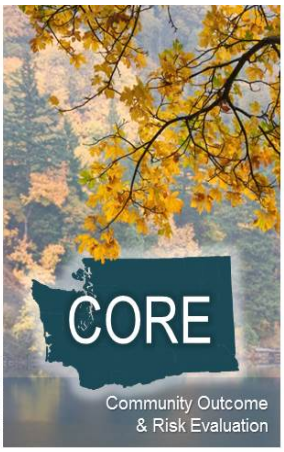
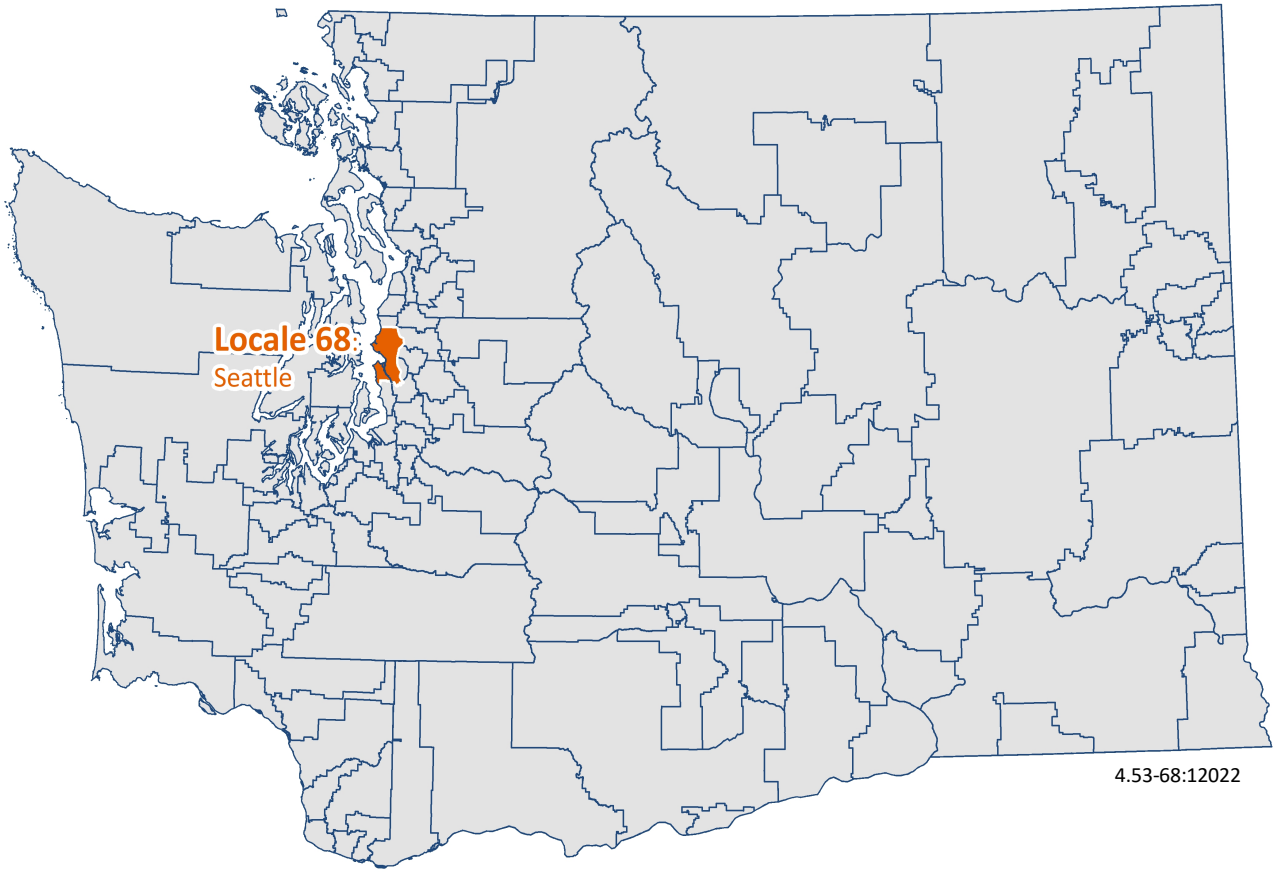


Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in **Locale 68**

Jan 2022



Aaron Starks, MA, Irina Sharkova, PhD
David Macuso, PhD

In conjunction with the
Washington State Health Care Authority
Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery
Michael Langer, Deputy Director

Washington State
Department of Social
& Health Services

Transforming lives

Research and Data Analysis Division

These tables provide a comprehensive update of data published in previous Profiles. They are among the timeliest data available to planners for understanding the risks of substance abuse among youth in their counties. Community, family, peer, and school-related factors are presented within the Hawkins and Catalano risk and protective factor framework that is used by many substance abuse prevention planners across the country.
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' Profiles are available on the RDA website at: https://www.dshs.wa.gov/ffa/rda/core-profile-archive.

Locale 68 Risk Profile

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5. Interpreting Annual Trend Charts

Indicator Comparison Profiles

6. Indicator Profile 1
7. Indicator Profile 2
8. Indicator Profile 3
9. Indicator Profile 4

Community

10. Availability of Drugs
12. Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation

X. Transitions & Mobility (Not included in locale report.)

15. Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

X. Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization (Not included in locale report.)

Family

20. Family Problems

Schools

21. Academic Achievement
32. School Climate

Individual/Peer

35. Early Criminal Justice Involvement

Problem Outcomes

38. Child and Family Health
45. Criminal Justice
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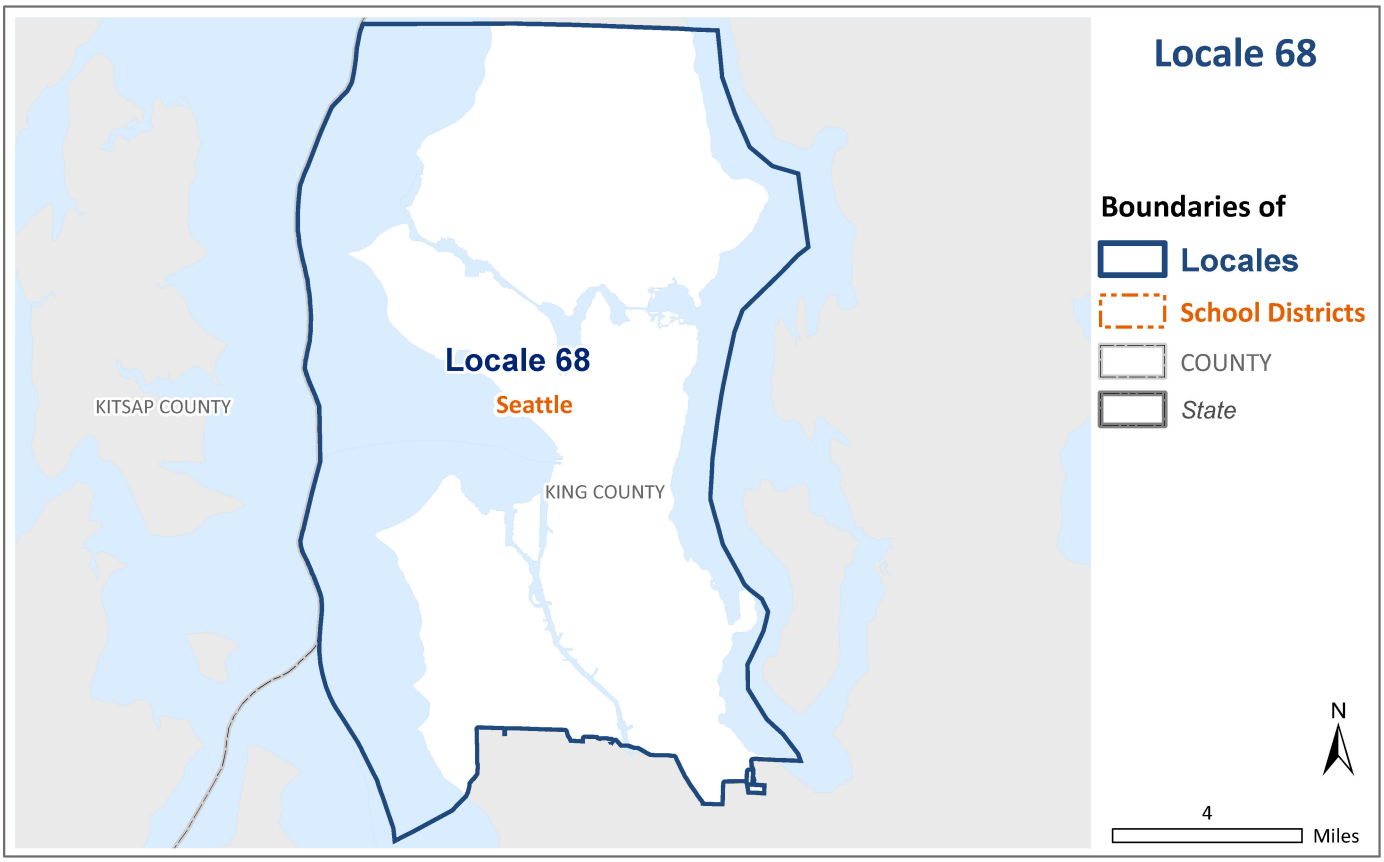
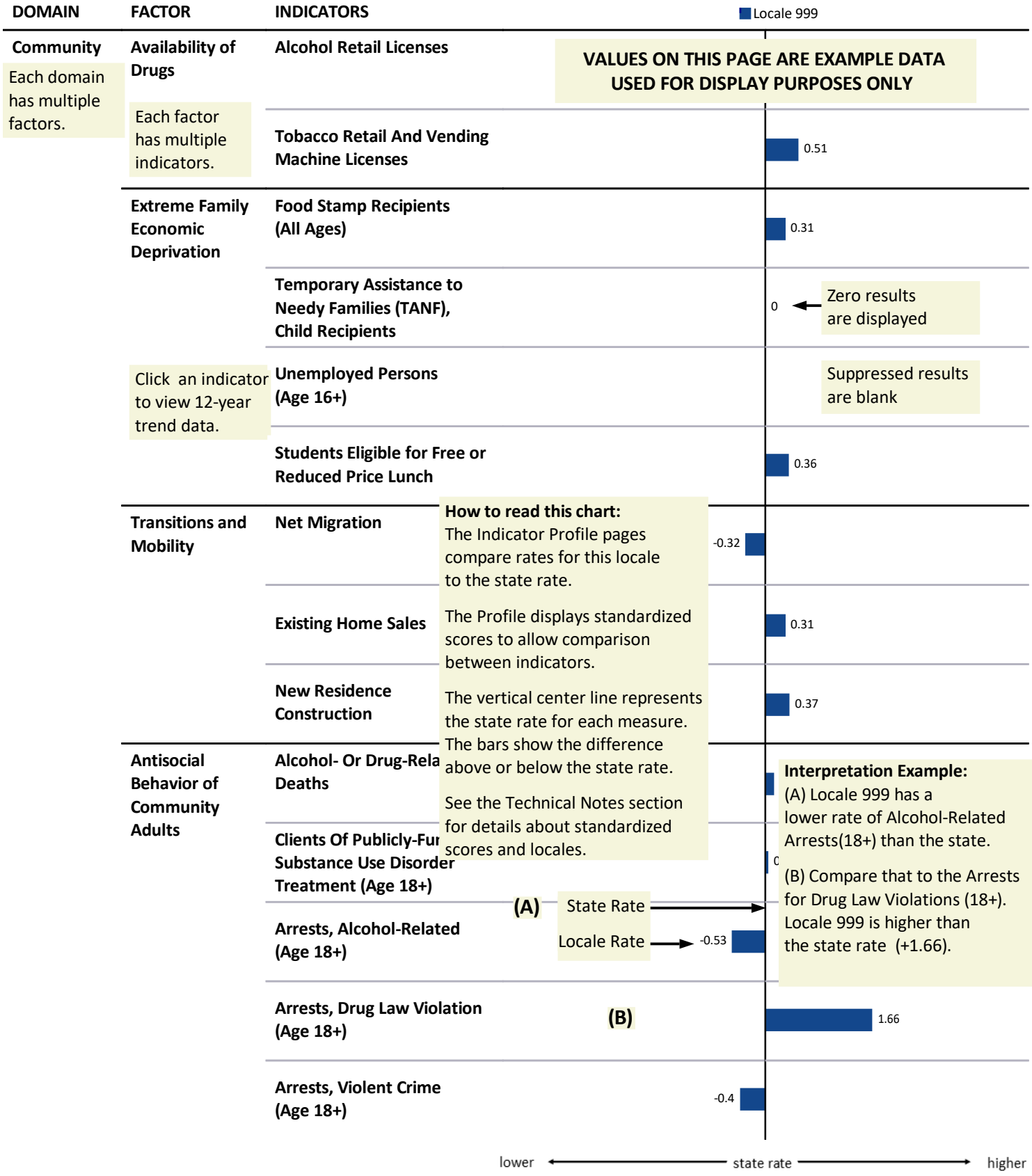
Community Definition: This Locale is Seattle School District.

Each school district is associated with the county in which it is located and the locale(*) to which the district has been assigned. A locale covers an area large enough to provide a stable population for rates and minimize the choppiness caused by small number issues. Seattle is sufficiently large for analysis, so the locale and the district areas are the same. For districts too small to get reliable rates for analysis, the locale grouping can provide a helpful picture of community change over time and a way to compare your area to other larger districts. *(*) To learn more about locales, see Technical Notes, section/tab Understanding Locales.*



School District	County	Total Population	Female	Male	Adult (age 18+)	Youth (age 0-17)	White Not-Hispanic	Any Minority
Locale 68 Seattle	Locale 68 Seattle	736,359	49.8%	50.2%	85.9%	14.1%	62.5%	37.5%
Seattle S.D.	King County	736,359	49.8%	50.2%	85.9%	14.1%	62.5%	37.5%

Interpreting Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile



Community: Availability of Drugs

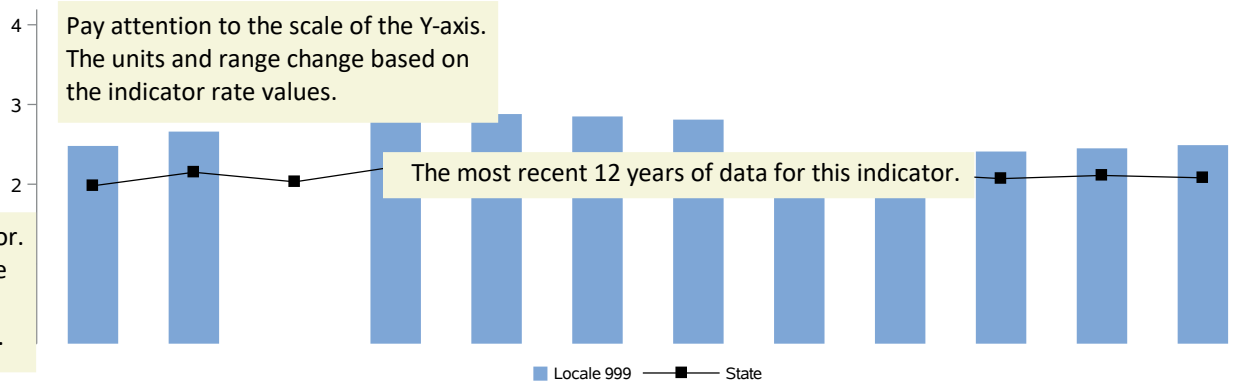
Domain & Risk or Protective Factor

Alcohol Retail Licenses

Return to Indicator Profiles

Indicator displayed on this page

Link back to the Indicator Profile section.



Pay attention to the scale of the Y-axis. The units and range change based on the indicator rate values.

The most recent 12 years of data for this indicator.

This is the factor. The units range from per 100 to per 100,000.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	Comparable National Data Not Available											
State	1.98	2.15	2.03	2.22	2.2	2.23	2.21	2.15	2.14	2.07	2.11	2.08
Locale 999	2.48	2.66	NR	2.88	2.88	2.85	2.81	2.39	2.38	2.41	2.45	2.49
Alcohol Licenses	23	22				23	24	25	25	25	24	24
All Persons	5,704	5,852	6,001			6,555	6,744	5,975	5,950	6,025	5,880	5,976

Rate Numerator

Rate Denominator

Notes: The alcohol re ons (all ages). Retail lic
such as restaurants, t cery stores, liquor store
multiple privileges, su ine privileges, are only
military bases and re ore are not included in
distributors, distillers, and wineries are not included.

Rate Formula
Rate = (numerator / denominator) x factor
Example: in 2009: (23 / 5,704) x 1,000 = 2.48
Read the rate as 2.48 licenses Per 1,000 people.

Each indicator graph and table are followed by a description of the elements used in calculating the rate.

This will include relevant notes about legislation, data definition changes or even world events which might explain what is displayed.

Effective March 1, 2012, Initiative 1183 privatized liquor sales in Washington State. Prior to pri
330 liquor stores regulated by the LCB, none of which were included in the data. This change m
geographies as local markets adjusted to those store closures or their conversion to privately-run businesses which were then counted in this report. Adding the sale of spirits to existing licensees who had previously been limited to beer and wine sales would not show up as an increase in the number of licenses.

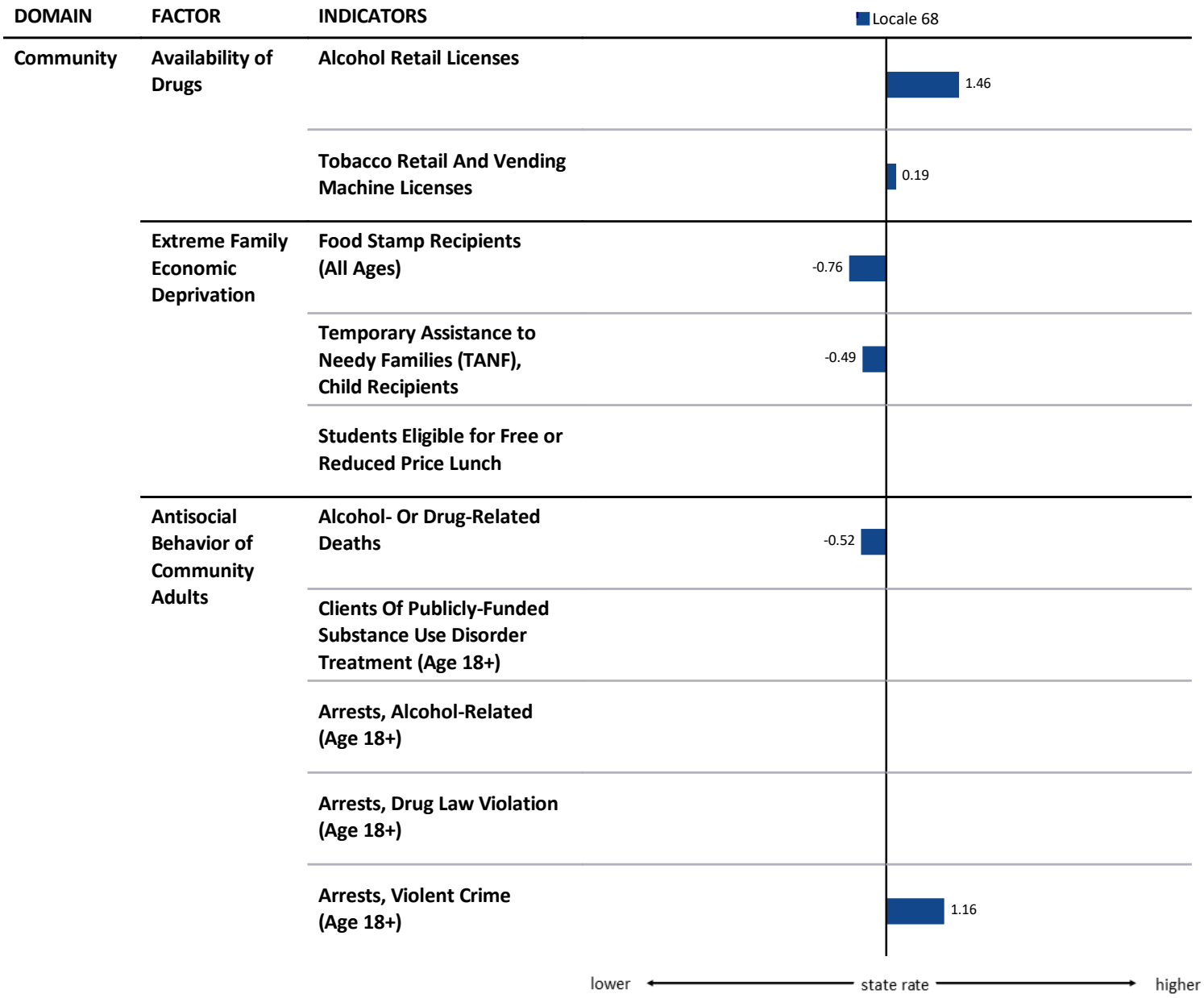
Policies on licensing distributors, taxing the proceeds, and determining who can sell alcohol vary substantially from state to state. Consequently, there is no consistent comparable source for national data.

