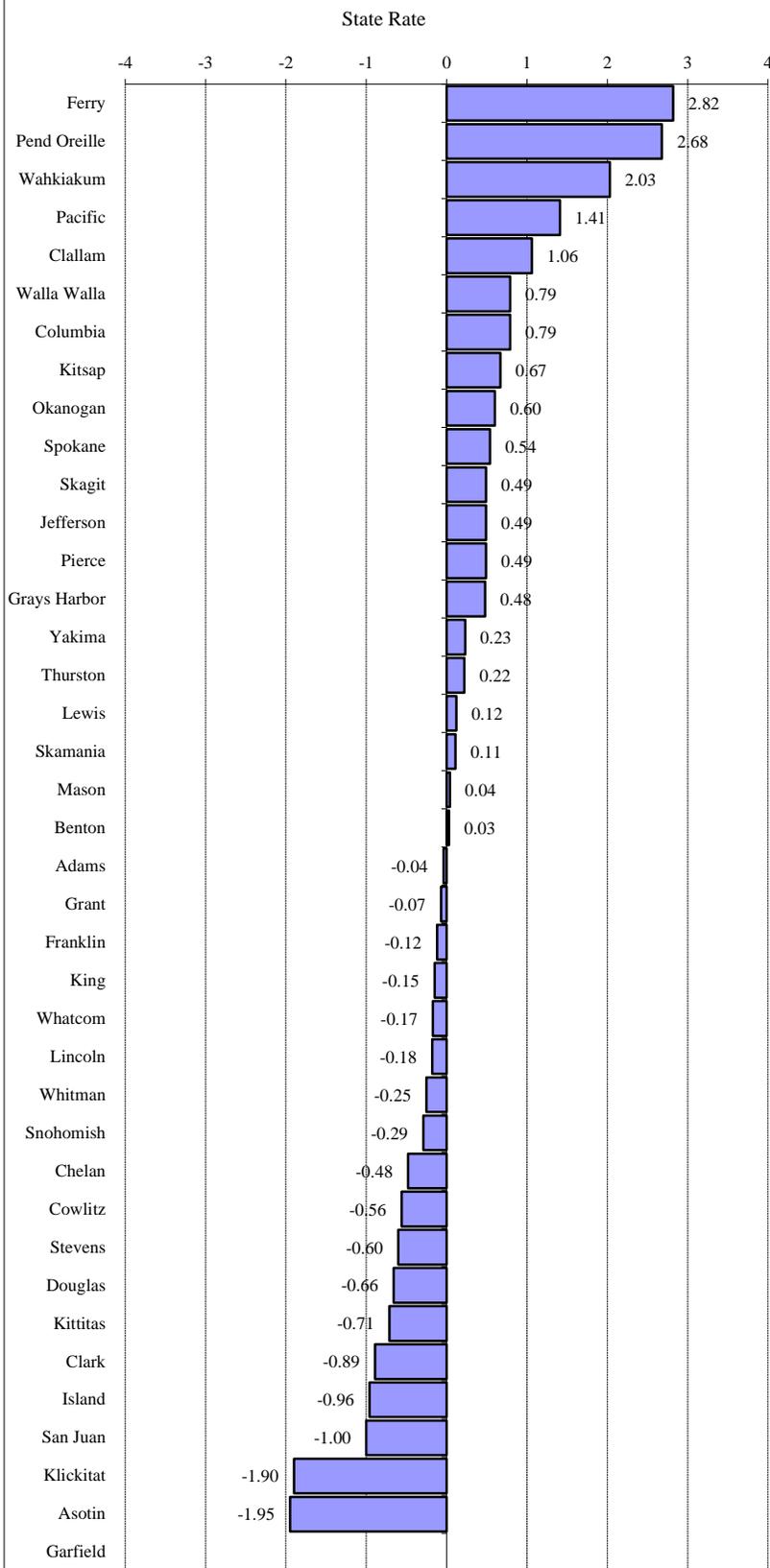
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.





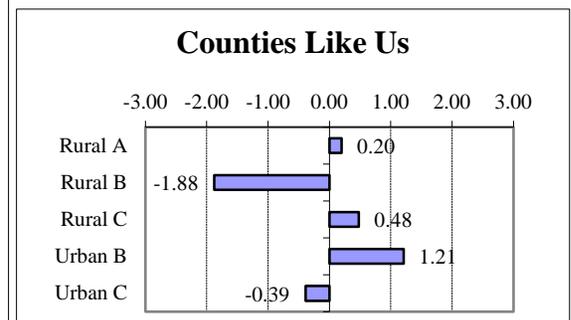
## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

### Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)



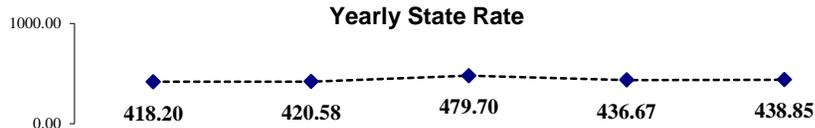
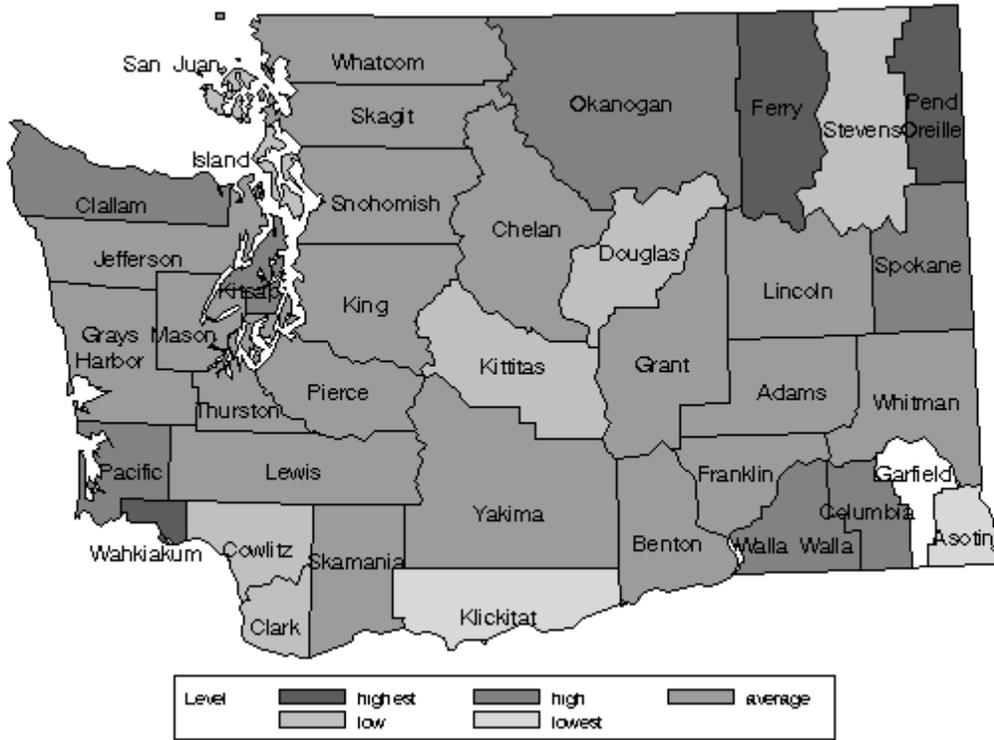
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	430.62	-0.04	Rural B
Asotin	85.18	-1.95	Rural B
Benton	443.32	0.03	Urban C
Chelan	352.48	-0.48	Rural B
Clallam	630.37	1.06	Rural C
Clark	277.64	-0.89	Urban C
Columbia	581.40	0.79	Rural B
Cowlitz	337.61	-0.56	Rural C
Douglas	318.34	-0.66	Rural B
Ferry	949.37	2.82	Rural A
Franklin	417.90	-0.12	Rural A
Garfield	SP		Rural B
Grant	425.21	-0.07	Rural A
Grays Harbor	526.18	0.48	Rural C
Island	264.55	-0.96	Rural C
Jefferson	527.98	0.49	Rural C
King	412.15	-0.15	Urban A
Kitsap	559.74	0.67	Urban C
Kittitas	309.73	-0.71	Rural B
Klickitat	95.06	-1.90	Rural A
Lewis	461.03	0.12	Rural C
Lincoln	406.50	-0.18	Rural B
Mason	446.43	0.04	Rural C
Okanogan	547.65	0.60	Rural A
Pacific	694.44	1.41	Rural C
Pend Oreille	924.50	2.68	Rural A
Pierce	526.90	0.49	Urban B
San Juan	258.40	-1.00	Rural C
Skagit	528.12	0.49	Rural C
Skamania	458.72	0.11	Rural A
Snohomish	385.42	-0.29	Urban B
Spokane	536.59	0.54	Urban B
Stevens	330.34	-0.60	Rural B
Thurston	479.25	0.22	Urban C
Wahkiakum	806.45	2.03	Rural C
Walla Walla	581.96	0.79	Rural B
Whatcom	407.94	-0.17	Urban C
Whitman	393.12	-0.25	Rural B
Yakima	480.16	0.23	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)



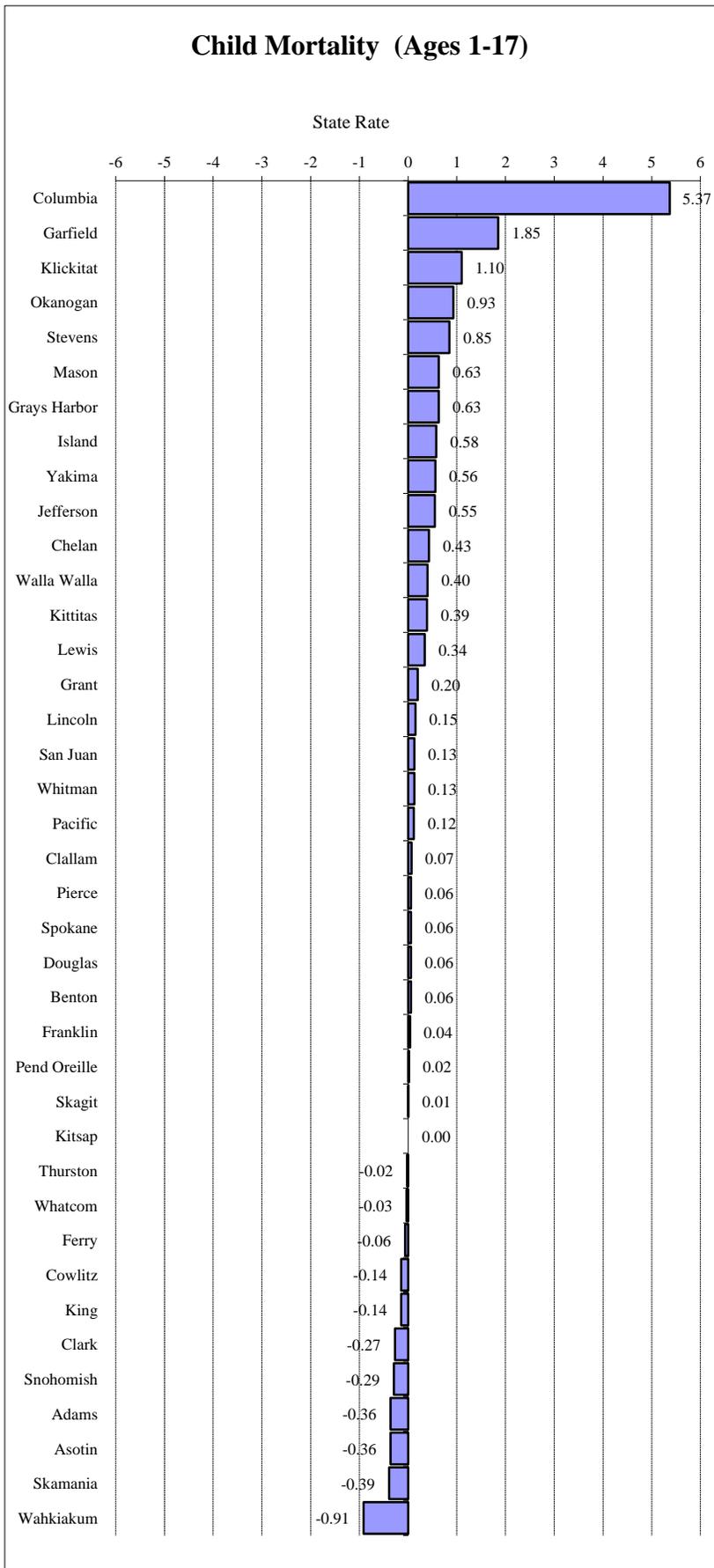
Updated:	10/12/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		418.20	420.58	479.70	436.67	438.85	438.77
deaths, infants		364	366	416	378	382	
Infants < 1 year		87,039	87,022	86,721	86,564	87,046	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The deaths, of infants under one year of age, per 100,000 population of infants under one year of age. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Rate is not reported when fewer than 100 infants reside in an area.

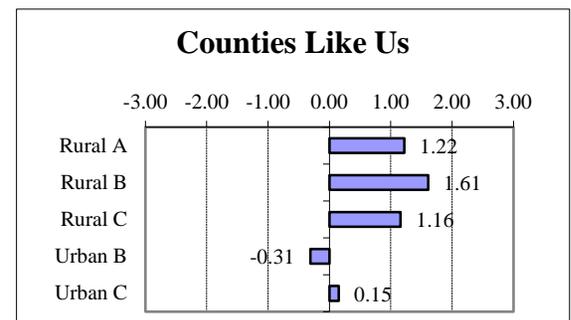
**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health



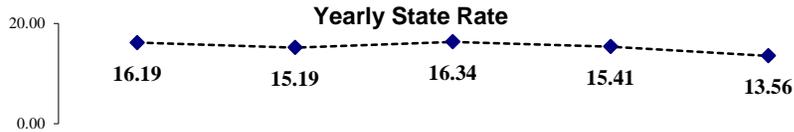
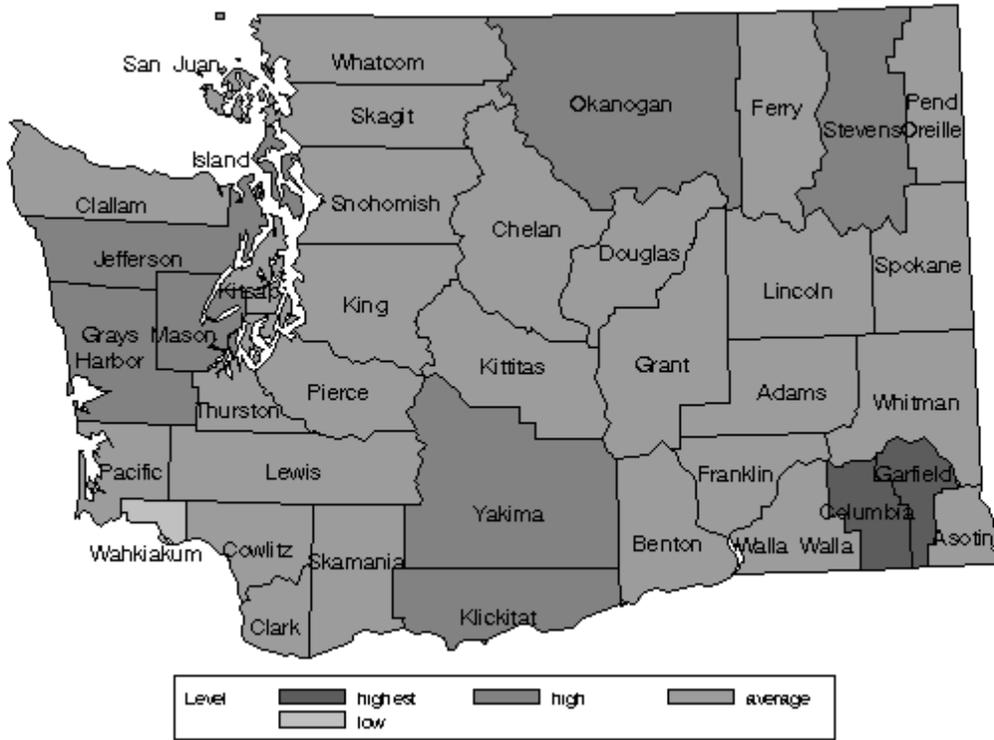
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	9.24	-0.36	Rural B
Asotin	9.23	-0.36	Rural B
Benton	16.27	0.06	Urban C
Chelan	22.54	0.43	Rural B
Clallam	16.57	0.07	Rural C
Clark	10.83	-0.27	Urban C
Columbia	105.40	5.37	Rural B
Cowlitz	13.06	-0.14	Rural C
Douglas	16.35	0.06	Rural B
Ferry	14.41	-0.06	Rural A
Franklin	16.03	0.04	Rural A
Garfield	46.32	1.85	Rural B
Grant	18.63	0.20	Rural A
Grays Harbor	25.96	0.63	Rural C
Island	25.04	0.58	Rural C
Jefferson	24.54	0.55	Rural C
King	12.97	-0.14	Urban A
Kitsap	15.35	0.00	Urban C
Kittitas	21.80	0.39	Rural B
Klickitat	33.71	1.10	Rural A
Lewis	21.03	0.34	Rural C
Lincoln	17.90	0.15	Rural B
Mason	25.98	0.63	Rural C
Okanogan	30.94	0.93	Rural A
Pacific	17.29	0.12	Rural C
Pend Oreille	15.68	0.02	Rural A
Pierce	16.36	0.06	Urban B
San Juan	17.57	0.13	Rural C
Skagit	15.49	0.01	Rural C
Skamania	8.73	-0.39	Rural A
Snohomish	10.46	-0.29	Urban B
Spokane	16.36	0.06	Urban B
Stevens	29.51	0.85	Rural B
Thurston	15.03	-0.02	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-0.91	Rural C
Walla Walla	22.13	0.40	Rural B
Whatcom	14.85	-0.03	Urban C
Whitman	17.56	0.13	Rural B
Yakima	24.78	0.56	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)



Updated:	10/12/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		16.19	15.19	16.34	15.41	13.56	15.34
Child Deaths		242	226	243	230	204	
Children (age 1-17)		1,494,303	1,487,769	1,486,887	1,492,162	1,504,137	

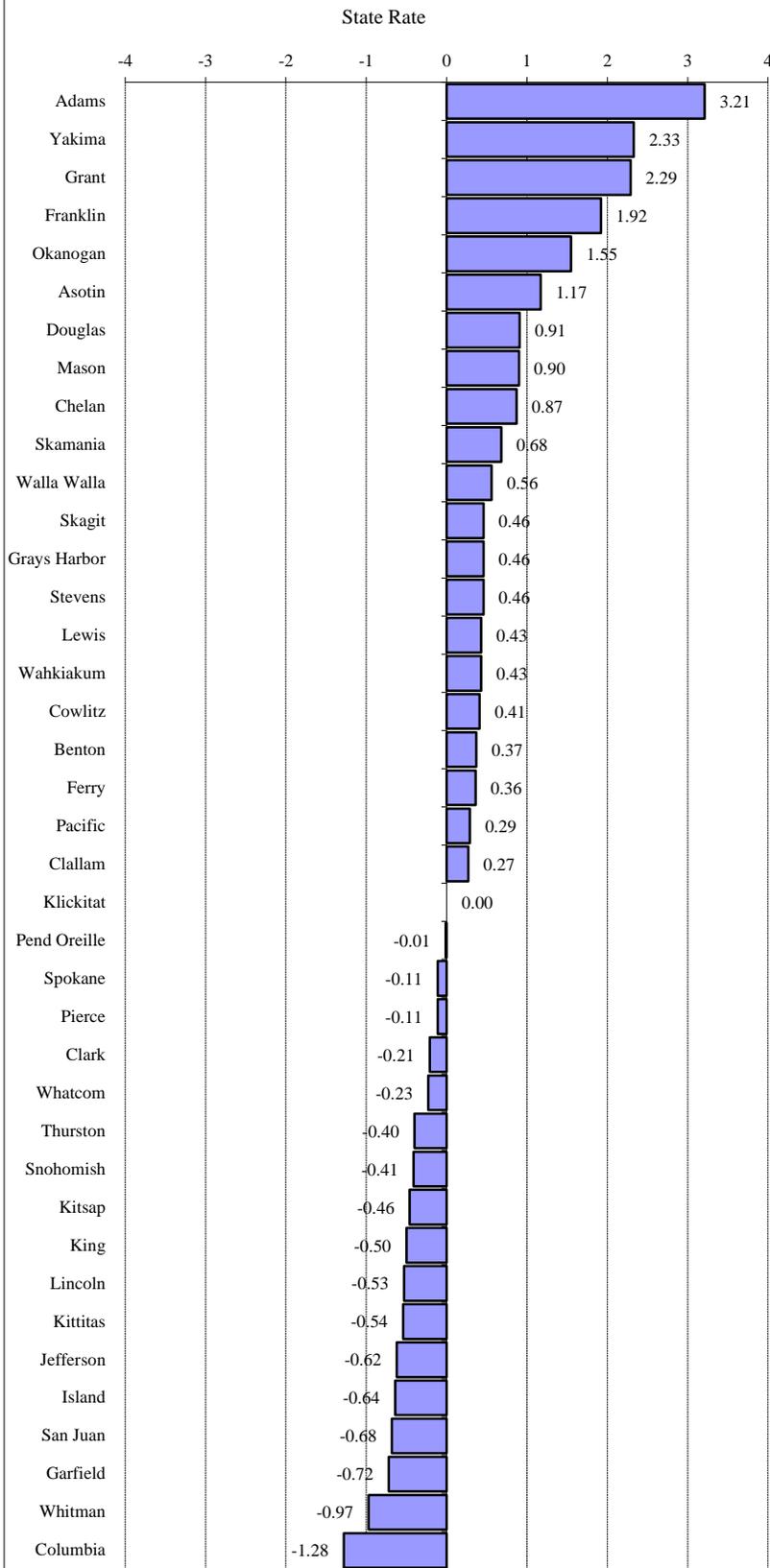
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The deaths, of children 1 to 17 years of age, per 100,000 population of children 1 to 17 years of age. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Rate is not reported when fewer than 100 children reside in an area.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

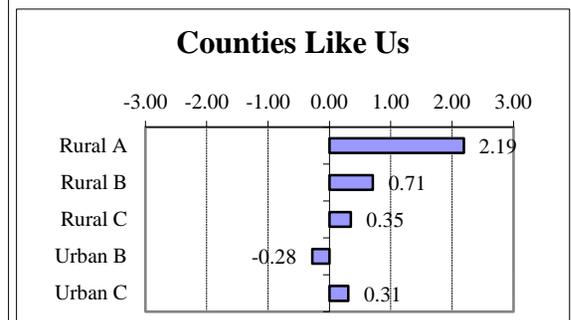
## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

