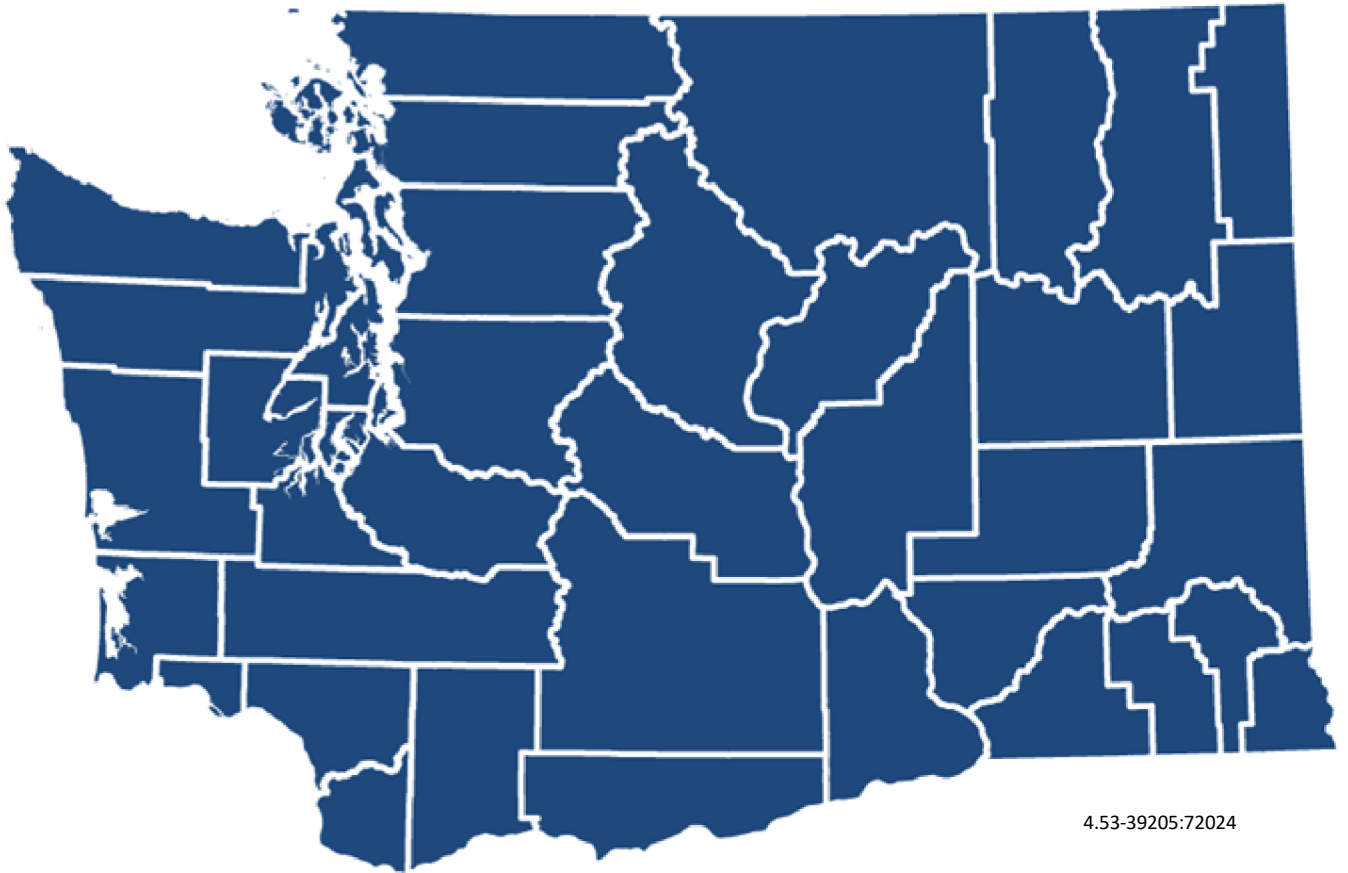


# Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in **Washington State**

July 2024



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Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery  
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*Washington State*  
Department of Social  
& Health Services

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*Transforming lives*

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**Research and Data Analysis Division**

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# Washington State Risk Profile

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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.

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

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

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

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

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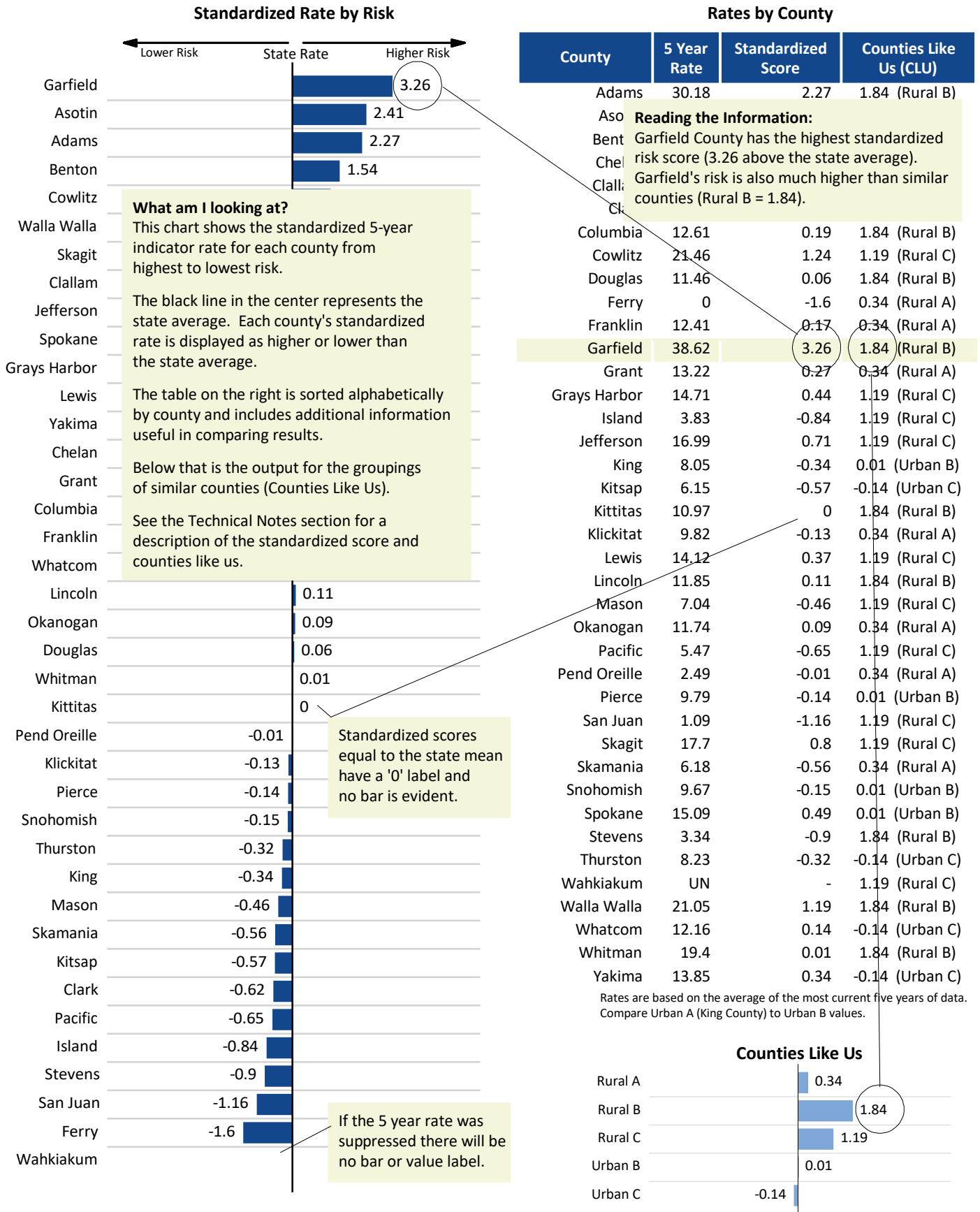
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# How to Interpret the State Report Charts (Page 1 of 2)

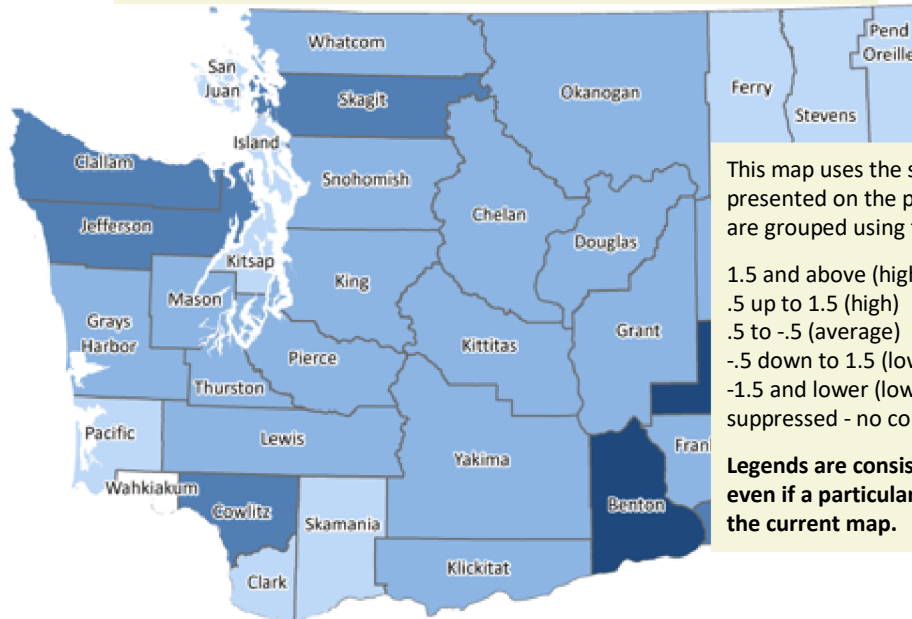
## Domain: Risk Factor: Indicator



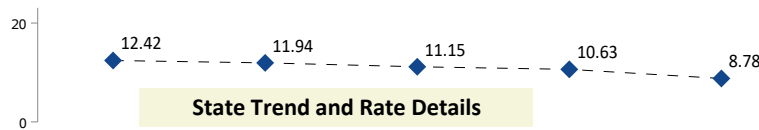
# How to Interpret the State Report Charts (Page 2 of 2)

## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Indicator

Data shown on this page is for display purposes only. DO NOT USE.



Level of Risk: Highest (darkest blue), High (medium-dark blue), Average (medium-light blue), Low (lightest blue)



Rate Components	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	12.42	11.94	11.15	10.63	8.78	10.96
<b>Numerator</b> Arrests, 10-14	4,603	4,649	4,353			
<b>Denominator</b> Population, 10-14	370,656	389,398	390,566			

### Yearly State Rate Formula:

Rate = (numerator / denominator) x factor  
 Example in 2017: (4,603 / 370,656) x 1,000 = 12.42  
 Read the rate as 12.42 arrests per 1,000 adolescents.

\*\*This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process.

**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 **Population Factor** 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 such as kidnapping, and drug violations. Care must be taken when interpreting the yearly trend as large amounts of arrests are likely for crimes not previously reported, an increase in

**Numerator Data Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).  
<https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports>

**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forensic and Demographic Services (OFM).  
<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 06/29/2022

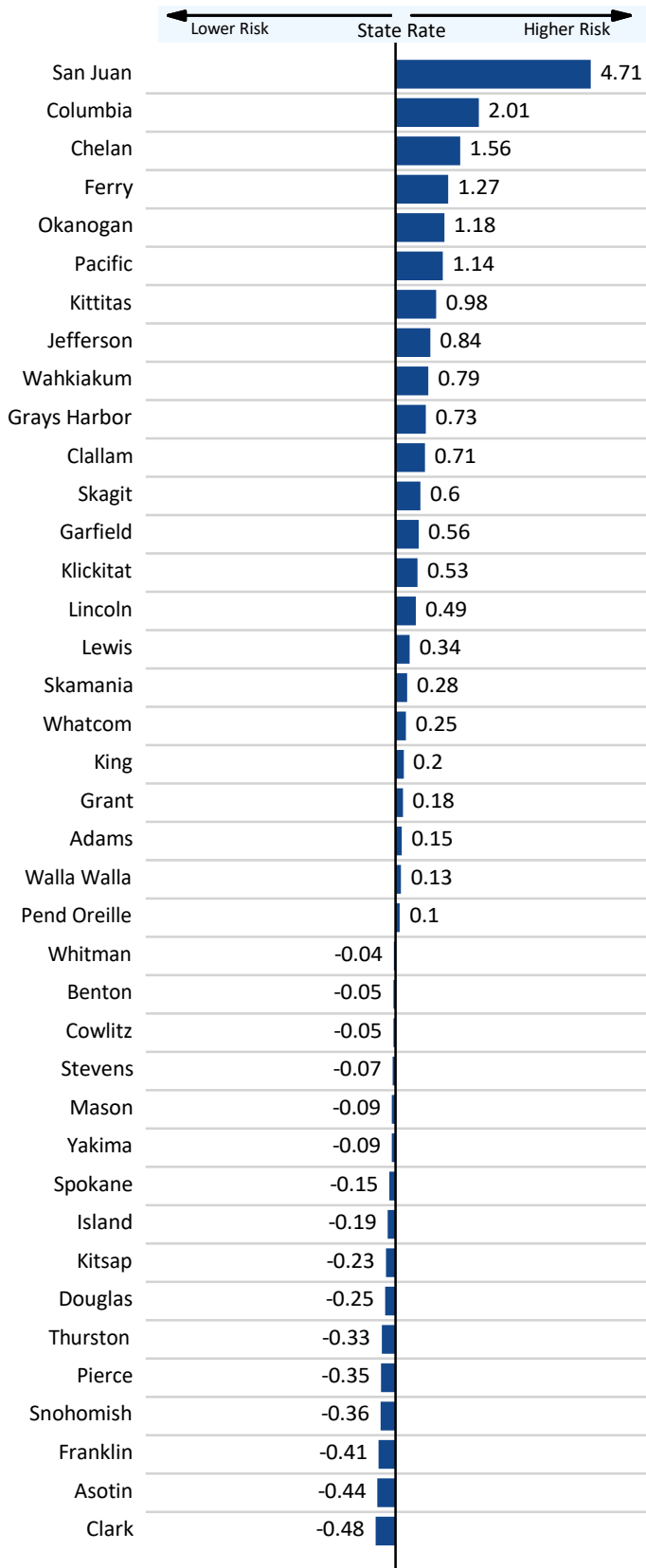
Each indicator trend chart and table is followed by notes with any relevant information for the data data sources which explain changes in data collection or circumstances which might cause unusual results.

Below that you will find the data sources and links to the source web site, if available.

Finally, is the date on which all of the components for this rate were updated by CORE. Each agency has their own timeline for making data available, and the rate cannot be calculated until all components are available.

## Community: Availability of Drugs: Alcohol Retail Licenses

### Standardized Rate by Risk

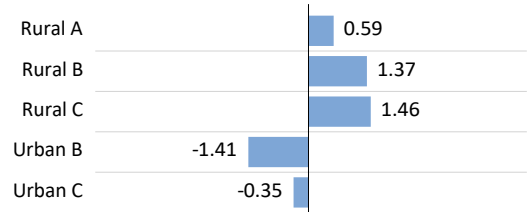


### Rates by County

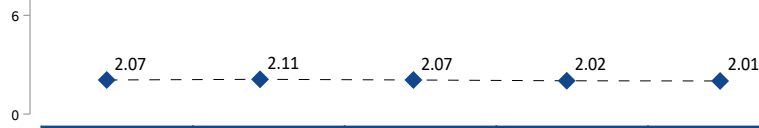
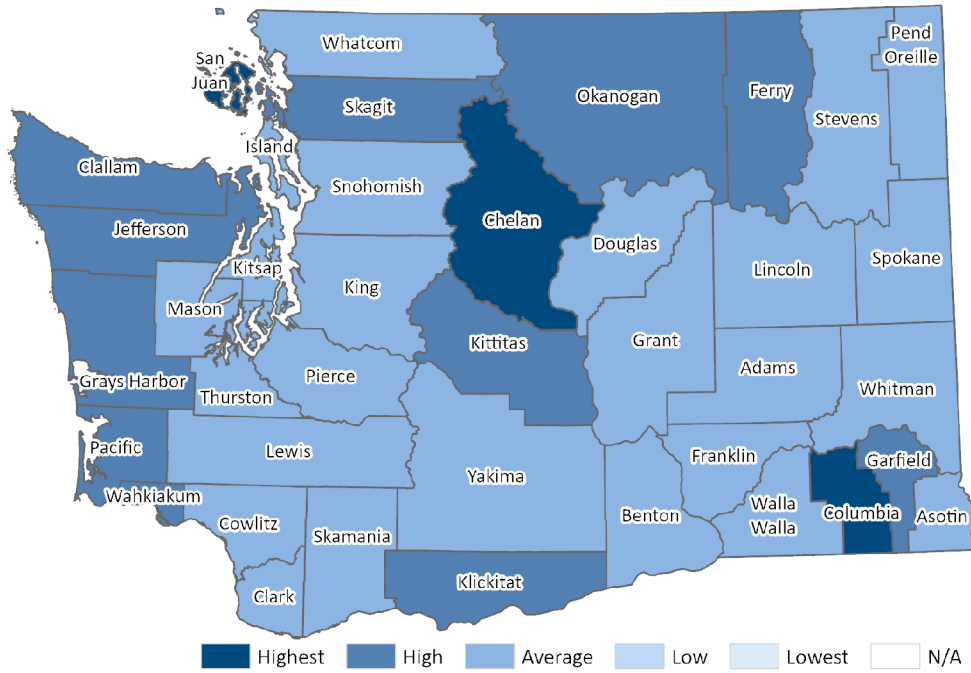
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.27	0.15	1.37 (Rural B)
Asotin	1.46	-0.44	1.37 (Rural B)
Benton	1.99	-0.05	-0.35 (Urban C)
Chelan	4.21	1.56	1.37 (Rural B)
Clallam	3.04	0.71	1.46 (Rural C)
Clark	1.40	-0.48	-0.35 (Urban B)
Columbia	4.83	2.01	1.37 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	1.99	-0.05	1.46 (Rural C)
Douglas	1.72	-0.25	1.37 (Rural B)
Ferry	3.81	1.27	0.59 (Rural A)
Franklin	1.50	-0.41	0.59 (Rural A)
Garfield	2.83	0.56	1.37 (Rural B)
Grant	2.31	0.18	0.59 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	3.06	0.73	1.46 (Rural C)
Island	1.80	-0.19	1.46 (Rural C)
Jefferson	3.22	0.84	1.46 (Rural C)
King	2.34	0.2	-1.06 (Urban B)
Kitsap	1.74	-0.23	-0.35 (Urban C)
Kittitas	3.41	0.98	1.37 (Rural B)
Klickitat	2.79	0.53	0.59 (Rural A)
Lewis	2.53	0.34	1.46 (Rural C)
Lincoln	2.73	0.49	1.37 (Rural B)
Mason	1.94	-0.09	1.46 (Rural C)
Okanogan	3.69	1.18	0.59 (Rural A)
Pacific	3.63	1.14	1.46 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	2.20	0.1	0.59 (Rural A)
Pierce	1.58	-0.35	-1.06 (Urban B)
San Juan	8.55	4.71	1.46 (Rural C)
Skagit	2.89	0.6	1.46 (Rural C)
Skamania	2.45	0.28	0.59 (Rural A)
Snohomish	1.56	-0.36	-1.06 (Urban B)
Spokane	1.86	-0.15	-1.06 (Urban B)
Stevens	1.96	-0.07	1.37 (Rural B)
Thurston	1.60	-0.33	-0.35 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	3.15	0.79	1.46 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	2.24	0.13	1.37 (Rural B)
Whatcom	2.40	0.25	-0.35 (Urban C)
Whitman	2.00	-0.04	1.37 (Rural B)
Yakima	1.93	-0.09	-0.35 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	2.07	2.11	2.07	2.02	2.01	2.06
Alcohol Licenses	15,410	15,893	15,956	15,678	15,841	
All Persons	7,427,571	7,546,409	7,706,310	7,766,975	7,864,404	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

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

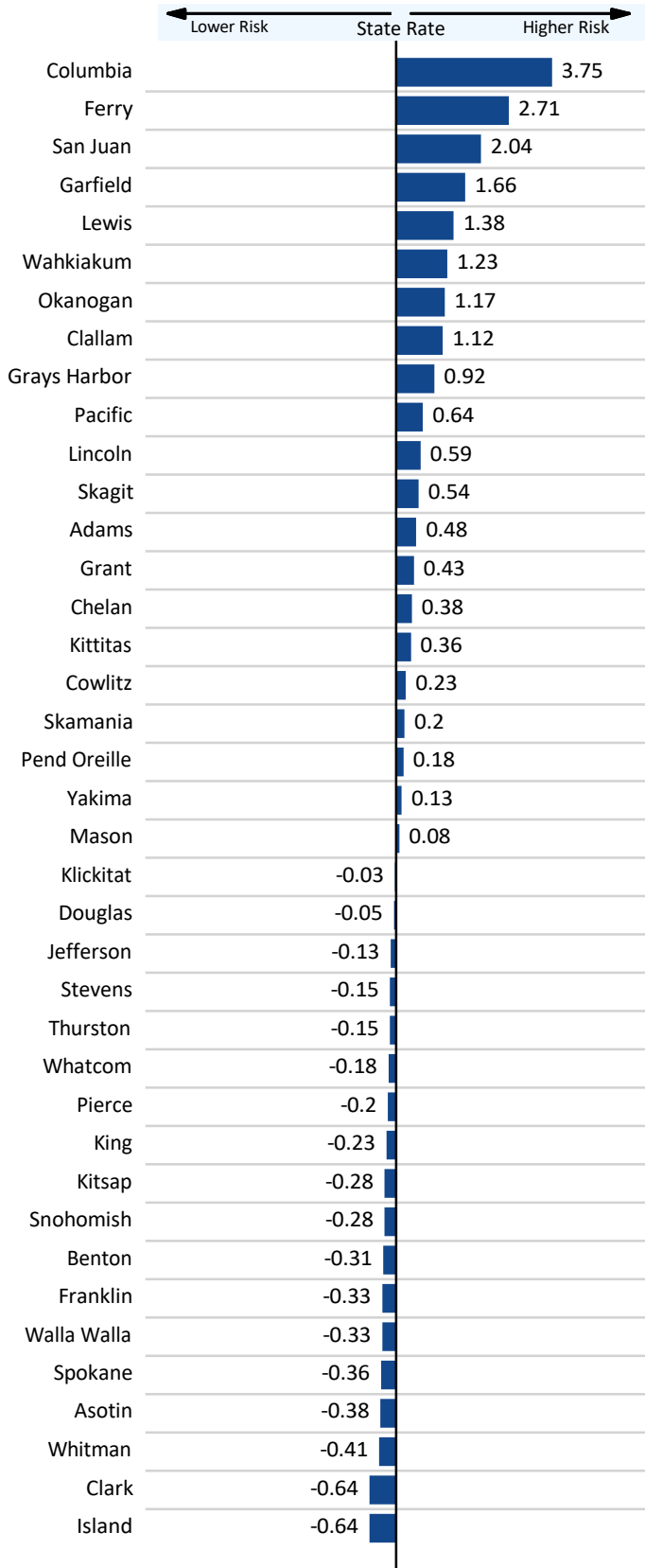
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.  
<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 01/24/2024



# Community: Availability of Drugs: Tobacco Retail And Vending Machine Licenses

### Standardized Rate by Risk

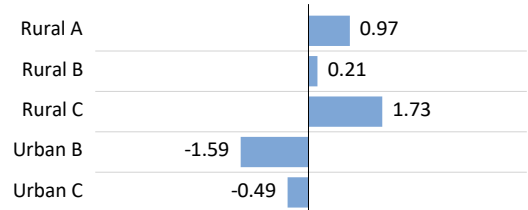


### Rates by County

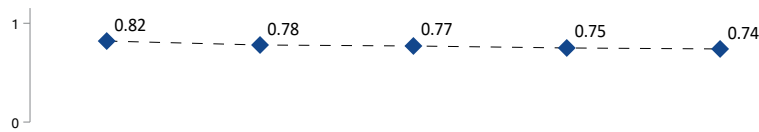
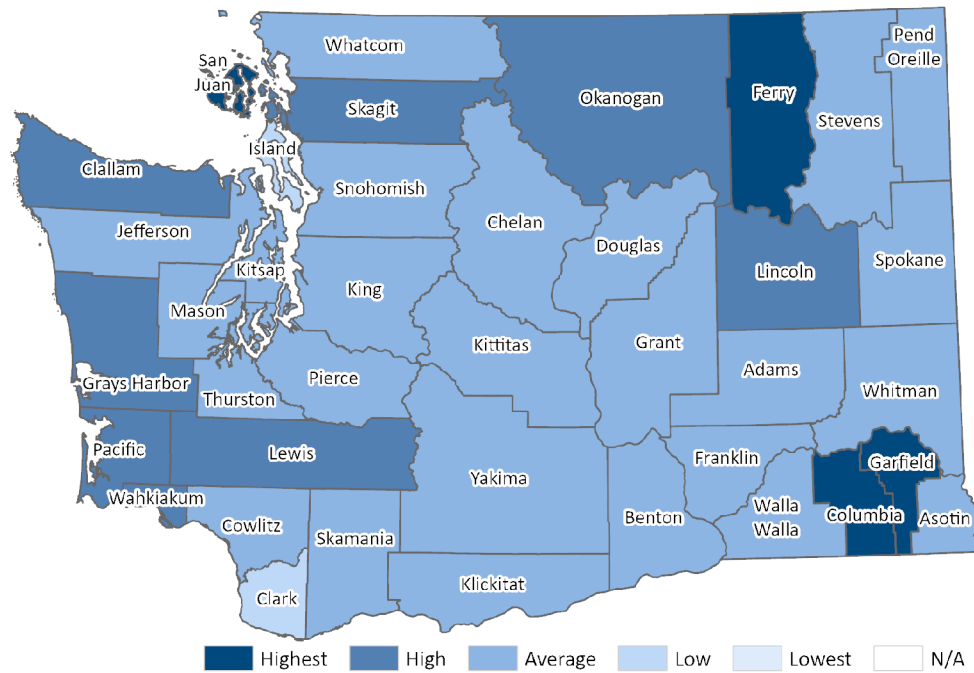
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	0.96	0.48	0.21 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.62	-0.38	0.21 (Rural B)
Benton	0.65	-0.31	-0.49 (Urban C)
Chelan	0.92	0.38	0.21 (Rural B)
Clallam	1.21	1.12	1.73 (Rural C)
Clark	0.52	-0.64	-0.49 (Urban B)
Columbia	2.24	3.75	0.21 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	0.86	0.23	1.73 (Rural C)
Douglas	0.75	-0.05	0.21 (Rural B)
Ferry	1.83	2.71	0.97 (Rural A)
Franklin	0.64	-0.33	0.97 (Rural A)
Garfield	1.42	1.66	0.21 (Rural B)
Grant	0.94	0.43	0.97 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	1.13	0.92	1.73 (Rural C)
Island	0.52	-0.64	1.73 (Rural C)
Jefferson	0.72	-0.13	1.73 (Rural C)
King	0.68	-0.23	-1.10 (Urban B)
Kitsap	0.66	-0.28	-0.49 (Urban C)
Kittitas	0.91	0.36	0.21 (Rural B)
Klickitat	0.76	-0.03	0.97 (Rural A)
Lewis	1.31	1.38	1.73 (Rural C)
Lincoln	1.00	0.59	0.21 (Rural B)
Mason	0.80	0.08	1.73 (Rural C)
Okanogan	1.23	1.17	0.97 (Rural A)
Pacific	1.02	0.64	1.73 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	0.84	0.18	0.97 (Rural A)
Pierce	0.69	-0.2	-1.10 (Urban B)
San Juan	1.57	2.04	1.73 (Rural C)
Skagit	0.98	0.54	1.73 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.85	0.2	0.97 (Rural A)
Snohomish	0.66	-0.28	-1.10 (Urban B)
Spokane	0.63	-0.36	-1.10 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.71	-0.15	0.21 (Rural B)
Thurston	0.71	-0.15	-0.49 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	1.25	1.23	1.73 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	0.64	-0.33	0.21 (Rural B)
Whatcom	0.70	-0.18	-0.49 (Urban C)
Whitman	0.61	-0.41	0.21 (Rural B)
Yakima	0.82	0.13	-0.49 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	0.82	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.77
Tobacco Licenses	6,067	5,910	5,910	5,859	5,853	
All Persons	7,427,571	7,546,409	7,706,310	7,766,975	7,864,404	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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.

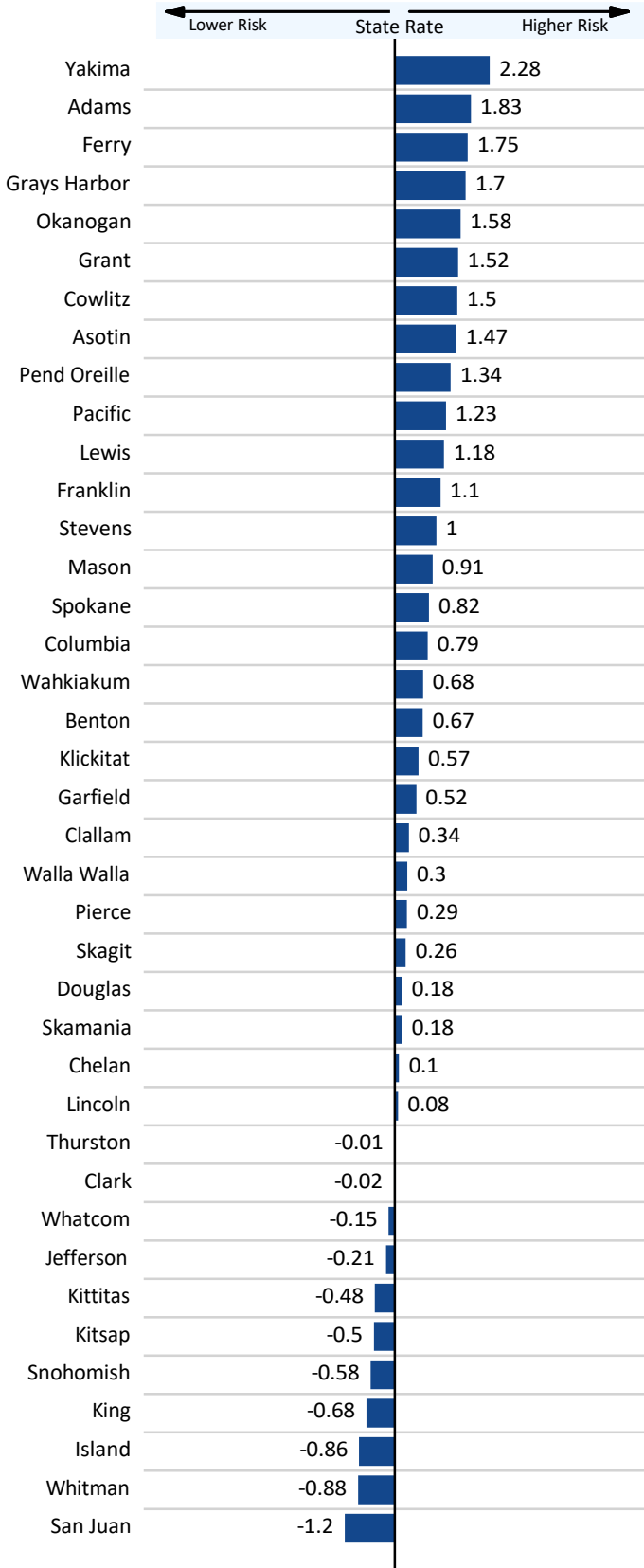
<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 01/24/2024



# Community: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation: Food Stamp Recipients (All Ages)

Standardized Rate by Risk

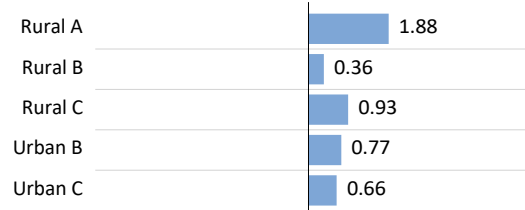


Rates by County

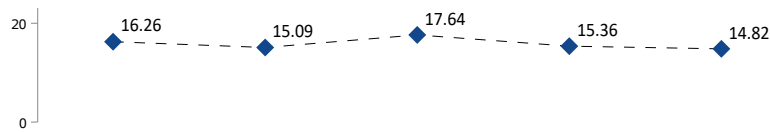
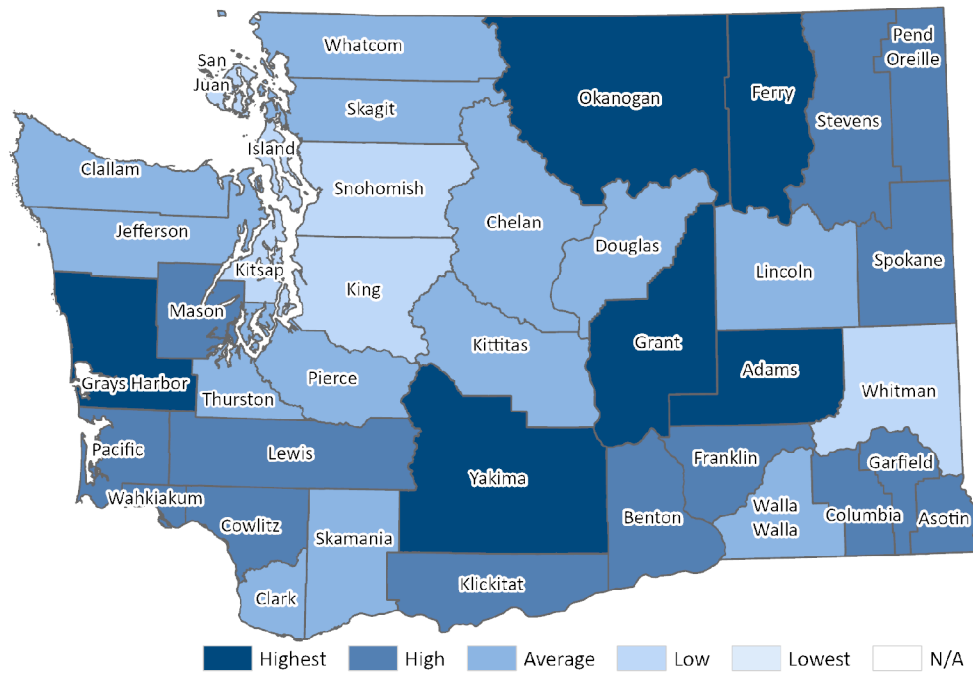
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	28.09	1.83	0.36 (Rural B)
Asotin	25.65	1.47	0.36 (Rural B)
Benton	20.35	0.67	0.66 (Urban C)
Chelan	16.51	0.1	0.36 (Rural B)
Clallam	18.08	0.34	0.93 (Rural C)
Clark	15.69	-0.02	0.66 (Urban B)
Columbia	21.10	0.79	0.36 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	25.87	1.5	0.93 (Rural C)
Douglas	17.05	0.18	0.36 (Rural B)
Ferry	27.55	1.75	1.88 (Rural A)
Franklin	23.22	1.1	1.88 (Rural A)
Garfield	19.31	0.52	0.36 (Rural B)
Grant	25.99	1.52	1.88 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	27.25	1.7	0.93 (Rural C)
Island	10.04	-0.86	0.93 (Rural C)
Jefferson	14.42	-0.21	0.93 (Rural C)
King	11.29	-0.68	0.11 (Urban B)
Kitsap	12.47	-0.5	0.66 (Urban C)
Kittitas	12.59	-0.48	0.36 (Rural B)
Klickitat	19.66	0.57	1.88 (Rural A)
Lewis	23.75	1.18	0.93 (Rural C)
Lincoln	16.38	0.08	0.36 (Rural B)
Mason	21.92	0.91	0.93 (Rural C)
Okanogan	26.39	1.58	1.88 (Rural A)
Pacific	24.10	1.23	0.93 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	24.81	1.34	1.88 (Rural A)
Pierce	17.78	0.29	0.11 (Urban B)
San Juan	7.77	-1.2	0.93 (Rural C)
Skagit	17.56	0.26	0.93 (Rural C)
Skamania	17.04	0.18	1.88 (Rural A)
Snohomish	11.93	-0.58	0.11 (Urban B)
Spokane	21.33	0.82	0.11 (Urban B)
Stevens	22.51	1	0.36 (Rural B)
Thurston	15.79	-0.01	0.66 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	20.37	0.68	0.93 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	17.85	0.3	0.36 (Rural B)
Whatcom	14.83	-0.15	0.66 (Urban C)
Whitman	9.90	-0.88	0.36 (Rural B)
Yakima	31.14	2.28	0.66 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Food Stamp Recipients (All Ages)



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	16.26	15.09	17.64	15.36	14.82	15.83
TANF Recipients	1,207,364	1,138,610	1,359,145	1,193,248	1,165,752	
All Persons	7,427,571	7,546,409	7,706,310	7,766,975	7,864,404	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

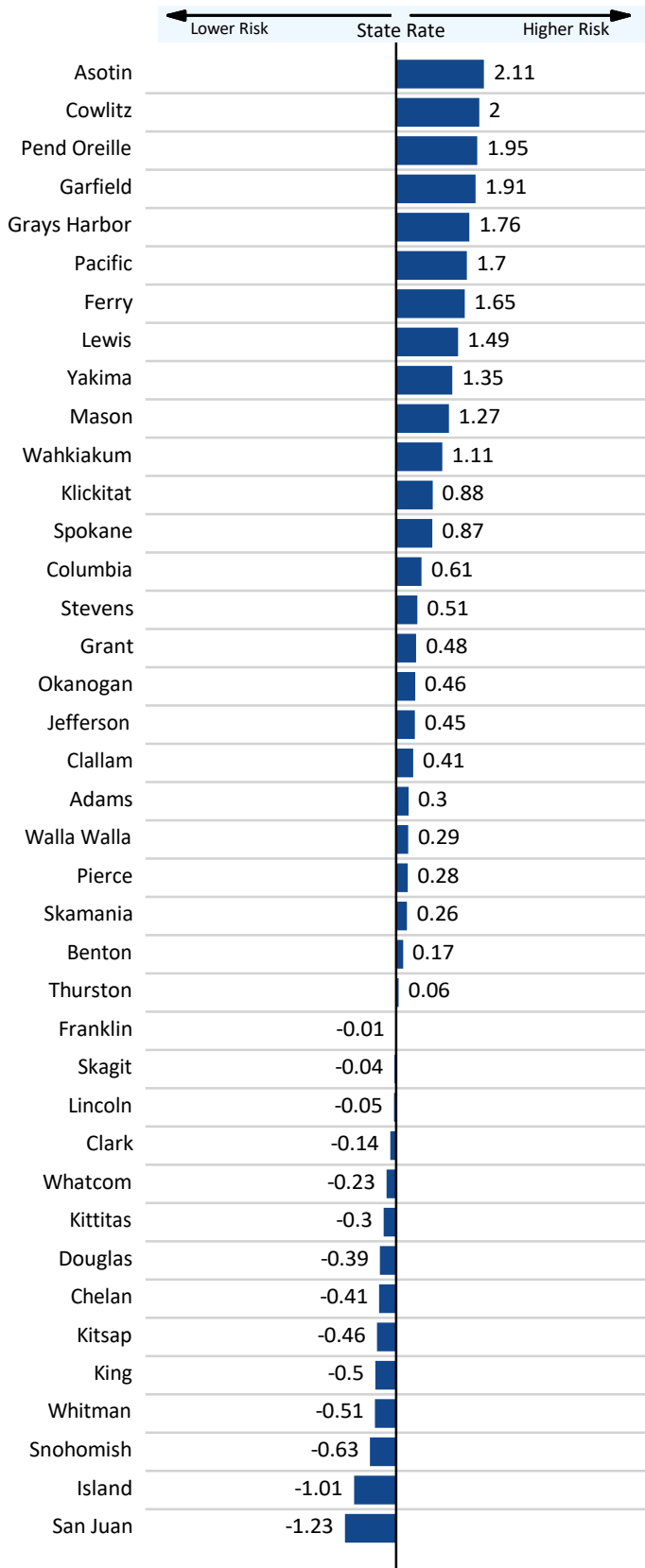
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

**Community: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients**

**Standardized Rate by Risk**

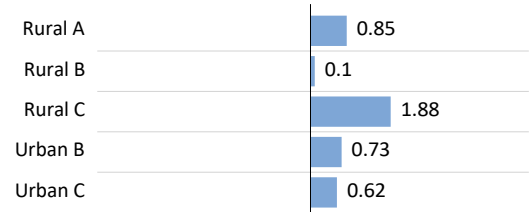


**Rates by County**

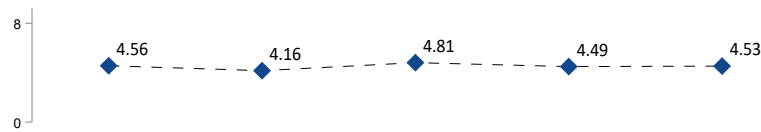
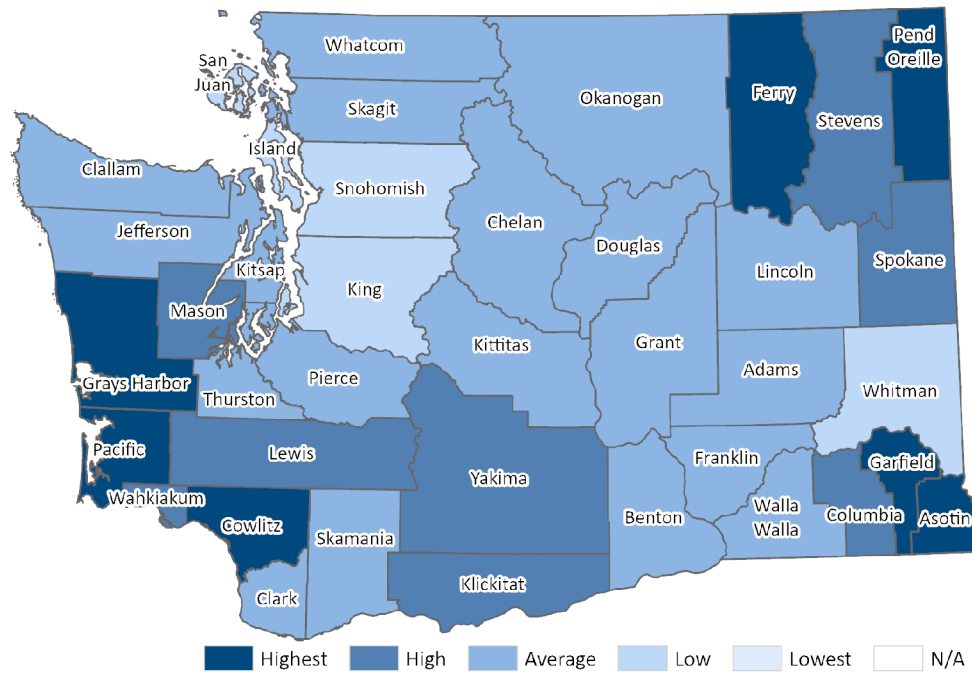
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.16	0.3	0.10 (Rural B)
Asotin	9.12	2.11	0.10 (Rural B)
Benton	4.88	0.17	0.62 (Urban C)
Chelan	3.61	-0.41	0.10 (Rural B)
Clallam	5.40	0.41	1.88 (Rural C)
Clark	4.21	-0.14	0.62 (Urban B)
Columbia	5.85	0.61	0.10 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	8.88	2	1.88 (Rural C)
Douglas	3.67	-0.39	0.10 (Rural B)
Ferry	8.10	1.65	0.85 (Rural A)
Franklin	4.49	-0.01	0.85 (Rural A)
Garfield	8.68	1.91	0.10 (Rural B)
Grant	5.55	0.48	0.85 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	8.35	1.76	1.88 (Rural C)
Island	2.31	-1.01	1.88 (Rural C)
Jefferson	5.50	0.45	1.88 (Rural C)
King	3.41	-0.5	0.11 (Urban B)
Kitsap	3.51	-0.46	0.62 (Urban C)
Kittitas	3.85	-0.3	0.10 (Rural B)
Klickitat	6.42	0.88	0.85 (Rural A)
Lewis	7.75	1.49	1.88 (Rural C)
Lincoln	4.41	-0.05	0.10 (Rural B)
Mason	7.28	1.27	1.88 (Rural C)
Okanogan	5.51	0.46	0.85 (Rural A)
Pacific	8.21	1.7	1.88 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	8.76	1.95	0.85 (Rural A)
Pierce	5.13	0.28	0.11 (Urban B)
San Juan	1.83	-1.23	1.88 (Rural C)
Skagit	4.43	-0.04	1.88 (Rural C)
Skamania	5.08	0.26	0.85 (Rural A)
Snohomish	3.13	-0.63	0.11 (Urban B)
Spokane	6.41	0.87	0.11 (Urban B)
Stevens	5.62	0.51	0.10 (Rural B)
Thurston	4.65	0.06	0.62 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	6.94	1.11	1.88 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	5.15	0.29	0.10 (Rural B)
Whatcom	4.00	-0.23	0.62 (Urban C)
Whitman	3.39	-0.51	0.10 (Rural B)
Yakima	7.46	1.35	0.62 (Urban C)

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

**Counties Like Us**



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	4.56	4.16	4.81	4.49	4.53	4.51
TANF Children	76,004	69,966	81,277	75,739	76,904	
Children, birth-17	1,666,904	1,682,639	1,688,408	1,688,006	1,698,023	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

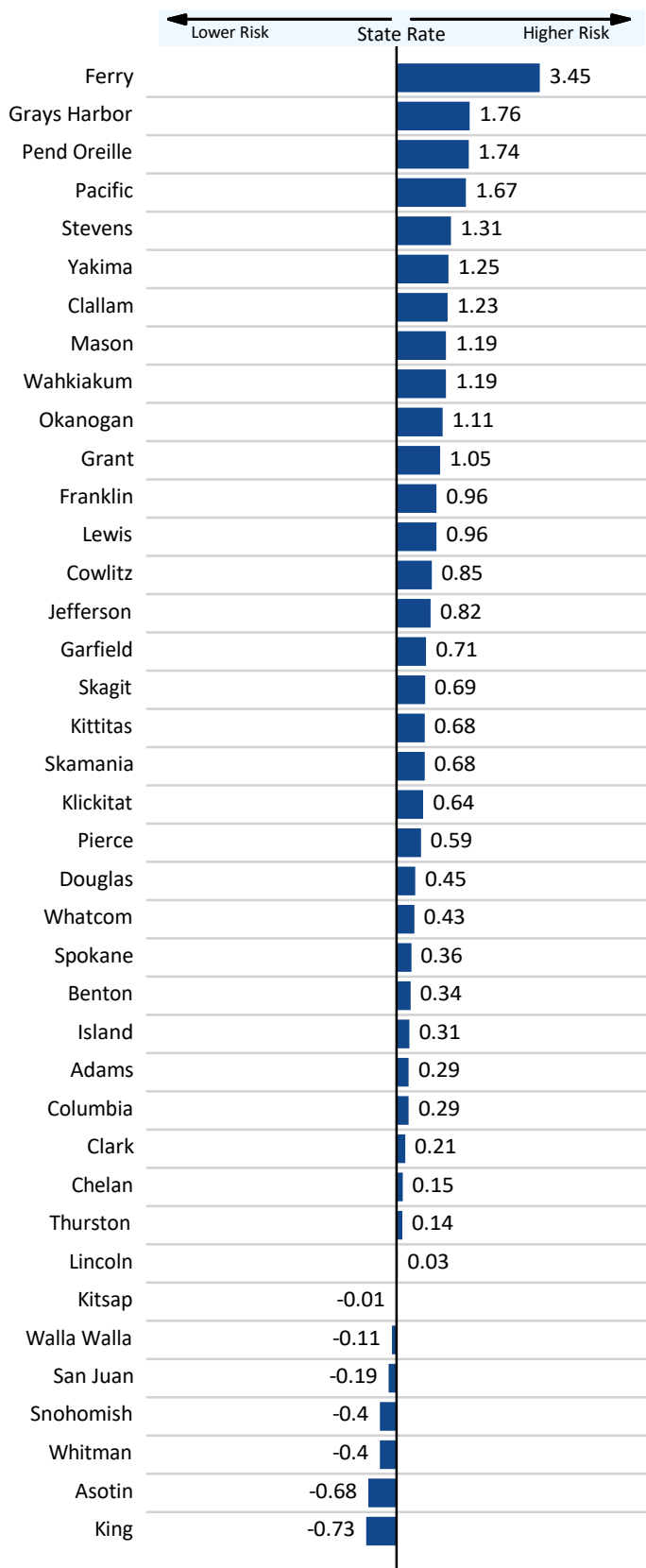
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

# Community: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation: Unemployed Persons (Age 16+)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

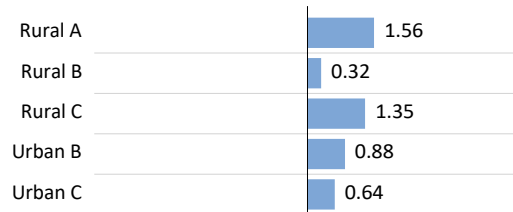


### Rates by County

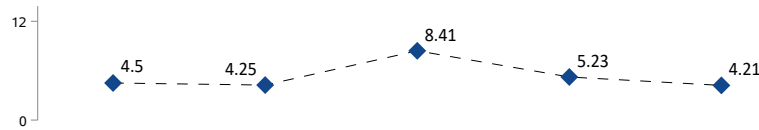
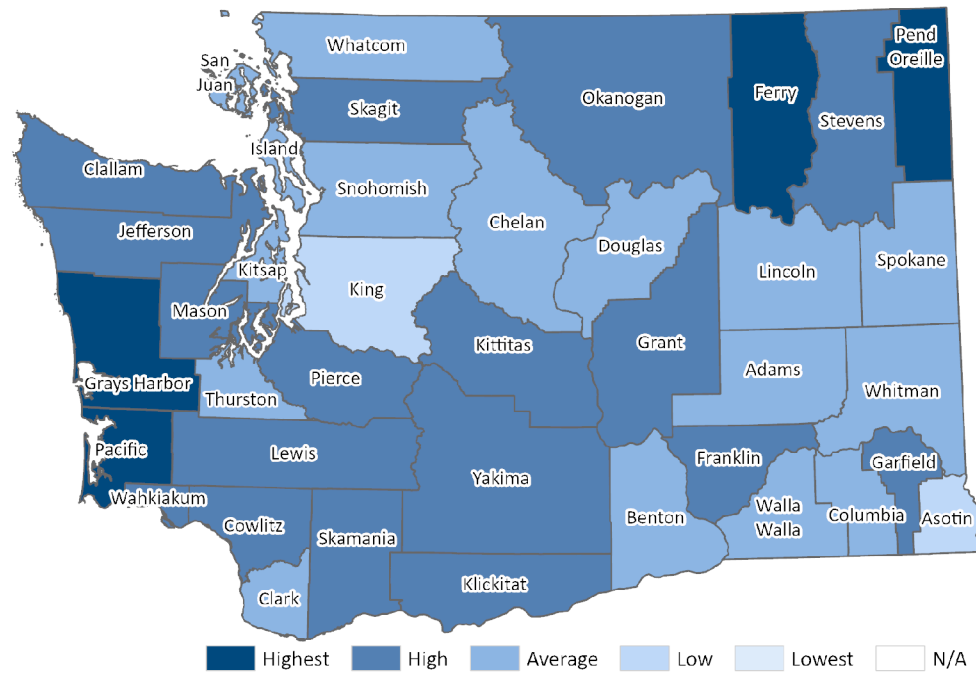
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.78	0.29	0.32 (Rural B)
Asotin	4.26	-0.68	0.32 (Rural B)
Benton	5.85	0.34	0.64 (Urban C)
Chelan	5.56	0.15	0.32 (Rural B)
Clallam	7.24	1.23	1.35 (Rural C)
Clark	5.65	0.21	0.64 (Urban B)
Columbia	5.78	0.29	0.32 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	6.66	0.85	1.35 (Rural C)
Douglas	6.03	0.45	0.32 (Rural B)
Ferry	10.73	3.45	1.56 (Rural A)
Franklin	6.83	0.96	1.56 (Rural A)
Garfield	6.43	0.71	0.32 (Rural B)
Grant	6.96	1.05	1.56 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	8.08	1.76	1.35 (Rural C)
Island	5.81	0.31	1.35 (Rural C)
Jefferson	6.60	0.82	1.35 (Rural C)
King	4.18	-0.73	0.24 (Urban B)
Kitsap	5.30	-0.01	0.64 (Urban C)
Kittitas	6.38	0.68	0.32 (Rural B)
Klickitat	6.33	0.64	1.56 (Rural A)
Lewis	6.83	0.96	1.35 (Rural C)
Lincoln	5.37	0.03	0.32 (Rural B)
Mason	7.18	1.19	1.35 (Rural C)
Okanogan	7.06	1.11	1.56 (Rural A)
Pacific	7.94	1.67	1.35 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	8.04	1.74	1.56 (Rural A)
Pierce	6.24	0.59	0.24 (Urban B)
San Juan	5.02	-0.19	1.35 (Rural C)
Skagit	6.40	0.69	1.35 (Rural C)
Skamania	6.38	0.68	1.56 (Rural A)
Snohomish	4.70	-0.4	0.24 (Urban B)
Spokane	5.88	0.36	0.24 (Urban B)
Stevens	7.38	1.31	0.32 (Rural B)
Thurston	5.54	0.14	0.64 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	7.18	1.19	1.35 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	5.14	-0.11	0.32 (Rural B)
Whatcom	5.99	0.43	0.64 (Urban C)
Whitman	4.70	-0.4	0.32 (Rural B)
Yakima	7.28	1.25	0.64 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Unemployed Persons (Age 16+)



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	4.50	4.25	8.41	5.23	4.21	5.32
Unemployed	170,797	166,445	329,088	204,774	168,026	
Labor Force, 16+	3,793,095	3,914,158	3,914,873	3,913,514	3,990,348	

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

**Notes:** The unemployed persons (age 16 and over) per 100 persons in the civilian labor force. Unemployed persons are individuals who are currently available for work have actively looked for work, and do not have a job. The civilian labor force includes persons who are working or looking for work. The monthly numbers are a snapshot in time done approximately the 12th of each month. A yearly estimate is then produced by averaging the monthly numbers. Historical data has been updated. Data for the latest year should be considered preliminary. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis, County Unemployment File.

