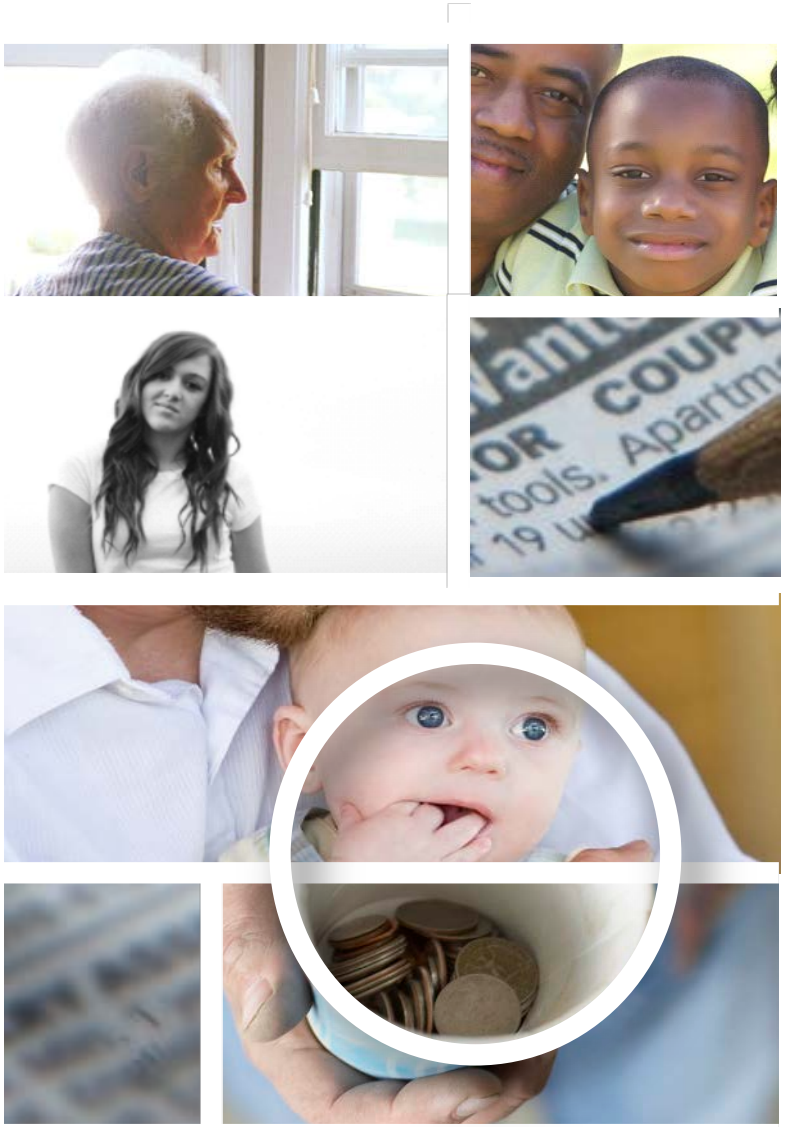

Population Metrics

Department of Social and Health Services

We transform lives

RDA | May 2014

POPULATION METRICS

Access DSHS Metrics on line: http://www.dshs.wa.gov/ppa/coremetrics.shtml

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TO HIGHLIGHTS

Why these data?

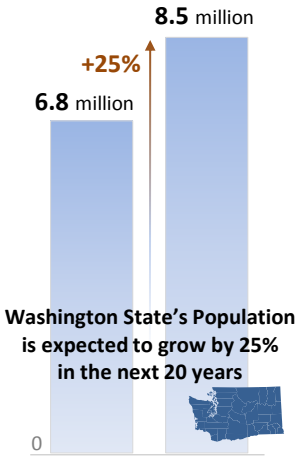
The data presented here describe key long and short-term population demographic, health, economic, and educational trends that impact human services in Washington. These trends show clearly how much change is needed in the way human services are designed and delivered if Washington is going to meet the short-term challenges of the Great Recession, and the long-term challenges as Baby Boomers age and our population becomes more diverse. Meeting these challenges will require sustained partnerships between state agencies, across state and local government, and cooperation between public and private sectors. We have generated these data to assist these partnerships in measuring their impacts. The measures include health, economic stability, and educational success, drawn from Washington surveys and population-based data.

Key demographic trends

Washington's population is growing and changing. According to the official population forecasts from the state's Office of Financial Management, between 2010 and 2030 there will be more people, more seniors, and more minorities:

PEOPLE — Increasing numbers

The state's population is expected to grow by 25 percent over the next 20 years—from 6.8 million to 8.5 million.



SENIORS — An aging population

TODAY . . .

***1** in **8** residents is 65 years or older*

BY 2030 . . .

***1** in **5** will be 65 or older*

More will be over 65, as baby boomers enter retirement. Demand for long-term care and health care services will increase, driven by chronic health conditions.

MINORITIES — A more diverse population

TODAY . . .

***1** in **4** residents is a member of a minority racial or ethnic group*

BY 2030 . . .

***1** in **3** will be a racial or ethnic minority*

***40%** of DSHS clients are minority members today*

If trends continue, a greater share of residents will be minorities. Unless service delivery patterns change, a greater share of Washington's youth will be in out-of-home placement in institutions, jails, or foster care.

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Accountable Government
Jay Inslee, Governor

Population Data Highlights

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Economic Stability is Worsening

30% increase in poverty rate in Washington State . . . ⬆ up from 10.5% in 2000 to 13.7% in 2012

GO TO DATA P.4

39% increase in child poverty rate in Washington State . . . ⬆ up from 13.5% in 2000 to 18.7% in 2012

GO TO DATA P.5

9% decrease in Washington's employment rate . . . ⬇ down from 65% in 2008 to 59% in 2013

GO TO DATA P.1

550% increase in number of people experiencing long-term unemployment in Washington State . . . ⬆ up from 12,000 in 2008 to 78,000 in 2012

GO TO DATA P.2

45% increase in food insecurity among Washington residents . . . ⬆ up from 10.1% in 2006 to 14.6% in 2011

GO TO DATA P.3

Health is Stable or Worsening

18% increase in suicide deaths in Washington State . . . ⬆up from 12.4 per 100,000 in 2000 to 14.6 in 2012

GO TO DATA H.4

8% increase in adults experiencing two bad weeks in the past month due to poor mental health . . . ⬆ rose from 10.0% in 2003 to 10.8% in 2011

GO TO DATA H.1

3% increase in adults experiencing two bad weeks in the past month due to poor physical health . . . ⬇ down from 10.7% in 2003 to 11.0% in 2011

GO TO DATA H.2

30% of adults age 18 through 34 reported three or more adverse childhood experiences . . .⬇ down from 31.7% in 2009 to 30.3% in 2011

GO TO DATA H.3

36% projected increase in seniors with disabilitites from 2010 to 2020

GO TO DATA H.5

Educational Achievement is Improving

21% decrease in Washington adults age 20 through 64 who don't have a high school degree . . . ⬇ down from 11.4% in 2000 to 9.0% in 2012

GO TO DATA E.3

26% decrease in cumulative high school dropout rate . . . ⬇ down from 21.4% in 2006 to 15.9% in 2012

GO TO DATA E.1

7% increase in extended graduation rate of students finishing high school. . . ⬆ up from 77.5% in 2007 to 82.6% in 2012

GO TO DATA E.2

1% increase in third graders passing their reading proficiency test . . . ⬆ up from 68.3% in 2005-2006 to 68.8% in 2011-2012

GO TO DATA E.4

2% increase in third graders passing their math proficiency test . . . ⬆ up from 64.2% in 2005-2006 to 65.3% in 2011-2012

GO TO DATA E.4

Safety is Stable or Worsening

11% increase in domestic violence incidents reported . . . ⬆ up from 5.3 per 1000 in 2008 to 5.9 per 1000 in 2012

GO TO DATA S.1

0% change in minority youth placed out-of-home 2.5 times more often than non-minority youth . . . ⬄ no change between 2006 and 2007

GO TO DATA S.2

POPULATION METRICS

Access DSHS Metrics on line: http://www.dshs.wa.gov/ppa/coremetrics.shtml

Introduction and Key Demographic Trends
Highlights

Health Impact: Improving the health status of vulnerable populations

H.1 Poor mental health days for Washington residents
H.2 Poor health days for Washington residents
H.3 Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences among Washington residents
H.4 Suicide rate for all Washington residents
H.5 Projected prevalence of functional impairment

Stability Impact: Improving economic stability, employment and self-sufficiency

P.1 Percent of all residents ages 16 and over who are employed
P.2 Number of Washington residents in long-term unemployment
P.3 Percent of households experiencing food insecurity
P.4 Percent of people at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of Federal Poverty Level
P.5 Percent of Washington's children at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of Federal Poverty Level

Safety Impact: Improving individual and public safety

S.1 Domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement
S.2 Percent of Washington minority compared to white children who are in out-of-home care (juvenile justice, foster care, institutions)

Education Impact: Improving individuals' readiness and ability to succeed in school

E.1 Percent of Washington high school students who drop out
E.2 Percent of those entering high school who graduate
E.3 Percent of Washington adults 20 to 64 without high school degree or diploma
E.4 Percent of all Washington children passing third grade proficiency test

POPULATION METRICS | Health

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TO DATA H.1D

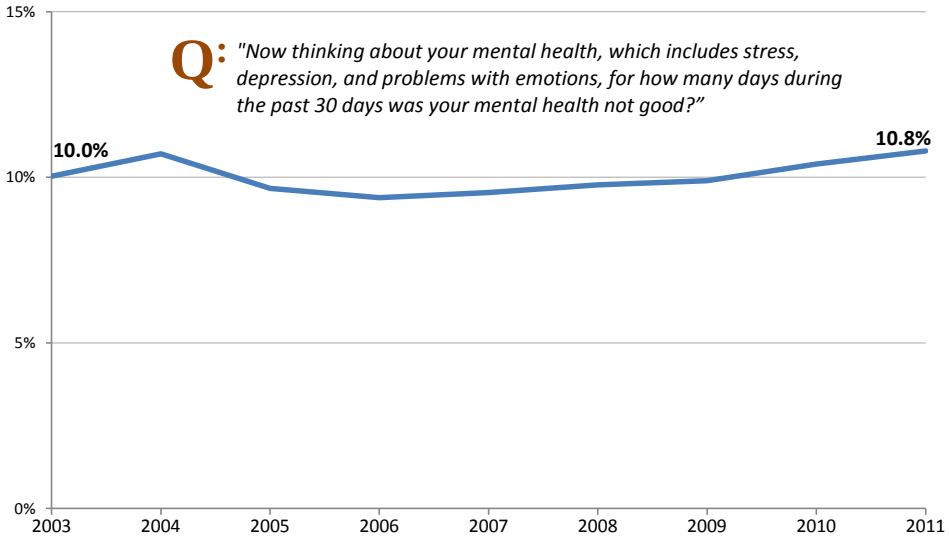
POPULATION MEASURE

Poor mental health days for Washington residents

11% of Washington residents report two weeks of poor mental health in past month

Among Washington adult residents who responded

Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health; supplied by Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division.