Data Source: Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board. Off-Premises and On-Premises Licensees. Numerator data source.
https://lcb.wa.gov/records/frequently-requested-lists

Population Estimate: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division. Denominator data source.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

Data Updated: 02/03/2021 When these data sources were last updated.

Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile



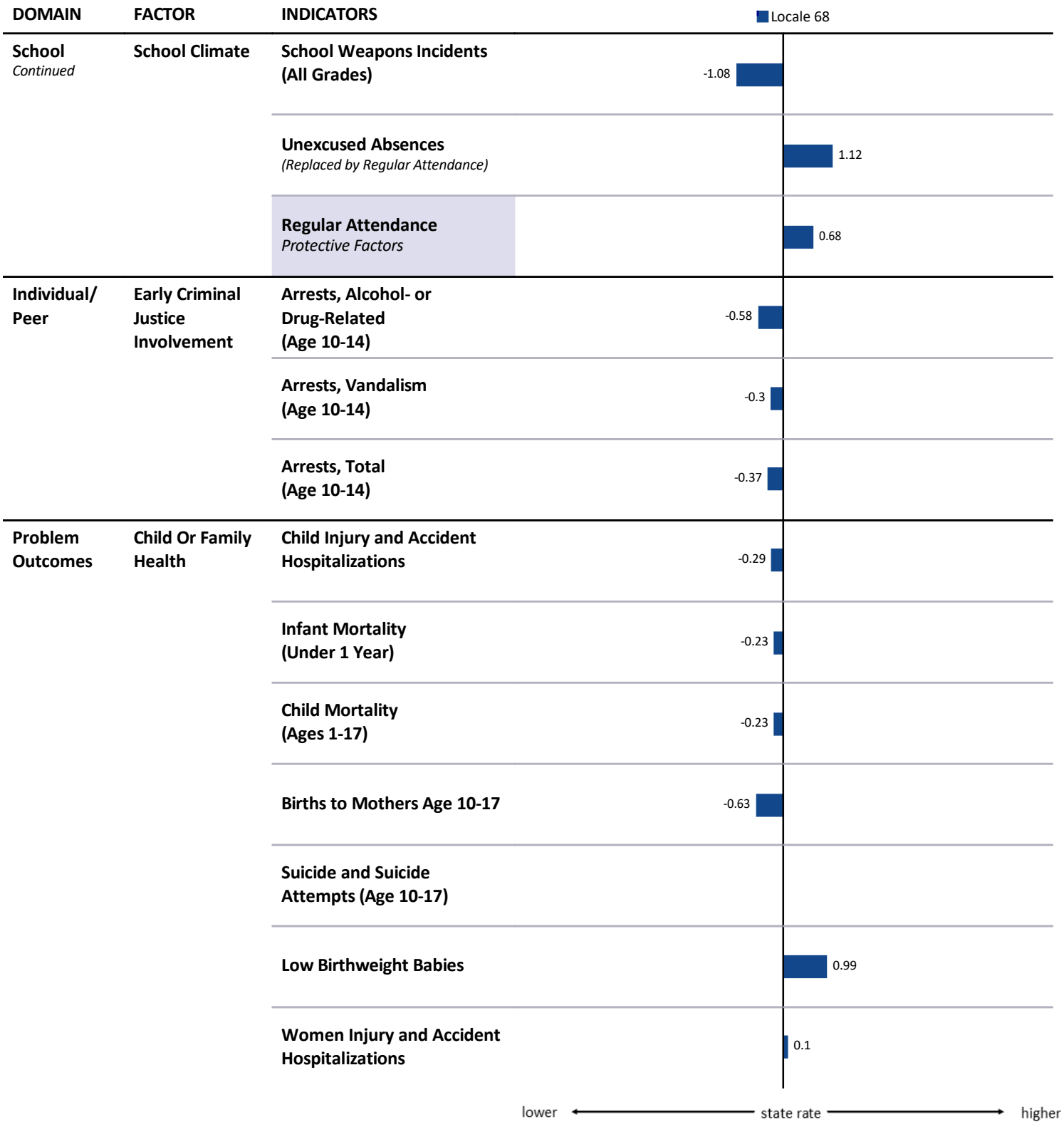
Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile

DOMAIN	FACTOR	INDICATORS	Locale 68
Family	Family Problems	Victims Of Child Abuse And Neglect In Accepted Referrals	
School	Academic Achievement	Poor Academic Performance Grade 10 WASL (Age 15)	
		Poor Academic Performance Grade 7 WASL (Age 12)	
		Poor Academic Performance Grade 4 WASL (Age 9)	
		High School Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts	-0.86
		High School Event (Annual) Dropouts	-0.43
		High School On-time Graduation *Protective Factors*	-0.69
		High School Extended Graduation *Protective Factors*	-0.67

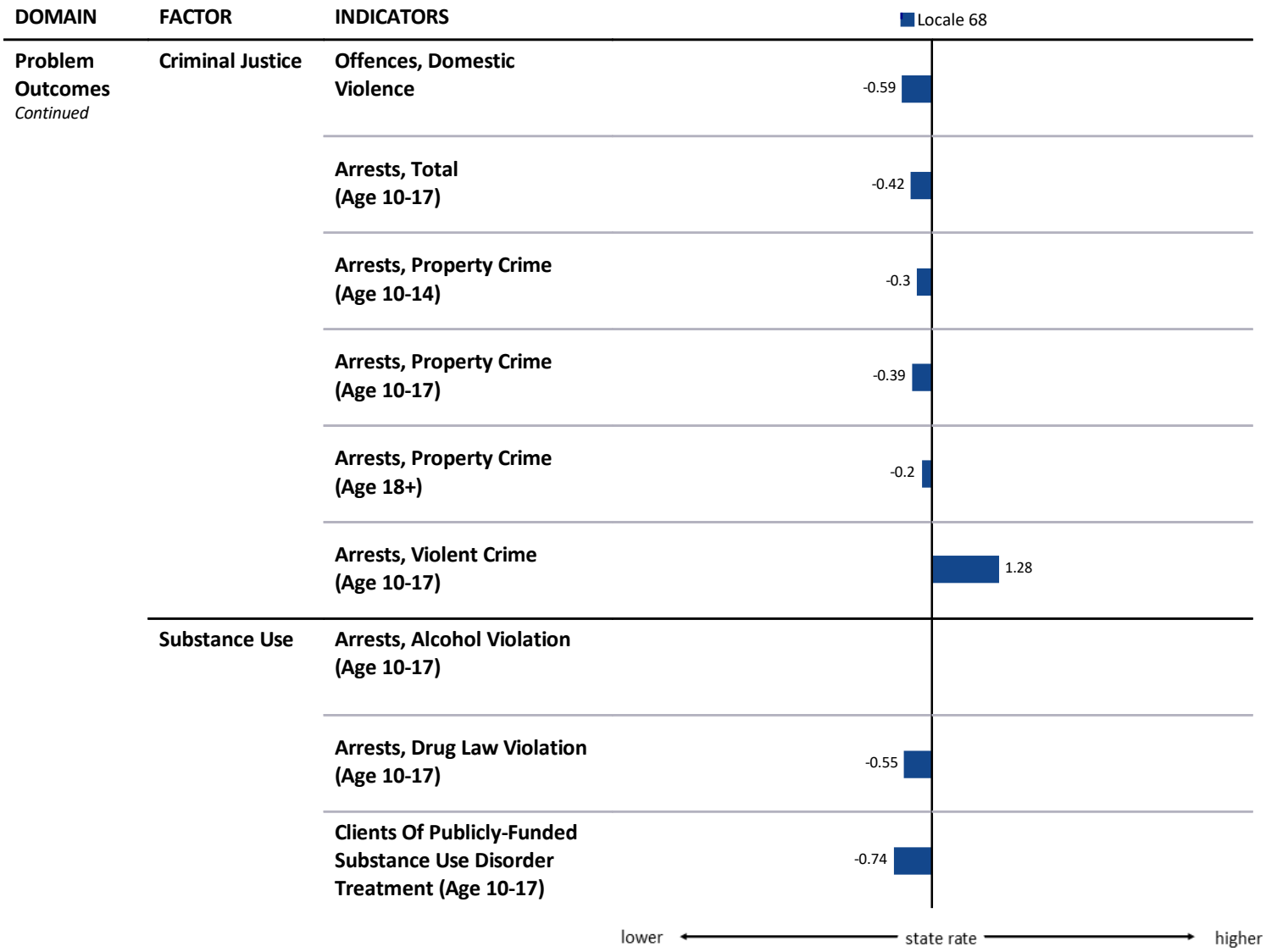
lower ← state rate → higher

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

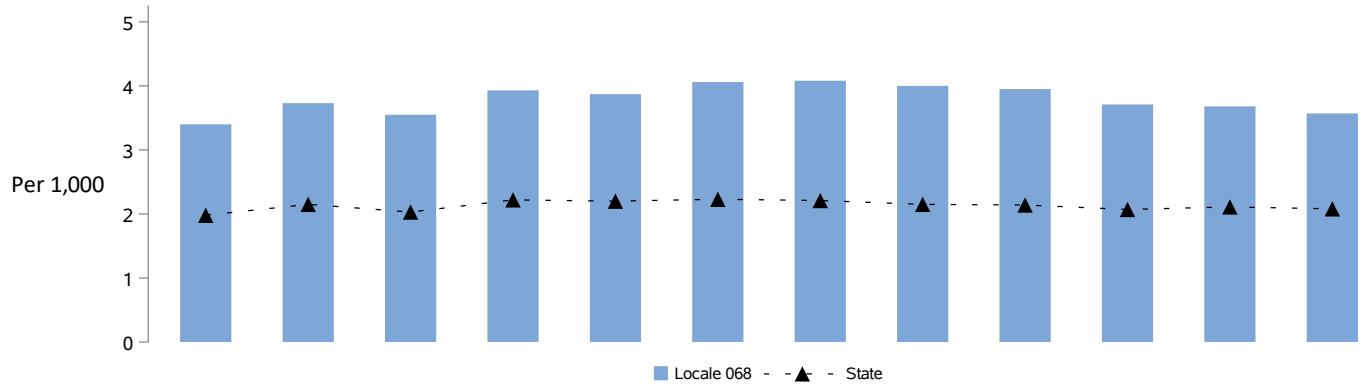
Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile



Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile



Alcohol Retail Licenses



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	1.98	2.15	2.03	2.22	2.20	2.23	2.21	2.15	2.14	2.07	2.11	2.08
Locale 068	3.40	3.73	3.55	3.93	3.87	4.06	4.08	4.00	3.95	3.71	3.68	3.57
Alcohol Licenses	2,053	2,280	2,176	2,418	2,417	2,583	2,667	2,700	2,763	2,647	2,678	2,630
All Persons	603,457	610,694	612,190	615,503	624,122	635,573	653,187	675,217	699,065	713,194	727,563	736,359

Notes: The alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses include on-premises consumption such as restaurants, taverns, bars and off-premises vendors such as grocery stores, liquor stores and deli marts. Retail locations with multiple privileges, such as a grocery store with both spirits and beer/wine privileges, are only counted once. Retail alcohol facilities on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Non-retail licensees, such as distributors, distillers, and wineries are not included.

Effective March 1, 2012, Initiative 1183 privatized liquor sales in Washington State. Prior to privatization, the sale of spirits was limited to 330 liquor stores regulated by the LCB, none of which were included in the data. This change may account for minor shifts at smaller geographies as local markets adjusted to those store closures or their conversion to privately-run businesses which were then counted in this report. Adding the sale of spirits to existing licensees who had previously been limited to beer and wine sales would not show up as an increase in the number of licenses.

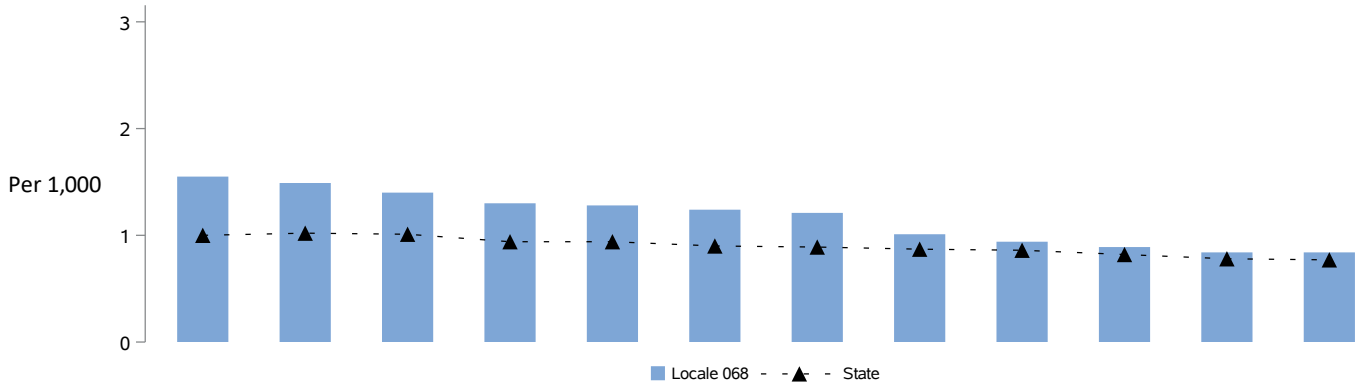
Policies on licensing distributors, taxing the proceeds, and determining who can sell alcohol vary substantially from state to state. Consequently, there is no consistent comparable source for national data.

Numerator Data Source: Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board. Off-Premises and On-Premises Licensees.
https://lcb.wa.gov/records/frequently-requested-lists

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

Data Last Updated: 02/03/2021

Tobacco Retail And Vending Machine Licenses



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.94	0.94	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.78	0.77
Locale 068	1.55	1.49	1.40	1.30	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.01	0.94	0.89	0.84	0.84
Tobacco Licenses	933	911	860	800	798	791	791	684	658	635	614	615
All Persons	603,457	610,694	612,190	615,503	624,122	635,573	653,187	675,217	699,065	713,194	727,563	736,359

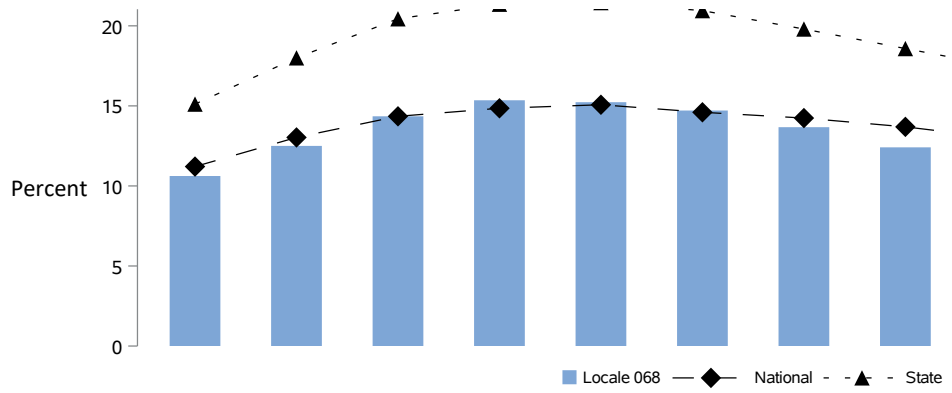
Notes: The tobacco retailer and vending machine licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Tobacco sales licenses include tobacco retailer licenses (stores that sell tobacco products), vapor retailers, and tobacco vending machines. Tobacco retailers on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Non-retail licensees, such as tobacco and vapor wholesalers and tobacco and vapor product manufacturers are also excluded. No source of comparable national data was obtained.

Numerator Data Source: Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board. Cigarette, Tobacco, Vapor Licensees.
https://lcb.wa.gov/records/frequently-requested-lists

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

Data Last Updated: 02/03/2021

Food Stamp Recipients (All Ages)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	11.21	13.03	14.35	14.85	15.07	14.60	14.24	13.69	12.93	12.33	10.88	12.11
State	15.11	18.00	20.44	21.35	21.45	20.95	19.80	18.58	17.38	16.26	15.09	17.75
Locale 068	10.62	12.50	14.35	15.35	15.23	14.71	13.67	12.41	11.05	10.11	9.45	10.49
TANF Recipients	64,101	76,329	87,849	94,462	95,076	93,497	89,316	83,769	77,219	72,118	68,779	77,265
All Persons	603,457	610,694	612,190	615,503	624,122	635,573	653,187	675,217	699,065	713,194	727,563	736,359

Notes: 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. National rates use counts of all yearly recipients. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

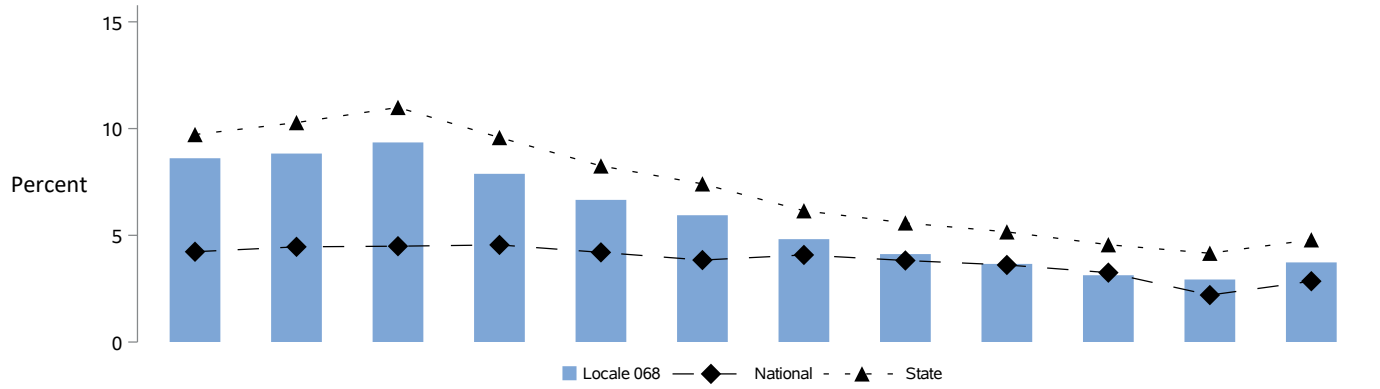
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll.
http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation.
https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap

Data Last Updated: 08/27/2021

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	4.23	4.46	4.49	4.55	4.20	3.84	4.08	3.82	3.61	3.25	2.20	2.85
State	9.72	10.28	10.99	9.58	8.25	7.41	6.15	5.58	5.16	4.56	4.16	4.79
Locale 068	8.61	8.83	9.35	7.88	6.66	5.94	4.82	4.12	3.66	3.13	2.93	3.73
TANF Children	8,002	8,312	8,795	7,440	6,322	5,693	4,708	4,129	3,755	3,241	3,050	3,885
Children, birth-17	92,934	94,087	94,061	94,364	94,933	95,790	97,683	100,153	102,699	103,502	104,232	104,161

Notes: 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. National TANF child recipients are defined as children 0-19 with almost no children of age 19, therefore national denominators are for children 0-18. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

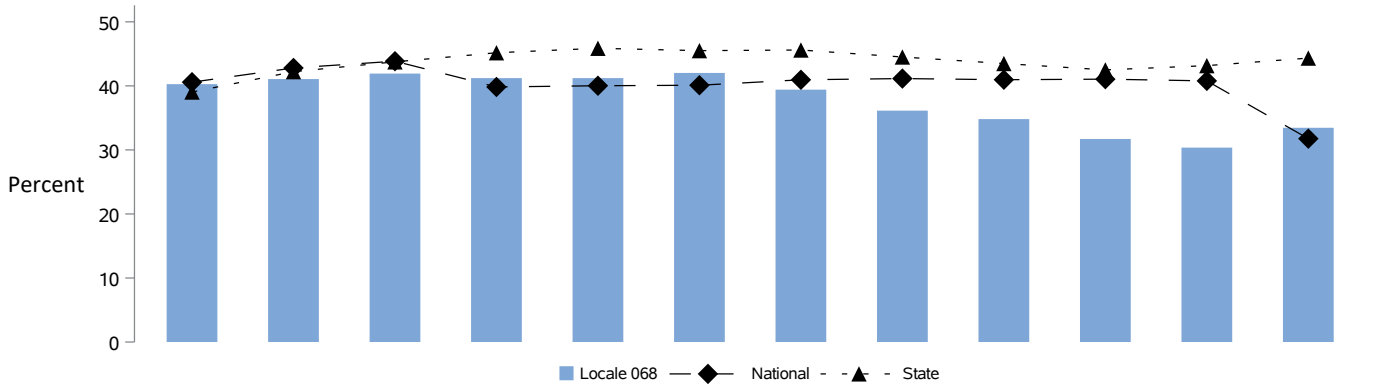
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll.
http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance. TANF Caseload Data.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/programs/tanf/data-reports