### Births to School-Age (10-17) Mothers



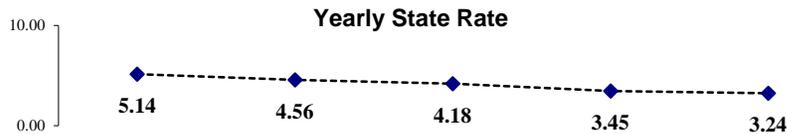
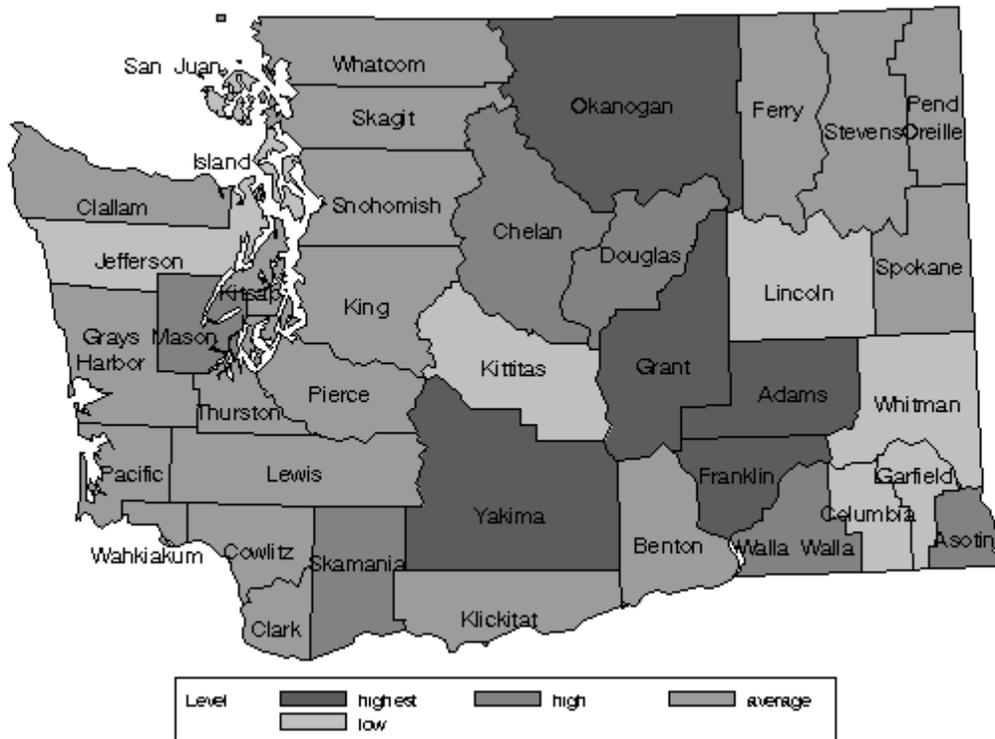
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	14.46	3.21	Rural B
Asotin	7.88	1.17	Rural B
Benton	5.32	0.37	Urban C
Chelan	6.91	0.87	Rural B
Clallam	4.98	0.27	Rural C
Clark	3.45	-0.21	Urban C
Columbia	0.00	-1.28	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.43	0.41	Rural C
Douglas	7.05	0.91	Rural B
Ferry	5.29	0.36	Rural A
Franklin	10.30	1.92	Rural A
Garfield	1.80	-0.72	Rural B
Grant	11.50	2.29	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.60	0.46	Rural C
Island	2.06	-0.64	Rural C
Jefferson	2.11	-0.62	Rural C
King	2.51	-0.50	Urban A
Kitsap	2.63	-0.46	Urban C
Kittitas	2.39	-0.54	Rural B
Klickitat	4.12	0.00	Rural A
Lewis	5.52	0.43	Rural C
Lincoln	2.41	-0.53	Rural B
Mason	7.03	0.90	Rural C
Okanogan	9.13	1.55	Rural A
Pacific	5.07	0.29	Rural C
Pend Oreille	4.08	-0.01	Rural A
Pierce	3.75	-0.11	Urban B
San Juan	1.92	-0.68	Rural C
Skagit	5.61	0.46	Rural C
Skamania	6.32	0.68	Rural A
Snohomish	2.81	-0.41	Urban B
Spokane	3.78	-0.11	Urban B
Stevens	5.60	0.46	Rural B
Thurston	2.83	-0.40	Urban C
Wahkiakum	5.51	0.43	Rural C
Walla Walla	5.91	0.56	Rural B
Whatcom	3.38	-0.23	Urban C
Whitman	1.00	-0.97	Rural B
Yakima	11.62	2.33	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Births to School-Age (10-17) Mothers



Updated:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
10/9/2015						
Yearly State Rate	5.14	4.56	4.18	3.45	3.24	4.12
Birthed, 10-17	1,779	1,568	1,428	1,179	1,115	
Females, 10-17	346,415	344,073	341,917	341,778	343,612	

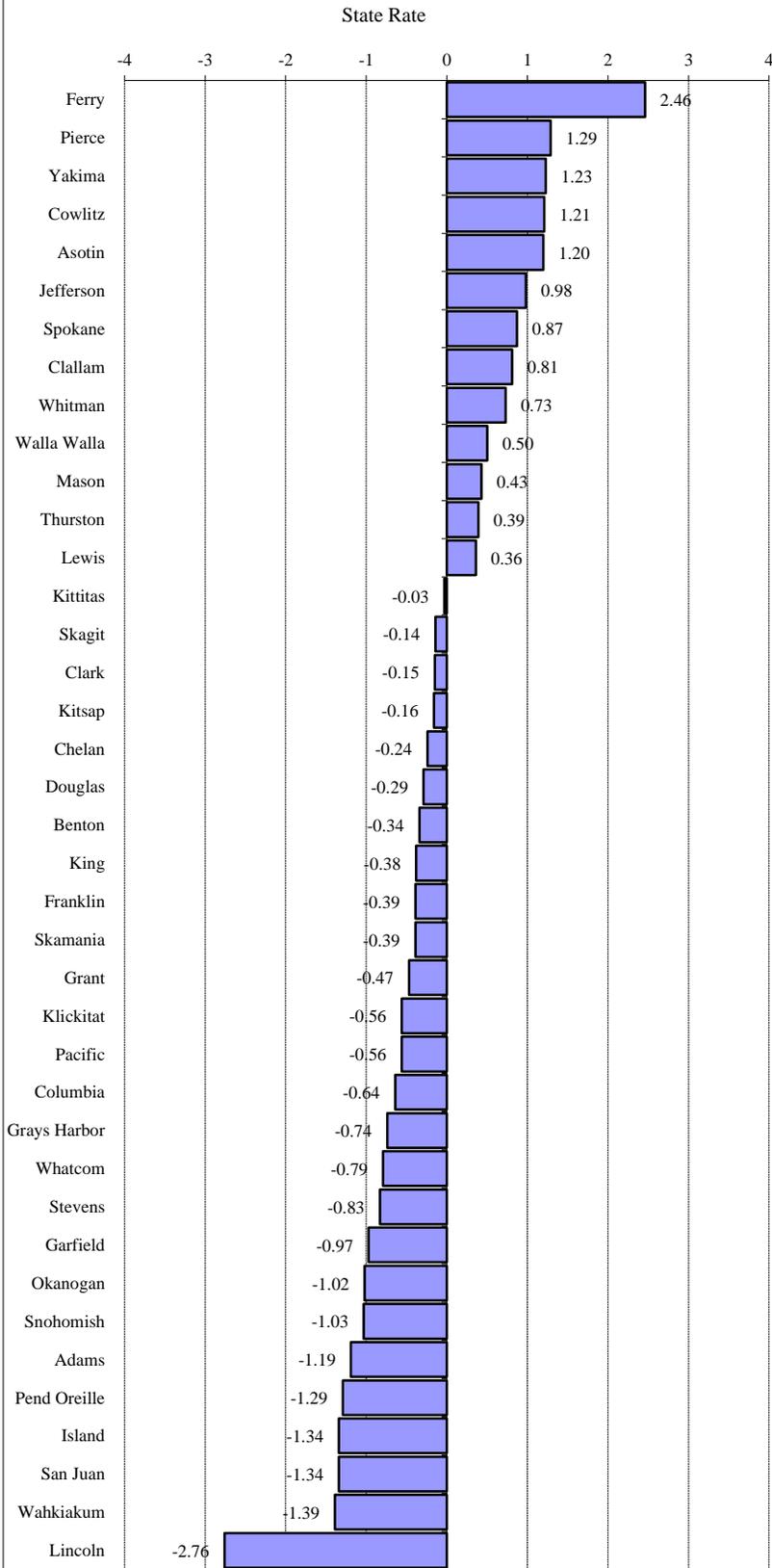
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The live births to adolescents (age 10-17) per 1,000 females (age 10-17). Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 adolescent females.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

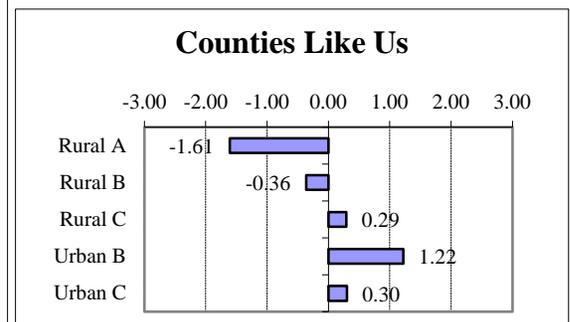
## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

### Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)



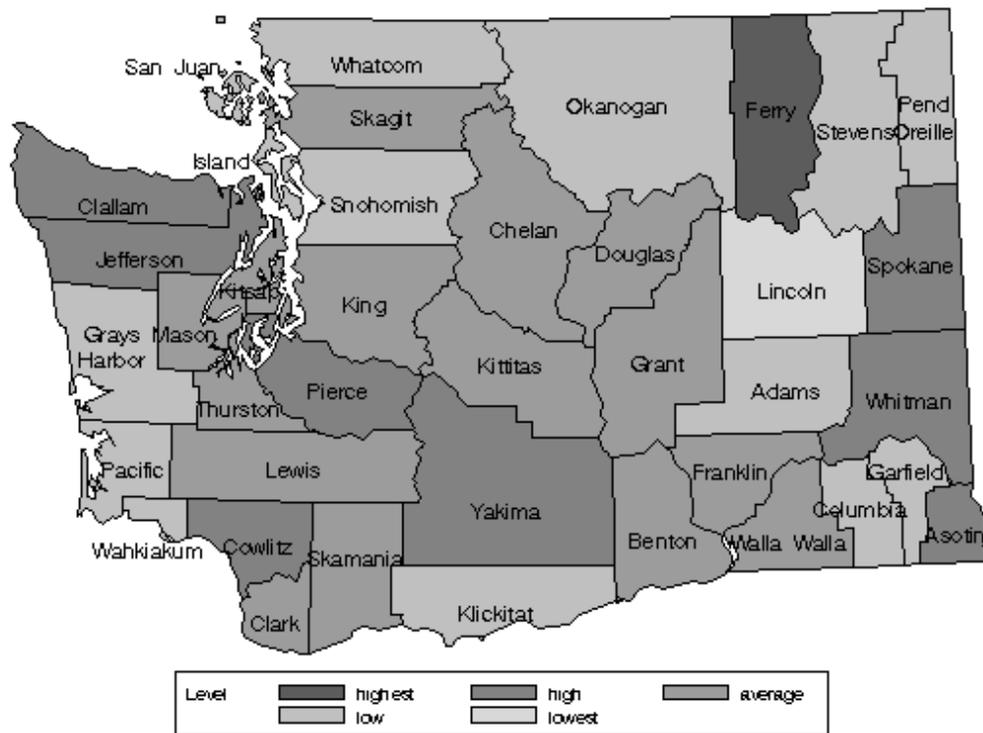
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.58	-1.19	Rural B
Asotin	5.43	1.20	Rural B
Benton	3.59	-0.34	Urban C
Chelan	3.72	-0.24	Rural B
Clallam	4.96	0.81	Rural C
Clark	3.82	-0.15	Urban C
Columbia	3.24	-0.64	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.44	1.21	Rural C
Douglas	3.65	-0.29	Rural B
Ferry	6.93	2.46	Rural A
Franklin	3.54	-0.39	Rural A
Garfield	2.84	-0.97	Rural B
Grant	3.44	-0.47	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.12	-0.74	Rural C
Island	2.41	-1.34	Rural C
Jefferson	5.17	0.98	Rural C
King	3.55	-0.38	Urban A
Kitsap	3.81	-0.16	Urban C
Kittitas	3.97	-0.03	Rural B
Klickitat	3.33	-0.56	Rural A
Lewis	4.43	0.36	Rural C
Lincoln	0.71	-2.76	Rural B
Mason	4.51	0.43	Rural C
Okanogan	2.78	-1.02	Rural A
Pacific	3.33	-0.56	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.46	-1.29	Rural A
Pierce	5.54	1.29	Urban B
San Juan	2.40	-1.34	Rural C
Skagit	3.83	-0.14	Rural C
Skamania	3.54	-0.39	Rural A
Snohomish	2.77	-1.03	Urban B
Spokane	5.04	0.87	Urban B
Stevens	3.01	-0.83	Rural B
Thurston	4.46	0.39	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.34	-1.39	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.60	0.50	Rural B
Whatcom	3.06	-0.79	Urban C
Whitman	4.87	0.73	Rural B
Yakima	5.47	1.23	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)



Updated:	4/28/2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		4.06	4.08	3.81	3.93	4.13	4.00
Cases, birth-19		7,167	7,179	6,697	6,962	7,356	
Persons, birth-19		1,763,150	1,758,639	1,759,893	1,770,634	1,782,268	

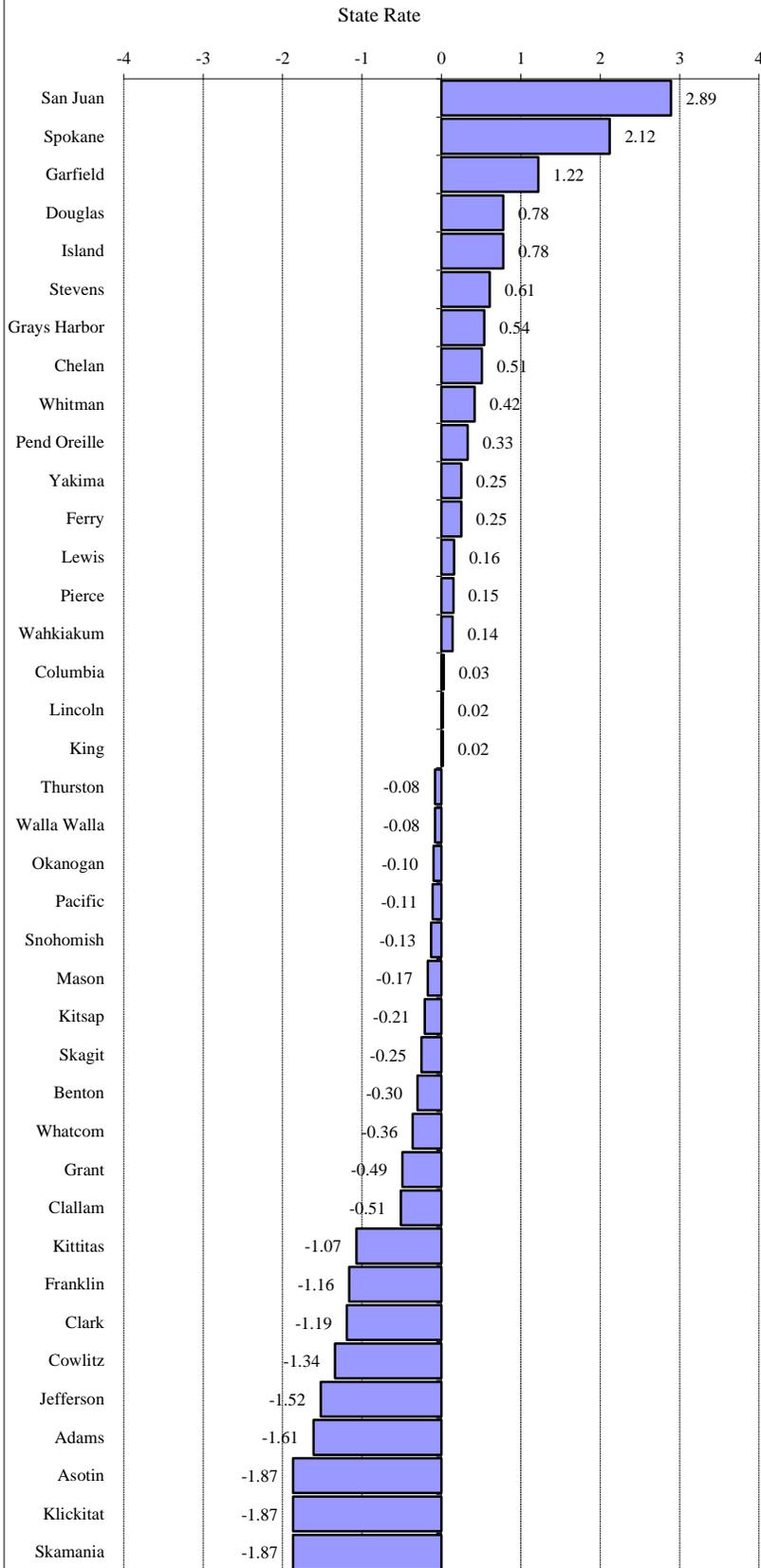
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The reported cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chlamydia in children (age birth-19) per 1,000 adolescents (age birth-19). Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement some data may not be displayed for child populations less than 100.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Services, Sexually Transmitted Disease Reported Cases. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

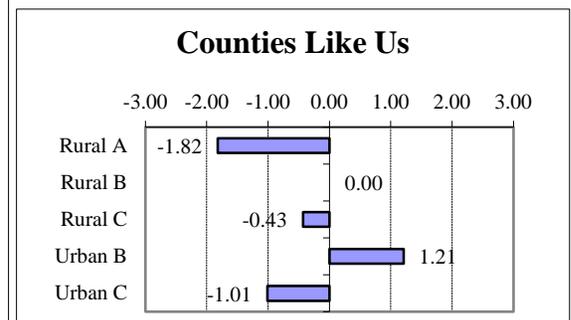
## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

### Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)



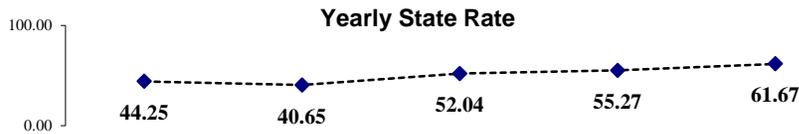
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	7.14	-1.61	Rural B
Asotin	0.00	-1.87	Rural B
Benton	42.75	-0.30	Urban C
Chelan	64.51	0.51	Rural B
Clallam	36.82	-0.51	Rural C
Clark	18.56	-1.19	Urban C
Columbia	51.68	0.03	Rural B
Cowlitz	14.41	-1.34	Rural C
Douglas	71.90	0.78	Rural B
Ferry	57.47	0.25	Rural A
Franklin	19.33	-1.16	Rural A
Garfield	83.89	1.22	Rural B
Grant	37.45	-0.49	Rural A
Grays Harbor	65.48	0.54	Rural C
Island	71.79	0.78	Rural C
Jefferson	9.48	-1.52	Rural C
King	51.27	0.02	Urban A
Kitsap	45.12	-0.21	Urban C
Kittitas	21.74	-1.07	Rural B
Klickitat	0.00	-1.87	Rural A
Lewis	55.15	0.16	Rural C
Lincoln	51.37	0.02	Rural B
Mason	46.19	-0.17	Rural C
Okanogan	48.05	-0.10	Rural A
Pacific	47.89	-0.11	Rural C
Pend Oreille	59.78	0.33	Rural A
Pierce	54.91	0.15	Urban B
San Juan	128.95	2.89	Rural C
Skagit	43.98	-0.25	Rural C
Skamania	0.00	-1.87	Rural A
Snohomish	47.12	-0.13	Urban B
Spokane	108.28	2.12	Urban B
Stevens	67.27	0.61	Rural B
Thurston	48.69	-0.08	Urban C
Wahkiakum	54.47	0.14	Rural C
Walla Walla	48.58	-0.08	Rural B
Whatcom	41.11	-0.36	Urban C
Whitman	62.02	0.42	Rural B
Yakima	57.54	0.25	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)



Updated:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
10/9/2015						
Yearly State Rate	44.25	40.65	52.04	55.27	61.67	50.75
Suicide or Attempt	315	287	365	387	434	
Persons, 10-17	711,805	705,968	701,365	700,199	703,744	

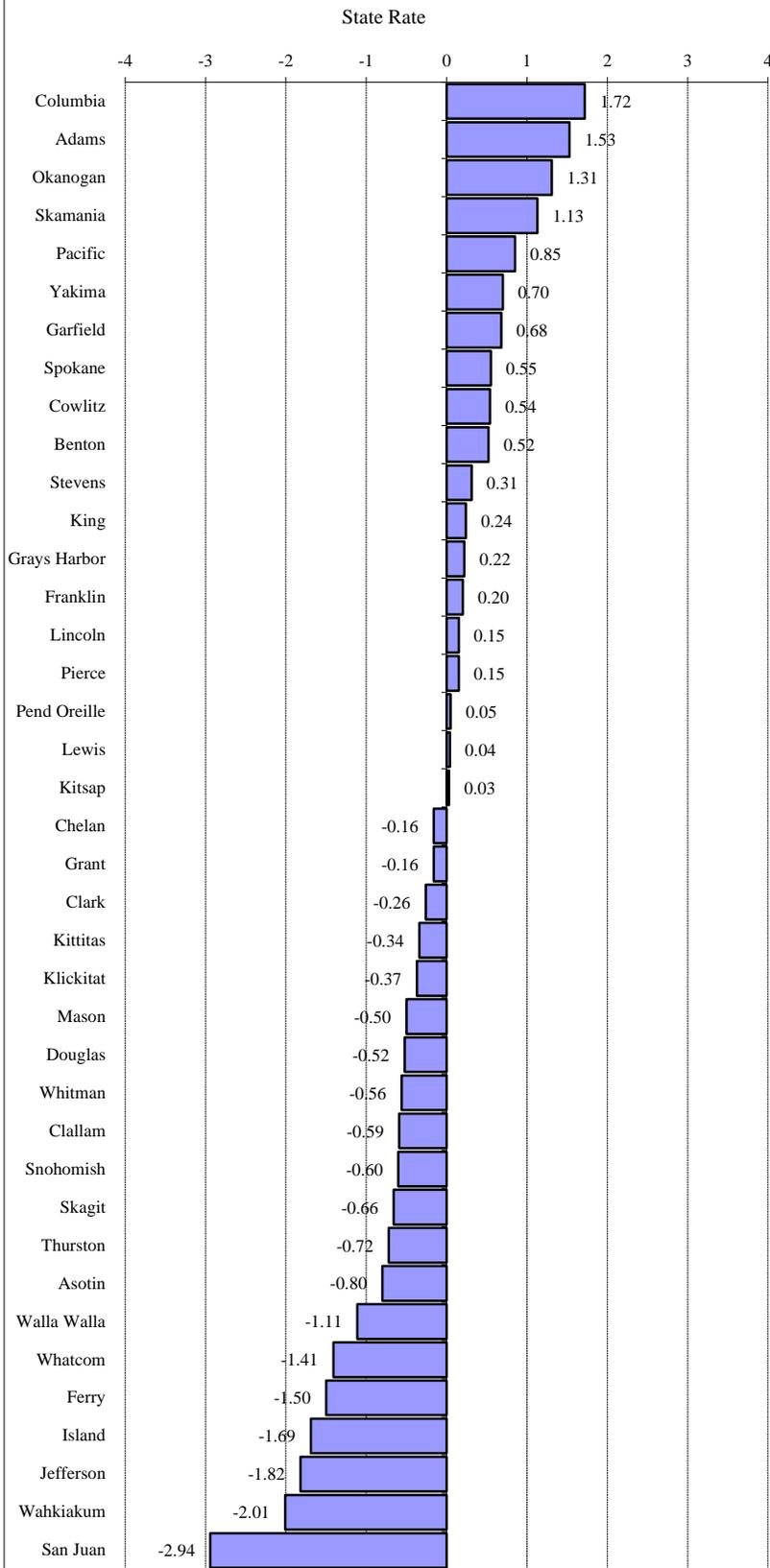
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The adolescents (age 10-17) who committed suicide or were admitted to the hospital for suicide attempts, per 100,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Suicides are based on death certificate information. Suicide attempts are based on hospital admissions, but do not include admissions to federal hospitals. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for locations with adolescent populations less than 100.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) and Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics Death Certificate Data. Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