MEASURE DEFINITION: The proportion of Washington adults reporting that their mental health was not good for at least two weeks out of the past month. The BRFSS survey item reads: "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?"

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

SUMMARY

- **This measure reflects the proportion of Washington State adults who reported that their mental health was "not good" for at least two weeks out of the past month.**
- **This is an important indicator of mental wellness for the overall population. The measure is clinically relevant in that the timeframe used (two or more weeks) is a requirement for some of the more common mental health disorders, such as major depressive disorder.**
- **There has been a slight rise from a low of 9.4% in 2006 to 10.8% in 2011 which appears to coincide with economic decline.**

APRIL 2013

Health Impact

Poor mental health days for Washington residents

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Measure definition	The proportion of Washington adults reporting that their mental health was not good for at least two weeks out of the past month. The BRFSS survey item reads: "Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?"
Data source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health.
Data supplier	Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	4/16/2013
Next update	2/1/2014
Frequency	Calendar Year
Data notes	**1** SAMPLE n: the number of respondents who meet the "measure" criteria. SAMPLE N: the number of respondents who answered the question. SAMPLE %: Sample n divided by Sample N. The percent of sample respondents who meet the "measure" criteria. WEIGHTED n: the estimated population who meet the "measure" criteria. WEIGHTED N: the total estimated population. WEIGHTED %: Weighted n divided by Weighted N. The estimated percent of the population who meet the "measure" criteria. **2** This measure is for adults only.

DATA

DATE	SAMPLE n [1]	SAMPLE N	SAMPLE %	WEIGHTED n	WEIGHTED N	WEIGHTED %				
2003	1,915	18,291	10.5%	451,884	4,506,260	10.0%				
2004	2,002	18,238	11.0%	489,847	4,572,460	10.7%				
2005	2,301	22,881	10.1%	449,808	4,654,095	9.7%				
2006	2,305	23,377	9.9%	447,374	4,764,887	9.4%				
2007	2,462	25,546	9.6%	463,729	4,862,801	9.5%				
2008	2,174	22,248	9.8%	484,365	4,955,161	9.8%				
2009	1,931	20,018	9.6%	500,248	5,034,258	9.9%				
2010	1,866	19,333	9.7%	531,408	5,089,900	10.4%				
2011	1,377	13,777	10.0%	554,670	5,132,759	10.8%				

POPULATION METRICS | Health

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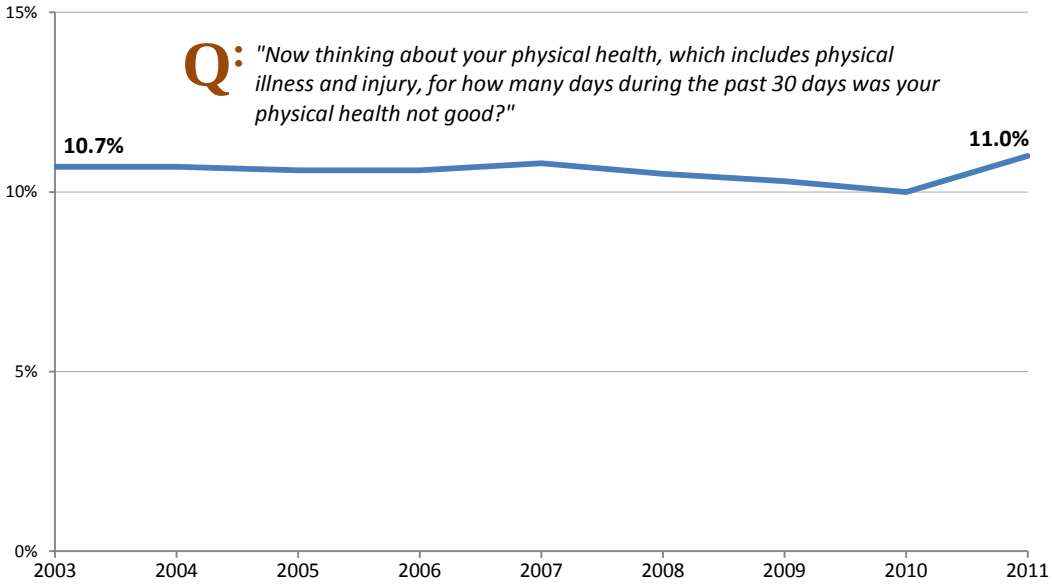
TO DATA H.2D

POPULATION MEASURE

Poor health days for Washington residents

11% of Washington residents report two weeks of poor physical health in past month

Among Washington adult residents who responded
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health; supplied by Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: The proportion of Washington adults reporting that that their health was not good for 14 days or more in the past month. The BRFSS item reads: "Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"
DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

SUMMARY

- **This is one of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) core survey items that has historically been used as a chronic disease indicator by the Centers for Disease Control.**

- **The trend line was relatively flat, until 2011. There now appears to be a slight overall increase in adults reporting two or more weeks of poor physical health in the last month. The percentage increased from 10.7% in 2003 to 11.0% in 2011.**

- **As with other measures pertaining to poverty and health, there appears to be an increase in poor physical health days in the Washington population since the economic downturn, and likely long-term assoications with physical health.**

APRIL 2013

Health Impact

Poor health days for Washington residents

TO TABLE OF CONTENTS
TO CHART H.2

Measure definition	The proportion of Washington adults reporting that that their health was not good for 14 days or more in the past month. The BRFSS item reads: "Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"
Data source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health.
Data supplier	Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	4/16/2013
Next update	2/1/2014
Frequency	Calendar Year
Data notes	1 SAMPLE n: the number of respondents who meet the "measure" criteria. SAMPLE N: the number of respondents who answered the question. SAMPLE %: Sample n divided by Sample N. The percent of sample respondents who meet the "measure" criteria. WEIGHTED n: the estimated population who meet the "measure" criteria. WEIGHTED N: the total estimated population. WEIGHTED %: Weighted n divided by Weighted N. The estimated percent of the population who meet the "measure" criteria. 2 This measure is for adults only.

DATA

DATE	SAMPLE n [1]	SAMPLE N	SAMPLE %	WEIGHTED n	WEIGHTED N	WEIGHTED %			
2003	2296	18241	12.6%	481822	4503775	10.7%			
2004	2323	18223	12.7%	490581	4573203	10.7%			
2005	3013	22847	13.2%	492407	4653837	10.6%			
2006	3117	23307	13.4%	503935	4752965	10.6%			
2007	3371	25471	13.2%	524946	4864328	10.8%			
2008	2929	22186	13.2%	520689	4950734	10.5%			
2009	2679	19917	13.5%	519822	5023009	10.3%			
2010	2546	19217	13.2%	508500	5083268	10.0%			
2011	1903	13689	13.9%	560914	5102618	11.0%			

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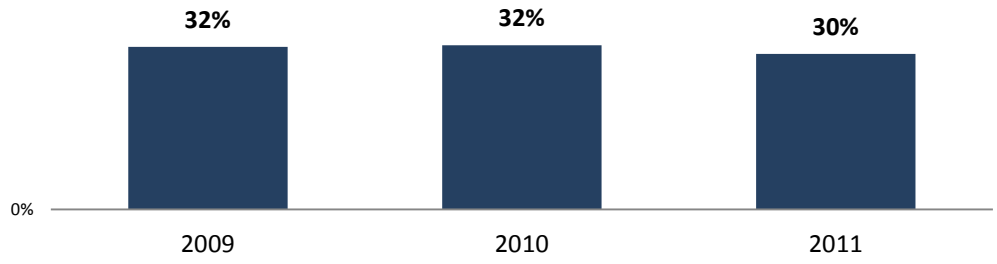
POPULATION MEASURE

Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences among Washington residents

30% of Washington young adults report high adverse childhood experience levels

Percent of the population, ages 18 to 34, with an Adverse Childhood Experience score of three or more.



DATA SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health; supplied by Laura Porter, 360.902.7885, Director, ACE Partnerships.
MEASURE DEFINITION: Percent of the population, ages 18 to 34, with an Adverse Childhood Experience score of three or more.
DATA NOTES: **1** Self report from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. **2** Using the young (18-34) cohort's ACE scores allows the agency to track change over time; whereas, the whole adult population ACE score won't change for a very long time. Since ACEs, by definition, happen only in childhood, adult scores don't change. Over time we will see the next set of kids coming into adulthood – are they better off than the last set? See additional notes on Data Page.

SUMMARY

- **Adverse Childhood Experiences are ten categories of experience studied by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in partnership with Kaiser Permanente in San Diego, California. These ten categories of experience can contribute to the amount of toxic stress experienced through the first 18 years of life.**

- **In the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) study, the ten categories included five kinds of maltreatment (physical, sexual, emotional abuse and physical and emotional neglect), and five indicators of household dysfunction (having a household member who is incarcerated, a problem drinker or drug user, or mentally ill plus loss of a parent and witnessing violence against one's parent). In the study, researchers assigned a score of 1 for each category of ACE during childhood and the number of categories were added up to create an ACE Score. So, the ACE Score ranges from 0 to 10.**

- **Adverse Childhood Experiences are powerful determinants of adult mental, behavioral and physical health. People with three or more ACEs have much greater risk of early death and a wide range of diseases, disabilities, and workplace difficulties.**

- **Changes in professional training, client assessment, trauma-sensitive treatment modalities, service definitions, eligibility criteria, dual generation programming, trans-disciplinary prevention strategy and partnership, and general community capacity building, along with establishing learning systems for course correction, all hold promise for reducing Adverse Childhood Experience scores of young adults.**

APRIL 2013

Health Impact

Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences among Washington residents

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Measure definition	Percent of the population, ages 18 to 34, with an Adverse Childhood Experience score of three or more.
Data source	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), survey items for general population, which is maintained by the Washington State Department of Health.
Data supplier	Laura Porter, 360.902.7885, Director, ACE Partnerships
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	4/17/2013
Next update	4/17/2018
Frequency	Data on this indicator is measured for three consecutive years, then a five year interval, followed by three years of measurement.
Data notes	**1** Self report from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey **2** Using the young (18-34) cohort's ACE scores allows the agency to track change over time; whereas, the whole adult population ACE score won't change for a very long time. Since ACEs, by definition, happen only in childhood, adult scores don't change. Over time we will see the next set of kids coming into adulthood – are they better off than the last set? **3** Data on this indicator is measured for three consecutive years, then a five year interval, followed by three years of measurement. The reason for the break is that ACE scores don't change appreciably from year to year because they are accumulated over an 18 year period of time (birth to adulthood).