<https://esd.wa.gov/labormarketinfo/labor-force>

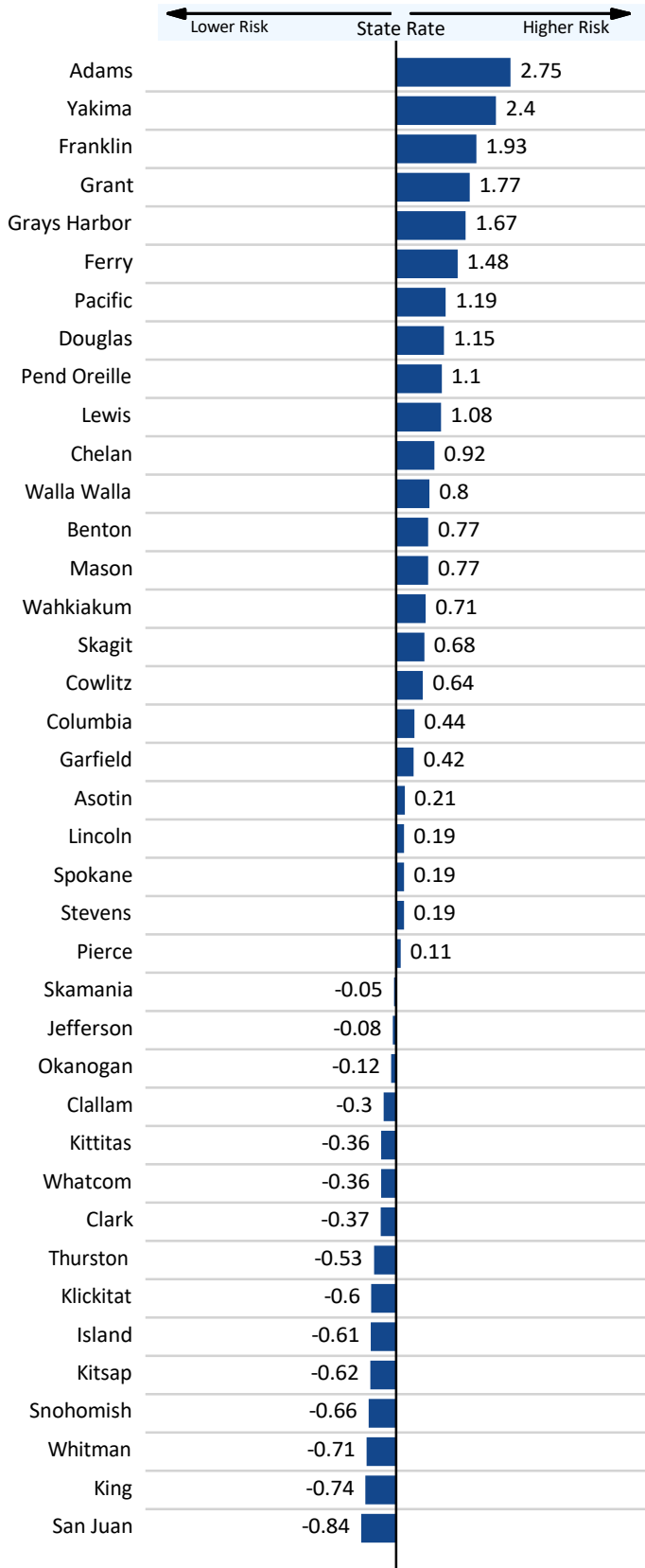
**Denominator Data Source:** Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis, County Unemployment File. Civilian Labor Force (age 16 and up).

<https://esd.wa.gov/labormarketinfo/labor-force>

**Data Last Updated:** 01/18/2024

# Community: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation: Eligible Students for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

### Standardized Rate by Risk

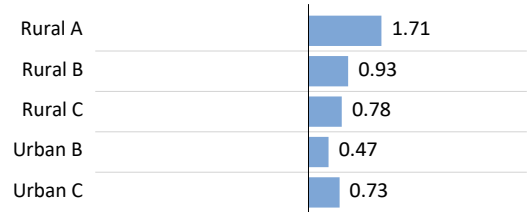


### Rates by County

County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	89.21	2.75	0.93 (Rural B)
Asotin	48.90	0.21	0.93 (Rural B)
Benton	57.80	0.77	0.73 (Urban C)
Chelan	60.06	0.92	0.93 (Rural B)
Clallam	40.68	-0.3	0.78 (Rural C)
Clark	39.54	-0.37	0.73 (Urban B)
Columbia	52.56	0.44	0.93 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	55.58	0.64	0.78 (Rural C)
Douglas	63.71	1.15	0.93 (Rural B)
Ferry	68.98	1.48	1.71 (Rural A)
Franklin	76.16	1.93	1.71 (Rural A)
Garfield	52.18	0.42	0.93 (Rural B)
Grant	73.64	1.77	1.71 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	72.05	1.67	0.78 (Rural C)
Island	35.79	-0.61	0.78 (Rural C)
Jefferson	44.29	-0.08	0.78 (Rural C)
King	33.67	-0.74	-0.26 (Urban B)
Kitsap	35.56	-0.62	0.73 (Urban C)
Kittitas	39.83	-0.36	0.93 (Rural B)
Klickitat	35.97	-0.6	1.71 (Rural A)
Lewis	62.62	1.08	0.78 (Rural C)
Lincoln	48.49	0.19	0.93 (Rural B)
Mason	57.67	0.77	0.78 (Rural C)
Okanogan	43.63	-0.12	1.71 (Rural A)
Pacific	64.35	1.19	0.78 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	63.03	1.1	1.71 (Rural A)
Pierce	47.27	0.11	-0.26 (Urban B)
San Juan	32.08	-0.84	0.78 (Rural C)
Skagit	56.34	0.68	0.78 (Rural C)
Skamania	44.68	-0.05	1.71 (Rural A)
Snohomish	35.04	-0.66	-0.26 (Urban B)
Spokane	48.52	0.19	-0.26 (Urban B)
Stevens	48.51	0.19	0.93 (Rural B)
Thurston	37.12	-0.53	0.73 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	56.76	0.71	0.78 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	58.23	0.8	0.93 (Rural B)
Whatcom	39.79	-0.36	0.73 (Urban C)
Whitman	34.23	-0.71	0.93 (Rural B)
Yakima	83.70	2.4	0.73 (Urban C)

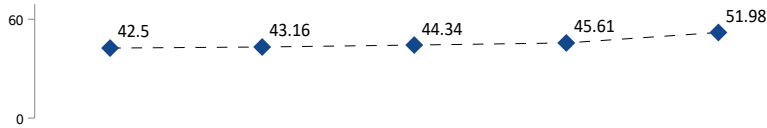
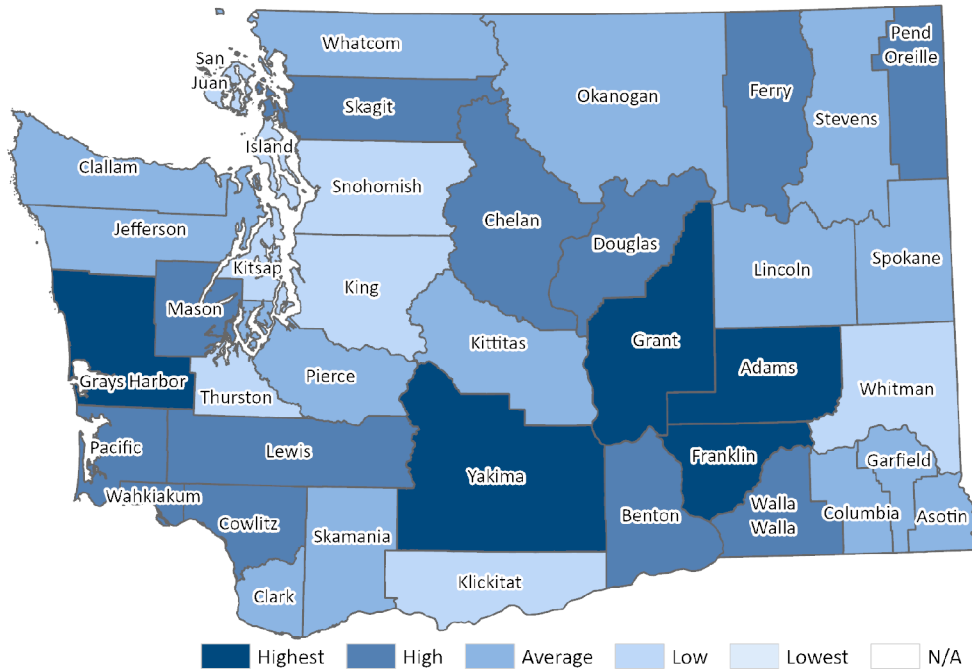
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

### Counties Like Us





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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	42.50	43.16	44.34	45.61	51.98	45.49
Eligible Students	465,407	477,652	473,692	484,838	554,617	
Enrolled Students	1,095,075	1,106,619	1,068,224	1,062,904	1,066,887	

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

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

National data for 2022 includes meals served through the Seamless Summer Option. Data prior to 2022 is a 9-month average excluding summer months.

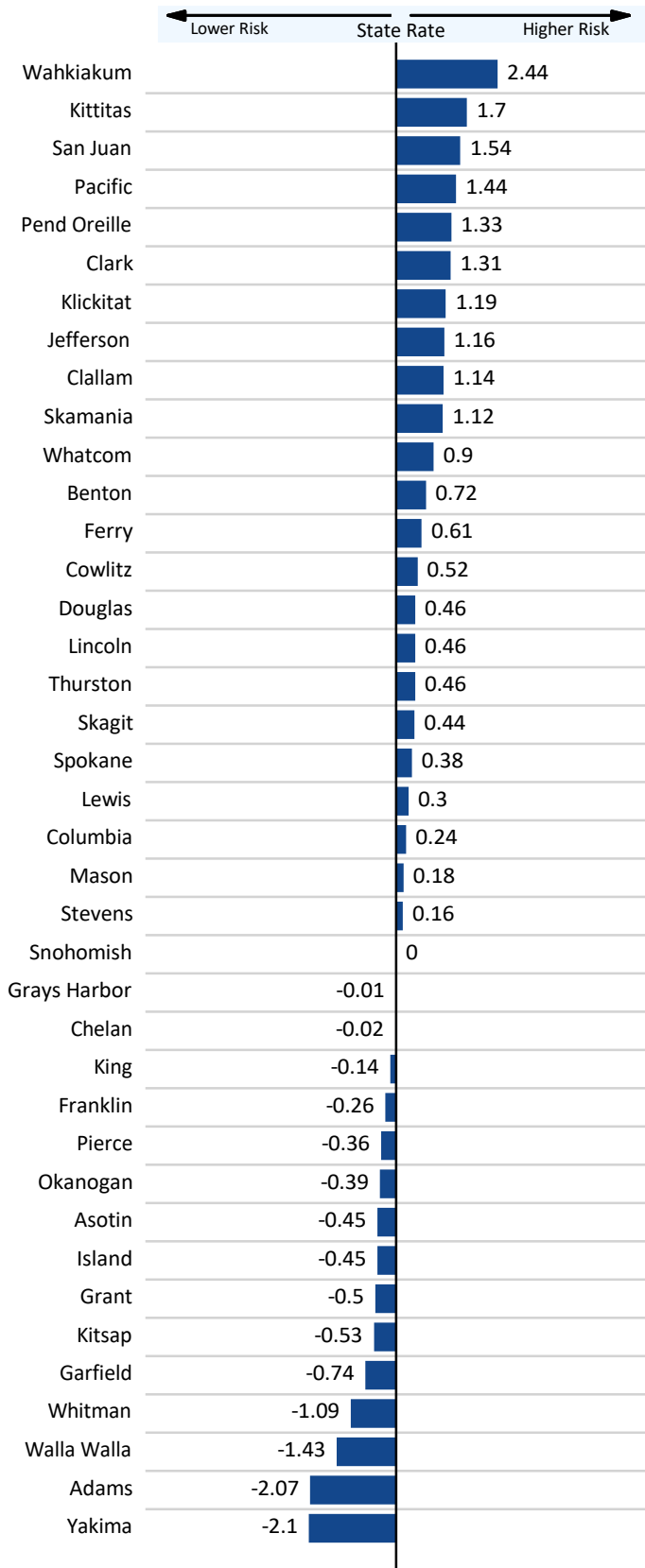
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Child Nutrition.  
<http://www.k12.wa.us/ChildNutrition/>

**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>

**Data Last Updated:** 04/20/2023

# Community: Transitions and Mobility: Net Migration

### Standardized Rate by Risk

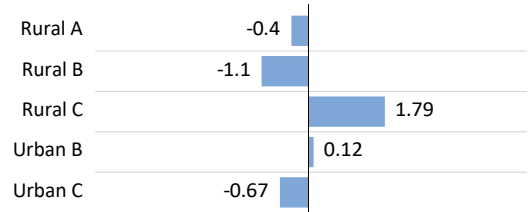


### Rates by County

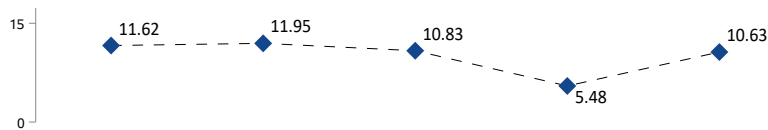
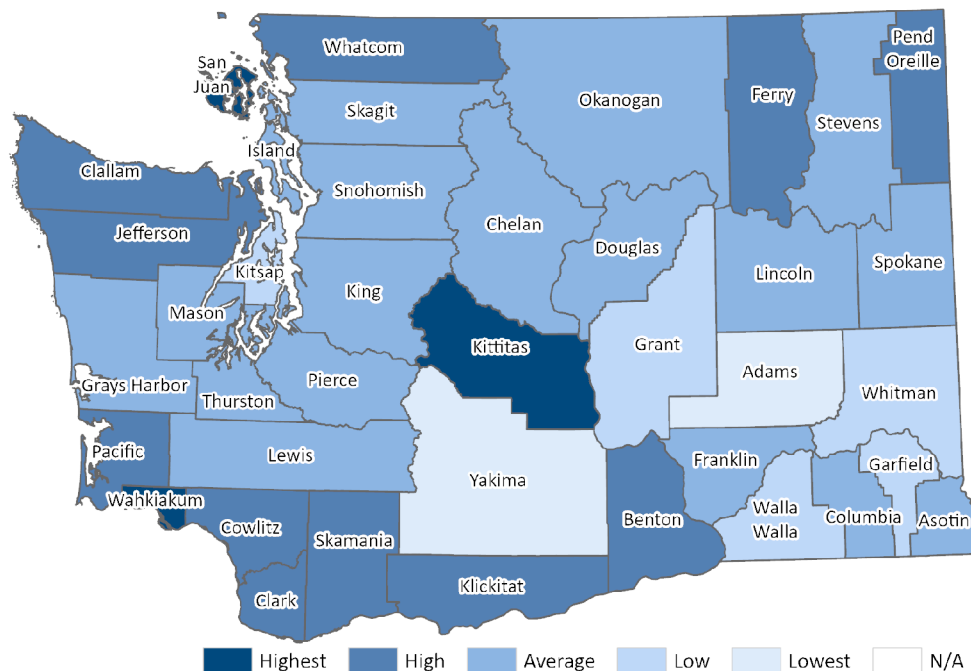
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	-1.69	-2.07	-1.10 (Rural B)
Asotin	8.26	-0.45	-1.10 (Rural B)
Benton	12.99	0.72	-0.67 (Urban C)
Chelan	10.00	-0.02	-1.10 (Rural B)
Clallam	14.70	1.14	1.79 (Rural C)
Clark	15.38	1.31	-0.67 (Urban B)
Columbia	11.06	0.24	-1.10 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	12.19	0.52	1.79 (Rural C)
Douglas	11.93	0.46	-1.10 (Rural B)
Ferry	12.57	0.61	-0.40 (Rural A)
Franklin	9.01	-0.26	-0.40 (Rural A)
Garfield	7.09	-0.74	-1.10 (Rural B)
Grant	8.05	-0.5	-0.40 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	10.04	-0.01	1.79 (Rural C)
Island	8.27	-0.45	1.79 (Rural C)
Jefferson	14.77	1.16	1.79 (Rural C)
King	9.50	-0.14	0.79 (Urban B)
Kitsap	7.92	-0.53	-0.67 (Urban C)
Kittitas	16.97	1.7	-1.10 (Rural B)
Klickitat	14.89	1.19	-0.40 (Rural A)
Lewis	11.30	0.3	1.79 (Rural C)
Lincoln	11.96	0.46	-1.10 (Rural B)
Mason	10.79	0.18	1.79 (Rural C)
Okanogan	8.50	-0.39	-0.40 (Rural A)
Pacific	15.92	1.44	1.79 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	15.49	1.33	-0.40 (Rural A)
Pierce	8.64	-0.36	0.79 (Urban B)
San Juan	16.33	1.54	1.79 (Rural C)
Skagit	11.85	0.44	1.79 (Rural C)
Skamania	14.61	1.12	-0.40 (Rural A)
Snohomish	10.09	0	0.79 (Urban B)
Spokane	11.62	0.38	0.79 (Urban B)
Stevens	10.74	0.16	-1.10 (Rural B)
Thurston	11.93	0.46	-0.67 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	19.99	2.44	1.79 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	4.27	-1.43	-1.10 (Rural B)
Whatcom	13.74	0.9	-0.67 (Urban C)
Whitman	5.67	-1.09	-1.10 (Rural B)
Yakima	1.58	-2.1	-0.67 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Net Migration



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	11.62	11.95	10.83	5.48	10.63	10.08
Net Migration	86,295	90,171	83,441	42,543	83,619	
All Persons	7,427,571	7,546,409	7,706,310	7,766,975	7,864,404	

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

**Notes:** Net migration is the annual number of new residents that moved into an area minus the number of residents that moved out of an area, per 1,000 persons. The Office of Financial Management estimates annual net migration for twelve months ending on March 31st of a given year. For example, annual net migration in 2014 refers to the period from April 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014. Previously Net migration was calculated as a 3-year moving average which smooths changes over time. Now, annual rates, numerators and denominators are based on single-year data.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

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

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/statewide-data/washington-trends/population-changes/population-change-natural-increase-and-net-migration>

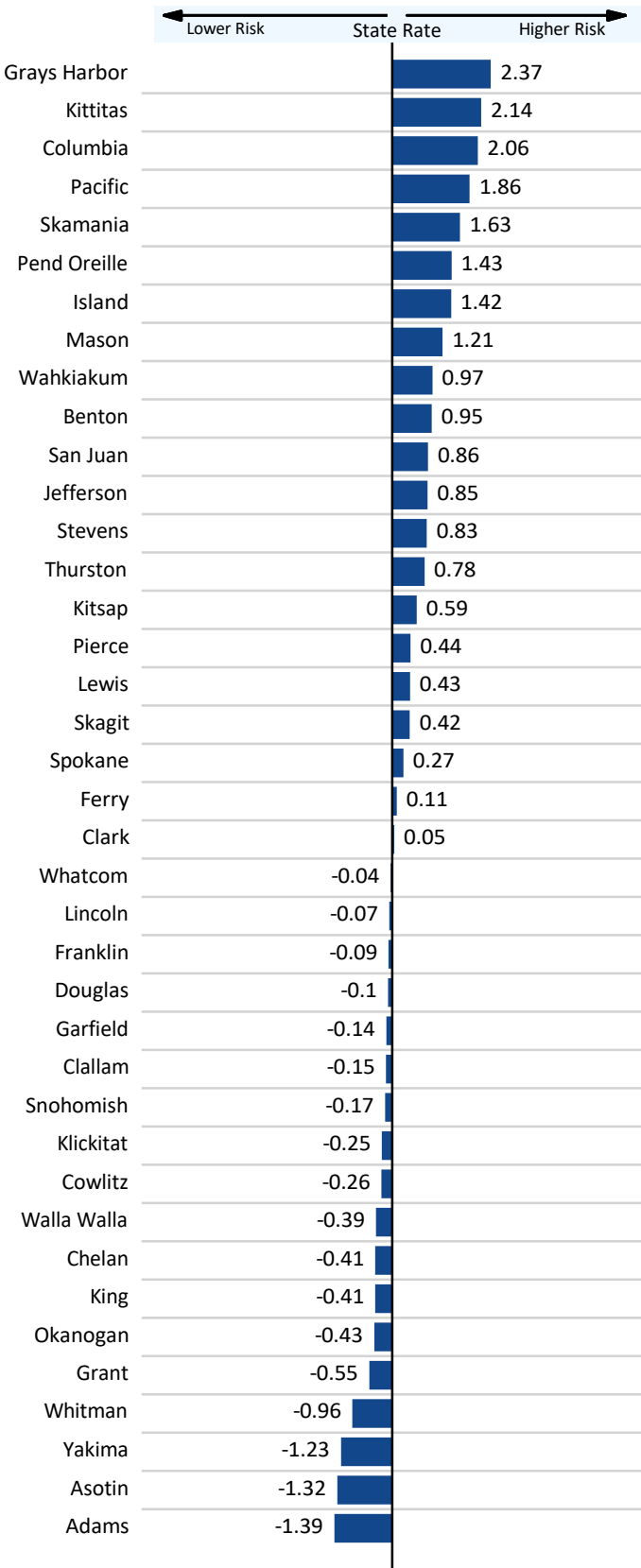
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/28/2023

## Community: Transitions and Mobility: Existing Home Sales

### Standardized Rate by Risk

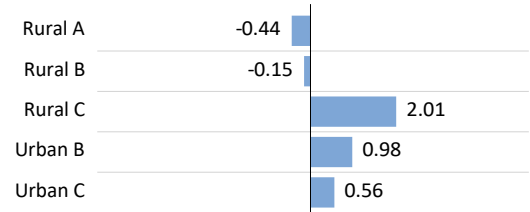


### Rates by County

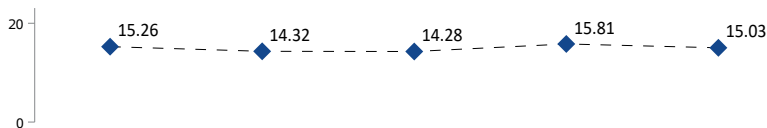
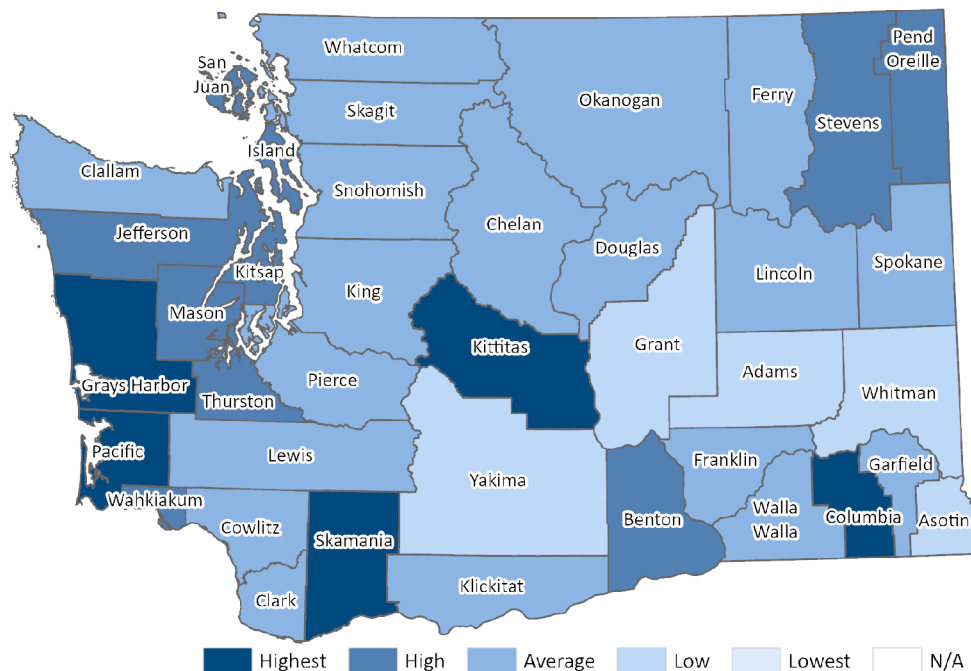
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	7.21	-1.39	-0.15 (Rural B)
Asotin	7.58	-1.32	-0.15 (Rural B)
Benton	20.25	0.95	0.56 (Urban C)
Chelan	12.66	-0.41	-0.15 (Rural B)
Clallam	14.11	-0.15	2.01 (Rural C)
Clark	15.20	0.05	0.56 (Urban B)
Columbia	26.40	2.06	-0.15 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	13.47	-0.26	2.01 (Rural C)
Douglas	14.40	-0.1	-0.15 (Rural B)
Ferry	15.58	0.11	-0.44 (Rural A)
Franklin	14.43	-0.09	-0.44 (Rural A)
Garfield	14.17	-0.14	-0.15 (Rural B)
Grant	11.87	-0.55	-0.44 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	28.16	2.37	2.01 (Rural C)
Island	22.84	1.42	2.01 (Rural C)
Jefferson	19.66	0.85	2.01 (Rural C)
King	12.66	-0.41	0.42 (Urban B)
Kitsap	18.22	0.59	0.56 (Urban C)
Kittitas	26.87	2.14	-0.15 (Rural B)
Klickitat	13.57	-0.25	-0.44 (Rural A)
Lewis	17.33	0.43	2.01 (Rural C)
Lincoln	14.56	-0.07	-0.15 (Rural B)
Mason	21.67	1.21	2.01 (Rural C)
Okanogan	12.57	-0.43	-0.44 (Rural A)
Pacific	25.32	1.86	2.01 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	22.93	1.43	-0.44 (Rural A)
Pierce	17.37	0.44	0.42 (Urban B)
San Juan	19.73	0.86	2.01 (Rural C)
Skagit	17.29	0.42	2.01 (Rural C)
Skamania	24.04	1.63	-0.44 (Rural A)
Snohomish	14.01	-0.17	0.42 (Urban B)
Spokane	16.42	0.27	0.42 (Urban B)
Stevens	19.57	0.83	-0.15 (Rural B)
Thurston	19.27	0.78	0.56 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	20.36	0.97	2.01 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	12.77	-0.39	-0.15 (Rural B)
Whatcom	14.74	-0.04	0.56 (Urban C)
Whitman	9.58	-0.96	-0.15 (Rural B)
Yakima	8.06	-1.23	0.56 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	15.26	14.32	14.28	15.81	15.03	14.94
Homes Sold	113,370	108,100	110,070	122,770	118,170	
All Persons	7,427,571	7,546,409	7,706,310	7,766,975	7,864,404	

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

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

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**Numerator Data Source:** Washington Center for Real Estate Research, University of Washington. Market Summary Report. Existing Home Sales.

<http://realestate.washington.edu/research/wcrer/housing-reports/>

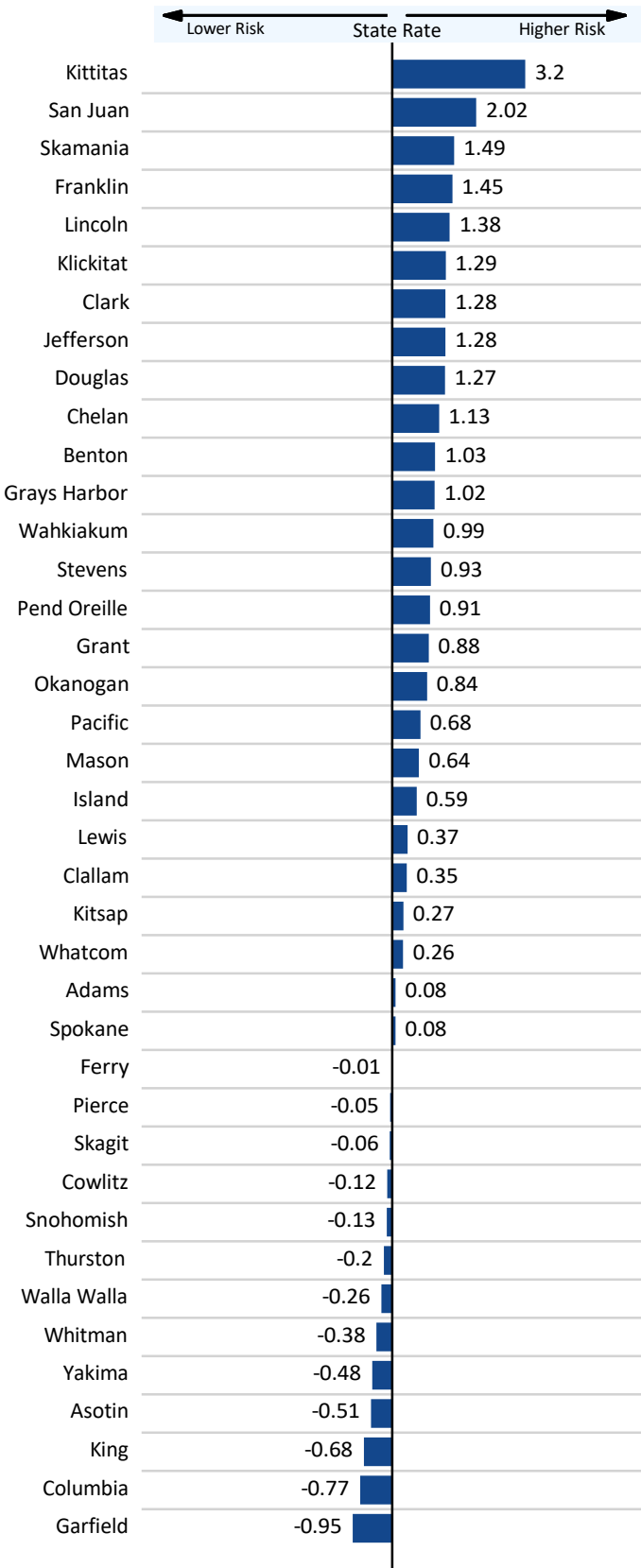
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 05/15/2023

# Community: Transitions and Mobility: New Residence Construction

Standardized Rate by Risk

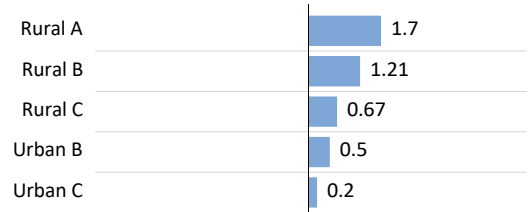


Rates by County

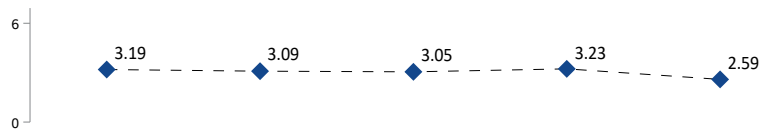
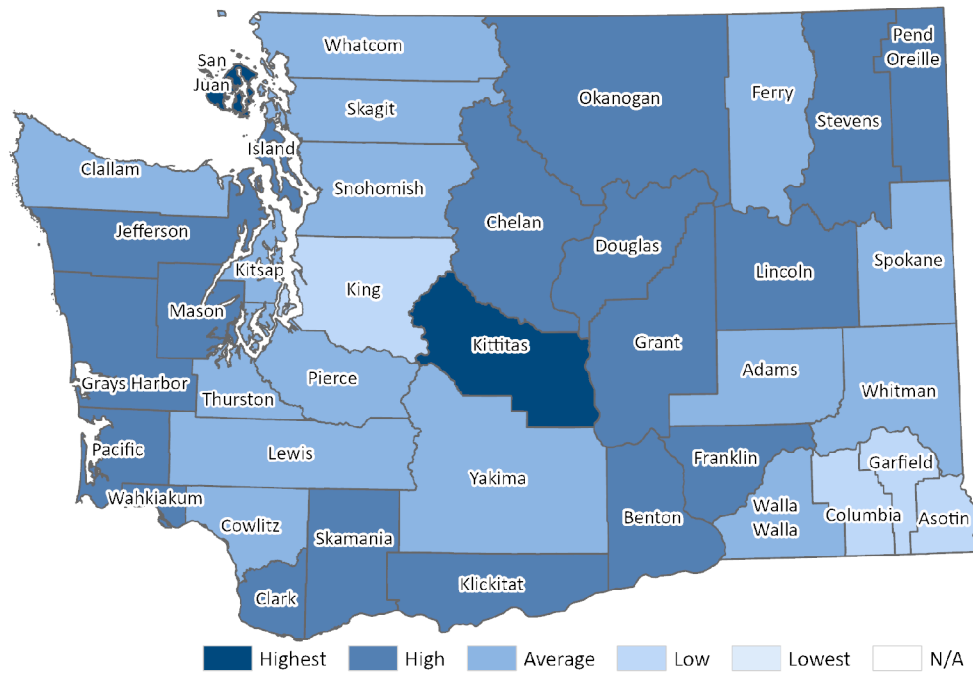
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.20	0.08	1.21 (Rural B)
Asotin	1.98	-0.51	1.21 (Rural B)
Benton	5.16	1.03	0.20 (Urban C)
Chelan	5.38	1.13	1.21 (Rural B)
Clallam	3.75	0.35	0.67 (Rural C)
Clark	5.68	1.28	0.20 (Urban B)
Columbia	1.44	-0.77	1.21 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	2.78	-0.12	0.67 (Rural C)
Douglas	5.67	1.27	1.21 (Rural B)
Ferry	3.01	-0.01	1.70 (Rural A)
Franklin	6.05	1.45	1.70 (Rural A)
Garfield	1.06	-0.95	1.21 (Rural B)
Grant	4.85	0.88	1.70 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	5.15	1.02	0.67 (Rural C)
Island	4.25	0.59	0.67 (Rural C)
Jefferson	5.68	1.28	0.67 (Rural C)
King	1.62	-0.68	0.30 (Urban B)
Kitsap	3.60	0.27	0.20 (Urban C)
Kittitas	9.68	3.2	1.21 (Rural B)
Klickitat	5.70	1.29	1.70 (Rural A)
Lewis	3.79	0.37	0.67 (Rural C)
Lincoln	5.90	1.38	1.21 (Rural B)
Mason	4.36	0.64	0.67 (Rural C)
Okanogan	4.78	0.84	1.70 (Rural A)
Pacific	4.45	0.68	0.67 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	4.91	0.91	1.70 (Rural A)
Pierce	2.93	-0.05	0.30 (Urban B)
San Juan	7.23	2.02	0.67 (Rural C)
Skagit	2.91	-0.06	0.67 (Rural C)
Skamania	6.13	1.49	1.70 (Rural A)
Snohomish	2.77	-0.13	0.30 (Urban B)
Spokane	3.19	0.08	0.30 (Urban B)
Stevens	4.96	0.93	1.21 (Rural B)
Thurston	2.62	-0.2	0.20 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	5.09	0.99	0.67 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	2.48	-0.26	1.21 (Rural B)
Whatcom	3.56	0.26	0.20 (Urban C)
Whitman	2.24	-0.38	1.21 (Rural B)
Yakima	2.04	-0.48	0.20 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	3.19	3.09	3.05	3.23	2.59	3.03
New Residences	23,676	23,300	23,542	25,076	20,401	
All Persons	7,427,571	7,546,409	7,706,310	7,766,975	7,864,404	

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

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

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**Numerator Data Source:** U.S. Census Bureau. Building Permit Survey. Permits by County.  
<https://www2.census.gov/econ/bps/County/>

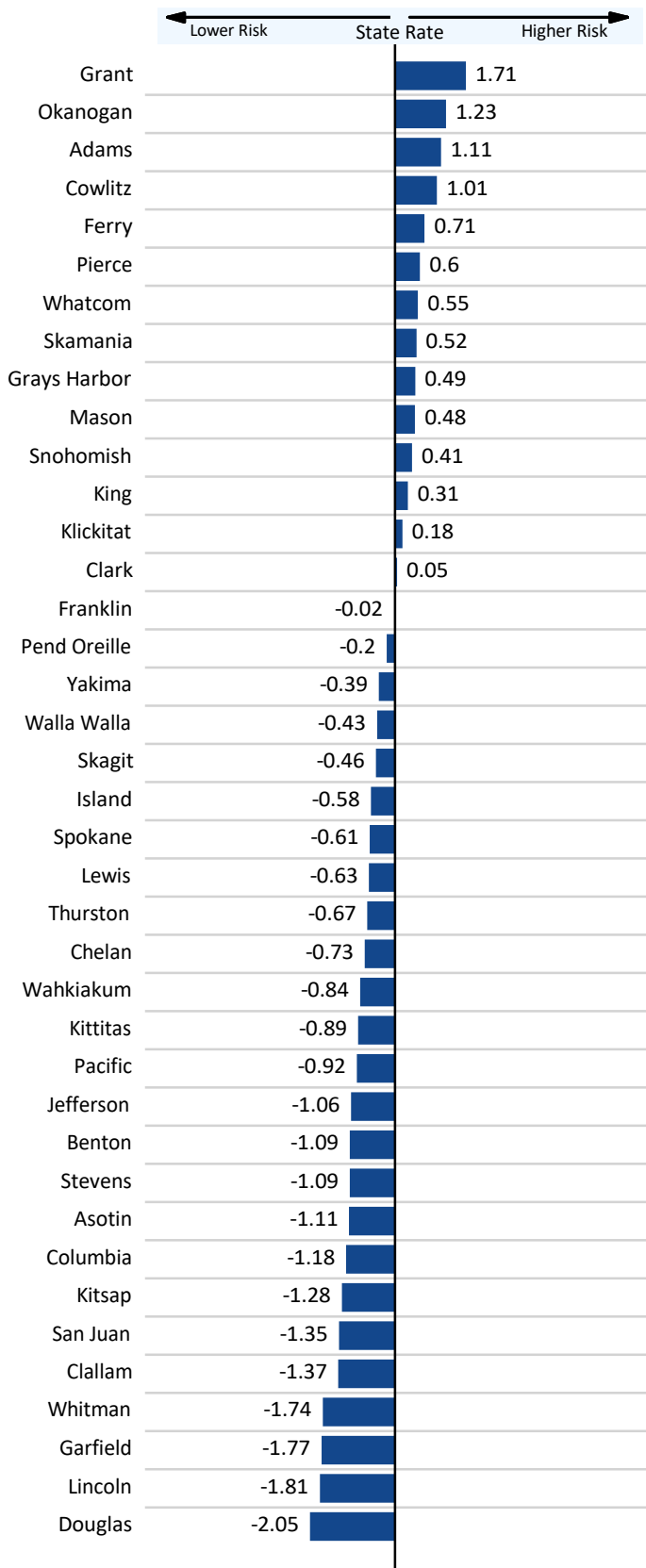
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.  
<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 05/15/2023



# Community: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults: Alcohol- Or Drug-Related Deaths

Standardized Rate by Risk

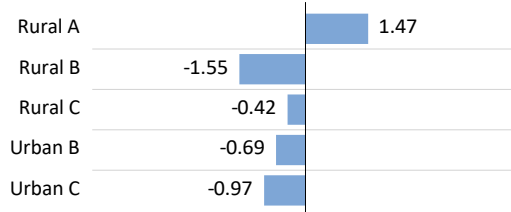


Rates by County

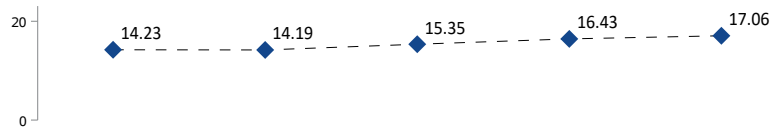
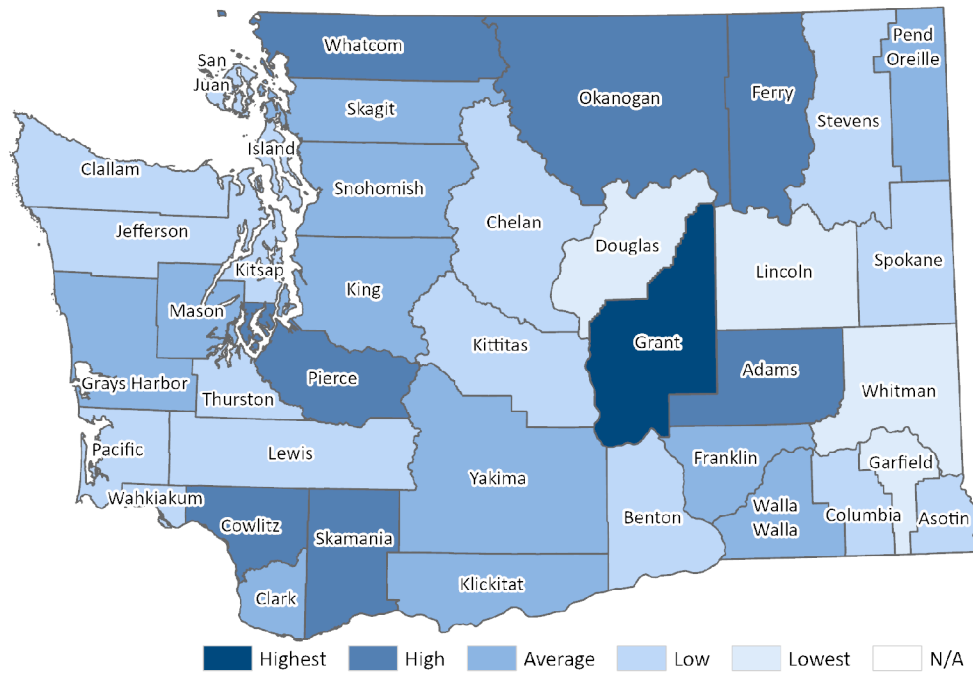
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	17.61	1.11	-1.55 (Rural B)
Asotin	13.52	-1.11	-1.55 (Rural B)
Benton	13.56	-1.09	-0.97 (Urban C)
Chelan	14.21	-0.73	-1.55 (Rural B)
Clallam	13.04	-1.37	-0.42 (Rural C)
Clark	15.65	0.05	-0.97 (Urban B)
Columbia	13.38	-1.18	-1.55 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	17.42	1.01	-0.42 (Rural C)
Douglas	11.79	-2.05	-1.55 (Rural B)
Ferry	16.86	0.71	1.47 (Rural A)
Franklin	15.53	-0.02	1.47 (Rural A)
Garfield	12.31	-1.77	-1.55 (Rural B)
Grant	18.70	1.71	1.47 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	16.47	0.49	-0.42 (Rural C)
Island	14.49	-0.58	-0.42 (Rural C)
Jefferson	13.60	-1.06	-0.42 (Rural C)
King	16.13	0.31	0.28 (Urban B)
Kitsap	13.20	-1.28	-0.97 (Urban C)
Kittitas	13.93	-0.89	-1.55 (Rural B)
Klickitat	15.90	0.18	1.47 (Rural A)
Lewis	14.40	-0.63	-0.42 (Rural C)
Lincoln	12.23	-1.81	-1.55 (Rural B)
Mason	16.45	0.48	-0.42 (Rural C)
Okanogan	17.83	1.23	1.47 (Rural A)
Pacific	13.86	-0.92	-0.42 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	15.19	-0.2	1.47 (Rural A)
Pierce	16.67	0.6	0.28 (Urban B)
San Juan	13.08	-1.35	-0.42 (Rural C)
Skagit	14.72	-0.46	-0.42 (Rural C)
Skamania	16.51	0.52	1.47 (Rural A)
Snohomish	16.31	0.41	0.28 (Urban B)
Spokane	14.43	-0.61	0.28 (Urban B)
Stevens	13.56	-1.09	-1.55 (Rural B)
Thurston	14.32	-0.67	-0.97 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	14.01	-0.84	-0.42 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	14.76	-0.43	-1.55 (Rural B)
Whatcom	16.57	0.55	-0.97 (Urban C)
Whitman	12.35	-1.74	-1.55 (Rural B)
Yakima	14.85	-0.39	-0.97 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Alcohol- Or Drug-Related Deaths



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	14.23	14.19	15.35	16.43	17.06	15.56
AOD-related Deaths	7,911	8,066	9,699	11,293	11,791	
Deaths	55,584	56,850	63,173	68,747	69,114	

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

**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.

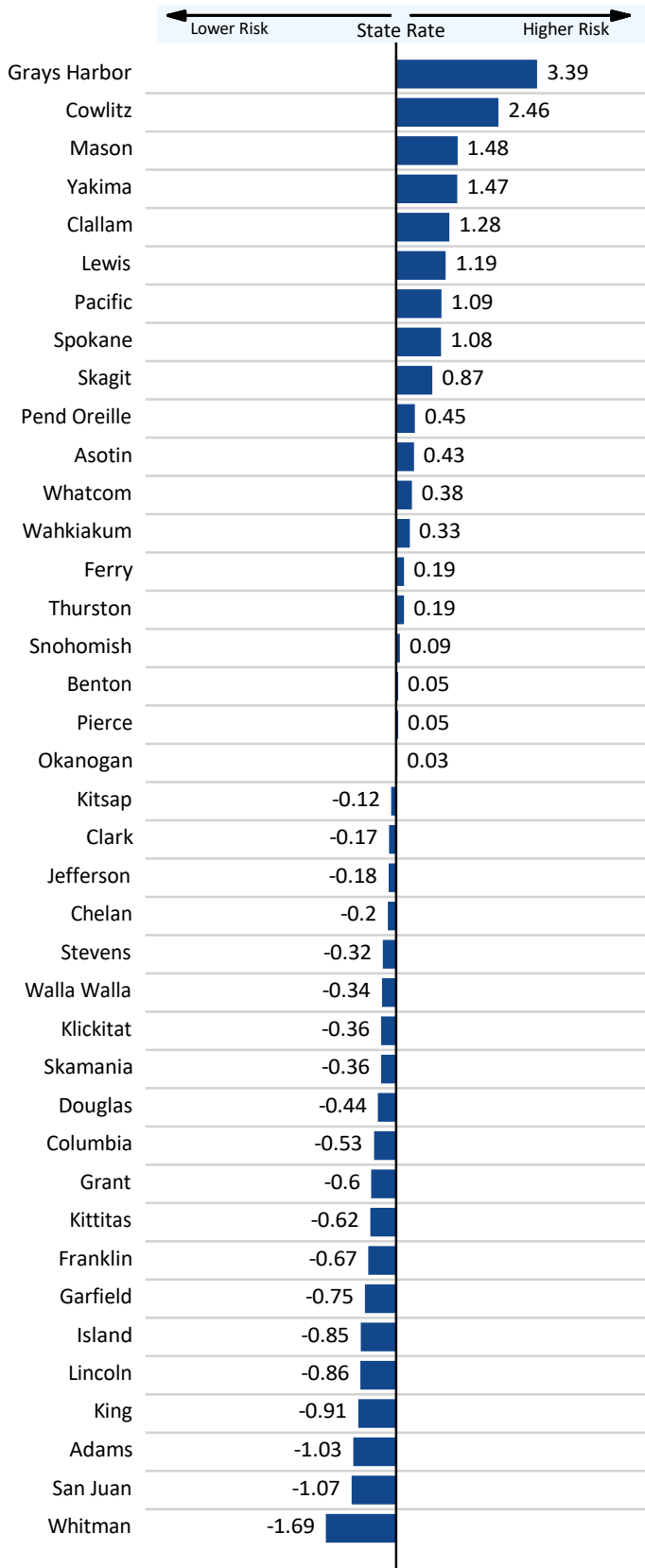
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.  
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death>

**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:** 11/02/2023

# Community: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults: Clients Of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)

**Standardized Rate by Risk**

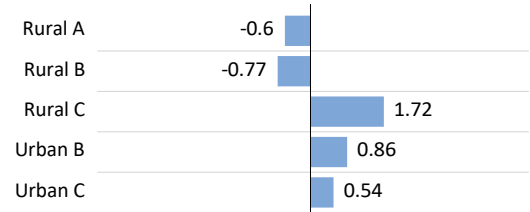


**Rates by County**

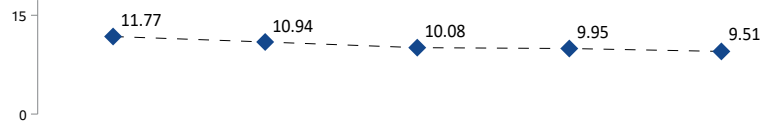
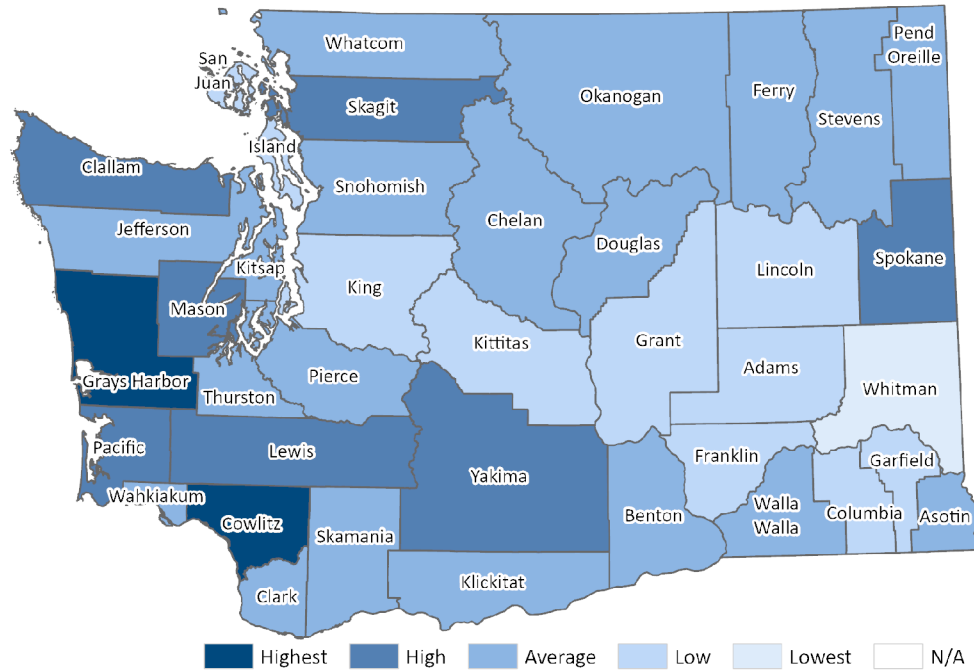
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	6.02	-1.03	-0.77 (Rural B)
Asotin	12.29	0.43	-0.77 (Rural B)
Benton	10.64	0.05	0.54 (Urban C)
Chelan	9.57	-0.2	-0.77 (Rural B)
Clallam	15.94	1.28	1.72 (Rural C)
Clark	9.72	-0.17	0.54 (Urban B)
Columbia	8.16	-0.53	-0.77 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	21.03	2.46	1.72 (Rural C)
Douglas	8.52	-0.44	-0.77 (Rural B)
Ferry	11.25	0.19	-0.60 (Rural A)
Franklin	7.53	-0.67	-0.60 (Rural A)
Garfield	7.21	-0.75	-0.77 (Rural B)
Grant	7.83	-0.6	-0.60 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	25.02	3.39	1.72 (Rural C)
Island	6.76	-0.85	1.72 (Rural C)
Jefferson	9.64	-0.18	1.72 (Rural C)
King	6.52	-0.91	0.32 (Urban B)
Kitsap	9.90	-0.12	0.54 (Urban C)
Kittitas	7.75	-0.62	-0.77 (Rural B)
Klickitat	8.90	-0.36	-0.60 (Rural A)
Lewis	15.54	1.19	1.72 (Rural C)
Lincoln	6.75	-0.86	-0.77 (Rural B)
Mason	16.81	1.48	1.72 (Rural C)
Okanogan	10.54	0.03	-0.60 (Rural A)
Pacific	15.14	1.09	1.72 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	12.35	0.45	-0.60 (Rural A)
Pierce	10.66	0.05	0.32 (Urban B)
San Juan	5.81	-1.07	1.72 (Rural C)
Skagit	14.16	0.87	1.72 (Rural C)
Skamania	8.88	-0.36	-0.60 (Rural A)
Snohomish	10.83	0.09	0.32 (Urban B)
Spokane	15.09	1.08	0.32 (Urban B)
Stevens	9.04	-0.32	-0.77 (Rural B)
Thurston	11.25	0.19	0.54 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	11.83	0.33	1.72 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	8.98	-0.34	-0.77 (Rural B)
Whatcom	12.07	0.38	0.54 (Urban C)
Whitman	3.18	-1.69	-0.77 (Rural B)
Yakima	16.77	1.47	0.54 (Urban C)

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

**Counties Like Us**



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	11.77	10.94	10.08	9.95	9.51	10.43
Patients, 18+	67,796	64,172	60,675	60,510	58,637	
Persons, 18+	5,760,666	5,863,769	6,017,901	6,078,967	6,166,377	

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

**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 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.

National reporting by the states of this measure ended in 2012. Similar data are available for your review using the national data source URL below.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Health Care Authority, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery reported to the RDA Integrated Client Databases.