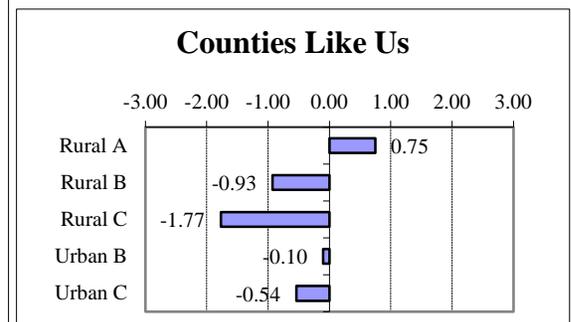
## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

### Low Birthweight Babies



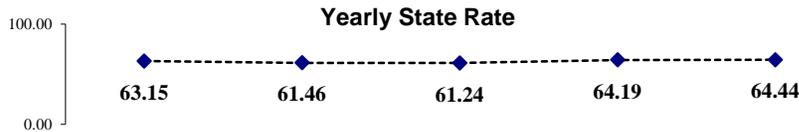
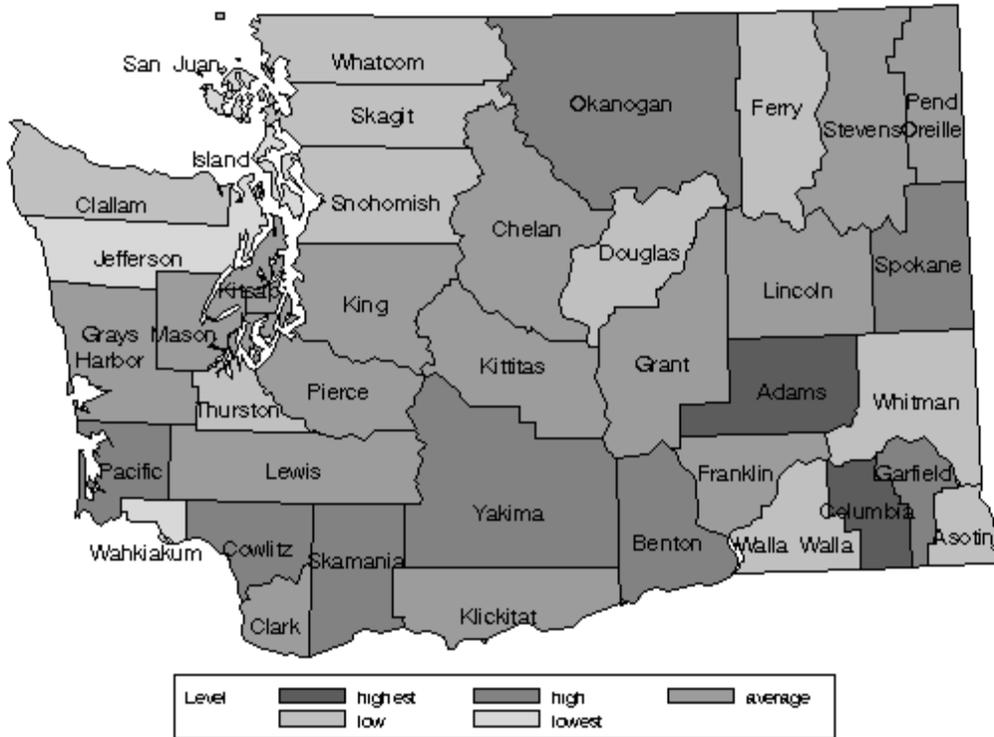
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	75.76	1.53	Rural B
Asotin	56.20	-0.80	Rural B
Benton	67.22	0.52	Urban C
Chelan	61.57	-0.16	Rural B
Clallam	57.99	-0.59	Rural C
Clark	60.71	-0.26	Urban C
Columbia	77.35	1.72	Rural B
Cowlitz	67.44	0.54	Rural C
Douglas	58.51	-0.52	Rural B
Ferry	50.28	-1.50	Rural A
Franklin	64.59	0.20	Rural A
Garfield	68.63	0.68	Rural B
Grant	61.55	-0.16	Rural A
Grays Harbor	64.77	0.22	Rural C
Island	48.74	-1.69	Rural C
Jefferson	47.67	-1.82	Rural C
King	64.92	0.24	Urban A
Kitsap	63.19	0.03	Urban C
Kittitas	60.08	-0.34	Rural B
Klickitat	59.80	-0.37	Rural A
Lewis	63.27	0.04	Rural C
Lincoln	64.20	0.15	Rural B
Mason	58.73	-0.50	Rural C
Okanogan	73.88	1.31	Rural A
Pacific	70.03	0.85	Rural C
Pend Oreille	63.29	0.05	Rural A
Pierce	64.14	0.15	Urban B
San Juan	38.20	-2.94	Rural C
Skagit	57.36	-0.66	Rural C
Skamania	72.38	1.13	Rural A
Snohomish	57.86	-0.60	Urban B
Spokane	67.55	0.55	Urban B
Stevens	65.48	0.31	Rural B
Thurston	56.84	-0.72	Urban C
Wahkiakum	46.05	-2.01	Rural C
Walla Walla	53.60	-1.11	Rural B
Whatcom	51.06	-1.41	Urban C
Whitman	58.18	-0.56	Rural B
Yakima	68.78	0.70	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Low Birthweight Babies



Updated:	10/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		63.15	61.46	61.24	64.19	64.44	62.90
Low-weight Babies		5,461	5,343	5,353	5,557	5,707	
All Births		86,482	86,930	87,414	86,565	88,562	

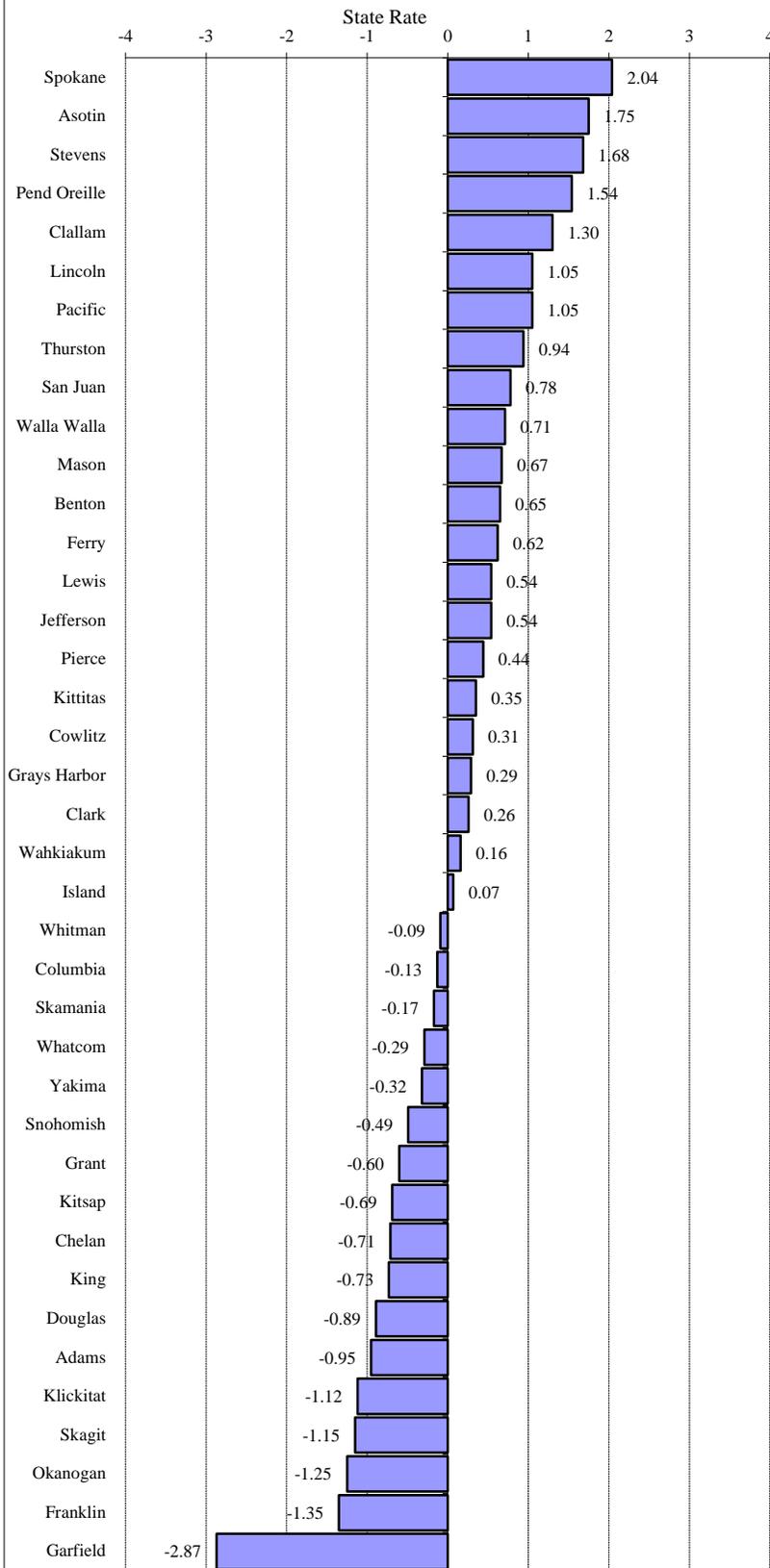
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The babies born with low birthweight, per 1,000 live births. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. No rate is given when the number of live births is less than 100 in the geographic area. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File

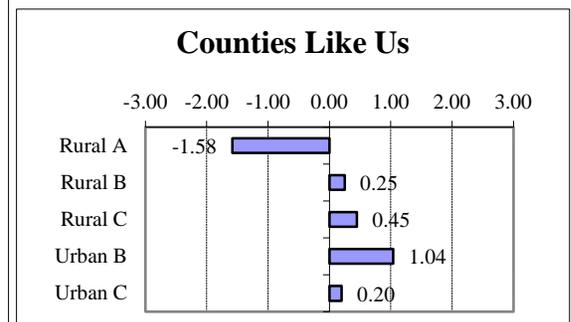
## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

### Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Women



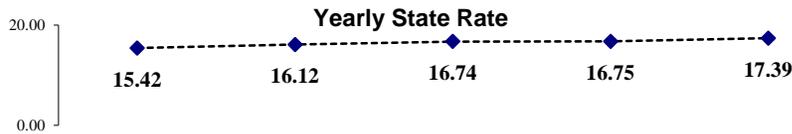
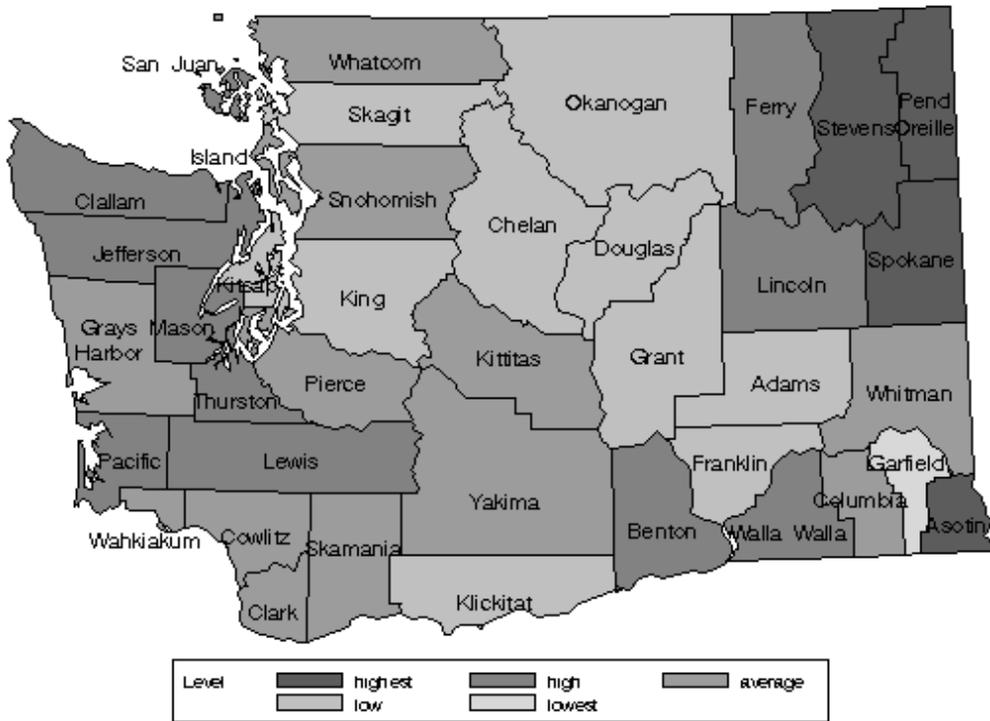
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	13.94	-0.95	Rural B
Asotin	21.16	1.75	Rural B
Benton	18.21	0.65	Urban C
Chelan	14.56	-0.71	Rural B
Clallam	19.95	1.30	Rural C
Clark	17.17	0.26	Urban C
Columbia	16.12	-0.13	Rural B
Cowlitz	17.29	0.31	Rural C
Douglas	14.08	-0.89	Rural B
Ferry	18.13	0.62	Rural A
Franklin	12.87	-1.35	Rural A
Garfield	8.78	-2.87	Rural B
Grant	14.87	-0.60	Rural A
Grays Harbor	17.24	0.29	Rural C
Island	16.67	0.07	Rural C
Jefferson	17.91	0.54	Rural C
King	14.52	-0.73	Urban A
Kitsap	14.63	-0.69	Urban C
Kittitas	17.41	0.35	Rural B
Klickitat	13.48	-1.12	Rural A
Lewis	17.92	0.54	Rural C
Lincoln	19.27	1.05	Rural B
Mason	18.25	0.67	Rural C
Okanogan	13.12	-1.25	Rural A
Pacific	19.27	1.05	Rural C
Pend Oreille	20.59	1.54	Rural A
Pierce	17.64	0.44	Urban B
San Juan	18.56	0.78	Rural C
Skagit	13.39	-1.15	Rural C
Skamania	16.01	-0.17	Rural A
Snohomish	15.17	-0.49	Urban B
Spokane	21.94	2.04	Urban B
Stevens	20.96	1.68	Rural B
Thurston	18.99	0.94	Urban C
Wahkiakum	16.89	0.16	Rural C
Walla Walla	18.37	0.71	Rural B
Whatcom	15.69	-0.29	Urban C
Whitman	16.23	-0.09	Rural B
Yakima	15.62	-0.32	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.  
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Injury or Accident Hospitalizations for Women



Updated:	10/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		15.42	16.12	16.74	16.75	17.39	16.47
Injuries		48,293	50,080	51,168	49,983	51,943	
Hospitalizations		313,229	310,690	305,588	298,389	298,779	

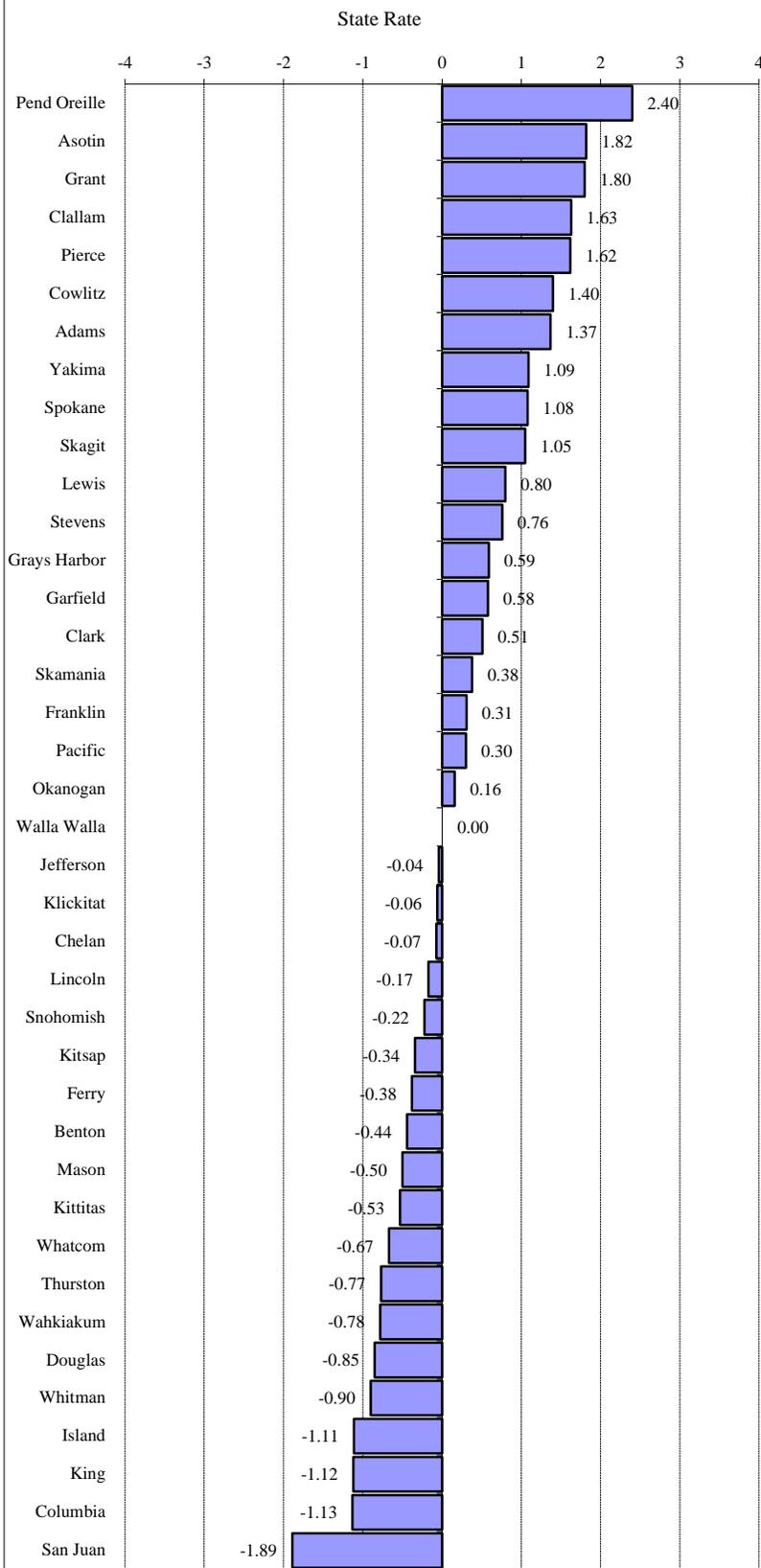
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The injury or accident hospitalizations for women as a percent of all hospitalizations for women (age 18+). Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations for women.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS)

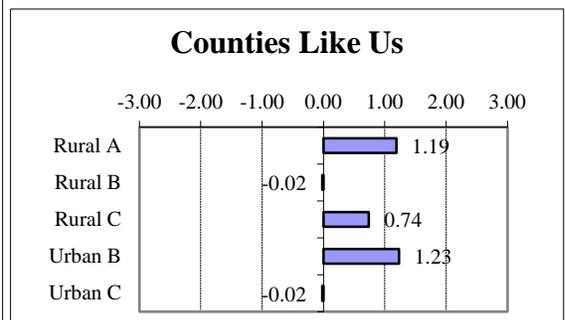
## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

### Offenses, Domestic Violence



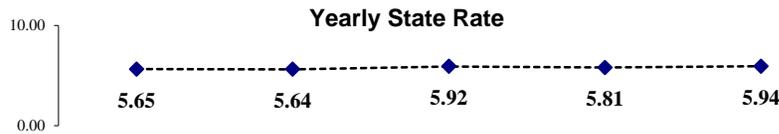
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	8.25	1.37	Rural B
Asotin	9.05	1.82	Rural B
Benton	5.02	-0.44	Urban C
Chelan	5.67	-0.07	Rural B
Clallam	8.71	1.63	Rural C
Clark	6.71	0.51	Urban C
Columbia	3.79	-1.13	Rural B
Cowlitz	8.30	1.40	Rural C
Douglas	4.28	-0.85	Rural B
Ferry	5.13	-0.38	Rural A
Franklin	6.35	0.31	Rural A
Garfield	6.84	0.58	Rural B
Grant	9.01	1.80	Rural A
Grays Harbor	6.85	0.59	Rural C
Island	3.82	-1.11	Rural C
Jefferson	5.73	-0.04	Rural C
King	3.80	-1.12	Urban A
Kitsap	5.19	-0.34	Urban C
Kittitas	4.85	-0.53	Rural B
Klickitat	5.69	-0.06	Rural A
Lewis	7.23	0.80	Rural C
Lincoln	5.50	-0.17	Rural B
Mason	4.91	-0.50	Rural C
Okanogan	6.09	0.16	Rural A
Pacific	6.34	0.30	Rural C
Pend Oreille	10.08	2.40	Rural A
Pierce	8.69	1.62	Urban B
San Juan	2.43	-1.89	Rural C
Skagit	7.68	1.05	Rural C
Skamania	6.48	0.38	Rural A
Snohomish	5.40	-0.22	Urban B
Spokane	7.72	1.08	Urban B
Stevens	7.16	0.76	Rural B
Thurston	4.42	-0.77	Urban C
Wahkiakum	4.40	-0.78	Rural C
Walla Walla	5.80	0.00	Rural B
Whatcom	4.61	-0.67	Urban C
Whitman	4.19	-0.90	Rural B
Yakima	7.75	1.09	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Offenses, Domestic Violence



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		5.65	5.64	5.92	5.81	5.94	5.80
Offenses		37,432	36,826	38,631	39,218	40,859	
Persons		6,621,634	6,529,964	6,522,023	6,745,559	6,876,108	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The domestic violence-related offenses, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children.