Data Last Updated: 08/27/2021

Eligible Students for Free/Reduced Price Lunch



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	40.58	42.80	43.85	39.83	40.02	40.10	40.95	41.14	40.96	41.05	40.78	31.76
State	39.04	42.22	43.75	45.17	45.87	45.50	45.60	44.51	43.49	42.50	43.16	44.34
Locale 068	40.27	41.06	41.92	41.21	41.21	42.02	39.41	36.13	34.81	31.71	30.36	33.46
Eligible Students	18,274	18,880	19,756	20,038	20,583	20,580	20,584	19,015	18,618	17,052	16,539	17,776
Enrolled Students	45,379	45,978	47,133	48,624	49,942	48,978	52,233	52,630	53,482	53,775	54,472	53,120

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

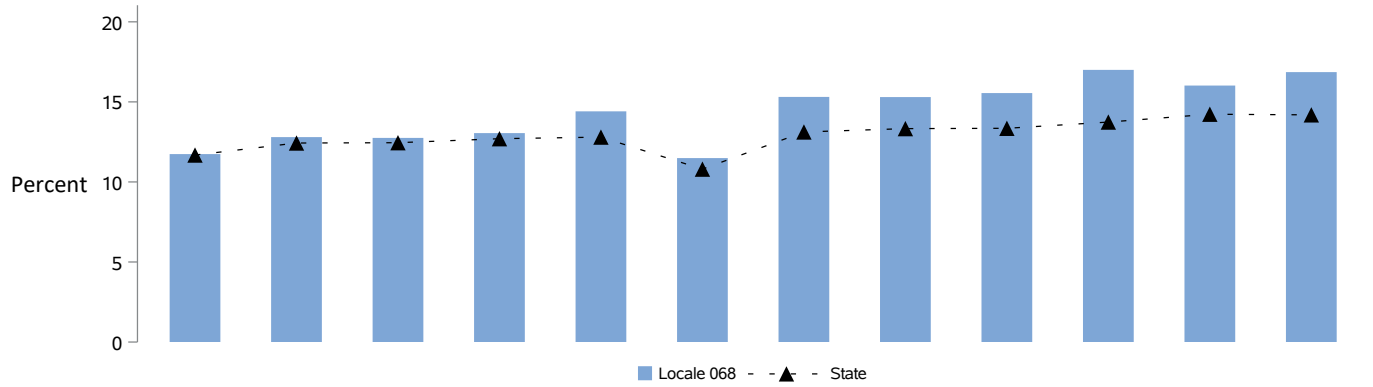
Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Child Nutrition.
http://www.k12.wa.us/ChildNutrition/

Denominator Data Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, October Public School Enrollment, Grades K-12
https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Child Nutrition Tables.
https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/child-nutrition-tables

Data Last Updated: 05/24/2021

Alcohol- Or Drug-Related Deaths



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	11.68	12.43	12.45	12.70	12.80	10.80	13.12	13.33	13.35	13.74	14.23	14.19
Locale 068	11.74	12.80	12.75	13.05	14.41	11.49	15.31	15.30	15.55	17.00	16.02	16.86
AOD-related	470	492	488	516	564	458	594	587	624	671	629	680
Deaths	4,003	3,844	3,827	3,955	3,915	3,987	3,879	3,836	4,013	3,948	3,927	4,033

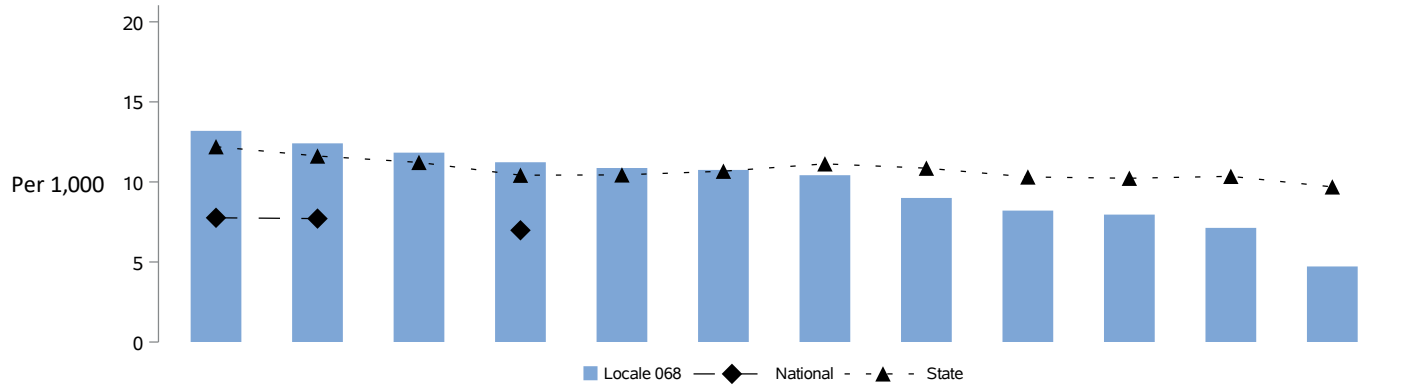
Notes: The deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related causes, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse. For a complete explanation of the codes and methods used please see Technical Notes: Counting Alcohol- or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

Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death

Denominator Data Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death

Data Last Updated: 09/30/2020

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



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	7.76	7.71		6.98								
State	12.20	11.62	11.22	10.42	10.44	10.67	11.13	10.86	10.31	10.23	10.35	9.69
Locale 068	13.19	12.41	11.83	11.23	10.87	10.75	10.42	9.00	8.21	7.96	7.13	4.72
Patients, 18+	6,736	6,412	6,127	5,852	5,754	5,801	5,786	5,174	4,894	4,856	4,442	2,986
Persons, 18+	510,523	516,607	518,128	521,139	529,189	539,783	555,505	575,064	596,366	609,691	623,331	632,199

Notes: 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. Client counts are linked to state servicerecords through the Research and Data Analysis Client Services Database. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox.
Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

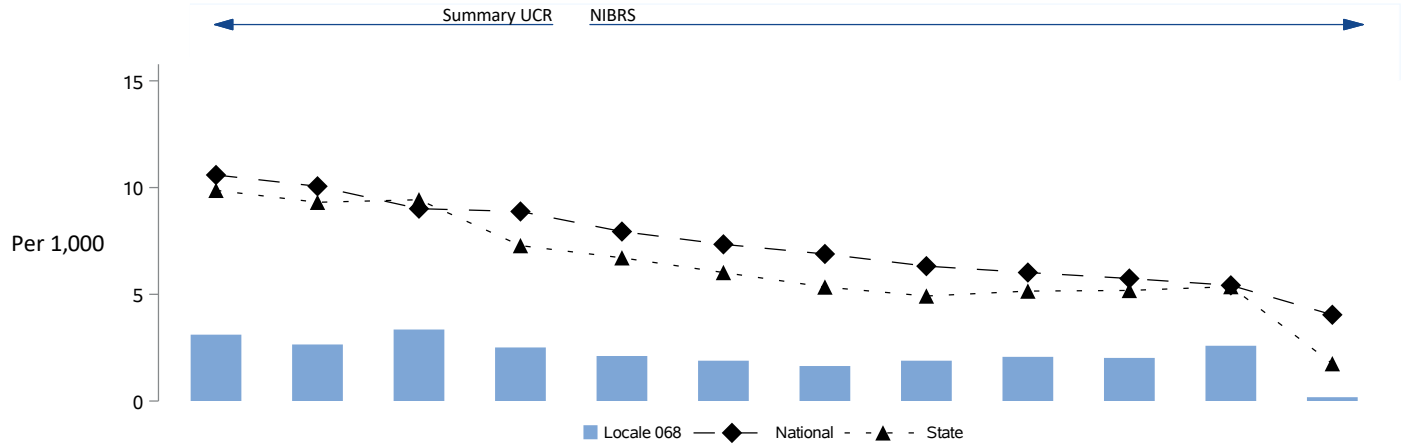
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Health Care Authority, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery reported to the RDA Client Services Database.
http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS).
https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/teds.htm

Data Last Updated: 04/15/2021

Arrests, Alcohol-Related (Age 18+)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	10.59	10.06	9.01	8.88	7.94	7.34	6.89	6.32	6.02	5.74	5.42	4.04
State	9.87	9.31	9.43	7.28	6.71	6.02	5.34	4.92	5.15	5.18	5.36	1.75
Locale 068	3.11	2.65	3.35	2.51	2.11	1.89	1.64	1.89	2.07	2.02	2.59	0.18
Arrests, 18+	1,586	1,365	1,736	1,305	1,118	1,017	908	1,084	1,235	1,230	1,615	113
Adjusted Pop 18+	510,011	515,829	517,619	520,625	528,808	539,401	555,117	574,666	595,963	609,691	623,088	632,199

Notes: 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. However, they are not included in the county rankings since WSP arrests are not assigned to counties. 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, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes 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.

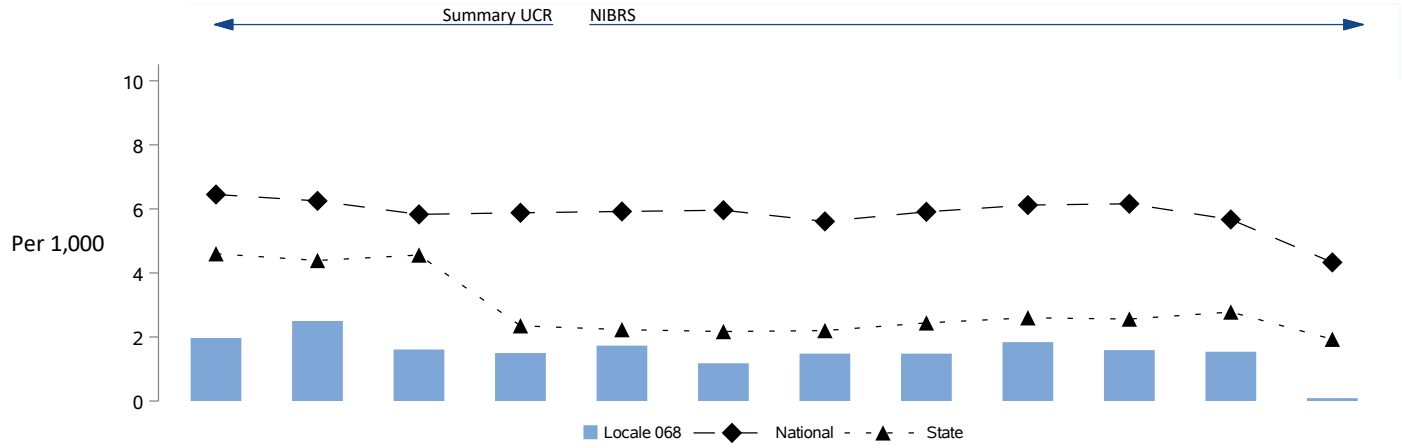
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 18+)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	6.45	6.25	5.83	5.88	5.92	5.96	5.61	5.91	6.12	6.16	5.67	4.33
State	4.60	4.39	4.56	2.35	2.23	2.17	2.20	2.44	2.60	2.56	2.78	1.93
Locale 068	1.97	2.50	1.61	1.50	1.73	1.18	1.48	1.48	1.84	1.59	1.54	0.09
Arrests, 18+	1,006	1,290	833	782	915	637	823	850	1,096	970	958	54
Adjusted Pop 18+	510,011	515,829	517,619	520,625	528,808	539,401	555,117	574,666	595,963	609,691	623,088	632,199

Notes: 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, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes 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.

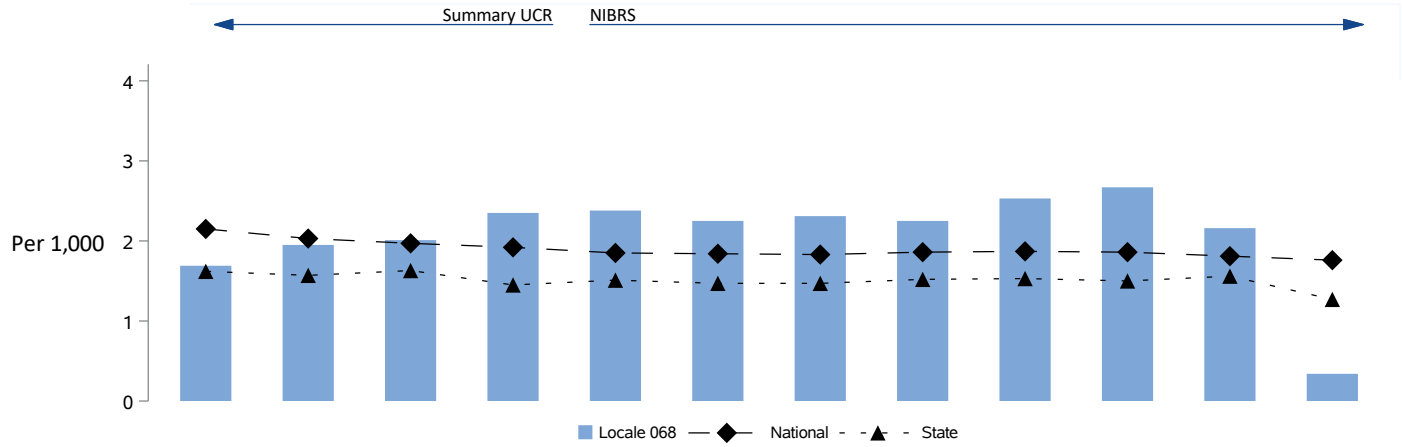
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 18+)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	2.15	2.03	1.97	1.92	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.86	1.87	1.86	1.81	1.76
State	1.62	1.57	1.63	1.45	1.51	1.47	1.47	1.52	1.53	1.50	1.56	1.27
Locale 068	1.69	1.95	2.01	2.35	2.38	2.25	2.31	2.25	2.53	2.67	2.16	0.34
Arrests, 18+	861	1,008	1,042	1,225	1,256	1,214	1,281	1,291	1,507	1,627	1,343	213
Adjusted Pop 18+	510,011	515,829	517,619	520,625	528,808	539,401	555,117	574,666	595,963	609,691	623,088	632,199

Notes: 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, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes 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.

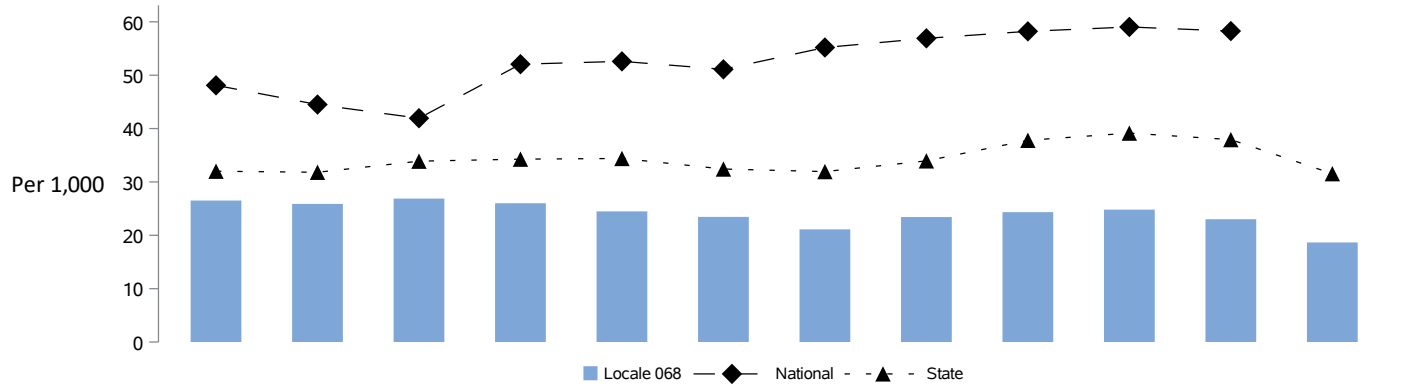
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Victims Of Child Abuse And Neglect In Accepted Referrals



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	48.10	44.50	41.94	52.06	52.59	51.10	55.19	56.91	58.22	59.04	58.27	
State	32.01	31.81	33.89	34.27	34.40	32.42	31.94	33.95	37.80	39.15	37.93	31.55
Locale 068	26.52	25.88	26.88	26.01	24.48	23.45	21.11	23.42	24.34	24.81	23.01	18.66
Accepted Victims	2,465	2,435	2,528	2,454	2,324	2,246	2,062	2,346	2,500	2,568	2,398	1,944
Persons, birth-17	92,934	94,087	94,061	94,364	94,933	95,790	97,683	100,153	102,699	103,502	104,232	104,161

Notes: 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). A 'referral' is a report of suspected child abuse which may have multiple listed victims. Mandated reporters, such as doctors, nurses, psychologists, pharmacists, teachers, child care providers, and social service counselors, notify Child Protective Services if they suspect a child is in danger of negligent treatment, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or other maltreatment. In addition, other concerned individuals may report suspected child abuse cases. If the information provided meets the sufficiency screen, the referral is accepted for further action. A referral may have one or more children identified as victims. Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. The data in this report are based on the total number of victims reported in Child Protective Services referrals. Child location is derived from the residence at the time of referral. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Children, Youth and Families, FamLink Data Warehouse.
http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0

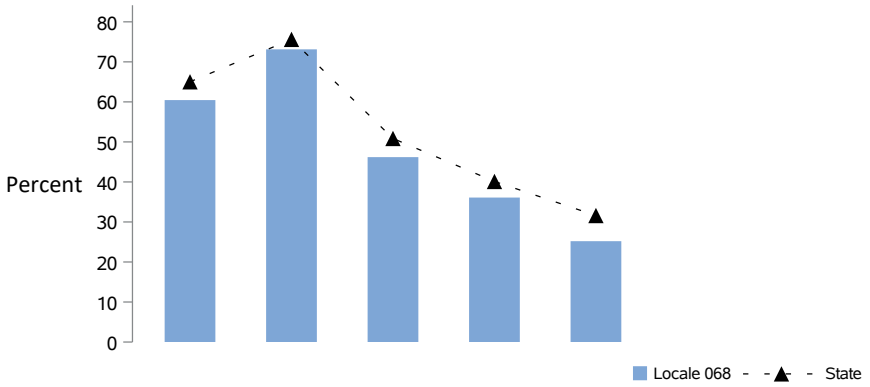
Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, Voluntary Cooperative Information System (VCIS), and estimates from Adoption, Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS)

Data Last Updated: 05/26/2021

Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10 WASL (Age 15)

As of 2015, the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE) and the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) have been discontinued. Currently, the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) is being administered. The historical data shown below will be replaced when several years of SBA data has accumulated.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National					No comparable national data for this rate							
State	65.02	75.62	50.86	40.12	31.61							
Locale 068	60.45	73.13	46.20	36.10	25.20							
Low Scorers	1,001	2,814	1,131	836	646							
Tested, 10th grade	1,656	3,848	2,448	2,316	2,564							

Notes: The 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 2016 is for students in the 10th grade during the school year 2015/2016. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. In 2009/2010 the 10th 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.

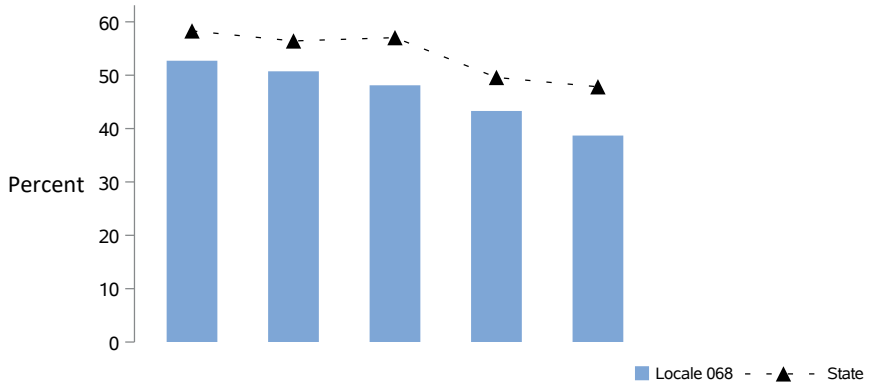
Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 10 Failing in One or More Content Areas.

Denominator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 10 Failing in One or More Content Areas.