<http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0>

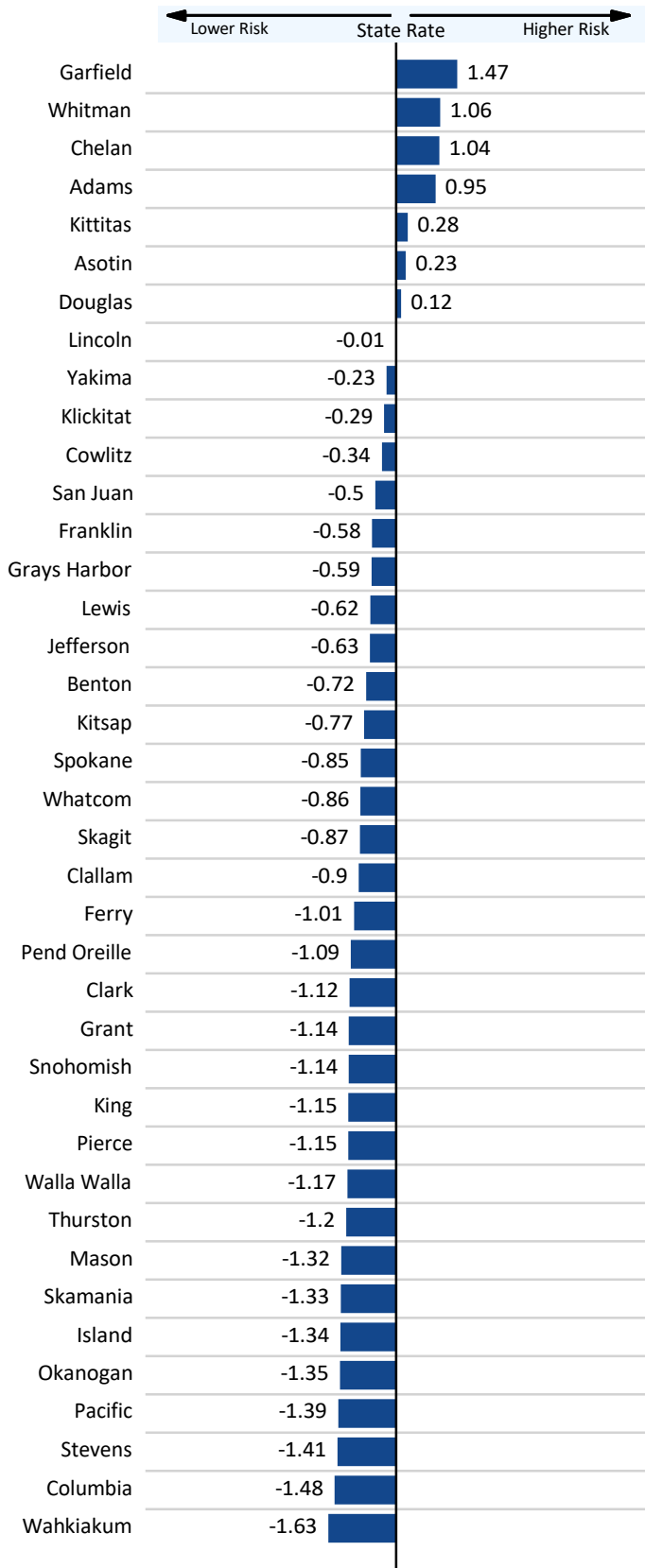
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/28/2023

# Community: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults: Arrests, Alcohol-Related (Age 18+)

Standardized Rate by Risk

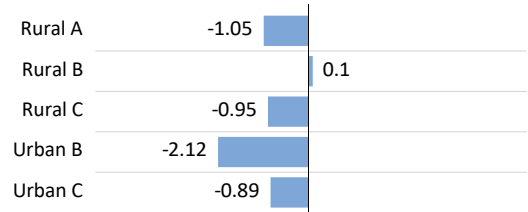


Rates by County

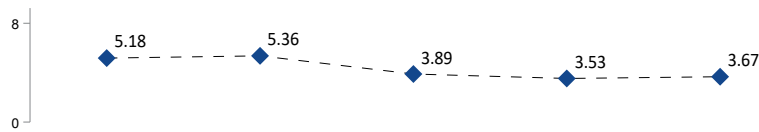
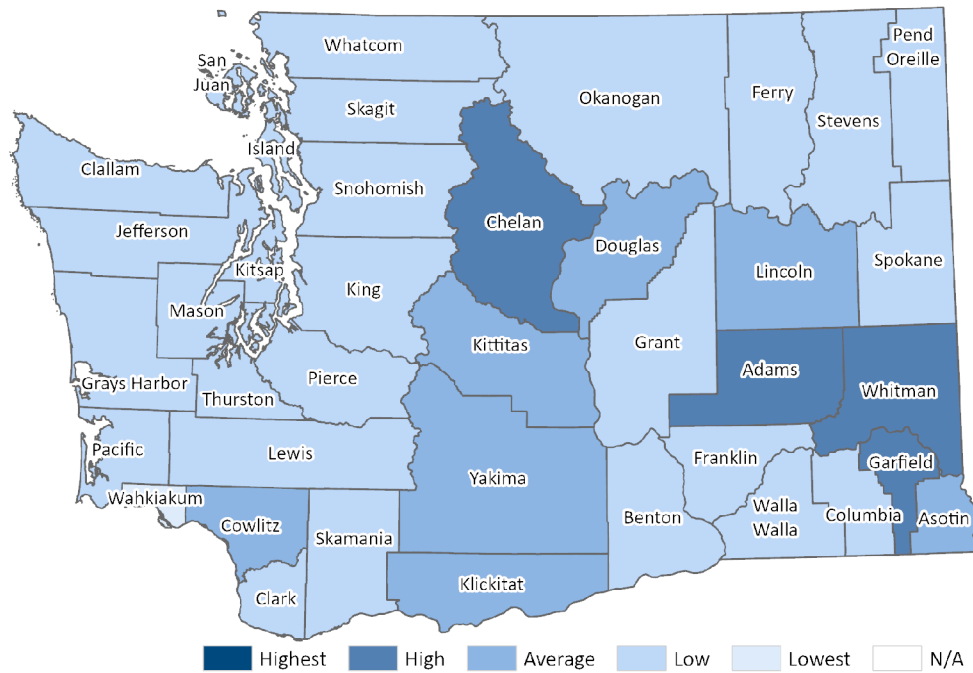
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	6.40	0.95	0.10 (Rural B)
Asotin	4.80	0.23	0.10 (Rural B)
Benton	2.72	-0.72	-0.89 (Urban C)
Chelan	6.60	1.04	0.10 (Rural B)
Clallam	2.32	-0.9	-0.95 (Rural C)
Clark	1.82	-1.12	-0.89 (Urban B)
Columbia	1.03	-1.48	0.10 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	3.54	-0.34	-0.95 (Rural C)
Douglas	4.56	0.12	0.10 (Rural B)
Ferry	2.06	-1.01	-1.05 (Rural A)
Franklin	3.01	-0.58	-1.05 (Rural A)
Garfield	7.55	1.47	0.10 (Rural B)
Grant	1.79	-1.14	-1.05 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	3.00	-0.59	-0.95 (Rural C)
Island	1.35	-1.34	-0.95 (Rural C)
Jefferson	2.91	-0.63	-0.95 (Rural C)
King	1.76	-1.15	-1.23 (Urban B)
Kitsap	2.59	-0.77	-0.89 (Urban C)
Kittitas	4.92	0.28	0.10 (Rural B)
Klickitat	3.65	-0.29	-1.05 (Rural A)
Lewis	2.92	-0.62	-0.95 (Rural C)
Lincoln	4.27	-0.01	0.10 (Rural B)
Mason	1.38	-1.32	-0.95 (Rural C)
Okanogan	1.31	-1.35	-1.05 (Rural A)
Pacific	1.22	-1.39	-0.95 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	1.89	-1.09	-1.05 (Rural A)
Pierce	1.75	-1.15	-1.23 (Urban B)
San Juan	3.19	-0.5	-0.95 (Rural C)
Skagit	2.37	-0.87	-0.95 (Rural C)
Skamania	1.36	-1.33	-1.05 (Rural A)
Snohomish	1.79	-1.14	-1.23 (Urban B)
Spokane	2.43	-0.85	-1.23 (Urban B)
Stevens	1.18	-1.41	0.10 (Rural B)
Thurston	1.65	-1.2	-0.89 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.69	-1.63	-0.95 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	1.71	-1.17	0.10 (Rural B)
Whatcom	2.41	-0.86	-0.89 (Urban C)
Whitman	6.64	1.06	0.10 (Rural B)
Yakima	3.80	-0.23	-0.89 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests, Alcohol-Related (Age 18+)



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	5.18	5.36	3.89	3.53	3.67	4.3
Arrests, 18+	29,535	29,675	22,761	21,250	22,427	
Adjusted Pop 18+	5,703,306	5,539,025	5,852,809	6,016,015	6,116,099	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

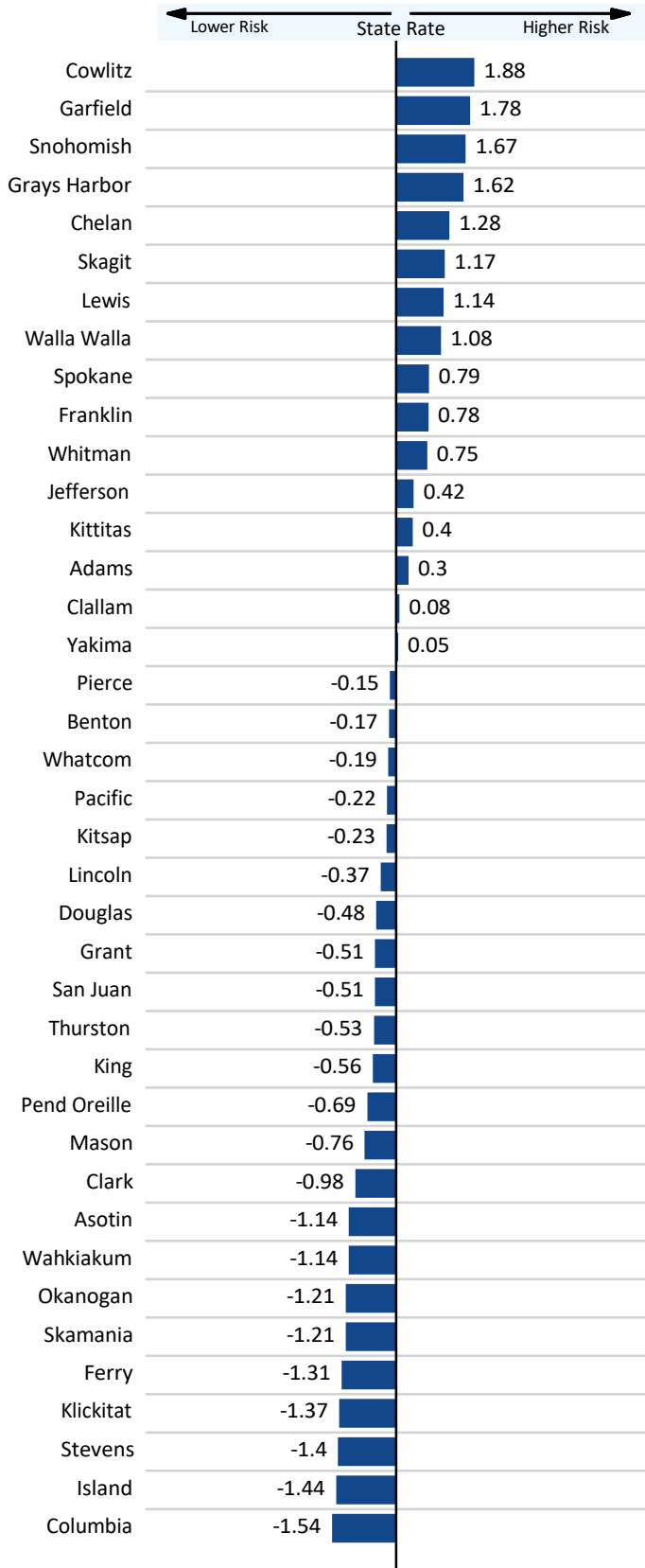
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

# Community: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults: Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 18+)

Standardized Rate by Risk

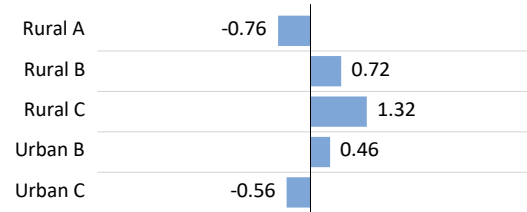


Rates by County

County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.90	0.3	0.72 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.51	-1.14	0.72 (Rural B)
Benton	1.45	-0.17	-0.56 (Urban C)
Chelan	2.85	1.28	0.72 (Rural B)
Clallam	1.69	0.08	1.32 (Rural C)
Clark	0.66	-0.98	-0.56 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.12	-1.54	0.72 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	3.42	1.88	1.32 (Rural C)
Douglas	1.15	-0.48	0.72 (Rural B)
Ferry	0.35	-1.31	-0.76 (Rural A)
Franklin	2.36	0.78	-0.76 (Rural A)
Garfield	3.33	1.78	0.72 (Rural B)
Grant	1.12	-0.51	-0.76 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	3.17	1.62	1.32 (Rural C)
Island	0.22	-1.44	1.32 (Rural C)
Jefferson	2.02	0.42	1.32 (Rural C)
King	1.07	-0.56	1.02 (Urban B)
Kitsap	1.39	-0.23	-0.56 (Urban C)
Kittitas	2.00	0.4	0.72 (Rural B)
Klickitat	0.29	-1.37	-0.76 (Rural A)
Lewis	2.71	1.14	1.32 (Rural C)
Lincoln	1.25	-0.37	0.72 (Rural B)
Mason	0.88	-0.76	1.32 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.44	-1.21	-0.76 (Rural A)
Pacific	1.40	-0.22	1.32 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	0.94	-0.69	-0.76 (Rural A)
Pierce	1.47	-0.15	1.02 (Urban B)
San Juan	1.12	-0.51	1.32 (Rural C)
Skagit	2.74	1.17	1.32 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.44	-1.21	-0.76 (Rural A)
Snohomish	3.22	1.67	1.02 (Urban B)
Spokane	2.37	0.79	1.02 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.26	-1.4	0.72 (Rural B)
Thurston	1.10	-0.53	-0.56 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.51	-1.14	1.32 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	2.65	1.08	0.72 (Rural B)
Whatcom	1.43	-0.19	-0.56 (Urban C)
Whitman	2.33	0.75	0.72 (Rural B)
Yakima	1.66	0.05	-0.56 (Urban C)

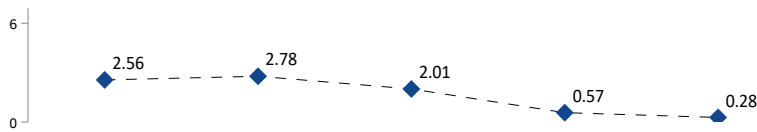
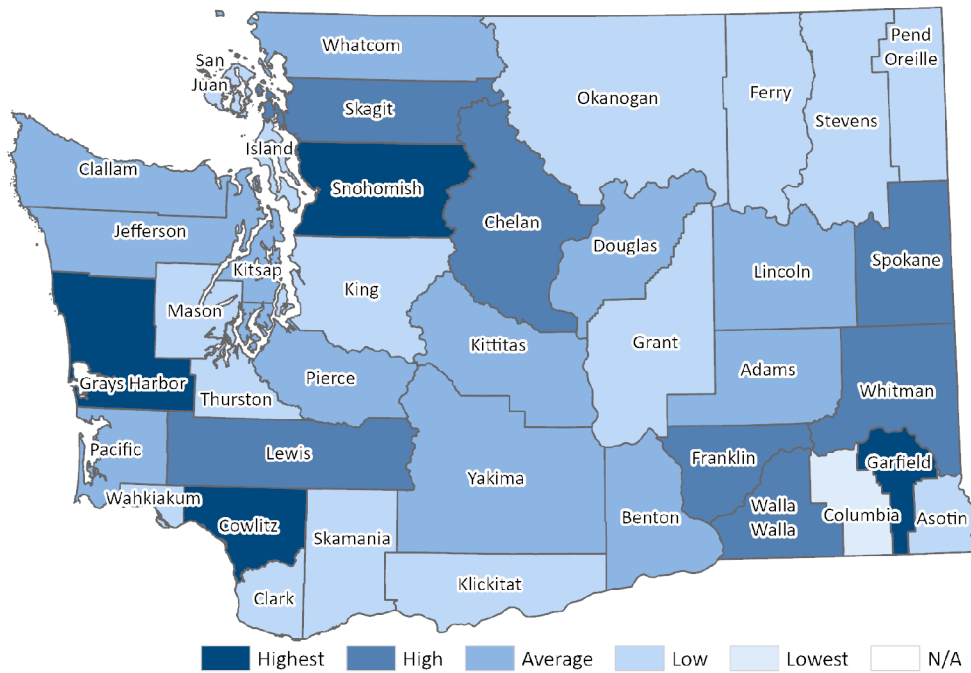
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us





## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 18+)



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	2.56	2.78	2.01	0.57	0.28	1.61
Arrests, 18+	14,589	15,374	11,790	3,450	1,707	
Adjusted Pop 18+	5,703,306	5,539,025	5,852,809	6,016,015	6,116,099	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

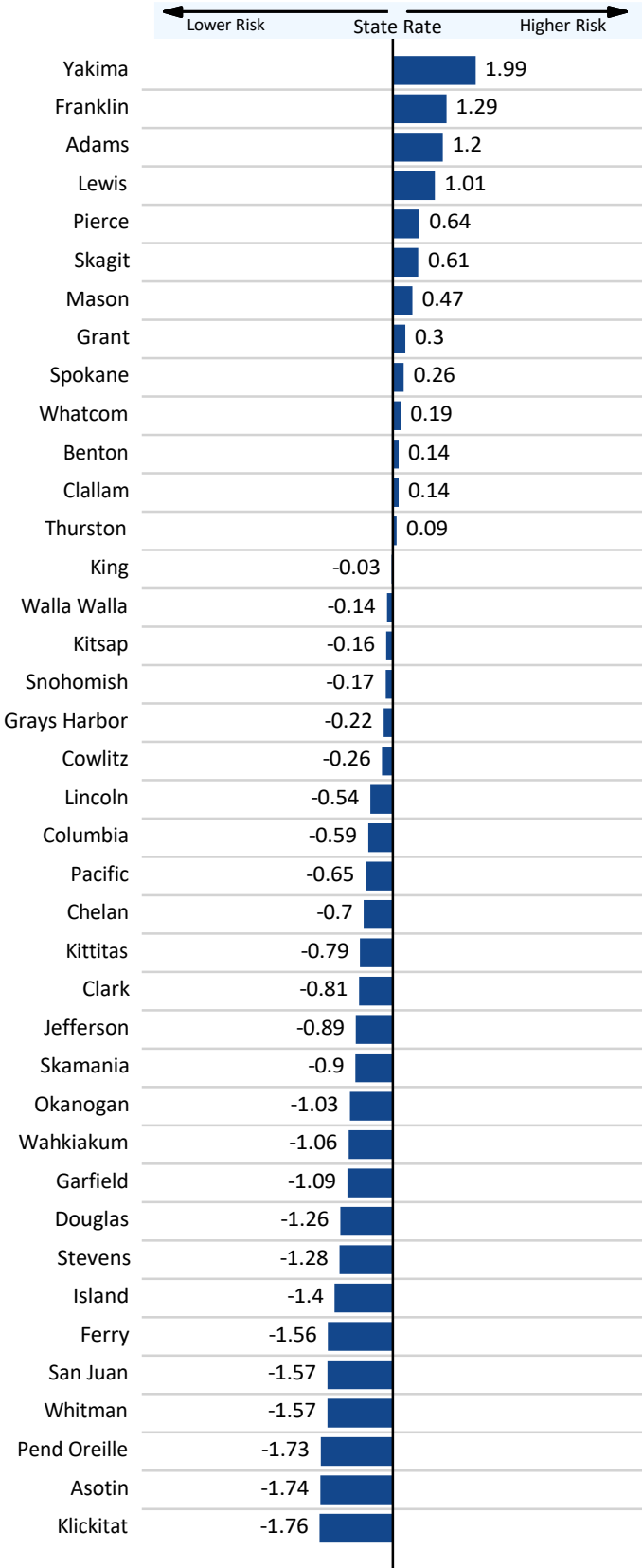
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

# Community: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults: Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 18+)

Standardized Rate by Risk

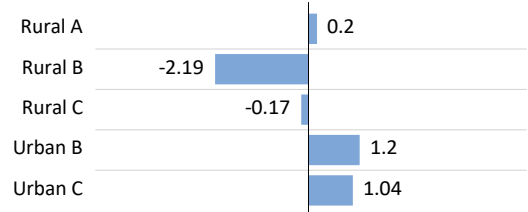


Rates by County

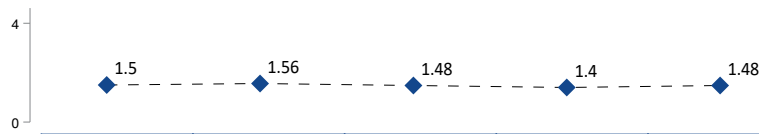
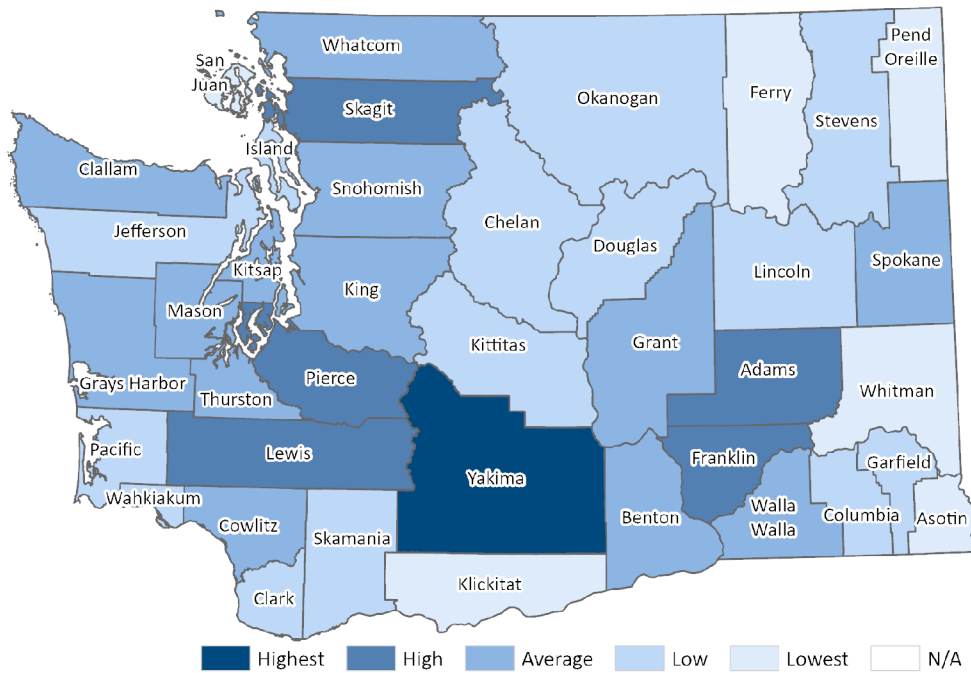
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.25	1.2	-2.19 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.36	-1.74	-2.19 (Rural B)
Benton	1.57	0.14	1.04 (Urban C)
Chelan	1.03	-0.7	-2.19 (Rural B)
Clallam	1.57	0.14	-0.17 (Rural C)
Clark	0.96	-0.81	1.04 (Urban B)
Columbia	1.10	-0.59	-2.19 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	1.31	-0.26	-0.17 (Rural C)
Douglas	0.67	-1.26	-2.19 (Rural B)
Ferry	0.48	-1.56	0.20 (Rural A)
Franklin	2.31	1.29	0.20 (Rural A)
Garfield	0.78	-1.09	-2.19 (Rural B)
Grant	1.67	0.3	0.20 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	1.34	-0.22	-0.17 (Rural C)
Island	0.58	-1.4	-0.17 (Rural C)
Jefferson	0.91	-0.89	-0.17 (Rural C)
King	1.46	-0.03	0.16 (Urban B)
Kitsap	1.38	-0.16	1.04 (Urban C)
Kittitas	0.97	-0.79	-2.19 (Rural B)
Klickitat	0.35	-1.76	0.20 (Rural A)
Lewis	2.13	1.01	-0.17 (Rural C)
Lincoln	1.13	-0.54	-2.19 (Rural B)
Mason	1.78	0.47	-0.17 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.82	-1.03	0.20 (Rural A)
Pacific	1.06	-0.65	-0.17 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	0.37	-1.73	0.20 (Rural A)
Pierce	1.89	0.64	0.16 (Urban B)
San Juan	0.47	-1.57	-0.17 (Rural C)
Skagit	1.87	0.61	-0.17 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.90	-0.9	0.20 (Rural A)
Snohomish	1.37	-0.17	0.16 (Urban B)
Spokane	1.65	0.26	0.16 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.66	-1.28	-2.19 (Rural B)
Thurston	1.54	0.09	1.04 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.80	-1.06	-0.17 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	1.39	-0.14	-2.19 (Rural B)
Whatcom	1.60	0.19	1.04 (Urban C)
Whitman	0.47	-1.57	-2.19 (Rural B)
Yakima	2.76	1.99	1.04 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.50	1.56	1.48	1.40	1.48	1.48
Arrests, 18+	8,539	8,664	8,673	8,437	9,022	
Adjusted Pop 18+	5,703,306	5,539,025	5,852,809	6,016,015	6,116,099	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

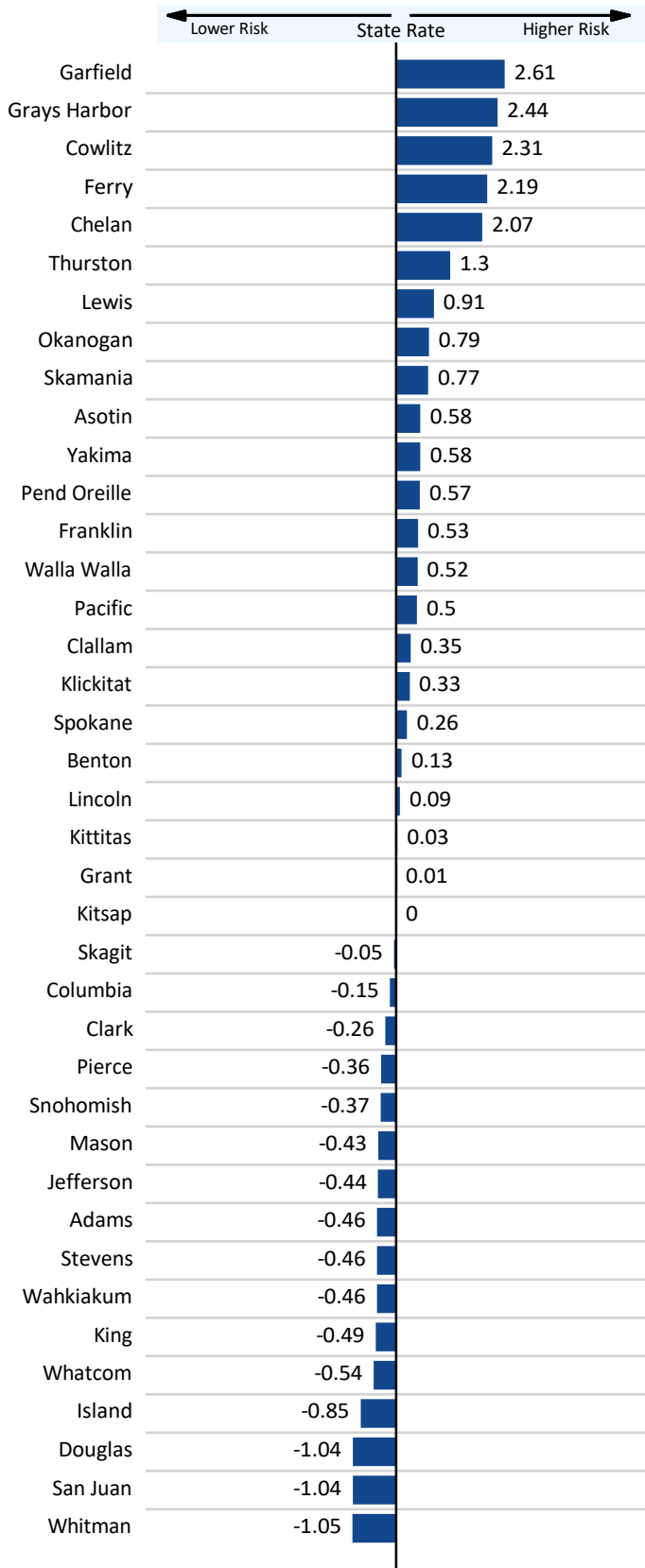
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

# Community: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization: Prisoners in State Correctional Systems (Age 18+)

Standardized Rate by Risk

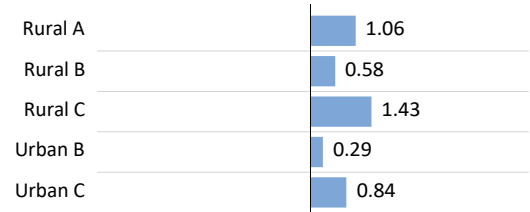


Rates by County

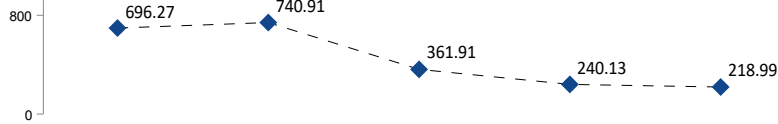
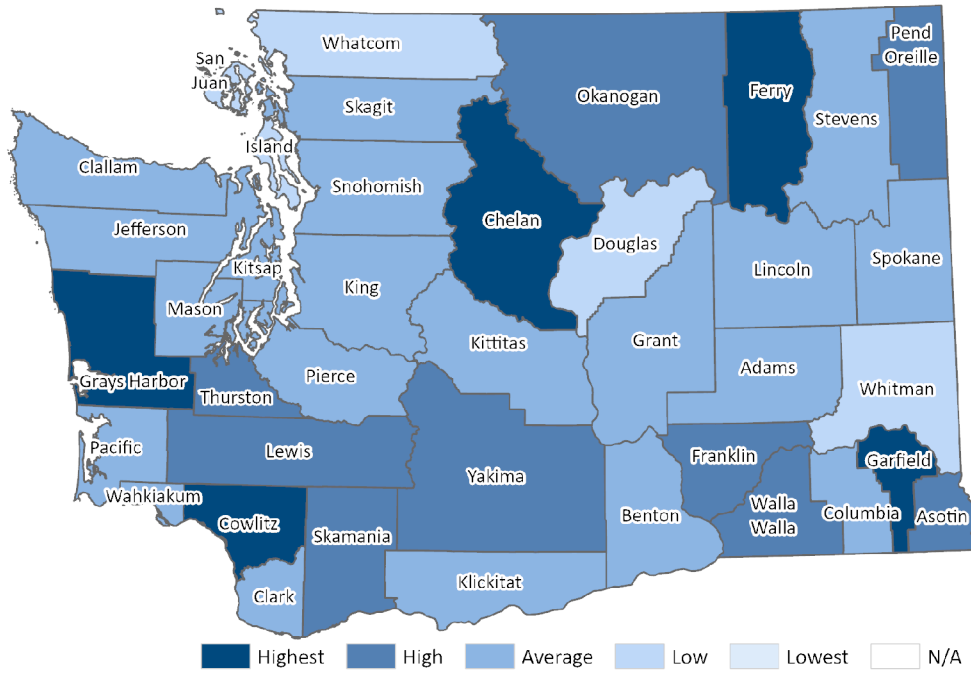
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	287.59	-0.46	0.58 (Rural B)
Asotin	649.95	0.58	0.58 (Rural B)
Benton	492.90	0.13	0.84 (Urban C)
Chelan	1174.5	2.07	0.58 (Rural B)
Clallam	570.12	0.35	1.43 (Rural C)
Clark	356.74	-0.26	0.84 (Urban B)
Columbia	393.49	-0.15	0.58 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	1258.8	2.31	1.43 (Rural C)
Douglas	81.09	-1.04	0.58 (Rural B)
Ferry	1213.9	2.19	1.06 (Rural A)
Franklin	634.49	0.53	1.06 (Rural A)
Garfield	1363.9	2.61	0.58 (Rural B)
Grant	452.46	0.01	1.06 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	1304.6	2.44	1.43 (Rural C)
Island	150.26	-0.85	1.43 (Rural C)
Jefferson	291.75	-0.44	1.43 (Rural C)
King	274.13	-0.49	-0.55 (Urban B)
Kitsap	448.69	0	0.84 (Urban C)
Kittitas	458.95	0.03	0.58 (Rural B)
Klickitat	564.17	0.33	1.06 (Rural A)
Lewis	766.40	0.91	1.43 (Rural C)
Lincoln	477.32	0.09	0.58 (Rural B)
Mason	297.96	-0.43	1.43 (Rural C)
Okanogan	726.11	0.79	1.06 (Rural A)
Pacific	623.72	0.5	1.43 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	646.56	0.57	1.06 (Rural A)
Pierce	319.42	-0.36	-0.55 (Urban B)
San Juan	80.97	-1.04	1.43 (Rural C)
Skagit	428.55	-0.05	1.43 (Rural C)
Skamania	717.70	0.77	1.06 (Rural A)
Snohomish	318.25	-0.37	-0.55 (Urban B)
Spokane	539.90	0.26	-0.55 (Urban B)
Stevens	287.75	-0.46	0.58 (Rural B)
Thurston	902.24	1.3	0.84 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	286.96	-0.46	1.43 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	629.64	0.52	0.58 (Rural B)
Whatcom	256.45	-0.54	0.84 (Urban C)
Whitman	80.67	-1.05	0.58 (Rural B)
Yakima	650.86	0.58	0.84 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Prisoners in State Correctional Systems (Age 18+)



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	696.27	740.91	361.91	240.13	218.99	447.36
Admits, 18+	51,716	55,912	27,890	18,651	17,222	
All Persons	7,427,571	7,546,409	7,706,310	7,766,975	7,864,404	

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

**Notes:** The adult (age 18 and over) admissions to prison, per 100,000 persons (all ages). Admissions include new admissions, re-admissions, community custody inmate violations, and parole violations. Counts of admissions are duplicated so that individuals admitted to prison more than once in a year are counted each time they are admitted. The admissions are attributed to the county where the conviction occurred. Prisoners being electronically monitored are included in the data. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Corrections, Inmates File.

<https://www.doc.wa.gov/information/data/default.htm>

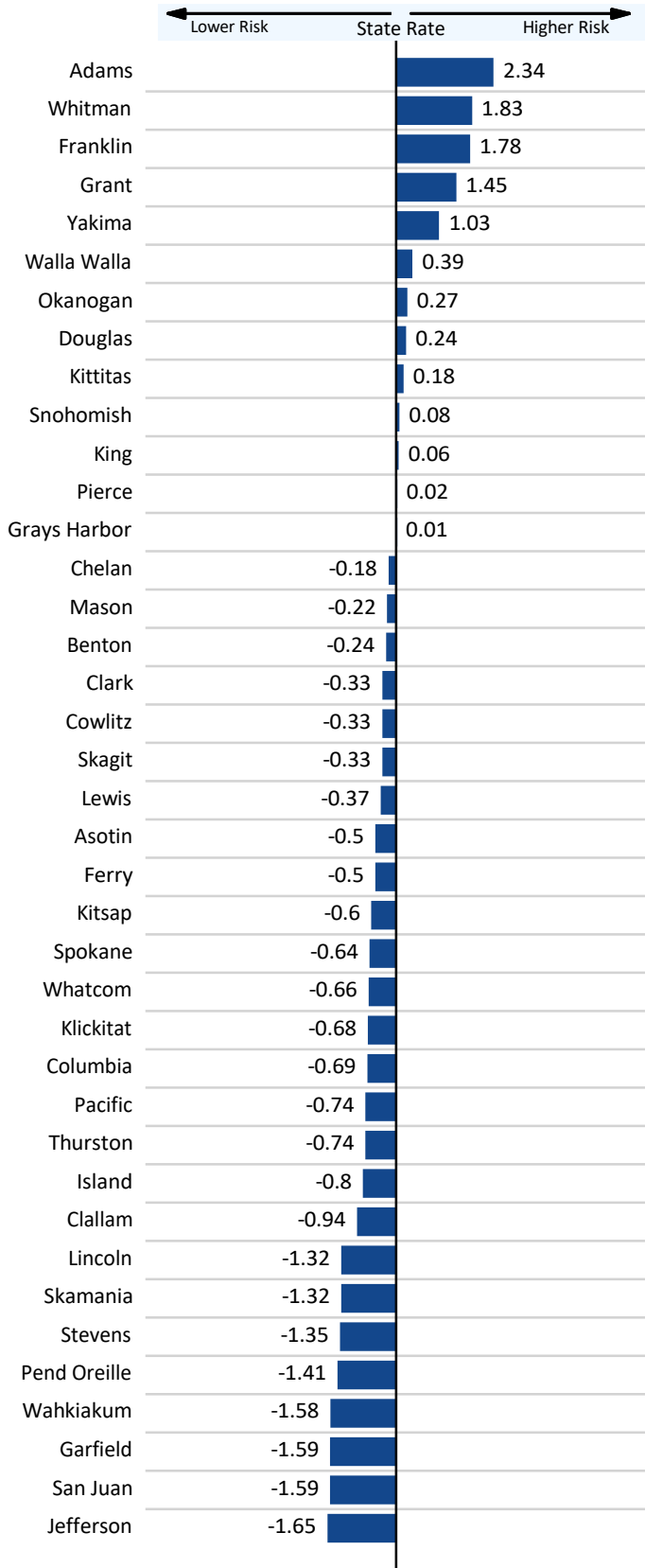
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 06/15/2023

Community: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization: Population Not Registered to Vote

Standardized Rate by Risk

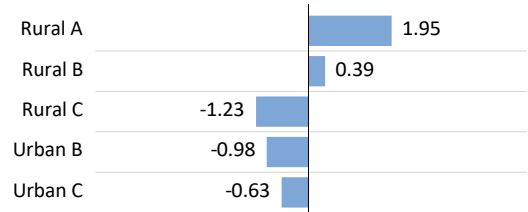


Rates by County

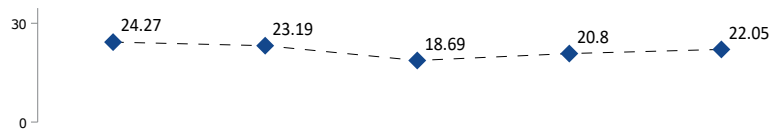
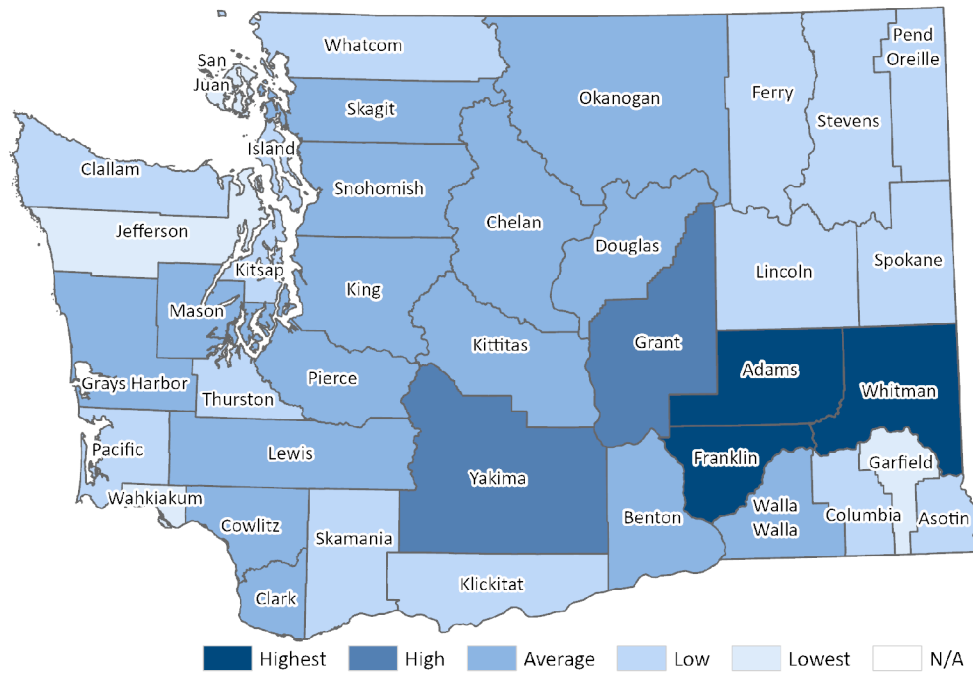
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	43.89	2.34	0.39 (Rural B)
Asotin	17.01	-0.5	0.39 (Rural B)
Benton	19.47	-0.24	-0.63 (Urban C)
Chelan	20.03	-0.18	0.39 (Rural B)
Clallam	12.88	-0.94	-1.23 (Rural C)
Clark	18.61	-0.33	-0.63 (Urban B)
Columbia	15.22	-0.69	0.39 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	18.64	-0.33	-1.23 (Rural C)
Douglas	24.08	0.24	0.39 (Rural B)
Ferry	17.04	-0.5	1.95 (Rural A)
Franklin	38.59	1.78	1.95 (Rural A)
Garfield	6.75	-1.59	0.39 (Rural B)
Grant	35.42	1.45	1.95 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	21.85	0.01	-1.23 (Rural C)
Island	14.24	-0.8	-1.23 (Rural C)
Jefferson	6.16	-1.65	-1.23 (Rural C)
King	22.37	0.06	-0.35 (Urban B)
Kitsap	16.09	-0.6	-0.63 (Urban C)
Kittitas	23.49	0.18	0.39 (Rural B)
Klickitat	15.36	-0.68	1.95 (Rural A)
Lewis	18.24	-0.37	-1.23 (Rural C)
Lincoln	9.35	-1.32	0.39 (Rural B)
Mason	19.65	-0.22	-1.23 (Rural C)
Okanogan	24.30	0.27	1.95 (Rural A)
Pacific	14.79	-0.74	-1.23 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	8.51	-1.41	1.95 (Rural A)
Pierce	22.00	0.02	-0.35 (Urban B)
San Juan	6.74	-1.59	-1.23 (Rural C)
Skagit	18.65	-0.33	-1.23 (Rural C)
Skamania	9.28	-1.32	1.95 (Rural A)
Snohomish	22.52	0.08	-0.35 (Urban B)
Spokane	15.70	-0.64	-0.35 (Urban B)
Stevens	9.00	-1.35	0.39 (Rural B)
Thurston	14.81	-0.74	-0.63 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	6.89	-1.58	-1.23 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	25.43	0.39	0.39 (Rural B)
Whatcom	15.56	-0.66	-0.63 (Urban C)
Whitman	39.03	1.83	0.39 (Rural B)
Yakima	31.51	1.03	-0.63 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Population Not Registered to Vote



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	24.27	23.19	18.69	20.80	22.05	21.77
Not Registered	1,398,207	1,359,898	1,125,030	1,264,292	1,359,525	
Adjusted Pop 18+	5,760,666	5,863,769	6,017,901	6,078,967	6,166,377	

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

**Notes:** The persons not registered to vote in the November elections, per 100 adults (age 18 and over). As part of the November Current Population Survey (the Voting and Registration Supplement), the Bureau of the Census collects data on voting and registration in years with presidential or congressional elections (i.e. every other year).

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**Numerator Data Source:** Office of the Washington Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters.  
<https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/data-and-statistics.aspx>

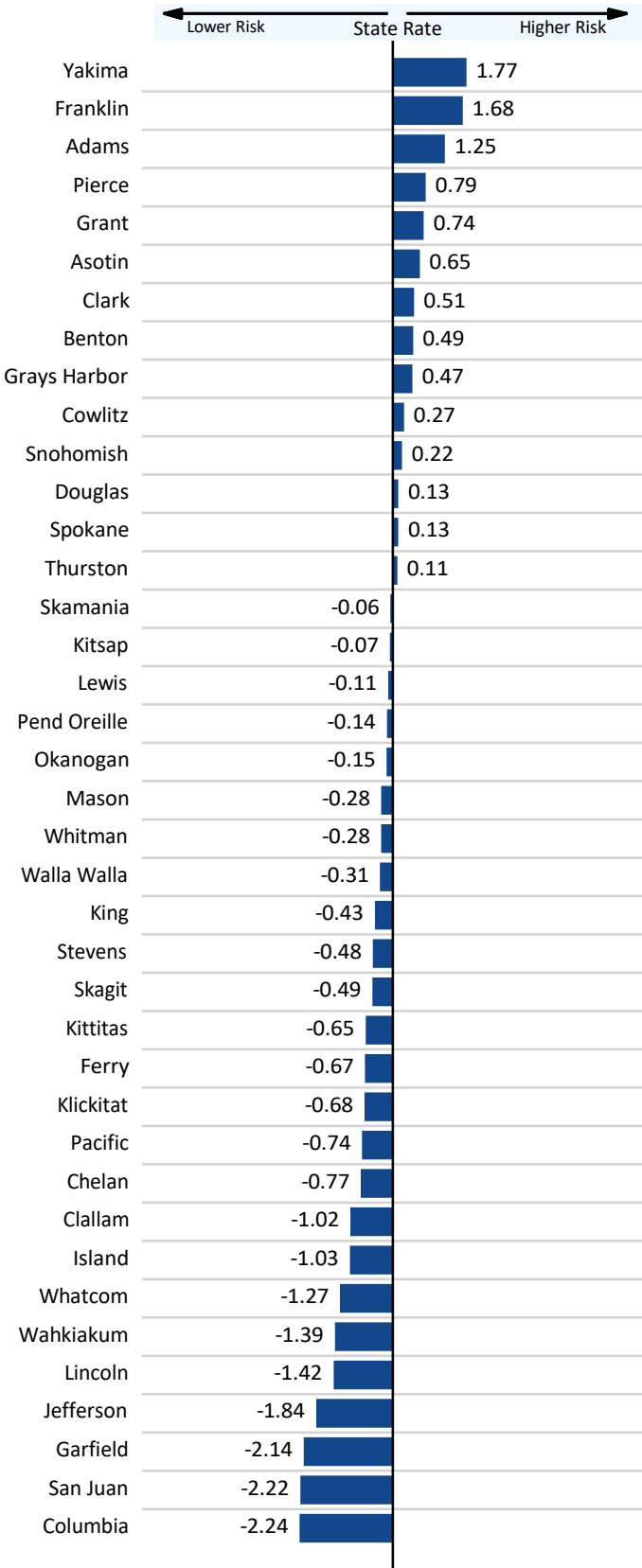
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.  
<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 05/11/2023



# Community: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization: Registered And Not Voting In The November Election

Standardized Rate by Risk

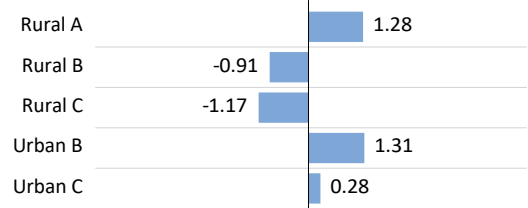


Rates by County

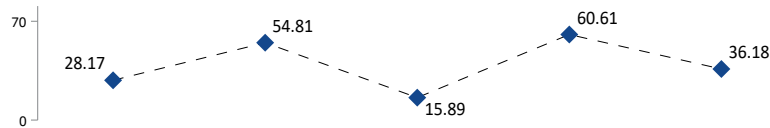
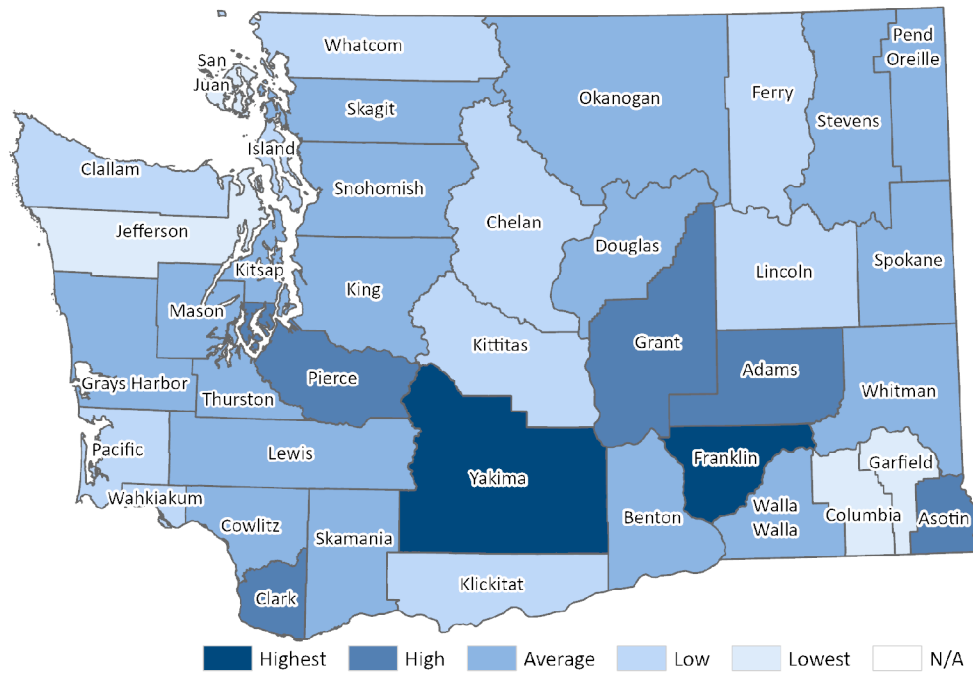
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	46.27	1.25	-0.91 (Rural B)
Asotin	42.79	0.65	-0.91 (Rural B)
Benton	41.91	0.49	0.28 (Urban C)
Chelan	34.63	-0.77	-0.91 (Rural B)
Clallam	33.19	-1.02	-1.17 (Rural C)
Clark	42.02	0.51	0.28 (Urban B)
Columbia	26.16	-2.24	-0.91 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	40.59	0.27	-1.17 (Rural C)
Douglas	39.82	0.13	-0.91 (Rural B)
Ferry	35.22	-0.67	1.28 (Rural A)
Franklin	48.72	1.68	1.28 (Rural A)
Garfield	26.73	-2.14	-0.91 (Rural B)
Grant	43.32	0.74	1.28 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	41.79	0.47	-1.17 (Rural C)
Island	33.12	-1.03	-1.17 (Rural C)
Jefferson	28.48	-1.84	-1.17 (Rural C)
King	36.57	-0.43	1.03 (Urban B)
Kitsap	38.67	-0.07	0.28 (Urban C)
Kittitas	35.34	-0.65	-0.91 (Rural B)
Klickitat	35.16	-0.68	1.28 (Rural A)
Lewis	38.42	-0.11	-1.17 (Rural C)
Lincoln	30.88	-1.42	-0.91 (Rural B)
Mason	37.44	-0.28	-1.17 (Rural C)
Okanogan	38.20	-0.15	1.28 (Rural A)
Pacific	34.79	-0.74	-1.17 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	38.27	-0.14	1.28 (Rural A)
Pierce	43.62	0.79	1.03 (Urban B)
San Juan	26.26	-2.22	-1.17 (Rural C)
Skagit	36.23	-0.49	-1.17 (Rural C)
Skamania	38.69	-0.06	1.28 (Rural A)
Snohomish	40.31	0.22	1.03 (Urban B)
Spokane	39.81	0.13	1.03 (Urban B)
Stevens	36.28	-0.48	-0.91 (Rural B)
Thurston	39.70	0.11	0.28 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	31.08	-1.39	-1.17 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	37.25	-0.31	-0.91 (Rural B)
Whatcom	31.73	-1.27	0.28 (Urban C)
Whitman	37.43	-0.28	-0.91 (Rural B)
Yakima	49.23	1.77	0.28 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



# Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Registered And Not Voting In The November Election



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	28.17	54.81	15.89	60.61	36.18	39.06
Not Voting	1,228,997	2,468,470	777,286	2,918,194	1,739,166	
Registered to Vote	4,362,459	4,503,871	4,892,871	4,814,675	4,806,852	

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

**Notes:** The persons registered to vote in the November elections but not voting, per 100 adults (age 18 and over) registered to vote. As part of the November Current Population Survey (the Voting and Registration Supplement), the Bureau of the Census collects data on voting and registration in years with presidential or congressional elections (i.e. every other year).