Offenses differ from arrests. While funding and grants are associated with participation, reporting is not mandatory. Offenses are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offense is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offense. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offenses. Offenses focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offenses occur without arresting perpetrators.

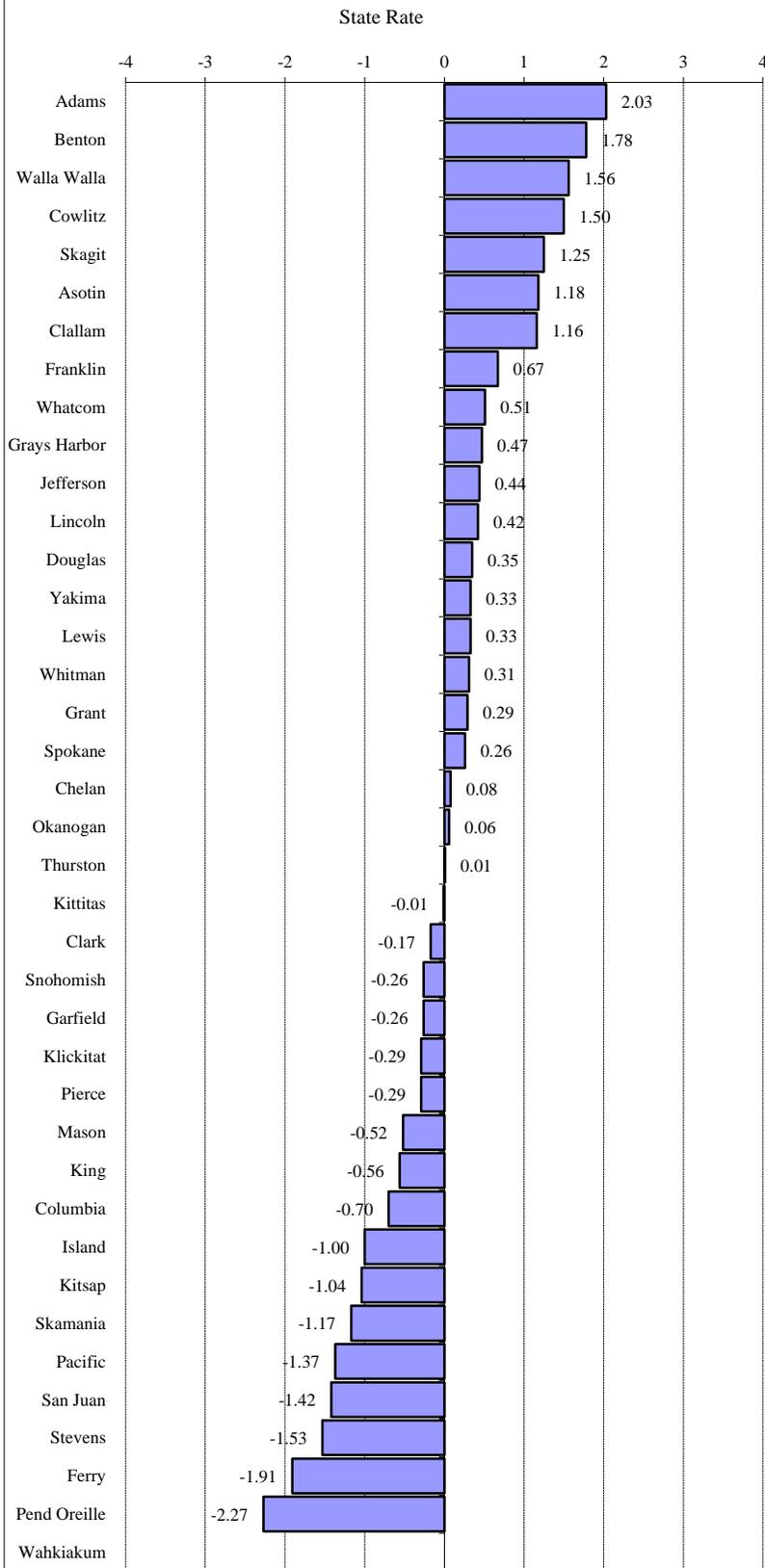
Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offenses. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

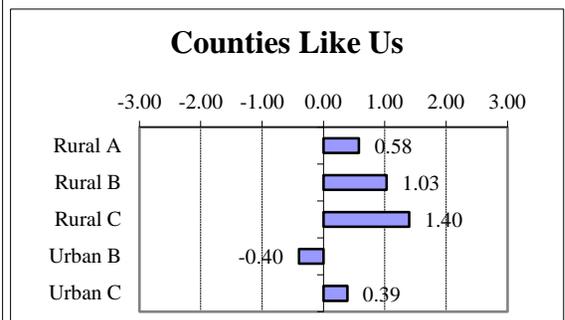
## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

### Total Arrests of Adolescents (Age 10-17)



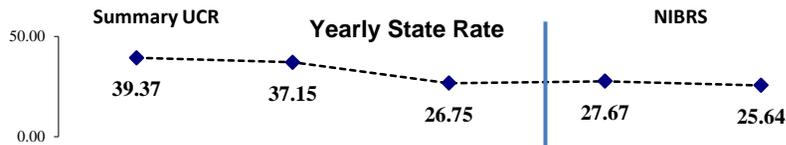
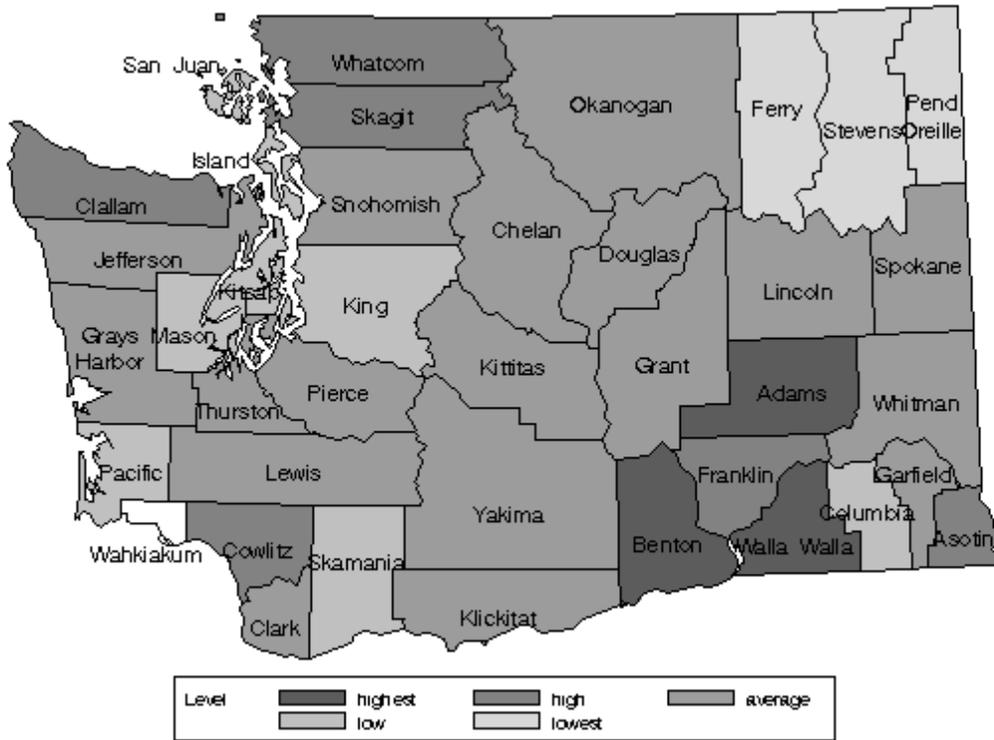
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	58.67	2.03	Rural B
Asotin	47.16	1.18	Rural B
Benton	55.32	1.78	Urban C
Chelan	32.33	0.08	Rural B
Clallam	46.91	1.16	Rural C
Clark	28.91	-0.17	Urban C
Columbia	21.68	-0.70	Rural B
Cowlitz	51.46	1.50	Rural C
Douglas	35.96	0.35	Rural B
Ferry	5.33	-1.91	Rural A
Franklin	40.30	0.67	Rural A
Garfield	27.68	-0.26	Rural B
Grant	35.13	0.29	Rural A
Grays Harbor	37.58	0.47	Rural C
Island	17.64	-1.00	Rural C
Jefferson	37.09	0.44	Rural C
King	23.62	-0.56	Urban A
Kitsap	17.11	-1.04	Urban C
Kittitas	30.98	-0.01	Rural B
Klickitat	27.29	-0.29	Rural A
Lewis	35.61	0.33	Rural C
Lincoln	36.87	0.42	Rural B
Mason	24.17	-0.52	Rural C
Okanogan	31.97	0.06	Rural A
Pacific	12.56	-1.37	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.47	-2.27	Rural A
Pierce	27.22	-0.29	Urban B
San Juan	11.94	-1.42	Rural C
Skagit	48.17	1.25	Rural C
Skamania	15.34	-1.17	Rural A
Snohomish	27.69	-0.26	Urban B
Spokane	34.68	0.26	Urban B
Stevens	10.45	-1.53	Rural B
Thurston	31.28	0.01	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	52.33	1.56	Rural B
Whatcom	38.13	0.51	Urban C
Whitman	35.37	0.31	Rural B
Yakima	35.62	0.33	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Total Arrests of Adolescents (Age 10-17)



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		39.37	37.15	26.75	27.67	25.64	31.18
Arrests, 10-17		23,705	20,969	15,884	17,266	16,066	
Adjusted Pop 10-17		602,180	564,479	593,726	624,021	626,699	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Washington State has transitioned from Summary UCR to the NIBRS system for reporting. Summary UCR collects eight (8) Part One Crime offenses: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. NIBRS collects information on twenty-three (23) different offenses, including all Part One Crimes plus others including forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, fraud, kidnapping, and drug violations. Care must be taken when interpreting the yearly trend of "total arrest" rates for an area. In areas where large amounts of arrests are likely for crimes not previously reported, a substantial increase in total arrests could be expected starting with the 2012 data.

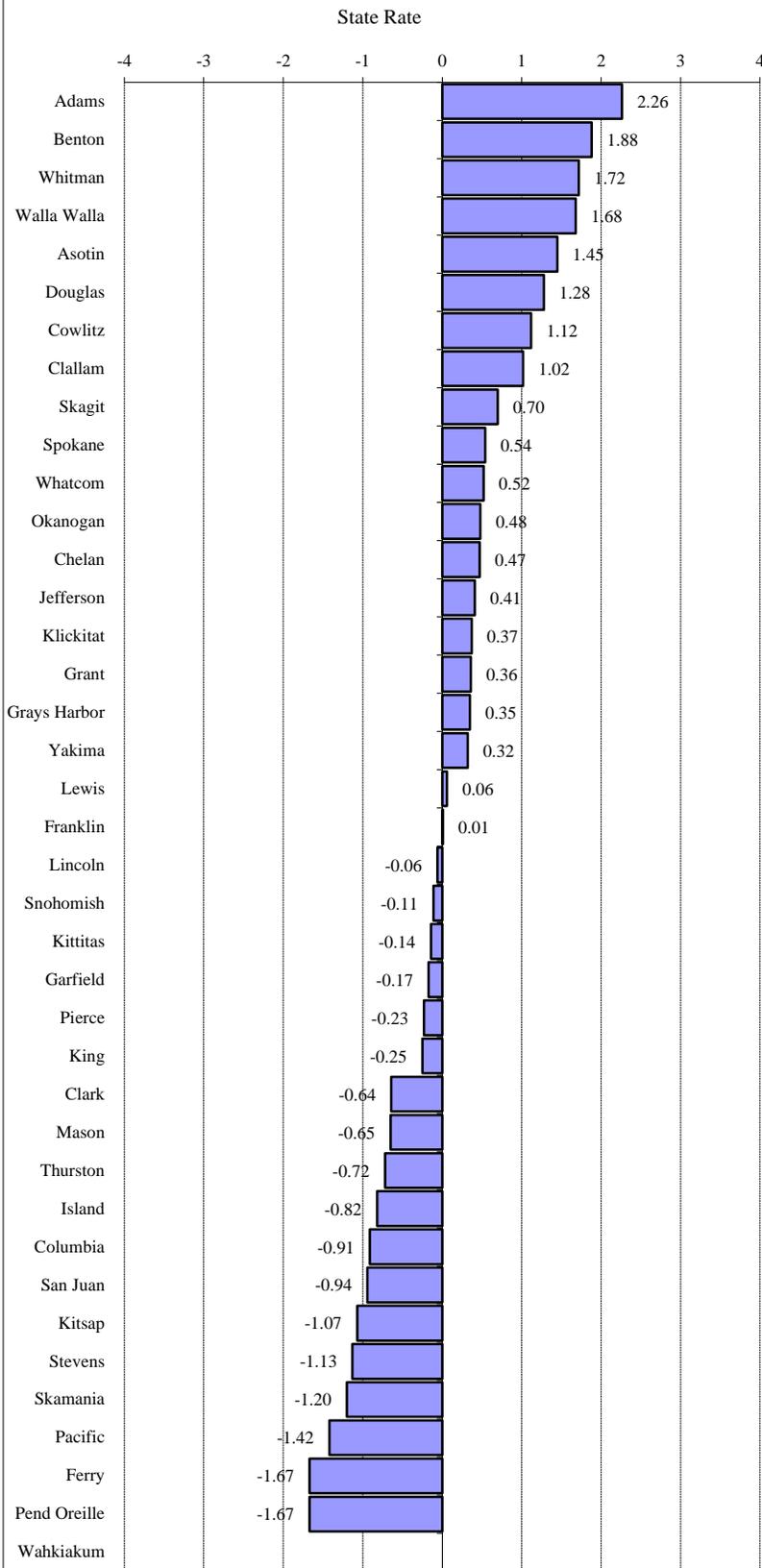
Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. For more information, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

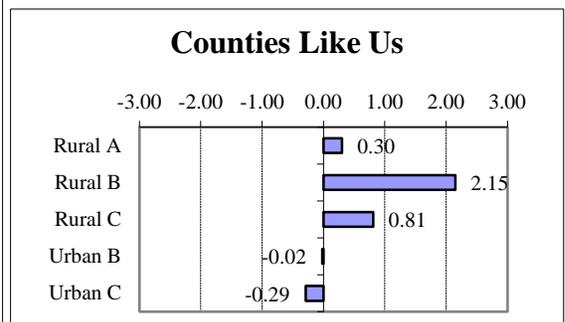
Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Arrests (Age 10-14), Property Crime



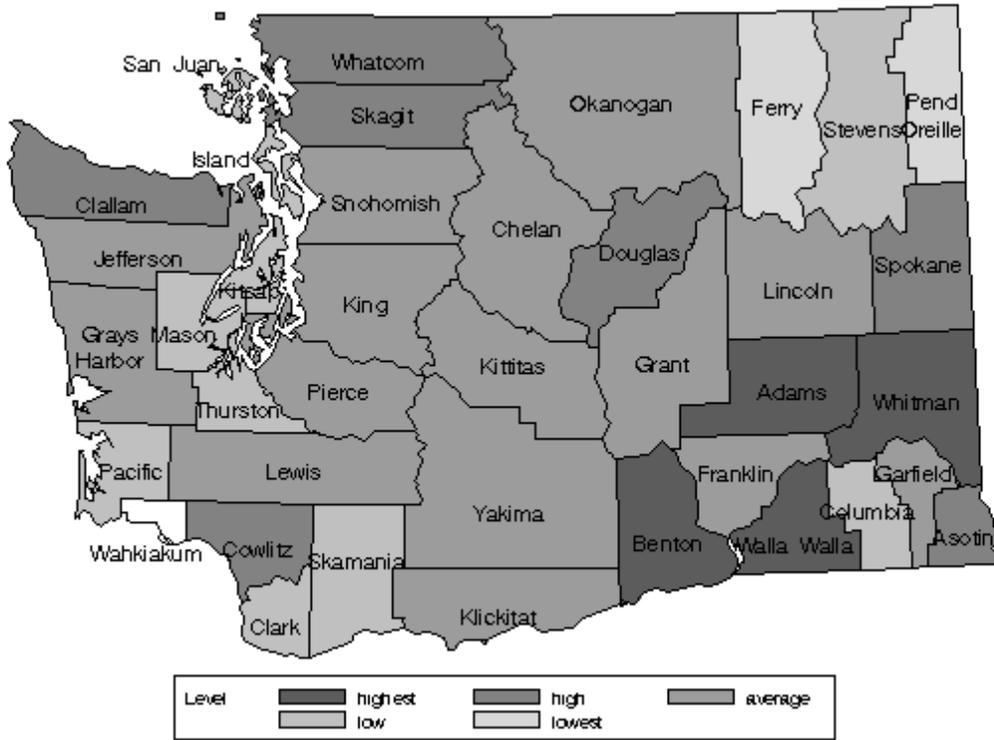
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	10.64	2.26	Rural B
Asotin	8.46	1.45	Rural B
Benton	9.61	1.88	Urban C
Chelan	5.80	0.47	Rural B
Clallam	7.29	1.02	Rural C
Clark	2.79	-0.64	Urban C
Columbia	2.06	-0.91	Rural B
Cowlitz	7.56	1.12	Rural C
Douglas	7.98	1.28	Rural B
Ferry	0.00	-1.67	Rural A
Franklin	4.56	0.01	Rural A
Garfield	4.07	-0.17	Rural B
Grant	5.49	0.36	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.46	0.35	Rural C
Island	2.29	-0.82	Rural C
Jefferson	5.64	0.41	Rural C
King	3.83	-0.25	Urban A
Kitsap	1.63	-1.07	Urban C
Kittitas	4.15	-0.14	Rural B
Klickitat	5.53	0.37	Rural A
Lewis	4.67	0.06	Rural C
Lincoln	4.36	-0.06	Rural B
Mason	2.76	-0.65	Rural C
Okanogan	5.83	0.48	Rural A
Pacific	0.67	-1.42	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.00	-1.67	Rural A
Pierce	3.90	-0.23	Urban B
San Juan	1.97	-0.94	Rural C
Skagit	6.41	0.70	Rural C
Skamania	1.27	-1.20	Rural A
Snohomish	4.21	-0.11	Urban B
Spokane	5.98	0.54	Urban B
Stevens	1.45	-1.13	Rural B
Thurston	2.56	-0.72	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	9.06	1.68	Rural B
Whatcom	5.93	0.52	Urban C
Whitman	9.19	1.72	Rural B
Yakima	5.39	0.32	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-14), Property Crime



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		5.92	5.78	4.03	3.61	3.44	4.52
Arrests, 10-14		2,196	2,033	1,493	1,405	1,342	
Adjusted Pop 10-14		371,112	351,598	370,632	389,400	390,599	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for property crimes, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

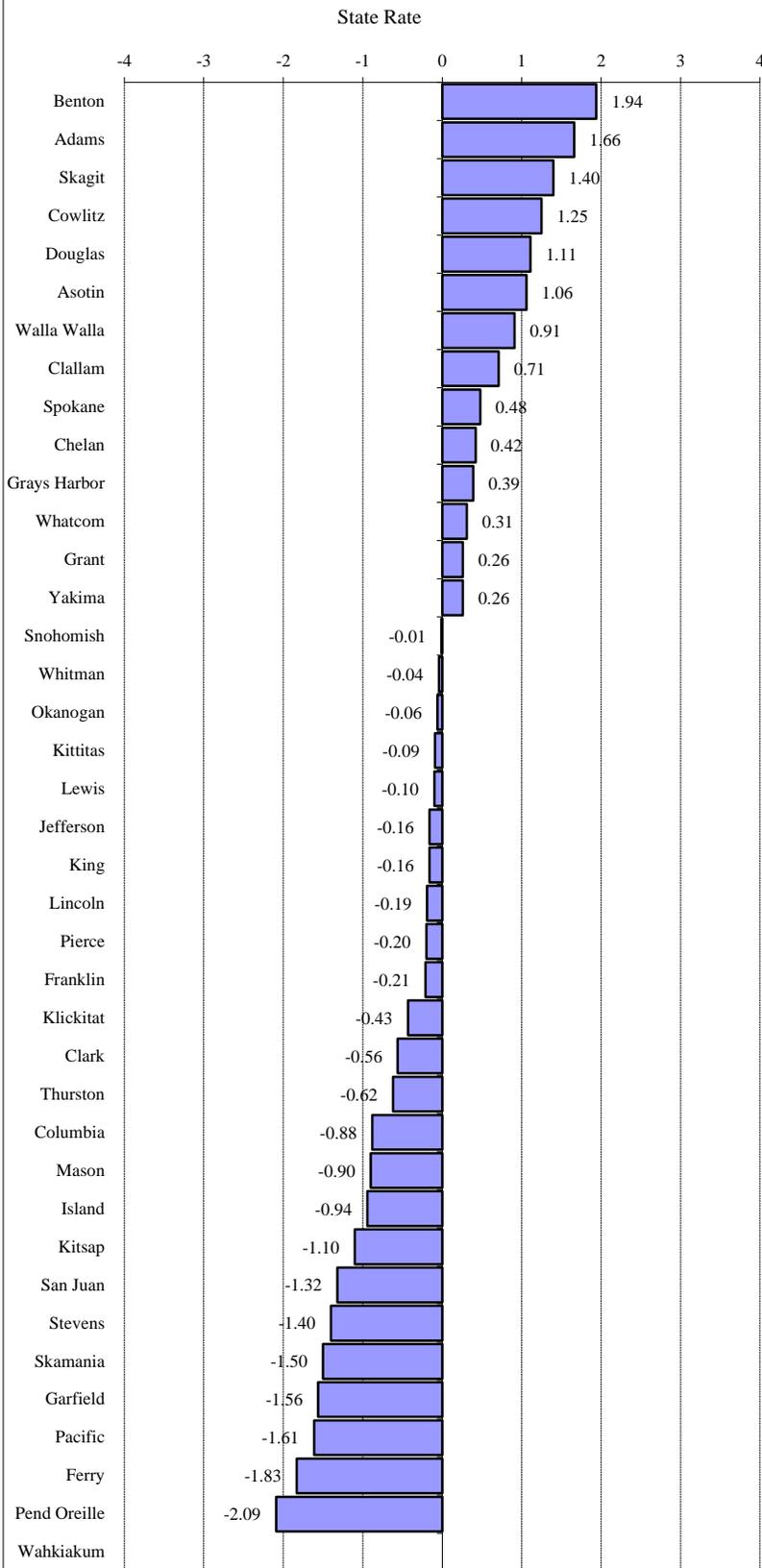
The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

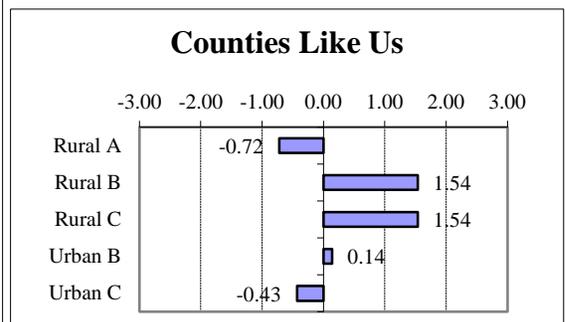
Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Arrests (Age 10-17), Property Crime