DATA

DATE	Age 18-34									
2009	31.7%									
2010	32.0%									
2011	30.3%									

POPULATION METRICS | Health

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POPULATION MEASURE

Suicide rate for all Washington residents

Suicide rates have varied by 2% over 30 years

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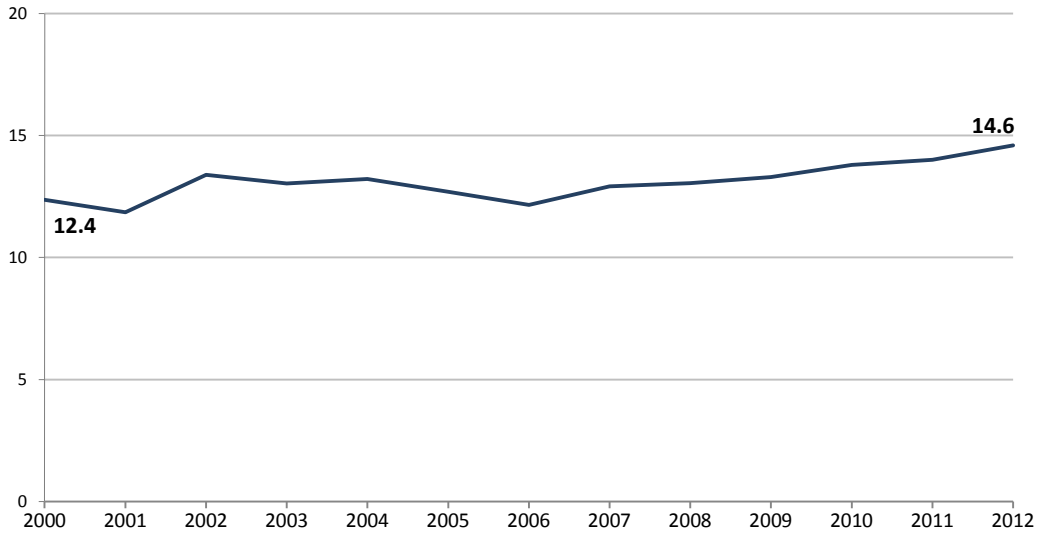
Age-adjusted deaths due to suicide, per 100,000 Washington residents
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Washington State Center for Health Statistics Death Registration System; supplied by Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division. Interpretation: Department of Health, http://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/VitalStatisticsData/DeathData/DeathTablesbyYear.aspx
MEASURE DEFINITION: The age-adjusted suicide rate for all Washington State residents. Rate per 100,000 state residents.
DATA NOTES: **1** Mortality Table C1. Age-Adjusted Rates[1] for 10 Leading Causes of Death for Residents, 1999-2010. **2** Rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to U.S. 2000 population using direct method for 10 year age groups. http://www.doh.wa.gov/Data/Guidelines/Rateguide.htm#directmethaa

SUMMARY

- **Between 1980 and 2006, Washington State's age-adjusted suicide rate declined slightly from 14 per 100,000 to 12 per 100,000; but by 2012 the rate has risen to 14.6 per 100,000.**

- **The most promising way to prevent suicide and suicidal behavior is through the early recognition and treatment of depression and other psychiatric illnesses. Interventions work best when done as part of a comprehensive approach to prevention.**

- **The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services included a comprehensive list of suicide risk and protective factors in the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention. Protective factors for suicide include:**
  - *Effective clinical care for mental, physical, and substance abuse disorders*
  - *Easy access to a variety of clinical interventions, including mental health services, and support for help-seeking*
  - *Family and community support*
  - *Support from ongoing medical and mental health care relationships*

- **Recommended strategies include:**
  - *Treat and care for depressed older adults*
  - *Reduce future risk among suicide attempters in emergency rooms*
  - *Train gatekeepers who work with youth*

JANUARY 2014

Health Impact

Suicide rate for all Washington residents

Measure definition	The age-adjusted suicide rate for all Washington State residents. Rate per 100,000 state residents.
Data source	Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health
Data supplier	Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Phyllis Reed, 360.236.4324, Department of Health Center for Health Statistics
Last updated	5/19/2014
Data notes	**1** Mortality Table C1. Age-Adjusted Rates[1] for 10 Leading Causes of Death for Residents, 1999-2010 **2** Rate per 100,000 age-adjusted to U.S. 2000 population using direct method for 10 year age groups. http://www.doh.wa.gov/Data/Guidelines/Rateguide.htm#directmethaa

Proportions for U.S 2000 (W_i)

age group	proportion
<1	0.013818
1 – 4	0.055317
5 – 14	0.145565
15 – 24	0.138646
25 – 34	0.135573
35 – 44	0.162613
45 – 54	0.134834
55 – 64	0.087247
65 – 74	0.066037
75 – 84	0.044842

$$Age-adjusted\ Death\ Rate = \sum_i Wi \bullet \frac{\#\,Deaths_i}{Population_i}\ x100{,}000$$

$$where\ Wi = \frac{Standard\ Population_i}{Total\ Standard\ Population}$$

$$and\ \ _i = agegroup$$

DATA

DATE	Suicide Rate	Suicide Deaths	Population							
2000	12.4	727	5,894,141							
2001	11.9	710	5,974,900							
2002	13.4	811	6,041,711							
2003	13.0	801	6,098,300							
2004	13.2	824	6,167,801							
2005	12.7	818	6,256,400							
2006	12.2	798	6,375,602							
2007	12.9	859	6,488,000							
2008	13.0	857	6,587,601							
2009	13.3	915	6,668,200							
2010	13.8	947	6,724,540							
2011	14.0	992	6,767,900							
2012	14.6	1,003	6,817,770							

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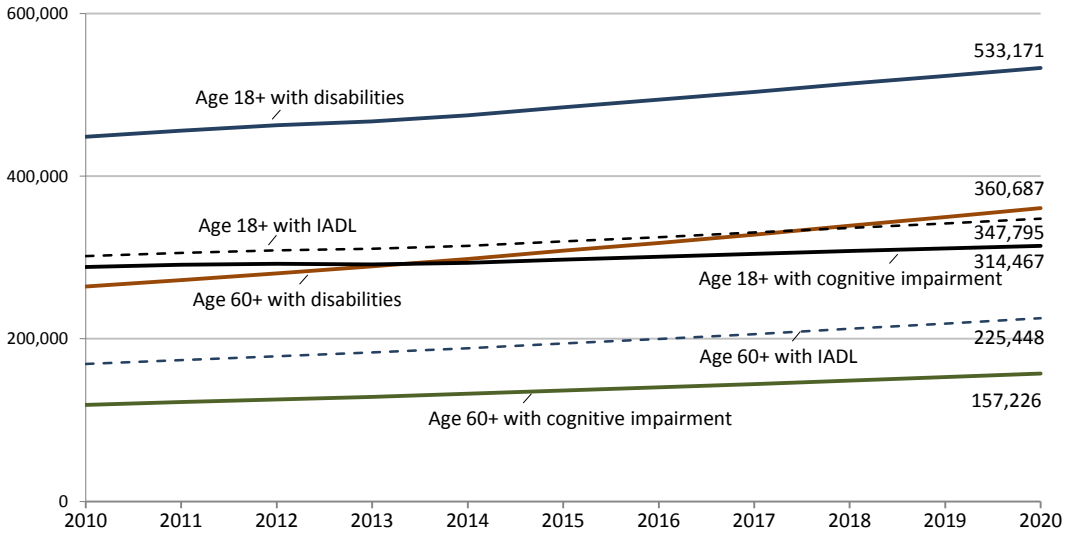
POPULATION MEASURE

Projected prevalence of functional impairment

37 percent projected increase in seniors with disabilities from 2010 to 2020

Projected number of persons with functional impairment
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Forecasts of the Aging Population, Dementia Prevalence and Use of Long-Term Care Services through 2020 in Washington State
MEASURE DEFINITION: Projected prevalence of disabilities, cognitive impairment and need for assistance with instrumental activities of daily living, based on questions on the American Community Survey (ACS). **Disability** prevalence was based on persons reporting ambulatory difficulty (walking or climbing stairs) or self-care difficulty (dressing or bathing). (ACS Items 18b and 18c.) **Cognitive impairment** was based on persons reporting difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions. (ACS Item 18a.) **Need for assistance with instrumental activities of daily living** (IADLs) was based on persons reporting difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping. (ACS Item 19.)
DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

SUMMARY

- **This chart shows the projected prevalence of disabilities, cognitive impairment and need for assistance with instrumental activities of daily living through 2020 in Washington State.**
- **These projections indicate an increasing need for long-term care services in Washington State in coming years.**

OCTOBER 2012

Health Impact

Projected prevalence of functional impairment

Measure definition	Measure Definition: Projected prevalence of disabilities, cognitive impairment and need for assistance with instrumental activities of daily living, based on questions on the American Community Survey (ACS). **Disability** prevalence was based on persons reporting ambulatory difficulty (walking or climbing stairs) or self-care difficulty (dressing or bathing). (ACS Items 18b and 18c.) **Cognitive impairment** was based on persons reporting difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions. (ACS Item 18a.) **Need for assistance with instrumental activities of daily living** (IADLs) was based on persons reporting difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping. (ACS Item 19.)
Data source	Forecasts of the Aging Population, Dementia Prevalence and Use of Long-Term Care Services through 2020 in Washington State
Data supplier	David Mancuso, 360.902.7557, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	10/12/2012
Next update	As available.
Data notes	**1** The prevalence of persons meeting criteria related to disability was derived from data for Washington State from the 2009 ACS, including persons residing in institutional group quarters. A regression-based approach was used to develop ACS-based prevalence estimates. The OFM Projection Model data file provided the detailed "small-area" county-level population estimates and forecasts from 2010 to 2020. OFM contracts with Krupski Consulting LLC for this county-level population projection model to augment existing OFM population forecasts with income and health insurance status data from the ACS. The ACS is administered annually by the United States Census Bureau. It is anticipated that the OFM Projection Model will be updated on an annual basis following the release of new ACS public use microsample (PUMS) data by the US Census Bureau.