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

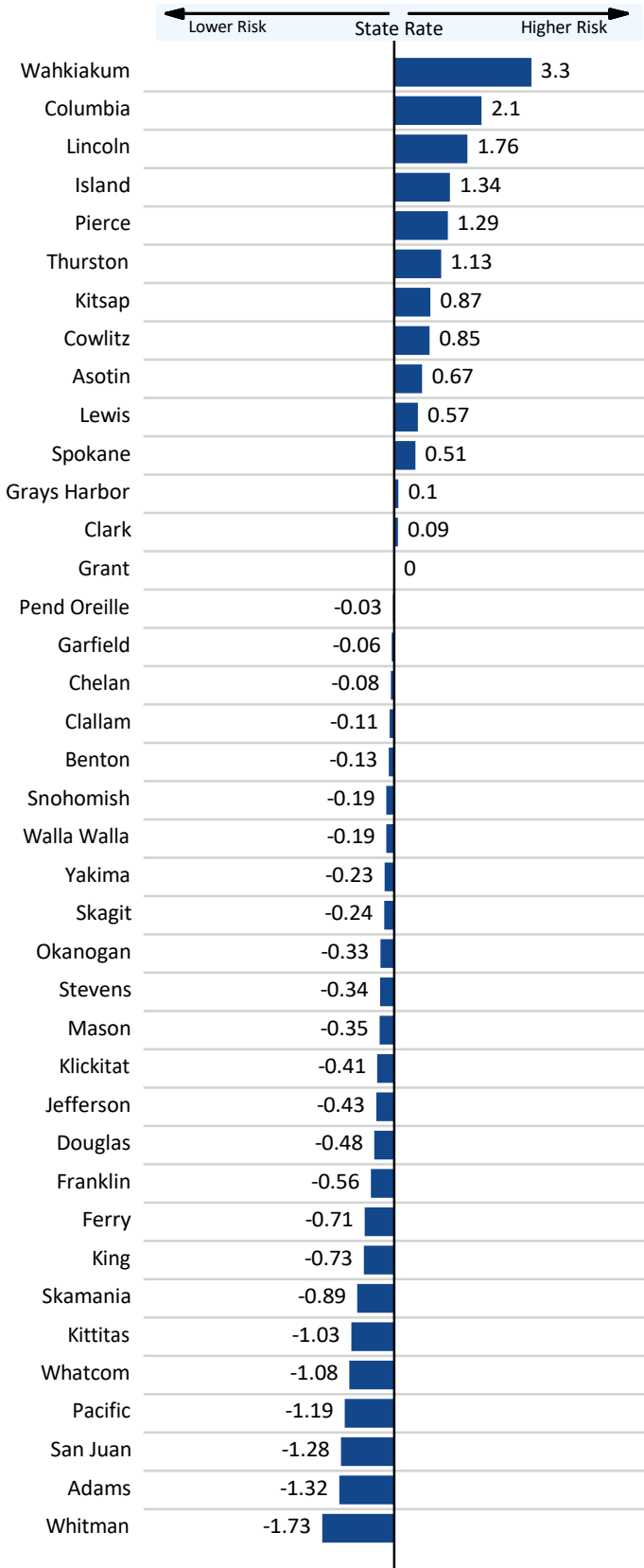
**Numerator Data Source:** Office of the Washington Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters.  
<https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/data-and-statistics.aspx>

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

**Data Last Updated:** 05/12/2023

## Family: Family Problems: Divorce

**Standardized Rate by Risk**

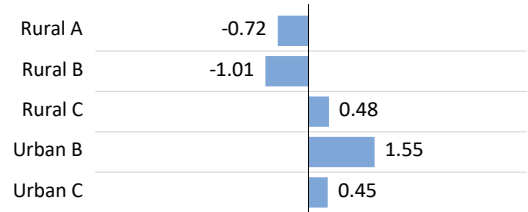


**Rates by County**

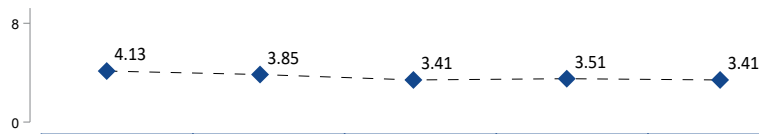
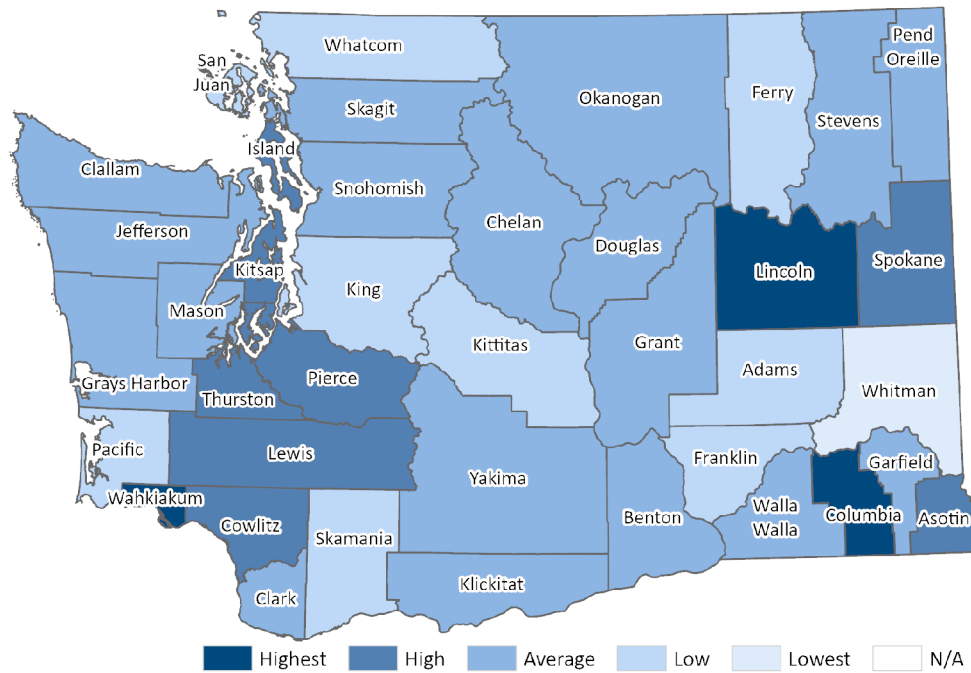
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.62	-1.32	-1.01 (Rural B)
Asotin	4.19	0.67	-1.01 (Rural B)
Benton	3.56	-0.13	0.45 (Urban C)
Chelan	3.60	-0.08	-1.01 (Rural B)
Clallam	3.57	-0.11	0.48 (Rural C)
Clark	3.73	0.09	0.45 (Urban B)
Columbia	5.32	2.1	-1.01 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	4.33	0.85	0.48 (Rural C)
Douglas	3.28	-0.48	-1.01 (Rural B)
Ferry	3.10	-0.71	-0.72 (Rural A)
Franklin	3.22	-0.56	-0.72 (Rural A)
Garfield	3.61	-0.06	-1.01 (Rural B)
Grant	3.66	0	-0.72 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	3.74	0.1	0.48 (Rural C)
Island	4.72	1.34	0.48 (Rural C)
Jefferson	3.32	-0.43	0.48 (Rural C)
King	3.08	-0.73	1.10 (Urban B)
Kitsap	4.35	0.87	0.45 (Urban C)
Kittitas	2.85	-1.03	-1.01 (Rural B)
Klickitat	3.34	-0.41	-0.72 (Rural A)
Lewis	4.11	0.57	0.48 (Rural C)
Lincoln	5.05	1.76	-1.01 (Rural B)
Mason	3.38	-0.35	0.48 (Rural C)
Okanogan	3.40	-0.33	-0.72 (Rural A)
Pacific	2.72	-1.19	0.48 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	3.64	-0.03	-0.72 (Rural A)
Pierce	4.68	1.29	1.10 (Urban B)
San Juan	2.65	-1.28	0.48 (Rural C)
Skagit	3.47	-0.24	0.48 (Rural C)
Skamania	2.96	-0.89	-0.72 (Rural A)
Snohomish	3.51	-0.19	1.10 (Urban B)
Spokane	4.06	0.51	1.10 (Urban B)
Stevens	3.39	-0.34	-1.01 (Rural B)
Thurston	4.55	1.13	0.45 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	6.27	3.3	0.48 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	3.51	-0.19	-1.01 (Rural B)
Whatcom	2.81	-1.08	0.45 (Urban C)
Whitman	2.29	-1.73	-1.01 (Rural B)
Yakima	3.48	-0.23	0.45 (Urban C)

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

**Counties Like Us**



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Divorce



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	4.13	3.85	3.41	3.51	3.41	3.66
Divorces	24,938	23,662	21,477	22,311	22,009	
All Persons, Age 15+	6,033,283	6,138,385	6,297,242	6,363,176	6,455,714	

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

**Notes:** The divorces per 1,000 persons (age 15 and over). Divorce includes dissolutions, annulments, and unknown decree types; it does not include legal separations. Divorce data on this page is reported by county of residence of Person 1 at the time of decree. If Person 1 lived outside Washington, then the county of residence of Person 2 is used. If neither party to the decree has a reported county of residence in Washington State, the event is not assigned to a county, but is included in the state rate. Data prior to 2018 was recorded as "husband" and "wife", with the county of residence of the wife used first and the husband used second if the county of residence of the wife was not in Washington State. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

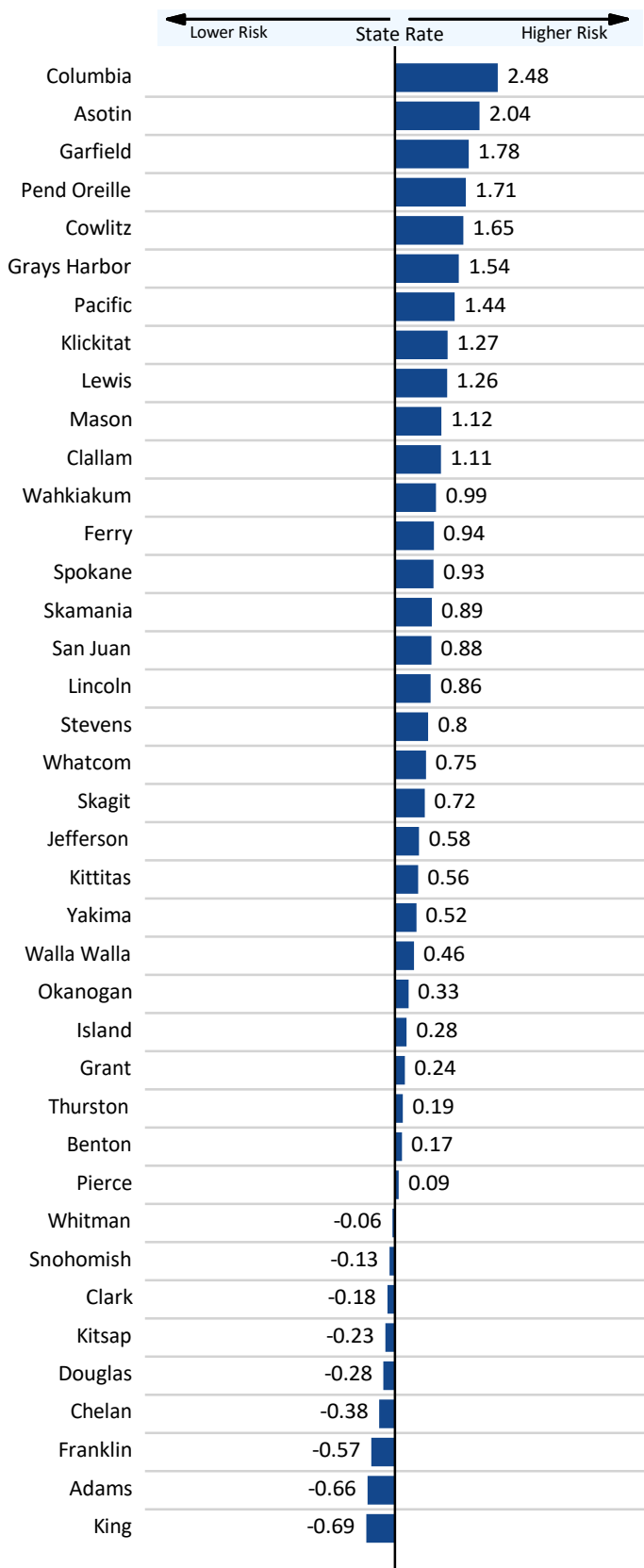
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Dissolution and Annulment Data.  
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Divorce>

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

**Data Last Updated:** 07/16/2024

# Family: Family Problems: Victims Of Child Abuse And Neglect In Accepted Referrals

### Standardized Rate by Risk

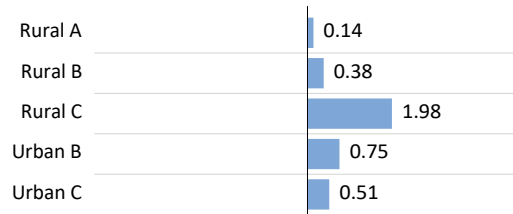


### Rates by County

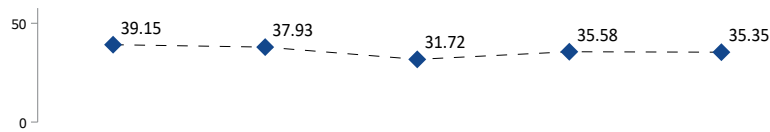
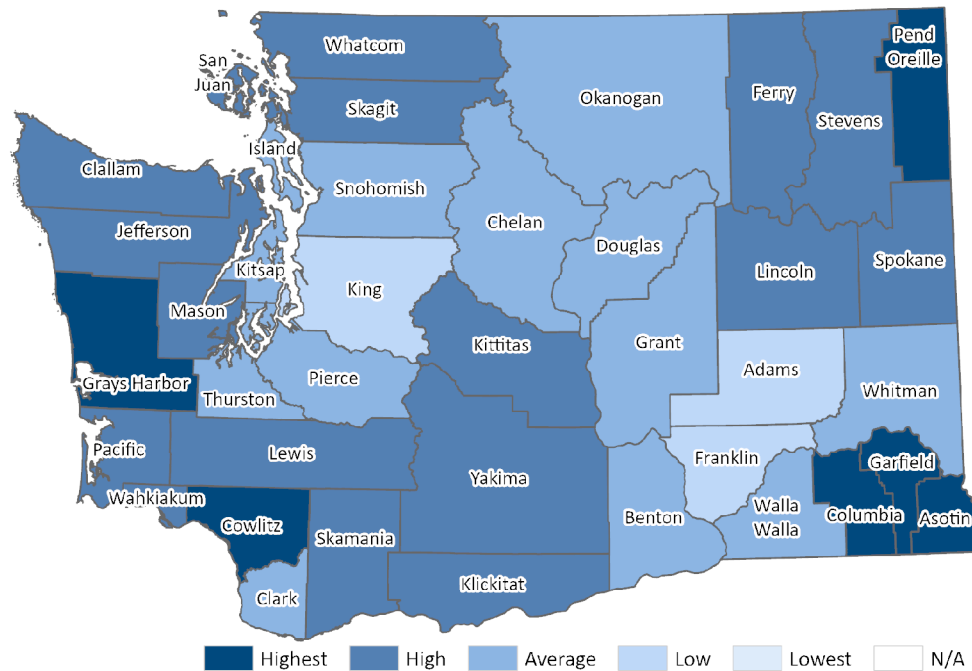
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	24.38	-0.66	0.38 (Rural B)
Asotin	71.54	2.04	0.38 (Rural B)
Benton	38.90	0.17	0.51 (Urban C)
Chelan	29.24	-0.38	0.38 (Rural B)
Clallam	55.29	1.11	1.98 (Rural C)
Clark	32.72	-0.18	0.51 (Urban B)
Columbia	79.31	2.48	0.38 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	64.75	1.65	1.98 (Rural C)
Douglas	31.12	-0.28	0.38 (Rural B)
Ferry	52.32	0.94	0.14 (Rural A)
Franklin	26.00	-0.57	0.14 (Rural A)
Garfield	67.05	1.78	0.38 (Rural B)
Grant	40.15	0.24	0.14 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	62.79	1.54	1.98 (Rural C)
Island	40.78	0.28	1.98 (Rural C)
Jefferson	46.01	0.58	1.98 (Rural C)
King	23.87	-0.69	0.24 (Urban B)
Kitsap	31.91	-0.23	0.51 (Urban C)
Kittitas	45.79	0.56	0.38 (Rural B)
Klickitat	58.14	1.27	0.14 (Rural A)
Lewis	58.00	1.26	1.98 (Rural C)
Lincoln	50.92	0.86	0.38 (Rural B)
Mason	55.45	1.12	1.98 (Rural C)
Okanogan	41.72	0.33	0.14 (Rural A)
Pacific	61.03	1.44	1.98 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	65.90	1.71	0.14 (Rural A)
Pierce	37.59	0.09	0.24 (Urban B)
San Juan	51.37	0.88	1.98 (Rural C)
Skagit	48.51	0.72	1.98 (Rural C)
Skamania	51.52	0.89	0.14 (Rural A)
Snohomish	33.69	-0.13	0.24 (Urban B)
Spokane	52.12	0.93	0.24 (Urban B)
Stevens	49.96	0.8	0.38 (Rural B)
Thurston	39.26	0.19	0.51 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	53.22	0.99	1.98 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	43.91	0.46	0.38 (Rural B)
Whatcom	49.11	0.75	0.51 (Urban C)
Whitman	34.86	-0.06	0.38 (Rural B)
Yakima	45.11	0.52	0.51 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	39.15	37.93	31.72	35.58	35.35	35.94
Accepted Victims	65,261	63,825	53,554	60,058	60,031	
Persons, birth-17	1,666,904	1,682,639	1,688,408	1,688,006	1,698,023	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Children, Youth and Families, FamLink Data Warehouse.

<http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0>

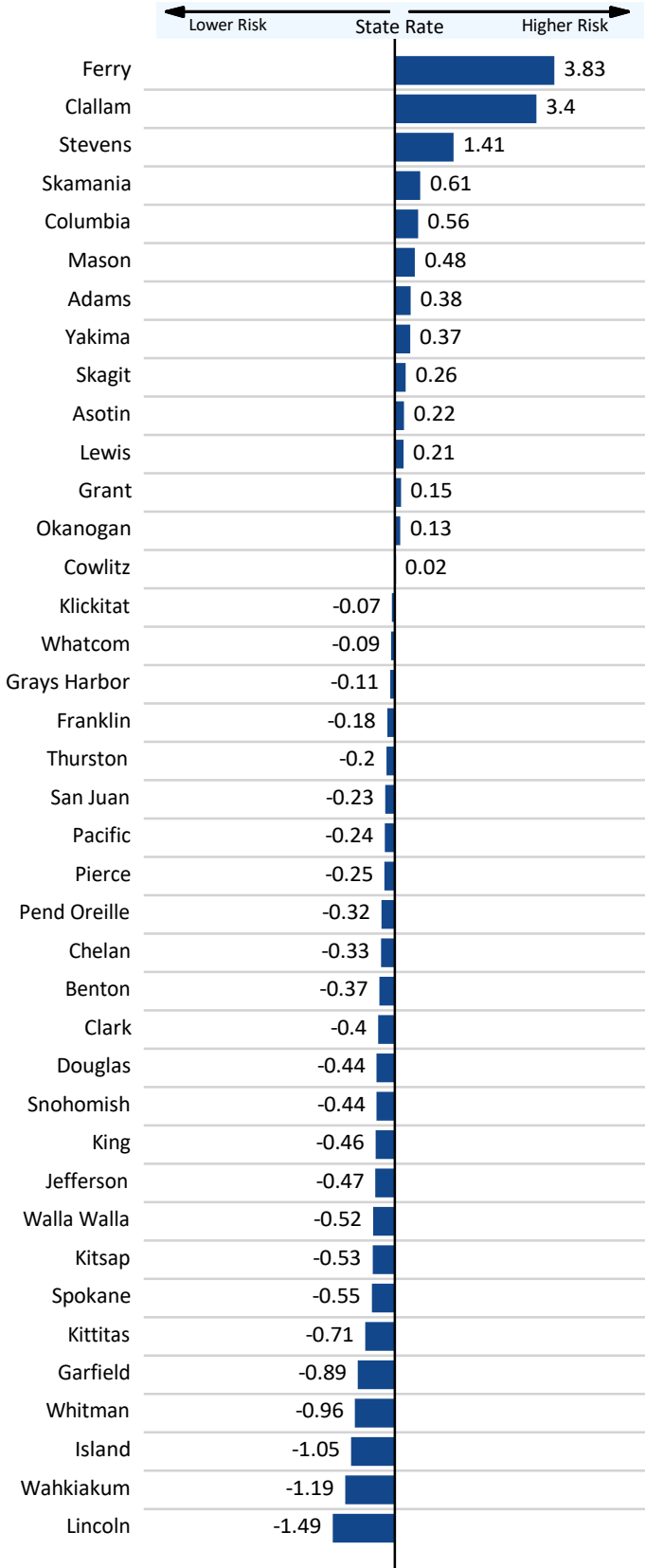
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 04/10/2024

School: Academic Achievement: High School Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts

Standardized Rate by Risk

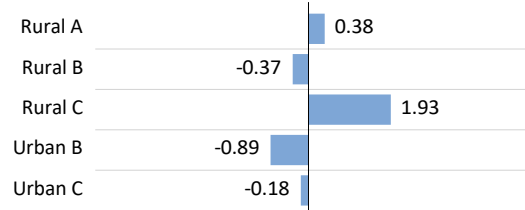


Rates by County

County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	12.55	0.38	-0.37 (Rural B)
Asotin	11.67	0.22	-0.37 (Rural B)
Benton	8.46	-0.37	-0.18 (Urban C)
Chelan	8.69	-0.33	-0.37 (Rural B)
Clallam	28.87	3.4	1.93 (Rural C)
Clark	8.33	-0.4	-0.89 (Urban B)
Columbia	13.52	0.56	-0.37 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	10.59	0.02	1.93 (Rural C)
Douglas	8.11	-0.44	-0.37 (Rural B)
Ferry	31.21	3.83	0.38 (Rural A)
Franklin	9.50	-0.18	0.38 (Rural A)
Garfield	5.66	-0.89	-0.37 (Rural B)
Grant	11.30	0.15	0.38 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	9.88	-0.11	1.93 (Rural C)
Island	4.79	-1.05	1.93 (Rural C)
Jefferson	7.94	-0.47	1.93 (Rural C)
King	7.99	-0.46	-0.89 (Urban B)
Kitsap	7.58	-0.53	-0.18 (Urban C)
Kittitas	6.62	-0.71	-0.37 (Rural B)
Klickitat	10.12	-0.07	0.38 (Rural A)
Lewis	11.59	0.21	1.93 (Rural C)
Lincoln	2.43	-1.49	-0.37 (Rural B)
Mason	13.07	0.48	1.93 (Rural C)
Okanogan	11.19	0.13	0.38 (Rural A)
Pacific	9.18	-0.24	1.93 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	8.74	-0.32	0.38 (Rural A)
Pierce	9.10	-0.25	-0.89 (Urban B)
San Juan	9.21	-0.23	1.93 (Rural C)
Skagit	11.86	0.26	1.93 (Rural C)
Skamania	13.77	0.61	0.38 (Rural A)
Snohomish	8.10	-0.44	-0.89 (Urban B)
Spokane	7.50	-0.55	-0.89 (Urban B)
Stevens	18.13	1.41	-0.37 (Rural B)
Thurston	9.40	-0.2	-0.18 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	4.05	-1.19	1.93 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	7.63	-0.52	-0.37 (Rural B)
Whatcom	10.01	-0.09	-0.18 (Urban C)
Whitman	5.25	-0.96	-0.37 (Rural B)
Yakima	12.48	0.37	-0.18 (Urban C)

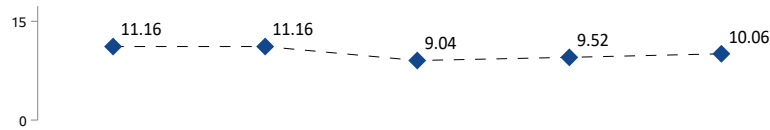
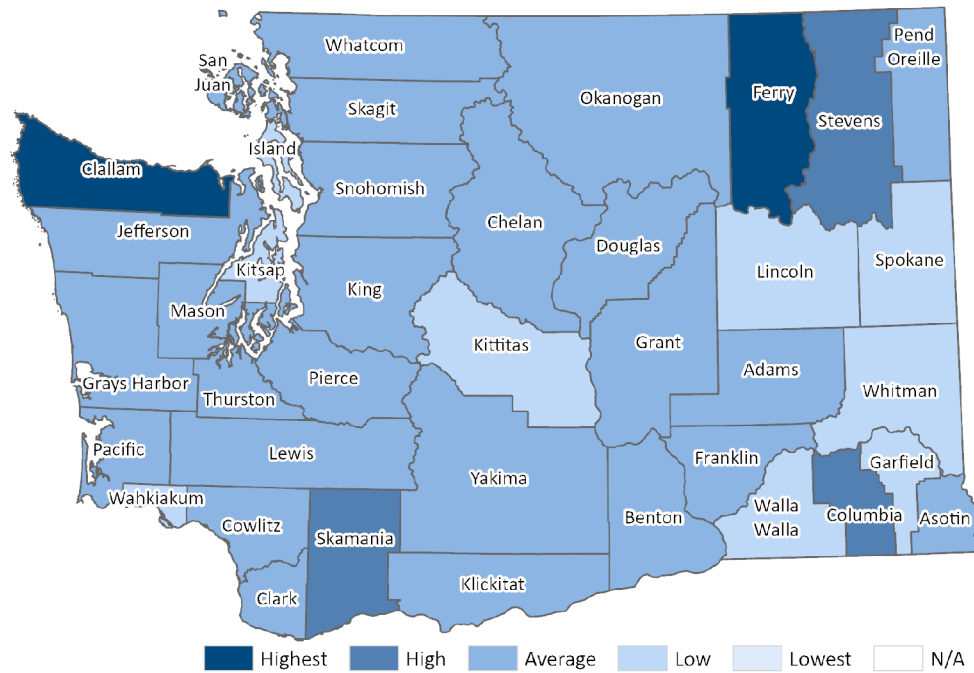
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us





## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for High School Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	11.16	11.16	9.04	9.52	10.06	10.19
Dropouts	9,382	9,413	7,577	8,074	8,573	
Student Cohort	84,048	84,317	83,799	84,828	85,240	

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

**Notes:** The percentage of students in the same freshman cohort dropping out prior to graduation divided by the adjusted freshman class cohort of the graduates. 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.

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 in the denominator to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

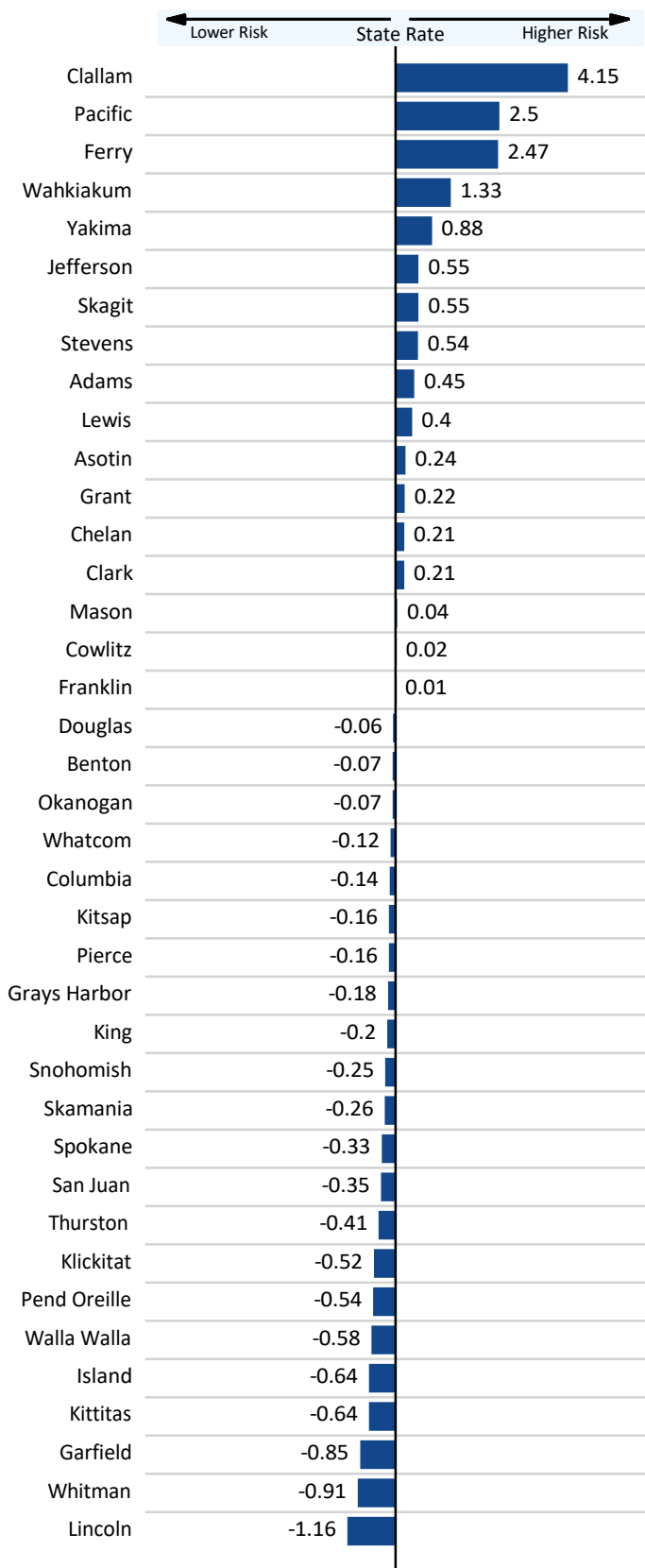
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.  
<https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal>

**Denominator Data Source:** Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.  
<https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal>

**Data Last Updated:** 06/23/2023

School: Academic Achievement: High School Event (Annual) Dropouts

Standardized Rate by Risk

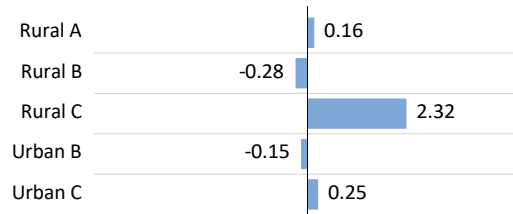


Rates by County

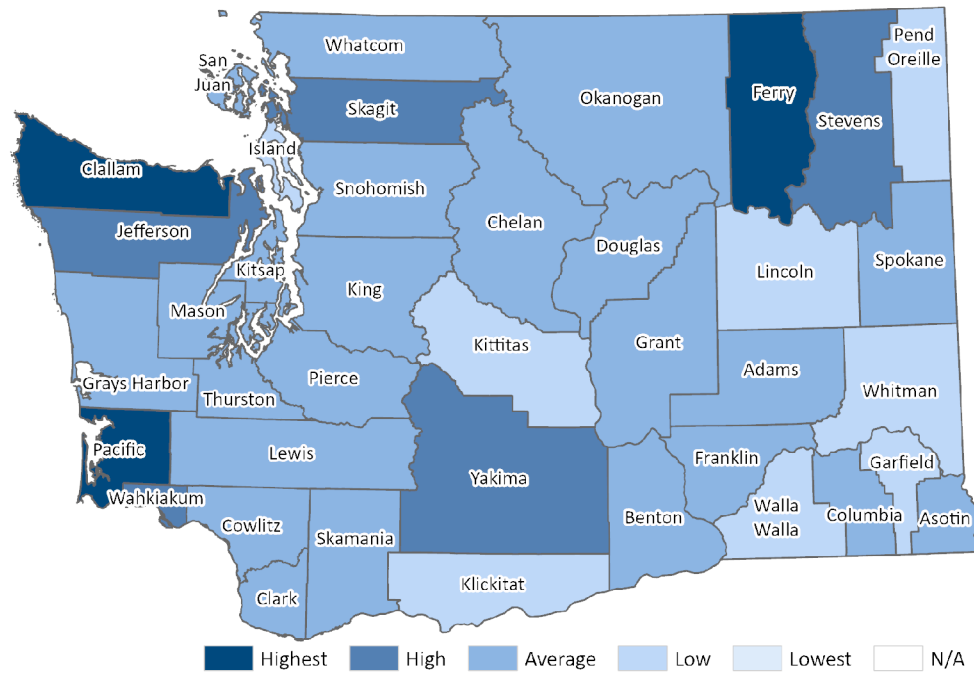
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.81	0.45	-0.28 (Rural B)
Asotin	5.19	0.24	-0.28 (Rural B)
Benton	4.24	-0.07	0.25 (Urban C)
Chelan	5.09	0.21	-0.28 (Rural B)
Clallam	17.05	4.15	2.32 (Rural C)
Clark	5.11	0.21	0.25 (Urban B)
Columbia	4.03	-0.14	-0.28 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	4.53	0.02	2.32 (Rural C)
Douglas	4.29	-0.06	-0.28 (Rural B)
Ferry	11.96	2.47	0.16 (Rural A)
Franklin	4.49	0.01	0.16 (Rural A)
Garfield	1.89	-0.85	-0.28 (Rural B)
Grant	5.14	0.22	0.16 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	3.90	-0.18	2.32 (Rural C)
Island	2.51	-0.64	2.32 (Rural C)
Jefferson	6.14	0.55	2.32 (Rural C)
King	3.86	-0.2	-0.40 (Urban B)
Kitsap	3.97	-0.16	0.25 (Urban C)
Kittitas	2.51	-0.64	-0.28 (Rural B)
Klickitat	2.87	-0.52	0.16 (Rural A)
Lewis	5.68	0.4	2.32 (Rural C)
Lincoln	0.94	-1.16	-0.28 (Rural B)
Mason	4.58	0.04	2.32 (Rural C)
Okanogan	4.25	-0.07	0.16 (Rural A)
Pacific	12.05	2.5	2.32 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	2.82	-0.54	0.16 (Rural A)
Pierce	3.96	-0.16	-0.40 (Urban B)
San Juan	3.41	-0.35	2.32 (Rural C)
Skagit	6.14	0.55	2.32 (Rural C)
Skamania	3.68	-0.26	0.16 (Rural A)
Snohomish	3.70	-0.25	-0.40 (Urban B)
Spokane	3.46	-0.33	-0.40 (Urban B)
Stevens	6.11	0.54	-0.28 (Rural B)
Thurston	3.21	-0.41	0.25 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	8.50	1.33	2.32 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	2.70	-0.58	-0.28 (Rural B)
Whatcom	4.10	-0.12	0.25 (Urban C)
Whitman	1.69	-0.91	-0.28 (Rural B)
Yakima	7.14	0.88	0.25 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	4.46					4.46
Dropouts	14,381	0	0	0	0	
Students	322,499	0	0	0	0	

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

**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 in the denominator to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

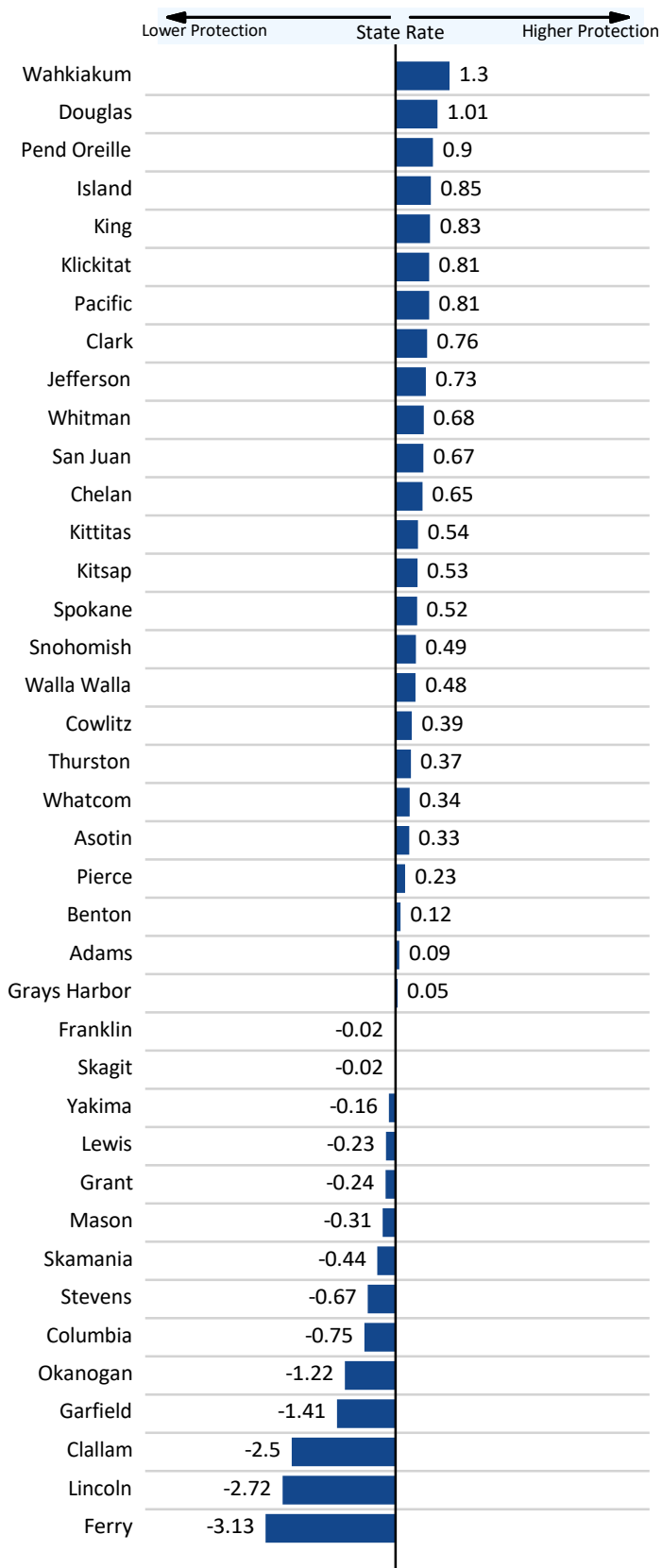
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx>

**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:** 01/10/2019

School: Academic Achievement: High School On-time Graduation

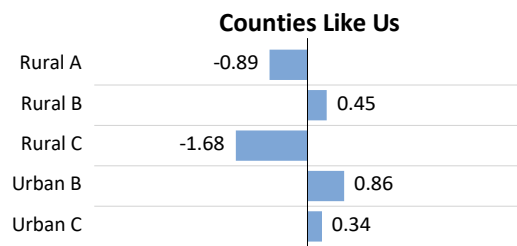
Standardized Rate by Protection



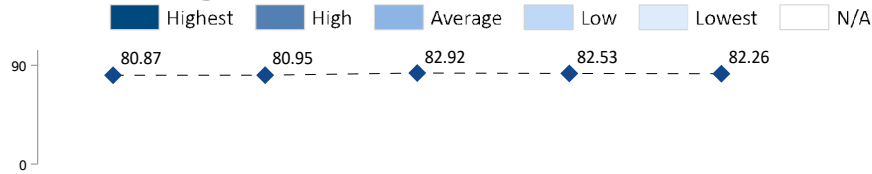
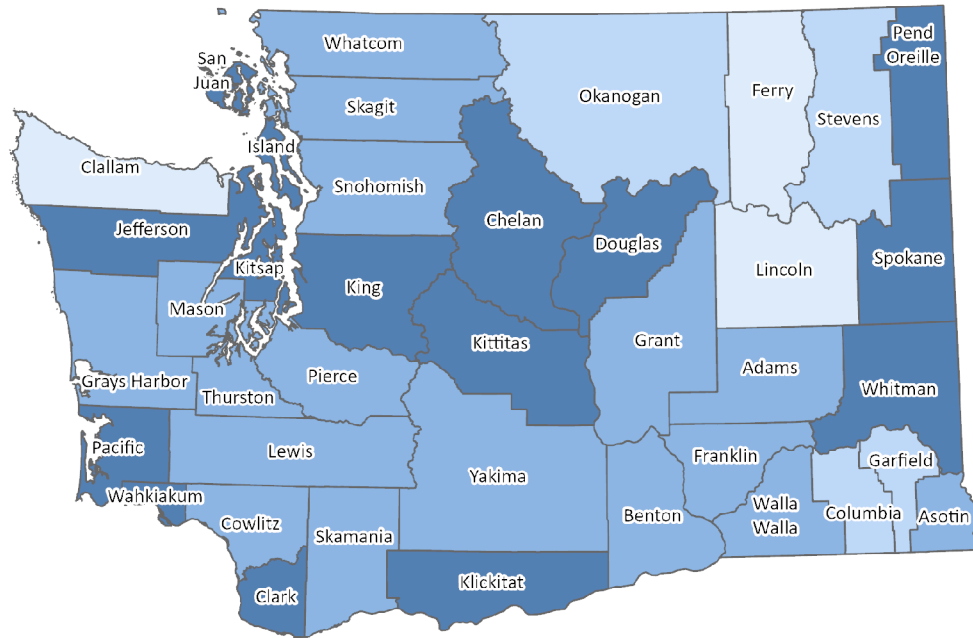
Rates by County

County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	82.22	0.09	0.45 (Rural B)
Asotin	84.52	0.33	0.45 (Rural B)
Benton	82.52	0.12	0.34 (Urban C)
Chelan	87.64	0.65	0.45 (Rural B)
Clallam	57.24	-2.5	-1.68 (Rural C)
Clark	88.69	0.76	0.86 (Urban B)
Columbia	74.08	-0.75	0.45 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	85.07	0.39	-1.68 (Rural C)
Douglas	91.09	1.01	0.45 (Rural B)
Ferry	51.12	-3.13	-0.89 (Rural A)
Franklin	81.12	-0.02	-0.89 (Rural A)
Garfield	67.72	-1.41	0.45 (Rural B)
Grant	79.02	-0.24	-0.89 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	81.83	0.05	-1.68 (Rural C)
Island	89.52	0.85	-1.68 (Rural C)
Jefferson	88.39	0.73	-1.68 (Rural C)
King	89.37	0.83	0.86 (Urban B)
Kitsap	86.45	0.53	0.34 (Urban C)
Kittitas	86.57	0.54	0.45 (Rural B)
Klickitat	89.18	0.81	-0.89 (Rural A)
Lewis	79.09	-0.23	-1.68 (Rural C)
Lincoln	55.05	-2.72	0.45 (Rural B)
Mason	78.35	-0.31	-1.68 (Rural C)
Okanogan	69.55	-1.22	-0.89 (Rural A)
Pacific	89.13	0.81	-1.68 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	90.02	0.9	-0.89 (Rural A)
Pierce	83.57	0.23	0.86 (Urban B)
San Juan	87.79	0.67	-1.68 (Rural C)
Skagit	81.14	-0.02	-1.68 (Rural C)
Skamania	77.03	-0.44	-0.89 (Rural A)
Snohomish	86.07	0.49	0.86 (Urban B)
Spokane	86.32	0.52	0.86 (Urban B)
Stevens	74.87	-0.67	0.45 (Rural B)
Thurston	84.85	0.37	0.34 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	93.88	1.3	-1.68 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	85.92	0.48	0.45 (Rural B)
Whatcom	84.59	0.34	0.34 (Urban C)
Whitman	87.91	0.68	0.45 (Rural B)
Yakima	79.76	-0.16	0.34 (Urban C)

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



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	80.87	80.95	82.92	82.53	82.26	81.9
Graduates	68,619	70,973	71,261	71,959	72,545	
Student Cohort	81,027	82,317	82,658	81,886	83,147	

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

**Notes:** The percentage of students who graduate in four years by completion of the graduation requirements. The 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.

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 in the denominator to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

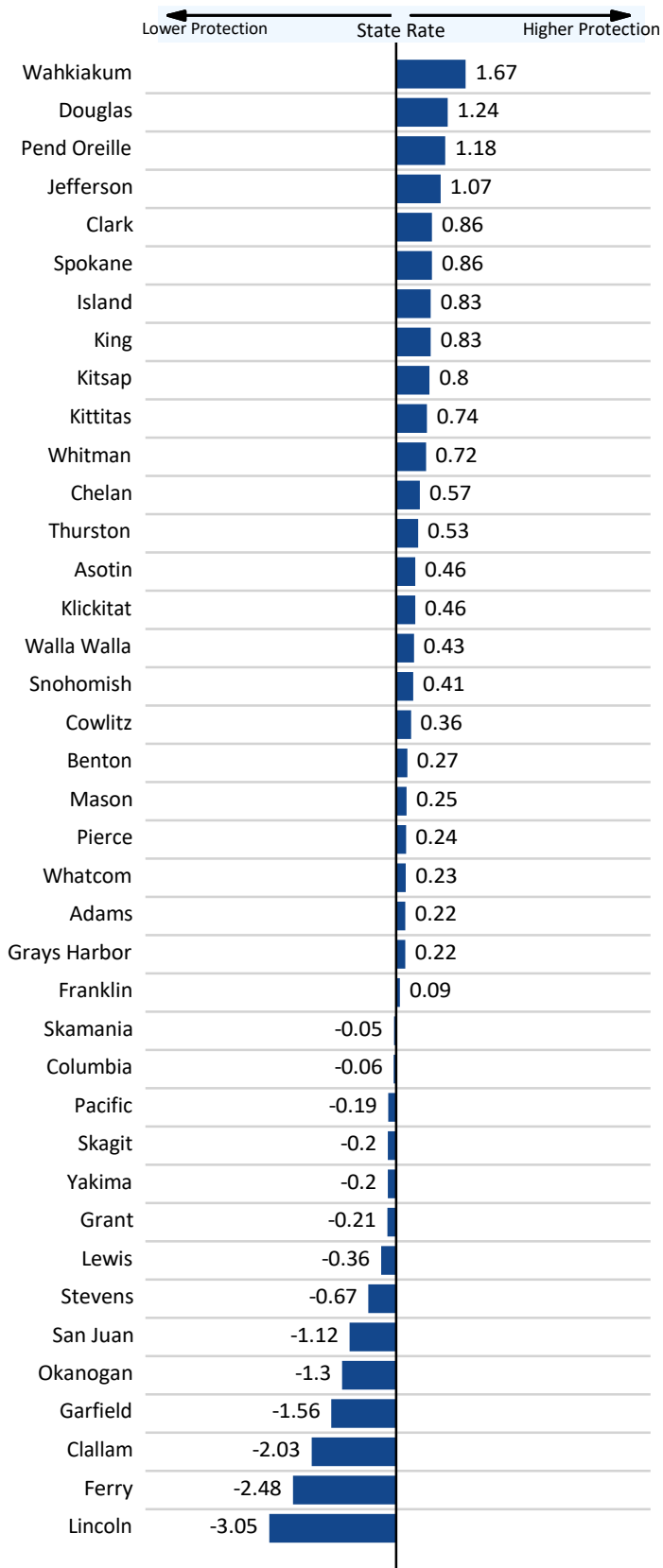
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. <https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal>

**Denominator Data Source:** Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. <https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal>

**Data Last Updated:** 06/23/2023

School: Academic Achievement: High School Extended Graduation

Standardized Rate by Protection

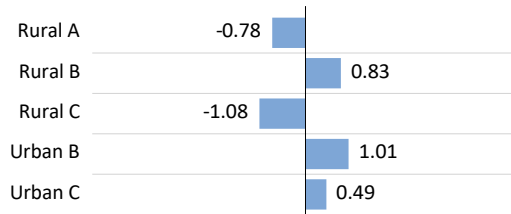


Rates by County

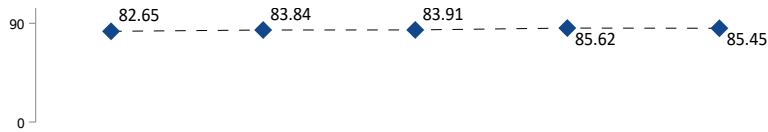
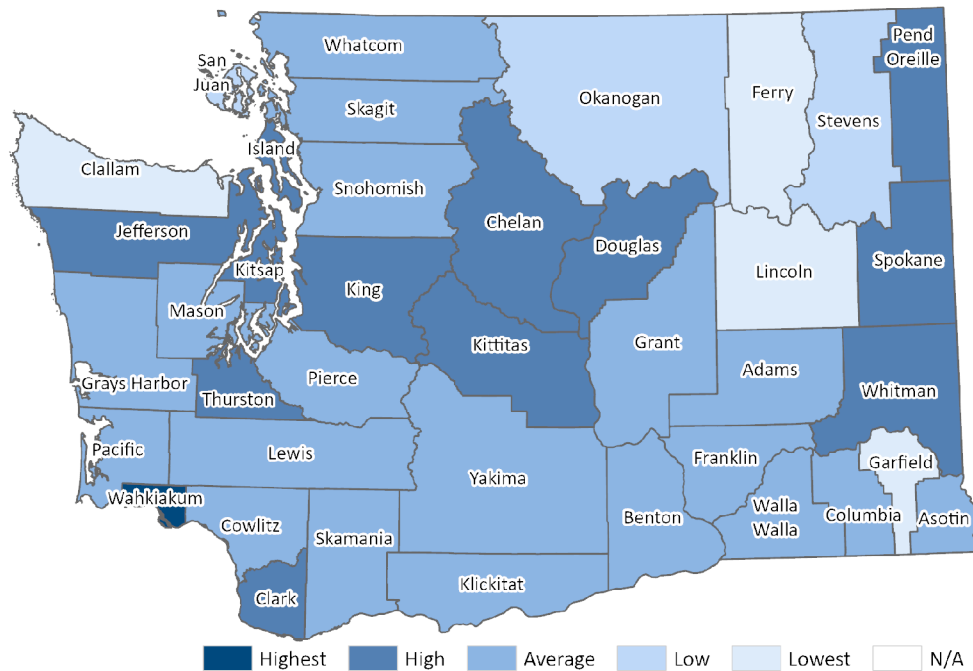
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	85.69	0.22	0.83 (Rural B)
Asotin	87.82	0.46	0.83 (Rural B)
Benton	86.14	0.27	0.49 (Urban C)
Chelan	88.81	0.57	0.83 (Rural B)
Clallam	65.45	-2.03	-1.08 (Rural C)
Clark	91.38	0.86	1.01 (Urban B)
Columbia	83.10	-0.06	0.83 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	86.89	0.36	-1.08 (Rural C)
Douglas	94.86	1.24	0.83 (Rural B)
Ferry	61.35	-2.48	-0.78 (Rural A)
Franklin	84.45	0.09	-0.78 (Rural A)
Garfield	69.68	-1.56	0.83 (Rural B)
Grant	81.81	-0.21	-0.78 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	85.68	0.22	-1.08 (Rural C)
Island	91.15	0.83	-1.08 (Rural C)
Jefferson	93.27	1.07	-1.08 (Rural C)
King	91.15	0.83	1.01 (Urban B)
Kitsap	90.90	0.8	0.49 (Urban C)
Kittitas	90.34	0.74	0.83 (Rural B)
Klickitat	87.84	0.46	-0.78 (Rural A)
Lewis	80.47	-0.36	-1.08 (Rural C)
Lincoln	56.23	-3.05	0.83 (Rural B)
Mason	85.96	0.25	-1.08 (Rural C)
Okanogan	71.95	-1.3	-0.78 (Rural A)
Pacific	81.99	-0.19	-1.08 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	94.33	1.18	-0.78 (Rural A)
Pierce	85.81	0.24	1.01 (Urban B)
San Juan	73.61	-1.12	-1.08 (Rural C)
Skagit	81.92	-0.2	-1.08 (Rural C)
Skamania	83.27	-0.05	-0.78 (Rural A)
Snohomish	87.33	0.41	1.01 (Urban B)
Spokane	91.40	0.86	1.01 (Urban B)
Stevens	77.67	-0.67	0.83 (Rural B)
Thurston	88.43	0.53	0.49 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	98.66	1.67	-1.08 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	87.58	0.43	0.83 (Rural B)
Whatcom	85.73	0.23	0.49 (Urban C)
Whitman	90.13	0.72	0.83 (Rural B)
Yakima	81.88	-0.2	0.49 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	82.65	83.84	83.91	85.62	85.45	84.3
Graduates	67,966	68,251	69,482	70,009	70,121	
Student Cohort	84,048	84,317	83,799	84,828	85,240	

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

**Notes:** The percentage of students who graduate, including those students who stay in school and take up to five years to complete their diploma.