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	17.77	1.66	Rural B
Asotin	14.90	1.06	Rural B
Benton	19.09	1.94	Urban C
Chelan	11.86	0.42	Rural B
Clallam	13.24	0.71	Rural C
Clark	7.24	-0.56	Urban C
Columbia	5.74	-0.88	Rural B
Cowlitz	15.81	1.25	Rural C
Douglas	15.14	1.11	Rural B
Ferry	1.23	-1.83	Rural A
Franklin	8.88	-0.21	Rural A
Garfield	2.52	-1.56	Rural B
Grant	11.11	0.26	Rural A
Grays Harbor	11.73	0.39	Rural C
Island	5.42	-0.94	Rural C
Jefferson	9.13	-0.16	Rural C
King	9.12	-0.16	Urban A
Kitsap	4.66	-1.10	Urban C
Kittitas	9.45	-0.09	Rural B
Klickitat	7.87	-0.43	Rural A
Lewis	9.40	-0.10	Rural C
Lincoln	8.99	-0.19	Rural B
Mason	5.64	-0.90	Rural C
Okanogan	9.59	-0.06	Rural A
Pacific	2.27	-1.61	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.00	-2.09	Rural A
Pierce	8.95	-0.20	Urban B
San Juan	3.64	-1.32	Rural C
Skagit	16.52	1.40	Rural C
Skamania	2.79	-1.50	Rural A
Snohomish	9.86	-0.01	Urban B
Spokane	12.18	0.48	Urban B
Stevens	3.27	-1.40	Rural B
Thurston	6.94	-0.62	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	14.21	0.91	Rural B
Whatcom	11.37	0.31	Urban C
Whitman	9.71	-0.04	Rural B
Yakima	11.11	0.26	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-17), Property Crime



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		12.40	12.27	8.93	8.34	7.77	9.89
Arrests, 10-17		7,466	6,927	5,301	5,205	4,867	
Adjusted Pop 10-17		602,180	564,479	593,726	624,021	626,699	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for property crimes, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

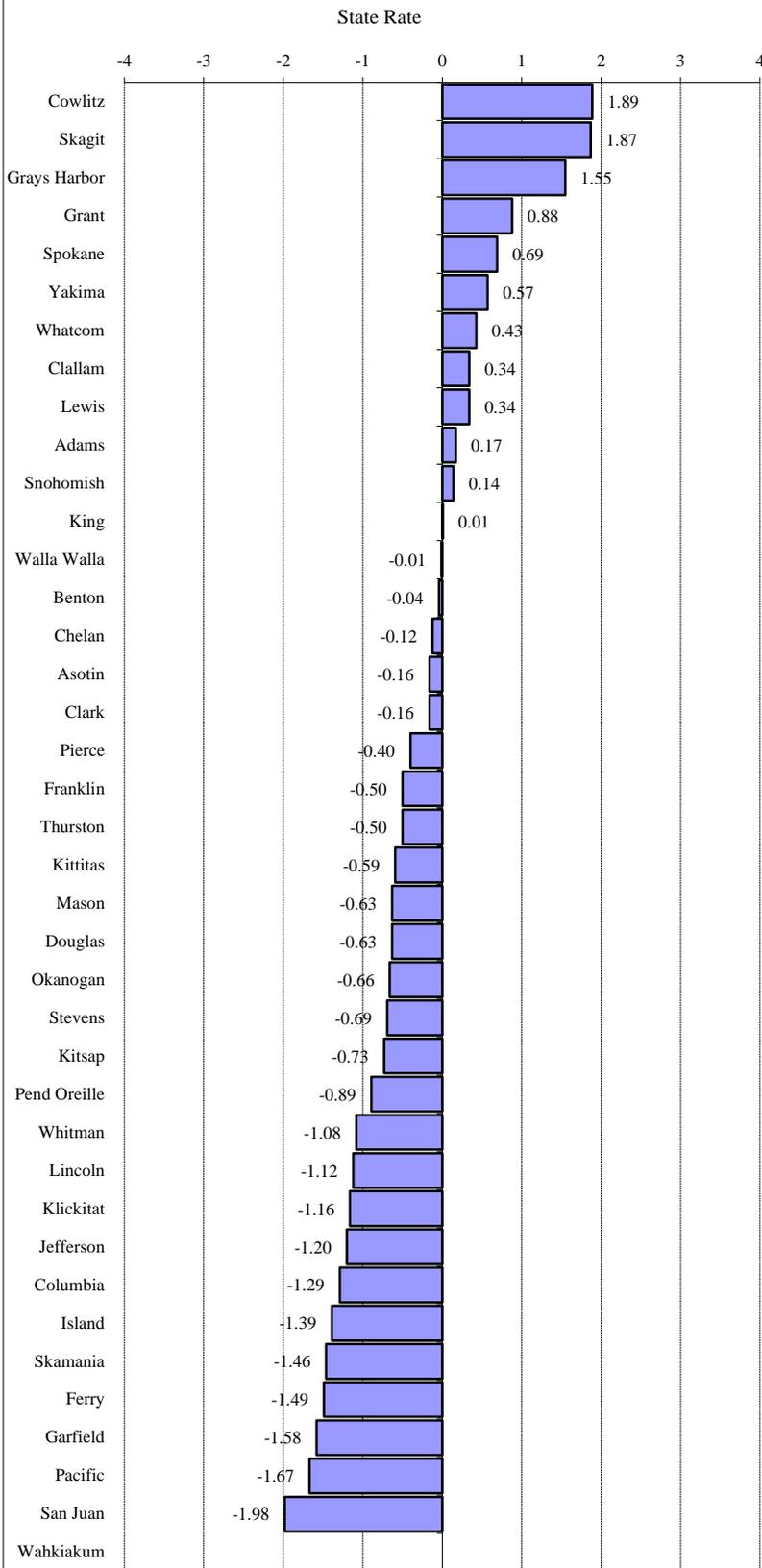
The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

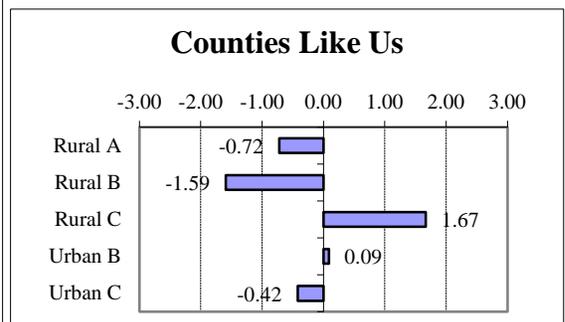
Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Arrests (Age 18+), Property Crime



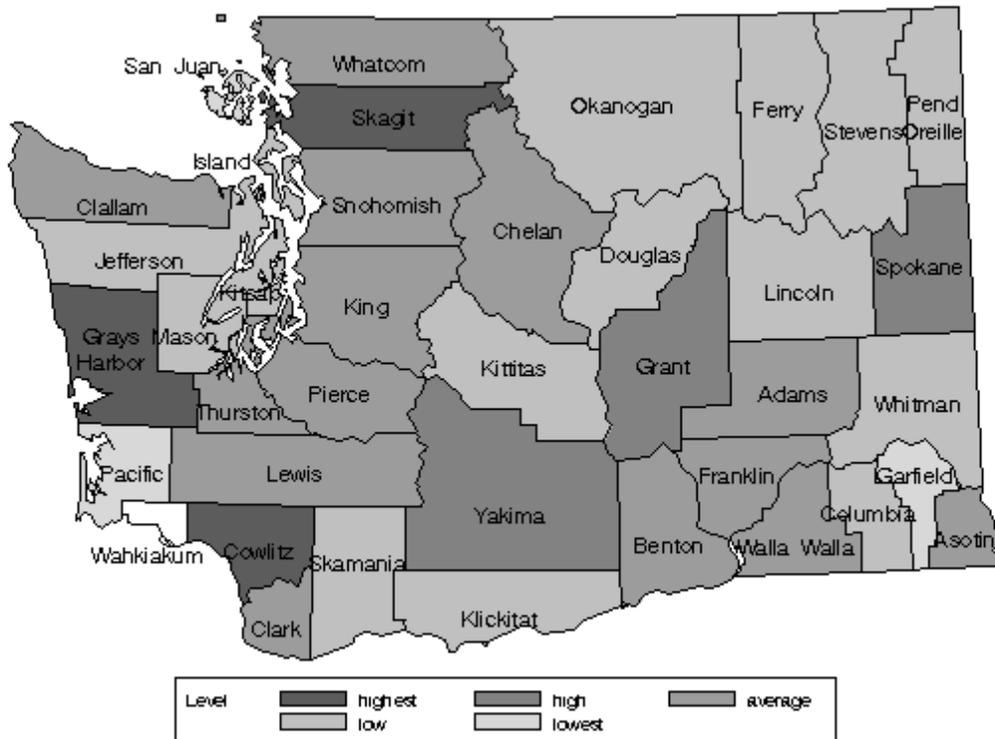
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	7.02	0.17	Rural B
Asotin	6.05	-0.16	Rural B
Benton	6.40	-0.04	Urban C
Chelan	6.17	-0.12	Rural B
Clallam	7.50	0.34	Rural C
Clark	6.04	-0.16	Urban C
Columbia	2.73	-1.29	Rural B
Cowlitz	12.04	1.89	Rural C
Douglas	4.66	-0.63	Rural B
Ferry	2.14	-1.49	Rural A
Franklin	5.06	-0.50	Rural A
Garfield	1.88	-1.58	Rural B
Grant	9.08	0.88	Rural A
Grays Harbor	11.05	1.55	Rural C
Island	2.45	-1.39	Rural C
Jefferson	3.00	-1.20	Rural C
King	6.55	0.01	Urban A
Kitsap	4.37	-0.73	Urban C
Kittitas	4.78	-0.59	Rural B
Klickitat	3.11	-1.16	Rural A
Lewis	7.50	0.34	Rural C
Lincoln	3.22	-1.12	Rural B
Mason	4.68	-0.63	Rural C
Okanogan	4.58	-0.66	Rural A
Pacific	1.63	-1.67	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.91	-0.89	Rural A
Pierce	5.34	-0.40	Urban B
San Juan	0.71	-1.98	Rural C
Skagit	11.98	1.87	Rural C
Skamania	2.23	-1.46	Rural A
Snohomish	6.93	0.14	Urban B
Spokane	8.53	0.69	Urban B
Stevens	4.48	-0.69	Rural B
Thurston	5.05	-0.50	Urban C
Wahkiakum	NR		Rural C
Walla Walla	6.48	-0.01	Rural B
Whatcom	7.76	0.43	Urban C
Whitman	3.36	-1.08	Rural B
Yakima	8.17	0.57	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 18+), Property Crime



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		6.20	6.66	6.08	6.83	6.72	6.51
Arrests, 18+		26,590	27,489	27,606	32,812	32,994	
Adjusted Pop 18+		4,290,856	4,124,682	4,541,870	4,804,506	4,911,332	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The arrests of adults (age 18+) for property crimes, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

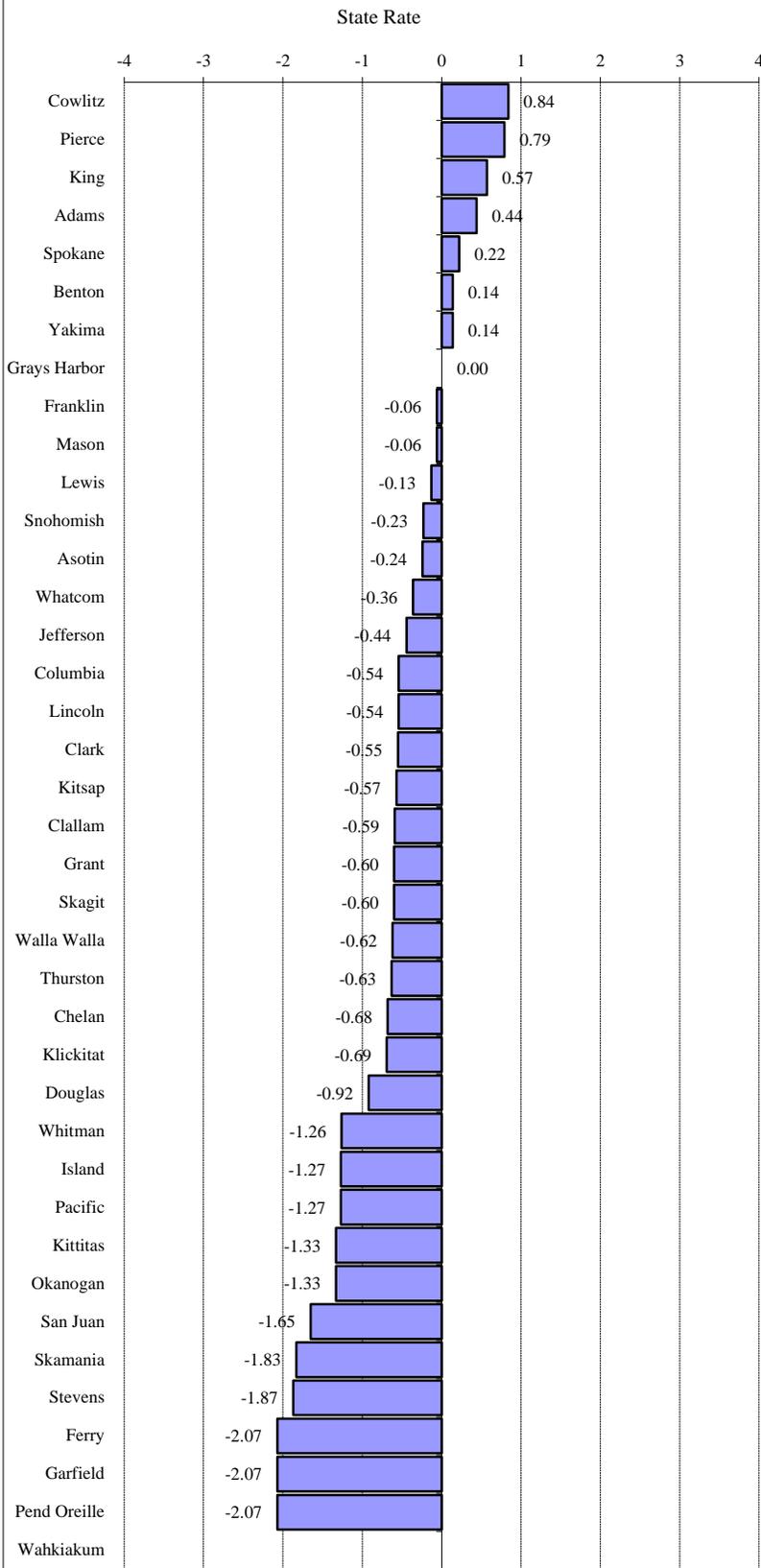
The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

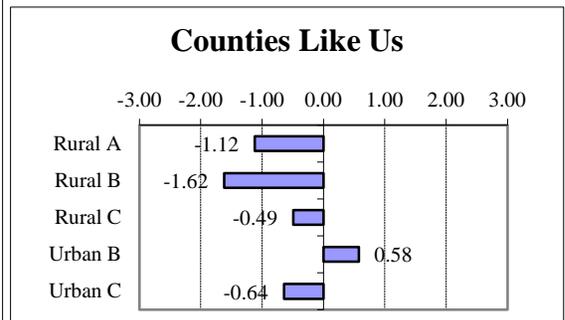
Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Arrests (Age 10-17), Violent Crime



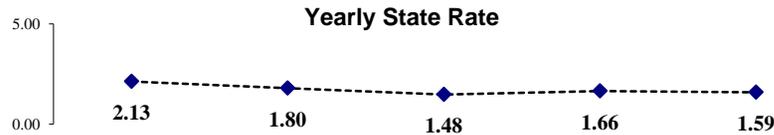
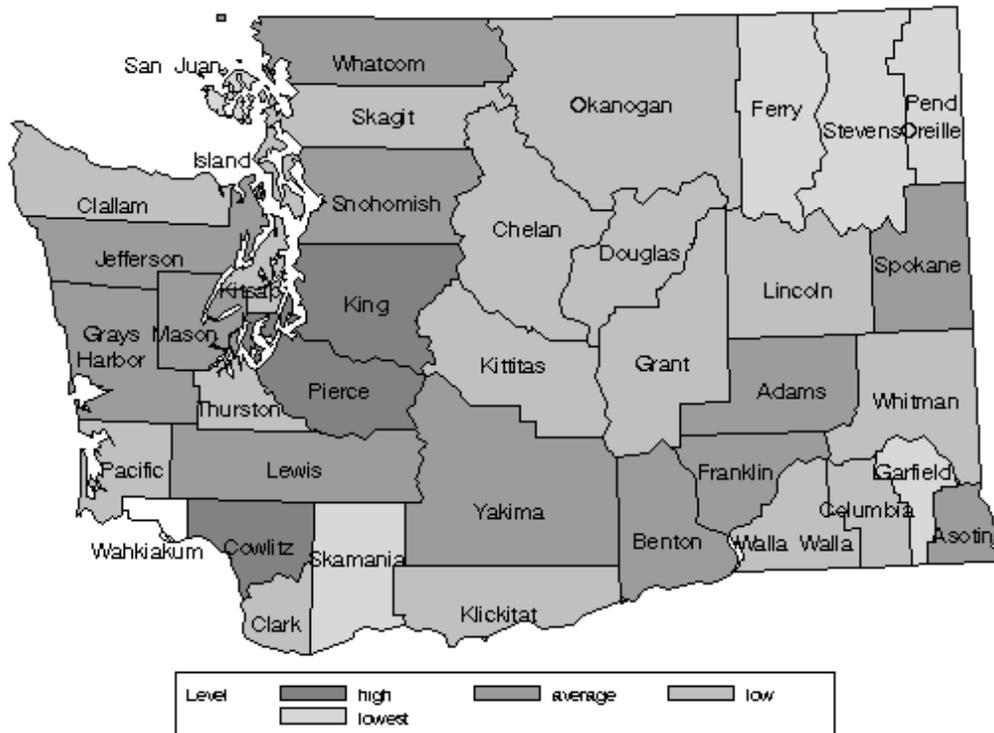
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.10	0.44	Rural B
Asotin	1.53	-0.24	Rural B
Benton	1.85	0.14	Urban C
Chelan	1.16	-0.68	Rural B
Clallam	1.24	-0.59	Rural C
Clark	1.27	-0.55	Urban C
Columbia	1.28	-0.54	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.43	0.84	Rural C
Douglas	0.96	-0.92	Rural B
Ferry	0.00	-2.07	Rural A
Franklin	1.68	-0.06	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-2.07	Rural B
Grant	1.23	-0.60	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.73	0.00	Rural C
Island	0.67	-1.27	Rural C
Jefferson	1.36	-0.44	Rural C
King	2.21	0.57	Urban A
Kitsap	1.25	-0.57	Urban C
Kittitas	0.62	-1.33	Rural B
Klickitat	1.15	-0.69	Rural A
Lewis	1.62	-0.13	Rural C
Lincoln	1.28	-0.54	Rural B
Mason	1.68	-0.06	Rural C
Okanogan	0.62	-1.33	Rural A
Pacific	0.67	-1.27	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.00	-2.07	Rural A
Pierce	2.39	0.79	Urban B
San Juan	0.35	-1.65	Rural C
Skagit	1.23	-0.60	Rural C
Skamania	0.20	-1.83	Rural A
Snohomish	1.54	-0.23	Urban B
Spokane	1.91	0.22	Urban B
Stevens	0.17	-1.87	Rural B
Thurston	1.20	-0.63	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	1.21	-0.62	Rural B
Whatcom	1.43	-0.36	Urban C
Whitman	0.68	-1.26	Rural B
Yakima	1.85	0.14	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-17), Violent Crime



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		2.13	1.80	1.48	1.66	1.59	1.73
Arrests, 10-17		1,280	1,016	878	1,034	996	
Adjusted Pop 10-17		602,180	564,479	593,726	624,021	626,699	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for violent crime per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

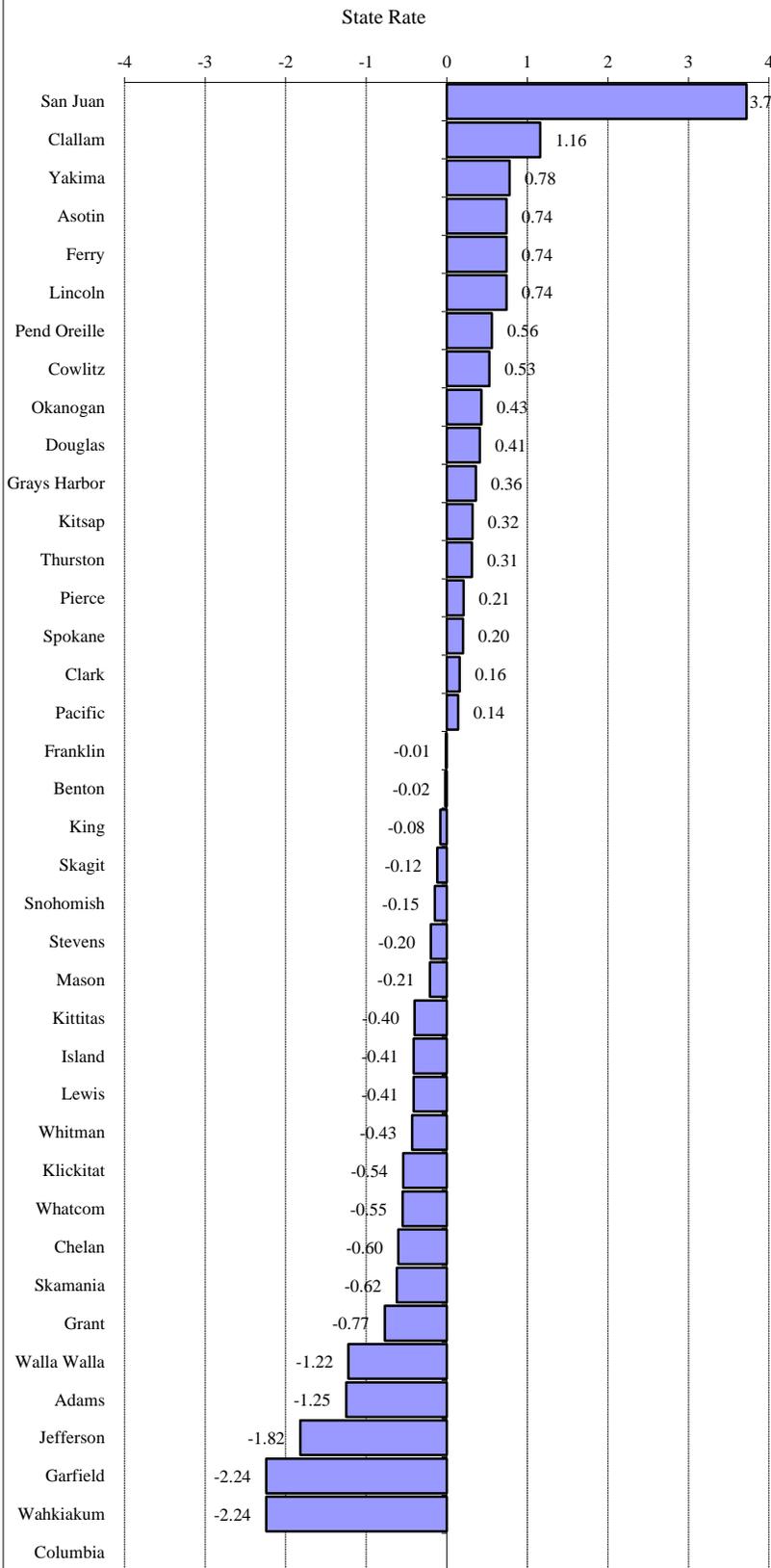
The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