DATA

	Projected Number of Persons in Washington State							
	With functional impairment						Any health status	
	Aged 60 and over			Aged 18 and over			Age 60 and over	
DATE	With Disabilities	With cognitive impairment	With IADL problems	With Disabilities	With cognitive impairment	With IADL problems	All persons	All persons at or below 100% FPL
2010	264,276	118,751	169,101	448,429	288,359	301,812	1,210,454	91,033
2011	272,212	122,222	173,730	455,926	290,954	305,786	1,255,331	92,623
2012	280,495	125,511	178,515	462,446	292,158	308,930	1,302,501	91,609
2013	289,253	128,769	183,456	467,493	291,540	310,724	1,354,311	86,737
2014	298,334	132,331	188,579	474,939	293,382	314,444	1,406,364	85,912
2015	308,262	136,416	194,287	484,681	297,198	319,899	1,461,224	88,050
2016	317,785	140,261	199,678	493,986	300,839	325,040	1,513,924	90,061
2017	327,996	144,382	205,705	503,679	304,561	330,624	1,566,673	91,791
2018	338,955	148,703	212,255	513,742	308,139	336,456	1,620,083	92,786
2019	349,507	152,803	218,588	523,262	311,299	341,957	1,670,998	92,919
2020	360,687	157,226	225,448	533,171	314,467	347,795	1,723,996	92,652

POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of all residents ages 16 and over who are employed

Washington's employment rate has remained low but stable for the past 3 years

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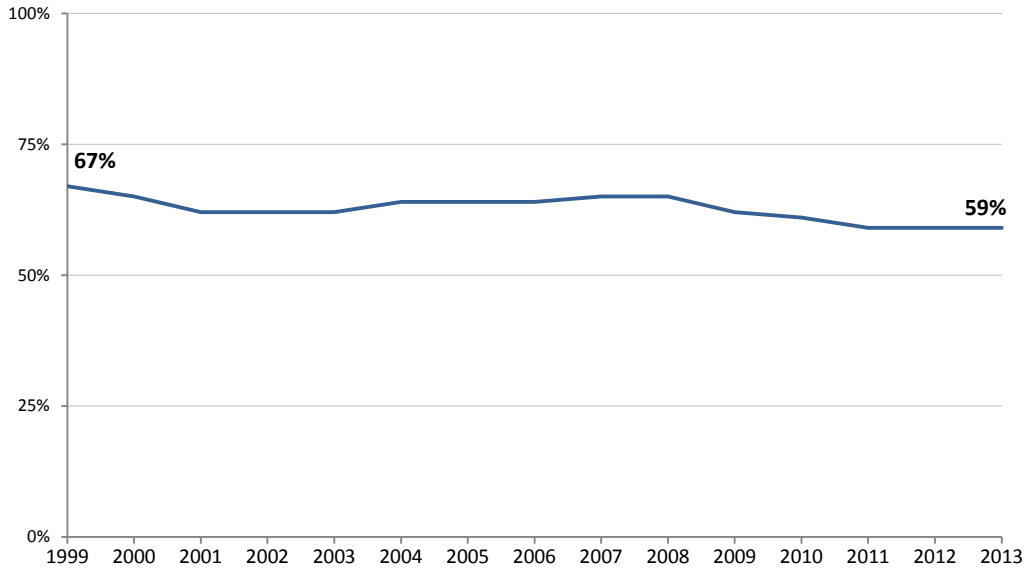
Employment to population ratio
Statewide



SUMMARY

- **This chart shows the percentage of all working age Washington residents who were employed in each year from 1999 to 2013.**
- **Since having a job tends to be associated with financial well-being, dips in this measure may suggest increases in economic vulnerability at the state population level.**
- **Although the percent of residents employed was relatively unchanged from 1999 to 2007, the employment to population ratio fell by 6 percentage points between 2008 and 2011. It has remained stable at 59 percent over the past three years (2011-2013).**

DATA SOURCE: Data used for this measure come from the Economic Policy Institute, as reported by the Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Center, http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/ (data retrieved on April 22, 2014); supplied by Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: The employment to population ratio is the number of employed persons as a percent of the entire civilian non-institutionalized population aged 16 and over.
DATA NOTES: 1 The Annie E. Casey Kids Count database indicators for employment population ratio have been updated through 2013. Estimates reported previously for 1999 to 2012 were based on a population (denominator) of individuals between the ages of 16 and 64, some of whom may have been living in institutions. The revised denominator is now more consistent with the numerator and is measured for a civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 16 and over.

Stability Impact

Percent of all residents ages 16 and over who are employed

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Measure definition	The employment to population ratio is the number of employed persons as a percent of the entire civilian non-institutionalized population aged 16 and over.
Data source	Data used for this measure come from the Economic Policy Institute, as reported by the Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Center, http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/ (data retrieved on April 22, 2014); supplied by Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division.
Data supplier	Melissa Ford Shaw, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	4/22/2014
Next update	11/1/2014
Frequency	Annual
Data notes	**1** The Annie E. Casey Kids Count database indicators for employment population ratio have been updated through 2013. Estimates reported previously for 1999 to 2012 were based on a population (denominator) of individuals between the ages of 16 and 64, some of whom may have been living in institutions. The revised denominator is now more consistent with the numerator and is measured for a civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 16 and over.

DATA

DATE	Employment to Population Ratio								
1999	67%								
2000	65%								
2001	62%								
2002	62%								
2003	62%								
2004	64%								
2005	64%								
2006	64%								
2007	65%								
2008	65%								
2009	62%								
2010	61%								
2011	59%								
2012	59%								
2013	59%								

POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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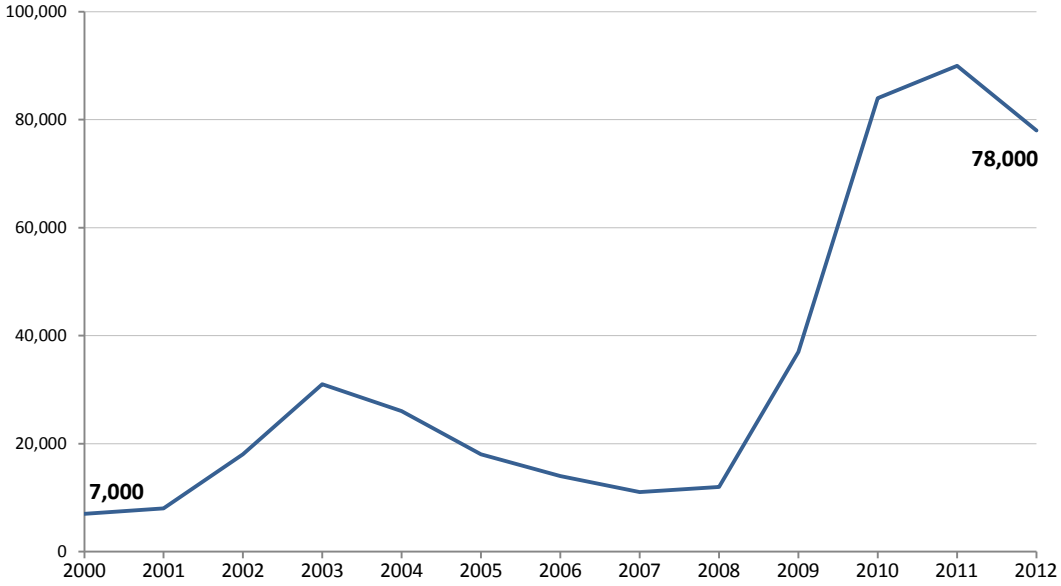
POPULATION MEASURE

Number of Washington residents in long-term unemployment

Washington's long-term unemployed numbers dropped in 2012

Unemployed for 52 weeks or more
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics using Current Population Survey data; supplied by Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: Number of Washington residents experiencing unemployment for 52 weeks or longer.

For data tables and notes, click HERE:
http://emis.dshs.wa.gov/Report/View?definition=P.2*197901-999906*5698&format=excel

SUMMARY

- **This chart uses data from the Current Population Survey to estimate the number of Washington residents who were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer in each year from 2000 to 2012.**
- **Increases in long-term unemployment may indicate a lack of jobs and a sluggish economy.**
- **The number of Washingtonians experiencing long-term unemployment increased in the early part of the decade, peaking at 31,000 in 2003, in the recession which followed September 11, 2001.**
- **After a steady decline from 2003 to 2008, Washington experienced a sharp increase in the number of residents experiencing long-term unemployment in 2009, a sign that the Great Recession has severely impacted people's ability to find jobs. In 2012, Washington's long-term unemployed numbers went down for the first time since the Great Recession began.**

JANUARY 2014

Stability Impact

Number of Washington residents in long-term unemployment

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Measure definition	Number of Washington residents experiencing unemployment for 52 weeks or longer.
Data source	Prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics using Current Population Survey data.
Data supplier	Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Thomas J. Krolik, 202.691.6417, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Last updated	1/23/2014
Next update	11/1/2014
Frequency	Annual
Data notes	

DATA

DATE	Unemployed for 52 weeks or more									
2000	7,000									
2001	8,000									
2002	18,000									
2003	31,000									
2004	26,000									
2005	18,000									
2006	14,000									
2007	11,000									
2008	12,000									
2009	37,000									
2010	84,000									
2011	90,000									
2012	78,000									

POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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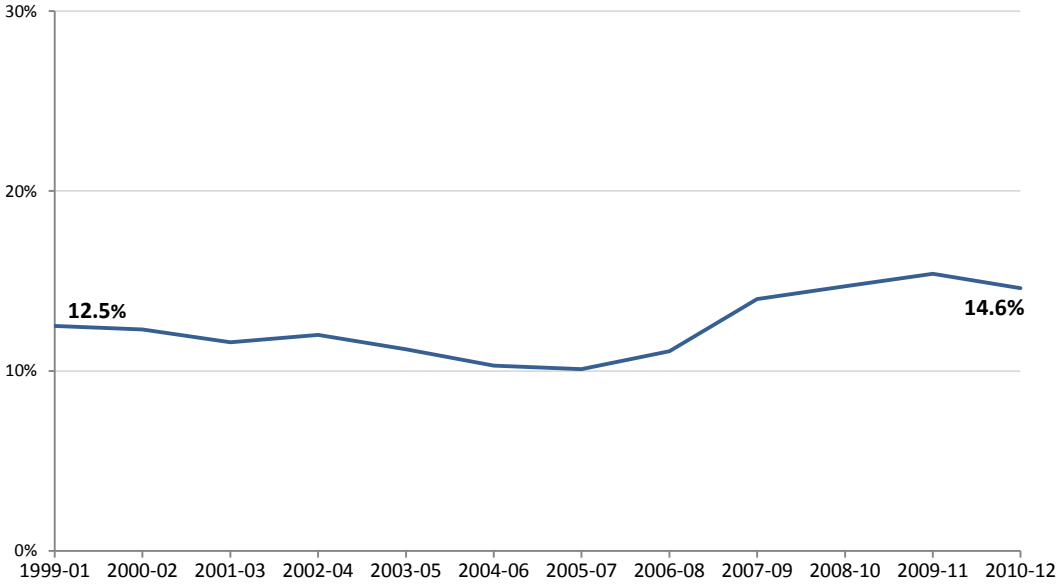
POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of households experiencing food insecurity

Washington's food insecurity rate went down over the 2010-12 period

Effective · Efficient
Accountable Government
Jay Inslee, Governor

Three year rolling average of the percent of households experiencing food insecurity
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service's analysis of the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement (more information on data page); supplied by Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: Percent of Washington households experiencing food insecurity, meaning their access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources. Rolling 3-year average.
DATA NOTES: **1** The published state food security statistics are three-year averages but are updated each year such that they are rolling averages. **2** These same statistics could be generated for individual years (rather than three year averages) using public-use data, but there would be more sampling error due to small sample sizes (for example, only about 700 to 750 households in Washington State are interviewed each year).