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 are in either the numerator or denominator 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. <https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal>

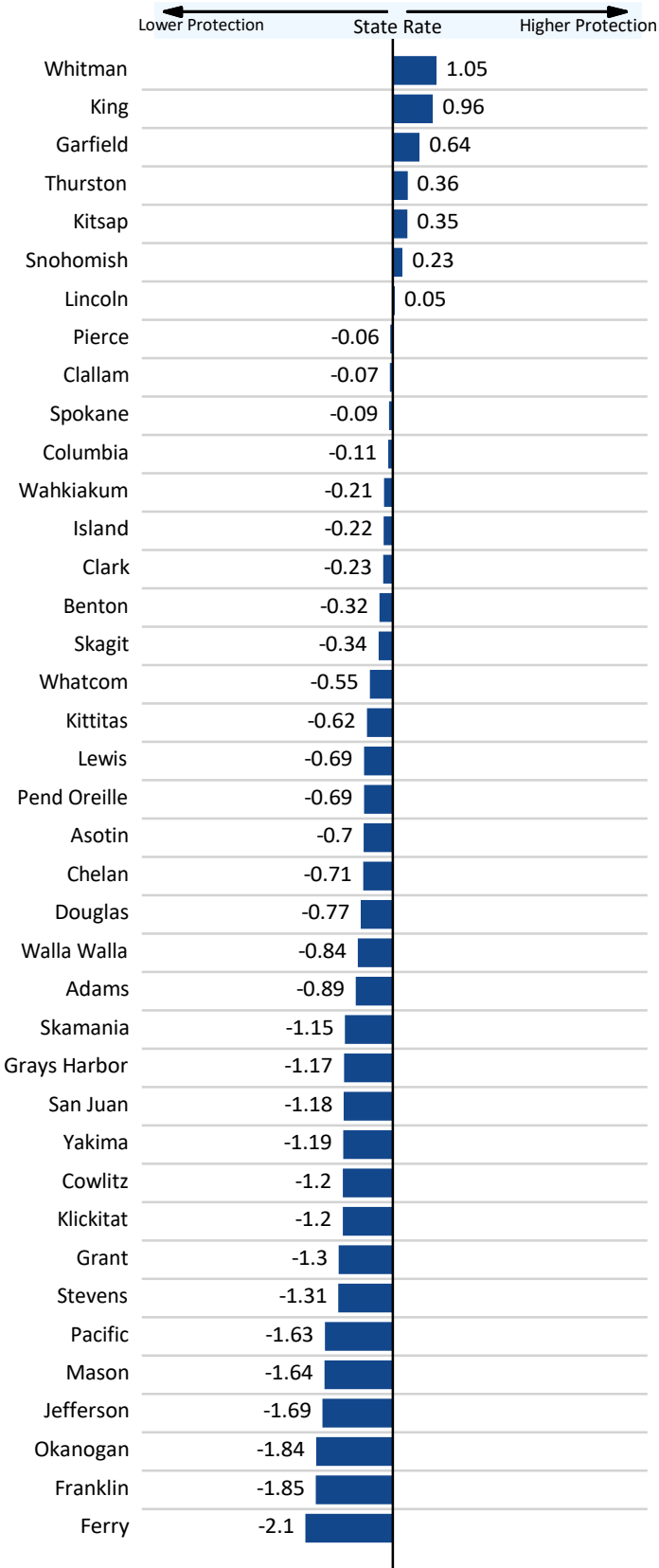
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. <https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal>

**Data Last Updated:** 06/23/2023



School: Academic Achievement: Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 3-5

Standardized Rate by Protection

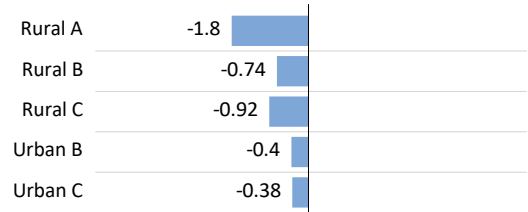


Rates by County

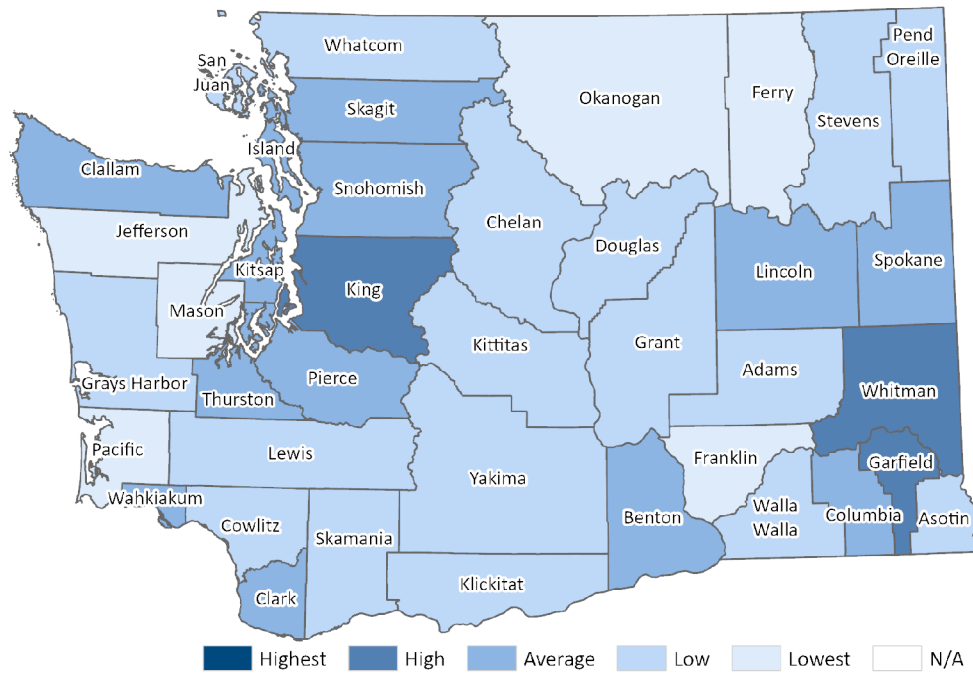
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	38.68	-0.89	-0.74 (Rural B)
Asotin	40.69	-0.7	-0.74 (Rural B)
Benton	44.72	-0.32	-0.38 (Urban C)
Chelan	40.68	-0.71	-0.74 (Rural B)
Clallam	47.45	-0.07	-0.92 (Rural C)
Clark	45.71	-0.23	-0.38 (Urban B)
Columbia	47.03	-0.11	-0.74 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	35.48	-1.2	-0.92 (Rural C)
Douglas	40.01	-0.77	-0.74 (Rural B)
Ferry	25.95	-2.1	-1.80 (Rural A)
Franklin	28.60	-1.85	-1.80 (Rural A)
Garfield	54.98	0.64	-0.74 (Rural B)
Grant	34.36	-1.3	-1.80 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	35.80	-1.17	-0.92 (Rural C)
Island	45.85	-0.22	-0.92 (Rural C)
Jefferson	30.24	-1.69	-0.92 (Rural C)
King	58.27	0.96	-0.02 (Urban B)
Kitsap	51.81	0.35	-0.38 (Urban C)
Kittitas	41.62	-0.62	-0.74 (Rural B)
Klickitat	35.45	-1.2	-1.80 (Rural A)
Lewis	40.87	-0.69	-0.92 (Rural C)
Lincoln	48.68	0.05	-0.74 (Rural B)
Mason	30.73	-1.64	-0.92 (Rural C)
Okanogan	28.70	-1.84	-1.80 (Rural A)
Pacific	30.85	-1.63	-0.92 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	40.88	-0.69	-1.80 (Rural A)
Pierce	47.51	-0.06	-0.02 (Urban B)
San Juan	35.70	-1.18	-0.92 (Rural C)
Skagit	44.54	-0.34	-0.92 (Rural C)
Skamania	35.92	-1.15	-1.80 (Rural A)
Snohomish	50.62	0.23	-0.02 (Urban B)
Spokane	47.20	-0.09	-0.02 (Urban B)
Stevens	34.32	-1.31	-0.74 (Rural B)
Thurston	51.98	0.36	-0.38 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	45.96	-0.21	-0.92 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	39.20	-0.84	-0.74 (Rural B)
Whatcom	42.34	-0.55	-0.38 (Urban C)
Whitman	59.29	1.05	-0.74 (Rural B)
Yakima	35.50	-1.19	-0.38 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



## Level of Protection Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 3-5



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	49.87	50.69			43.23	48.15
Met Standard	128,769	166,700			112,427	
Tested (Grades 3-5)	258,217	328,854			260,062	

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

**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. OSPI does not consider the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) and its predecessor, the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) equivalent and advises against directly comparing the results of the two tests.

2020 and 2021 rates reflect the suspension of in-person learning in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

**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>

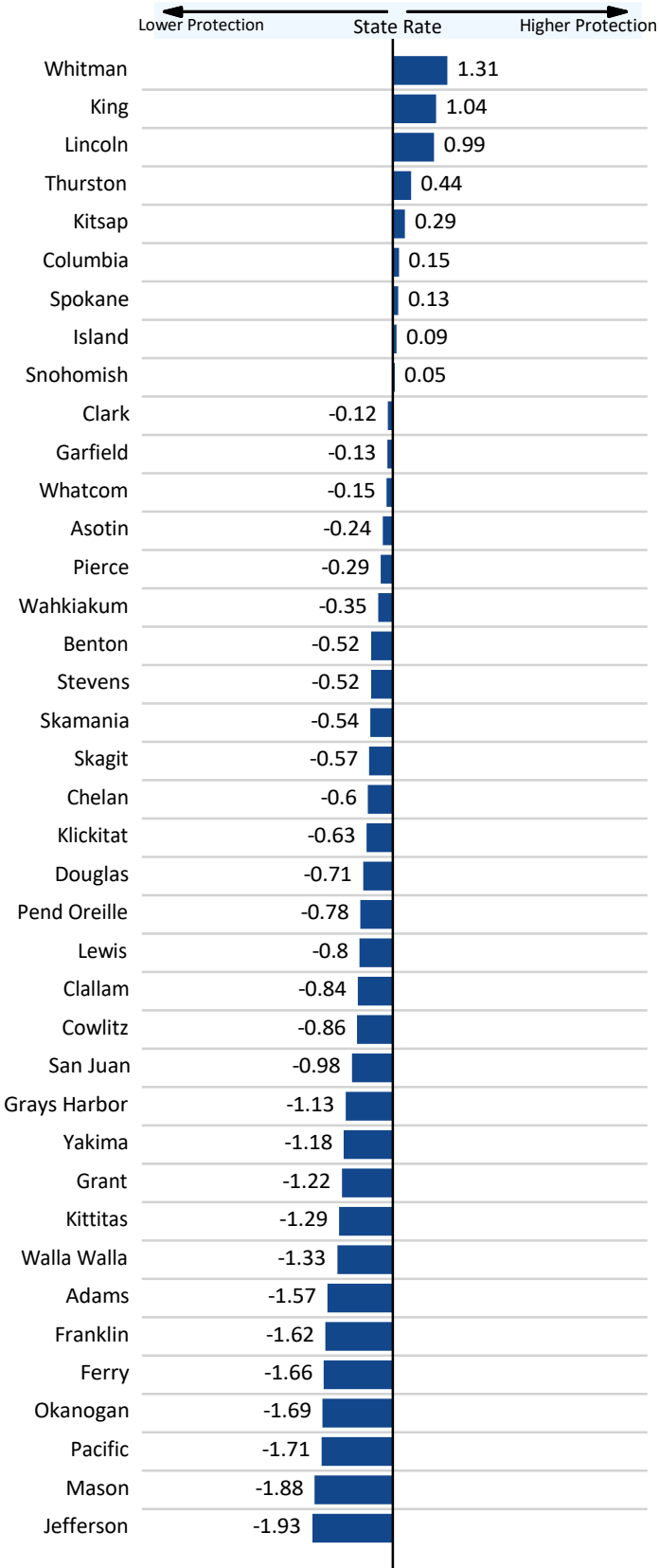
**Denominator Data Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Count of students tested in grades 3 to 5.

<http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx>

**Data Last Updated:** 04/25/2023

School: Academic Achievement: Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 6-8

Standardized Rate by Protection

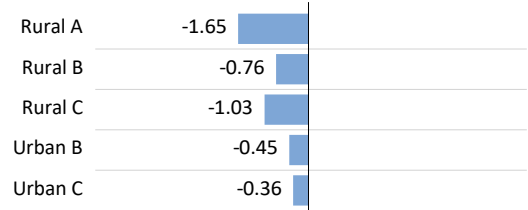


Rates by County

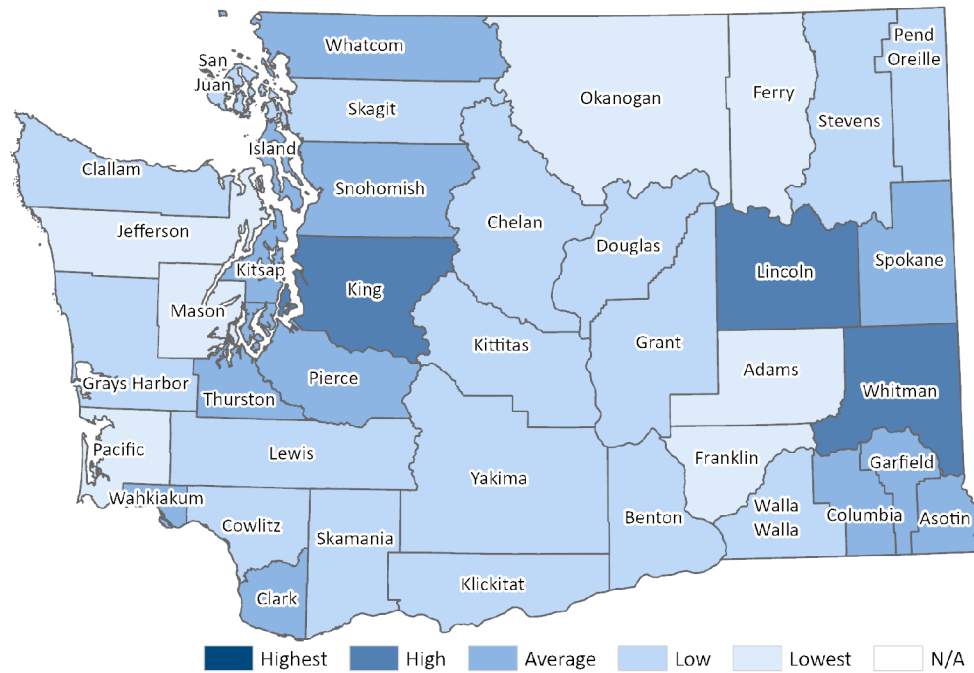
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	25.11	-1.57	-0.76 (Rural B)
Asotin	38.63	-0.24	-0.76 (Rural B)
Benton	35.78	-0.52	-0.36 (Urban C)
Chelan	34.94	-0.6	-0.76 (Rural B)
Clallam	32.55	-0.84	-1.03 (Rural C)
Clark	39.88	-0.12	-0.36 (Urban B)
Columbia	42.57	0.15	-0.76 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	32.39	-0.86	-1.03 (Rural C)
Douglas	33.91	-0.71	-0.76 (Rural B)
Ferry	24.20	-1.66	-1.65 (Rural A)
Franklin	24.60	-1.62	-1.65 (Rural A)
Garfield	39.74	-0.13	-0.76 (Rural B)
Grant	28.67	-1.22	-1.65 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	29.61	-1.13	-1.03 (Rural C)
Island	41.99	0.09	-1.03 (Rural C)
Jefferson	21.51	-1.93	-1.03 (Rural C)
King	51.64	1.04	-0.09 (Urban B)
Kitsap	44.07	0.29	-0.36 (Urban C)
Kittitas	27.94	-1.29	-0.76 (Rural B)
Klickitat	34.66	-0.63	-1.65 (Rural A)
Lewis	33.00	-0.8	-1.03 (Rural C)
Lincoln	51.10	0.99	-0.76 (Rural B)
Mason	22.03	-1.88	-1.03 (Rural C)
Okanogan	23.93	-1.69	-1.65 (Rural A)
Pacific	23.73	-1.71	-1.03 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	33.14	-0.78	-1.65 (Rural A)
Pierce	38.18	-0.29	-0.09 (Urban B)
San Juan	31.14	-0.98	-1.03 (Rural C)
Skagit	35.28	-0.57	-1.03 (Rural C)
Skamania	35.62	-0.54	-1.65 (Rural A)
Snohomish	41.56	0.05	-0.09 (Urban B)
Spokane	42.44	0.13	-0.09 (Urban B)
Stevens	35.78	-0.52	-0.76 (Rural B)
Thurston	45.56	0.44	-0.36 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	37.55	-0.35	-1.03 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	27.56	-1.33	-0.76 (Rural B)
Whatcom	39.51	-0.15	-0.36 (Urban C)
Whitman	54.34	1.31	-0.76 (Rural B)
Yakima	29.08	-1.18	-0.36 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



## Level of Protection Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 6-8



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	43.32	47.60			33.73	41.08
Met Standard	105,944	116,276			98,092	
Tested (Grades 6-8)	244,549	244,301			290,791	

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

**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. OSPI does not consider the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) and its predecessor, the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) equivalent and advises against directly comparing the results of the two tests.

2020 and 2021 rates reflect the suspension of in-person learning in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

**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>

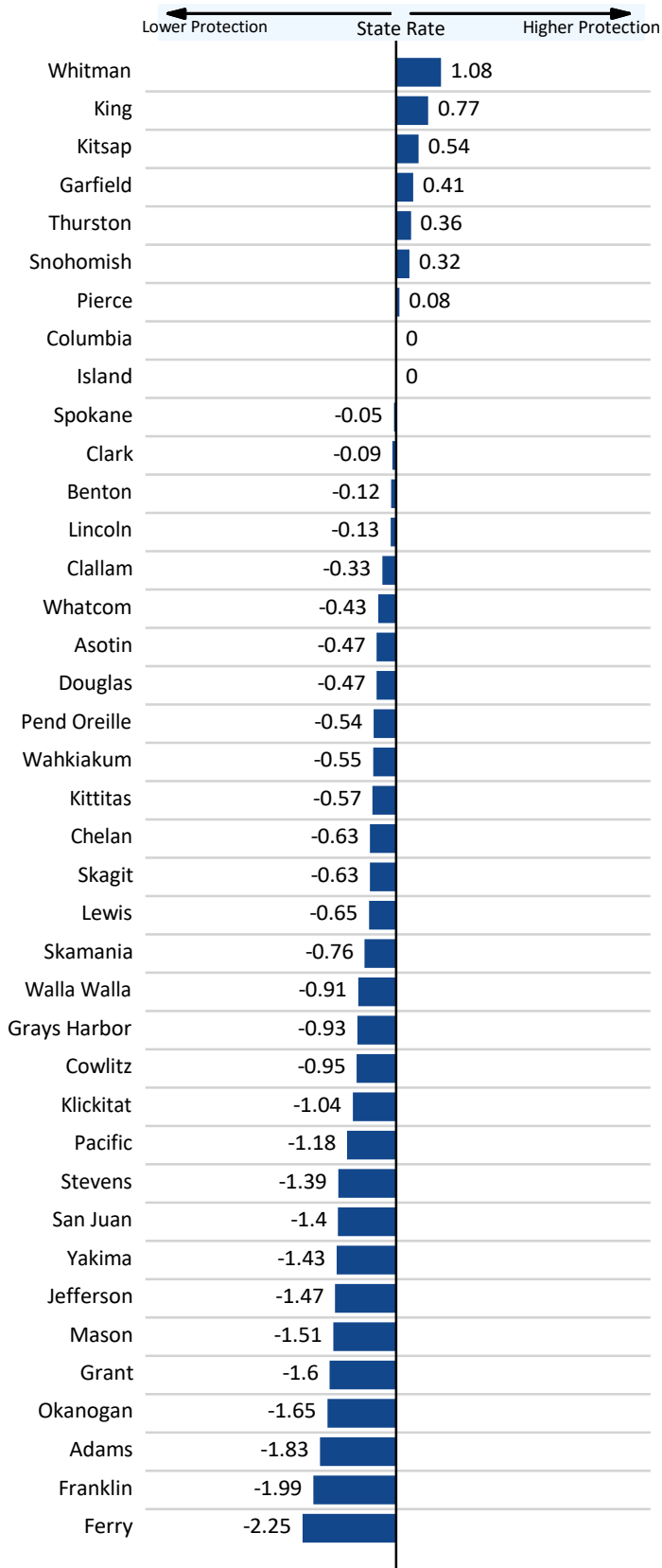
**Denominator Data Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Count of students tested in grades 6 to 8.

<http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx>

**Data Last Updated:** 04/25/2023

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

Standardized Rate by Protection

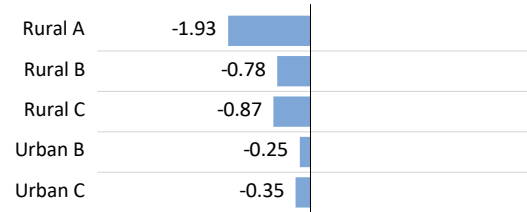


Rates by County

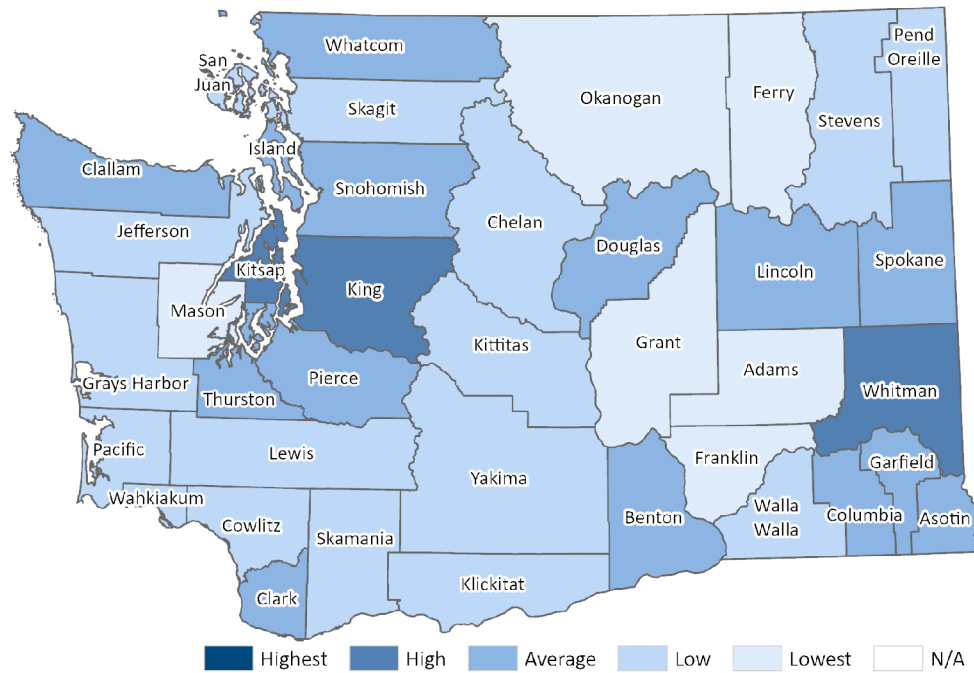
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	35.90	-1.83	-0.78 (Rural B)
Asotin	50.63	-0.47	-0.78 (Rural B)
Benton	54.41	-0.12	-0.35 (Urban C)
Chelan	48.87	-0.63	-0.78 (Rural B)
Clallam	52.11	-0.33	-0.87 (Rural C)
Clark	54.69	-0.09	-0.35 (Urban B)
Columbia	55.65	0	-0.78 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	45.37	-0.95	-0.87 (Rural C)
Douglas	50.58	-0.47	-0.78 (Rural B)
Ferry	31.34	-2.25	-1.93 (Rural A)
Franklin	34.18	-1.99	-1.93 (Rural A)
Garfield	60.16	0.41	-0.78 (Rural B)
Grant	38.38	-1.6	-1.93 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	45.58	-0.93	-0.87 (Rural C)
Island	55.68	0	-0.87 (Rural C)
Jefferson	39.74	-1.47	-0.87 (Rural C)
King	64.05	0.77	0.10 (Urban B)
Kitsap	61.57	0.54	-0.35 (Urban C)
Kittitas	49.47	-0.57	-0.78 (Rural B)
Klickitat	44.41	-1.04	-1.93 (Rural A)
Lewis	48.68	-0.65	-0.87 (Rural C)
Lincoln	54.29	-0.13	-0.78 (Rural B)
Mason	39.36	-1.51	-0.87 (Rural C)
Okanogan	37.78	-1.65	-1.93 (Rural A)
Pacific	42.96	-1.18	-0.87 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	49.85	-0.54	-1.93 (Rural A)
Pierce	56.58	0.08	0.10 (Urban B)
San Juan	40.56	-1.4	-0.87 (Rural C)
Skagit	48.92	-0.63	-0.87 (Rural C)
Skamania	47.41	-0.76	-1.93 (Rural A)
Snohomish	59.14	0.32	0.10 (Urban B)
Spokane	55.21	-0.05	0.10 (Urban B)
Stevens	40.61	-1.39	-0.78 (Rural B)
Thurston	59.57	0.36	-0.35 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	49.79	-0.55	-0.87 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	45.82	-0.91	-0.78 (Rural B)
Whatcom	51.07	-0.43	-0.35 (Urban C)
Whitman	67.40	1.08	-0.78 (Rural B)
Yakima	40.23	-1.43	-0.35 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



## Level of Protection Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Successful Academic Performance in ELA, Grades 3-5



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	53.50	60.79			51.55	55.7
Met Standard	138,113	199,843			137,538	
Tested (Grades 3-5)	258,148	328,739			266,806	

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

**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. OSPI does not consider the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) and its predecessor, the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) equivalent and advises against directly comparing the results of the two tests.

2020 and 2021 rates reflect the suspension of in-person learning in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

**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>

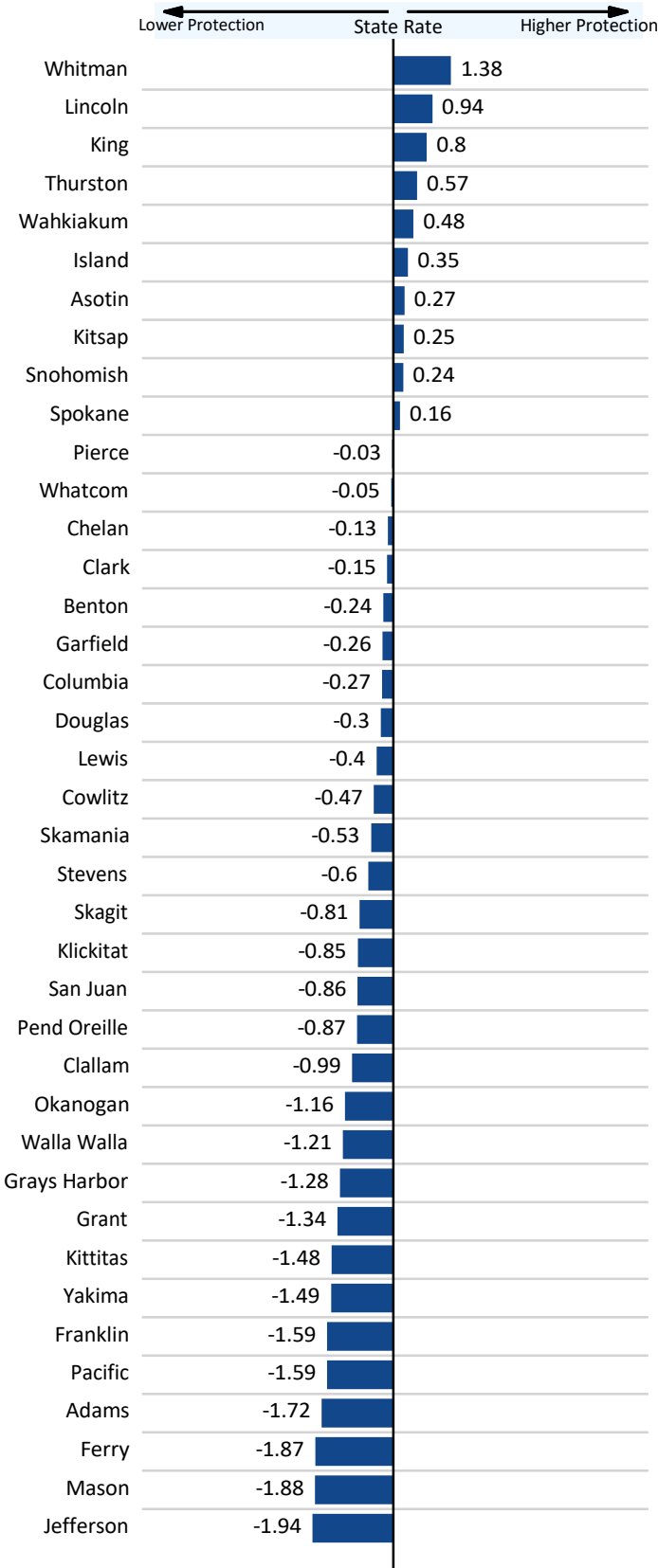
**Denominator Data Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Count of students tested in grades 3 to 5.

<http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx>

**Data Last Updated:** 04/25/2023

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

Standardized Rate by Protection

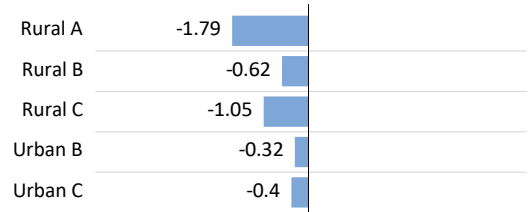


Rates by County

County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	35.34	-1.72	-0.62 (Rural B)
Asotin	56.49	0.27	-0.62 (Rural B)
Benton	51.03	-0.24	-0.40 (Urban C)
Chelan	52.19	-0.13	-0.62 (Rural B)
Clallam	43.12	-0.99	-1.05 (Rural C)
Clark	51.96	-0.15	-0.40 (Urban B)
Columbia	50.74	-0.27	-0.62 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	48.66	-0.47	-1.05 (Rural C)
Douglas	50.38	-0.3	-0.62 (Rural B)
Ferry	33.77	-1.87	-1.79 (Rural A)
Franklin	36.68	-1.59	-1.79 (Rural A)
Garfield	50.86	-0.26	-0.62 (Rural B)
Grant	39.36	-1.34	-1.79 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	40.05	-1.28	-1.05 (Rural C)
Island	57.32	0.35	-1.05 (Rural C)
Jefferson	32.98	-1.94	-1.05 (Rural C)
King	62.14	0.8	0.08 (Urban B)
Kitsap	56.29	0.25	-0.40 (Urban C)
Kittitas	37.88	-1.48	-0.62 (Rural B)
Klickitat	44.59	-0.85	-1.79 (Rural A)
Lewis	49.37	-0.4	-1.05 (Rural C)
Lincoln	63.59	0.94	-0.62 (Rural B)
Mason	33.59	-1.88	-1.05 (Rural C)
Okanogan	41.32	-1.16	-1.79 (Rural A)
Pacific	36.70	-1.59	-1.05 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	44.35	-0.87	-1.79 (Rural A)
Pierce	53.33	-0.03	0.08 (Urban B)
San Juan	44.42	-0.86	-1.05 (Rural C)
Skagit	45.02	-0.81	-1.05 (Rural C)
Skamania	47.95	-0.53	-1.79 (Rural A)
Snohomish	56.10	0.24	0.08 (Urban B)
Spokane	55.32	0.16	0.08 (Urban B)
Stevens	47.23	-0.6	-0.62 (Rural B)
Thurston	59.61	0.57	-0.40 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	58.75	0.48	-1.05 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	40.74	-1.21	-0.62 (Rural B)
Whatcom	53.08	-0.05	-0.40 (Urban C)
Whitman	68.21	1.38	-0.62 (Rural B)
Yakima	37.76	-1.49	-0.40 (Urban C)

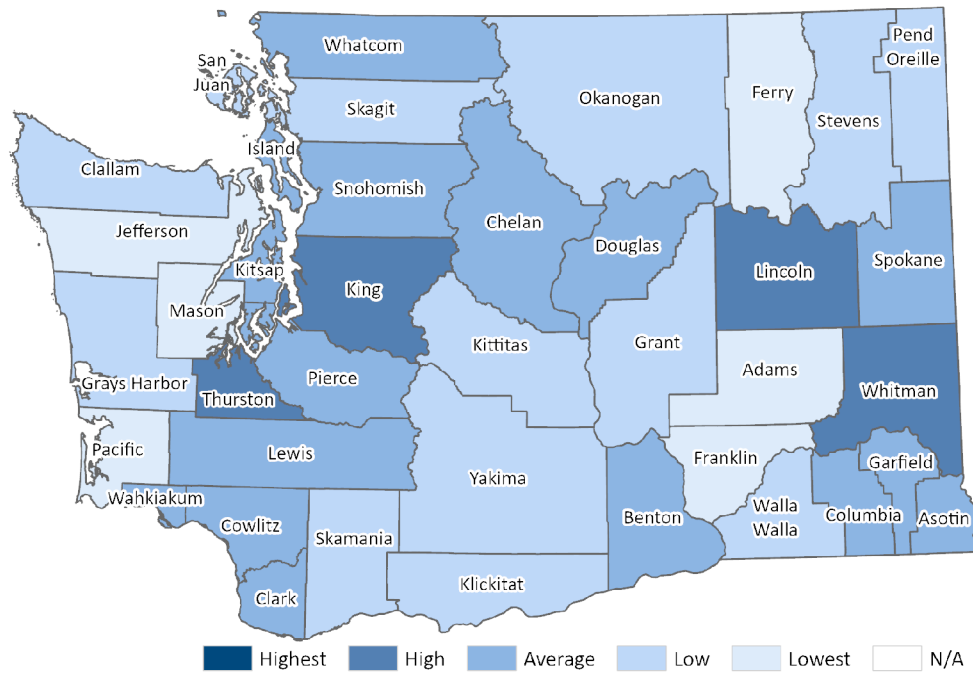
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us





## Level of Protection Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Successful Academic Performance in ELA, Grades 6-8



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	52.04	58.79			50.50	53.6
Met Standard	127,268	143,679			143,936	
Tested (Grades 6-8)	244,541	244,394			285,045	

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

**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. OSPI does not consider the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) and its predecessor, the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) equivalent and advises against directly comparing the results of the two tests.

2020 and 2021 rates reflect the suspension of in-person learning in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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.

**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>

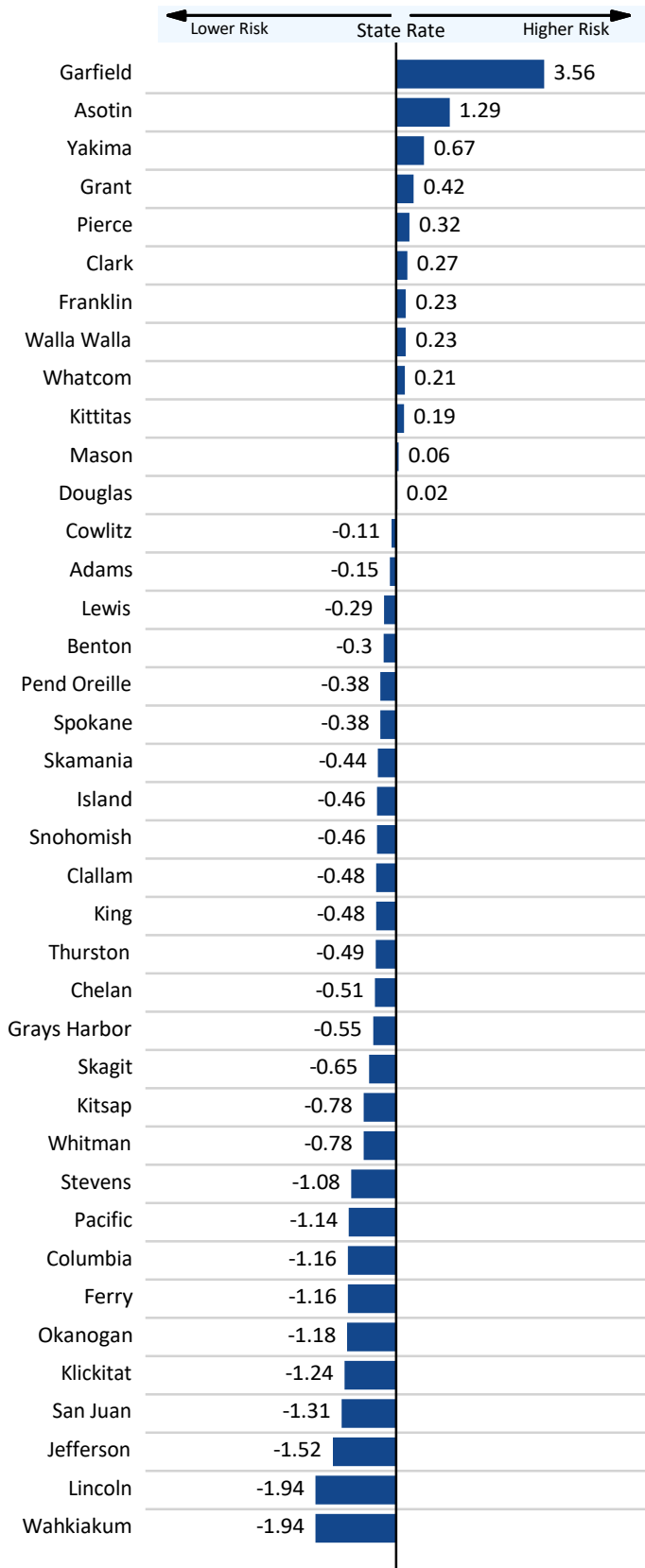
**Denominator Data Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Count of students tested in grades 6 to 8.

<http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx>

**Data Last Updated:** 04/25/2023

## School: School Climate: School Weapons Incidents All Grades

### Standardized Rate by Risk

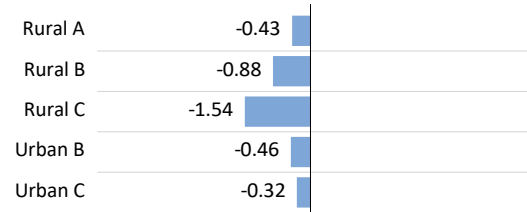


### Rates by County

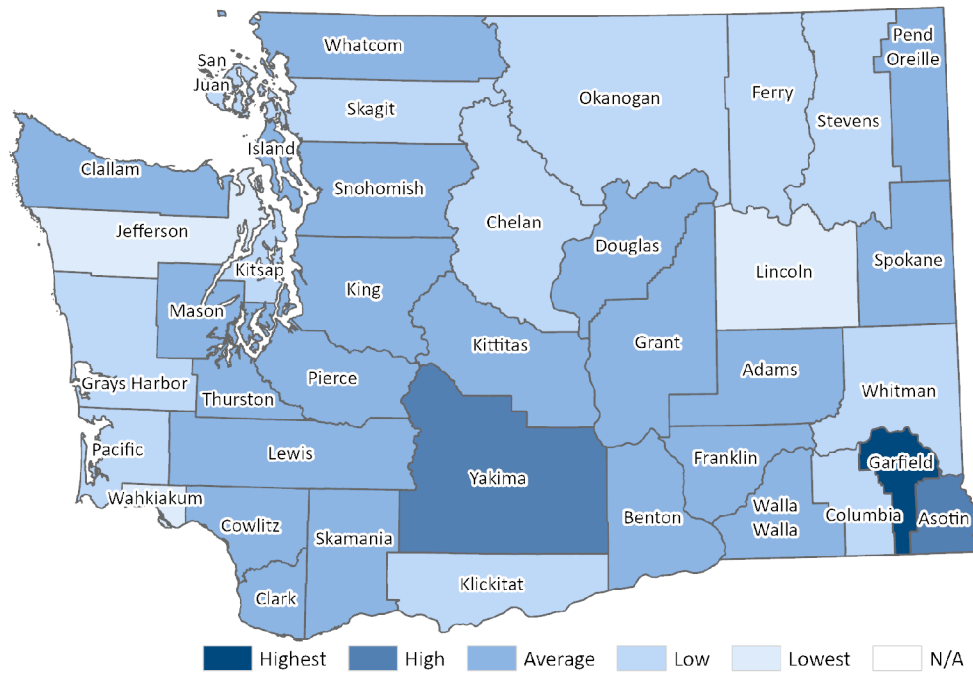
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	0.94	-0.15	-0.88 (Rural B)
Asotin	1.70	1.29	-0.88 (Rural B)
Benton	0.86	-0.3	-0.32 (Urban C)
Chelan	0.75	-0.51	-0.88 (Rural B)
Clallam	0.77	-0.48	-1.54 (Rural C)
Clark	1.16	0.27	-0.32 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.41	-1.16	-0.88 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	0.96	-0.11	-1.54 (Rural C)
Douglas	1.03	0.02	-0.88 (Rural B)
Ferry	0.41	-1.16	-0.43 (Rural A)
Franklin	1.14	0.23	-0.43 (Rural A)
Garfield	2.89	3.56	-0.88 (Rural B)
Grant	1.24	0.42	-0.43 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	0.73	-0.55	-1.54 (Rural C)
Island	0.78	-0.46	-1.54 (Rural C)
Jefferson	0.22	-1.52	-1.54 (Rural C)
King	0.77	-0.48	-0.14 (Urban B)
Kitsap	0.61	-0.78	-0.32 (Urban C)
Kittitas	1.12	0.19	-0.88 (Rural B)
Klickitat	0.37	-1.24	-0.43 (Rural A)
Lewis	0.87	-0.29	-1.54 (Rural C)
Lincoln	0.00	-1.94	-0.88 (Rural B)
Mason	1.05	0.06	-1.54 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.40	-1.18	-0.43 (Rural A)
Pacific	0.42	-1.14	-1.54 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	0.82	-0.38	-0.43 (Rural A)
Pierce	1.19	0.32	-0.14 (Urban B)
San Juan	0.33	-1.31	-1.54 (Rural C)
Skagit	0.68	-0.65	-1.54 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.79	-0.44	-0.43 (Rural A)
Snohomish	0.78	-0.46	-0.14 (Urban B)
Spokane	0.82	-0.38	-0.14 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.45	-1.08	-0.88 (Rural B)
Thurston	0.76	-0.49	-0.32 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.94	-1.54 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	1.14	0.23	-0.88 (Rural B)
Whatcom	1.13	0.21	-0.32 (Urban C)
Whitman	0.61	-0.78	-0.88 (Rural B)
Yakima	1.37	0.67	-0.32 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for School Weapons Incidents All Grades



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.18	2.20		0.16	1.52	1.02
Incidents	1,309	2,439		174	1,623	
Enrollment	1,110,893	1,106,619		1,062,904	1,066,887	

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

**Notes:** The reported incidents involving guns, knives, and other weapons at any grade level per 1,000 students enrolled in October of all grades. Refer to RCW 28A.320.130 for information on the collection of data.

2020 and 2021 rates reflect the suspension of in-person learning in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

<http://www.k12.wa.us/safetycenter/Weapons/default.aspx>

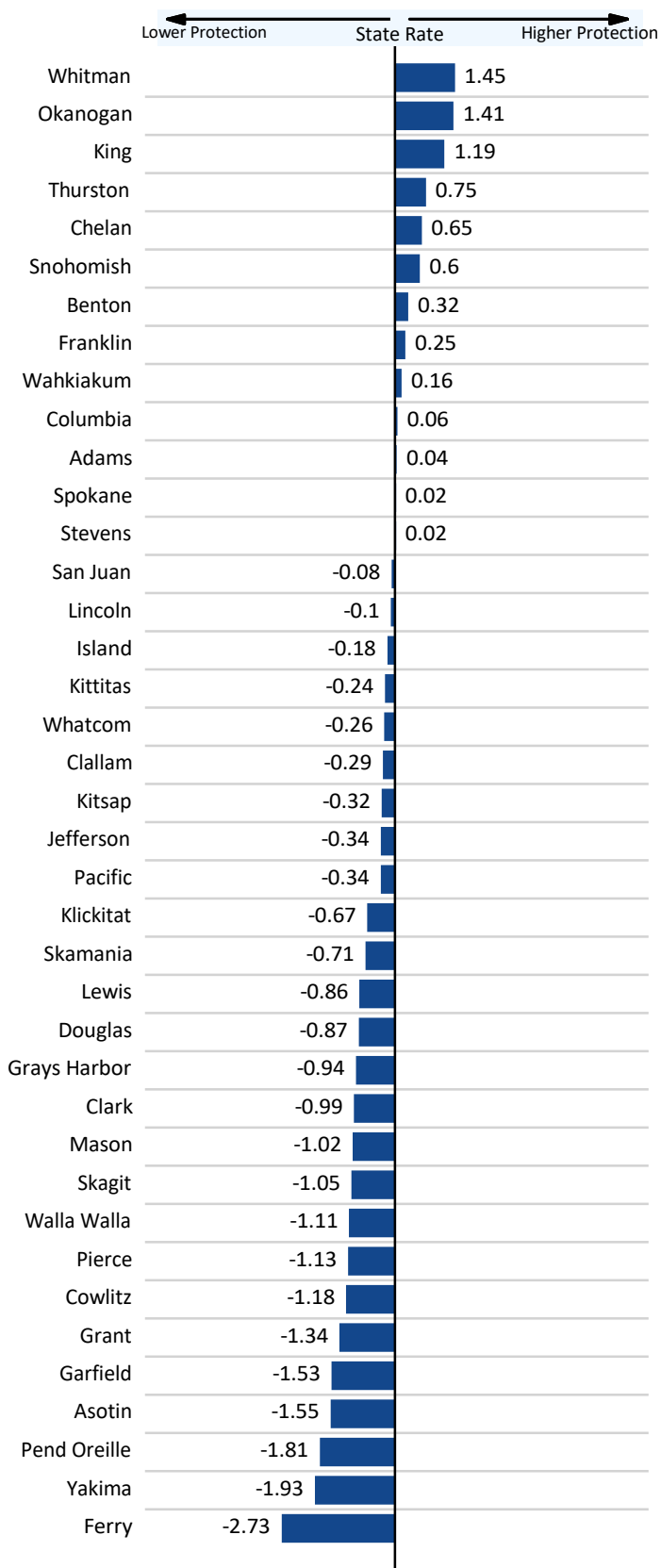
**Denominator Data Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, October Public School Enrollment, Grades K-12

<https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal>

**Data Last Updated:** 06/22/2023

School: School Climate: Regular Attendance

Standardized Rate by Protection

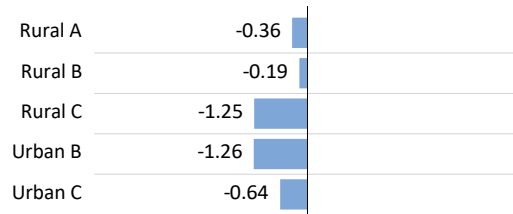


Rates by County

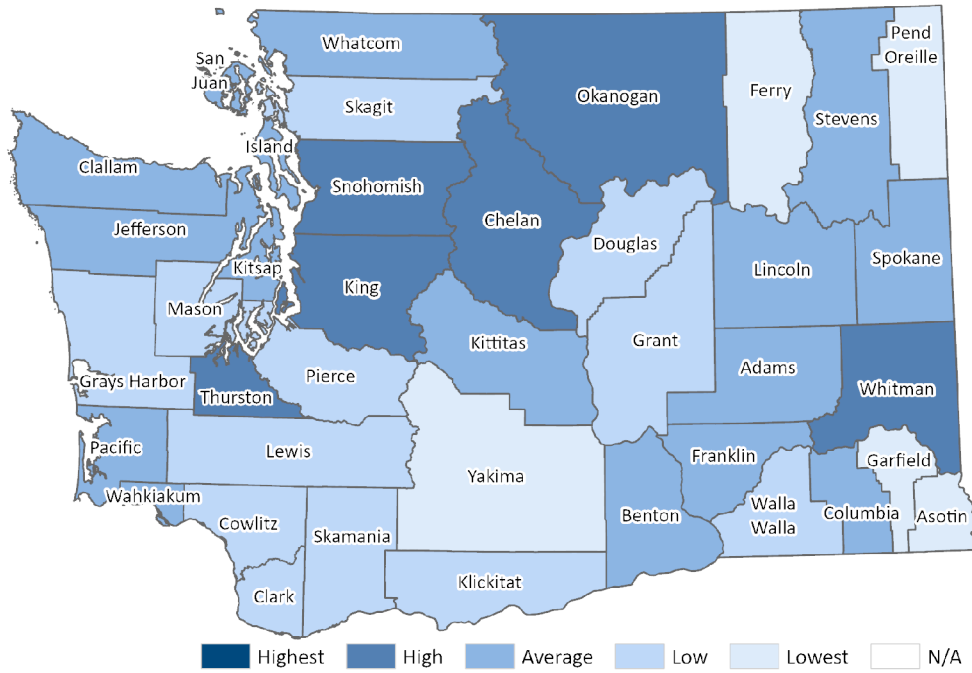
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	82.09	0.04	-0.19 (Rural B)
Asotin	77.02	-1.55	-0.19 (Rural B)
Benton	82.98	0.32	-0.64 (Urban C)
Chelan	84.03	0.65	-0.19 (Rural B)
Clallam	81.02	-0.29	-1.25 (Rural C)
Clark	78.78	-0.99	-0.64 (Urban B)
Columbia	82.15	0.06	-0.19 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	78.18	-1.18	-1.25 (Rural C)
Douglas	79.19	-0.87	-0.19 (Rural B)
Ferry	73.25	-2.73	-0.36 (Rural A)
Franklin	82.75	0.25	-0.36 (Rural A)
Garfield	77.06	-1.53	-0.19 (Rural B)
Grant	77.66	-1.34	-0.36 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	78.96	-0.94	-1.25 (Rural C)
Island	81.38	-0.18	-1.25 (Rural C)
Jefferson	80.86	-0.34	-1.25 (Rural C)
King	85.75	1.19	-0.62 (Urban B)
Kitsap	80.93	-0.32	-0.64 (Urban C)
Kittitas	81.17	-0.24	-0.19 (Rural B)
Klickitat	79.82	-0.67	-0.36 (Rural A)
Lewis	79.20	-0.86	-1.25 (Rural C)
Lincoln	81.63	-0.1	-0.19 (Rural B)
Mason	78.71	-1.02	-1.25 (Rural C)
Okanogan	86.45	1.41	-0.36 (Rural A)
Pacific	80.85	-0.34	-1.25 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	76.17	-1.81	-0.36 (Rural A)
Pierce	78.34	-1.13	-0.62 (Urban B)
San Juan	81.68	-0.08	-1.25 (Rural C)
Skagit	78.60	-1.05	-1.25 (Rural C)
Skamania	79.70	-0.71	-0.36 (Rural A)
Snohomish	83.85	0.6	-0.62 (Urban B)
Spokane	82.00	0.02	-0.62 (Urban B)
Stevens	82.00	0.02	-0.19 (Rural B)
Thurston	84.35	0.75	-0.64 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	82.45	0.16	-1.25 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	78.41	-1.11	-0.19 (Rural B)
Whatcom	81.12	-0.26	-0.64 (Urban C)
Whitman	86.57	1.45	-0.19 (Rural B)
Yakima	75.78	-1.93	-0.64 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



## Level of Protection Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Regular Attendance



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	86.78	86.64	84.10	84.10	69.77	81.95
Regular Attendees	597,034	598,335		558,231	458,324	
Students	687,985	690,598		663,734	656,887	

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

**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.

2020 and 2021 rates reflect the suspension of in-person learning in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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](http://www.k12.wa.us). See also RCW 28A.225.

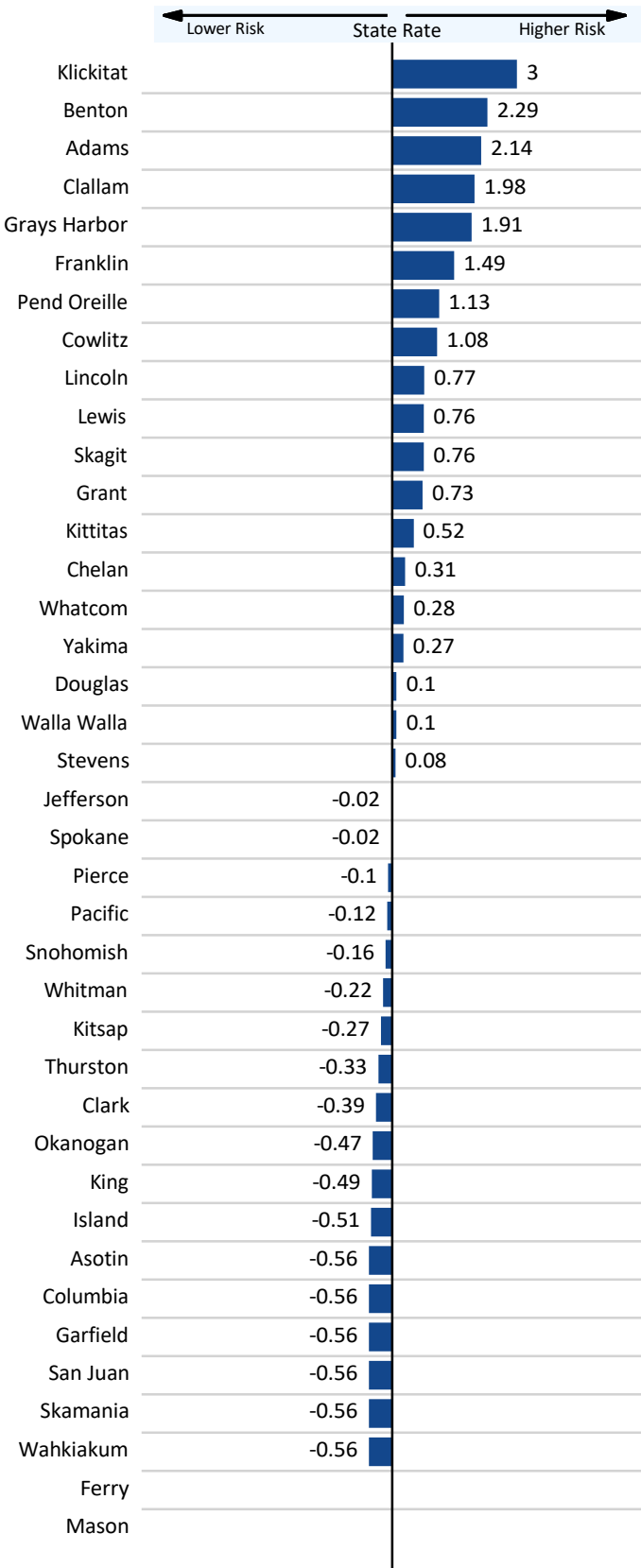
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment. <http://reportcard.ospi.k12.wa.us/summary.aspx>

**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:** 07/14/2023

# Individual/ Peer: Early Criminal Justice Involvement: Arrests, Alcohol- or Drug-Related (Age 10-14)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

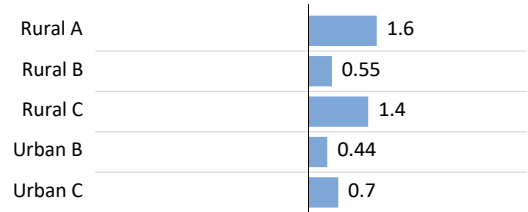


### Rates by County

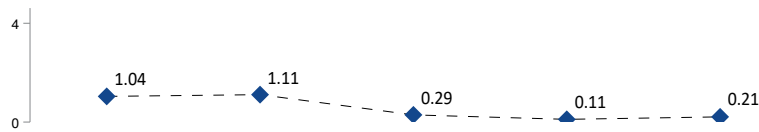
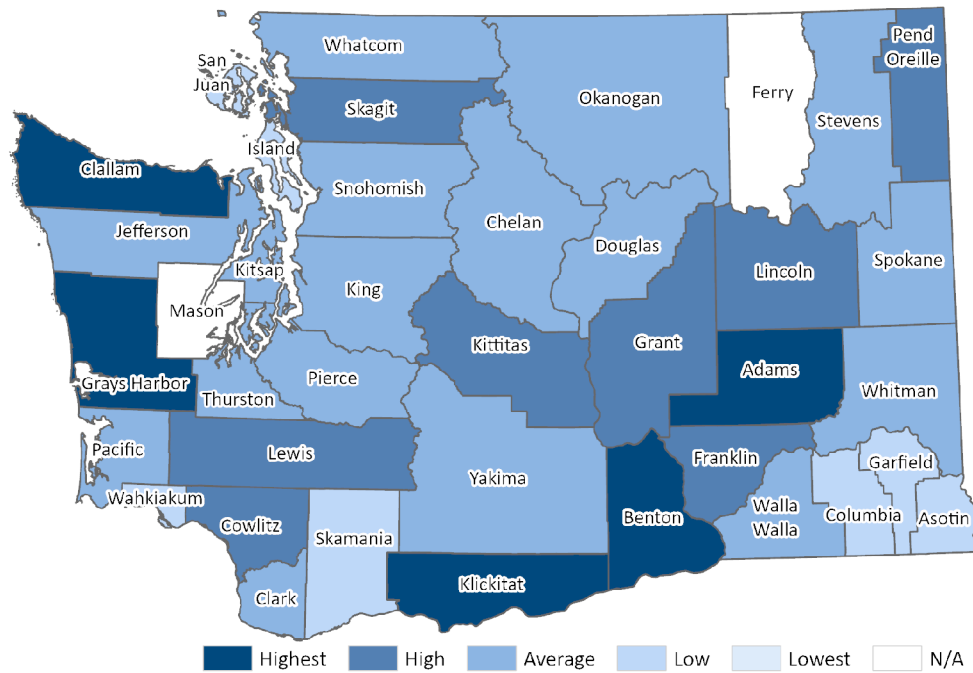
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.55	2.14	0.55 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.00	-0.56	0.55 (Rural B)
Benton	2.69	2.29	0.70 (Urban C)
Chelan	0.82	0.31	0.55 (Rural B)
Clallam	2.40	1.98	1.40 (Rural C)
Clark	0.16	-0.39	0.70 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.00	-0.56	0.55 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	1.55	1.08	1.40 (Rural C)
Douglas	0.62	0.1	0.55 (Rural B)
Ferry	NR		1.60 (Rural A)
Franklin	1.93	1.49	1.60 (Rural A)
Garfield	0.00	-0.56	0.55 (Rural B)
Grant	1.22	0.73	1.60 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	2.33	1.91	1.40 (Rural C)
Island	0.05	-0.51	1.40 (Rural C)
Jefferson	0.51	-0.02	1.40 (Rural C)
King	0.07	-0.49	-0.26 (Urban B)
Kitsap	0.28	-0.27	0.70 (Urban C)
Kittitas	1.02	0.52	0.55 (Rural B)
Klickitat	3.36	3	1.60 (Rural A)
Lewis	1.25	0.76	1.40 (Rural C)
Lincoln	1.26	0.77	0.55 (Rural B)
Mason	NR		1.40 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.09	-0.47	1.60 (Rural A)
Pacific	0.42	-0.12	1.40 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	1.59	1.13	1.60 (Rural A)
Pierce	0.44	-0.1	-0.26 (Urban B)
San Juan	0.00	-0.56	1.40 (Rural C)
Skagit	1.25	0.76	1.40 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.00	-0.56	1.60 (Rural A)
Snohomish	0.38	-0.16	-0.26 (Urban B)
Spokane	0.51	-0.02	-0.26 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.61	0.08	0.55 (Rural B)
Thurston	0.22	-0.33	0.70 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-0.56	1.40 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	0.62	0.1	0.55 (Rural B)
Whatcom	0.79	0.28	0.70 (Urban C)
Whitman	0.32	-0.22	0.55 (Rural B)
Yakima	0.78	0.27	0.70 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Arrests, Alcohol- or Drug-Related (Age 10-14)



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.04	1.11	0.29	0.11	0.21	0.53
Arrests, 10-14	468	483	137	51	101	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	450,547	435,481	468,256	484,082	490,030	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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.