Data Last Updated: 04/14/2014

Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7 WASL (Age 12)

As of 2015, the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE) and the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) have been discontinued. Currently, the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) is being administered. The historical data shown below will be replaced when several years of SBA data has accumulated.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National					No comparable national data for this rate							
State	58.30	56.42	57.04	49.58	47.83							
Locale 068	52.71	50.73	48.11	43.30	38.69							
Low Scorers	1,497	1,555	1,449	1,344	1,277							
Tested, 7th grade	2,840	3,065	3,012	3,104	3,301							

Notes: The students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 7th grade level. Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2016 is for students in the 7th grade during the school year 2015/2016 By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. In 2009/2010 the 7th 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.

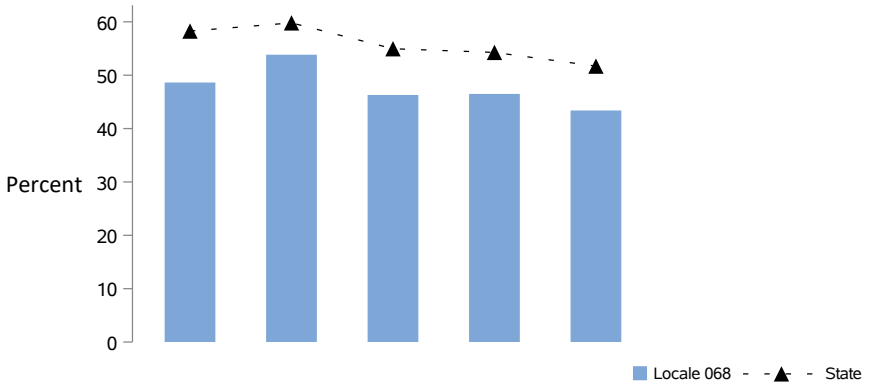
Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 7 Failing in One or More Content Areas.

Denominator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 7 Failing in One or More Content Areas.

Data Last Updated: 04/14/2014

Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4 WASL (Age 9)

As of 2015, the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE) and the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) have been discontinued. Currently, the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) is being administered. The historical data shown below will be replaced when several years of SBA data has accumulated.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National					No comparable national data for this rate							
State	58.27	59.80	54.96	54.27	51.70							
Locale 068	48.63	53.84	46.29	46.49	43.39							
Low Scorers	1,637	2,020	1,633	1,667	1,721							
Tested, 4th grade	3,366	3,752	3,528	3,586	3,966							

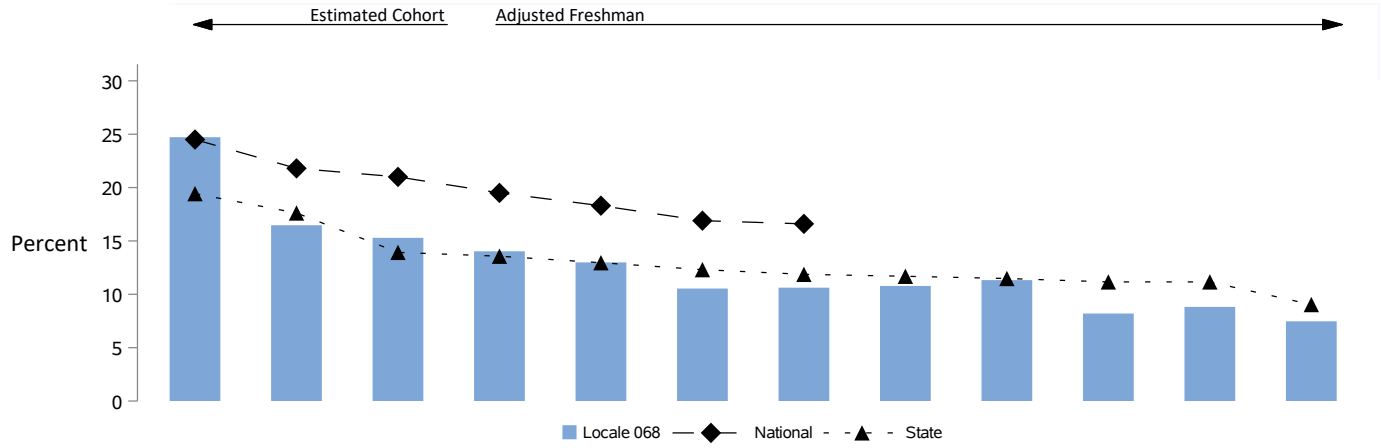
Notes: The students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 4th grade level. Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2016 is for students in the 4th grade during the school year 2015/2016 By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. In 2009/2010 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.

Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 4 Failing in One or More Content Areas.

Denominator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 4 Failing in One or More Content Areas.

Data Last Updated: 04/14/2014

High School Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	24.5	21.8	21.0	19.5	18.3	16.9	16.6					
State	19.43	17.62	13.93	13.57	12.96	12.31	11.87	11.69	11.48	11.16	11.16	9.04
Locale 068	24.72	16.47	15.29	14.03	12.99	10.54	10.62	10.78	11.33	8.20	8.82	7.47
Dropouts	909	563	1,392	1,389	1,281	1,059	1,068	1,101	1,185	297	313	277
Student Cohort	12,879	12,600	9,105	9,900	9,858	10,044	10,059	10,209	10,461	3,620	3,548	3,709

Notes: 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. Differences in rates from 2010 to 2011 are likely to be influenced by the change in computation method. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

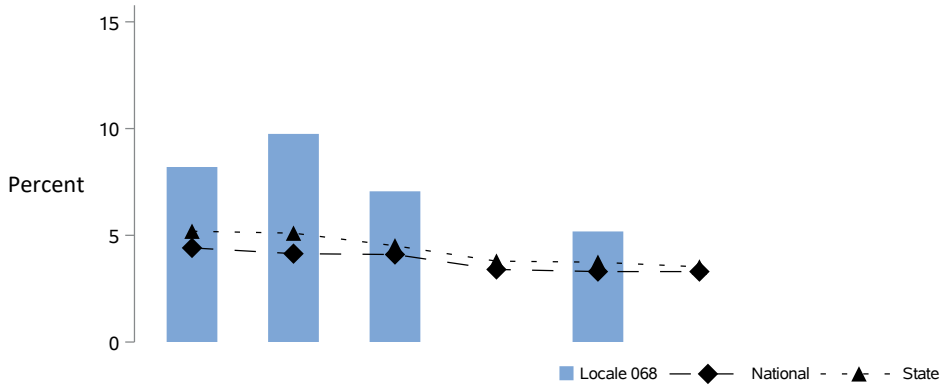
Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.
http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.
http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx

National Data Source: NCES National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics. Table 219: High School Completers and Dropouts.
https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/current_tables.asp

Data Last Updated: 02/08/2019

High School Event (Annual) Dropouts



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
National	4.41	4.14	4.10	3.40	3.30	3.30			4.90	4.80	4.70	4.70
State	5.19	5.10	4.51	3.79	3.74	3.52			3.55	3.44	4.36	4.46
Locale 068	8.20	9.75	7.06	<5	5.18	<5			<5	<5	<5	<5
Dropouts	1,120	1,299	909	SP	661	SP			SP	SP	SP	SP
Students	13,660	13,320	12,879	12,600	12,769	12,957			13,785	13,482	13,814	14,157

Notes: 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 has a break in data production for 2013/2014 while data collection transitions to using the adjusted cohort for most other calculations. The formula for this indicator has not changed. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

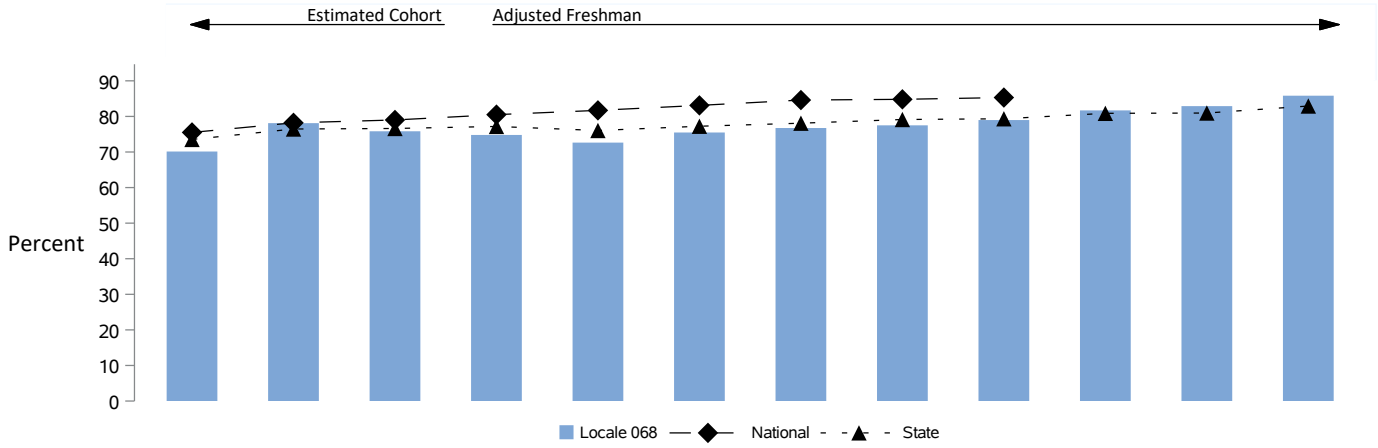
Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx

National Data Source: NCES National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics. Table 219: High School Completers and Dropouts.
https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/current_tables.asp

Data Last Updated: 01/10/2019

High School On-time Graduation



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	75.5	78.2	79.0	80.5	81.7	83.1	84.6	84.8	85.3			
State	73.53	76.46	76.61	77.18	76.04	77.24	78.09	79.13	79.34	80.87	80.95	82.92
Locale 068	70.13	78.11	75.82	74.79	72.64	75.48	76.74	77.49	78.98	81.69	82.89	85.82
Graduates	2,409	2,334	6,903	7,404	7,161	7,581	7,719	7,911	8,262	2,957	2,941	3,183
Student Cohort	3,435	2,988	9,105	9,900	9,858	10,044	10,059	10,209	10,461	3,620	3,548	3,709

Notes: 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 students in Special Education or English Language Learners who are expected to take longer. Additionally, students transferring from out of state or other districts who are credit deficient may not be reclassified into a lower grade. Prior to 2011 the Estimated Cohort method used a complex formula to estimate the graduation rate from data for multiple grades during the graduation year. Differences in rates from 2010 to 2011 are likely to be influenced by the change in computation methods. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.
National data for this indicator is typically 1 or 2 years behind state data.

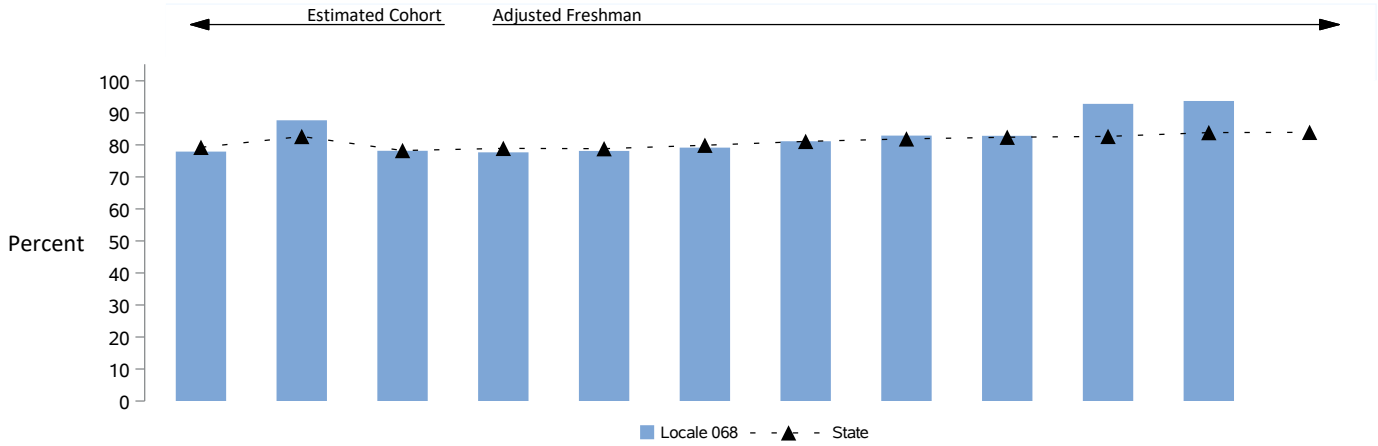
Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.
http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.
http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx

National Data Source: NCES National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics. Table 219: High School Completers and Dropouts.
https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/current_tables.asp

Data Last Updated: 02/08/2019

High School Extended Graduation



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	79.23	82.62	78.23	78.91	78.81	79.88	81.08	81.87	82.38	82.65	83.84	83.91
Locale 068	77.90	87.68	78.15	77.67	78.11	79.14	81.13	82.90	82.83	92.81	93.71	>95
Graduates			7,491	7,515	7,773	7,707	8,100	8,172	8,421	2,905	3,126	SP
Student Cohort	3,435	2,988	9,585	9,675	9,951	9,738	9,984	9,858	10,167	3,130	3,336	3,224

Notes: 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 in the extended graduation rate. Differences in rates from 2010 to 2011 are likely to be influenced by the change in computation method. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx

Data Last Updated: 02/08/2019

Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 3-5

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National					No comparable national data for this rate							
State								55.30	50.38	49.87	50.69	--
Locale 068								66.75	61.44	60.59	61.40	--
Met Standard								8,350	8,287	8,264	10,412	--
Tested (Grades 3-5)								12,509	13,487	13,640	16,957	--

Notes: The students tested in grades 3 to 5 who met the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) Math standard as a percent of all students who chose to test in grades 3 to 5. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2016 is for students during the school year 2015/2016. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as > 95%, 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as < 5%, and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. OSPI does not consider the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) and Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) equivalent and advises against directly comparing the results of the two tests.

Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grades 3-5 Meeting Math Standard, Smarter Balanced Assessment.
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Count of students tested in grades 3 to 5.
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Data Last Updated: 05/25/2021

Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 6-8

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National					No comparable national data for this rate							
State								49.56	43.19	43.32	47.60	--
Locale 068								64.82	62.76	63.65	62.01	--
Met Standard								6,503	6,975	7,100	7,130	--
Tested (Grades 6-8)								10,032	11,113	11,154	11,499	--

Notes: The students tested in grades 6 to 8 who met the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) Math standard as a percent of all students who chose to test in grades 6 to 8. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2016 is for students during the school year 2015/2016. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as > 95%, 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as < 5%, and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. OSPI does not consider the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) and Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) equivalent and advises against directly comparing the results of the two tests.

Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grades 6-8 Meeting Math Standard, Smarter Balanced Assessment.
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Count of students tested in grades 6 to 8.
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Data Last Updated: 05/25/2021

Successful Academic Performance in English Language Arts, Grades 3-5

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National					No comparable national data for this rate							
State								57.77	52.04	53.50	60.79	--
Locale 068								68.35	63.99	63.63	69.61	--
Met Standard								8,550	8,601	8,664	11,776	--
Tested (Grades 3-5)								12,510	13,442	13,616	16,917	--

Notes: The students tested in grades 3 to 5 who met the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) English Language Arts (ELA) standard as a percent of all students who chose to test in grades 3 to 5. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2016 is for students during the school year 2015/2016. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as > 95%, 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as < 5%, and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. OSPI does not consider the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) and Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) equivalent and advises against directly comparing the results of the two tests.

Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grades 3-5 Meeting English Language Arts (ELA) Standard, Smarter Balanced Assessment.
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Count of students tested in grades 3 to 5.
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Data Last Updated: 05/25/2021

Successful Academic Performance in English Language Arts, Grades 6-8

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National					No comparable national data for this rate							
State								59.11	51.39	52.04	58.79	--
Locale 068								68.83	68.19	68.88	70.05	--
Met Standard								6,917	7,573	7,675	8,045	--
Tested (Grades 6-8)								10,049	11,105	11,142	11,484	--

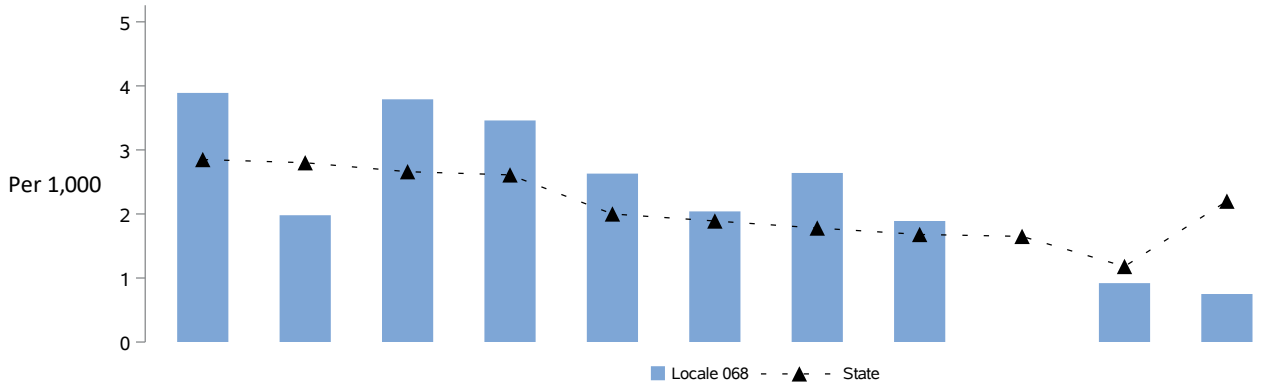
Notes: The students tested in grades 6 to 8 who met the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) English Language Arts (ELA) standard as a percent of all students who chose to test in grades 6 to 8. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2016 is for students during the school year 2015/2016. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as > 95%, 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as < 5%, and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification. OSPI does not consider the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) and Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) equivalent and advises against directly comparing the results of the two tests.

Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grades 6-8 Meeting English Language Arts (ELA) Standard, Smarter Balanced Assessment.
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Count of students tested in grades 6 to 8.
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Data Last Updated: 05/25/2021

School Weapons Incidents All Grades



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	2.85	2.80	2.66	2.61	2.00	1.89	1.78	1.68	1.65	1.18	2.20	--
Locale 068	3.89	1.98	3.79	3.46	2.63	2.04	2.64	1.89	0.00	0.92	0.75	--
Incidents	179	92	181	170	133	101	140	101	0	50	41	--
Enrollment	45,968	46,522	47,696	49,202	50,656	49,572	52,942	53,317	54,229	54,604	54,472	--

Notes: The reported incidents involving guns and other weapons at any grade level per 1,000 students enrolled in October of all grades.

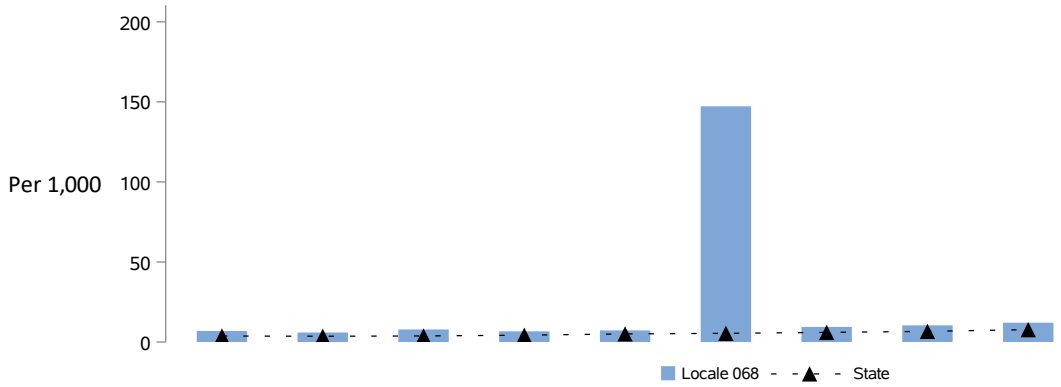
Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, Safe and Drug-free Schools: Report to the Legislature on Weapons in Schools RCW 28A.320.130.
http://www.k12.wa.us/safetycenter/Weapons/default.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, October Public School Enrollment, Grades K-12
https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal

Data Last Updated: 05/26/2021

Unexcused Absences

Unexcused Absences are no longer reported.
Refer to the Regular Attendance indicator as a replacement.



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	3.76	3.61	3.80	4.29	5.08	5.44	6.03	6.66	7.74			
Locale 068	6.90	5.96	7.84	6.68	7.26	147.24	9.44	10.41	12.07			
Absences	31,084	27,315	11,659	32,171	37,299	24	51,480	56,212	68,854			
Potential Days	4,507,002	4,585,318	1,487,372	4,818,303	5,135,966	163	5,454,939	5,397,231	5,705,040			

Notes: 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).

Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State Report Card, Unexcused Absence Files.
http://www.k12.wa.us/Attendance/Truancy.aspx

Data Last Updated: 06/09/2021

Regular Attendance

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National					No comparable national data for this rate							
State								87.28	87.00	86.78	86.64	--
Locale 068								90.13	88.88	89.45	88.82	--
Regular Attendees								30,764	31,154	31,289	30,892	--
Students								34,134	35,052	34,978	34,782	--

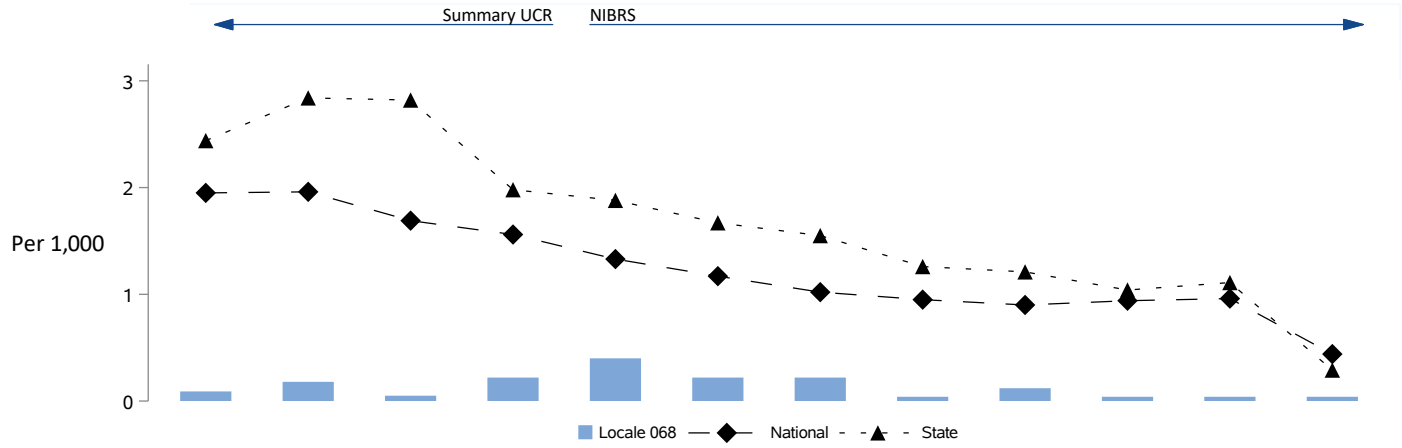
Notes: The percentage of students who regularly attend school. Regular attendance is defined as having, on average, less than two absences per month. It does not matter if the absences are excused or unexcused. An absence is defined as missing more than half the school day. This measure includes students that were enrolled for at least 90 days at any given school. Unlike risk indicators, a higher value on this protective factor is preferable. Regular Attendance replaces Unexcused Absences as a School Climate indicator in this report beginning July, 2020. For additional information about Regular Attendance refer to the OSPI web site, www.k12.wa.us. See also RCW 28A.225.

Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grades 3-5 Meeting Math Standard, Smarter Balanced Assessment.
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Denominator Data Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, October Public School Enrollment, Grades K-12
http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx

Data Last Updated: 06/14/2021

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



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	1.95	1.96	1.69	1.56	1.33	1.17	1.02	0.95	0.90	0.94	0.96	0.44
State	2.44	2.84	2.82	1.98	1.88	1.67	1.55	1.26	1.21	1.04	1.11	0.29
Locale 068	0.09	0.18	0.05	0.22	0.40	0.22	0.22	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.04
Arrests, 10-14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Adjusted Pop 10-14	21,959	22,154	22,221	22,333	22,456	22,644	23,094	23,668	24,482	25,185	25,741	26,030

Notes: The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for alcohol and drug law violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. Drug law violations include all crimes involving the sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

1) Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR/NIBRS. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

2) 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.

The types of crimes 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.

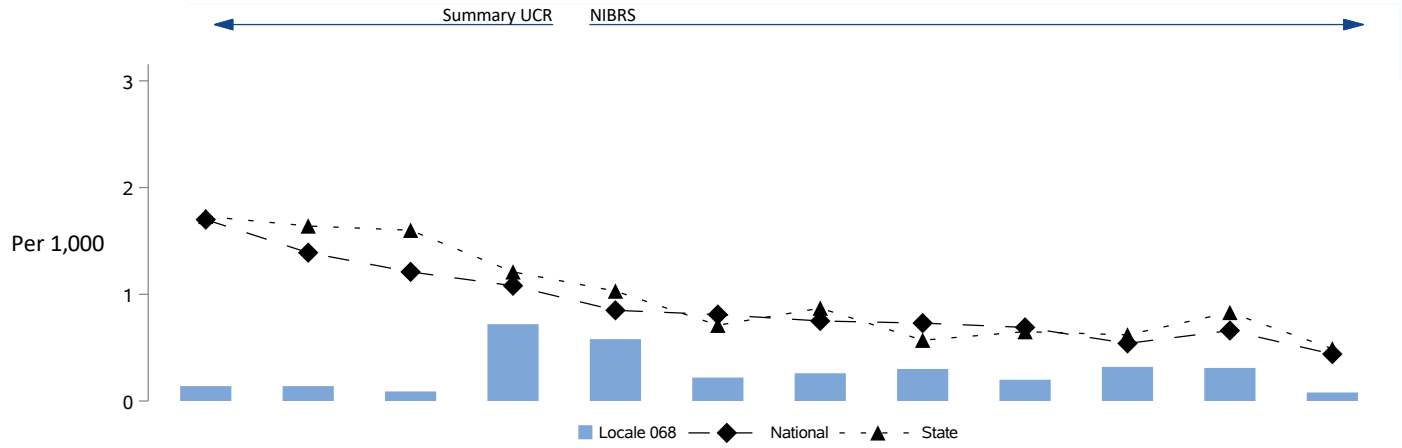
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests, Vandalism (Age 10-14)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	1.70	1.39	1.21	1.08	0.85	0.81	0.75	0.73	0.69	0.54	0.66	0.44
State	1.73	1.64	1.60	1.21	1.03	0.71	0.87	0.57	0.65	0.62	0.83	0.49
Locale 068	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.72	0.58	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.20	0.32	0.31	0.08
Arrests, 10-14	<10	<10	<10	16	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Adjusted Pop 10-14	21,959	22,154	22,221	22,333	22,456	22,644	23,094	23,668	24,482	25,185	25,741	26,030

Notes: 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 UCR/NIBRS. 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, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes 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.

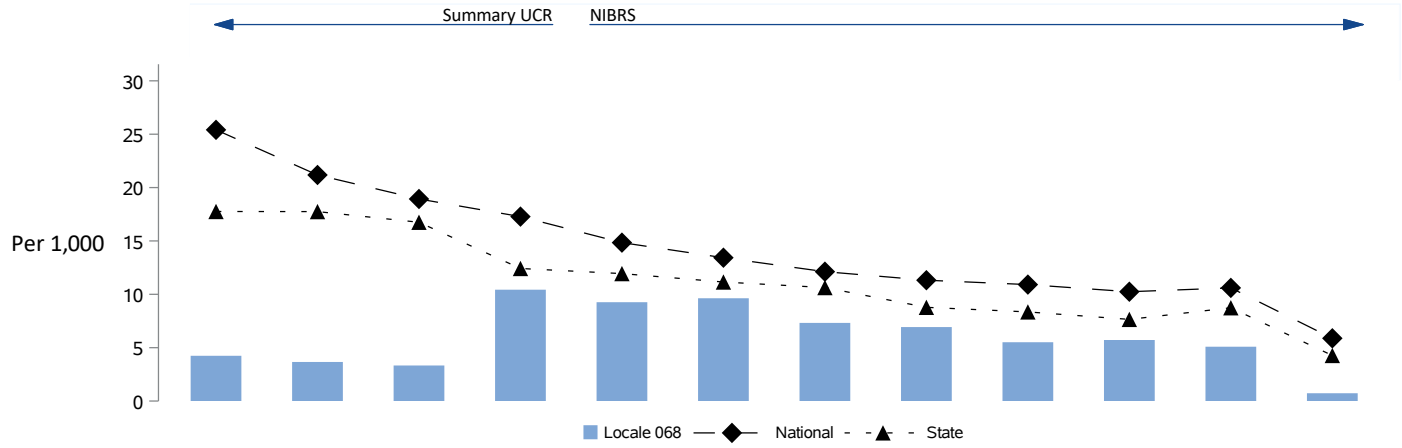
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests Total, (Age 10-14)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	25.41	21.18	18.93	17.28	14.84	13.43	12.12	11.32	10.91	10.24	10.60	5.88
State	17.76	17.75	16.75	12.42	11.94	11.15	10.63	8.78	8.35	7.65	8.74	4.27
Locale 068	4.24	3.66	3.33	10.43	9.26	9.63	7.32	6.93	5.51	5.72	5.09	0.73
Arrests, 10-14	93	81	74	233	208	218	169	164	135	144	131	19
Adjusted Pop 10-14	21,959	22,154	22,221	22,333	22,456	22,644	23,094	23,668	24,482	25,185	25,741	26,030

Notes: 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, 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, an increase in total arrests could occur in 2012 data.

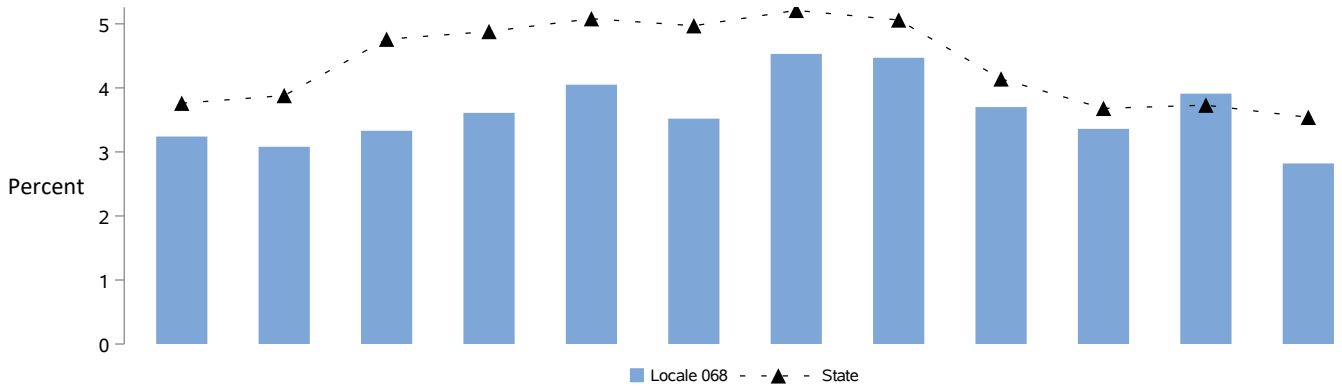
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Child Injury and Accident Hospitalizations



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	3.76	3.88	4.76	4.88	5.08	4.97	5.21	5.06	4.14	3.68	3.73	3.54
Locale 068	3.24	3.08	3.33	3.61	4.05	3.52	4.53	4.47	3.70	3.36	3.91	2.82
Injuries	298	281	321	348	372	323	441	436	366	330	373	261
Hospitalizations	9,199	9,129	9,650	9,638	9,196	9,188	9,743	9,751	9,894	9,832	9,550	9,261

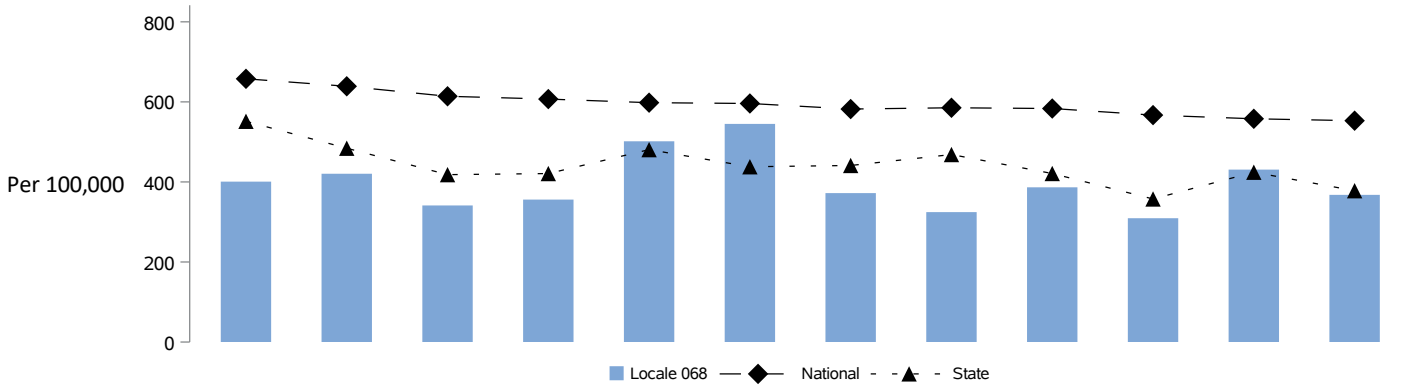
Notes: The child injury or accident hospitalizations as a percent of all hospitalizations for children (age birth-17). Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations. Beginning on October 1, 2015 diagnosis transitioned to International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10). Data from 2008 forward was revised to include observation and standard hospital stays, as well as supplemental diagnosis and external cause codes. More information on these changes is available in Technical Notes.

Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS).
https://www.doh.wa.gov/ForPublicHealthandHealthcareProviders/HealthcareProfessionsandFacilities/DataReportingandRetrieval/HospitalInpatientDatabaseCHARS

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Students Attending.

Data Last Updated: 04/14/2021

Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National	657.67	639.00	614.00	607.00	598.00	596.00	582.10	585.32	583.40	567.00	557.80	553.00
State	551.50	484.20	418.20	420.95	480.67	437.95	441.15	468.43	421.10	357.44	424.25	378.12
Locale 068	400.77	420.47	341.25	355.92	501.58	544.96	372.12	324.58	386.58	309.31	430.80	367.70
Deaths, infants	27	29	24	25	35	38	26	23	28	23	32	27
Infants < 1 year	6,737	6,897	7,033	7,024	6,978	6,973	6,987	7,086	7,243	7,436	7,428	7,343

Notes: The deaths, of infants under one year of age, per 100,000 population of infants under one year of age. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths for all ages occurred in a geographic area. For this indicator, it is not uncommon for there to be at least 100 deaths in the geographic area, but to have the numerators and denominators suppressed due to small N.

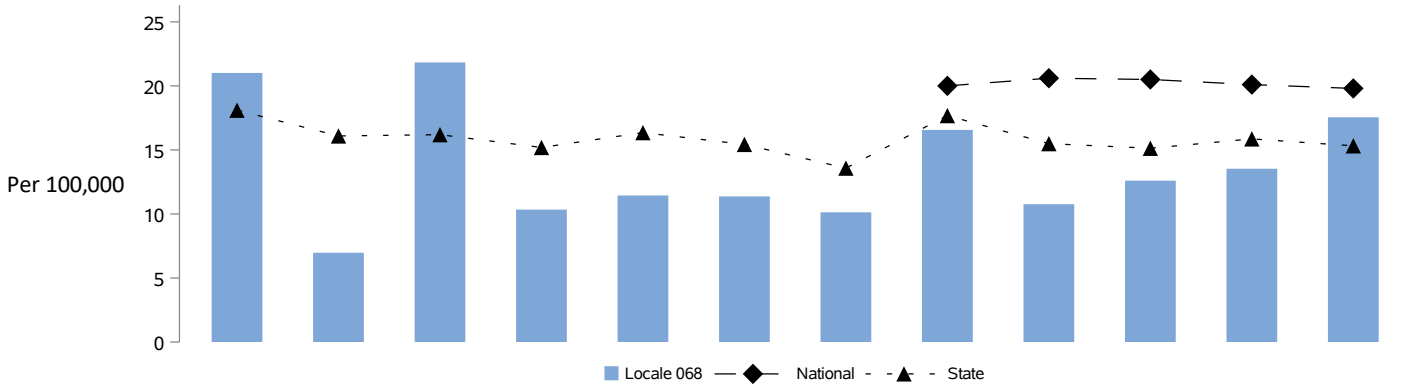
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.
https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics.
https://wonder.cdc.gov/

Data Last Updated: 09/30/2020

Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National								20.00	20.60	20.50	20.10	19.80
State	18.10	16.09	16.19	15.19	16.35	15.43	13.58	17.68	15.49	15.13	15.86	15.32
Locale 068	21.01	6.97	21.83	10.34	11.44	11.37	10.13	16.56	10.76	12.60	13.53	17.55
Child Deaths	18	<10	19	<10	10	10	<10	15	10	12	13	17
Children (age 1-17)	85,680	SP	87,054	SP	87,386	87,960	SP	90,597	92,910	95,263	96,074	96,889

Notes: 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 for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

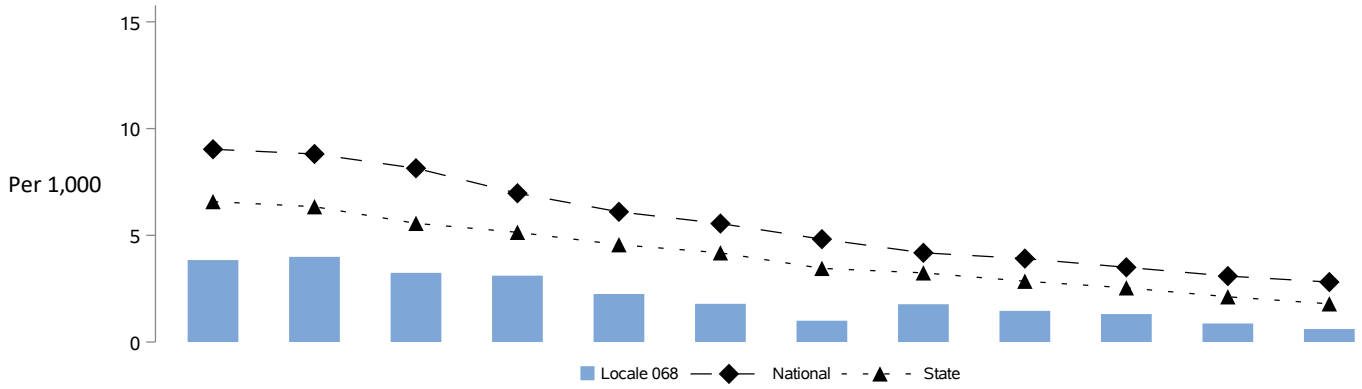
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.
https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics.
https://wonder.cdc.gov/

Data Last Updated: 09/30/2020

Births to Mothers Age 10-17



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
National	9.03	8.81	8.14	6.97	6.10	5.55	4.82	4.18	3.91	3.50	3.09	2.81
State	6.58	6.34	5.56	5.14	4.56	4.18	3.45	3.24	2.85	2.54	2.12	1.79
Locale 068	3.84	3.99	3.24	3.11	2.25	1.79	1.00	1.77	1.46	1.31	0.87	0.61
Birthed, 10-17	69	71	57	55	40	32	18	32	27	25	17	12
Females, 10-17	17,954	17,792	17,592	17,682	17,765	17,866	17,937	18,128	18,526	19,014	19,496	19,799

Notes: 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 for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 births.

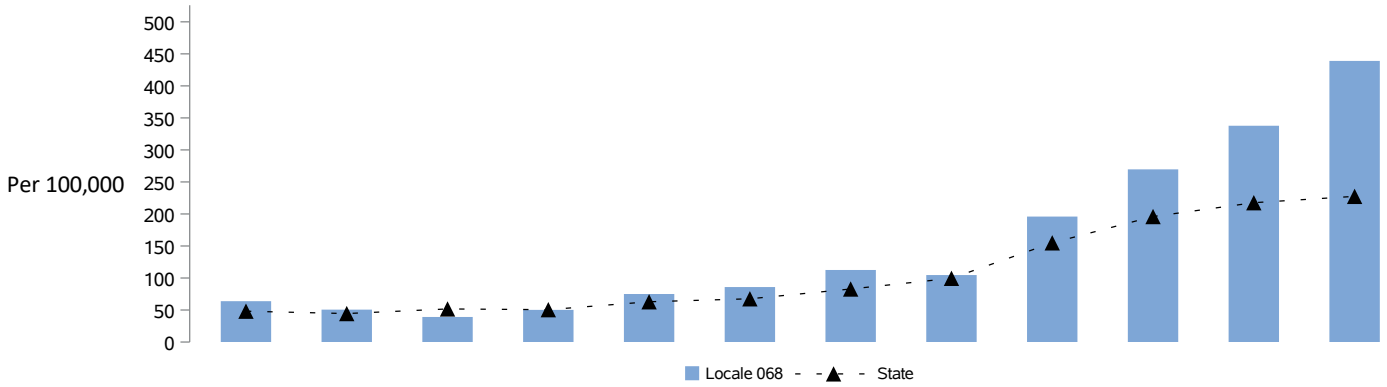
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File. https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Birth

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division. https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics.