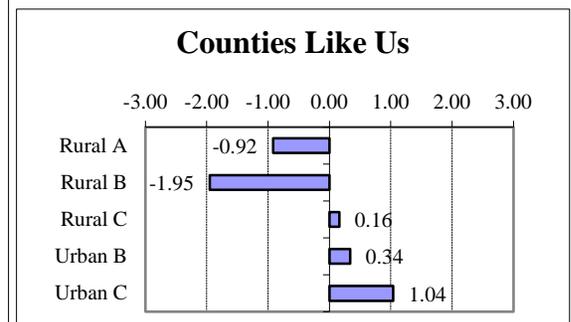
Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

**Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities Per All Traffic Fatalities**



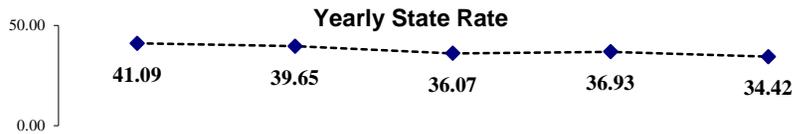
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	16.67	-1.25	Rural B
Asotin	50.00	0.74	Rural B
Benton	37.29	-0.02	Urban C
Chelan	27.50	-0.60	Rural B
Clallam	57.14	1.16	Rural C
Clark	40.35	0.16	Urban C
Columbia	--		Rural B
Cowlitz	46.51	0.53	Rural C
Douglas	44.44	0.41	Rural B
Ferry	50.00	0.74	Rural A
Franklin	37.50	-0.01	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-2.24	Rural B
Grant	24.71	-0.77	Rural A
Grays Harbor	43.75	0.36	Rural C
Island	30.77	-0.41	Rural C
Jefferson	7.14	-1.82	Rural C
King	36.23	-0.08	Urban A
Kitsap	43.04	0.32	Urban C
Kittitas	30.95	-0.40	Rural B
Klickitat	28.57	-0.54	Rural A
Lewis	30.77	-0.41	Rural C
Lincoln	50.00	0.74	Rural B
Mason	34.15	-0.21	Rural C
Okanogan	44.90	0.43	Rural A
Pacific	40.00	0.14	Rural C
Pend Oreille	47.06	0.56	Rural A
Pierce	41.10	0.21	Urban B
San Juan	100.00	3.72	Rural C
Skagit	35.71	-0.12	Rural C
Skamania	27.27	-0.62	Rural A
Snohomish	35.06	-0.15	Urban B
Spokane	40.94	0.20	Urban B
Stevens	34.29	-0.20	Rural B
Thurston	42.86	0.31	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-2.24	Rural C
Walla Walla	17.24	-1.22	Rural B
Whatcom	28.36	-0.55	Urban C
Whitman	30.43	-0.43	Rural B
Yakima	50.66	0.78	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities Per All Traffic Fatalities



Updated:	1/22/2016	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		41.09	39.65	36.07	36.93	34.42	37.64
Alcohol-related		189	180	158	161	159	
Fatalities		460	454	438	436	462	

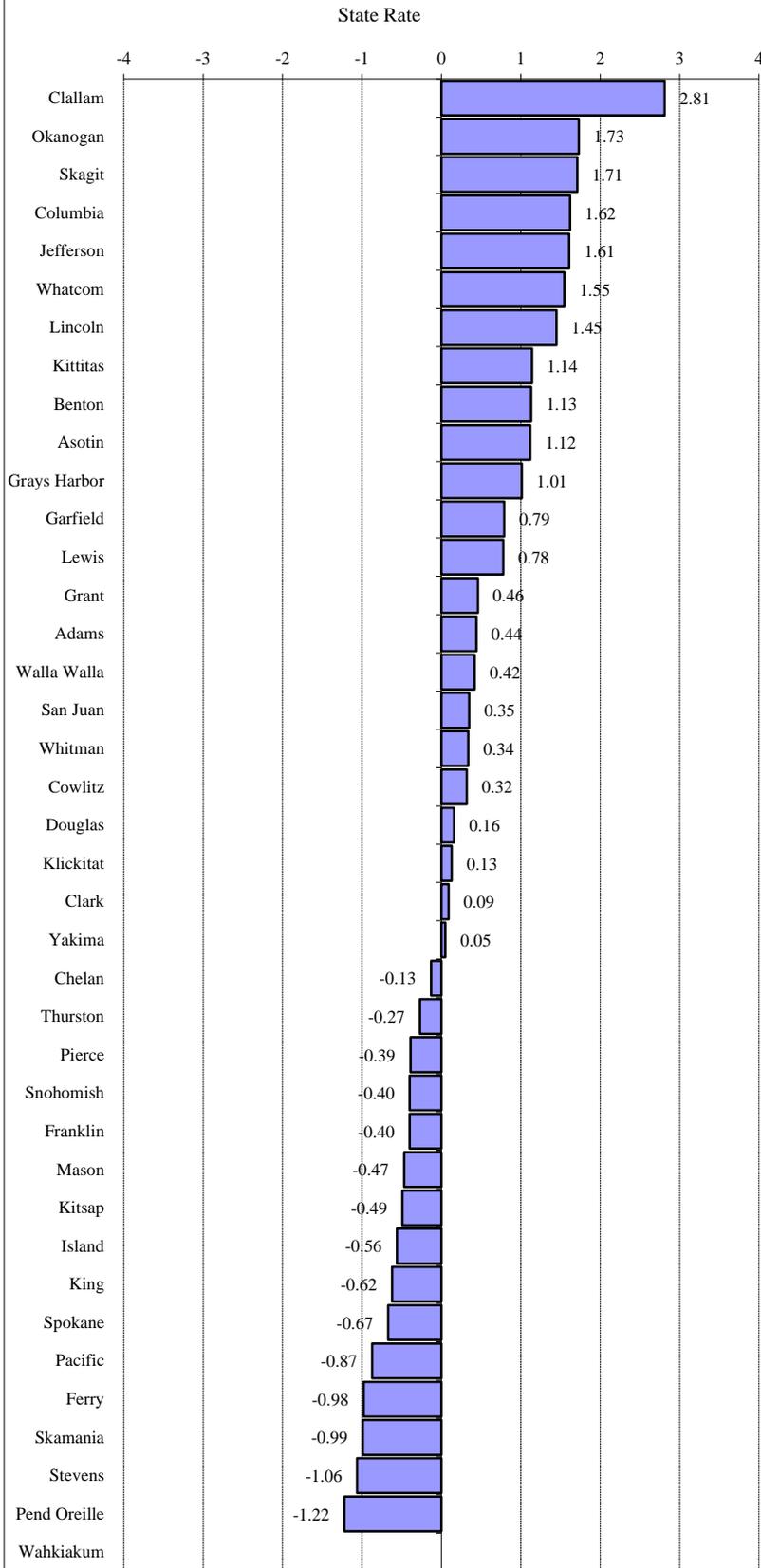
\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The alcohol-related traffic fatalities, per 100 traffic fatalities. "Alcohol-related" means that the officer on the scene determined that at least one driver involved in the accident "had been drinking." Thus, "Alcohol-related" includes but is not limited to the legal definition of driving under the influence. Care should be taken since small numbers of events can cause unreliable rates in some counties.

**State Source:** Washington State Patrol, Records Section, Traffic Collisions in Washington State, Accident Records Database

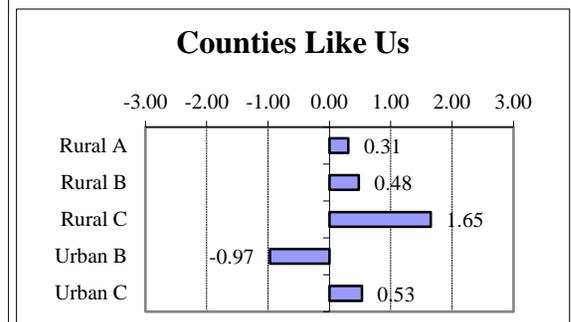
Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

Arrests (Age 10-17), Alcohol Violation



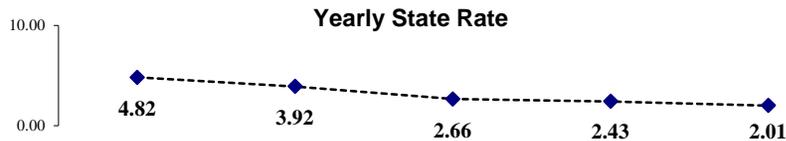
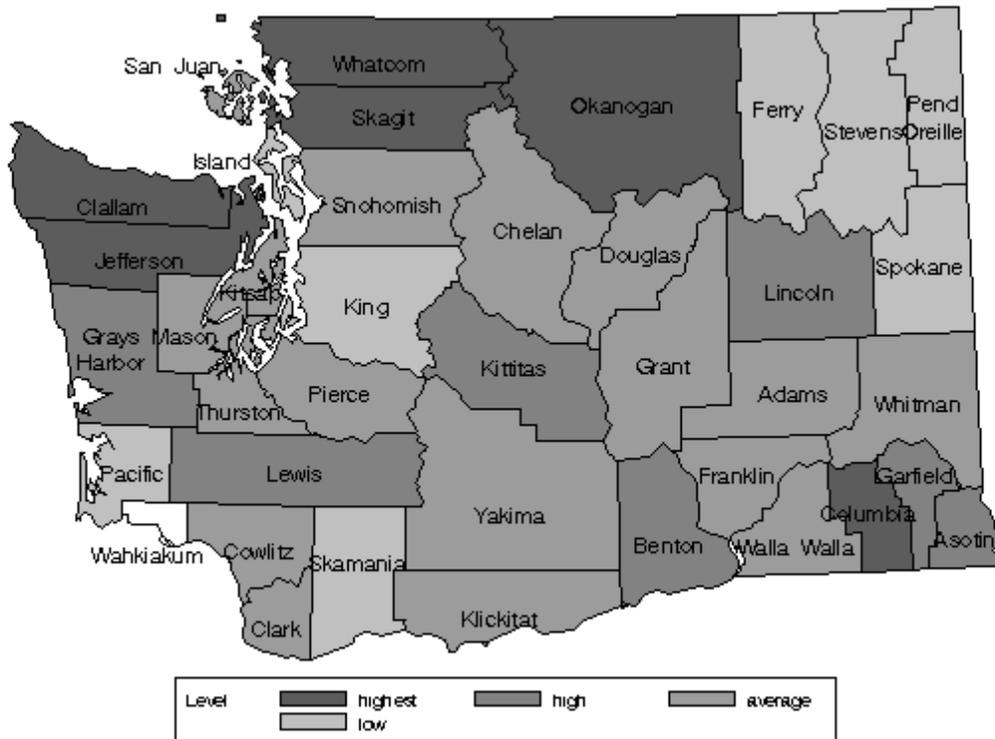
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	4.19	0.44	Rural B
Asotin	5.82	1.12	Rural B
Benton	5.84	1.13	Urban C
Chelan	2.85	-0.13	Rural B
Clallam	9.85	2.81	Rural C
Clark	3.36	0.09	Urban C
Columbia	7.02	1.62	Rural B
Cowlitz	3.92	0.32	Rural C
Douglas	3.53	0.16	Rural B
Ferry	0.82	-0.98	Rural A
Franklin	2.19	-0.40	Rural A
Garfield	5.03	0.79	Rural B
Grant	4.24	0.46	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.55	1.01	Rural C
Island	1.82	-0.56	Rural C
Jefferson	6.99	1.61	Rural C
King	1.66	-0.62	Urban A
Kitsap	1.99	-0.49	Urban C
Kittitas	5.87	1.14	Rural B
Klickitat	3.46	0.13	Rural A
Lewis	5.00	0.78	Rural C
Lincoln	6.60	1.45	Rural B
Mason	2.02	-0.47	Rural C
Okanogan	7.27	1.73	Rural A
Pacific	1.07	-0.87	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.23	-1.22	Rural A
Pierce	2.23	-0.39	Urban B
San Juan	3.98	0.35	Rural C
Skagit	7.22	1.71	Rural C
Skamania	0.80	-0.99	Rural A
Snohomish	2.20	-0.40	Urban B
Spokane	1.55	-0.67	Urban B
Stevens	0.63	-1.06	Rural B
Thurston	2.51	-0.27	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	4.14	0.42	Rural B
Whatcom	6.84	1.55	Urban C
Whitman	3.96	0.34	Rural B
Yakima	3.28	0.05	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-17), Alcohol Violation



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		4.82	3.92	2.66	2.43	2.01	3.15
Arrests, 10-17		2,901	2,215	1,579	1,515	1,261	
Adjusted Pop 10-17		602,180	564,479	593,726	624,021	626,699	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for alcohol violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For adolescents, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession.

- 1) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.
- 2) Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

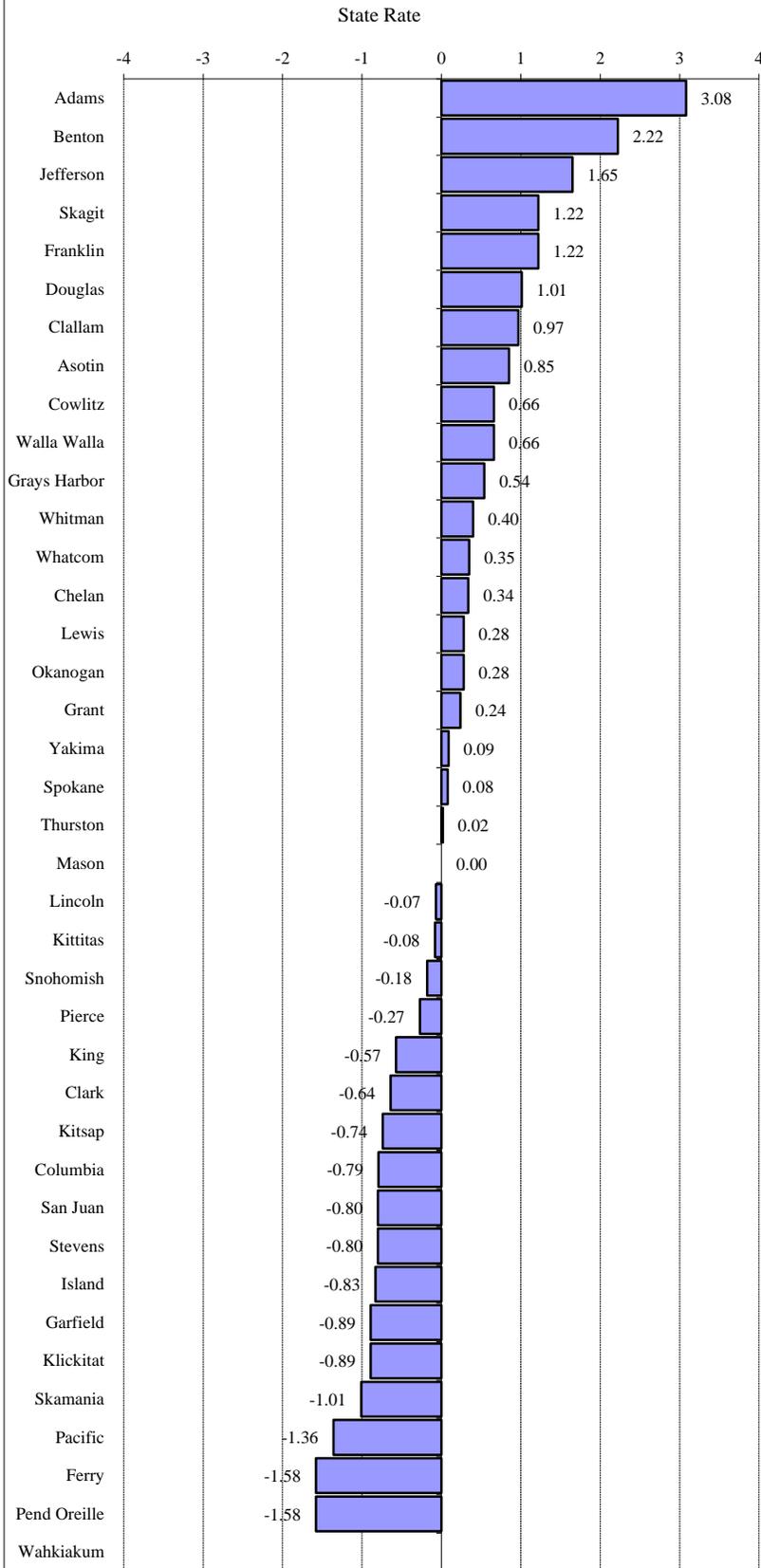
The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

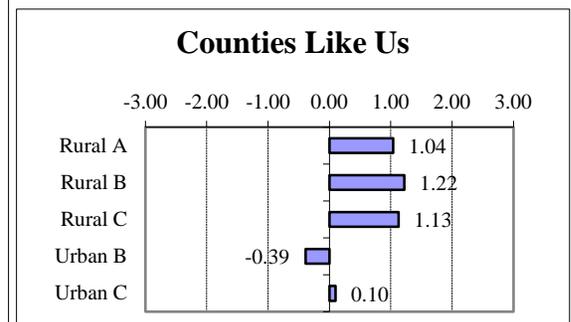
Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

Arrests (Age 10-17), Drug Law Violation



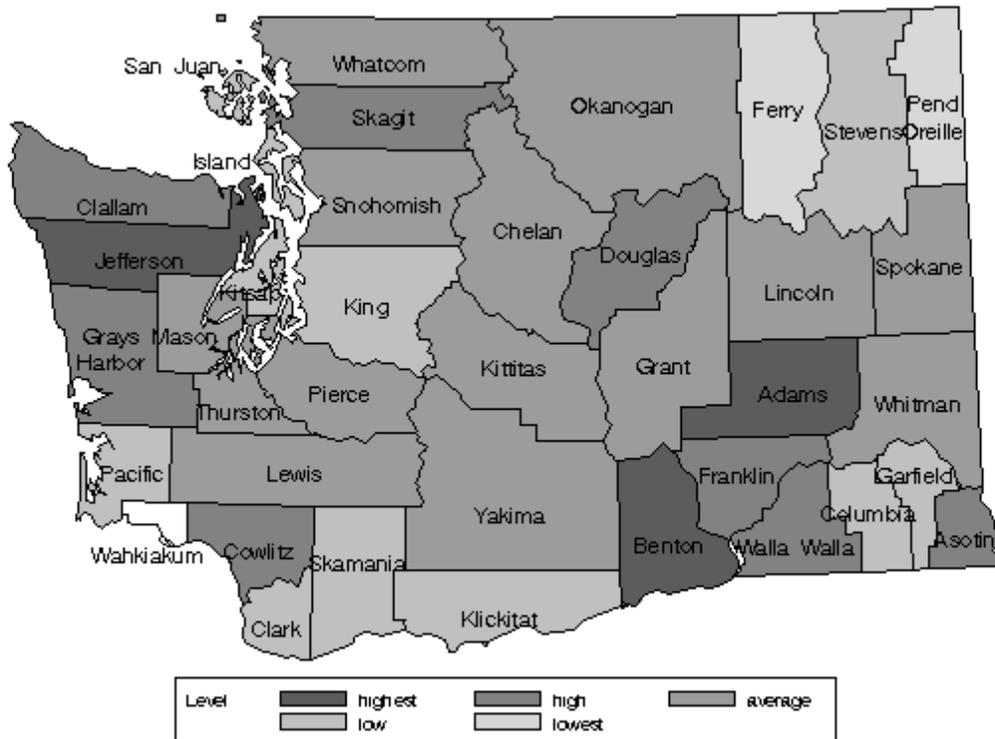
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	11.34	3.08	Rural B
Asotin	5.92	0.85	Rural B
Benton	9.26	2.22	Urban C
Chelan	4.66	0.34	Rural B
Clallam	6.21	0.97	Rural C
Clark	2.29	-0.64	Urban C
Columbia	1.91	-0.79	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.44	0.66	Rural C
Douglas	6.30	1.01	Rural B
Ferry	0.00	-1.58	Rural A
Franklin	6.81	1.22	Rural A
Garfield	1.68	-0.89	Rural B
Grant	4.43	0.24	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.15	0.54	Rural C
Island	1.82	-0.83	Rural C
Jefferson	7.86	1.65	Rural C
King	2.45	-0.57	Urban A
Kitsap	2.03	-0.74	Urban C
Kittitas	3.64	-0.08	Rural B
Klickitat	1.68	-0.89	Rural A
Lewis	4.51	0.28	Rural C
Lincoln	3.67	-0.07	Rural B
Mason	3.85	0.00	Rural C
Okanogan	4.51	0.28	Rural A
Pacific	0.53	-1.36	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.00	-1.58	Rural A
Pierce	3.18	-0.27	Urban B
San Juan	1.90	-0.80	Rural C
Skagit	6.82	1.22	Rural C
Skamania	1.39	-1.01	Rural A
Snohomish	3.39	-0.18	Urban B
Spokane	4.04	0.08	Urban B
Stevens	1.89	-0.80	Rural B
Thurston	3.88	0.02	Urban C
Wahkiakum	UN		Rural C
Walla Walla	5.44	0.66	Rural B
Whatcom	4.70	0.35	Urban C
Whitman	4.82	0.40	Rural B
Yakima	4.06	0.09	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests (Age 10-17), Drug Law Violation



Updated:	11/9/2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		4.77	5.15	3.32	3.17	2.90	3.84
Arrests, 10-17		2,871	2,907	1,970	1,981	1,820	
Adjusted Pop 10-17		602,180	564,479	593,726	624,021	626,699	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