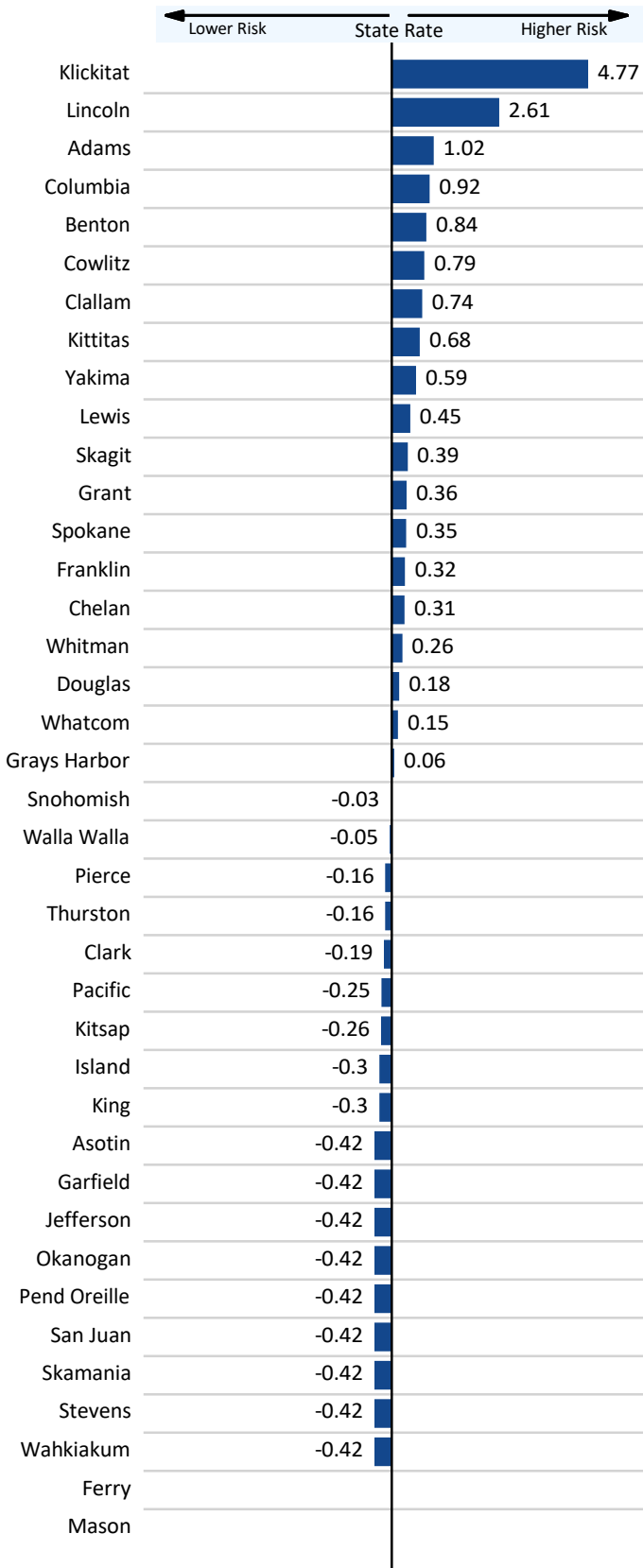
<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023



## Individual/ Peer: Early Criminal Justice Involvement: Arrests, Vandalism (Age 10-14)

**Standardized Rate by Risk**

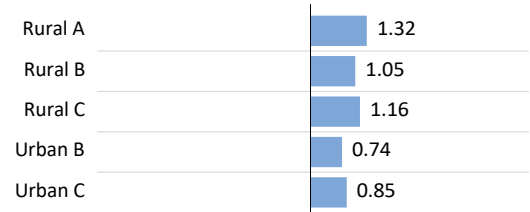


**Rates by County**

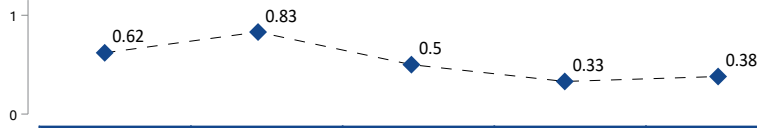
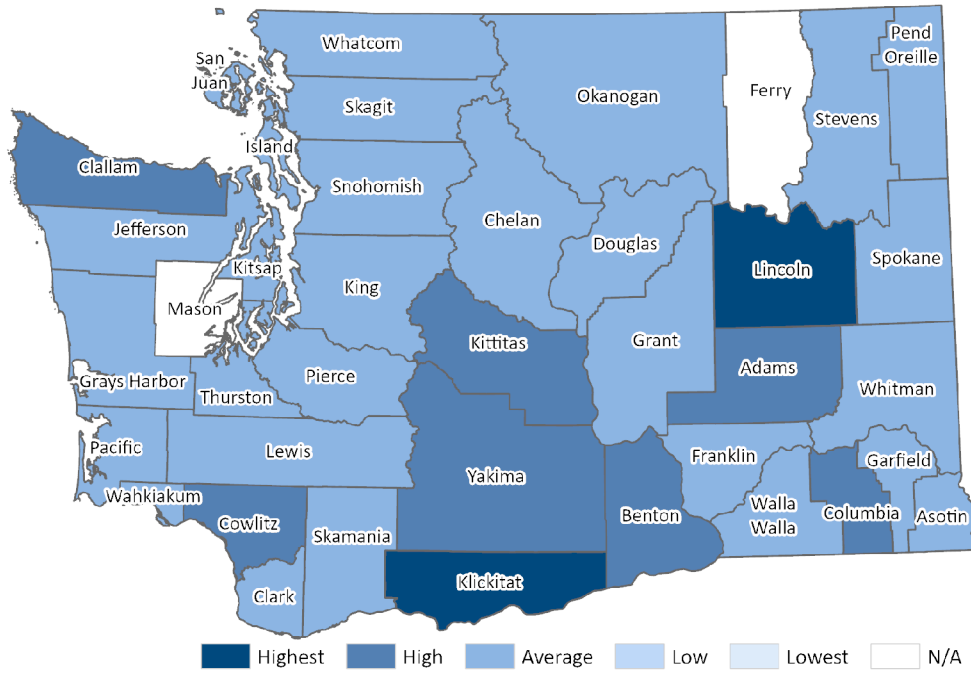
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.79	1.02	1.05 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.00	-0.42	1.05 (Rural B)
Benton	1.56	0.84	0.85 (Urban C)
Chelan	0.90	0.31	1.05 (Rural B)
Clallam	1.44	0.74	1.16 (Rural C)
Clark	0.28	-0.19	0.85 (Urban B)
Columbia	1.66	0.92	1.05 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	1.50	0.79	1.16 (Rural C)
Douglas	0.74	0.18	1.05 (Rural B)
Ferry	NR		1.32 (Rural A)
Franklin	0.92	0.32	1.32 (Rural A)
Garfield	0.00	-0.42	1.05 (Rural B)
Grant	0.97	0.36	1.32 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	0.60	0.06	1.16 (Rural C)
Island	0.15	-0.3	1.16 (Rural C)
Jefferson	0.00	-0.42	1.16 (Rural C)
King	0.15	-0.3	-0.11 (Urban B)
Kitsap	0.20	-0.26	0.85 (Urban C)
Kittitas	1.36	0.68	1.05 (Rural B)
Klickitat	6.45	4.77	1.32 (Rural A)
Lewis	1.08	0.45	1.16 (Rural C)
Lincoln	3.77	2.61	1.05 (Rural B)
Mason	NR		1.16 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.00	-0.42	1.32 (Rural A)
Pacific	0.21	-0.25	1.16 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	0.00	-0.42	1.32 (Rural A)
Pierce	0.32	-0.16	-0.11 (Urban B)
San Juan	0.00	-0.42	1.16 (Rural C)
Skagit	1.00	0.39	1.16 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.00	-0.42	1.32 (Rural A)
Snohomish	0.48	-0.03	-0.11 (Urban B)
Spokane	0.96	0.35	-0.11 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.00	-0.42	1.05 (Rural B)
Thurston	0.32	-0.16	0.85 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-0.42	1.16 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	0.46	-0.05	1.05 (Rural B)
Whatcom	0.71	0.15	0.85 (Urban C)
Whitman	0.84	0.26	1.05 (Rural B)
Yakima	1.26	0.59	0.85 (Urban C)

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

**Counties Like Us**



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	0.62	0.83	0.50	0.33	0.38	0.52
Arrests, 10-14	280	362	232	158	188	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	450,547	435,481	468,256	484,082	490,030	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

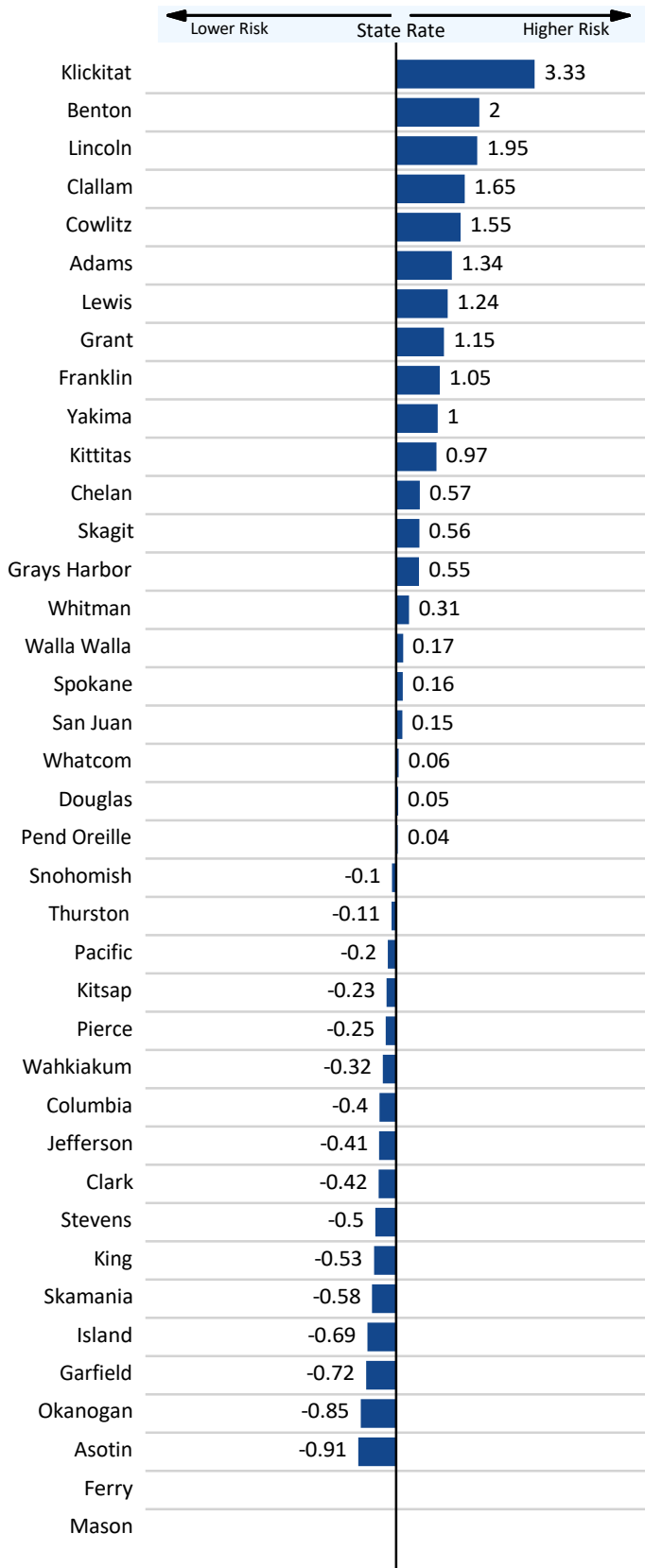
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

## Individual/ Peer: Early Criminal Justice Involvement: Arrests Total, (Age 10-14)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

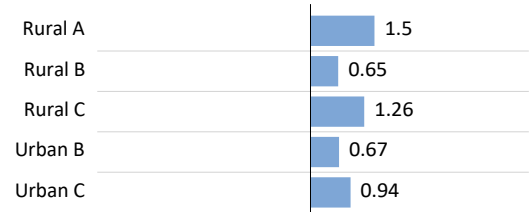


### Rates by County

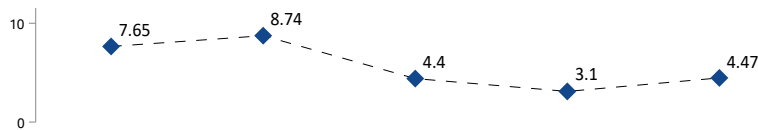
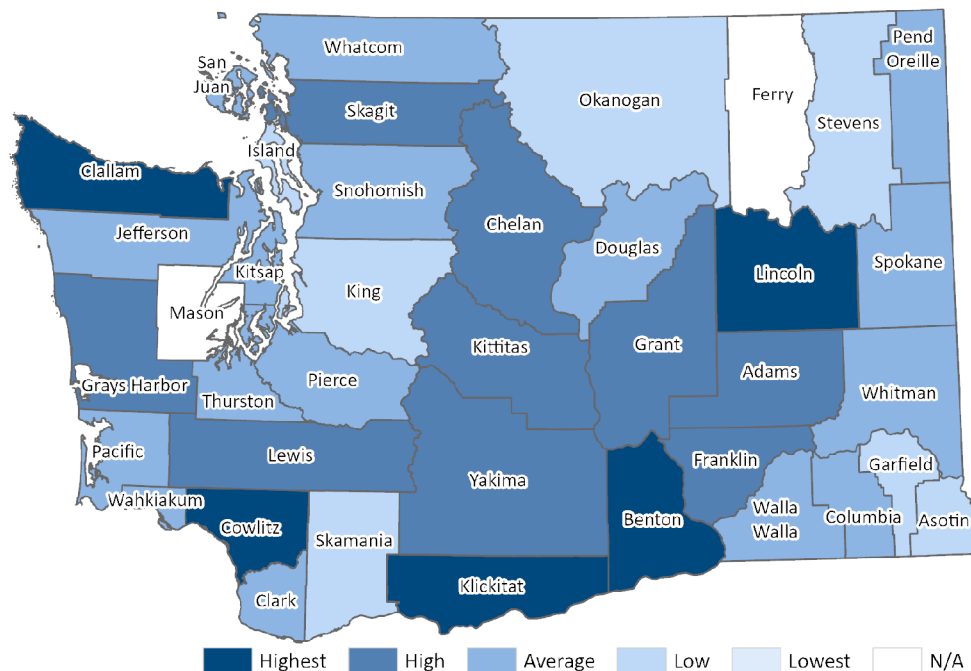
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	13.21	1.34	0.65 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.44	-0.91	0.65 (Rural B)
Benton	16.95	2	0.94 (Urban C)
Chelan	8.81	0.57	0.65 (Rural B)
Clallam	14.98	1.65	1.26 (Rural C)
Clark	3.19	-0.42	0.94 (Urban B)
Columbia	3.32	-0.4	0.65 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	14.42	1.55	1.26 (Rural C)
Douglas	5.85	0.05	0.65 (Rural B)
Ferry	NR		1.50 (Rural A)
Franklin	11.59	1.05	1.50 (Rural A)
Garfield	1.49	-0.72	0.65 (Rural B)
Grant	12.14	1.15	1.50 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	8.69	0.55	1.26 (Rural C)
Island	1.69	-0.69	1.26 (Rural C)
Jefferson	3.25	-0.41	1.26 (Rural C)
King	2.57	-0.53	-0.27 (Urban B)
Kitsap	4.31	-0.23	0.94 (Urban C)
Kittitas	11.11	0.97	0.65 (Rural B)
Klickitat	24.52	3.33	1.50 (Rural A)
Lewis	12.64	1.24	1.26 (Rural C)
Lincoln	16.67	1.95	0.65 (Rural B)
Mason	NR		1.26 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.76	-0.85	1.50 (Rural A)
Pacific	4.44	-0.2	1.26 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	5.83	0.04	1.50 (Rural A)
Pierce	4.16	-0.25	-0.27 (Urban B)
San Juan	6.42	0.15	1.26 (Rural C)
Skagit	8.75	0.56	1.26 (Rural C)
Skamania	2.29	-0.58	1.50 (Rural A)
Snohomish	5.00	-0.1	-0.27 (Urban B)
Spokane	6.51	0.16	-0.27 (Urban B)
Stevens	2.74	-0.5	0.65 (Rural B)
Thurston	4.97	-0.11	0.94 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	3.76	-0.32	1.26 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	6.58	0.17	0.65 (Rural B)
Whatcom	5.92	0.06	0.94 (Urban C)
Whitman	7.36	0.31	0.65 (Rural B)
Yakima	11.27	1	0.94 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	7.65	8.74	4.40	3.10	4.47	5.59
Arrests, 10-14	3,448	3,806	2,062	1,501	2,192	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	450,547	435,481	468,256	484,082	490,030	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

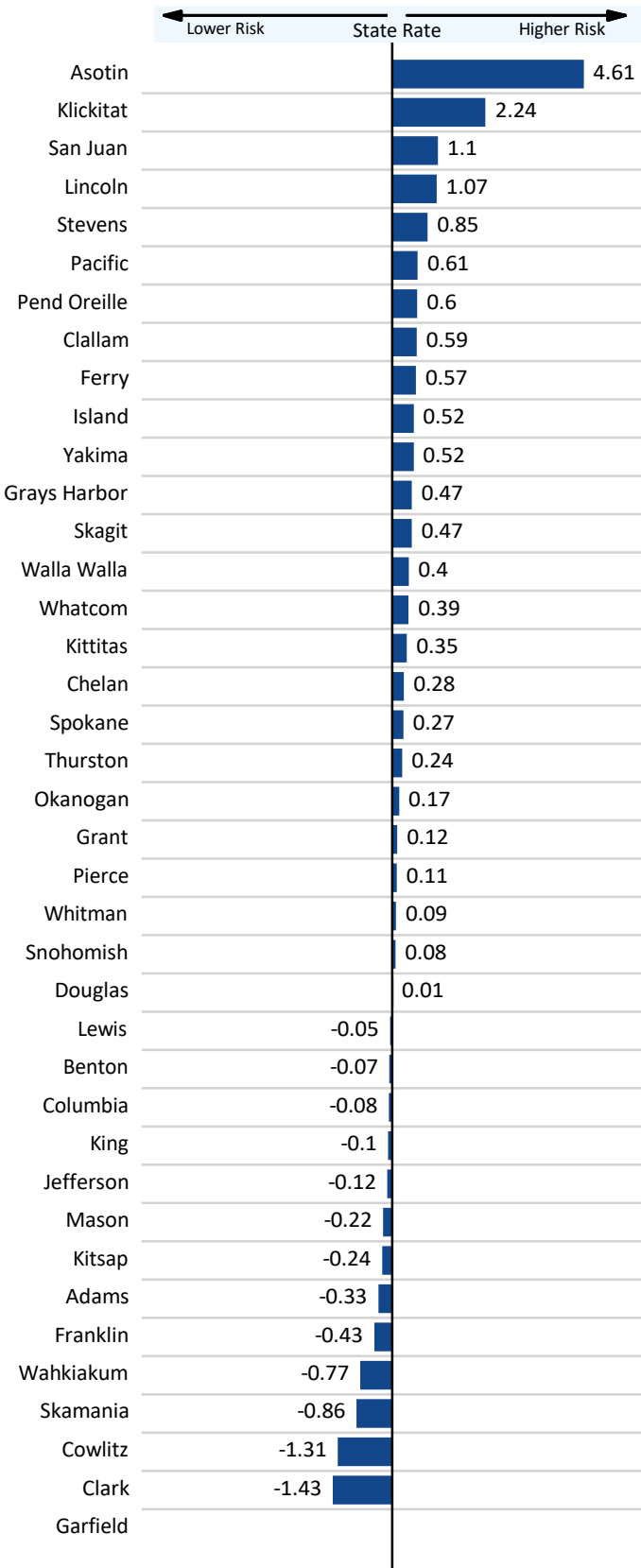
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

# Problem Outcomes: Child Or Family Health: Child Injury and Accident Hospitalizations

### Standardized Rate by Risk

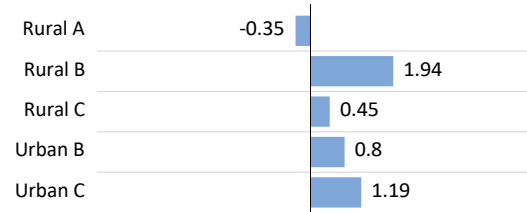


### Rates by County

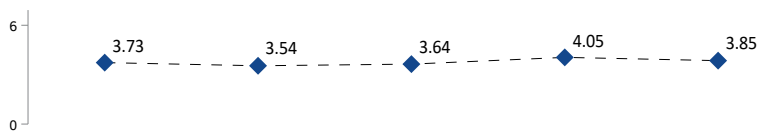
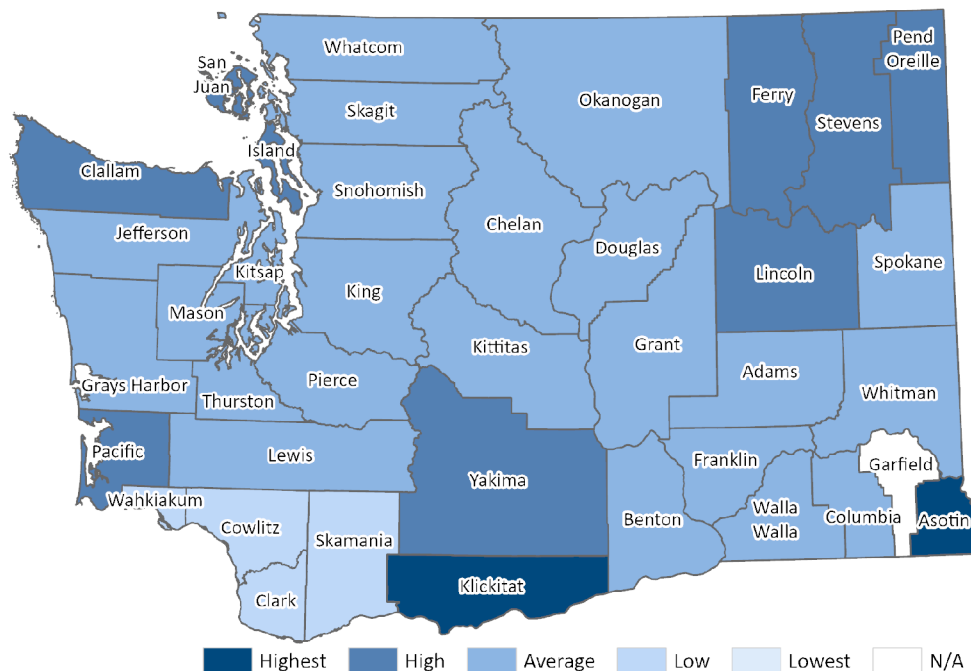
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.11	-0.33	1.94 (Rural B)
Asotin	12.84	4.61	1.94 (Rural B)
Benton	3.63	-0.07	1.19 (Urban C)
Chelan	4.31	0.28	1.94 (Rural B)
Clallam	4.93	0.59	0.45 (Rural C)
Clark	0.94	-1.43	1.19 (Urban B)
Columbia	3.60	-0.08	1.94 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	1.19	-1.31	0.45 (Rural C)
Douglas	3.78	0.01	1.94 (Rural B)
Ferry	4.88	0.57	-0.35 (Rural A)
Franklin	2.91	-0.43	-0.35 (Rural A)
Garfield	SP		1.94 (Rural B)
Grant	3.99	0.12	-0.35 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	4.68	0.47	0.45 (Rural C)
Island	4.79	0.52	0.45 (Rural C)
Jefferson	3.52	-0.12	0.45 (Rural C)
King	3.57	-0.1	-0.39 (Urban B)
Kitsap	3.29	-0.24	1.19 (Urban C)
Kittitas	4.45	0.35	1.94 (Rural B)
Klickitat	8.16	2.24	-0.35 (Rural A)
Lewis	3.66	-0.05	0.45 (Rural C)
Lincoln	5.87	1.07	1.94 (Rural B)
Mason	3.33	-0.22	0.45 (Rural C)
Okanogan	4.10	0.17	-0.35 (Rural A)
Pacific	4.97	0.61	0.45 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	4.95	0.6	-0.35 (Rural A)
Pierce	3.97	0.11	-0.39 (Urban B)
San Juan	5.92	1.1	0.45 (Rural C)
Skagit	4.69	0.47	0.45 (Rural C)
Skamania	2.07	-0.86	-0.35 (Rural A)
Snohomish	3.92	0.08	-0.39 (Urban B)
Spokane	4.30	0.27	-0.39 (Urban B)
Stevens	5.43	0.85	1.94 (Rural B)
Thurston	4.24	0.24	1.19 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	2.24	-0.77	0.45 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	4.54	0.4	1.94 (Rural B)
Whatcom	4.53	0.39	1.19 (Urban C)
Whitman	3.94	0.09	1.94 (Rural B)
Yakima	4.78	0.52	1.19 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



## Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Child Injury and Accident Hospitalizations



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	3.73	3.54	3.64	4.05	3.85	3.76
Injuries	4,120	3,903	3,762	3,987	4,180	
Hospitalizations	110,513	110,333	103,382	98,455	108,561	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

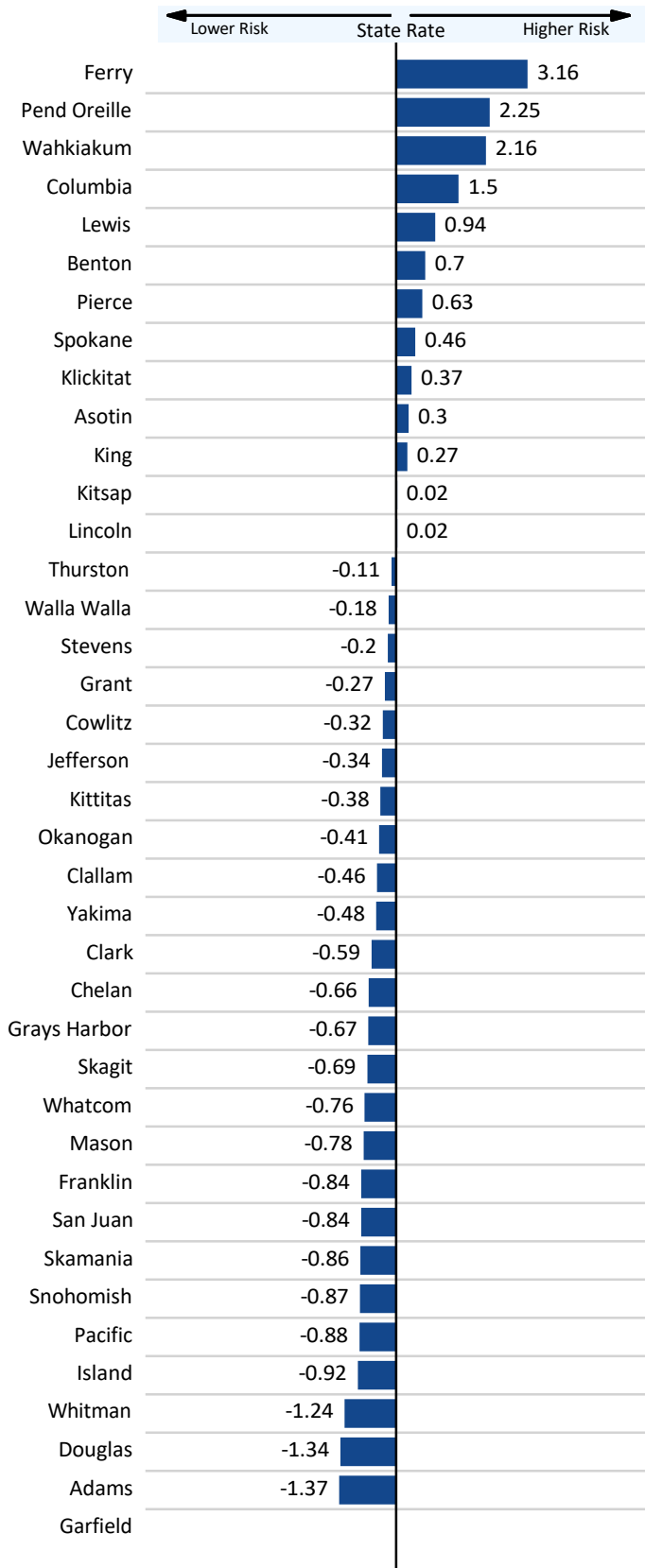
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS).  
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/ForPublicHealthandHealthcareProviders/HealthcareProfessionsandFacilities/DataReportingandRetrieval/HospitalInpatientDatabaseCHARS>

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

**Data Last Updated:** 04/22/2024

## Problem Outcomes: Child Or Family Health: Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)

**Standardized Rate by Risk**

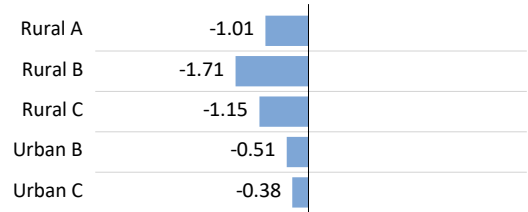


**Rates by County**

County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	159.40	-1.37	-1.71 (Rural B)
Asotin	464.25	0.3	-1.71 (Rural B)
Benton	538.30	0.7	-0.38 (Urban C)
Chelan	289.53	-0.66	-1.71 (Rural B)
Clallam	326.41	-0.46	-1.15 (Rural C)
Clark	301.13	-0.59	-0.38 (Urban B)
Columbia	684.93	1.5	-1.71 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	351.76	-0.32	-1.15 (Rural C)
Douglas	164.74	-1.34	-1.71 (Rural B)
Ferry	990.10	3.16	-1.01 (Rural A)
Franklin	255.36	-0.84	-1.01 (Rural A)
Garfield	SP		-1.71 (Rural B)
Grant	359.90	-0.27	-1.01 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	287.27	-0.67	-1.15 (Rural C)
Island	240.48	-0.92	-1.15 (Rural C)
Jefferson	347.22	-0.34	-1.15 (Rural C)
King	460.47	0.27	-0.13 (Urban B)
Kitsap	412.94	0.02	-0.38 (Urban C)
Kittitas	339.41	-0.38	-1.71 (Rural B)
Klickitat	477.10	0.37	-1.01 (Rural A)
Lewis	581.65	0.94	-1.15 (Rural C)
Lincoln	413.22	0.02	-1.71 (Rural B)
Mason	266.98	-0.78	-1.15 (Rural C)
Okanogan	333.89	-0.41	-1.01 (Rural A)
Pacific	248.45	-0.88	-1.15 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	823.72	2.25	-1.01 (Rural A)
Pierce	524.73	0.63	-0.13 (Urban B)
San Juan	256.41	-0.84	-1.15 (Rural C)
Skagit	283.24	-0.69	-1.15 (Rural C)
Skamania	251.89	-0.86	-1.01 (Rural A)
Snohomish	250.47	-0.87	-0.13 (Urban B)
Spokane	495.22	0.46	-0.13 (Urban B)
Stevens	373.31	-0.2	-1.71 (Rural B)
Thurston	389.11	-0.11	-0.38 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	806.45	2.16	-1.15 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	376.84	-0.18	-1.71 (Rural B)
Whatcom	270.98	-0.76	-0.38 (Urban C)
Whitman	182.40	-1.24	-1.71 (Rural B)
Yakima	322.10	-0.48	-0.38 (Urban C)

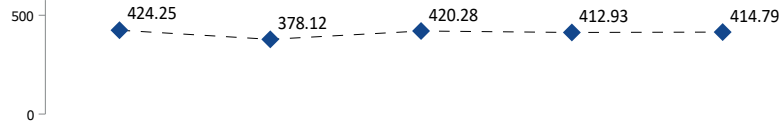
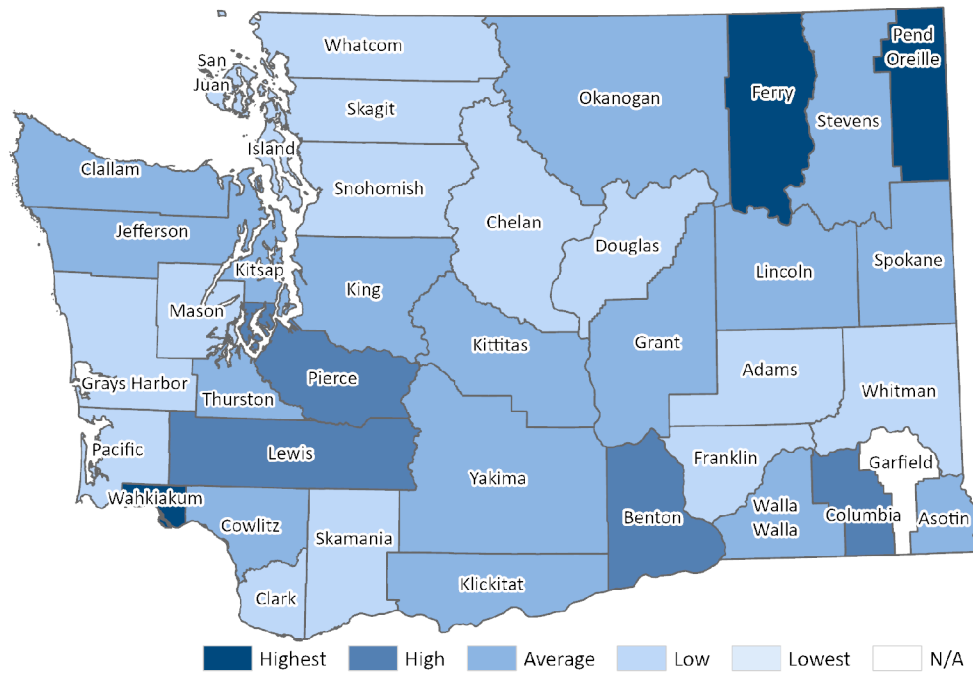
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

**Counties Like Us**





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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	424.25	378.12	420.28	412.93	414.79	410.01
Deaths, infants	383	340	373	360	360	
Infants < 1 year	90,277	89,918	88,751	87,182	86,790	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

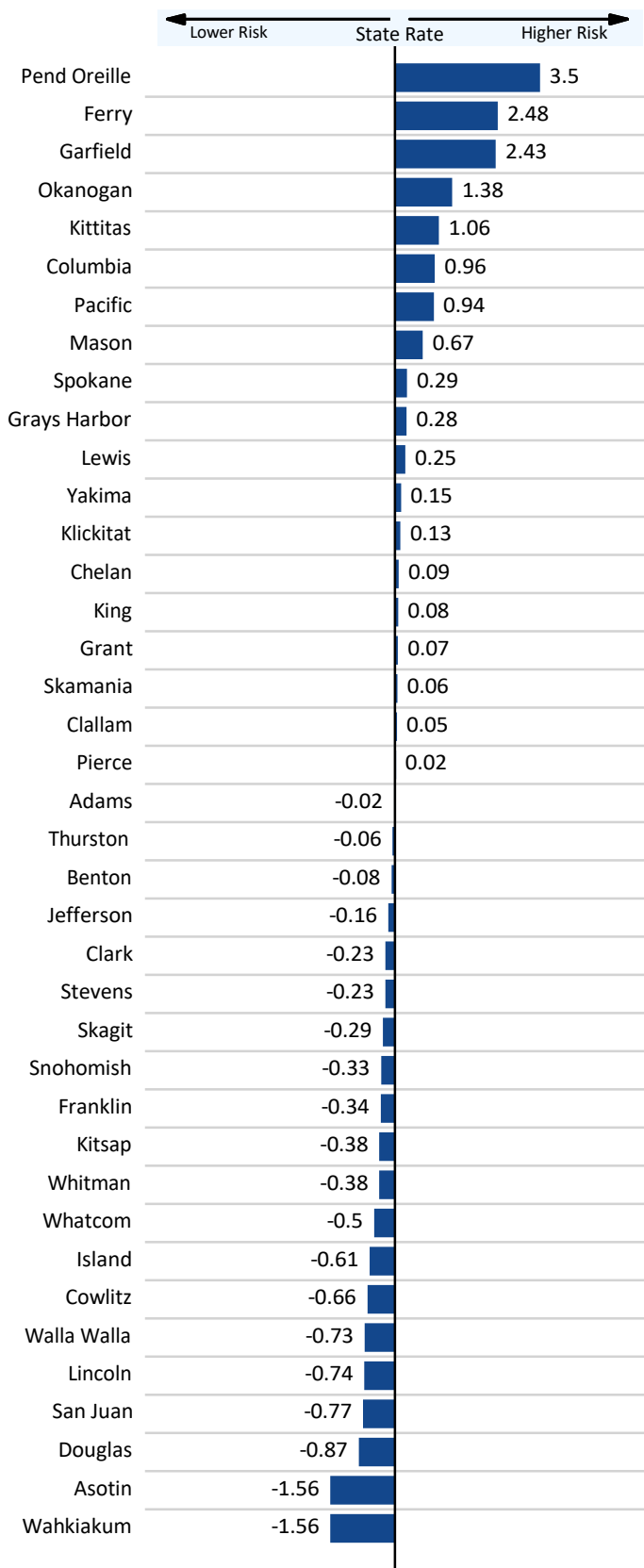
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.  
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death>

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

**Data Last Updated:** 11/02/2023

# Problem Outcomes: Child Or Family Health: Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)

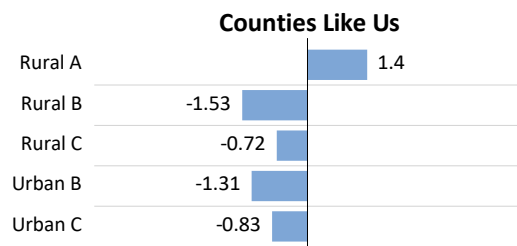
Standardized Rate by Risk



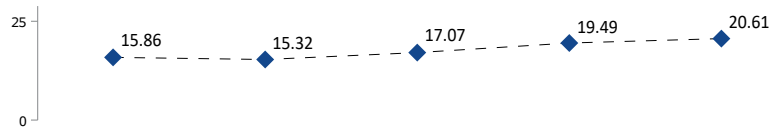
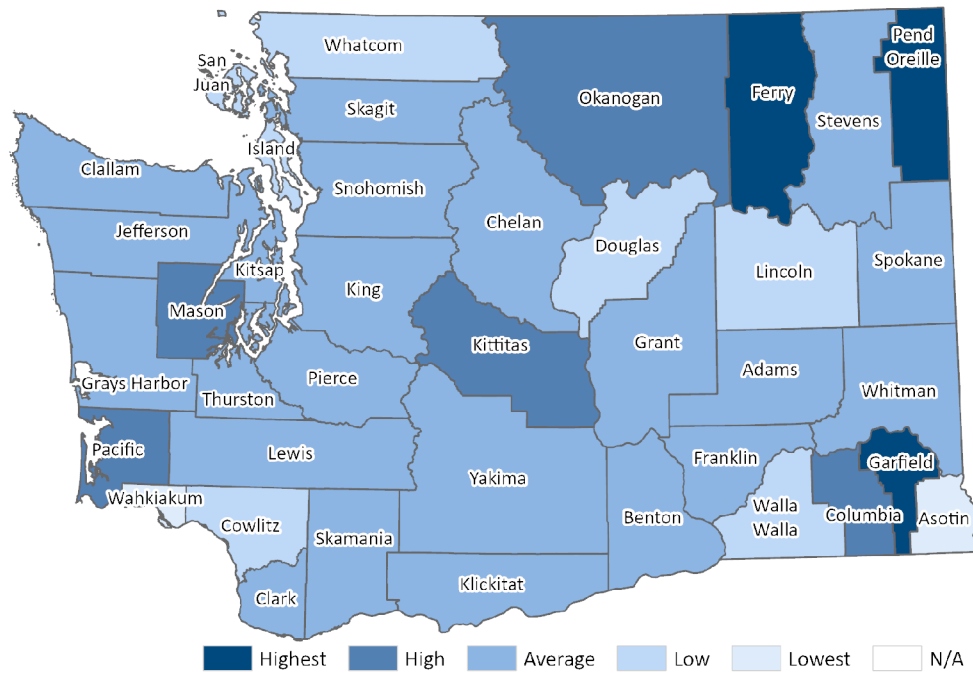
Rates by County

County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	17.41	-0.02	-1.53 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.00	-1.56	-1.53 (Rural B)
Benton	16.78	-0.08	-0.83 (Urban C)
Chelan	18.71	0.09	-1.53 (Rural B)
Clallam	18.28	0.05	-0.72 (Rural C)
Clark	15.04	-0.23	-0.83 (Urban B)
Columbia	28.59	0.96	-1.53 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	10.22	-0.66	-0.72 (Rural C)
Douglas	7.76	-0.87	-1.53 (Rural B)
Ferry	45.88	2.48	1.40 (Rural A)
Franklin	13.87	-0.34	1.40 (Rural A)
Garfield	45.27	2.43	-1.53 (Rural B)
Grant	18.52	0.07	1.40 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	20.89	0.28	-0.72 (Rural C)
Island	10.79	-0.61	-0.72 (Rural C)
Jefferson	15.83	-0.16	-0.72 (Rural C)
King	18.60	0.08	-0.48 (Urban B)
Kitsap	13.37	-0.38	-0.83 (Urban C)
Kittitas	29.73	1.06	-1.53 (Rural B)
Klickitat	19.17	0.13	1.40 (Rural A)
Lewis	20.48	0.25	-0.72 (Rural C)
Lincoln	9.25	-0.74	-1.53 (Rural B)
Mason	25.28	0.67	-0.72 (Rural C)
Okanogan	33.34	1.38	1.40 (Rural A)
Pacific	28.36	0.94	-0.72 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	57.45	3.5	1.40 (Rural A)
Pierce	17.93	0.02	-0.48 (Urban B)
San Juan	8.92	-0.77	-0.72 (Rural C)
Skagit	14.43	-0.29	-0.72 (Rural C)
Skamania	18.31	0.06	1.40 (Rural A)
Snohomish	13.90	-0.33	-0.48 (Urban B)
Spokane	20.98	0.29	-0.48 (Urban B)
Stevens	15.04	-0.23	-1.53 (Rural B)
Thurston	17.05	-0.06	-0.83 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.56	-0.72 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	9.38	-0.73	-1.53 (Rural B)
Whatcom	12.02	-0.5	-0.83 (Urban C)
Whitman	13.31	-0.38	-1.53 (Rural B)
Yakima	19.38	0.15	-0.83 (Urban C)

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



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	15.86	15.32	17.07	19.49	20.61	17.68
Child Deaths	250	244	273	312	332	
Children (age 1-17)	1,576,628	1,592,718	1,599,657	1,600,823	1,611,231	

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

**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.

**ATTENTION:** Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

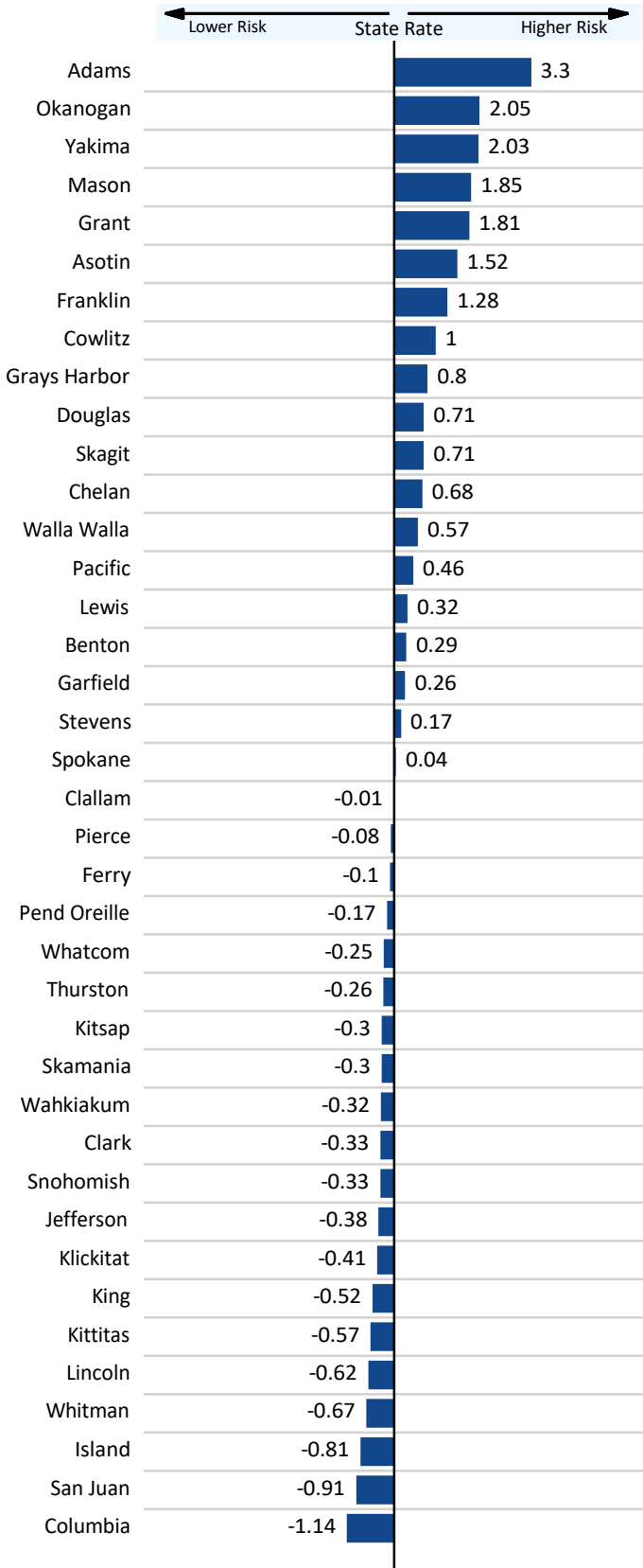
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.  
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death>

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

**Data Last Updated:** 11/02/2023

## Problem Outcomes: Child Or Family Health: Births to Mothers Age 10-17

### Standardized Rate by Risk

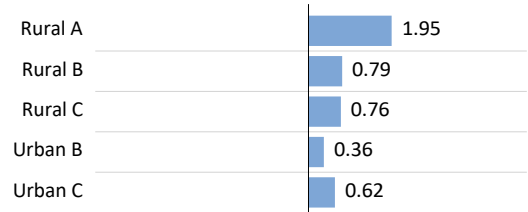


### Rates by County

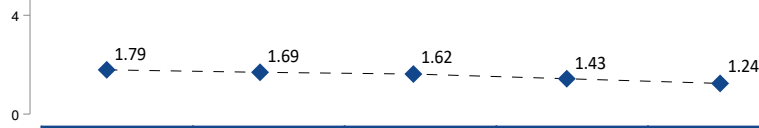
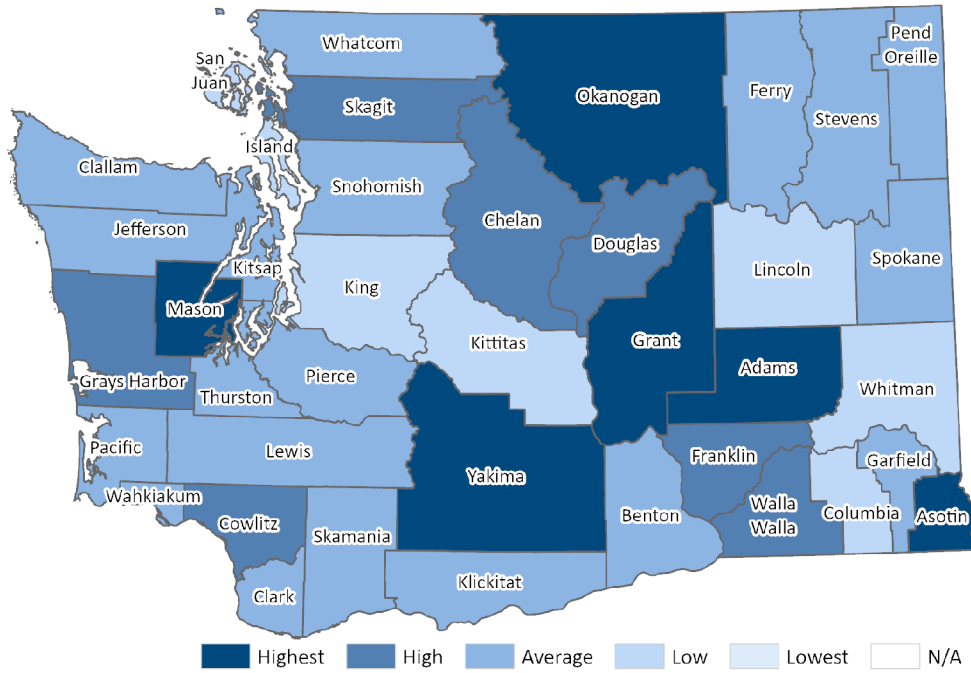
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	6.03	3.3	0.79 (Rural B)
Asotin	3.62	1.52	0.79 (Rural B)
Benton	1.95	0.29	0.62 (Urban C)
Chelan	2.47	0.68	0.79 (Rural B)
Clallam	1.54	-0.01	0.76 (Rural C)
Clark	1.10	-0.33	0.62 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.00	-1.14	0.79 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	2.91	1	0.76 (Rural C)
Douglas	2.51	0.71	0.79 (Rural B)
Ferry	1.41	-0.1	1.95 (Rural A)
Franklin	3.29	1.28	1.95 (Rural A)
Garfield	1.90	0.26	0.79 (Rural B)
Grant	4.01	1.81	1.95 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	2.63	0.8	0.76 (Rural C)
Island	0.45	-0.81	0.76 (Rural C)
Jefferson	1.04	-0.38	0.76 (Rural C)
King	0.85	-0.52	-0.26 (Urban B)
Kitsap	1.14	-0.3	0.62 (Urban C)
Kittitas	0.77	-0.57	0.79 (Rural B)
Klickitat	0.99	-0.41	1.95 (Rural A)
Lewis	1.99	0.32	0.76 (Rural C)
Lincoln	0.71	-0.62	0.79 (Rural B)
Mason	4.06	1.85	0.76 (Rural C)
Okanogan	4.33	2.05	1.95 (Rural A)
Pacific	2.18	0.46	0.76 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	1.32	-0.17	1.95 (Rural A)
Pierce	1.44	-0.08	-0.26 (Urban B)
San Juan	0.31	-0.91	0.76 (Rural C)
Skagit	2.52	0.71	0.76 (Rural C)
Skamania	1.14	-0.3	1.95 (Rural A)
Snohomish	1.10	-0.33	-0.26 (Urban B)
Spokane	1.61	0.04	-0.26 (Urban B)
Stevens	1.78	0.17	0.79 (Rural B)
Thurston	1.20	-0.26	0.62 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	1.12	-0.32	0.76 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	2.33	0.57	0.79 (Rural B)
Whatcom	1.21	-0.25	0.62 (Urban C)
Whitman	0.64	-0.67	0.79 (Rural B)
Yakima	4.31	2.03	0.62 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.79	1.69	1.62	1.43	1.24	1.55
Birthed, 10-17	648	621	605	540	473	
Females, 10-17	361,926	367,995	373,891	378,168	382,771	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