Data Last Updated: 11/13/2019

Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	48.17	44.47	51.70	50.57	62.87	67.54	82.83	99.54	154.92	195.95	217.59	227.47
Locale 068	63.79	50.58	39.13	50.21	75.01	85.88	112.50	104.60	195.91	269.62	337.73	438.96
Suicide & Attempt	23	18	14	18	27	31	41	39	75	106	135	179
Persons, 10-17	36,057	35,587	35,776	35,846	35,996	36,095	36,446	37,286	38,283	39,314	39,973	40,778

Notes: 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 for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for locations with adolescent populations less than 100.

Data from 2008 forward was revised to include observation and standard hospital stays, as well as supplemental diagnosis and external cause codes. More information on these changes is available in Technical Notes.

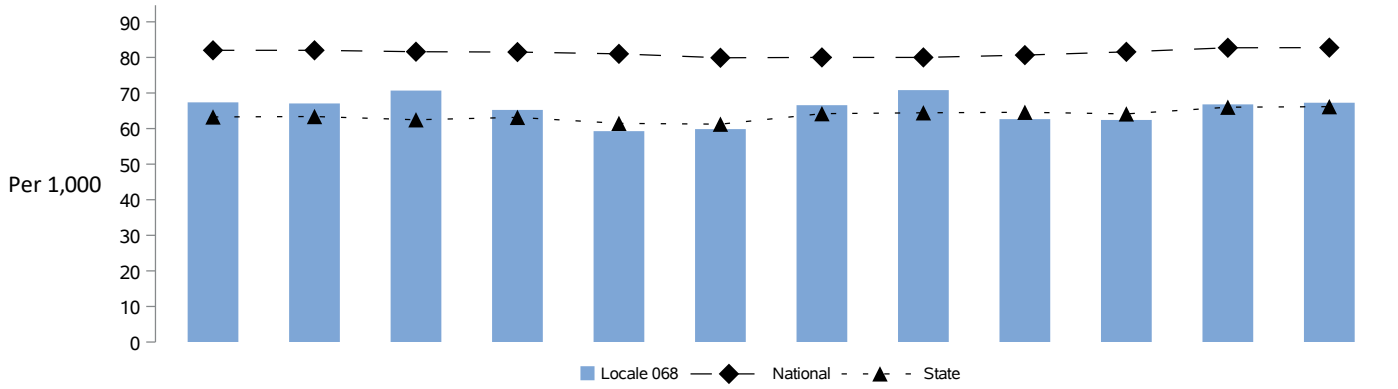
The coding of intent for injuries and poisonings in hospital admissions data underwent a transition from ICD-9 to ICD-10 codes in the fall of 2015. It has affected the 2015 and 2016 data on suicide attempts reported here. Researchers have concluded that “marked changes… almost certainly represent artifacts of coding changes rather than true changes in suicidal behavior.” It appears some cases previously coded as undetermined intent are now being coded as self-harm. For additional information, see: Christine Stewart, Phillip M. Crawford, and Gregory E. Simon (2017). 'Changes in Coding of Suicide Attempts or Self-Harm With Transition From ICD-9 to ICD-10.' Psychiatric Services, 68(3), p. 215. online at https://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/10.1176/appi.ps.201600450

Numerator Data Source: Washington State 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. https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division. https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

Data Last Updated: 04/14/2021

Low Birthweight Babies



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
National	82.00	82.00	81.60	81.50	81.00	79.90	80.00	80.00	80.65	81.56	82.71	82.75
State	63.27	63.39	62.47	63.15	61.46	61.24	64.19	64.44	64.58	64.12	66.00	66.16
Locale 068	67.37	67.06	70.68	65.24	59.27	59.85	66.57	70.81	62.65	62.42	66.80	67.26
Low-weight Babies	474	471	512	473	432	437	488	526	459	473	490	471
All Births	7,036	7,024	7,244	7,250	7,289	7,301	7,331	7,428	7,327	7,578	7,335	7,003

Notes: The babies born with low birthweight, per 1,000 live births. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. Rate changes in data may 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 for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

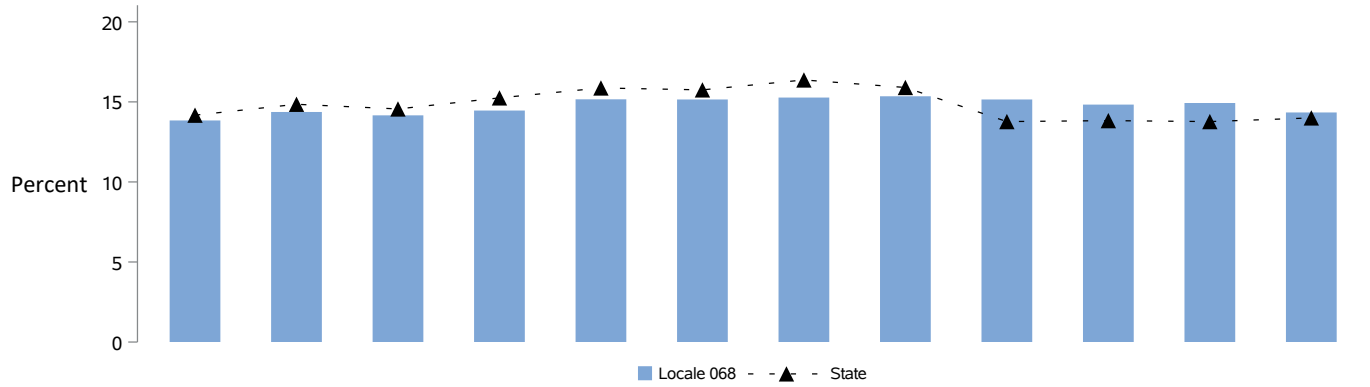
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File.
https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Birth

Denominator Data Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File.
https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Birth

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Services, WONDER Data System.
https://wonder.cdc.gov/

Data Last Updated: 11/13/2019

Women Injury and Accident Hospitalizations



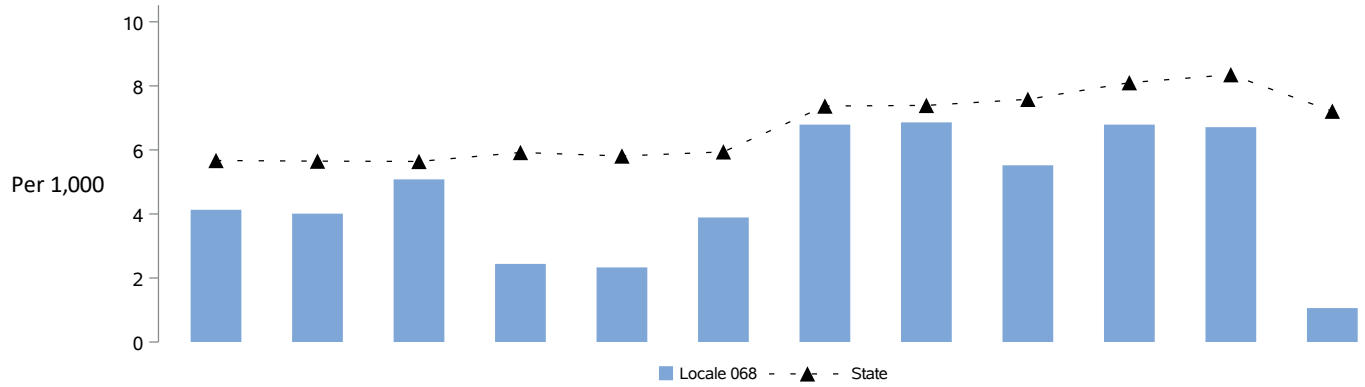
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	14.17	14.85	14.56	15.25	15.87	15.75	16.37	15.90	13.77	13.83	13.77	14.00
Locale 068	13.84	14.37	14.16	14.46	15.16	15.15	15.27	15.35	15.15	14.83	14.93	14.34
Injuries	3,622	3,641	3,858	3,992	3,972	4,031	4,133	4,316	4,326	4,109	4,197	3,933
Hospitalizations	26,170	25,340	27,243	27,614	26,208	26,616	27,062	28,114	28,562	27,702	28,119	27,425

Notes: The injury or accident hospitalizations for women as a percent of all hospitalizations for women (age 18+). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations. Beginning on October 1, 2015 diagnosis transitioned to International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10). Data from 2008 forward was revised to include observation and standard hospital stays, as well as supplemental diagnosis and external cause codes. More information on these changes is available in Technical Notes.

Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS).
https://www.doh.wa.gov/dataandstatisticalreports/injuryviolenceandpoisoning/injurydata

Data Last Updated: 04/14/2021

Offences, Domestic Violence



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	5.67	5.65	5.64	5.92	5.81	5.94	7.37	7.39	7.58	8.10	8.35	7.21
Locale 068	4.13	4.01	5.08	2.44	2.33	3.89	6.79	6.86	5.52	6.79	6.71	1.06
Offenses	2,495	2,447	3,109	1,500	1,452	2,471	4,438	4,634	3,859	4,838	4,876	779
Persons	603,457	610,694	611,824	615,503	624,122	635,573	653,187	675,217	699,065	712,940	727,204	736,359

Notes: 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 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.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offenses For suppression code definitions, percent subtracted and the agencies not reporting, see the appendix, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

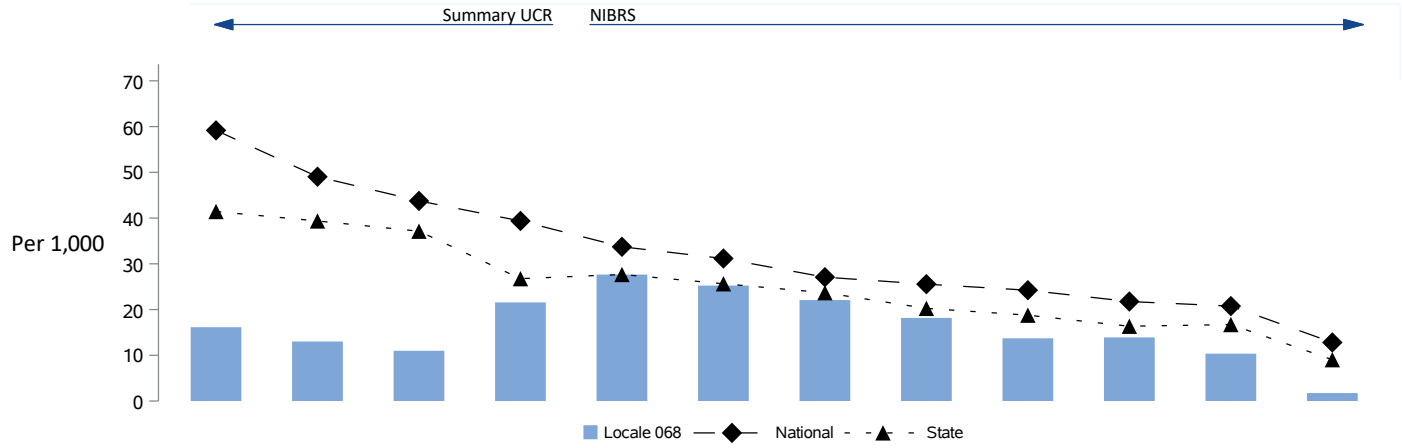
The types of crimes used within this rate are represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the system change.

Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

Data Last Updated: 10/05/2021

Arrests Total, (Age 10-17)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	59.17	49.04	43.75	39.37	33.72	31.16	27.08	25.55	24.23	21.75	20.76	12.80
State	41.43	39.37	37.13	26.75	27.67	25.64	23.68	20.26	18.77	16.35	16.72	9.04
Locale 068	16.14	13.02	10.99	21.56	27.65	25.24	22.07	18.17	13.71	13.91	10.36	1.75
Arrests, 10-17	573	464	393	774	996	918	821	694	538	556	422	72
Adjusted Pop 10-17	35,500	35,637	35,747	35,898	36,017	36,369	37,208	38,202	39,232	39,973	40,729	41,254

Notes: 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, 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, an increase in total arrests could occur in 2012 data.

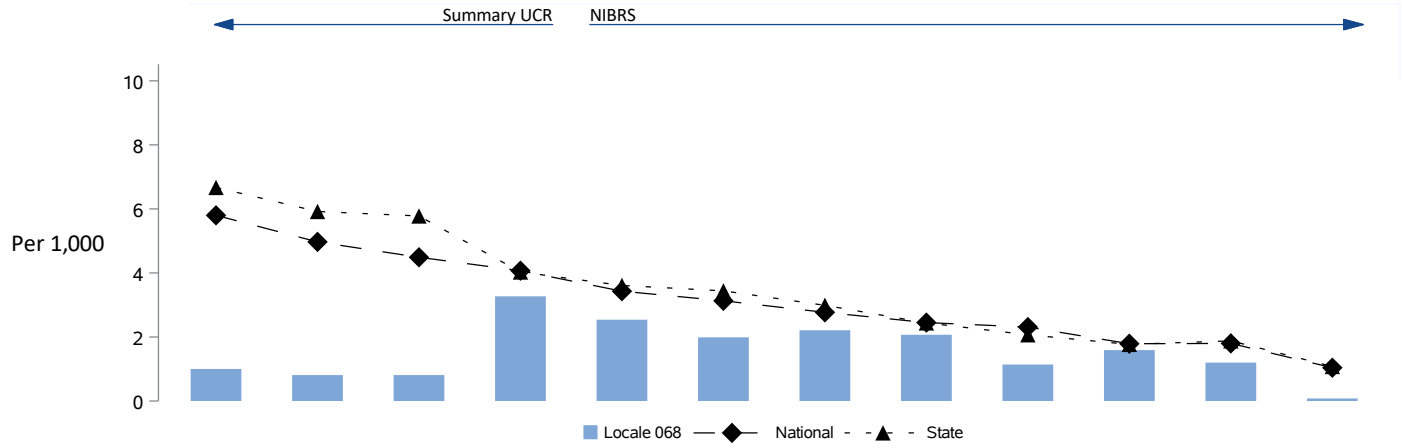
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests, Property Crime (Age 10-14)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	5.80	4.97	4.49	4.07	3.43	3.13	2.77	2.45	2.31	1.79	1.80	1.04
State	6.67	5.92	5.78	4.03	3.61	3.44	2.99	2.44	2.07	1.77	1.88	1.08
Locale 068	1.00	0.81	0.81	3.27	2.54	1.99	2.21	2.07	1.14	1.59	1.20	0.08
Arrests, 10-14	22	18	18	73	57	45	51	49	28	40	31	<10
Adjusted Pop 10-14	21,959	22,154	22,221	22,333	22,456	22,644	23,094	23,668	24,482	25,185	25,741	26,030

Notes: 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 UCR/NIBRS. 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 types of crimes 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.

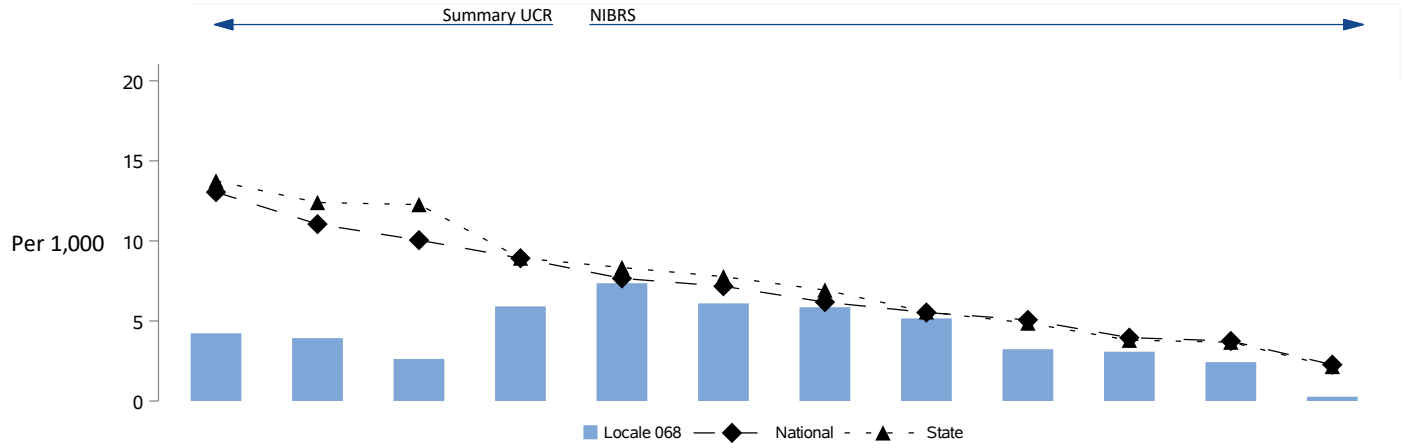
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests, Property Crime (Age 10-17)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	13.05	11.05	10.05	8.92	7.66	7.17	6.18	5.53	5.07	3.96	3.75	2.27
State	13.75	12.40	12.27	8.93	8.34	7.77	6.93	5.57	4.87	3.80	3.68	2.16
Locale 068	4.23	3.93	2.63	5.91	7.36	6.10	5.86	5.16	3.24	3.08	2.43	0.27
Arrests, 10-17	150	140	94	212	265	222	218	197	127	123	99	11
Adjusted Pop 10-17	35,500	35,637	35,747	35,898	36,017	36,369	37,208	38,202	39,232	39,973	40,729	41,254

Notes: 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. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR/NIBRS. 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 types of crimes 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.

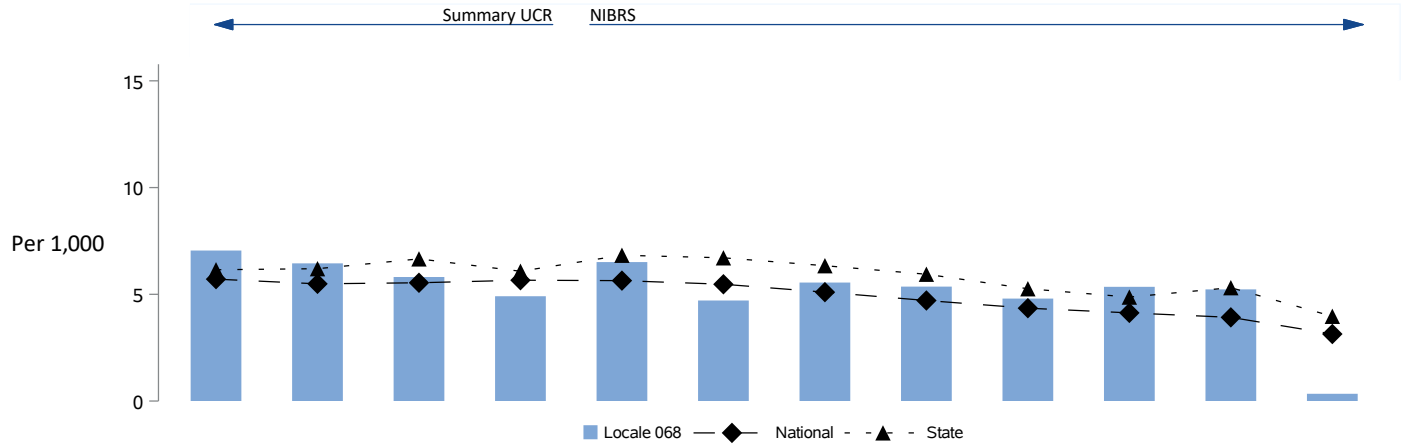
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests, Property Crime (Age 18+)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	5.71	5.49	5.54	5.66	5.64	5.47	5.10	4.71	4.35	4.13	3.92	3.14
State	6.15	6.20	6.66	6.08	6.83	6.71	6.34	5.94	5.26	4.87	5.31	3.97
Locale 068	7.05	6.45	5.81	4.91	6.51	4.71	5.55	5.36	4.80	5.35	5.23	0.34
Arrests, 18+	3,595	3,326	3,005	2,555	3,443	2,538	3,080	3,081	2,860	3,259	3,259	216
Adjusted Pop 18+	510,011	515,829	517,619	520,625	528,808	539,401	555,117	574,666	595,963	609,691	623,088	632,199

Notes: 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 UCR/NIBRS. 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 types of crimes 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.