SUMMARY

- **This chart shows the percent of Washington state households who experienced limited access to adequate food due to resource constraints in each year from 1999 to 2012.**

- **The most recent three-year rolling average shows a decline in the rate of food insecurity in Washington State, though we have not yet returned to pre-recession levels.**

- **Because food insecurity is associated with poverty, this measure gives an indication of the percent of the state population that may be economically vulnerable.**

- **A 2011 report comparing indicators of economic well-being in Washington to eight similar states Is available at http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ms/rda/research/11/156.pdf Rates of food insecurity rose in all nine states over the past decade, but Washington and Oregon experienced the biggest increase in very low food security during the recent recession.**

JANUARY 2014

Stability Impact

Percent of households experiencing food insecurity

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TO CHART P.3

Measure definition	Percent of Washington households experiencing food insecurity, meaning their access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources. Rolling 3-year average.
Data source	Source: Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service using data from the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement. Data is from the annual report titled "Household Food Security in the United States." Links to all the reports are at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err-economic-research-report/err141.aspx
Data supplier	Melissa Ford Shah, 360.902.0760, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Mark Nord, Economic Research Service, marknord@ers.usda.gov, United States Department of Agriculture
Last updated	1/23/2014
Next update	11/1/2014
Frequency	Annual
Data notes	**1** The published state food security statistics are three-year averages but are updated each year such that they are rolling averages. **2** These same statistics could be generated for individual years (rather than three-year averages) using public-use data, but there would be more sampling error due to small sample sizes (for example, only about 700 to 750 households in Washington State are interviewed each year).

DATA

DATE	Percent of households in Washington experiencing food insecurity									
1999-01	12.5%									
2000-02	12.3%									
2001-03	11.6%									
2002-04	12.0%									
2003-05	11.2%									
2004-06	10.3%									
2005-07	10.1%									
2006-08	11.1%									
2007-09	14.0%									
2008-10	14.7%									
2009-11	15.4%									
2010-12	14.6%									

POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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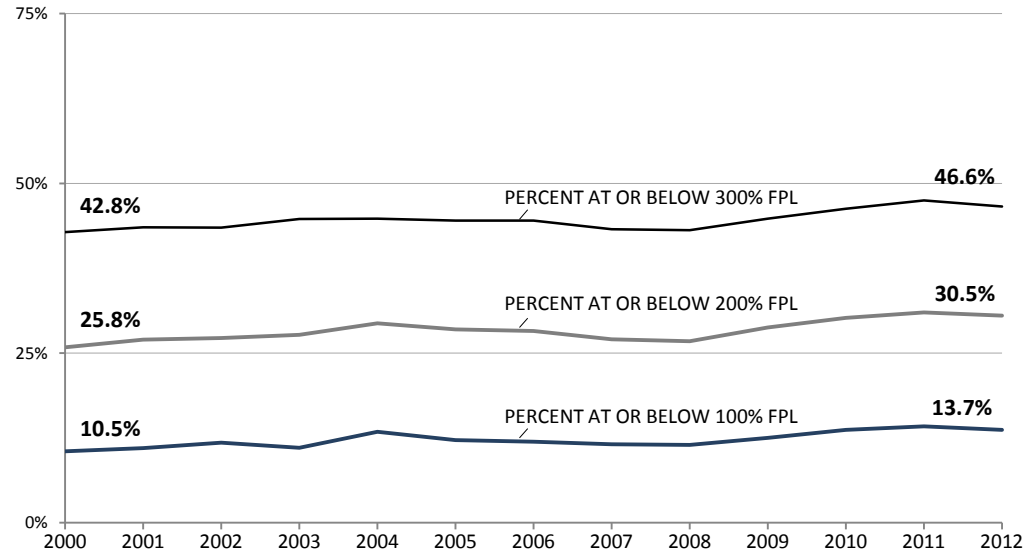
TO DATA P.4D

POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of people at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of Federal Poverty Level

Washington's poverty rate increased by 30% since 2000

Washington residents living at or below Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey; supplied by Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: Persons with income at or below 100%, 200%, and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level as a percentage of all Washington residents for whom poverty status is determined.
DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

For data tables and notes, click HERE:

http://emis.dshs.wa.gov/Report/View?definition=P.4*197901-999906*5700&format=excel

SUMMARY

- **This chart shows the percentage of Washington residents with incomes at or below 100%, 200% and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) between 2000 and 2012.**
- **Low-income families and individuals are at an increased risk of negative social and health outcomes.**
- **The trend lines have been fairly stable, with small fluctuations reflecting changes in economic conditions. The recent Great Recession pushed the trends in the negative direction; the share of people below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level increased by 19% between 2008 and 2012.**
- **The negative trend likely reached a plateau in the last 2 years and began slowly improving as the economy is gradually getting back on track.**
- **A report comparing indicators of economic well-being in Washington to eight similar states Is available at http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ms/rda/research/11/156.pdf.**

JANUARY 2014

Stability Impact

Percent of people at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of Federal Poverty Level

TO TABLE OF CONTENTS
TO CHART P.4

Measure definition	Persons with income at or below 100%, 200%, and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level as a percentage of all Washington residents for whom poverty status is determined.
Data notes	**1** ***Poverty status*** is determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. The Census Bureau uses dollar thresholds that vary by family size and number of children to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. The same logic applies to people living alone. The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The thresholds are the same for all parts of the U.S.; they are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living. **2** Poverty status in ACS is based on ***income reported for the past 12 months*** rather than a single calendar year. As a result, the data cover a period of 23 months; for example, 2008 ACS data cover the period from January 2007 through November 2008 (respondents answering the survey in January 2008 reported their income for January through December of 2007, while respondents answering it in December 2008 reported their income for December 2007 through November 2008). **3** ***Limitation of the data*** – Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) is included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe. **4** ***Comparability*** – Because of differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty rate estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, and those reported in Census 2000. **5** The 2000 Census and the 2001-2009 ACS data were extracted from 1850-2009 IPUMS-USA samples, a database prepared by Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010. The 2010, 2011 and 2012 ACS data were extracted from 2010, 2011 and 2012 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample data, respectively, via DataFerrett.

DATA

DATE	<=100% count	<=200% count	<=300% count	Poverty universe	<=100% percent	<=200% precent	<=300% percent			
2000	609,426	1,495,035	2,477,133	5,784,237	10.5%	25.8%	42.8%			
2001	640,955	1,574,895	2,541,986	5,839,822	11.0%	27.0%	43.5%			
2002	699,986	1,612,864	2,579,655	5,930,384	11.8%	27.2%	43.5%			
2003	659,153	1,654,225	2,675,752	5,979,011	11.0%	27.7%	44.8%			
2004	812,697	1,782,129	2,714,988	6,060,789	13.4%	29.4%	44.8%			
2005	749,642	1,752,172	2,737,619	6,147,400	12.2%	28.5%	44.5%			
2006	750,627	1,772,175	2,794,290	6,275,745	12.0%	28.2%	44.5%			
2007	733,726	1,716,003	2,746,852	6,353,349	11.5%	27.0%	43.2%			
2008	738,369	1,721,007	2,770,479	6,430,787	11.5%	26.8%	43.1%			
2009	818,783	1,881,877	2,931,538	6,543,999	12.5%	28.8%	44.8%			
2010	906,494	2,000,357	3,065,022	6,628,305	13.7%	30.2%	46.2%			
2011	952,548	2,079,235	3,184,171	6,707,014	14.2%	31.0%	47.5%			
2012	926,815	2,063,382	3,152,359	6,765,032	13.7%	30.5%	46.6%			

POPULATION METRICS | Stability

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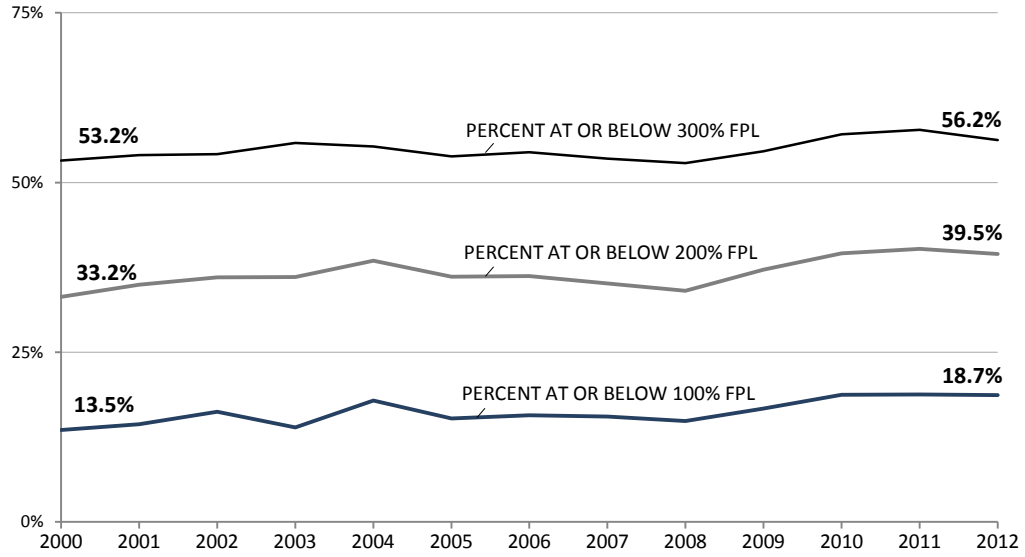
TO DATA P.5D

POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of Washington's children at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of Federal Poverty Level

Washington's child poverty rate increased by 39% since 2000

Washington children living at or below Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey; supplied by Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: Children 0 to 17 years old with family income at or below 100%, 200%, and 300% of poverty level as a percentage of all Washington children for whom poverty status is determined.
DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

For data tables and notes, click HERE:

http://emis.dshs.wa.gov/Report/View?definition=P.5*197901-999906*5701&format=excel

SUMMARY

- **This chart shows the percentage of Washington's children under 18 years old living at or below 100%, 200% and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) between 2000 and 2012.**

- **Compared to all Washington residents, children are more likely to live below poverty level. Low-income children are at an increased risk of negative social and health outcomes.**

- **Although the trends saw some fluctuations, children were more likely to live in poverty in 2012 than in 2000. The sharp upward trend which started in 2008 leveled off between 2010 and 2012, with 19 percent of children at or below 100% FPL and 40 percent at or below 200% FPL.**

- **The negative trend likely reached a plateau in the last 2 years and began slowly improving as the economy is gradually getting back on track.**

- **A report comparing indicators of economic well-being in Washington to eight similar states Is available at http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ms/rda/research/11/156.pdf. Out of all nine states, Washington experienced the biggest increase in child poverty between 2008 and 2009.**

JANUARY 2014

Stability Impact

Percent of Washington's children at or below 100% | 200% | 300% of Federal Poverty Level

TO TABLE OF CONTENTS
TO CHART P.5

Measure definition	Children 0 to 17 years old with family income at or below 100%, 200%, and 300% of the Federal Poverty Level as a percentage of all Washington children for whom poverty status is determined.
Data notes	**1** ***Poverty status*** is determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. The Census Bureau uses dollar thresholds that vary by family size and number of children to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. The same logic applies to people living alone. The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The thresholds are the same for all parts of the U.S.; they are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living. **2** Poverty status in ACS is based on ***income reported for the past 12 months*** rather than a single calendar year. As a result, the data cover a period of 23 months; for example, 2008 ACS data cover the period from January 2007 through November 2008 (respondents answering the survey in January 2008 reported their income for January through December of 2007, while respondents answering it in December 2008 reported their income for December 2007 through November 2008). **3** ***Limitation of the data*** – Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) is included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe. **4** ***Comparability*** – Because of differences in survey methodology (questionnaire design, method of data collection, sample size, etc.), the poverty rate estimates obtained from American Community Survey data may differ from those reported in the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, and those reported in Census 2000. **5** The 2000 Census and the 2001-2009 ACS data were extracted from 1850-2009 IPUMS-USA samples, a database prepared by Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010. The 2010, 2011 and 2012 ACS data were extracted from 2010, 2011 and 2012 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample data, respectively, via DataFerrett.