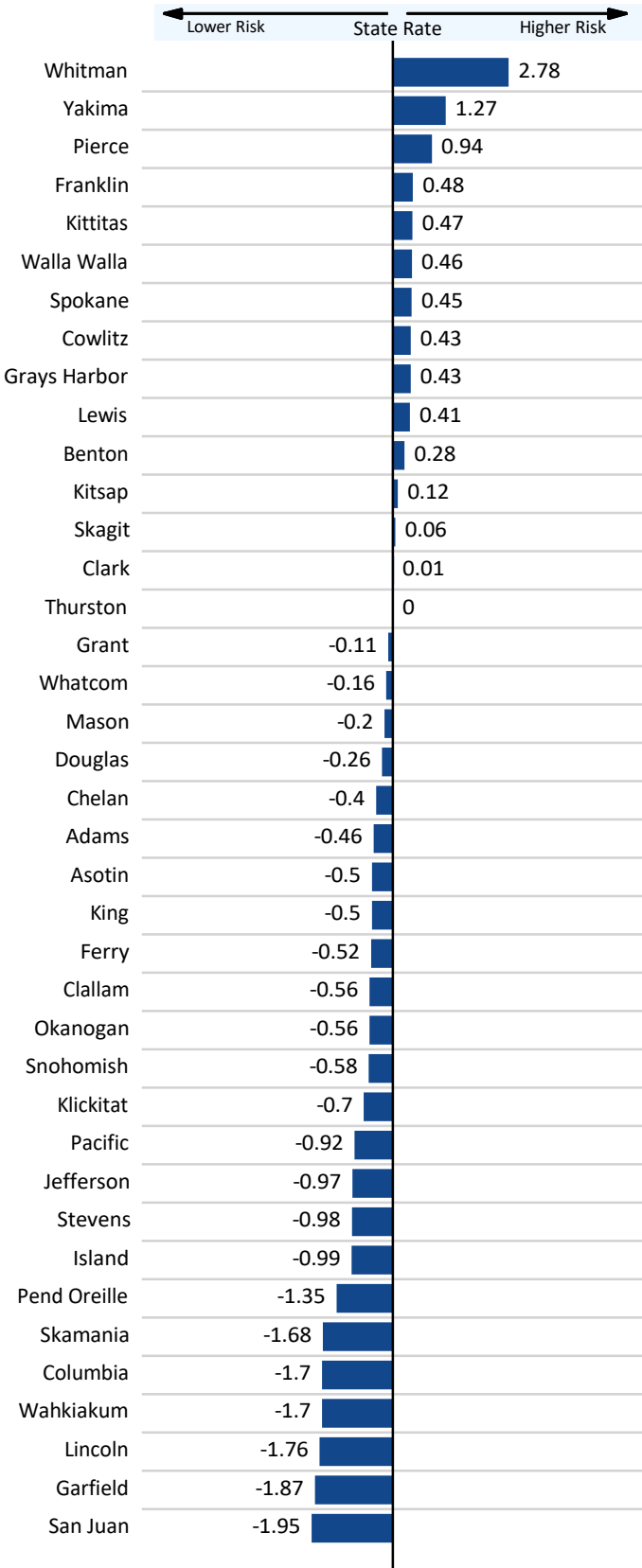
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File.  
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Birth>

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

**Data Last Updated:** 07/16/2024

# Problem Outcomes: Child Or Family Health: Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)

Standardized Rate by Risk

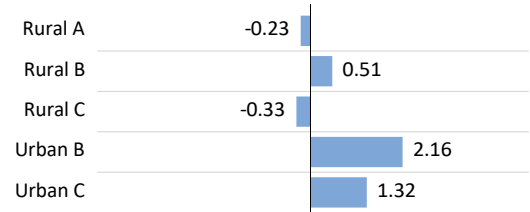


Rates by County

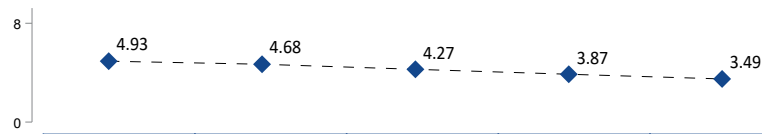
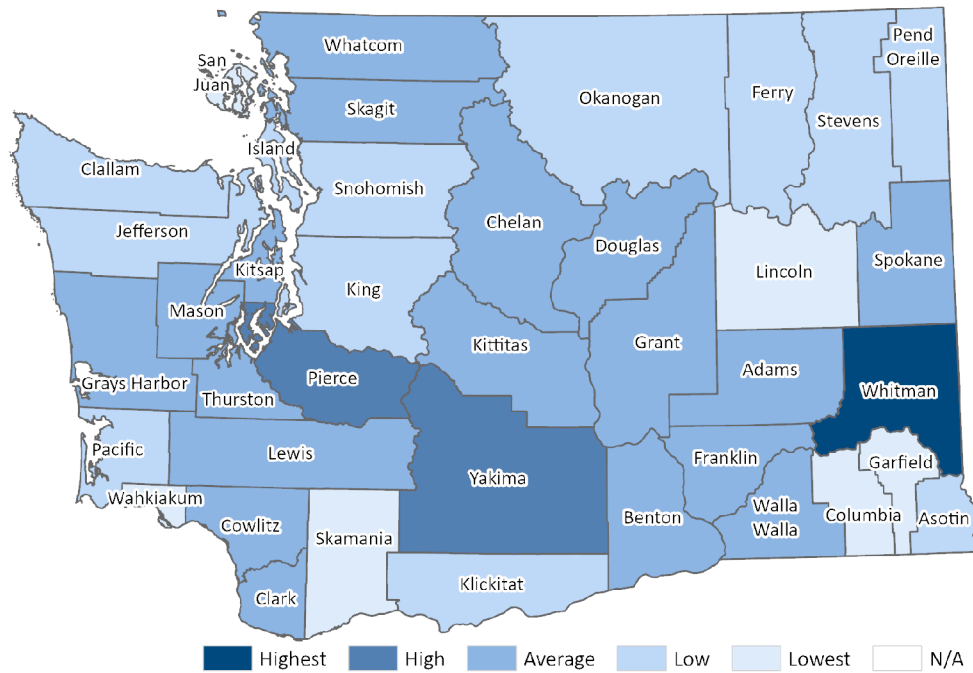
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.30	-0.46	0.51 (Rural B)
Asotin	3.22	-0.5	0.51 (Rural B)
Benton	4.82	0.28	1.32 (Urban C)
Chelan	3.42	-0.4	0.51 (Rural B)
Clallam	3.09	-0.56	-0.33 (Rural C)
Clark	4.26	0.01	1.32 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.75	-1.7	0.51 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	5.12	0.43	-0.33 (Rural C)
Douglas	3.71	-0.26	0.51 (Rural B)
Ferry	3.18	-0.52	-0.23 (Rural A)
Franklin	5.22	0.48	-0.23 (Rural A)
Garfield	0.40	-1.87	0.51 (Rural B)
Grant	4.01	-0.11	-0.23 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	5.13	0.43	-0.33 (Rural C)
Island	2.20	-0.99	-0.33 (Rural C)
Jefferson	2.26	-0.97	-0.33 (Rural C)
King	3.22	-0.5	0.84 (Urban B)
Kitsap	4.48	0.12	1.32 (Urban C)
Kittitas	5.21	0.47	0.51 (Rural B)
Klickitat	2.80	-0.7	-0.23 (Rural A)
Lewis	5.08	0.41	-0.33 (Rural C)
Lincoln	0.64	-1.76	0.51 (Rural B)
Mason	3.82	-0.2	-0.33 (Rural C)
Okanogan	3.10	-0.56	-0.23 (Rural A)
Pacific	2.35	-0.92	-0.33 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	1.48	-1.35	-0.23 (Rural A)
Pierce	6.17	0.94	0.84 (Urban B)
San Juan	0.23	-1.95	-0.33 (Rural C)
Skagit	4.36	0.06	-0.33 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.80	-1.68	-0.23 (Rural A)
Snohomish	3.05	-0.58	0.84 (Urban B)
Spokane	5.17	0.45	0.84 (Urban B)
Stevens	2.24	-0.98	0.51 (Rural B)
Thurston	4.23	0	1.32 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.76	-1.7	-0.33 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	5.18	0.46	0.51 (Rural B)
Whatcom	3.92	-0.16	1.32 (Urban C)
Whitman	9.95	2.78	0.51 (Rural B)
Yakima	6.84	1.27	1.32 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	4.93	4.68	4.27	3.87	3.49	4.24
Cases	9,148	8,755	7,997	7,248	6,599	
Adjusted Pop birth-19	1,854,267	1,872,107	1,874,134	1,874,478	1,889,594	

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

**Notes:** The reported cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chlamydia (age birth-19) per 1,000 adolescents (age birth-19).

Additional electronic laboratory reported cases from WELRS were added into 2021 and 2022 chlamydia data. WELRS case counts for gonorrhea were added into 2022 data.

Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for populations less than 100. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Health, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), PHIMS-STD. Sexually Transmitted Infections Reported Cases.

<https://doh.wa.gov/you-and-your-family/illness-and-disease-z/sexually-transmitted-infections-sti>

**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

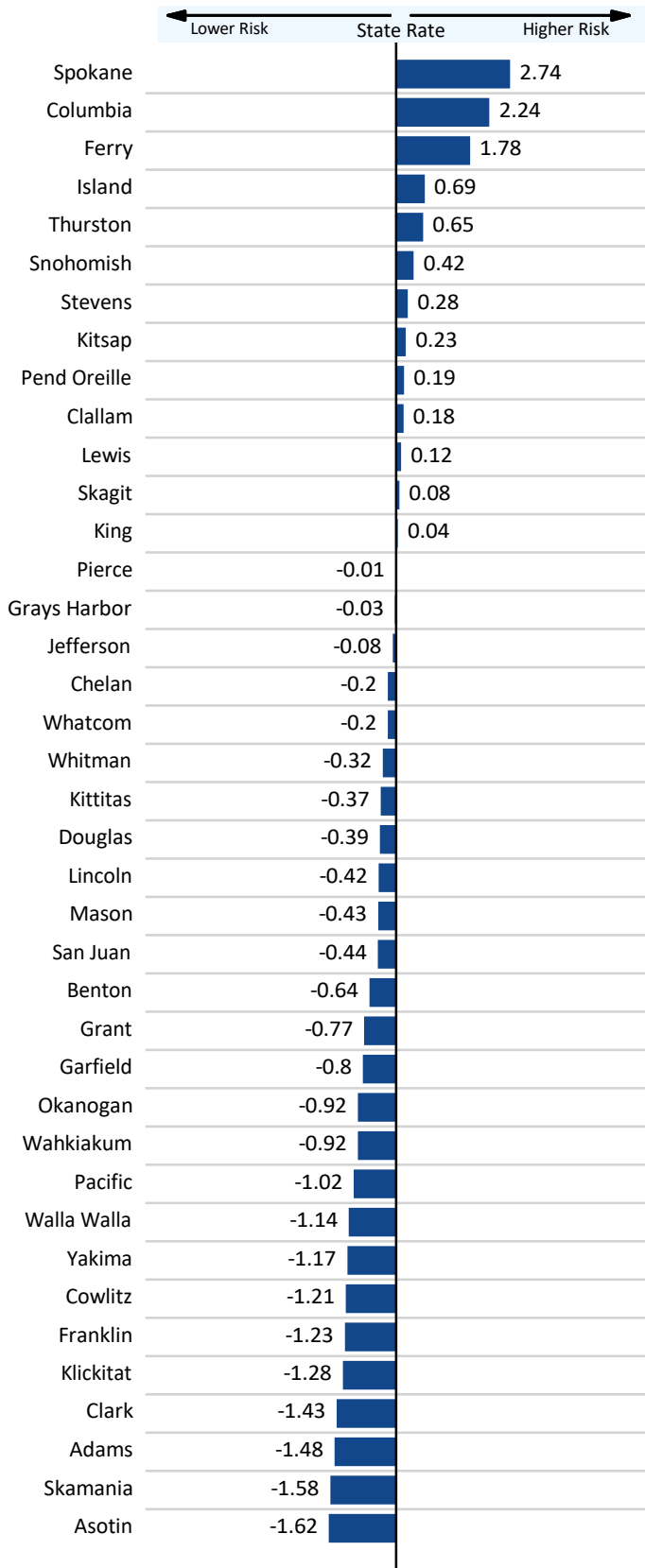
<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 07/16/2024



## Problem Outcomes: Child Or Family Health: Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

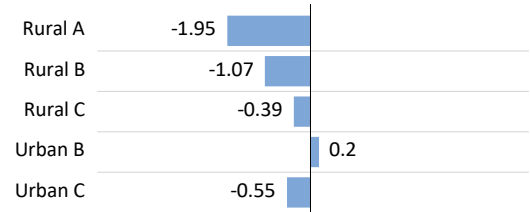


### Rates by County

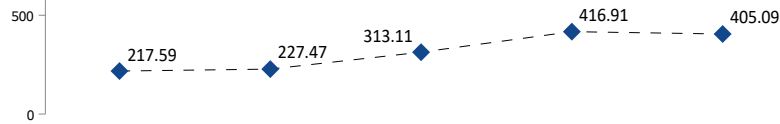
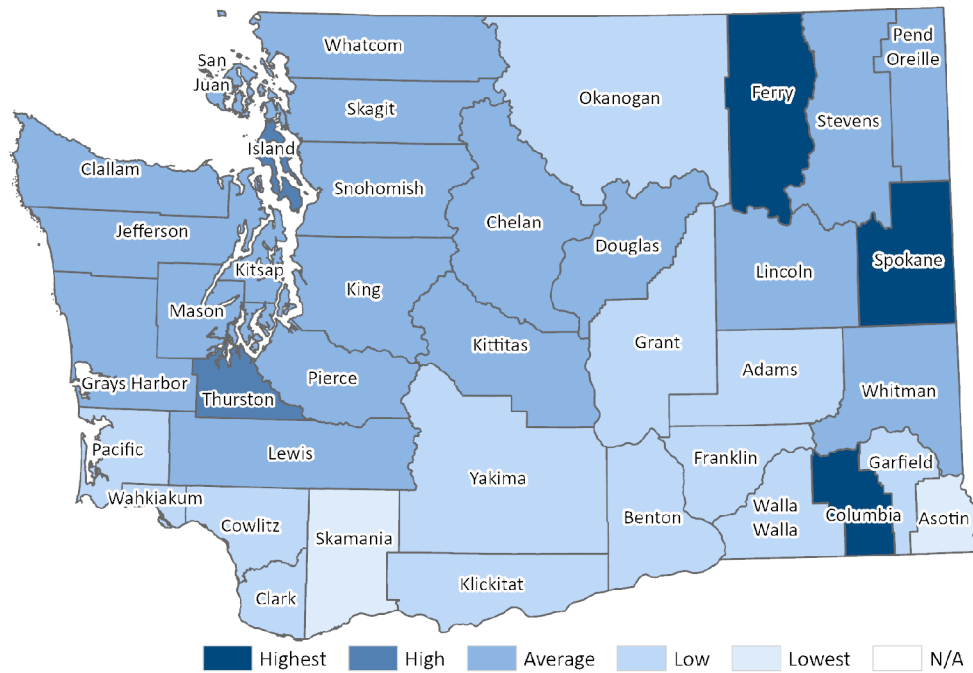
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	72.77	-1.48	-1.07 (Rural B)
Asotin	48.46	-1.62	-1.07 (Rural B)
Benton	212.15	-0.64	-0.55 (Urban C)
Chelan	283.89	-0.2	-1.07 (Rural B)
Clallam	346.96	0.18	-0.39 (Rural C)
Clark	80.94	-1.43	-0.55 (Urban B)
Columbia	689.26	2.24	-1.07 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	116.91	-1.21	-0.39 (Rural C)
Douglas	253.08	-0.39	-1.07 (Rural B)
Ferry	612.90	1.78	-1.95 (Rural A)
Franklin	114.13	-1.23	-1.95 (Rural A)
Garfield	185.19	-0.8	-1.07 (Rural B)
Grant	189.39	-0.77	-1.95 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	313.09	-0.03	-0.39 (Rural C)
Island	432.42	0.69	-0.39 (Rural C)
Jefferson	304.69	-0.08	-0.39 (Rural C)
King	324.53	0.04	0.75 (Urban B)
Kitsap	356.57	0.23	-0.55 (Urban C)
Kittitas	256.11	-0.37	-1.07 (Rural B)
Klickitat	105.42	-1.28	-1.95 (Rural A)
Lewis	337.41	0.12	-0.39 (Rural C)
Lincoln	248.40	-0.42	-1.07 (Rural B)
Mason	246.63	-0.43	-0.39 (Rural C)
Okanogan	165.44	-0.92	-1.95 (Rural A)
Pacific	148.40	-1.02	-0.39 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	349.21	0.19	-1.95 (Rural A)
Pierce	315.21	-0.01	0.75 (Urban B)
San Juan	243.90	-0.44	-0.39 (Rural C)
Skagit	330.98	0.08	-0.39 (Rural C)
Skamania	54.91	-1.58	-1.95 (Rural A)
Snohomish	386.53	0.42	0.75 (Urban B)
Spokane	772.41	2.74	0.75 (Urban B)
Stevens	363.86	0.28	-1.07 (Rural B)
Thurston	426.14	0.65	-0.55 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	164.93	-0.92	-0.39 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	129.19	-1.14	-1.07 (Rural B)
Whatcom	284.13	-0.2	-0.55 (Urban C)
Whitman	265.07	-0.32	-1.07 (Rural B)
Yakima	123.55	-1.17	-0.55 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	217.59	227.47	313.11	416.91	405.09	317.59
Suicide & Attempt Persons, 10-17	1,614	1,714	2,397	3,228	3,176	
	741,756	753,508	765,534	774,261	784,022	

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

**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>

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

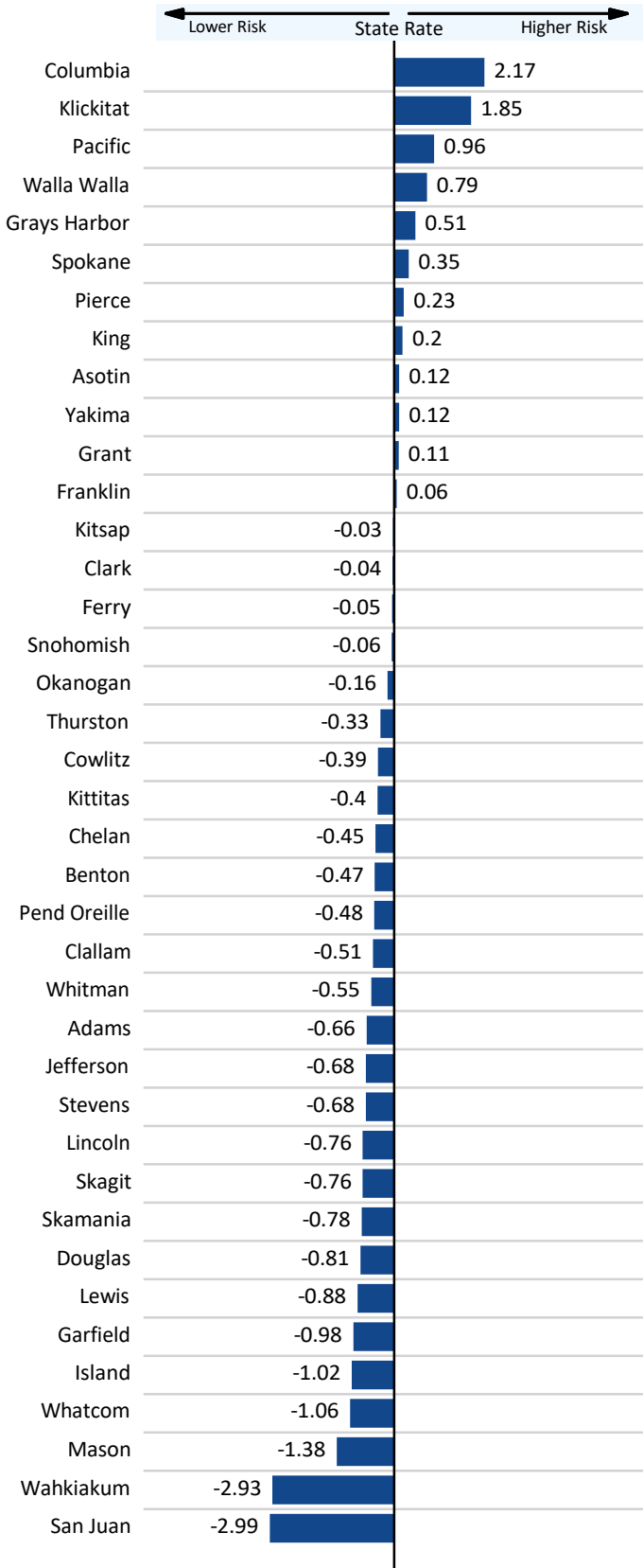
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) and Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics Death Certificate Data. <https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death>

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

**Data Last Updated:** 04/22/2024

# Problem Outcomes: Child Or Family Health: Low Birthweight Babies

### Standardized Rate by Risk

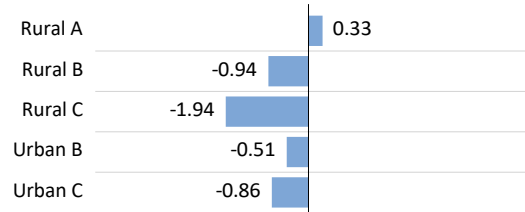


### Rates by County

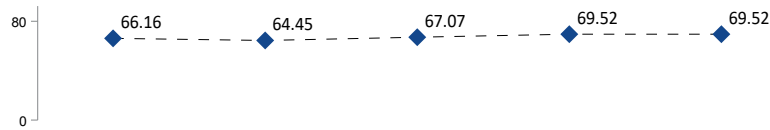
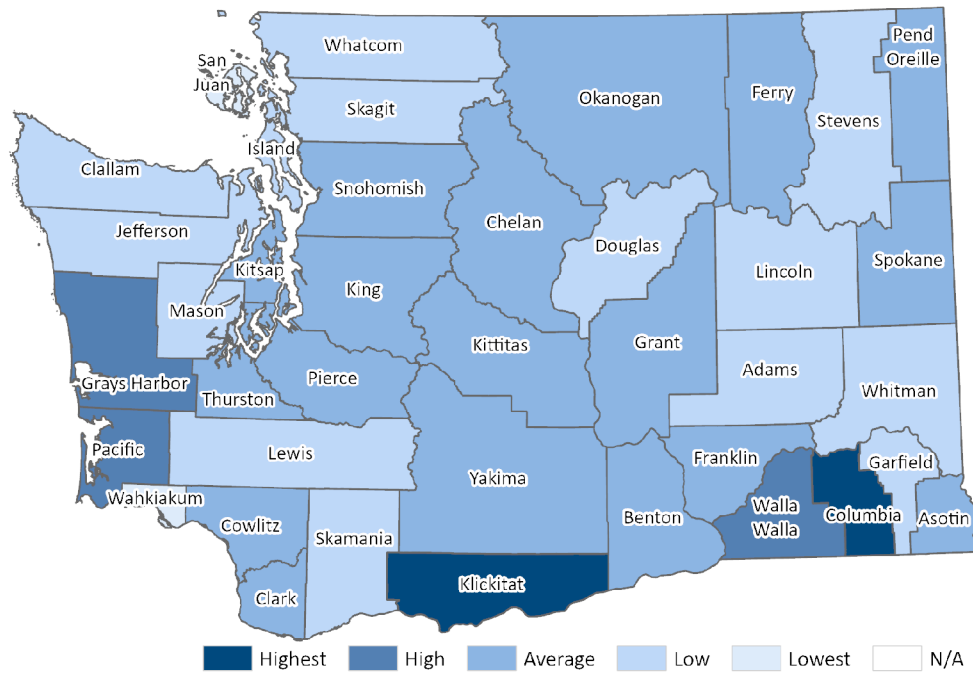
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	61.27	-0.66	-0.94 (Rural B)
Asotin	68.44	0.12	-0.94 (Rural B)
Benton	63.05	-0.47	-0.86 (Urban C)
Chelan	63.18	-0.45	-0.94 (Rural B)
Clallam	62.65	-0.51	-1.94 (Rural C)
Clark	66.99	-0.04	-0.86 (Urban B)
Columbia	87.21	2.17	-0.94 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	63.77	-0.39	-1.94 (Rural C)
Douglas	59.88	-0.81	-0.94 (Rural B)
Ferry	66.86	-0.05	0.33 (Rural A)
Franklin	67.89	0.06	0.33 (Rural A)
Garfield	58.33	-0.98	-0.94 (Rural B)
Grant	68.37	0.11	0.33 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	72.00	0.51	-1.94 (Rural C)
Island	57.98	-1.02	-1.94 (Rural C)
Jefferson	61.10	-0.68	-1.94 (Rural C)
King	69.19	0.2	0.35 (Urban B)
Kitsap	67.05	-0.03	-0.86 (Urban C)
Kittitas	63.66	-0.4	-0.94 (Rural B)
Klickitat	84.24	1.85	0.33 (Rural A)
Lewis	59.32	-0.88	-1.94 (Rural C)
Lincoln	60.38	-0.76	-0.94 (Rural B)
Mason	54.73	-1.38	-1.94 (Rural C)
Okanogan	65.83	-0.16	0.33 (Rural A)
Pacific	76.15	0.96	-1.94 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	62.94	-0.48	0.33 (Rural A)
Pierce	69.40	0.23	0.35 (Urban B)
San Juan	40.00	-2.99	-1.94 (Rural C)
Skagit	60.38	-0.76	-1.94 (Rural C)
Skamania	60.22	-0.78	0.33 (Rural A)
Snohomish	66.74	-0.06	0.35 (Urban B)
Spokane	70.49	0.35	0.35 (Urban B)
Stevens	61.10	-0.68	-0.94 (Rural B)
Thurston	64.31	-0.33	-0.86 (Urban B)
Wahkiakum	40.54	-2.93	-1.94 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	74.51	0.79	-0.94 (Rural B)
Whatcom	57.68	-1.06	-0.86 (Urban C)
Whitman	62.33	-0.55	-0.94 (Rural B)
Yakima	68.43	0.12	-0.86 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	66.16	64.45	67.07	69.52	69.52	67.33
Low-weight Babies	5,693	5,473	5,574	5,833	5,792	
All Births	86,047	84,916	83,103	83,899	83,316	

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

**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.

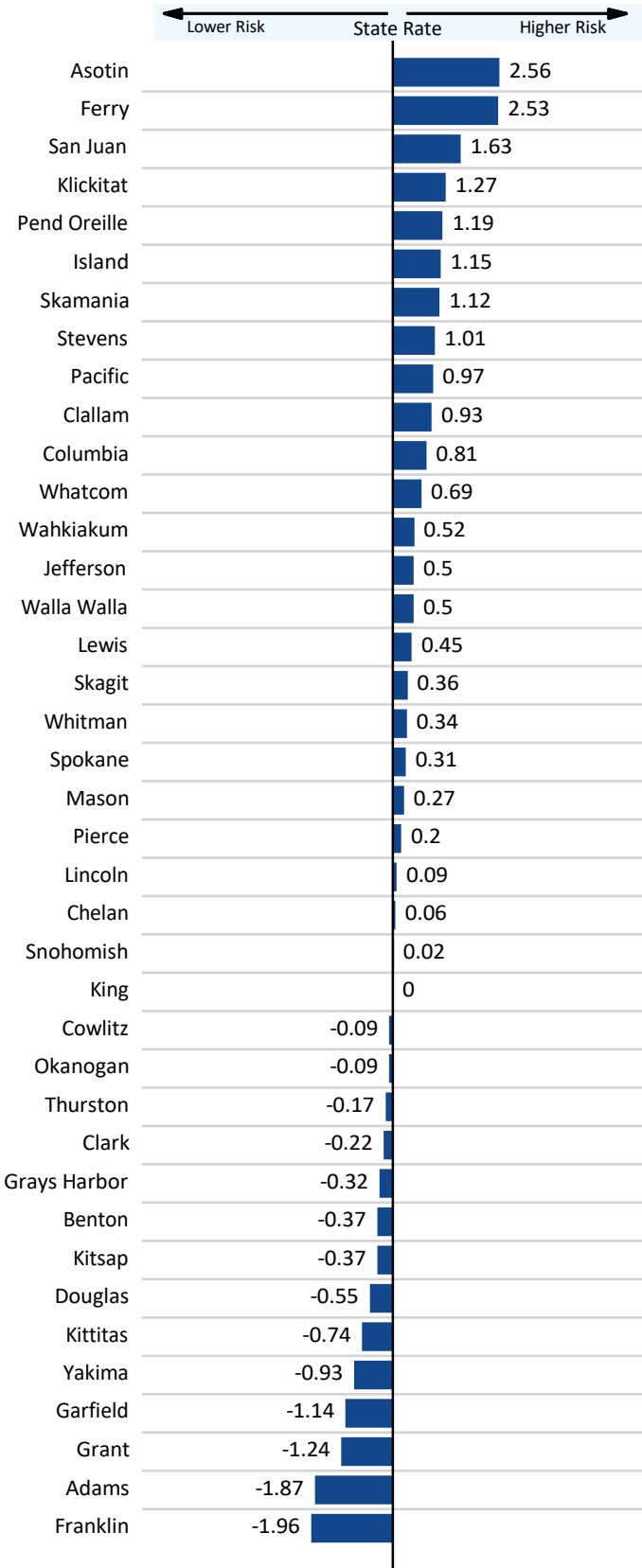
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File.  
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Birth>

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

**Data Last Updated:** 07/16/2024

# Problem Outcomes: Child Or Family Health: Women Injury and Accident Hospitalizations

Standardized Rate by Risk

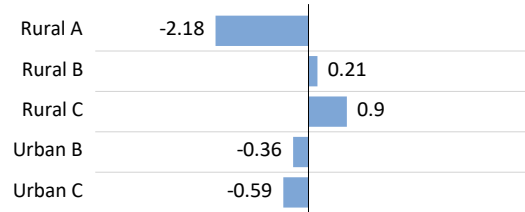


Rates by County

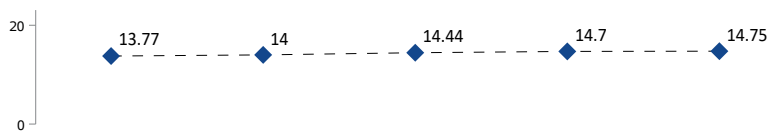
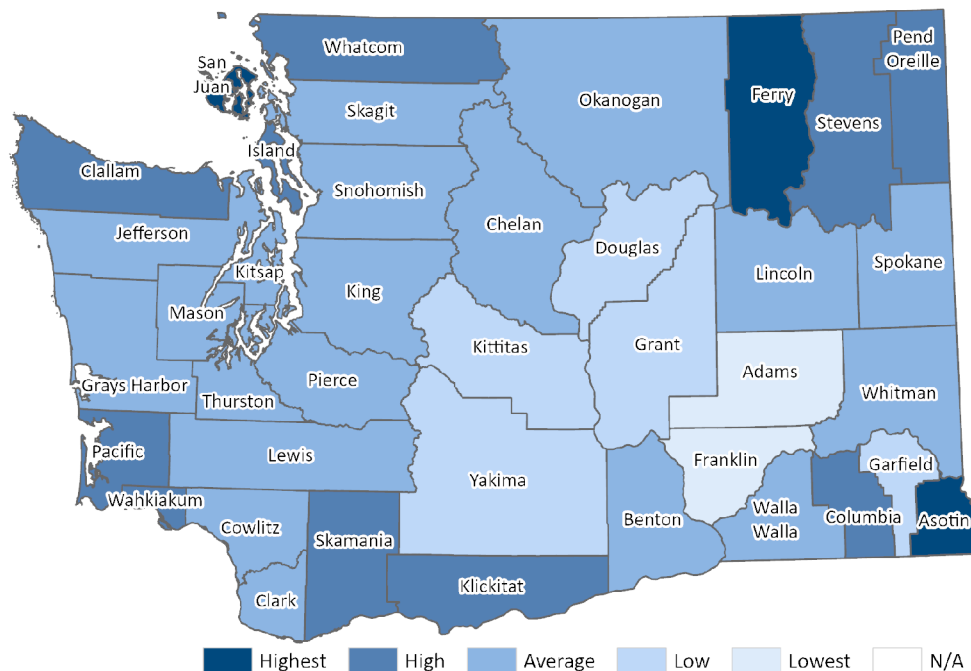
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	9.94	-1.87	0.21 (Rural B)
Asotin	20.29	2.56	0.21 (Rural B)
Benton	13.44	-0.37	-0.59 (Urban C)
Chelan	14.45	0.06	0.21 (Rural B)
Clallam	16.49	0.93	0.90 (Rural C)
Clark	13.80	-0.22	-0.59 (Urban B)
Columbia	16.19	0.81	0.21 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	14.11	-0.09	0.90 (Rural C)
Douglas	13.02	-0.55	0.21 (Rural B)
Ferry	20.20	2.53	-2.18 (Rural A)
Franklin	9.74	-1.96	-2.18 (Rural A)
Garfield	11.65	-1.14	0.21 (Rural B)
Grant	11.41	-1.24	-2.18 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	13.56	-0.32	0.90 (Rural C)
Island	16.99	1.15	0.90 (Rural C)
Jefferson	15.48	0.5	0.90 (Rural C)
King	14.31	0	0.23 (Urban B)
Kitsap	13.45	-0.37	-0.59 (Urban C)
Kittitas	12.59	-0.74	0.21 (Rural B)
Klickitat	17.27	1.27	-2.18 (Rural A)
Lewis	15.35	0.45	0.90 (Rural C)
Lincoln	14.51	0.09	0.21 (Rural B)
Mason	14.94	0.27	0.90 (Rural C)
Okanogan	14.09	-0.09	-2.18 (Rural A)
Pacific	16.58	0.97	0.90 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	17.08	1.19	-2.18 (Rural A)
Pierce	14.77	0.2	0.23 (Urban B)
San Juan	18.10	1.63	0.90 (Rural C)
Skagit	15.14	0.36	0.90 (Rural C)
Skamania	16.91	1.12	-2.18 (Rural A)
Snohomish	14.36	0.02	0.23 (Urban B)
Spokane	15.04	0.31	0.23 (Urban B)
Stevens	16.67	1.01	0.21 (Rural B)
Thurston	13.92	-0.17	-0.59 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	15.52	0.52	0.90 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	15.48	0.5	0.21 (Rural B)
Whatcom	15.92	0.69	-0.59 (Urban C)
Whitman	15.11	0.34	0.21 (Rural B)
Yakima	12.13	-0.93	-0.59 (Urban C)

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

Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	13.77	14.00	14.44	14.70	14.75	14.31
Injuries	49,764	50,829	47,362	48,473	47,273	
Hospitalizations	361,389	362,997	328,090	329,845	320,553	

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

**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).

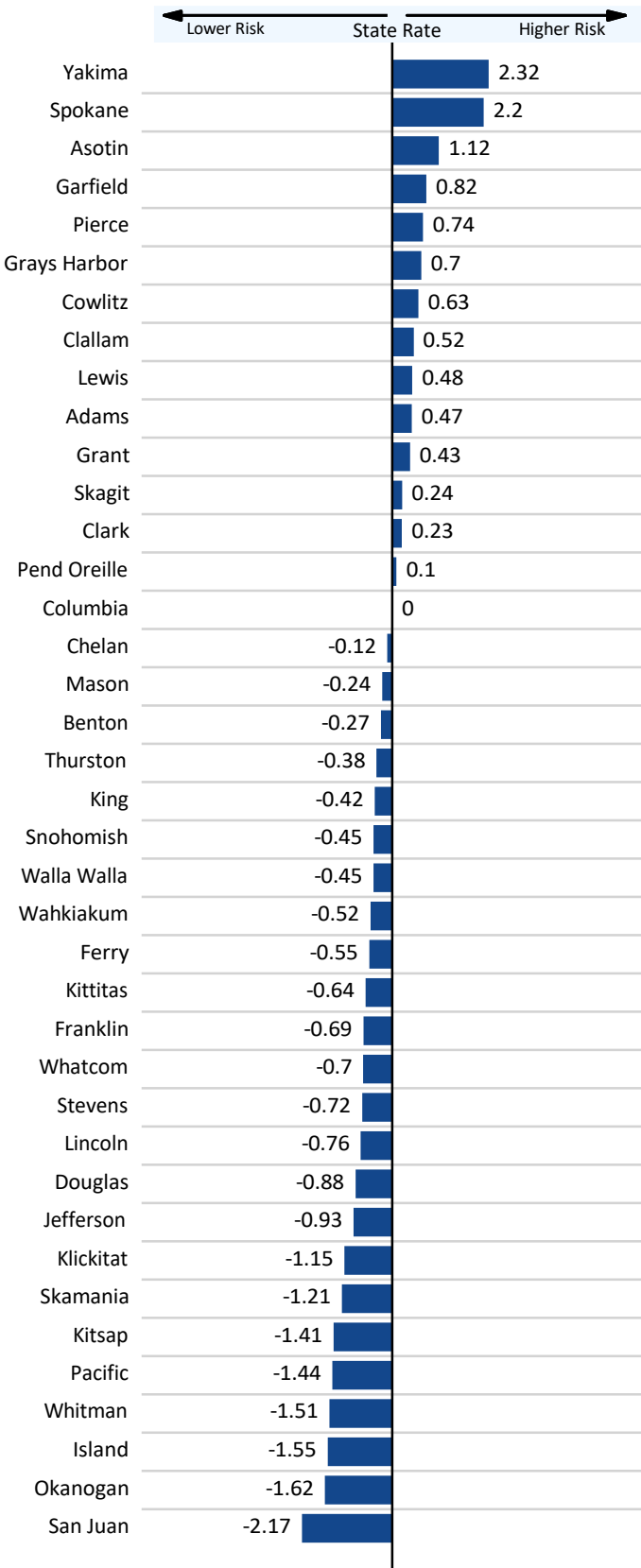
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/dataandstatisticalreports/injuryviolenceandpoisoning/injurydata>

**Denominator Data Source:**

**Data Last Updated:** 04/22/2024

## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice: Offences, Domestic Violence

### Standardized Rate by Risk

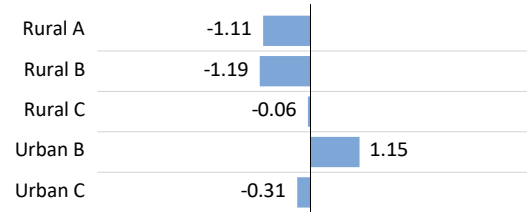


### Rates by County

County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	9.49	0.47	-1.19 (Rural B)
Asotin	11.27	1.12	-1.19 (Rural B)
Benton	7.49	-0.27	-0.31 (Urban C)
Chelan	7.90	-0.12	-1.19 (Rural B)
Clallam	9.62	0.52	-0.06 (Rural C)
Clark	8.84	0.23	-0.31 (Urban B)
Columbia	8.22	0	-1.19 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	9.94	0.63	-0.06 (Rural C)
Douglas	5.82	-0.88	-1.19 (Rural B)
Ferry	6.73	-0.55	-1.11 (Rural A)
Franklin	6.35	-0.69	-1.11 (Rural A)
Garfield	10.45	0.82	-1.19 (Rural B)
Grant	9.38	0.43	-1.11 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	10.11	0.7	-0.06 (Rural C)
Island	4.00	-1.55	-0.06 (Rural C)
Jefferson	5.69	-0.93	-0.06 (Rural C)
King	7.09	-0.42	1.46 (Urban B)
Kitsap	4.39	-1.41	-0.31 (Urban C)
Kittitas	6.47	-0.64	-1.19 (Rural B)
Klickitat	5.10	-1.15	-1.11 (Rural A)
Lewis	9.52	0.48	-0.06 (Rural C)
Lincoln	6.16	-0.76	-1.19 (Rural B)
Mason	7.58	-0.24	-0.06 (Rural C)
Okanogan	3.82	-1.62	-1.11 (Rural A)
Pacific	4.32	-1.44	-0.06 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	8.49	0.1	-1.11 (Rural A)
Pierce	10.24	0.74	1.46 (Urban B)
San Juan	2.33	-2.17	-0.06 (Rural C)
Skagit	8.86	0.24	-0.06 (Rural C)
Skamania	4.94	-1.21	-1.11 (Rural A)
Snohomish	7.01	-0.45	1.46 (Urban B)
Spokane	14.21	2.2	1.46 (Urban B)
Stevens	6.25	-0.72	-1.19 (Rural B)
Thurston	7.18	-0.38	-0.31 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	6.81	-0.52	-0.06 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	6.99	-0.45	-1.19 (Rural B)
Whatcom	6.33	-0.7	-0.31 (Urban C)
Whitman	4.12	-1.51	-1.19 (Rural B)
Yakima	14.52	2.32	-0.31 (Urban C)

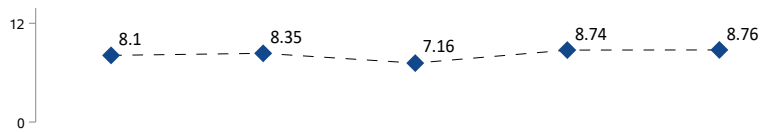
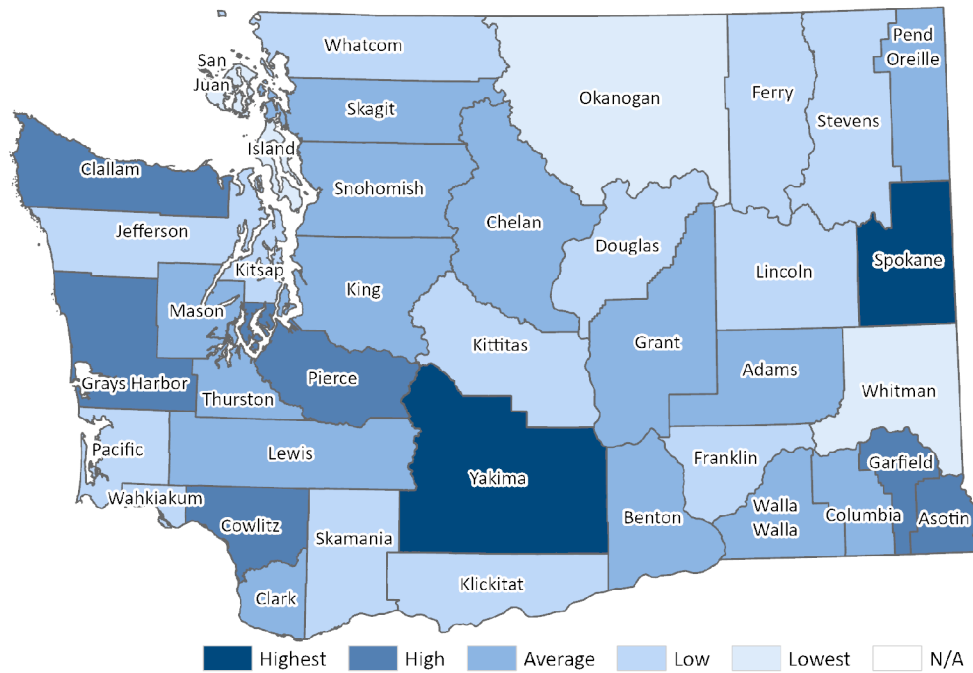
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

### Counties Like Us





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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	8.10	8.35	7.16	8.74	8.76	8.22
Offenses	57,589	59,321	54,907	67,144	68,303	
Persons	7,109,451	7,106,987	7,663,701	7,682,957	7,798,242	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

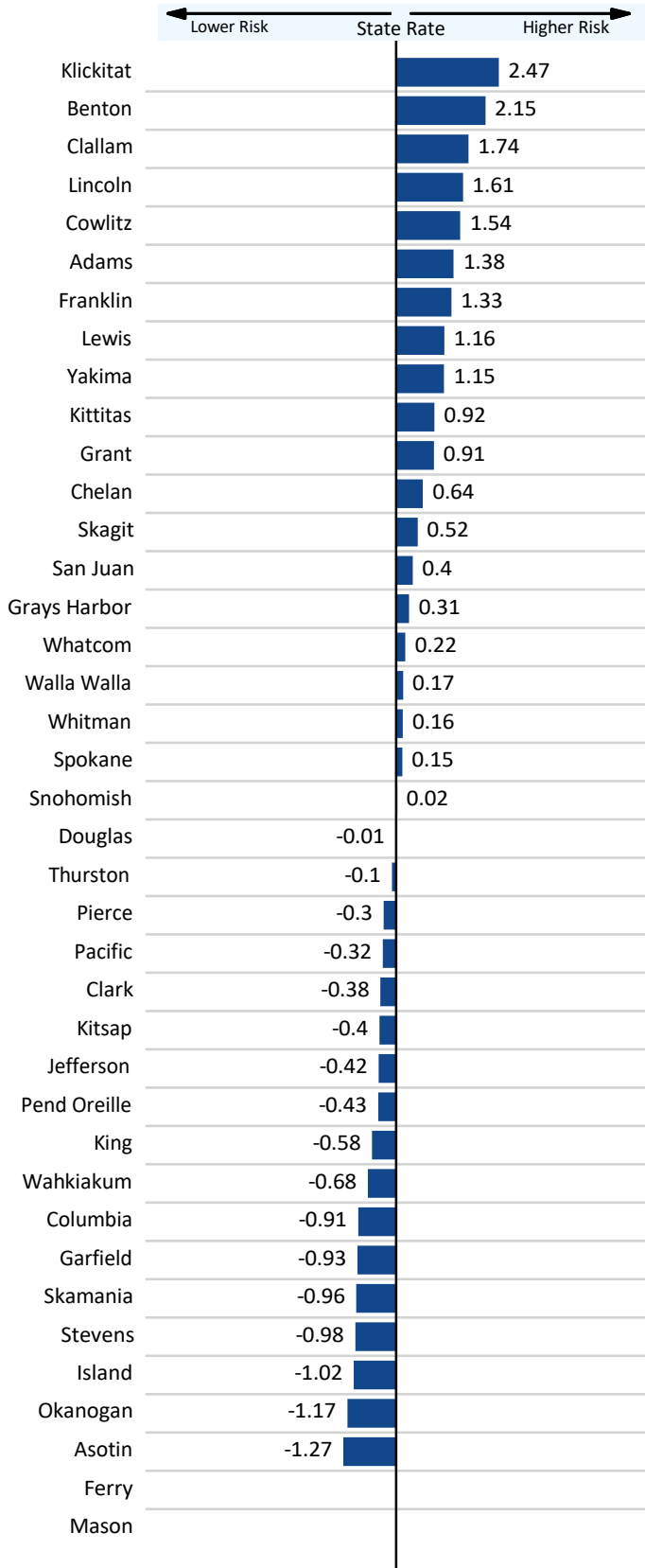
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/23/2023

## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice: Arrests Total, (Age 10-17)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

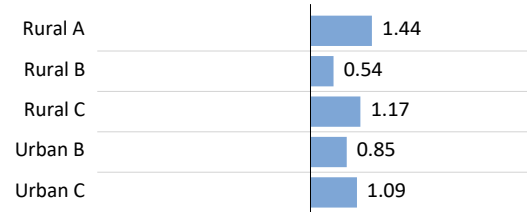


### Rates by County

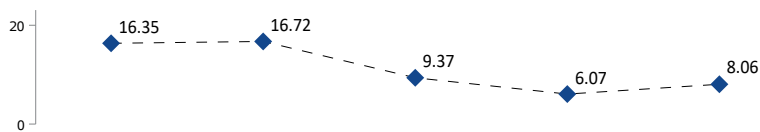
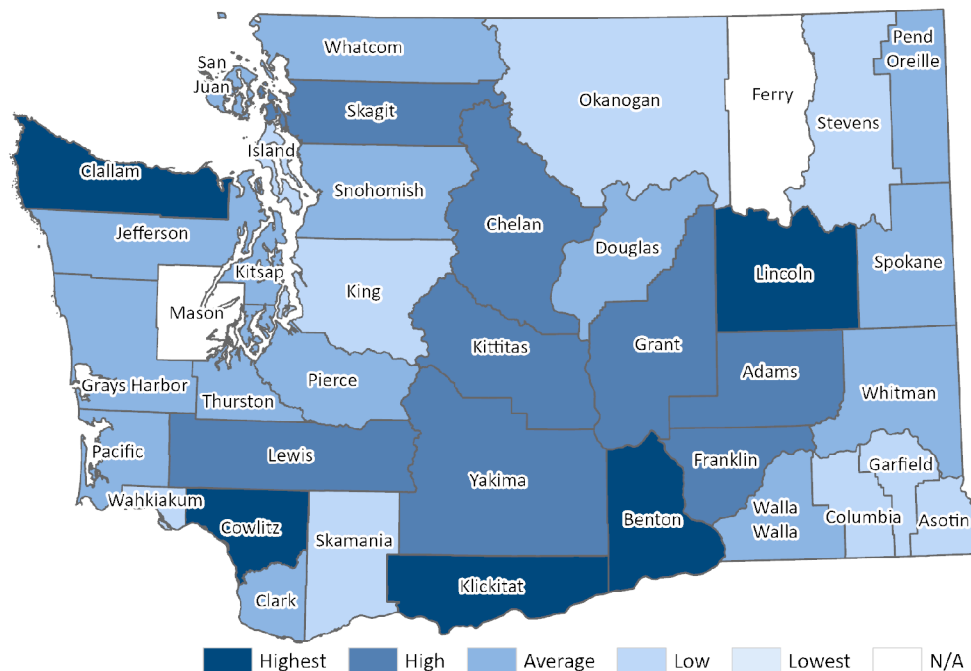
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	22.19	1.38	0.54 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.94	-1.27	0.54 (Rural B)
Benton	28.33	2.15	1.09 (Urban C)
Chelan	16.25	0.64	0.54 (Rural B)
Clallam	25.03	1.74	1.17 (Rural C)
Clark	8.10	-0.38	1.09 (Urban B)
Columbia	3.89	-0.91	0.54 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	23.43	1.54	1.17 (Rural C)
Douglas	11.08	-0.01	0.54 (Rural B)
Ferry	NR		1.44 (Rural A)
Franklin	21.80	1.33	1.44 (Rural A)
Garfield	3.70	-0.93	0.54 (Rural B)
Grant	18.38	0.91	1.44 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	13.60	0.31	1.17 (Rural C)
Island	2.96	-1.02	1.17 (Rural C)
Jefferson	7.75	-0.42	1.17 (Rural C)
King	6.53	-0.58	-0.24 (Urban B)
Kitsap	7.96	-0.4	1.09 (Urban C)
Kittitas	18.47	0.92	0.54 (Rural B)
Klickitat	30.92	2.47	1.44 (Rural A)
Lewis	20.38	1.16	1.17 (Rural C)
Lincoln	23.97	1.61	0.54 (Rural B)
Mason	NR		1.17 (Rural C)
Okanogan	1.81	-1.17	1.44 (Rural A)
Pacific	8.60	-0.32	1.17 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	7.71	-0.43	1.44 (Rural A)
Pierce	8.77	-0.3	-0.24 (Urban B)
San Juan	14.36	0.4	1.17 (Rural C)
Skagit	15.27	0.52	1.17 (Rural C)
Skamania	3.48	-0.96	1.44 (Rural A)
Snohomish	11.32	0.02	-0.24 (Urban B)
Spokane	12.30	0.15	-0.24 (Urban B)
Stevens	3.29	-0.98	0.54 (Rural B)
Thurston	10.35	-0.1	1.09 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	5.71	-0.68	1.17 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	12.46	0.17	0.54 (Rural B)
Whatcom	12.87	0.22	1.09 (Urban C)
Whitman	12.40	0.16	0.54 (Rural B)
Yakima	20.29	1.15	1.09 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	16.35	16.72	9.37	6.07	8.06	11.13
Arrests, 10-17	11,654	11,447	6,911	4,642	6,259	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	712,630	684,653	737,329	764,580	776,599	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