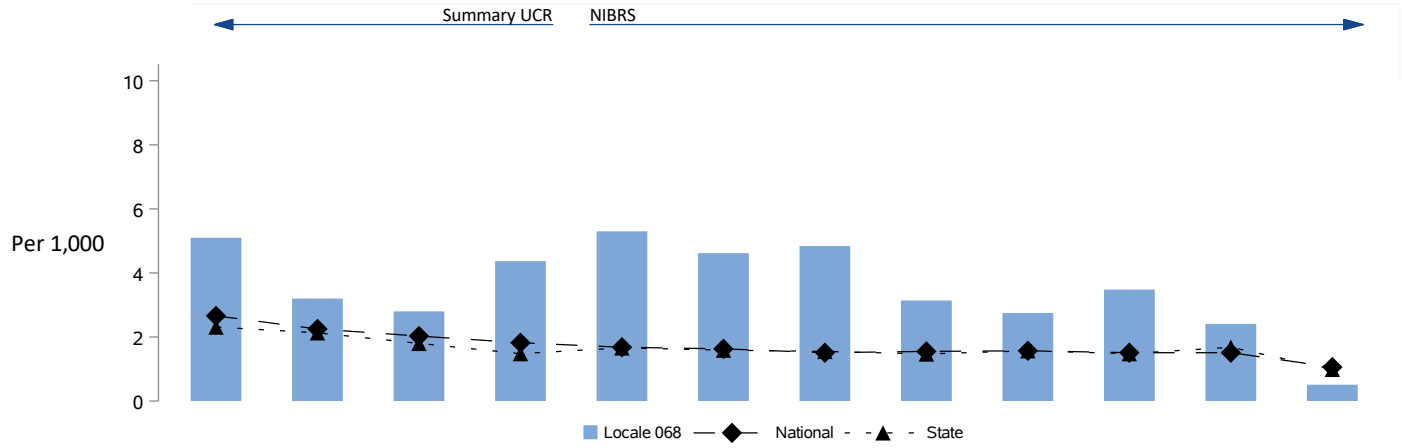
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 10-17)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	2.66	2.25	2.03	1.82	1.68	1.63	1.51	1.55	1.57	1.51	1.51	1.06
State	2.31	2.13	1.80	1.48	1.66	1.59	1.55	1.47	1.57	1.48	1.68	0.99
Locale 068	5.10	3.20	2.80	4.37	5.30	4.62	4.84	3.14	2.75	3.48	2.41	0.51
Arrests, 10-17	181	114	100	157	191	168	180	120	108	139	98	21
Adjusted Pop 10-17	35,500	35,637	35,747	35,898	36,017	36,369	37,208	38,202	39,232	39,973	40,729	41,254

Notes: 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, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes 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.

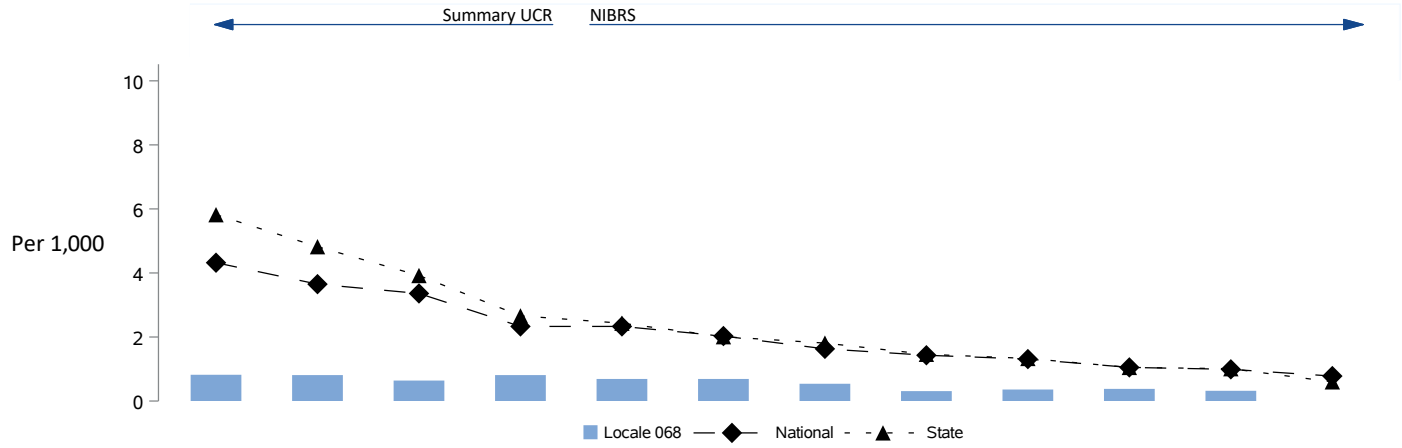
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests, Alcohol Violation (Age 10-17)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	4.32	3.65	3.36	2.33	2.33	2.03	1.63	1.43	1.31	1.05	0.99	0.78
State	5.82	4.82	3.92	2.66	2.43	2.01	1.81	1.46	1.33	1.05	1.01	0.60
Locale 068	0.82	0.81	0.64	0.81	0.69	0.69	0.54	0.31	0.36	0.38	0.32	0.00
Arrests, 10-17	29	29	23	29	25	25	20	12	14	15	13	0
Adjusted Pop 10-17	35,500	35,637	35,747	35,898	36,017	36,369	37,208	38,202	39,232	39,973	40,729	41,254

Notes: 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 children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. DUI arrests by the Washington State Patrol are included in the state trend analysis. However, they are not included in the county rankings since WSP arrests are not assigned to counties. 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, Non-Reporting Agencies and

Population.

The types of crimes 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.

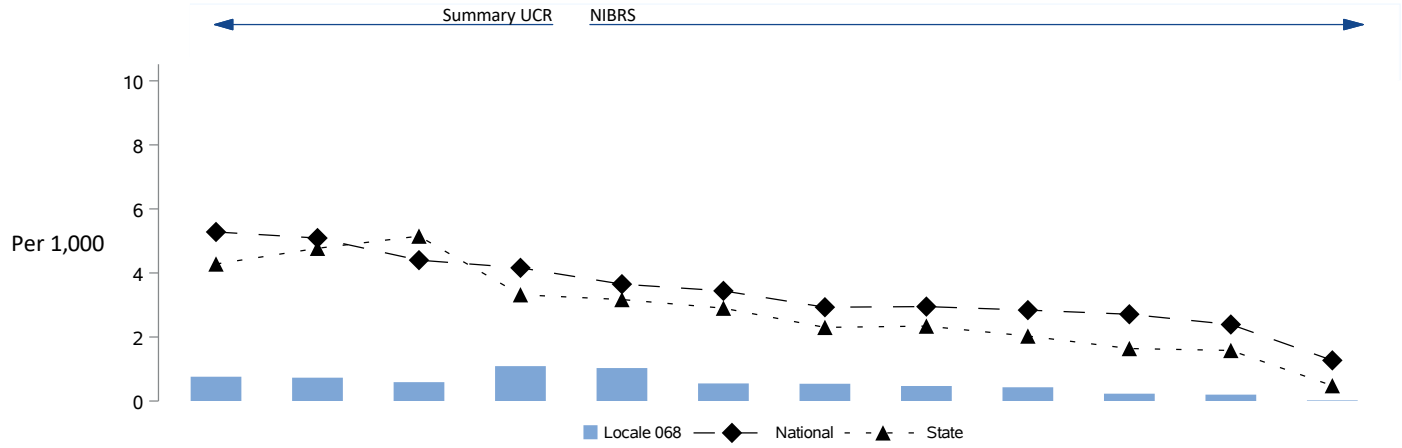
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 10-17)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	5.28	5.09	4.40	4.16	3.65	3.44	2.93	2.95	2.84	2.71	2.39	1.27
State	4.28	4.77	5.15	3.32	3.17	2.90	2.30	2.34	2.03	1.64	1.58	0.48
Locale 068	0.76	0.73	0.59	1.09	1.03	0.55	0.54	0.47	0.43	0.23	0.20	0.02
Arrests, 10-17	27	26	21	39	37	20	20	18	17	<10	<10	<10
Adjusted Pop 10-17	35,500	35,637	35,747	35,898	36,017	36,369	37,208	38,202	39,232	39,973	40,729	41,254

Notes: 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, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes 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.

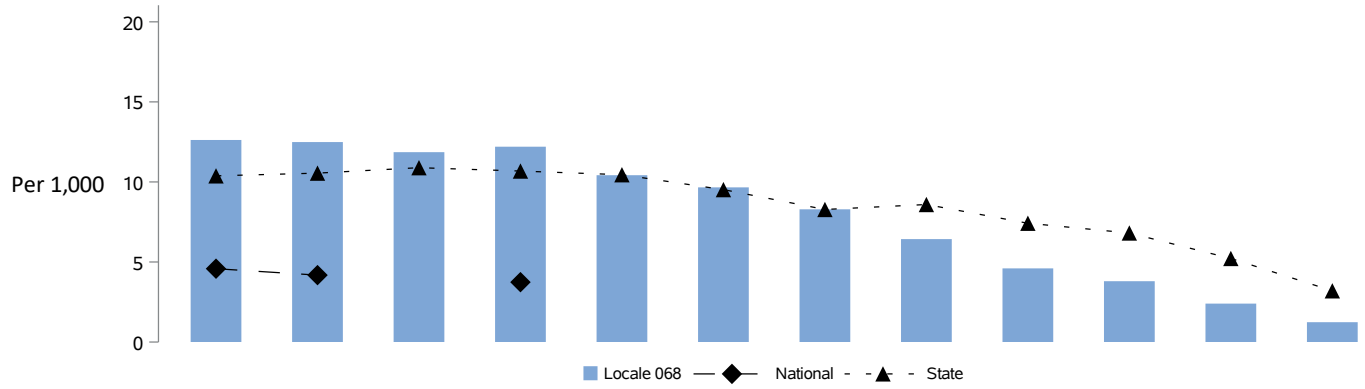
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/

Data Last Updated: 09/27/2021

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



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National	4.58	4.18		3.74								
State	10.38	10.55	10.89	10.68	10.45	9.52	8.28	8.59	7.42	6.81	5.22	3.20
Locale 068	12.62	12.49	11.86	12.20	10.42	9.66	8.29	6.43	4.60	3.80	2.40	1.24
Admits, 10-17	449	447	425	439	376	352	309	246	181	152	98	51
Adjusted Pop 10-17	35,587	35,776	35,846	35,996	36,095	36,446	37,286	38,283	39,314	39,973	40,778	41,254

Notes: The adolescents (age 10-17) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adolescents 10-17. Counts of adults are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. Client counts are linked to state service records through the Research and Data Analysis Client Services Database. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

Numerator Data Source: Washington State Health Care Authority, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery reported to the RDA Client Services Database.
http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0

Denominator Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.
https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS).
https://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/teds.htm

Data Last Updated: 04/15/2021

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Topics

Population Denominators Used in This Report
Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths
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
Changes in Hospitalization Data

Population Denominators Used in This Report

Population is updated as the data become available. The report displays the most recent twelve years of data for each indicator. Rates are not calculated until both the numerator and the denominator data are available. This report is published in January and July in order to provide updates to all indicators within a reasonable time frame.

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 non-traffic 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, age of inclusion, and percent attributable to alcohol or drugs. 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.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	Attrib	Age
Diseases Directly Attributable to Alcohol				
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 syndrome	E24.4	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol	G31.2	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Alcoholic myopathy	G72.1	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from alcohol	O35.4	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=15
Newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol	P04.3	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	>=0
Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)	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
Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Alcohol				
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

Continued on next page

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	Attrib	Age
Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Alcohol (continued)				
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.				
Diseases Directly Attributable to Drugs				
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
Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Drugs				
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

Appendix A: Technical Notes

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 to 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.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

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 Sheriffs 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.

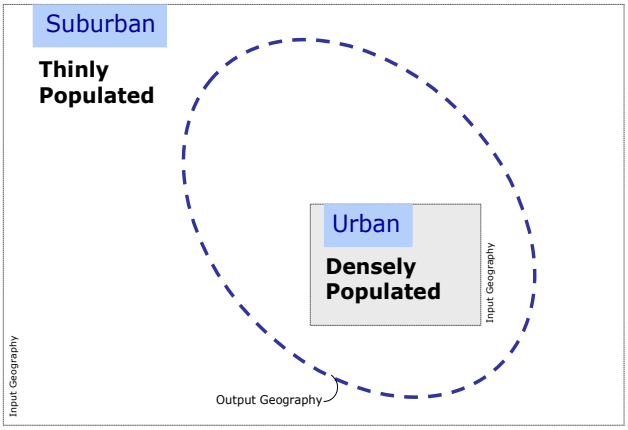
Data being converted from a smaller geography (source geography) like school district to a larger geography (like a county) is usually fairly reliable because most of the smaller pieces fit neatly and wholly into the new geography. (See example 1 below).

Appendix A: Technical Notes

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.

The following statements refer to example 1:

Example 1



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

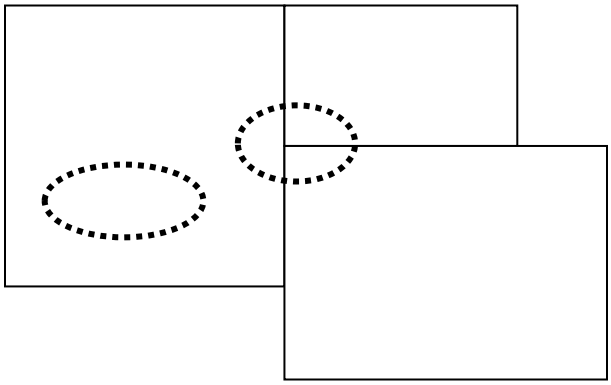
The events occurring in the split source geography (suburban school district, in this example) are distributed to the destination geography in the same proportion as the underlying population is distributed. If 40% of the suburban school district population lies within the destination geography, then 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, such a distribution will not always be reliable.

For example, see the situation depicted in Example 2.

Example 2



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.

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).

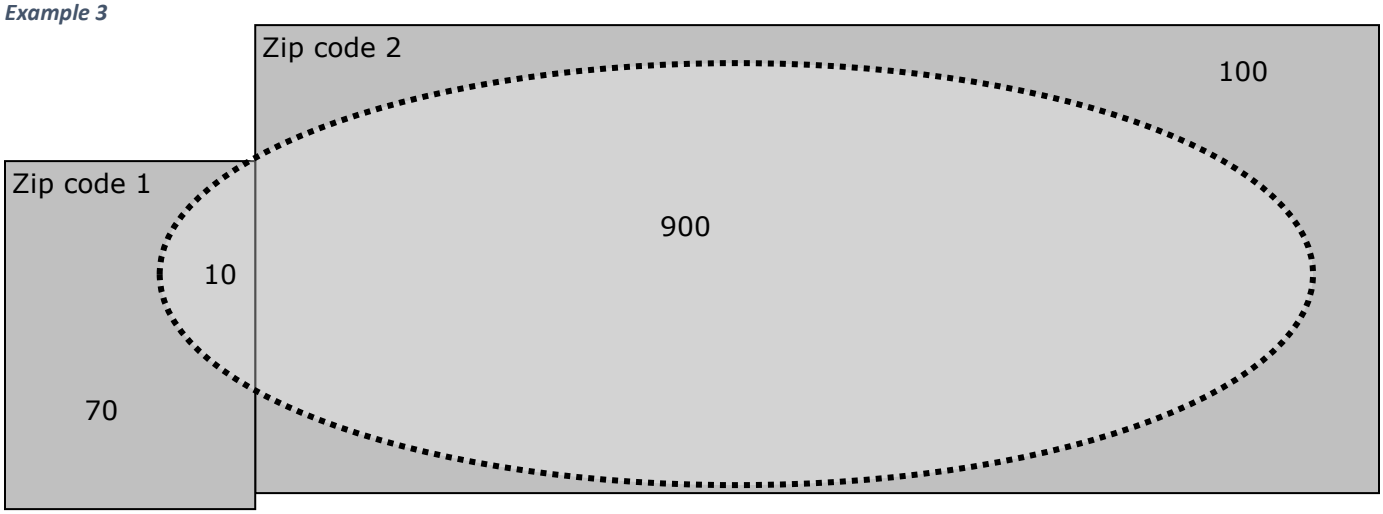
The amount of overlap between source and destination populations can vary from less than 1% to 99% -- only a little of a source population can live in a destination, or almost all of the source population can live in a destination.

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.

Example 3



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 (Zip code 2).

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 population imputed
zip code 1	10/80 = 12.5%	* 10	1.25
zip code 2	900/1000 = 90%	* 900	810.00
	Total for Destination	**910**	**811.25**

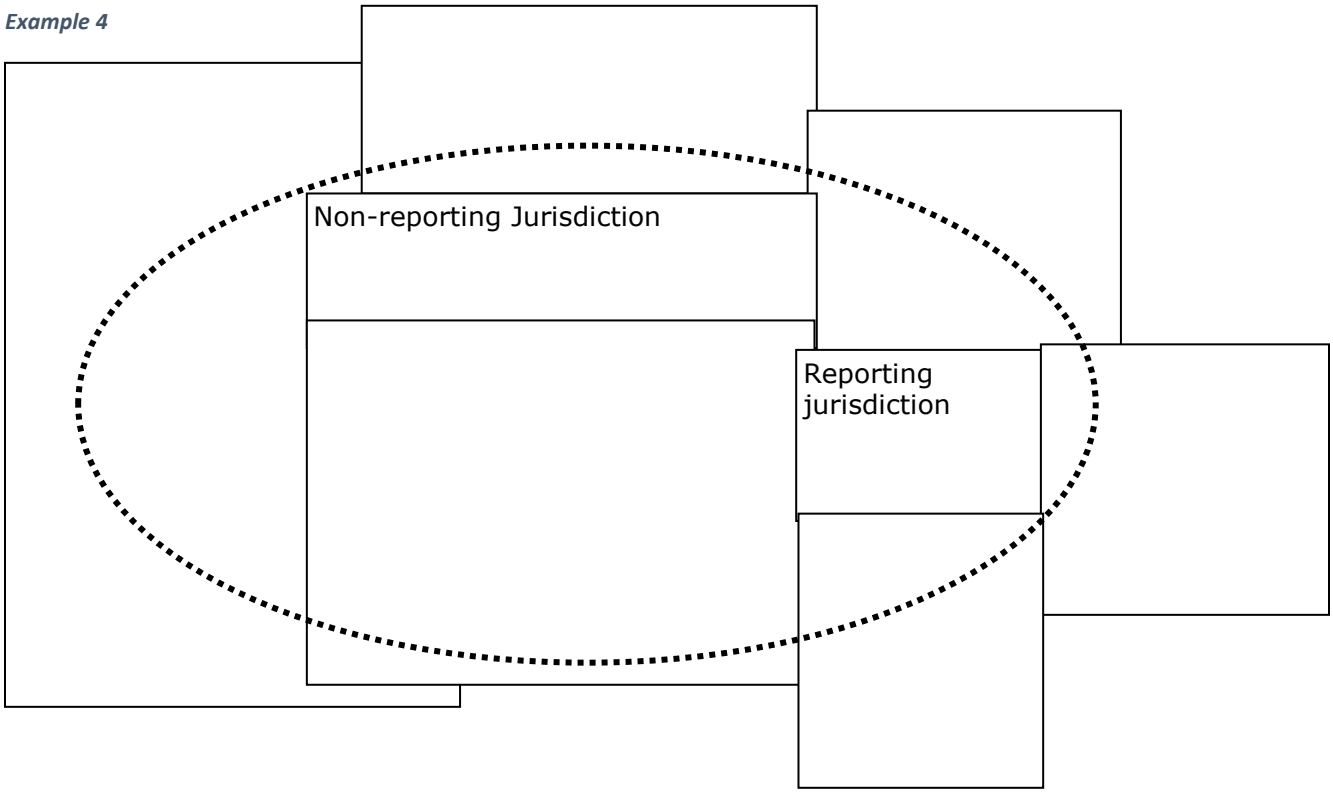
In the above example, the Weighted Reliability Index for Destination City is 811.25 / 910 = 89%. Basically, 89% of the event locations were directly attributed to the area they occurred. Along with the WRI a cut point for reliable reporting is needed. When half or more of the events have been imputed 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.

Example 4



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 X 1,000 = 2.94
399 / 186,185 = .002143 .002143 X 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.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

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 formula shown here. 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.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Roadblocks to learning in our communities.
Academic Achievement, School Climate, and Extreme Family Economic Deprivation.

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).

1. 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.

2. 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-grade 9 dropout rate)*(1-grade 10 dropout rate)*(1-grade 11 dropout rate)*(1-grade 12 dropout rate-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: (the number of on-time and late graduates)/(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.

3. 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.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

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-grade 9 dropout rate)*(1-grade 10 dropout rate)*(1-grade 11 dropout rate)*(1-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.