DATA

DATE	<=100% count	<=200% count	<=300% count	Poverty universe	<=100% percent	<=200% percent	<=300% percent			
2000	202,927	497,818	798,454	1,500,512	13.5%	33.2%	53.2%			
2001	216,742	527,355	814,997	1,508,468	14.4%	35.0%	54.0%			
2002	244,271	541,515	814,585	1,503,711	16.2%	36.0%	54.2%			
2003	205,718	533,231	824,950	1,477,445	13.9%	36.1%	55.8%			
2004	264,666	569,155	818,241	1,479,152	17.9%	38.5%	55.3%			
2005	224,297	531,183	792,193	1,470,797	15.3%	36.1%	53.9%			
2006	238,560	550,590	828,278	1,520,384	15.7%	36.2%	54.5%			
2007	236,612	536,083	816,648	1,525,318	15.5%	35.1%	53.5%			
2008	227,781	522,483	811,623	1,534,835	14.8%	34.0%	52.9%			
2009	260,353	579,490	851,687	1,559,622	16.7%	37.2%	54.6%			
2010	294,566	622,029	897,510	1,571,371	18.7%	39.6%	57.1%			
2011	293,464	628,719	902,993	1,563,852	18.8%	40.2%	57.7%			
2012	290,383	613,595	874,222	1,554,513	18.7%	39.5%	56.2%			

POPULATION METRICS | Safety

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TO DATA S.1D

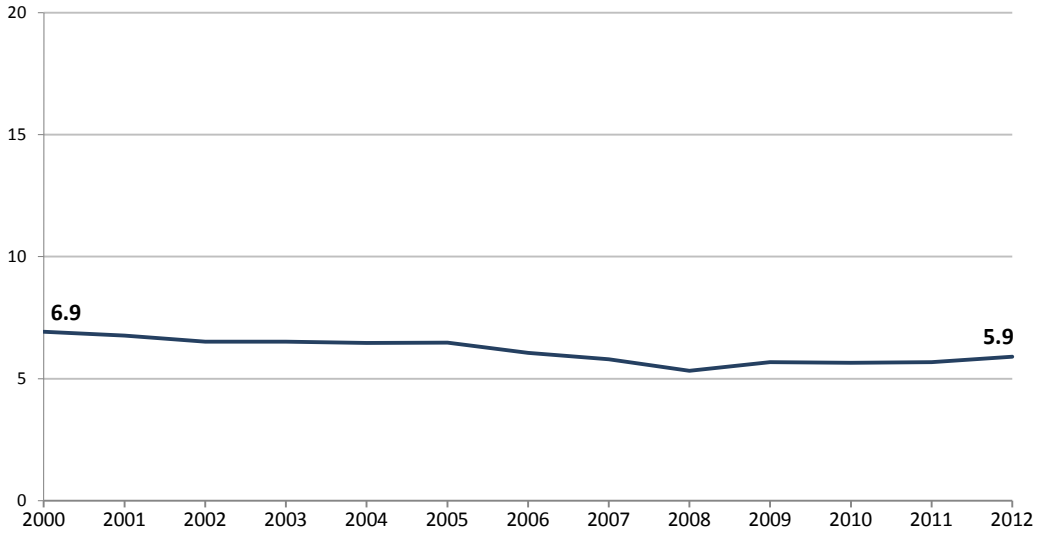
POPULATION MEASURE

Domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement

Domestic violence reports in Washington rose to 5.9 in 2012

Effective · Efficient
Accountable Government
Jay Inslee, Governor

Domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement per 1000 population
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health; supplied by Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: The annual number of 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.
DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

SUMMARY

- **Reported Offenses of Domestic Violence decreased from 6.9 offenses per 1000 population to 5.3 offenses per 1000 population from 2000 to 2008, then rose to 5.9 by 2012.**

- **The *Law Enforcement Training Manual 2009* lists a number of approaches to address domestic violence.**

- *"Proactive and aggressive police response can deter further violence and ultimately save lives. Increasingly, law enforcement agencies are promoting early intervention in domestic violence and stalking cases to protect victims before more injuries occur. Officers are being trained to thoroughly investigate sexual assault cases, while being sensitive to the vulnerabilities of victims. Timely and responsive law enforcement intervention can increase victim safety, enhance investigations, and facilitate successful prosecution."*

- *"Community Collaboration is essential. Connecting domestic violence victims to community resources is vital to their continued safety and safety planning. It can also lead to their healing process and being able to move forward. Law enforcement should work collaboratively with the local domestic violence center and sexual assault program. Law enforcement needs to know how to make referrals to each of these programs, have resource materials to give to victims, and what services are provided. In addition, protocols need to be in place with the community based programs and Children's Protective Services if children are involved in any way."*

MAY 2014

Safety Impact

Domestic violence Incidents reported to law enforcement

TO TABLE OF CONTENTS
TO CHART S.1

Measure definition	The annual number of 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.
Data source	Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health
Data supplier	Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Kellie Lapczynski, 360.486.2380, Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division
Last updated	5/19/2014
Frequency	Annually
Data notes	**1** 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. **2** Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offenses.

DATA -

DATE	Domestic Violence Offense Rate	Domestic Violence Offenses	Adjusted Population							
2000	6.9	39,439	5,700,687							
2001	6.8	39,228	5,793,556							
2002	6.5	38,192	5,864,680							
2003	6.5	38,559	5,918,843							
2004	6.5	39,023	6,044,443							
2005	6.5	40,016	6,180,203							
2006	6.1	37,718	6,224,543							
2007	5.8	36,675	6,331,803							
2008	5.3	34,148	6,417,893							
2009	5.7	37,039	6,536,217							
2010	5.7	37,432	6,622,573							
2011	5.7	36,826	6,487,652							
2012	5.9	38,631	6,522,025							

POPULATION METRICS | Safety

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TO DATA S.2D

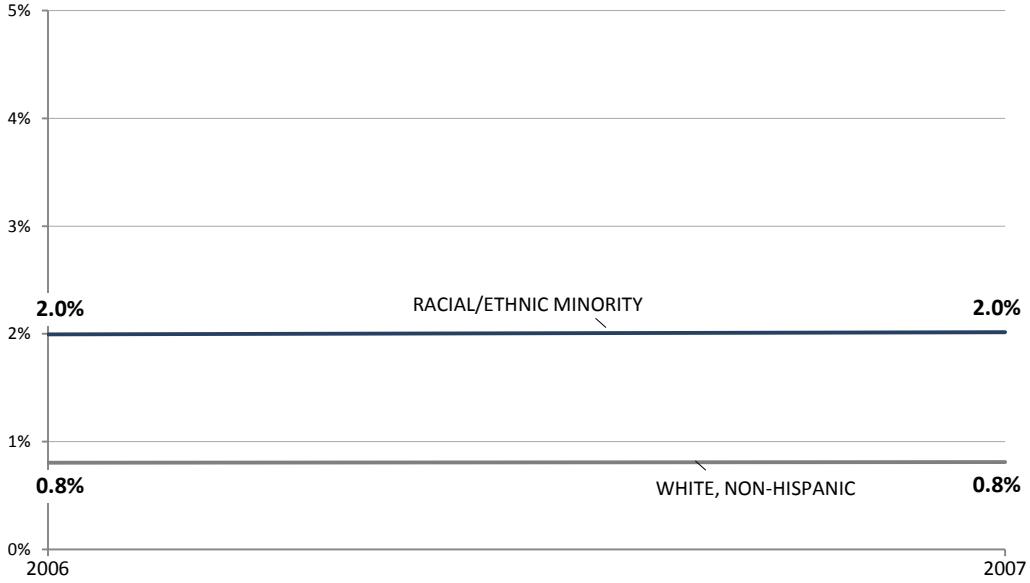
POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of Washington minority and white children in out-of-home care

Minority youth are 2.5 times more likely than white youth to be placed out-of-home (juvenile justice, foster care, institutions)

Washington children and youth age 0 through 18 in out-of-home care

As a percent of all minority and white non-Hispanic children age 0 through 18 in the state



SUMMARY

- **This measure reflects the proportions of minority and white children placed in foster care or DDD, mental health, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year as a percentage of their respective populations in Washington State.**
- **Minority youth are in DSHS out-of-home care at a rate more than double that of white youth. Although the total number of out-of-home placements represents only about 1% of children, minority children have a rate of placement that is significantly higher. This suggests two things: there may be racial and ethnic bias in the placement systems and/or there may be less community or natural support for these minority youth.**
- **The trend is essentially flat between 2006 and 2007, meaning that there was little change in the proportions of children in DSHS out-of-home placements during that time period.**
- **Additional years will be added as FAMLINK data are made available.**

DATA SOURCE: Client Services Database and Office of Financial Management census data for population estimates; supplied by Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: Minority children placed in foster care or DDD, mental health, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year as a percentage of all minority children in Washington State compared to the same percentage reported for non-minority white children.
DATA NOTES: 1 Out-of-home placements include youth age 0-18 who are in DDD RHC institutions or community residential facilities, foster care, children's long-term inpatient programs, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year. **2** Limited years available until FAMLINK data more complete for out-of-home placements. **3** Although listed under Safety Impact, this measure has impacts in multiple areas.

JANUARY 2011

Safety Impact

Percent of Washington minority compared to white children who are in out-of-home care (juvenile justice, foster care, institutions)

TO TABLE OF CONTENTS
TO CHART S.2

Measure definition	Minority children placed in foster care or DDD, mental health, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year as a percentage of all minority children in Washington State compared to the same percentage reported for non-minority white children.
Data source	Client Services Database and Office of Financial Management census data for population estimates.
Data supplier	Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	
Last updated	10/25/2010
Next update	As soon as data is available
Frequency	State Fiscal Year
Data notes	**1** Out-of-home placements include youth age 0-18 who are in DDD RHC institutions or community residential facilities, foster care, children's long-term inpatient programs, or JRA institutions during the fiscal year. **2** Limited years available until FAMLINK data more complete for out-of-home placements. **3** Although listed under Safety Impact, this measure has impacts in multiple areas.