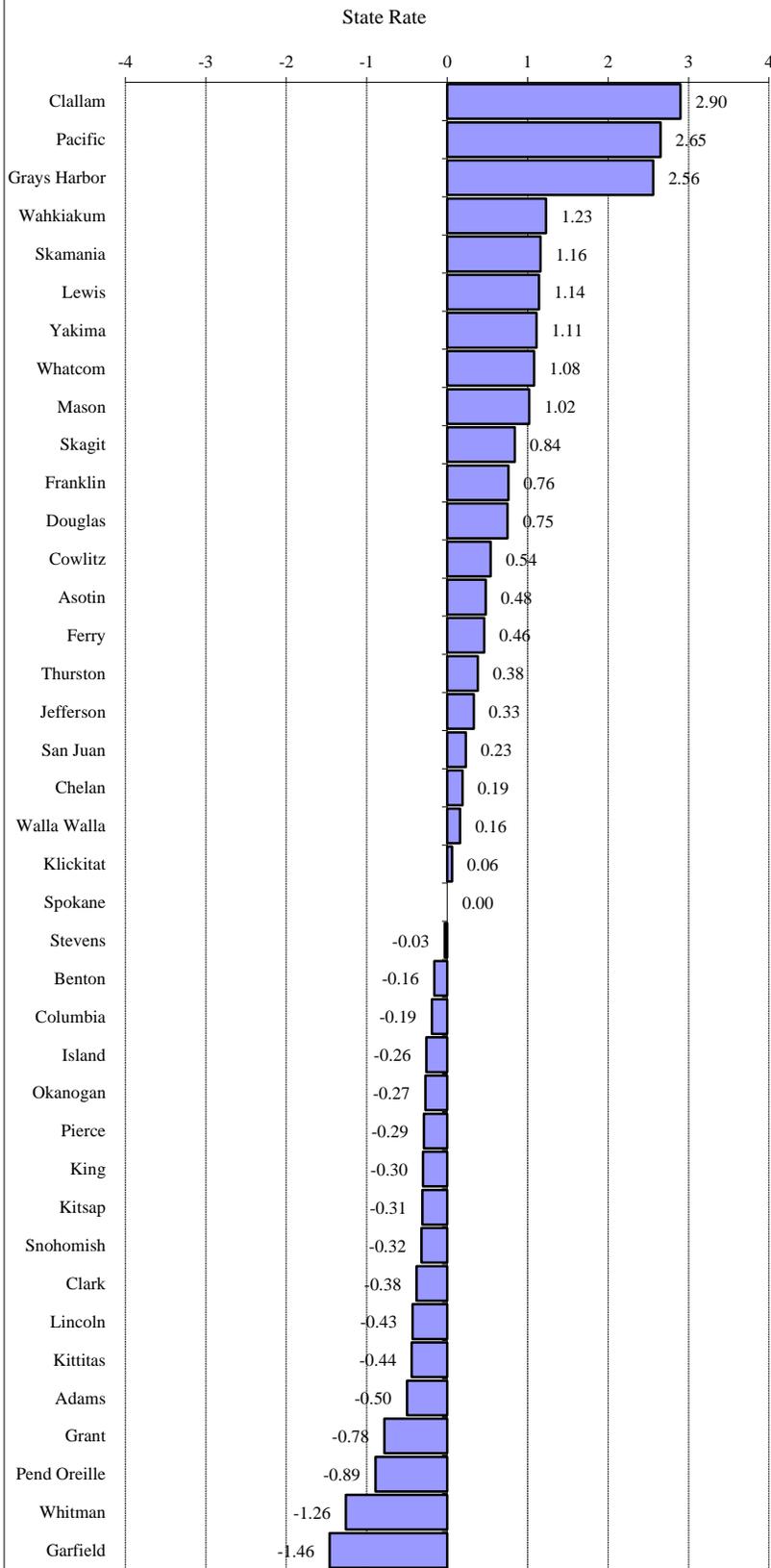
Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The crimes types used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)  
 Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

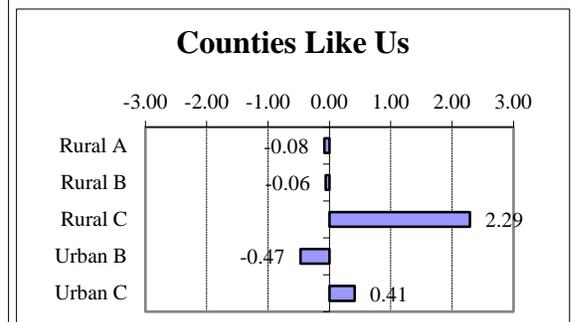
Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

**Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)**



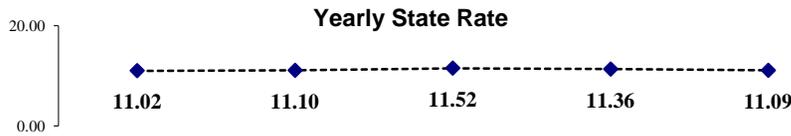
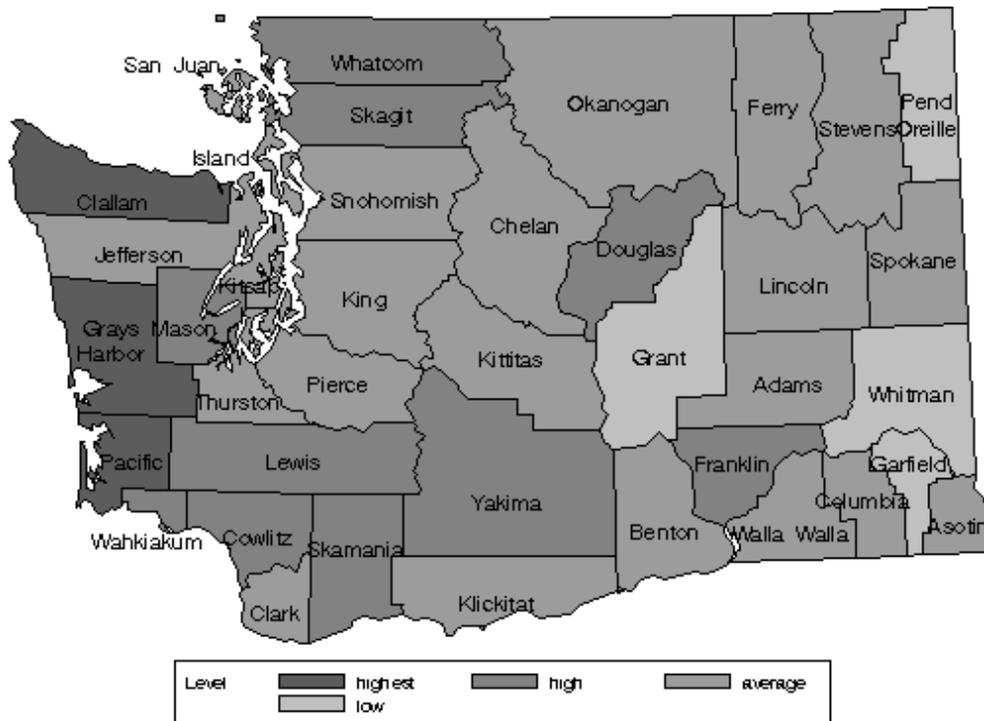
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	8.20	-0.50	Rural B
Asotin	14.12	0.48	Rural B
Benton	10.25	-0.16	Urban C
Chelan	12.38	0.19	Rural B
Clallam	28.68	2.90	Rural C
Clark	8.92	-0.38	Urban C
Columbia	10.08	-0.19	Rural B
Cowlitz	14.45	0.54	Rural C
Douglas	15.74	0.75	Rural B
Ferry	14.00	0.46	Rural A
Franklin	15.80	0.76	Rural A
Garfield	2.44	-1.46	Rural B
Grant	6.53	-0.78	Rural A
Grays Harbor	26.67	2.56	Rural C
Island	9.65	-0.26	Rural C
Jefferson	13.18	0.33	Rural C
King	9.41	-0.30	Urban A
Kitsap	9.34	-0.31	Urban C
Kittitas	8.59	-0.44	Rural B
Klickitat	11.60	0.06	Rural A
Lewis	18.09	1.14	Rural C
Lincoln	8.61	-0.43	Rural B
Mason	17.34	1.02	Rural C
Okanogan	9.61	-0.27	Rural A
Pacific	27.20	2.65	Rural C
Pend Oreille	5.83	-0.89	Rural A
Pierce	9.49	-0.29	Urban B
San Juan	12.59	0.23	Rural C
Skagit	16.28	0.84	Rural C
Skamania	18.21	1.16	Rural A
Snohomish	9.29	-0.32	Urban B
Spokane	11.21	0.00	Urban B
Stevens	11.04	-0.03	Rural B
Thurston	13.52	0.38	Urban C
Wahkiakum	18.61	1.23	Rural C
Walla Walla	12.20	0.16	Rural B
Whatcom	17.75	1.08	Urban C
Whitman	3.61	-1.26	Rural B
Yakima	17.91	1.11	Urban C

Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



## Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)



Updated:	11/6/2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 yr Average**
Yearly State Rate		11.02	11.10	11.52	11.36	11.09	11.22
Admits, 10-17		7,828	7,904	8,134	7,969	7,766	
Persons, 10-17		710,538	711,805	705,968	701,365	700,199	

\*\* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

**Note:** The adolescents (age 10-17) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adolescents 10-17. Counts of clients are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET). Population Estimates: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division

**Topics:**[Population Denominators Used in This Report](#)[Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths](#)[Counties Like Us](#)[Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts](#)[Transition Summary UCR to National Incident-Based Reporting System \(NIBRS\)](#)[Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions](#)[CORE Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index](#)[Rates – Why is Raw Data Converted to Rates?](#)[Standardization of CORE Indicators](#)[Graduation and Dropout Data Methodology Changes](#)[Where are the roadblocks to learning?](#)[Suppression Codes](#)**Population Denominators Used in This Report**

Population is updated as the data becomes available. If events for the numerator are available, but the population is not yet available the population for the year previous is used for calculating rates. Those data years are marked with an asterisk, like this: 2011\*. The asterisk is removed when the population, and the rate are updated.

**Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths**

AOD deaths are identified by matching all the contributory causes of death from death certificate records to a list of causes that are considered AOD-related. The deaths identified as AOD-related then may be summed to provide area totals. Dividing the total AOD-related deaths by all deaths in an area gives the percent of all deaths that are alcohol and drug related. Lists of underlying causes of death that are AOD-related have been developed in several studies. Citations for these studies are listed prior to the AOD attribution tables. AOD-related deaths used in this report are determined using a comprehensive assembly of disease, accident, and injury codes identified in those studies. The codes are based upon the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) from 1990 to 1998 or International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) after 1998.

The identified AOD-related causes of death may be either fully attributable or sometimes attributable to alcohol or drugs. Some contributory causes of death are explicit in their mention of alcohol or drugs. Examples include alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver (ICD-9 code 571.2), alcohol and drug dependence syndromes (ICD-9 codes 303 and 304, respectively), and drug poisonings (ICD-9 codes E850 through E859). All deaths of this sort are fully, or 100%, attributable to alcohol or drug abuse and are considered direct AOD-related deaths.

Other contributory causes of death are related only sometimes to alcohol or drugs. For example, epidemiological studies have shown that, among persons over 35 years of age, 60% of deaths due to chronic pancreatitis (ICD-9 code 577.1) and 75% of malignant neoplasms of the esophagus (ICD-9 code 150) are alcohol-related. For persons of all ages, 42% of motor vehicle traffic and nontraffic deaths (ICD-9 codes E810 through E825) are alcohol-related. The appropriate percentage of such indirectly attributable deaths are also counted toward totals for AOD-related deaths.

The tables on the following pages characterize the different diseases, injuries, and accidents by: name, ICD-9 or ICD-10 code, percent attributable to alcohol or drugs, age of inclusion. Information sources are listed below.

1. Schultz J, Rice D, & Parker D. 1990. Alcohol-related mortality and years of potential life lost - United States, 1987. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 39, 173-178.
2. Rice D, et al. 1990. *The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness: 1985*. Report submitted to the Office of Financing and Coverage Policy of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and mental health Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. San Francisco, CA: Institute for Health and Aging, University of California.
3. Fox K, Merrill J, Chang H, & Califano J. 1995. Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse to the Medicaid Hospital Care Program. *American Journal of Public Health*, 85(1), 48-54.
4. Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit and Washington State Office of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Evaluation. 1994. *Washington State/Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report (2nd Quarter, 1994)*, p. 4.

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	Attrib	Age
<b>Diseases Directly Attributable to Alcohol</b>				
Alcoholic psychoses	F10, F10.3-F10.9	291	100%	>=15
Alcohol dependence syndrome	F10.2	303	100%	>=15
Alcoholic polyneuropathy	G62.1	357.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	I42.6	425.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic gastritis	K29.2	535.3	100%	>=15
Alcoholic fatty liver	K70.0	571.0	100%	>=15
Acute alcoholic hepatitis	K70.1, K70.4	571.1	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	K70.3	571.2	100%	>=15
Alcoholic liver damage, other	K70.2, K70.9, K70	571.3	100%	>=15
Excessive blood level of alcohol, toxic effect of alcohol	R78.0, T51	790.3, 980	100%	>=0
Accidental poisoning by alcohol	X45, Y15	E860	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of Alcohol	F10.1	305.0	100%	>=0
Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's s	E24.4	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Degeneration of nervous system due	G31.2	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Alcoholic myopathy	G72.1	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Maternal care for (suspected) damag	O35.4	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Newborn affected by maternal use o	P04.3	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphid	Q86.0	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Suicide attributable to alcohol	X65	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Alcoholic Pellagra	E52	265.2	100%	>=0
<b>Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Alcohol</b>				
Neoplasms				
Breast	C50, D05	174.0-174.9, 233.0	13% F	>=35
Esophagus	C15, D00.1	150.1-150.9, 230.1	75%	>=35
Larynx	C32, D02.0	161.0-161.9, 231.0	50% M, 40% F	>=35
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	C00-C14, D00.0	140.1-141.9, 143.0-149.9, 230.0	50% M, 40% F	>=35
Liver	C22, D01.5	155.0-155.2, 230.8	29%	>=35
Cardiovascular				
Cardiomyopathy	I42.0 - I42.2, I42.5, I42.7- I42.9	425.1, 425.4, 425.9	40%M	>=35
Hypertension	I10-113, O10-O14, O16	401.0-404.9, 642.0, 642.2, 642.9	11%	>=35
Digestive System				
Cirrhosis	K71.7, K74.5-K74.6	571.5	74%	>=35
Duodenal Ulcers	K26	532.0-532.9	10%	>=35
Pancreatitis, acute	K85	577.0	47%	>=35
Pancreatitis, chronic	K86.1- K86.3, K86.9	577.1, 577.2, 577.9	72%	>=35
Other Diseases or Conditions				
Epilepsy	G40.3,G40.4,G40.6,G40.9	345.1, 345.3, 345.9	30%	>=15
Seizures	R56	780.3	41%	>=15
Tuberculosis	A16-A19	011-013, 017, 018	25%	>=15
Accident or Injury Causes : Motor vehicle traffic and non-traffic accidents	V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3- V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2	E810-E825	42%	>=0

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	Attrib	Age
Pedal cycle and other road vehicle accidents	V01, V05-V06, V09.1, V09.3-V09.9, V10-V11, V15-V18, V19.3, V19.8-V19.9, V80.0-V80.2, V80.6-V80.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9	E826-E829	20%	>=0
Water transport accidents	V90-V94	E830-E838	20%	>=0
Air & space transport accidents	V95-V97	E840-E845	16%	>=0
Accidental falls	W00-W19	E880-E888	35%	>=15
Accidents caused by fire	X00-X09	E890-E899	45%	>=0
Accidental drowning and submersion	W65-W74	E910	38%	>=0
Suicides due to alcohol or drugs are now considered direct AOD-related deaths, other suicides are not apportioned. This brings our definitions into compliance with NCHS definitions.				
Homicide & other purposely inflicted injury	X86-Y09, Y87.1	E960-E962, E962.1-E969	46%	>=15
Other	X31, W79, W50-W52, W20- W34, Y15-Y19	E901, E911, E917-E920, E922	25%	>=15
Other category includes: Excessive cold, Choking on food in airway; Striking against or struck accidentally by objects or persons; Caught accidentally in or between objects; Accidents caused by machinery; Accidents caused by cutting and piercing instruments.				
<b>Diseases Directly Attributable to Drugs</b>				
Drug psychoses	F11-F16, F18-F19	292	100%	>=0
Drug dependence syndrome	F11-F16, F18-F19	304	100%	>=0
Polyneuropathy due to drugs	G62.0	357.6	100%	>=15
Drug dependence during pregnancy	F11-F16, F18-F19	648.3	100%	>=0
Suspected damage to fetus from drugs	O35.5,	655.5	100%	>=0
Noxious influences affecting fetus	P04.4	760.7	100%	>=0
Drug reactions, intox., withdrawal specific to newborn	P96.1	779.4, 779.5	100%	>=0
Selected drug poisonings	R78,R78.1-R78.6, T38 ; excludes Y40-59.9 (therapeutic use)	962, 965, 967-971, 977 excludes E930-949	100%	>=0
Selected accidental drug poisonings	X40-X44	E850-E858	100%	>=0
Accidental Poisonings (magic mushrooms, huffing and other drug use)	X46-X49	E861-E869	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of drugs	F11-F16, F18-F19	305.2-305.9	100%	>=0
Assault by poisoning using drugs and medicaments	x85	E962.0	100%	>=0
Drug induced myopathy	G72.0	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	
Poisoning by drugs, accidentally or purposely inflicted	Y10-Y14	E980.0-E980.5	100%	>=0
Suicides attributable to drugs	x60-64	E950.0-E950.5	100%	>=0
<b>Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Drugs</b>				
AIDS (from IV drug use exposure)	B20-B24	042.0-044.9	5%	>=15
Cardiovascular				
Endocarditis	I33.0, I33.9	421.0, 421.9	75%	>=15
Other				
Hepatitis A	B15.9	70.1	12%	>=15
Hepatitis B	B16-B16.9	70.2, 70.3	36%	>=15
Hepatitis C	B17-B19.9	70.5, 70.9	10%	>=15

## Counties Like Us

Knowing that your county has a particular rate for one of the indicators does not help you evaluate the importance of that indicator to your risk profile. You do not know if it is higher or lower than you could reasonably expect. It is more useful to compare your county rate to the state rate, which is the average for the whole state, and to other counties, especially counties that have some characteristics in common with your county. This is especially important when urban rates differ substantially from rural rates. The comparison we present is for a group of counties that are similar in characteristics related to prevention planning: population of young people (aged 10-24), the percentage of deaths in the county that are alcohol and drug-related, and a simple geographic division into Eastern and Western Washington. For each indicator the Counties Like Us rate is the average rate across all of the counties in the cluster.

The groupings for “Counties Like Us” are as follows:

Urban A\* – King County

Urban B\* – Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane

Urban C – Benton, Clark, Kitsap, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima

Rural A – Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Klickitat, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, and Skamania

Rural B – Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Garfield, Kittitas, Lincoln,

Stevens, Walla, and Whitman

Rural C – Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific,

San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

\* For comparison, King County is compared to Urban B, but average scores for the indicators in Urban B do not include King County.

## Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts

In an unduplicated person count, each person is counted only once in a year for the specified activity or service type, even if they receive that service multiple times during the year. Examples include Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Child Recipients, Food Stamp Recipients, and alcohol or drug treatment. Duplicated counts are made of events such as prison admissions, child victims in accepted referrals, or admission to a hospital for attempted suicide. For instance, for each identified child victim in an accepted referral, that “event” is counted. Therefore, a child identified as a victim in more than one referral during the year is included more than once. Additionally more than one victim can be identified in a single accepted referral. Both the victims and the referrals are duplicated.

## Transitioning from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) to National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Over 80 years ago, standards were established for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program so agencies could report their crime and arrest information in the same format and at the same level of detail and accuracy. Under the traditional UCR system agencies report monthly of the eight (8) "Part One" offenses and values of property stolen, as well as counts of arrests. The FBI Crime Index reports only designated Part One Crimes. These are criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. This is now referred to as Summary UCR. Most law enforcement agencies report arrest and offense data to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), which in turn provides data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

In 1989, the FBI instituted a new crime-reporting system called the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to provide a more detailed and comprehensive view of crime in the United States. While Summary UCR collects only counts on eight (8) offense types, NIBRS collects information on twenty-three (23) different offenses. Some of the additional offenses in NIBRS are forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, fraud, kidnapping, and drug violations.

Washington State has transitioned to the NIBRS system for reporting. This was a costly staged process which was particularly difficult for smaller communities. Washington State became certified to begin submitting NIBRS data to the FBI in December 2006. Summary reporting was phased out and all reporting agencies began submitting NIBRS data by January 1, 2012. The rates for Part One offenses we previously reported should show no impact of the system change. However, the rates for *total arrests* by age group include all arrests for offenses reported which now cover the twenty-three offense categories rather than the previous eight categories. Care must be taken when interpreting the yearly trend of "total arrest" rates for an area. In areas where large amounts of arrests are likely for crimes not previously reported, a substantial increase in total arrests could be expected starting with the 2012 data.

## Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions

Most law enforcement agencies report arrest and offence data to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), which in turn provides data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This is the source of our data. Some jurisdictions do not report all arrests and offenses, some report partial years, and some withhold certain categories of arrests or offenses. Reporting is voluntary for arrests and offenses. Offenses are more likely to be reported since some funding is associated with reporting. Offenses are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence.

However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offenses. Offenses focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offenses occur without arresting perpetrators. Sometimes charges are dropped and sometimes no perpetrator is ever found. No perpetrator age can be assigned to offence data so the entire age range of population is used as the denominator. Prior to 2012 data reported to WASPC in NIBRS format, which was not yet compatible with UCR output reports, was only included in their reports to the FBI. We listed those jurisdictions as non-reporting in UCR although WASPC considered them to have reported. Only part one offenses are reported in the Uniform Crime Report, some agencies have no part one crimes to report. Those agencies are listed with zero events, not as non-reporting.

Information on the Non-reporting Population and Non-reporting Agencies are available only in the individual county, district, and locale level reports. Each area report shows how and when that area's police jurisdictions reported data to the Washington Association of Sheriff's and Police Chiefs. If your area is one with jurisdictions having a significant amount of incomplete data, be very careful that you adjust your risk assessment to reflect this. In other words, the reported arrest rates may not adequately reflect the entire area. This will be true especially in those cases where the non-reporting police jurisdictions have either very high or very low arrest rates, compared to the rest of the area.

In order to compensate for missing police reports, we have adjusted the denominator in the rate calculation so that it reflects only the proportion of the area for which we do have data. For instance, say area A, with a population of 40,000, has eight police districts. Now, if one of the police districts in the area did not report their arrests, the number of arrests would not be representative of the whole area. Therefore, we would not want to use the population of the whole area in the denominator because that would make the rate lower than it should be. The solution used in this report is to subtract the population of that missing police district from the area population. We follow the same procedure for police districts that report partial years: if they report only six months, we use only half of the population to calculate the rate.

Due to the uneven geographic distribution of crime, missing police data can cause spikes or dips in the trend data comparison of multiple consecutive years. We do not run into this problem in the state report because the county rates there (as opposed to the individual county reports) only report 5-year averages. However for individual county reports and reports for smaller areas like locales or districts the trend data can become unstable due to non-reporting. Alternately, the conversion of data from certain police jurisdictions to other areas like locales may not apportion directly causing too much of the data to be apportioned based on population rather than clearly assigned to one area. We use a weighted reliability index (WRI) to determine when the conversion is no longer reliable. An explanation of that process follows. We have tried to compensate for these and other issues by suppressing data which is likely to be affected.