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

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.
--	Data which are unavailable and not expected to be provided at a later date. Signifies a gap in data collection such as during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Changes in Hospitalization Data

When CHARS was first developed there were basically two types of patients: inpatients and outpatients including emergency department. Since that time, however, a third category of patients has come into being, and has grown. These are known as "observation" patients. Some observation patients may be similar to outpatients in that their lengths of stay at the hospital can be measured in hours. Other observation patients are more like inpatients; their lengths of stay can be a full day – or longer. Up until May 2007 CHARS only collected data on inpatients. Observation patients with lengths of stay exceeding a day or more were previously not reported to CHARS. This situation becomes even more concerning because the designation of a patient as either an inpatient or an observation patient is based upon each patient's payer's criteria. Hence, one patient may be deemed an inpatient by their payer and have their data reported to CHARS, while another patient with exactly the same clinic conditions and treatments – but with a different payer – may be deemed an observation patient and did not have their data reported to CHARS in the past. Revisions have been made which add these observation events to CORE from 2008 forward. This will change the trend data for those years for any rate containing data from CHARS.

In addition to the inclusion of observation admissions, supplemental diagnosis fields and supplemental external cause fields have been added to the analysis of patient data. Previously analysis was limited to the first nine diagnosis and the first external cause code. Both of these changes may increase the rates seen in data trends for 2008 to the present.

Data on hospital stays after October 1, 2015 uses ICD-10 definitions. Both ICD-9 and ICD-10 categories used to define alcohol, drug, suicide and injury accidents are detailed in the section called Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths. CHARS events use only directly attributable diagnosis definitions.

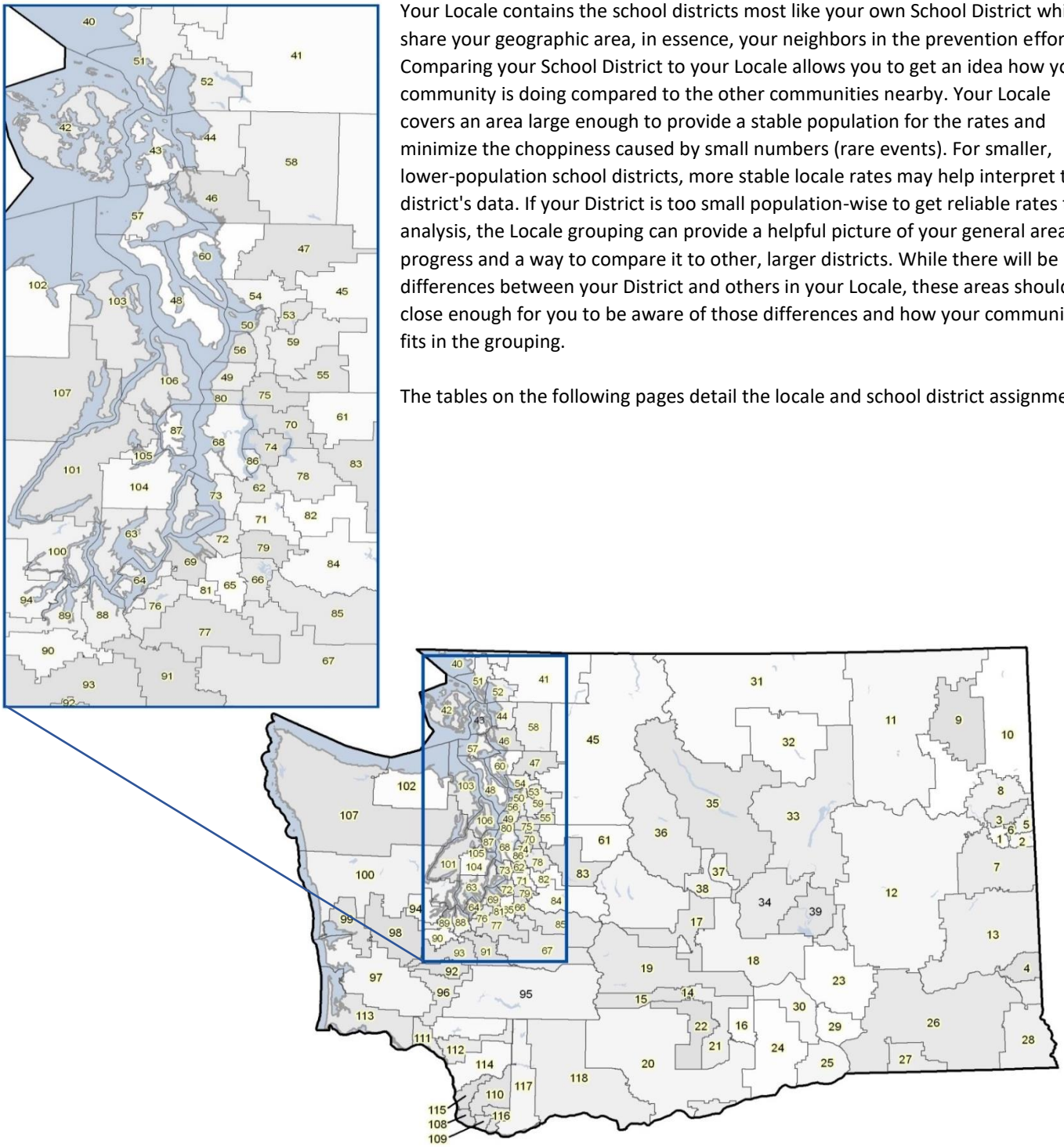
Appendix A: Understanding Locales

Understanding Locales

Locales are school districts or groups of school districts that, when added together, include 20,000+ residents. At this population threshold we are able to report rare events.

Additionally, the school districts grouped into a locale are:

i. Part of a single Educational Service District,
ii. Similar in character (for example, they have similar proportions of students receiving free or reduced price school lunches), and
iii. Typically, occupy contiguous territory.



Your Locale contains the school districts most like your own School District which share your geographic area, in essence, your neighbors in the prevention effort. Comparing your School District to your Locale allows you to get an idea how your community is doing compared to the other communities nearby. Your Locale covers an area large enough to provide a stable population for the rates and minimize the choppiness caused by small numbers (rare events). For smaller, lower-population school districts, more stable locale rates may help interpret their district's data. If your District is too small population-wise to get reliable rates for analysis, the Locale grouping can provide a helpful picture of your general area's progress and a way to compare it to other, larger districts. While there will be differences between your District and others in your Locale, these areas should be close enough for you to be aware of those differences and how your community fits in the grouping.

The tables on the following pages detail the locale and school district assignments.

Appendix A: Understanding Locales

School Districts by Locale Number

School District	Locale	School District	Locale	School District	Locale	School District	Locale	School District	Locale
Aberdeen	99	East Valley (Yakima)	21	Longview	111	Palisades	35	Steilacoom Hist.	64
Adna	96	Eastmont	37	Loon Lake	10	Palouse	13	Steptoe	13
Almira	12	Easton	18	Lopez Island	42	Pasco	29	Stevenson-Carson	118
Anacortes	43	Eatonville	67	Lyle	118	Pateros	35	Sultan	45
Arlington	47	Edmonds	49	Lynden	40	Paterson	24	Summit Valley	10
Asotin-Anatone	28	Ellensburg	17	Mabton	20	Pe Ell	97	Sumner	66
Auburn	79	Elma	98	Mansfield	33	Peninsula	63	Sunnyside	16
Bainbridge Island	87	Endicott	13	Manson	35	Pioneer	100	Tacoma	69
Battle Ground	110	Entiat	35	Mary M Knight	100	Pomeroy	26	Taholah	100
Bellevue	74	Enumclaw	84	Mary Walker	10	Port Angeles	102	Tahoma	82
Bellingham	52	Ephrata	34	Marysville	54	Port Townsend	103	Tekoa	13
Benge	12	Evaline	96	Mc Cleary	98	Prescott	26	Tenino	93
Bethel	77	Everett	50	Mead	3	Prosser	24	Thorp	18
Bickleton	20	Evergreen (Clark)	109	Medical Lake	7	Pullman	4	Toledo	95
Blaine	40	Evergreen (Stevens)	10	Mercer Island	86	Puyallup	65	Tonasket	31
Boistfort	97	Federal Way	72	Meridian	41	Queets-Clearwater	37	Toppenish	22
Bremerton	105	Ferndale	51	Methow Valley	31	Quilcene	18	Touchet	26
Brewster	35	Fife	65	Mill A	118	Quillayute Valley	67	Toutle Lake	114
Bridgeport	33	Finley	25	Monroe	55	Quinault	49	Trout Lake	118
Brinnon	107	Franklin Pierce	81	Montesano	98	Quincy	17	Tumwater	90
Burlington-Edison	44	Freeman	7	Morton	95	Rainier	98	Union Gap	22
Camas	116	Garfield	13	Moses Lake	39	Raymond	97	Valley	64
Cape Flattery	107	Glenwood	118	Mossyrock	95	Reardan-Edwall	12	Valley	10
Carbonado	67	Goldendale	20	Mount Adams	20	Renton	62	Vancouver	108
Cascade	36	Grand Coulee Dam	33	Mount Baker	41	Republic	11	Vashon Island	63
Cashmere	36	Grandview	16	Mount Pleasant	117	Richland	30	Wahkiakum	113
Castle Rock	114	Granger	21	Mt Vernon	46	Ridgefield	115	Wahluke	18
Centerville	118	Granite Falls	45	Mukilteo	56	Ritzville	12	Waitsburg	26
Central Kitsap	101	Grapeview	100	Naches Valley	19	Riverside	8	Walla Walla	27
Central Valley	2	Great Northern	7	Napavine	96	Riverview	61	Wapato	22
Centralia	92	Green Mountain	115	Naselle-Grays River	113	Rochester	93	Warden	33
Chehalis	96	Griffin	94	Nespelem	33	Roosevelt	118	Washougal	117
Cheney	7	Harrington	12	Newport	10	Rosalia	13	Washtucna	12
Chewelah	9	Highland	19	Nine Mile Falls	8	Royal	18	Waterville	35
Chimacum	103	Highline	73	Nooksack Valley	41	San Juan Island	42	Wellpinit	10
Clarkston	28	Hockinson	116	North Beach	100	Satsop	98	Wenatchee	38
Cle Elum-Roslyn	18	Hood Canal	100	North Franklin	23	Seattle	68	West Valley (Yakima)	15
Clover Park	76	Hoquiam	99	North Kitsap	106	Sedro-Woolley	58	West Valley (Spokane)	6
Colfax	13	Inchelium	11	North Mason	101	Selah	19	White Pass	95
College Place	27	Index	45	North River	97	Selkirk	10	White River	85
Colton	13	Issaquah	78	North Thurston	88	Sequim	102	White Salmon	118
Columbia (Stevens)	11	Kahlotus	26	Northport	11	Shaw Island	42	Wilbur	12
Columbia (Walla Walla)	26	Kalama	114	Northshore	75	Shelton	94	Willapa Valley	97
Colville	9	Keller	11	Oak Harbor	57	Shoreline	80	Wilson Creek	33
Concrete	45	Kelso	112	Oakesdale	13	Southside	100	Winlock	96
Conway	46	Kennewick	25	Oakville	98	Spokane	1	Wishkah Valley	100
Cosmopolis	99	Kent	71	Orchard Prairie	6	Sprague	12	Wishram	118
Coulee-Hartline	33	Kettle Falls	11	Orient	11	St John	13	Woodland	114
Coupeville	48	Lakewood	47	Orondo	35	Stanwood-Camano	60	Yakima	14
Crescent	107	Lamont	13	Oroville	31	Star	26	Yelm	91
Dixie	26	Liberty	7	Orting	67	Starbuck	26	Zillah	21
East Valley (Spokane)	5	Lind	12	Othello	23	Stehekin	35		

Appendix A: Understanding Locales

Locale	School District(s)
1	Spokane
2	Central Valley
3	Mead
4	Pullman
5	East Valley (Spokane)
6	Orchard Prairie, West Valley (Spokane)
7	Cheney, Freeman, Great Northern, Liberty, Medical Lake
8	Deer Park, Nine Mile Falls, Riverside
9	Chewelah, Colville
10	Cusick, Evergreen (Stevens), Loon Lake, Mary Walker, Newport, Selkirk, Summit Valley, Valley, Wellpinit
11	Columbia (Stevens), Curlew, Inchelium, Keller, Kettle Falls, Northport, Onion Creek, Orient, Republic
12	Almira, Benge, Creston, Davenport, Harrington, Lind, Odessa, Reardan, Ritzville, Sprague, Washtucna, Wilbur
13	Colfax, Colton, Endicott, Garfield, Lacrosse, Lamont, Oakesdale, Palouse, Rosalia, St John, Steptoe, Tekoa
14	Yakima
15	West Valley (Yakima)
16	Grandview, Sunnyside
17	Ellensburg
18	Cle Elum-Roslyn, Damman, Easton, Kittitas, Royal, Thorp, Wahluke
19	Highland, Naches Valley, Selah
20	Bickleton, Goldendale, Mabton, Mount Adams
21	East Valley (Yakima), Granger, Zillah
22	Toppenish, Union Gap, Wapato
23	North Franklin, Othello
24	Kiona Benton, Paterson, Prosser
25	Finley, Kennewick
26	Columbia (Walla Walla), Dayton, Dixie, Kahlotus, Pomeroy, Prescott, Star, Starbuck, Touchet, Waitsburg
27	College Place, Walla Walla
28	Asotin-Anatone, Clarkston
29	Pasco
30	Richland
31	Methow Valley, Oroville, Tonasket
32	Okanogan, Omak
33	Bridgeport, Coulee-Hartline, Grand Coulee Dam, Mansfield, Nespelem, Soap Lake, Warden, Wilson Creek
34	Ephrata, Quincy
35	Brewster, Entiat, Lake Chelan, Manson, Orondo, Palisades, Pateros, Stehekin, Waterville
36	Cascade, Cashmere
37	Eastmont
38	Wenatchee
39	Moses Lake
40	Blaine, Lynden
41	Meridian, Mount Baker, Nooksack Valley
42	Lopez Island, Orcas Island, San Juan Island, Shaw Island
43	Anacortes
44	Burlington Edison
45	Concrete, Darrington, Granite Falls, Index, Sultan
46	Conway, La Conner, Mt Vernon
47	Arlington, Lakewood
48	Coupeville, South Whidbey
49	Edmonds
50	Everett
51	Ferndale
52	Bellingham
53	Lake Stevens
54	Marysville
55	Monroe
56	Mukilteo
57	Oak Harbor
58	Sedro Woolley

Locale	School District(s)
59	Snohomish
60	Stanwood
61	Riverview, Skykomish
62	Renton, Tukwila
63	Peninsula, Vashon Island
64	Steilacoom, University Place
65	Fife, Puyallup
66	Dieringer, Sumner
67	Carbonado, Eatonville, Orting
68	Seattle
69	Tacoma
70	Lake Washington
71	Kent
72	Federal Way
73	Highline
74	Bellevue
75	Northshore
76	Clover Park
77	Bethel
78	Issaquah
79	Auburn
80	Shoreline
81	Franklin Pierce
82	Tahoma
83	Snoqualmie Valley
84	Enumclaw
85	White River
86	Mercer Island
87	Bainbridge Island
88	North Thurston
89	Olympia
90	Tumwater
91	Yelm
92	Centralia
93	Rainier, Rochester, Tenino
94	Griffin, Shelton
95	Morton, Mossyrock, Onalaska, Toledo, White Pass
96	Adna, Chehalis, Evaline, Napavine, Winlock
97	Boistfort, North River, Ocosta, Pe Ell, Raymond, South Bend, Willapa Valley
98	Elma, Mc Cleary, Montesano, Oakville, Satsop
99	Aberdeen, Cosmopolis, Hoquiam
100	Grapeview, Hood Canal, Mary M Knight, North Beach, Pioneer, Quinault, Southside, Taholah, Wishkah Valley
101	Central Kitsap, North Mason
102	Port Angeles, Sequim
103	Chimacum, Port Townsend
104	South Kitsap
105	Bremerton
106	North Kitsap
107	Brinnon, Cape Flattery, Crescent, Queets-Clearwater, Quilcene, Quillayute Valley
108	Vancouver
109	Evergreen (Clark)
110	Battle Ground
111	Longview
112	Kelso
113	Naselle-Grays River, Ocean Beach, Wahkiakum
114	Castle Rock, Kalama, Toutle Lake, Woodland
115	Green Mountain, La Center, Ridgefield
116	Camas, Hockinson
117	Mount Pleasant, Skamania, Washougal
118	Centerville, Glenwood, Klickitat, Lyle, Mill A, Roosevelt, Stevenson-Carson, Trout Lake, White Salmon, Wishram

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Populations subtracted for police agencies not reporting

Police agencies are not required to report arrests or offences to UCR/NIBRS, they do so voluntarily. For a variety of reasons, a jurisdiction may report part or none of the arrests or offences for a year. In these cases, the denominator is the population of the areas that did report. For example, if juvenile arrests for one agency are not reported, the juveniles for that jurisdiction are not included in the population denominator either.

The tables below show the values that comprise the adjustment for the community in this report for each age range we report.

* "% Subtracted" is the percent of the community's population subtracted for non-reporting.
* "Subtracted" is the amount subtracted.
* "Persons" is the population of the entire community.
* "Adjusted Pop" is the denominator used to calculate indicator rates.

We suppress the yearly rates when (1) 50% or more of the population of your community live in areas which did not report to UCR/NIBRS for the year, or (2) more than 40% of the reported events (arrests or offences) have been apportioned, or synthetically estimated, using the CORE Conversion Process described in the Technical Notes section. Note that if most of the crime in a community occurs in an area which did not report, the adjusted yearly rates would be artificially low.

See Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions in the Technical Notes section for additional detail on the reason and method of subtracting population for non-reporting.

Indicators using All Arrests for 10-14 year olds as the denominator have 5 year rates which represent 99.9% of the population.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
% Subtracted	0.22	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.00	0.11	0.00
Subtracted, 10-14	48	77	56	55	44	44	45	46	48	0	29	0
Persons, 10-14	22,007	22,231	22,276	22,389	22,501	22,688	23,139	23,714	24,529	25,185	25,770	26,030
Adjusted Pop 10-14	21,959	22,154	22,220	22,334	22,457	22,644	23,094	23,668	24,481	25,185	25,741	26,030

Indicators using All Arrests for 10-17 year olds as the denominator have 5 year rates which represent 99.9% of the population.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
% Subtracted	0.24	0.39	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.12	0.00
Subtracted, 10-17	87	138	99	98	77	77	79	81	82	0	50	0
Persons, 10-17	35,587	35,776	35,846	35,996	36,095	36,446	37,286	38,283	39,314	39,973	40,778	41,254
Adjusted Pop 10-17	35,500	35,638	35,747	35,898	36,018	36,369	37,207	38,202	39,232	39,973	40,728	41,254

Indicators using All Arrests for adults as the denominator have 5 year rates which represent 100.0% of the population.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
% Subtracted	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.00
Subtracted, 18+	512	777	509	514	381	382	388	398	404	0	243	0
Persons, 18+	510,523	516,607	518,128	521,139	529,189	539,783	555,505	575,064	596,366	609,691	623,331	632,199
Adjusted Pop 18+	510,011	515,830	517,619	520,625	528,808	539,401	555,117	574,666	595,962	609,691	623,088	632,199

Indicators using All Offenses for persons 18+ as the denominator have 5 year rates which represent 100.0% of the population.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
% Subtracted	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00
Subtracted, 18+	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	358	0
Persons, 18+	603,457	610,694	612,190	615,503	624,122	635,573	653,187	675,217	699,065	713,194	727,563	736,359
Adjusted Pop 18+	603,457	610,694	611,825	615,503	624,122	635,573	653,187	675,217	699,065	712,940	727,205	736,359

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Percent of Adult Arrests Not Reported to UCR/NIBRS by Year

Police agency jurisdictions which are located at least partially in this report's geography are listed below. The table shows the percentage of non-reporting by jurisdiction for each year (e.g. 100% means no reporting, blank means full reporting).

Jurisdictions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Burien P.D.	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
King County S.O.	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Lake Forest Park P.D.												
Seattle P.D.												
Shoreline P.D.	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Tukwila P.D.	100%	100%										

Percent of Juvenile Arrests Not Reported to UCR/NIBRS by Year

Police agency jurisdictions which are located at least partially in this report's geography are listed below. The table shows the percentage of non-reporting by jurisdiction for each year (e.g. 100% means no reporting, blank means full reporting).

Jurisdictions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Burien P.D.	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
King County S.O.	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Lake Forest Park P.D.												
Seattle P.D.												
Shoreline P.D.	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Tukwila P.D.	100%	100%										

Percent of Offenses Not Reported to UCR/NIBRS by Year

Police agency jurisdictions which are located at least partially in this report's geography are listed below. The table shows the percentage of non-reporting by jurisdiction for each year (e.g. 100% means no reporting, blank means full reporting).

Jurisdictions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Burien P.D.												
King County S.O.												
Lake Forest Park P.D.												
Seattle P.D.												
Shoreline P.D.												
Tukwila P.D.			100%									