DATA

	Minority Children - Washington			White Non-Hispanic Children - Washington			All Washington Children		
DATE	Out-of-Home Age 0-18	All Age 0-18	% Out-of-Home	Out-of-Home Age 0-18	All Age 0-18	% Out-of-Home	Out-of-Home Age 0-18	All Age 0-18	% Out-of-Home
2006	10,501	526,342	2.0%	8,970	1,113,532	0.8%	19,471	1,639,874	1.2%
2007	10,725	531,568	2.0%	9,139	1,127,046	0.8%	19,864	1,658,614	1.2%

POPULATION METRICS | Education

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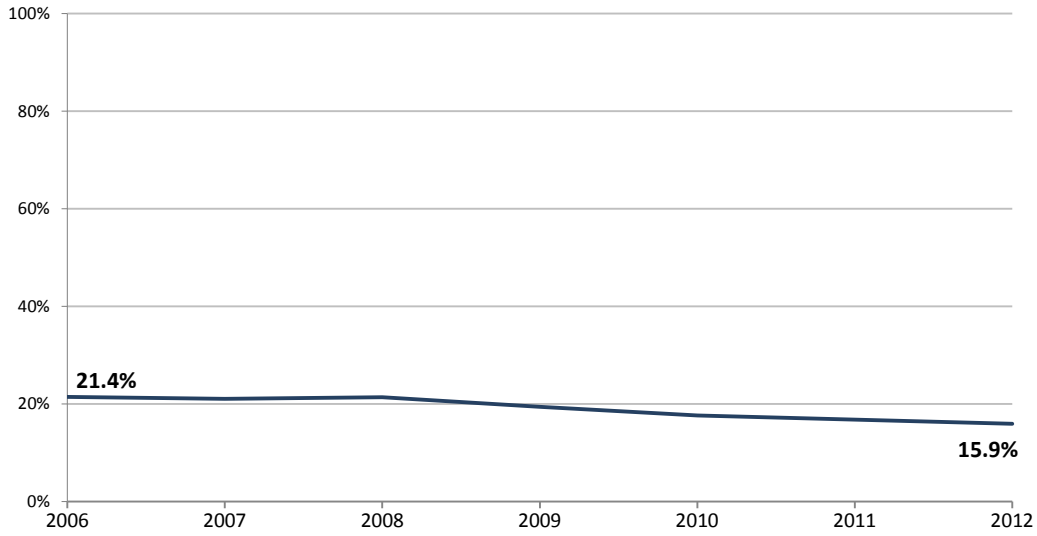
POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of Washington high school students who drop out

Dropouts decreased since 2006

Washington State High School Cumulative Dropout Rate
Cumulative percent for cohort (grades 9 through 12), statewide



DATA SOURCE: Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; supplied by Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division. Interpretation: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/
MEASURE DEFINITION: A cumulative or cohort dropout rate is based on the percentage of students who began grade 9 in a given year but dropped out of school over a four-year period and did not receive a regular diploma.
DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

SUMMARY

- **Even with more stringent graduation requirements, the cumulative dropout rate has decreased from 21.4% in 2006 to 15.9% in 2012. This means more students staying in school to get a valid high school diploma.**

- **Data systems have been implemented like the Core Student Record System (CSRS), which is used for federal accountability purposes as well as tracking dropouts. To deter schools from discharging or "pushing out" low performing students in order to achieve better test results, the federal NCLB requires the use of graduation rates when determining if a high school has made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP).**

- **State law (RCW 28A.175.010) requires school districts to account for the educational progress of each of its students in grades 9–12. Districts provide information on students monthly to OSPI through the CSRS, which includes data on the number of students who dropped out, and the reasons why students dropped out.**

- **The accuracy of the data continues to improve as more scrutiny and care are given to the rates and the coding of students' enrollment status. Stringent business rules, and checks and balances, are applied to the data received from districts to ensure greater data accuracy. Moreover, OSPI uses the unique state student identification number to locate students who moved from one district to another and who would have previously been considered dropouts.**

MAY 2013

Education Impact

Percent of Washington high school students who drop out

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Measure definition	A cumulative or cohort dropout rate is based on the percentage of students who began grade 9 in a given year but dropped out of school over a four-year period and did not receive a regular diploma.
Data source	Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Data supplier	Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Lisa Ireland, 360.725.6358, lisa.ireland@k12.wa.us, OSPI
Last updated	5/20/2013
Next update	As Available
Frequency	Annual
Data notes	**1** Washington State implemented new graduation requirements beginning with the Class of 2008. The additional graduation requirements, which included passing the state's high school exit exam, need to be taken into account when interpreting graduation and dropout rates over the past several years. **2** If a student leaves the district without indicating he or she is dropping out, and the district is not contacted by another school requesting student records (even if the district was verbally told the student was transferring), the student has an "unknown" enrollment status and is considered a dropout. Following the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) guidelines, GED completers are considered dropouts in all OSPI calculations. Students who complete with an IEP diploma are considered graduates. Students who are still enrolled in school at the end of grade 12 are not included in the calculation. **3.** The U.S. Department of Education (USDOE) has issued, through the NCLB Task Force on High School Graduation Rates, guidance on calculating an actual four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, which tracks student progress from when they first enter grade nine through when they exit high school, presumably in grade twelve. A formula based on the four-year adjusted rate has been mandated for all states to use for AYP by 2010-11. The Cohort (Cumulative) Dropout Rate formula is: 100-(100*(1-grade 9 dropout rate)*(1-grade 10 dropout rate)*(1-grade 11 dropout rate)*(1-grade 12 dropout rate)).

DATA

		Dropout by Grade				# Served by Grade				Dropout Rate by Grade			
YEAR	Cohort (Cumulative) Dropout Percent	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
2006	21.4%	3,912	3,724	5,384	5,544	91,951	83,839	81,294	68,972	4.3%	4.4%	6.6%	8.0%
2007	21.0%	3,399	3,771	5,020	5,854	90,804	84,333	80,112	70,023	3.7%	4.5%	6.3%	8.4%
2008	21.4%	3,304	3,693	4,993	6,263	89,040	84,634	80,716	69,566	3.7%	4.4%	6.2%	9.0%
2009	19.4%	3,132	3,256	4,386	5,641	87,316	83,369	81,108	69,951	3.6%	3.9%	5.4%	8.1%
2010	17.6%	2,948	2,922	3,772	5,139	86,726	82,011	81,372	70,684	3.4%	3.6%	4.6%	7.3%
2011	16.8%	2,681	2,646	3,616	5,102	84,913	82,284	79,215	73,452	3.2%	3.2%	4.6%	6.9%
2012	15.9%	2,039	2,419	3,494	5,113	83,857	80,683	79,469	72,570	2.4%	3.0%	4.4%	7.0%

POPULATION METRICS | Education

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POPULATION MEASURE

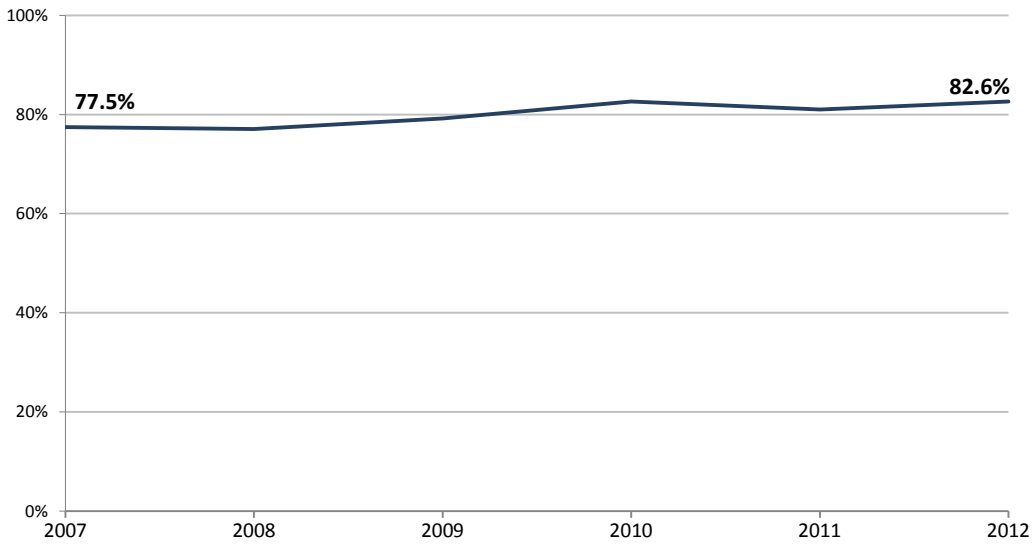
Percent of those entering high school who graduate

Graduations increased from 2007

Effective · Efficient
Accountable Government
Jay Inslee, Governor

Washington State High School Graduation Rate

Extended graduation rate (includes both on-time and late graduates), statewide



DATA SOURCE: Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; supplied by Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division. Interpretation: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, in http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/

MEASURE DEFINITION: The percent of students who graduate including those students who take more than four years to complete their degree.

DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

For data tables and notes, click HERE:

http://emis.dshs.wa.gov/Report/View?definition=E.2*197901-999906*5732&format=excel

SUMMARY

- **Extended graduations rates have increased from 77.5% in 2007 to 82.6% in 2012.**
- **To deter schools from discharging or "pushing out" low-performing students in order to achieve better test results, the federal NCLB requires the use of graduation rates to determine if a high school has made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)**
- **Students are now often offered the option of staying in school past the senior year to complete graduation requirements, allowing continued access to school support systems. Rather than a GED, these students get a valid high school diploma.**
- **Graduating was more difficult than in the past. Students in the Class of 2009 were the second class of students required to meet the new high school graduation requirements. In addition to being required to earn a specific number of credits, students in this class were required to complete a High School and Beyond Plan, complete a Culminating Project, and pass state tests showing achievement in basic skills or complete state-approved alternatives to those tests.**
- **The U.S. Department of Education has granted Washington's waiver request from Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) requirements. The waiver agreement focuses on opportunity gaps. Subgroups of students (such as black, Hispanic, Asian, special education, students receiving free or reduced-price meals) will need to have the difference between their scores in 2011 and 100 percent cut in half by 2017.**

MAY 2013

Education Impact

Percent of those entering high school who graduate

TO TABLE OF CONTENTS
TO CHART E.2

Measure definition	The percent of students who graduate including those students who take more than four years to complete their degree.
Data source	Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Data supplier	Vera Barga, 360.902.0732, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Lisa Ireland, 360.725.6358, lisa.ireland@k12.wa.us, OSPI
Last updated	5/20/2013
Next update	As available
Frequency	Annually
Data notes	**1** Washington State implemented new graduation requirements beginning with the Class of 2008. The additional graduation requirements, which included passing the state's high school exit exam, need to be taken into account when interpreting graduation and dropout rates over the past several years. Prior to 2006/2007 the definitions differed from those now used for key components used in current calculations. **2** Schools and districts are required to serve students until they graduate or become age 21, and many of these students eventually graduate. The extended graduation rates are used for federal accountability purposes under NCLB. **3.** The U.S. Department of Education (USDOE) has issued, through the NCLB Task Force on High School Graduation Rates, guidance on calculating an actual four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, which tracks student progress from when they first enter grade nine through when they exit high school, presumably in grade twelve. The Extended Graduation Rate is: (the number of on-time and late graduates)/(the number of on-time graduates divided by the on-time graduation rate).