## CORE Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index

CORE obtains data from many government agency sources. The data are represented as events (e.g. # of teen births, # of crimes, # of clients) occurring within a given geographic unit. This geographic unit is generally the smallest that can be obtained from the agency source. For example, data may be available by school district, by zip code, by census tract or by police jurisdictions. CORE calls these geographic units the "source geography."

CORE data is usually reported at the geographic level of county or community – called in the rest of this report the "destination geography." Therefore, data usually needs to be converted from the "source geographies" to the "destination geography."

The conversion is based on an overlay process, in which the events occurring in small source geographies that are totally contained within the destination are combined with synthetic estimates of events occurring in source geographies that are partly within and partly outside the destination geography. The synthetic estimation is weighted by the population distribution between the source and destination areas. Therefore, it requires a small-scale count of the population underlying both source and destination geographies. This process is explained below through examples.

Data being converted from a smaller geography (source geography) like school district to a larger geography (like a county) is usually fairly reliable because most of the smaller pieces fit neatly and wholly into the new geography. (See example 1).

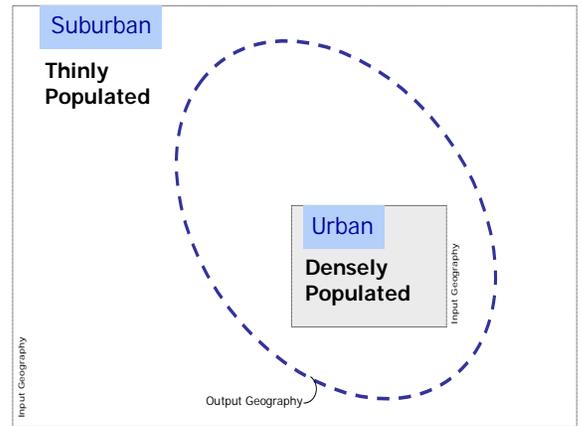
The rectangles represent two possible data source geographies (one densely populated school district – Urban School District -- and one thinly populated school district – Suburban School District -- surrounding it). The large oval represents a report's destination geography such as county, locale or network.

**Example 1**

The following statements refer to the first example:

All of the events occurring in the urban school district can be attributed entirely to the destination geography.

The events occurring in the split source geography (suburban school district, in this example) are distributed to the destination geography in the same proportion as the underlying population is distributed. If 40% of the suburban school district population lies within the destination geography, then 40% of its events are attributed to the destination geography.

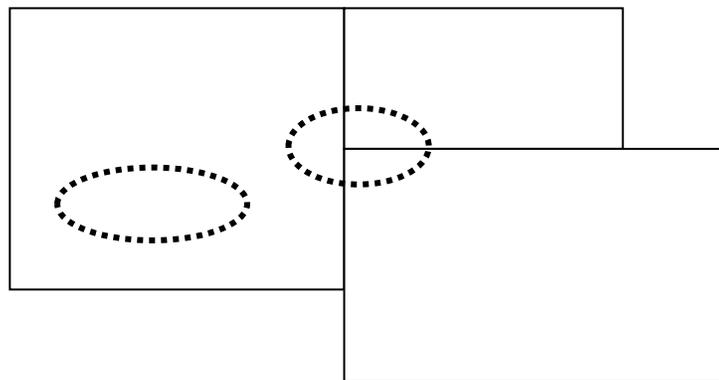


These events are split by age, race and gender subgroups whenever possible, as are the populations. So the synthetic estimation is broken down that way also. If 40% of the young White population of the suburban school district lives in the destination geography, then 40% of the events occurring to young White people are attributed there. If, on the other hand, only 10% of the young American Indian population of the suburban school district lives in the destination geography, then only 10% of the events occurring to young American Indian people are attributed there.

While we can develop an algorithm to distribute all source geography populations to all destination geography populations, that distribution will not always be reliable.

For example, see the situation depicted in Example 2 below. Here we are trying to estimate the number of events contained in two very small destination geographies (the ovals). Could this synthetic estimate be reliable? Perhaps, if the small area within the ovals really is representative of the whole area -- but more likely not.

**Example 2**



A statistic is needed to assist researchers in determining when a destination geography's events cannot be reliably estimated using these processes. For CORE, that statistic is the Weighted Reliability Index (WRI).

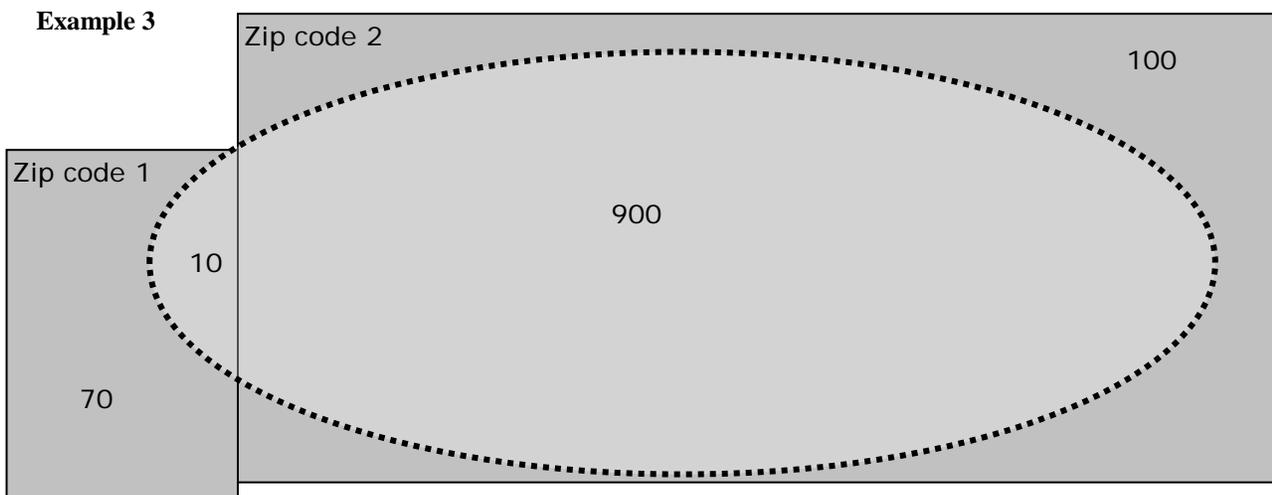
The amount of overlap between source and destination populations can vary from less than 1% to 99% -- only a little of a source population can live in a destination, or almost all of the source population can live in a destination.

The key underlying assumption behind the CORE Weighted Reliability Index is as follows:

**When most of the population for the source geography is also in the destination geography, we can be more certain of the reliability of the estimation process.**

Therefore, the weighting process lets us calculate, for each source-geography/destination-geography combination, the reliability of each destination geography's estimate.

In the figure for Example 3, for zip code 2 the source area population is mostly in the destination oval (encased in the dashed line), but the majority population from the other contributing source area is not.



The oval represents the destination geography boundary -- the edge of a destination city. The rectangles represent the source geography boundaries for two zip codes. The numbers are population of people living in each place: 10 people live both in Destination City and in the first source (Zip code 1), and 900 people live both in Destination City and in the second source (Zipcode2).

The formula for **Weighted Reliability Index** for a single destination is the total weighted destination population as a percent of total population. To understand this formula, see the calculations below.

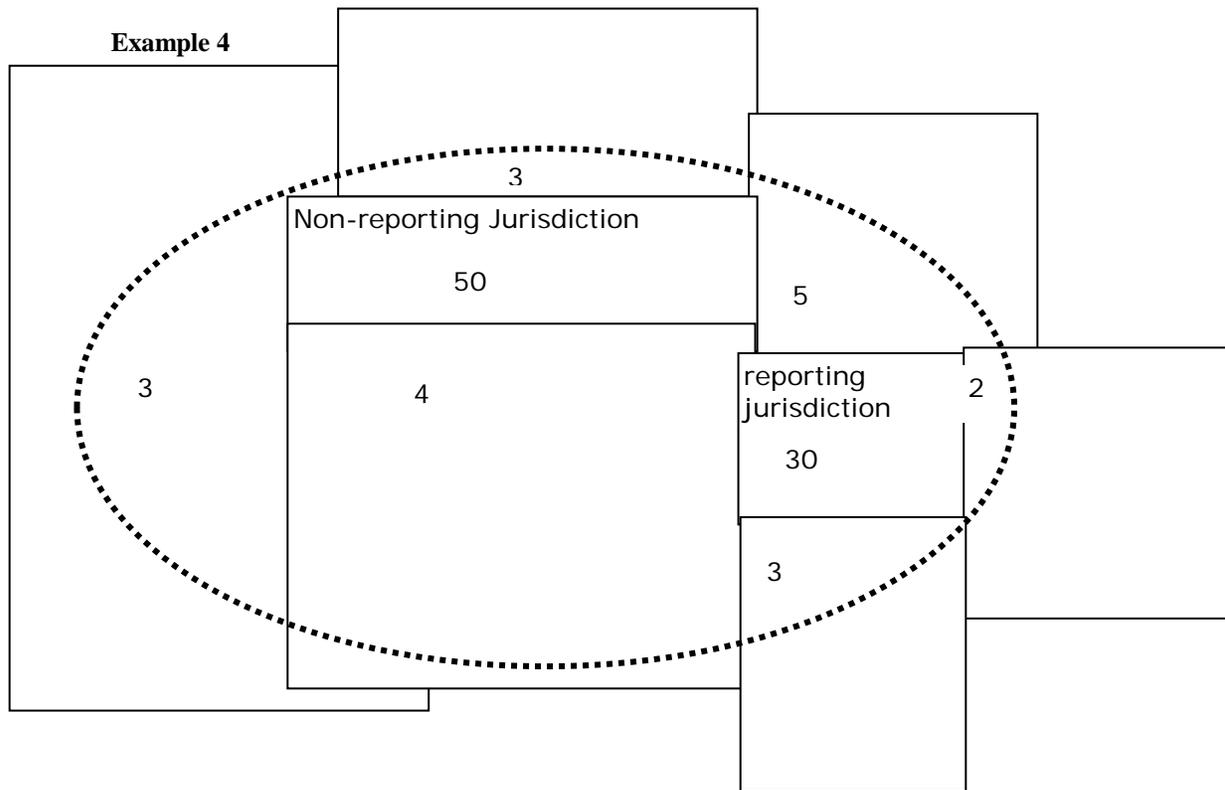
	Percent of source population attributed to destination	Multiplied by the population attributed to the destination	Amount of destination
zip code 1	$10/80 = 12.5\%$	* 10	1.25
zip code 2	$900/1000 = 90\%$	* 900	810.00
<b>Total for Destination</b>		<b>910</b>	<b>811.25</b>

In the above example, the **Weighted Reliability Index** for Destination City is  $811.25 / 910 = 89\%$ . **Basically, 89% of the event locations were directly attributed to the area they occurred.** Along with the WRI a cut point for reliable reporting is needed. When half or more of the events have been imputed to the destination geography, rather than directly attributed from the source geography, the data is considered unreliable and rates are suppressed.

## WRI for Areas with Non-Reporting of Data

There is a second way that data may become unreliable. Some police jurisdictions do not report data to the state sources, use a reporting method which cannot be included in our files, fail to report for either adults or juveniles, or report for only part of a year. This is particularly true for court data – arrests or offenses. In order to accurately evaluate the reliability of data conversions for destination geographies containing those jurisdictions, non-reporting jurisdiction populations were excluded from the calculations for WRI and the non-reporting jurisdiction issue is evaluated separately.

Partial Reporting, part of a year or part of a population, is also taken into consideration when computing the percentage of non-reporting in a destination geography. Adult and juvenile rates are evaluated separately. Some areas may pass for one, but not for the other due to their reporting habits. For partial year reporting the percentage of the year with data reported is used to evaluate each category.



The second test of reliability is to determine whether the population for the rate is adequately represented. In this example, allow the numbers inside the oval to represent a population of 100 allocated to the destination geography. Two source jurisdictions are entirely located in the destination geography represented by the oval. Their events when reported would be directly attributed. The non-reporting jurisdiction would have its population of 50 excluded from the calculation for WRI, while the reporting jurisdiction would have its population included in the calculation. In this case the completely contained reporting jurisdiction would represent 30 of the remaining 50 population (60%) in the destination oval. The imputed portion is 40% allowing the destination geography to pass the first test for WRI.

CORE also requires that the excluded non-reporting jurisdiction population (50 of 100) are less than 50% of the total population for the destination geography. With an exclusion rate of 50%, this destination geography would fail the reliability criteria.

The reliability of arrest rates is calculated each year based on non-reporting. For five year rates, three out of five data years must be considered reliable by both tests and the average of the yearly WRI for all five years must reach the WRI cut point value.

## Rates: why is “raw data” converted to rates?

In order to make comparisons between counties and the state, and between counties that have different sizes, we use rates to describe an event in terms of a standard size population---either per 100 (percent), per 1,000 or per 100,000. For instance, what does it mean if County A has 42 alcohol retail licenses, and County B has 399? Does it mean that based on this indicator, the risk factor (Availability) is much higher in County B than it is County A? No, not if County B is a much bigger county. If County B is bigger, then the “rate” of liquor licenses per population might be the same or even lower. The only way to compare them is to convert the raw numbers to rates, based on the same population factor.

For instance:

County A: # of licenses – 42, # of persons (all ages) – 14, 297

County B: # of licenses – 399, # of persons (all ages) – 186,185

To calculate the rate per 1,000:

$42 / 14,297 = .002937$   $.002937 \times 1,000 = 2.94$

$399 / 186,185 = .002143$   $.002143 \times 1,000 = 2.14$

So the rate of alcohol retail licenses is 2.94 per 1,000 people in County A, and 2.14 per 1,000 people in County B.

## Standardization of CORE Indicators

An individual indicator by itself is interesting because you can compare your county (school district, locale) to all other counties (school districts, locales), and to the state. You can also look at how the indicator changes over time. But it is more difficult to compare several indicators to each other, for example, if you want to see which indicator of risk is extremely high and which is just average. For instance, you cannot directly compare the number (or rate) of alcohol retail licenses to the number (or rate) of Food Stamp recipients---this would be like comparing apples and oranges and would not be meaningful.

The preferred way to compare different indicators is to find out how much each individual indicator varies from some common point; in CORE reports the point we use is the indicator’s value for the state. In more technical terms, we transform the original absolute rates to a common scale: the relative deviation from the state rate. This is called a **standardized score**, and is based on the mathematical calculation of the standard deviation. For a particular indicator, the county (school district, locale) with the highest absolute rate will have the highest standardized score. A standardized score of 1.2, for instance, means that the county’s rate is 1.2 standard deviations above the state rate, and a –1.2 would be 1.2 standard measures *below* the state rate. Approximately 95% of all counties (school districts, locales) in the state will fall between +2 and –2 standard deviations from the state rate.

Here is an example. Let’s say an indicator for extreme family economic deprivation (Food Stamp recipients per 100 people) has a standardized score of 2.5 and an indicator for availability of drugs (alcohol retail licenses per 1,000 people) has a score of 1.2. We can say that, other things being equal, the county (school district, locale) in question has a higher risk for extreme family economic deprivation than for availability of drugs.

CORE indicators are standardized using a formula similar to the calculation of a z-score. A typical z-score for an observation (a county, a locale, a school district) is calculated as a difference between an observation and the mean (average) of all observations, divided by the standard deviation for all observations. A CORE standardized score for a county (school district, locale) is instead calculated using the state rate in place of the mean for all counties (school districts, locales). A standardized CORE indicator avoids the problem of using an unweighted mean of all counties (school districts, locales) that would give counties of very different size equal weight, and therefore provides a more meaningful comparison.

CORE standardized indicators for counties are calculated using the following formula. The same formula is used for locales and for districts, by substituting locale or district rates for county rates in the formula.

$$stdiz\_score = \frac{county\_rate - state\_rate}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (county\_rate,i - state\_rate)^2}{N}}}$$

## Graduation and Dropout Data Methodology Changes

Beginning with the 2011-2012 school year major changes were made in how to measure dropouts and graduation for students in Washington State. "[Graduation Rate Calculations in Washington State](#)", a March 2012 publication by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, does an excellent job of explaining these changes. The following chart is an extract from that document (page 4).

How do the methods differ?

Estimated Cohort (old method) Prior to 2011-2012 school year	Adjusted Cohort (new method) 2011-2012 and beyond
Is a composite cohort. Uses dropout rates for all grades within one school year to determine an estimate of the number of students graduating.	Is an actual cohort; individuals are tracked over 4 years with adjustments made for transfers in/out.
Allows for alternate expected graduation year for students in special education or ELL programs.	Imposes concept of four-year timespan. There are no adjustments for Special Ed or Limited English students who are expected to take longer.
May adjust for deficient credits.	All students are expected to graduate four years after first entering 9th grade. Transfers from out of state or other districts who are credit deficient may not be reclassified into a lower grade.

## Where are the roadblocks to learning in our communities?

### Academic Achievement:

The CORE measures academic achievement using three groups of indicators:

1. Poor Academic Performance on statewide tests (risk factor);
2. Students who graduate from high school (protective factor);
3. Students who drop out of high school, failing to complete their education (risk factor).

### Student Assessment

The indicators for *Poor Academic Performance*, are available for grades 4, 7 and 10. The indicators are calculated as a percentage of students tested in each grade assessment. Earlier years of information are from the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). In 2009-10 the WASL was replaced by the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) for grades 3 through 8 and the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE) for grade 10. Some districts have chosen to test students in both grades 9 and 10 for the 10th grade assessment, giving freshmen a second chance to pass the test. Passing the HSPE is essential for high-school graduation. Ninth graders who were tested are included with the tenth graders in the calculation of the Academic Achievement indicator for grade 10.

### Graduating from High School

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), protective factors are characteristics that decrease an individual's risk for a substance abuse disorder. Among the protective factors listed are: aspirations or expectations to go to college, high commitment to schooling, education is valued and encouraged, and academic competence. Children who graduate share many of these protections, therefore, CORE has chosen to categorize On-time and Extended Graduation as protective factors.

Two types of high school graduation rates are listed in the CORE reports, On-time Graduation and Extended Graduation.

For *On-time Graduation*, a student must graduate within four years by completion of the graduation requirements. The **Estimated Cohort (old method)** On-Time Graduation rate formula uses dropout rates discussed below; the formula is:  $100 * (1 - \text{grade 9 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 10 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 11 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 12 dropout rate} - \text{grade 12 continuing rate})$ . The on-time graduation rate is the inverse of the cumulative dropout rate with the senior class adjusted to remove those students who stay in school for more than four years from the calculation. The **Adjusted Cohort (new method)** rate divides the number of students graduating in their fourth year by the adjusted freshman cohort for those students.

*Extended Graduation* requires more resources and dedication from district staff. It includes those students who stay in school after their senior year and complete the graduation requirements. Districts which have high extended graduation rates may also have higher dropout rates since the students attempting extended graduation are also at highest risk of again dropping out. A large difference in the size of the on-time and extended graduation rates may indicate that a district or school is working hard to keep students in school or to have dropouts return to school and attempt to graduate. The **Estimated Cohort (old method)** Extended Graduation rate formula is:  $(\text{the number of on-time and late graduates}) / (\text{the number of on-time graduates divided by the on-time graduation rate})$ . The **Adjusted Cohort (new method)** rate is the number of students graduating within five years divided by the adjusted cohort for the freshman class of the graduates.

### Dropping Out of High School

Two types of high school dropout rates are listed in the CORE reports, Annual (Event) Dropouts and High School Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts.

The *Annual Dropout* rate measures the proportion of students enrolled in grades 9-12 who drop out in a single year without completing high school as a percentage of all students in grades 9 through 12 that year. When districts try new policies or projects to keep students in school the impact of those actions will be more immediately visible in this rate. This rate is much more difficult for the data provider to compute from data stored within the new cohort designations for students as it draws information from four separate cohorts. Data production during the transition to the new method will likely have at least one year of data which will probably never be produced. The formula and the data for this rate have not been changed by the new methodology.

The *High School Cohort Dropout* rate (may also be referred to as the longitudinal, cumulative, or freshmen cohort dropout rate) measures what happens to a single group (or cohort) of students over a period of time. This rate is most useful for seeing the long-term impact on the community. The **Estimated Cohort (old method)** Cohort (Cumulative) Dropout rate formula is:  $100 - (100 * (1 - \text{grade 9 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 10 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 11 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 12 dropout rate}))$ . The cohort rate is significantly higher than the annual rate for the same area as it measures the cumulative effect of the multiyear loss of students from their freshmen cohort. The **Adjusted Cohort (new method)** rate is the number of students dropping out prior to graduation divided by the adjusted cohort for the freshman class of the graduates.

### **School Climate:**

Indicators listed under School Climate give an idea of how safe students may feel in their school or how committed they and their fellow students are to learning. These indicators are *Weapons Incidents in School* (rate per 1,000 students) and *Unexcused Absences for Students in Grades 1 to 8* (as a percentage of total student days possible in the school year, which equals the number of students times teaching days). When weapons incidents are common or it is acceptable for young students to frequently miss school without explanation the school climate is not conducive to learning.

### **Extreme Family Economic Deprivation:**

Hungry students find it difficult to focus their attention long enough to learn. Those with inadequate housing or clothing may find it difficult to interact with their peers. There are three indicators which evaluate levels of poverty.

*Child Recipients of TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)* gives the rate of children from birth to 17 who receive income assistance. The child must be a citizen or legal alien and their caregiver must not have exceeded the 60 month maximum. There is a requirement for the adults to seek work and an income evaluation. Teen parents must attend school.

*Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)* Recipients. The SNAP program was formerly called the Food Stamps program, and shows a more generalized level of need. While the persons must be citizens or legal aliens who seek work and meet the income guidelines there is no cutoff time limit for benefits.

*Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch* gives a much broader look at poverty in your area. Children of people who are “working poor”, who have exceeded 60 months in benefits, are not legal aliens, or are not seeking work can still receive meals and free milk. The free guidelines are at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines and the reduced price guidelines are between 130 and at or below 185 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines.

However, there are other ways to qualify. Many persons earning a gross income up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level apply for income assistance because their children are automatically eligible for free school lunch if they meet the adjusted income guidelines. These are sometimes called \$0 grants. Households receiving assistance under SNAP, TANF for their children, Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) or, with children who are homeless, fostered, runaway, migrant, or in Head Start Programs are eligible for free benefits. If any child or household member receives benefits under Assistance Programs all children who are members of the household are eligible for free school meals.

### **Suppression Codes for Yearly Trend Data**

**UN=Unreliable conversion of events to report geography, failure of weighted reliability index (WRI). The WRI evaluation process is further explained in the section labeled ‘CORE Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index’.**

**SP=Suppressed by agreement with data provider when denominator is below agreed level and may compromise a person's rights to confidentiality.**

**SN=Small Number Sample.** Geography has less than 30 events in the denominator. More reliable at 5 year level or for larger area.

**NR=Not reliable due to non-reporting of police jurisdictions data.** Fifty percent or more of the population is not represented by the data due to non-reporting jurisdictions.