DATA

YEAR	Extended Graduation Rate	On-time and late graduates	Late graduates	On-time graduation rate	On-time graduates	Cohort On-time graduates divided by on-time graduation rate				
2007	77.5%	62,938	4,063	72.5%	58,875	81,242				
2008	77.0%	62,042	4,037	72.0%	58,005	80,524				
2009	79.2%	63,238	4,551	73.5%	58,687	79,819				
2010	82.6%	65,733	4,898	76.5%	60,835	79,563				
2011	81.0%	66,527	4,977	75.0%	61,550	82,115				
2012	82.6%	66,246	4,853	76.5%	61,393	80,204				

POPULATION METRICS | Education

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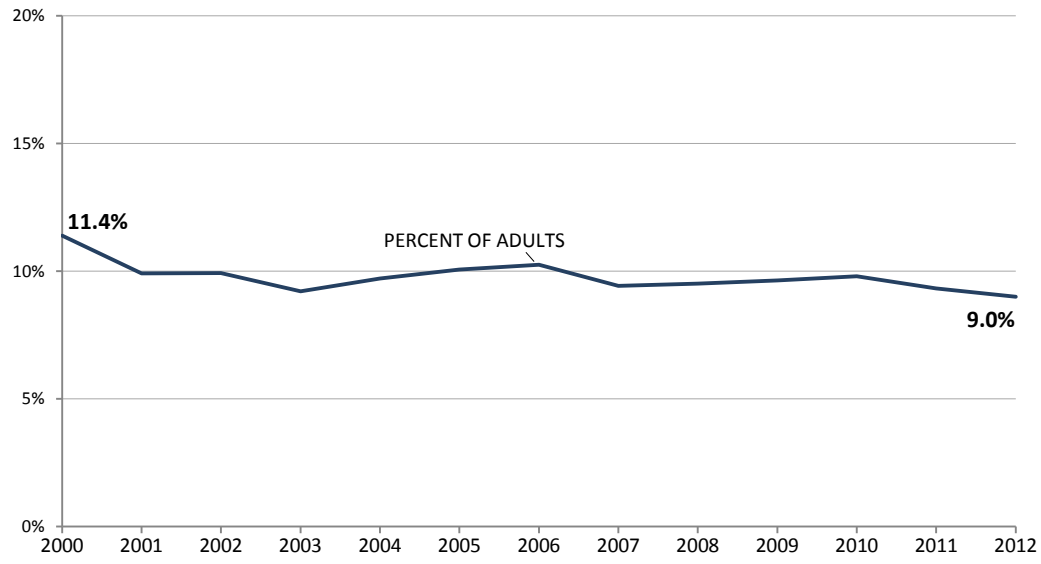
POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of Washington adults 20 to 64 without high school degree or diploma

Washington adults without high school degree declined 21% since 2000

Adults with less than a high school education
Statewide



DATA SOURCE: United Census Bureau American Community Survey; supplied by Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: Percentage of Washington adults ages 20 to 64 years who have not obtained a high school degree or diploma, or its equivalent.
DATA NOTES: See notes on Data Page for this measure.

For data tables and notes, click HERE:

http://emis.dshs.wa.gov/Report/View?definition=E3*197901-999906*5733&format=excel

SUMMARY

- **This chart shows the percentage of Washington adults age 20 to 64 years without high school degree or diploma between 2000 and 2012.**
- **Adults who have not completed a high school education earn less than half of the income earned by those with high school or higher education.**
- **The trend has had some fluctuation but seems to be going in the right direction; the percentage dropped 21% between 2000 and 2012.**
- **Younger adults are more likely to have completed a high school education; as time goes by, older adults without a high school education "age out" of the cohort. Washington may be doing a better job educating its children. The state may be attracting, on balance, a more educated workforce.**
- **Efforts to ensure that all students graduate from high school and a state economic development policy aimed at attracting an educated workforce are likely to strengthen the positive trend.**

JANUARY 2014

Education Impact

Percent of Washington adults 20 to 64 without high school degree or diploma

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TO CHART E.3

Measure definition	Percentage of Washington adults ages 20 to 64 years who have not obtained a high school degree or diploma, or its equivalent.
Data source	United States Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS)
Data supplier	Irina Sharkova, 360.902.0743, Research and Data Analysis Division
Data notes	**1** Persons have not completed a high school education if they have not earned a regular high school diploma, GED, or alternative credential. **2** The educational attainment question in ACS included a response category that allowed people to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma. **3** Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) is included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations may have educational attainment distributions that are different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on the educational attainment distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population. **4** In 2008 ACS, the category that was previously "High school graduate (including GED)" was broken into two categories: "Regular high school diploma" and "GED or alternative credential." **5** The Census Bureau tested the changes introduced to the 2008 version of the educational attainment question in the 2006 ACS Content Test. The results of this testing show that the changes may introduce an inconsistency in the data produced for this question as observed from the years 2007 to 2008, see "2006 ACS Content Test Evaluation Report Covering Educational Attainment" on the ACS website (www.census.gov/acs). Data about educational attainment are also collected from the decennial Census and from the Current Population Survey (CPS). ACS data is generally comparable to data from the Census. **6** The 2000 Census and the 2001-2009 ACS data were extracted from 1850-2009 IPUMS-USA samples, a database prepared by Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010. The 2010, 2011 and 2012 ACS data were extracted from 2010, 2011 and 2012 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample data, respectively, via DataFerrett.

DATA

DATE	No HS degree/ diploma	All 20 to 64 years old	Percent without HS degree/diploma							
2000	405,880	3,560,487	11.4%							
2001	351,346	3,541,509	9.9%							
2002	360,637	3,632,845	9.9%							
2003	340,192	3,690,198	9.2%							
2004	364,980	3,756,802	9.7%							
2005	385,053	3,826,847	10.1%							
2006	403,624	3,938,406	10.2%							
2007	376,936	4,001,379	9.4%							
2008	384,533	4,041,465	9.5%							
2009	396,592	4,115,012	9.6%							
2010	406,143	4,145,100	9.8%							
2011	392,752	4,208,483	9.3%							
2012	380,712	4,231,353	9.0%							

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POPULATION MEASURE

Percent of all Washington children passing third grade proficiency test

Washington's 3rd grade proficiency test scores fluctuate slightly

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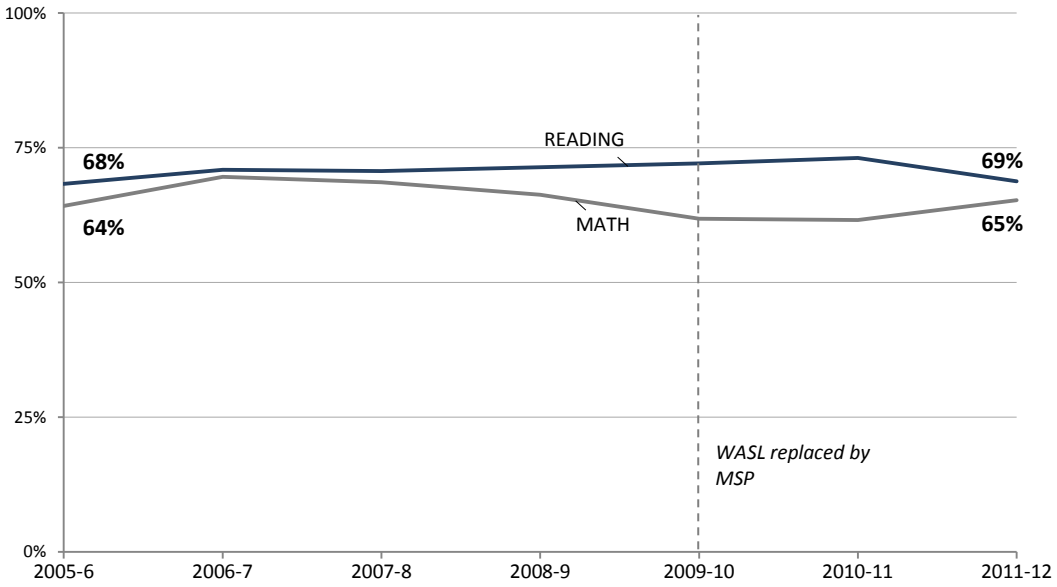
Accountable Government
Jay Inslee, Governor

Percentage of 3rd graders in state who met standards in math and reading
Third graders tested, statewide



DATA SOURCE: Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Report Card; supplied by Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division.
MEASURE DEFINITION: Percentage of 3rd graders in state who met standards in math and reading.
DATA NOTES: **1** These standards are reported separately for math and reading. **2** As of 2009, the Measurement of Student Progress (MSP) replaced the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) as the performance assessment tool for students in grades 3-8 in Washington State. **3** Prior to school year 2005-6, the WASL was administered in 4th grade.

SUMMARY

- **The percentage of 3rd grade students meeting state standards in reading declined between academic years 2010-11 and 2011-12. There was a sharp increase in the proportion of Washington 3rd graders meeting math standards in 2011-12 after a three-year decline.**

- **Given that children make up almost half of the K-12 student population, partnerships with OSPI that involve early identification and intervention for children at risk of not succeeding in school could be helpful in addressing this trend.**

APRIL 2013

Education Impact

Percent of all Washington children passing third grade proficiency test

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TO CHART E.4

Measure definition	Percentage of 3rd graders in state who met standards in math and reading.
Data source	Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Report Card (http://www.k12.wa.us/)
Data supplier	Barbara Lucenko, 360.902.0890, Research and Data Analysis Division
Alternate supplier	Liz Coker, 360.902.0782, Research and Data Analysis Division
Last updated	4/16/2013
Next update	2/1/2014
Frequency	School Year
Data notes	**1** These standards are reported separately for math and reading. **2** As of 2009, the Measurement of Student Progress (MSP) replaced the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) as the performance assessment tool for students in grades 3-8 in Washington State. **3** Prior to school year 2005-06, the WASL was administered in 4th grade.

DATA

DATE	% Meeting Reading Standard	% Meeting Math Standard								
2005-6	68.3%	64.2%								
2006-7	70.9%	69.6%								
2007-8	70.7%	68.6%								
2008-9	71.4%	66.3%								
2009-10	72.1%	61.8%								
2010-11	73.1%	61.6%								
2011-12	68.8%	65.3%								