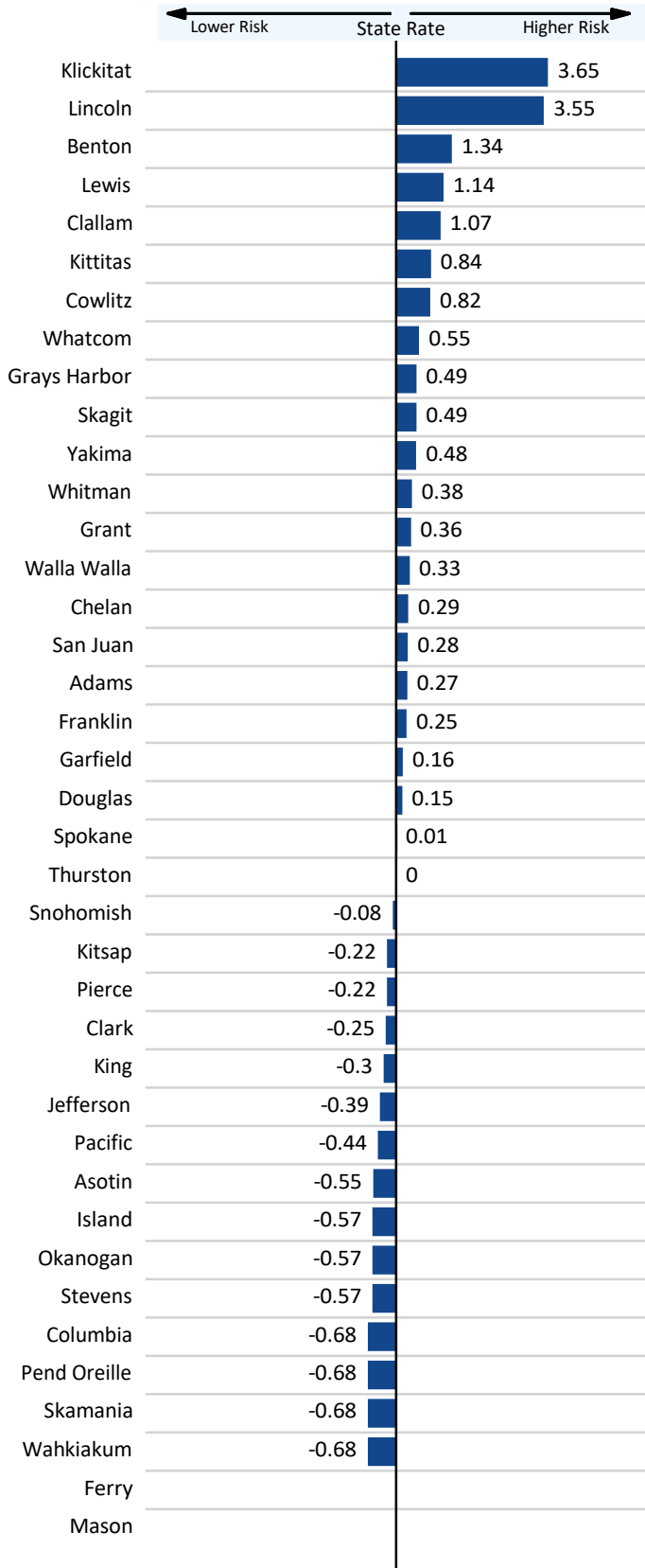
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice: Arrests, Property Crime (Age 10-14)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

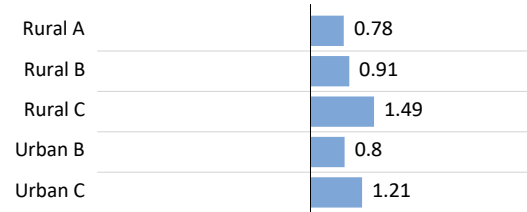


### Rates by County

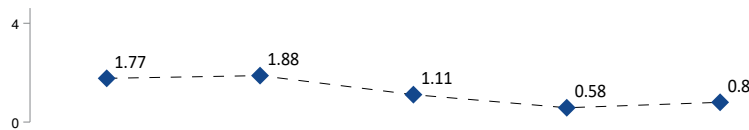
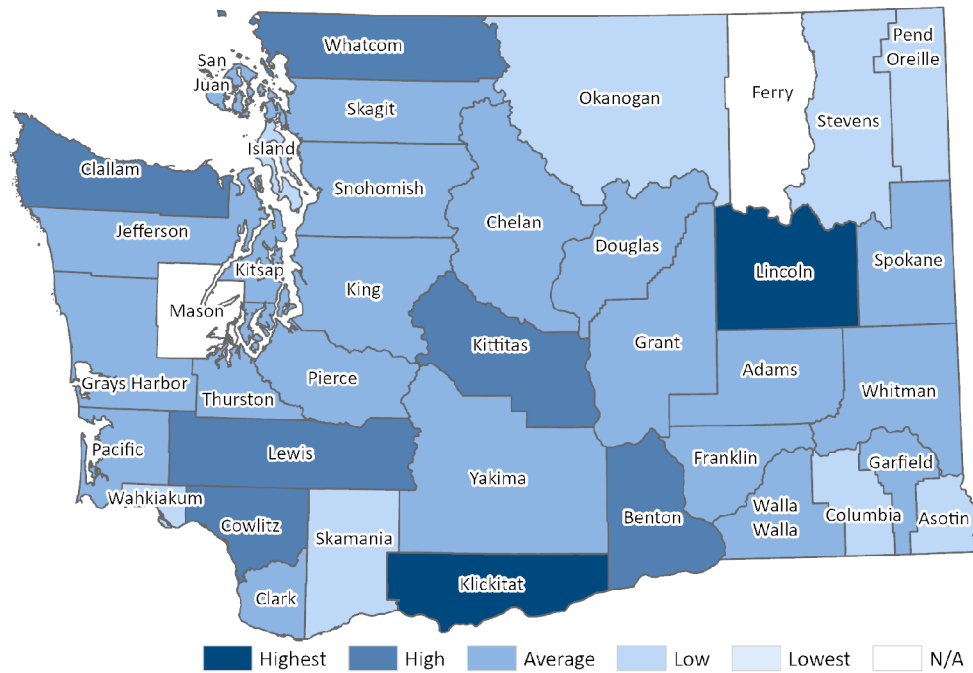
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.70	0.27	0.91 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.22	-0.55	0.91 (Rural B)
Benton	3.60	1.34	1.21 (Urban C)
Chelan	1.72	0.29	0.91 (Rural B)
Clallam	3.12	1.07	1.49 (Rural C)
Clark	0.77	-0.25	1.21 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.00	-0.68	0.91 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	2.68	0.82	1.49 (Rural C)
Douglas	1.48	0.15	0.91 (Rural B)
Ferry	NR		0.78 (Rural A)
Franklin	1.65	0.25	0.78 (Rural A)
Garfield	1.49	0.16	0.91 (Rural B)
Grant	1.85	0.36	0.78 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	2.09	0.49	1.49 (Rural C)
Island	0.20	-0.57	1.49 (Rural C)
Jefferson	0.51	-0.39	1.49 (Rural C)
King	0.68	-0.3	-0.41 (Urban B)
Kitsap	0.81	-0.22	1.21 (Urban C)
Kittitas	2.71	0.84	0.91 (Rural B)
Klickitat	7.74	3.65	0.78 (Rural A)
Lewis	3.24	1.14	1.49 (Rural C)
Lincoln	7.55	3.55	0.91 (Rural B)
Mason	NR		1.49 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.19	-0.57	0.78 (Rural A)
Pacific	0.42	-0.44	1.49 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	0.00	-0.68	0.78 (Rural A)
Pierce	0.81	-0.22	-0.41 (Urban B)
San Juan	1.71	0.28	1.49 (Rural C)
Skagit	2.08	0.49	1.49 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.00	-0.68	0.78 (Rural A)
Snohomish	1.07	-0.08	-0.41 (Urban B)
Spokane	1.23	0.01	-0.41 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.20	-0.57	0.91 (Rural B)
Thurston	1.21	0	1.21 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-0.68	1.49 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	1.80	0.33	0.91 (Rural B)
Whatcom	2.20	0.55	1.21 (Urban C)
Whitman	1.89	0.38	0.91 (Rural B)
Yakima	2.07	0.48	1.21 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.77	1.88	1.11	0.58	0.80	1.21
Arrests, 10-14	799	817	521	280	392	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	450,547	435,481	468,256	484,082	490,030	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

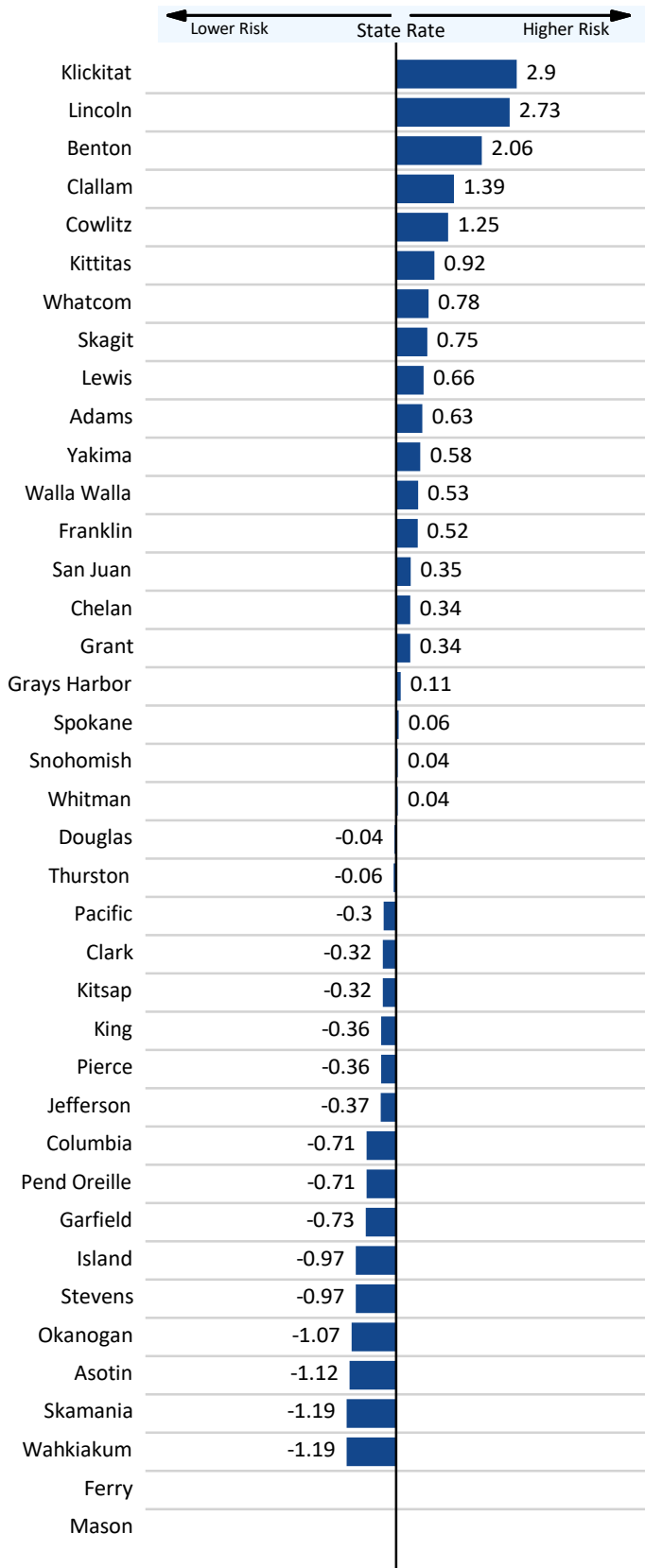
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice: Arrests, Property Crime (Age 10-17)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

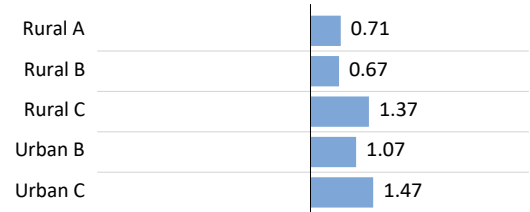


### Rates by County

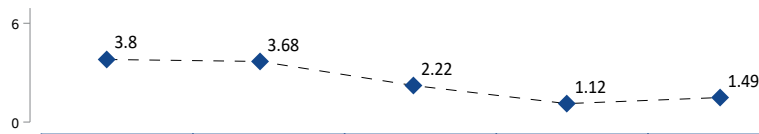
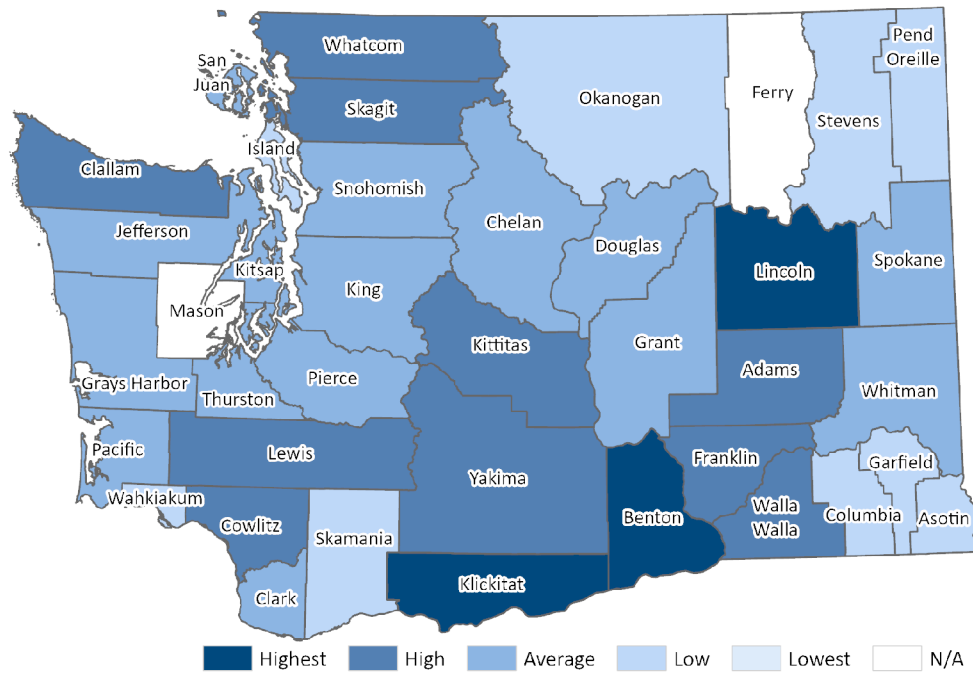
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.70	0.63	0.67 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.13	-1.12	0.67 (Rural B)
Benton	6.62	2.06	1.47 (Urban C)
Chelan	3.12	0.34	0.67 (Rural B)
Clallam	5.25	1.39	1.37 (Rural C)
Clark	1.76	-0.32	1.47 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.97	-0.71	0.67 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	4.97	1.25	1.37 (Rural C)
Douglas	2.34	-0.04	0.67 (Rural B)
Ferry	NR		0.71 (Rural A)
Franklin	3.48	0.52	0.71 (Rural A)
Garfield	0.93	-0.73	0.67 (Rural B)
Grant	3.11	0.34	0.71 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	2.64	0.11	1.37 (Rural C)
Island	0.45	-0.97	1.37 (Rural C)
Jefferson	1.67	-0.37	1.37 (Rural C)
King	1.68	-0.36	-0.40 (Urban B)
Kitsap	1.76	-0.32	1.47 (Urban C)
Kittitas	4.30	0.92	0.67 (Rural B)
Klickitat	8.33	2.9	0.71 (Rural A)
Lewis	3.77	0.66	1.37 (Rural C)
Lincoln	7.99	2.73	0.67 (Rural B)
Mason	NR		1.37 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.24	-1.07	0.71 (Rural A)
Pacific	1.80	-0.3	1.37 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	0.98	-0.71	0.71 (Rural A)
Pierce	1.68	-0.36	-0.40 (Urban B)
San Juan	3.13	0.35	1.37 (Rural C)
Skagit	3.96	0.75	1.37 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.00	-1.19	0.71 (Rural A)
Snohomish	2.51	0.04	-0.40 (Urban B)
Spokane	2.55	0.06	-0.40 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.44	-0.97	0.67 (Rural B)
Thurston	2.30	-0.06	1.47 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.19	1.37 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	3.51	0.53	0.67 (Rural B)
Whatcom	4.01	0.78	1.47 (Urban C)
Whitman	2.50	0.04	0.67 (Rural B)
Yakima	3.60	0.58	1.47 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	3.80	3.68	2.22	1.12	1.49	2.42
Arrests, 10-17	2,706	2,522	1,636	857	1,161	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	712,630	684,653	737,329	764,580	776,599	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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.

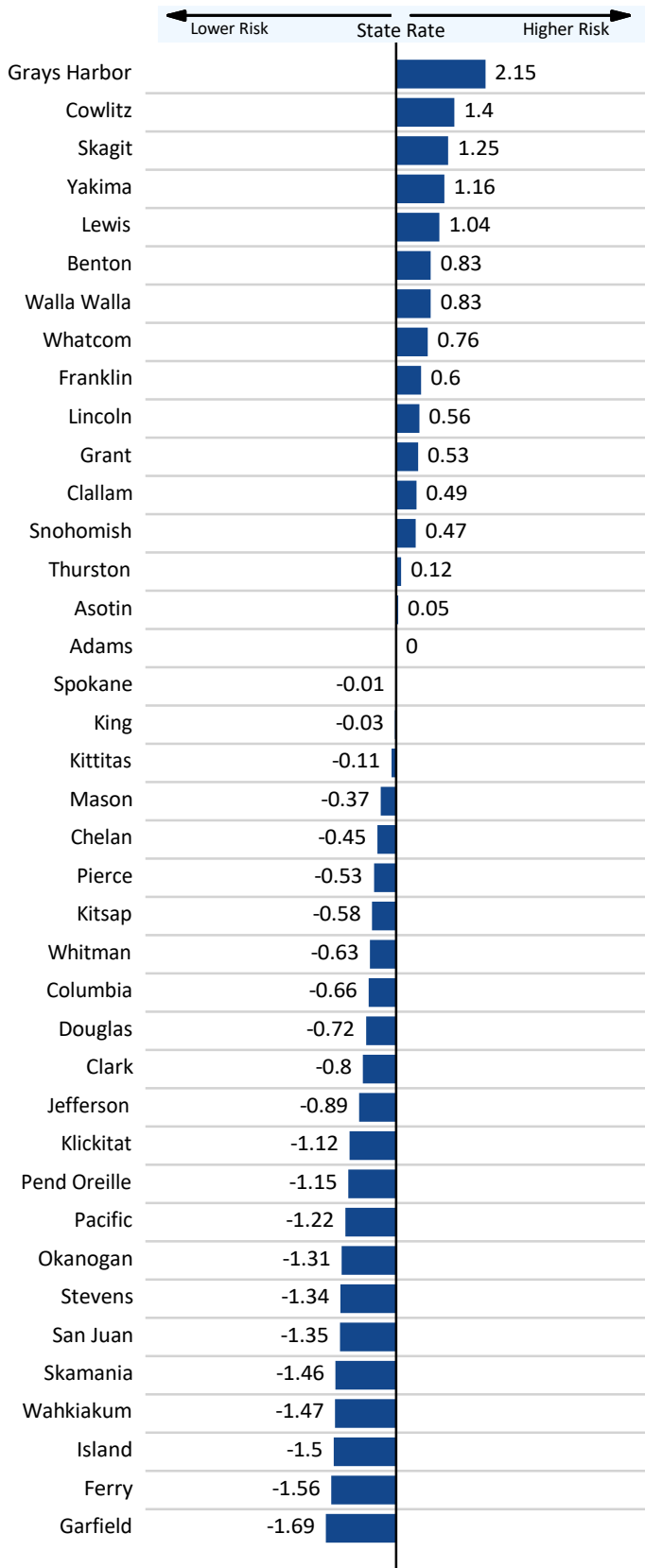
<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023



## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice: Arrests, Property Crime (Age 18+)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

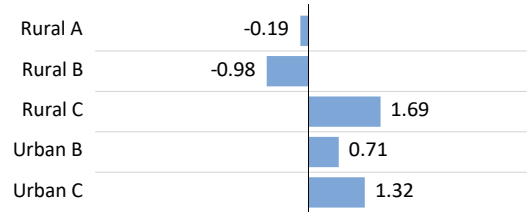


### Rates by County

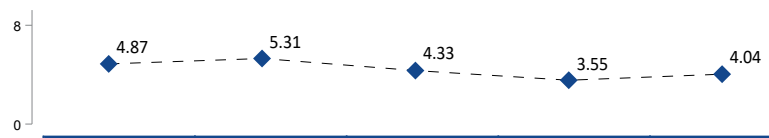
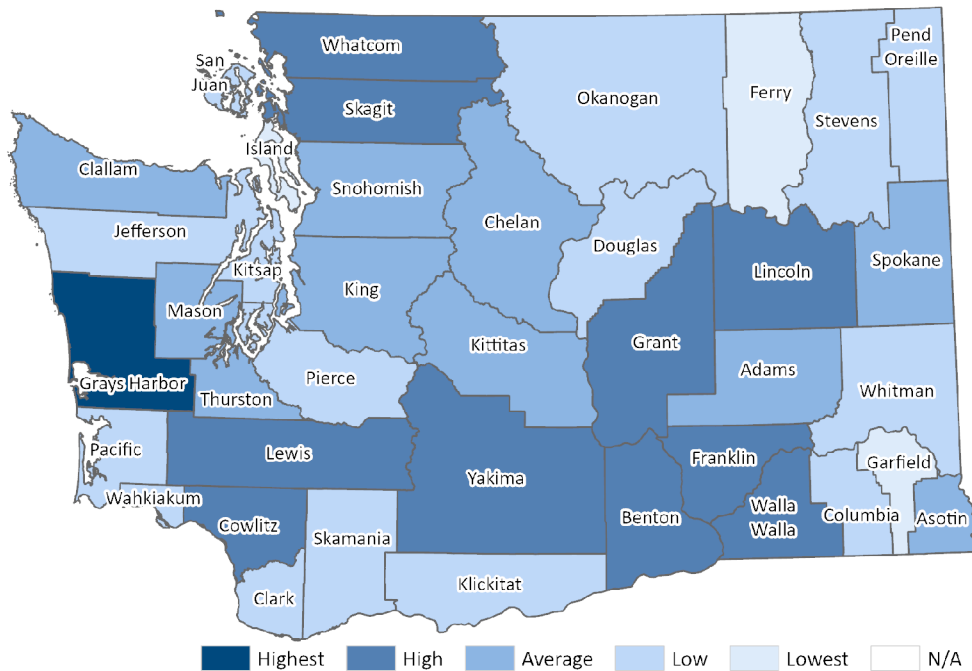
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	4.39	0	-0.98 (Rural B)
Asotin	4.51	0.05	-0.98 (Rural B)
Benton	6.35	0.83	1.32 (Urban C)
Chelan	3.35	-0.45	-0.98 (Rural B)
Clallam	5.55	0.49	1.69 (Rural C)
Clark	2.54	-0.8	1.32 (Urban B)
Columbia	2.86	-0.66	-0.98 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	7.68	1.4	1.69 (Rural C)
Douglas	2.71	-0.72	-0.98 (Rural B)
Ferry	0.75	-1.56	-0.19 (Rural A)
Franklin	5.81	0.6	-0.19 (Rural A)
Garfield	0.44	-1.69	-0.98 (Rural B)
Grant	5.63	0.53	-0.19 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	9.43	2.15	1.69 (Rural C)
Island	0.89	-1.5	1.69 (Rural C)
Jefferson	2.31	-0.89	1.69 (Rural C)
King	4.32	-0.03	-0.61 (Urban B)
Kitsap	3.04	-0.58	1.32 (Urban C)
Kittitas	4.14	-0.11	-0.98 (Rural B)
Klickitat	1.77	-1.12	-0.19 (Rural A)
Lewis	6.84	1.04	1.69 (Rural C)
Lincoln	5.72	0.56	-0.98 (Rural B)
Mason	3.53	-0.37	1.69 (Rural C)
Okanogan	1.33	-1.31	-0.19 (Rural A)
Pacific	1.55	-1.22	1.69 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	1.72	-1.15	-0.19 (Rural A)
Pierce	3.17	-0.53	-0.61 (Urban B)
San Juan	1.24	-1.35	1.69 (Rural C)
Skagit	7.33	1.25	1.69 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.98	-1.46	-0.19 (Rural A)
Snohomish	5.49	0.47	-0.61 (Urban B)
Spokane	4.38	-0.01	-0.61 (Urban B)
Stevens	1.26	-1.34	-0.98 (Rural B)
Thurston	4.67	0.12	1.32 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.97	-1.47	1.69 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	6.35	0.83	-0.98 (Rural B)
Whatcom	6.18	0.76	1.32 (Urban C)
Whitman	2.93	-0.63	-0.98 (Rural B)
Yakima	7.11	1.16	1.32 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	4.87	5.31	4.33	3.55	4.04	4.4
Arrests, 18+	27,770	29,429	25,314	21,336	24,688	
Adjusted Pop 18+	5,703,306	5,539,025	5,852,809	6,016,015	6,116,099	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

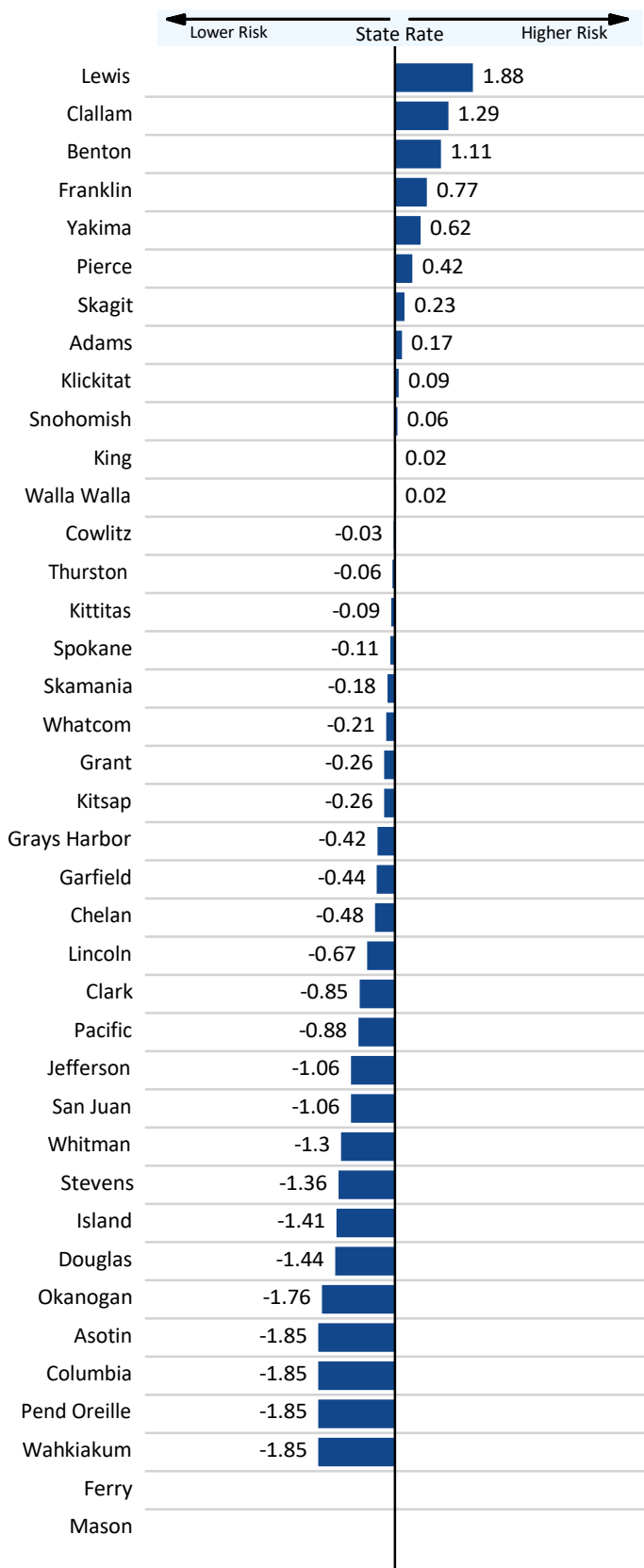
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). <https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports>

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

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

## Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice: Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 10-17)

**Standardized Rate by Risk**

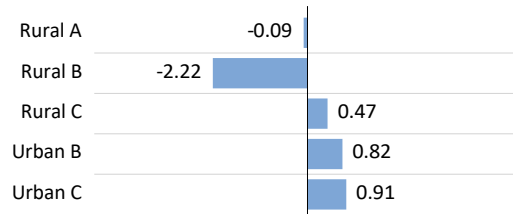


**Rates by County**

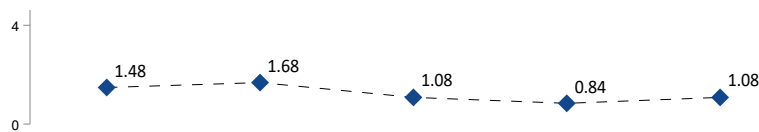
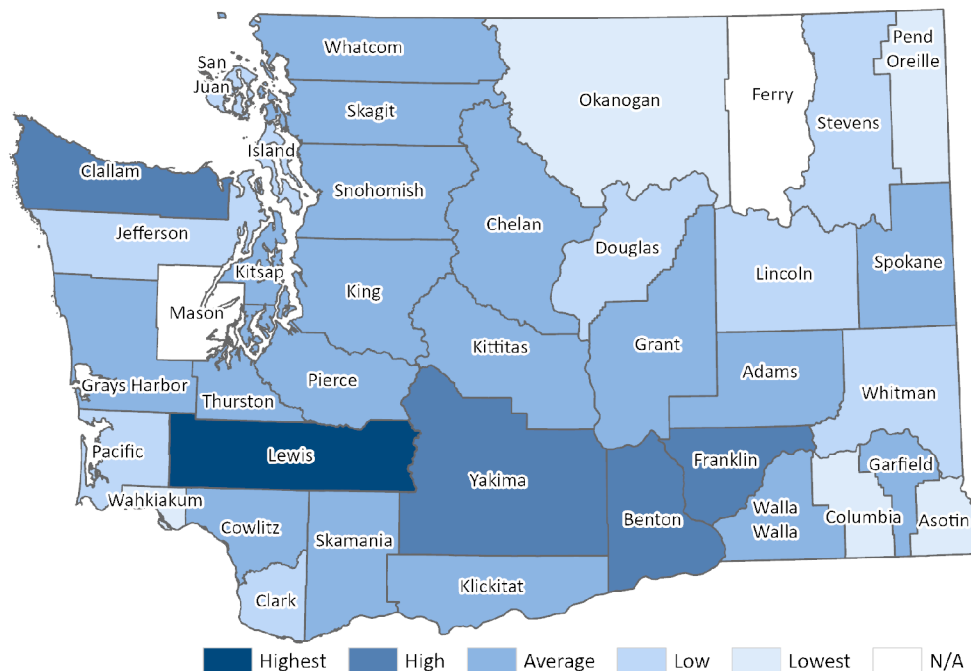
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.33	0.17	-2.22 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.00	-1.85	-2.22 (Rural B)
Benton	1.95	1.11	0.91 (Urban C)
Chelan	0.90	-0.48	-2.22 (Rural B)
Clallam	2.07	1.29	0.47 (Rural C)
Clark	0.66	-0.85	0.91 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.00	-1.85	-2.22 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	1.20	-0.03	0.47 (Rural C)
Douglas	0.27	-1.44	-2.22 (Rural B)
Ferry	NR		-0.09 (Rural A)
Franklin	1.73	0.77	-0.09 (Rural A)
Garfield	0.93	-0.44	-2.22 (Rural B)
Grant	1.05	-0.26	-0.09 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	0.94	-0.42	0.47 (Rural C)
Island	0.29	-1.41	0.47 (Rural C)
Jefferson	0.52	-1.06	0.47 (Rural C)
King	1.23	0.02	-0.09 (Urban B)
Kitsap	1.05	-0.26	0.91 (Urban C)
Kittitas	1.16	-0.09	-2.22 (Rural B)
Klickitat	1.28	0.09	-0.09 (Rural A)
Lewis	2.46	1.88	0.47 (Rural C)
Lincoln	0.78	-0.67	-2.22 (Rural B)
Mason	NR		0.47 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.06	-1.76	-0.09 (Rural A)
Pacific	0.64	-0.88	0.47 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	0.00	-1.85	-0.09 (Rural A)
Pierce	1.50	0.42	-0.09 (Urban B)
San Juan	0.52	-1.06	0.47 (Rural C)
Skagit	1.37	0.23	0.47 (Rural C)
Skamania	1.10	-0.18	-0.09 (Rural A)
Snohomish	1.26	0.06	-0.09 (Urban B)
Spokane	1.15	-0.11	-0.09 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.32	-1.36	-2.22 (Rural B)
Thurston	1.18	-0.06	0.91 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.85	0.47 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	1.23	0.02	-2.22 (Rural B)
Whatcom	1.08	-0.21	0.91 (Urban C)
Whitman	0.36	-1.3	-2.22 (Rural B)
Yakima	1.63	0.62	0.91 (Urban C)

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

**Counties Like Us**



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.48	1.68	1.08	0.84	1.08	1.22
Arrests, 10-17	1,054	1,147	796	642	840	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	712,630	684,653	737,329	764,580	776,599	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

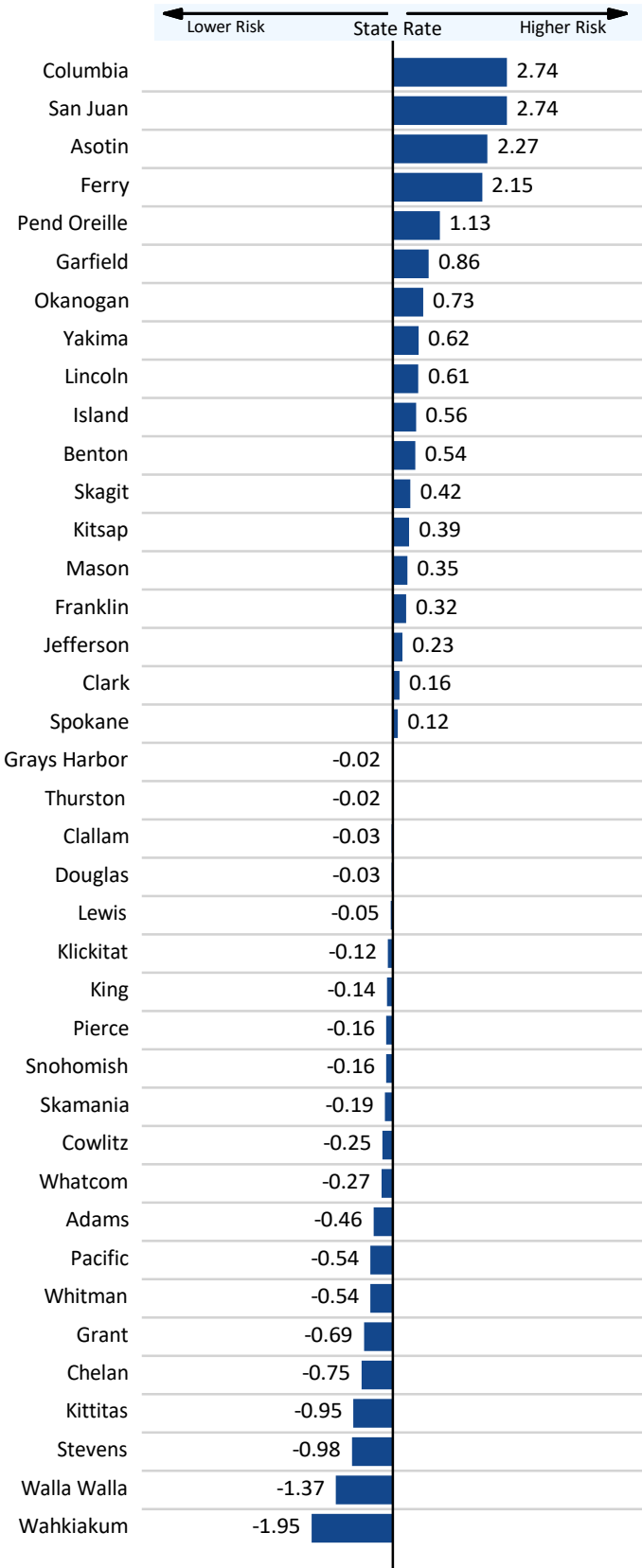
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

**Problem Outcomes: Substance Use: Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities Per All Traffic Fatalities**

**Standardized Rate by Risk**

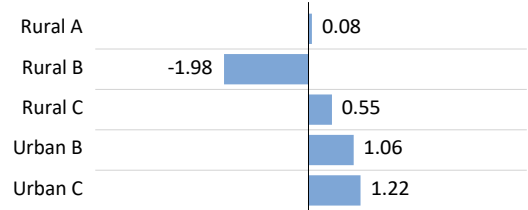


**Rates by County**

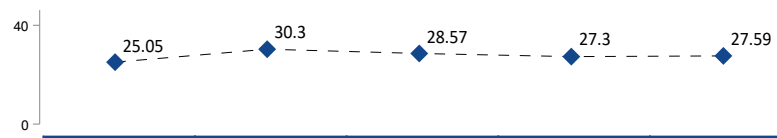
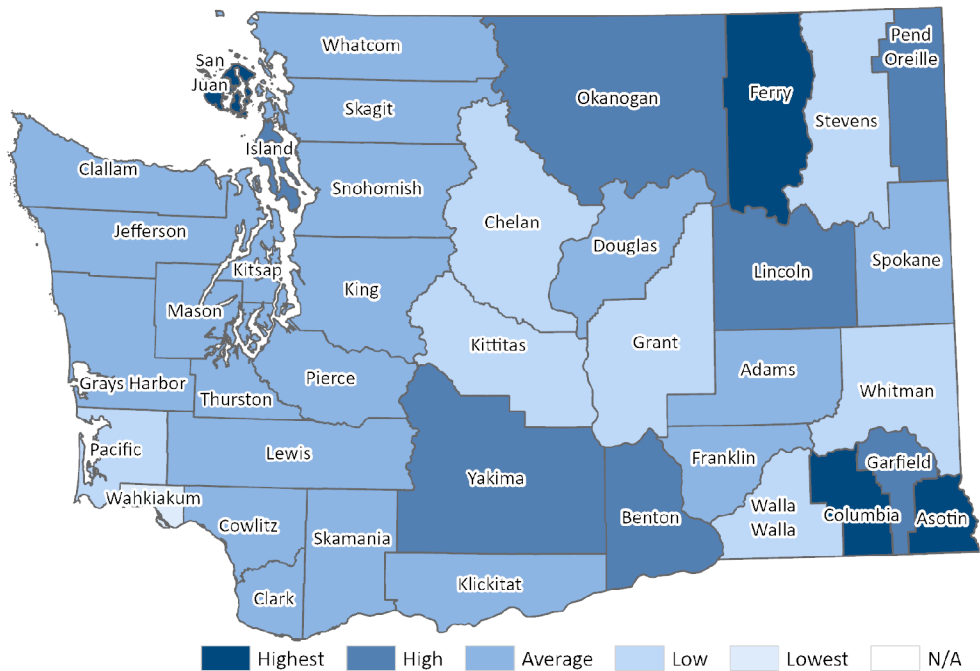
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	21.21	-0.46	-1.98 (Rural B)
Asotin	60.00	2.27	-1.98 (Rural B)
Benton	35.37	0.54	1.22 (Urban C)
Chelan	17.07	-0.75	-1.98 (Rural B)
Clallam	27.27	-0.03	0.55 (Rural C)
Clark	30.06	0.16	1.22 (Urban B)
Columbia	66.67	2.74	-1.98 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	24.19	-0.25	0.55 (Rural C)
Douglas	27.27	-0.03	-1.98 (Rural B)
Ferry	58.33	2.15	0.08 (Rural A)
Franklin	32.35	0.32	0.08 (Rural A)
Garfield	40.00	0.86	-1.98 (Rural B)
Grant	17.92	-0.69	0.08 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	27.45	-0.02	0.55 (Rural C)
Island	35.71	0.56	0.55 (Rural C)
Jefferson	31.03	0.23	0.55 (Rural C)
King	25.81	-0.14	-0.16 (Urban B)
Kitsap	33.33	0.39	1.22 (Urban C)
Kittitas	14.29	-0.95	-1.98 (Rural B)
Klickitat	26.09	-0.12	0.08 (Rural A)
Lewis	27.08	-0.05	0.55 (Rural C)
Lincoln	36.36	0.61	-1.98 (Rural B)
Mason	32.76	0.35	0.55 (Rural C)
Okanogan	38.10	0.73	0.08 (Rural A)
Pacific	20.00	-0.54	0.55 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	43.75	1.13	0.08 (Rural A)
Pierce	25.46	-0.16	-0.16 (Urban B)
San Juan	66.67	2.74	0.55 (Rural C)
Skagit	33.73	0.42	0.55 (Rural C)
Skamania	25.00	-0.19	0.08 (Rural A)
Snohomish	25.44	-0.16	-0.16 (Urban B)
Spokane	29.44	0.12	-0.16 (Urban B)
Stevens	13.79	-0.98	-1.98 (Rural B)
Thurston	27.52	-0.02	1.22 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.95	0.55 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	8.33	-1.37	-1.98 (Rural B)
Whatcom	23.94	-0.27	1.22 (Urban C)
Whitman	20.00	-0.54	-1.98 (Rural B)
Yakima	36.49	0.62	1.22 (Urban C)

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

**Counties Like Us**



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	25.05	30.30	28.57	27.30	27.59	27.74
Alcohol-Related	135	163	164	184	205	
All Fatalities	539	538	574	674	743	

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

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

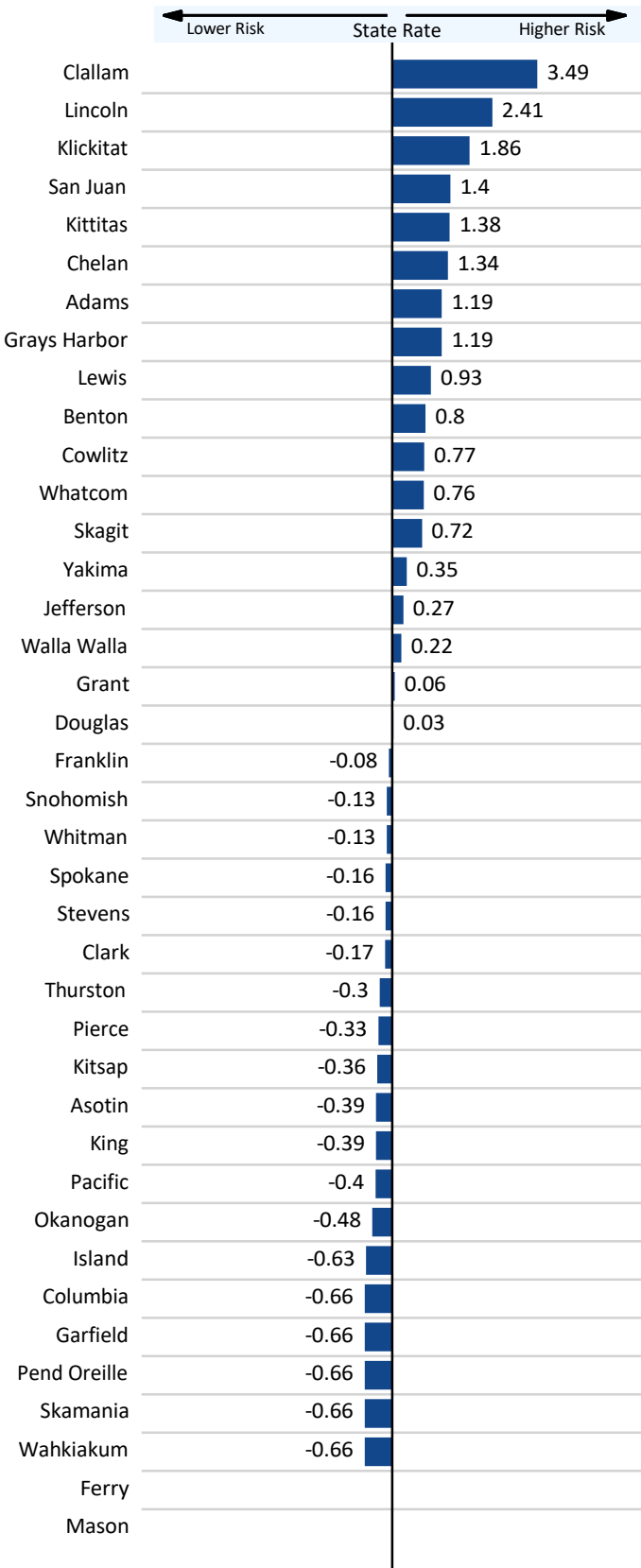
**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Traffic Safety Commission, Traffic Collisions in Washington State, Accident Records Database (FARS). Washington State Patrol, Records Section, Traffic Collisions in Washington State, Accident Records Database. <http://www.wsp.wa.gov/driver/collision-records/>

**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Traffic Safety Commission, Traffic Collisions in Washington State, Accident Records Database (FARS). Washington State Patrol, Records Section, Traffic Collisions in Washington State, Accident Records Database. <http://www.wsp.wa.gov/driver/collision-records/>

**Data Last Updated:** 03/07/2024

## Problem Outcomes: Substance Use: Arrests, Alcohol Violation (Age 10-17)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

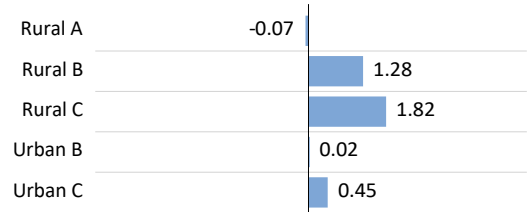


### Rates by County

County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.88	1.19	1.28 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.27	-0.39	1.28 (Rural B)
Benton	1.48	0.8	0.45 (Urban C)
Chelan	2.03	1.34	1.28 (Rural B)
Clallam	4.22	3.49	1.82 (Rural C)
Clark	0.50	-0.17	0.45 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.00	-0.66	1.28 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	1.45	0.77	1.82 (Rural C)
Douglas	0.70	0.03	1.28 (Rural B)
Ferry	NR		-0.07 (Rural A)
Franklin	0.59	-0.08	-0.07 (Rural A)
Garfield	0.00	-0.66	1.28 (Rural B)
Grant	0.73	0.06	-0.07 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	1.88	1.19	1.82 (Rural C)
Island	0.03	-0.63	1.82 (Rural C)
Jefferson	0.94	0.27	1.82 (Rural C)
King	0.27	-0.39	-0.43 (Urban B)
Kitsap	0.30	-0.36	0.45 (Urban C)
Kittitas	2.07	1.38	1.28 (Rural B)
Klickitat	2.56	1.86	-0.07 (Rural A)
Lewis	1.62	0.93	1.82 (Rural C)
Lincoln	3.12	2.41	1.28 (Rural B)
Mason	NR		1.82 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.18	-0.48	-0.07 (Rural A)
Pacific	0.26	-0.4	1.82 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	0.00	-0.66	-0.07 (Rural A)
Pierce	0.33	-0.33	-0.43 (Urban B)
San Juan	2.09	1.4	1.82 (Rural C)
Skagit	1.40	0.72	1.82 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.00	-0.66	-0.07 (Rural A)
Snohomish	0.54	-0.13	-0.43 (Urban B)
Spokane	0.51	-0.16	-0.43 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.51	-0.16	1.28 (Rural B)
Thurston	0.36	-0.3	0.45 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-0.66	1.82 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	0.89	0.22	1.28 (Rural B)
Whatcom	1.44	0.76	0.45 (Urban C)
Whitman	0.54	-0.13	1.28 (Rural B)
Yakima	1.03	0.35	0.45 (Urban C)

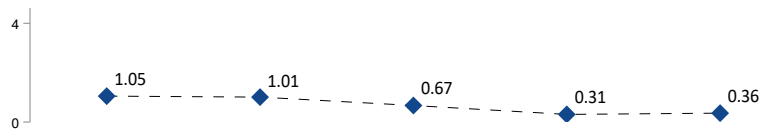
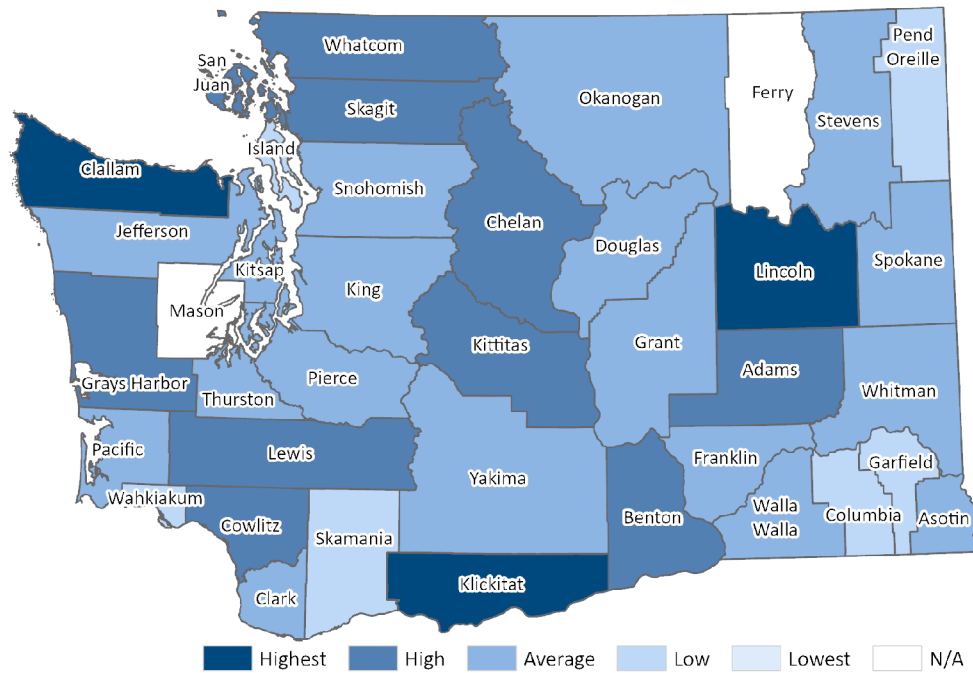
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

### Counties Like Us





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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.05	1.01	0.67	0.31	0.36	0.67
Arrests, 10-17	745	693	497	240	283	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	712,630	684,653	737,329	764,580	776,599	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

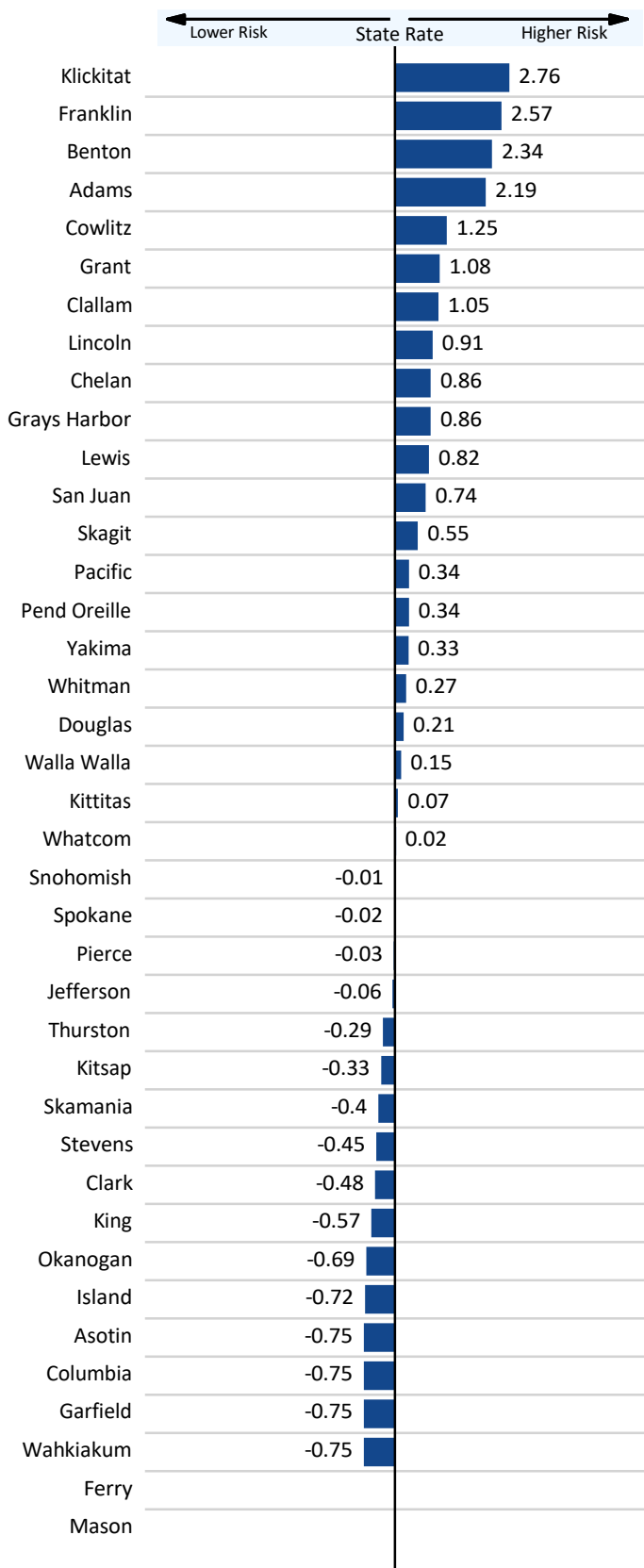
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

## Problem Outcomes: Substance Use: Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 10-17)

### Standardized Rate by Risk

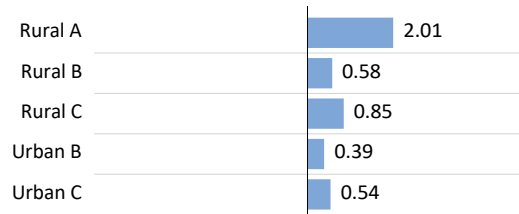


### Rates by County

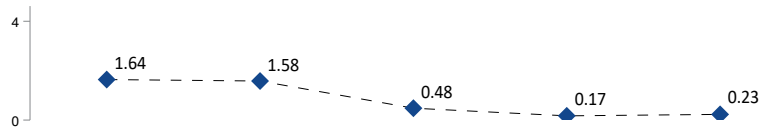
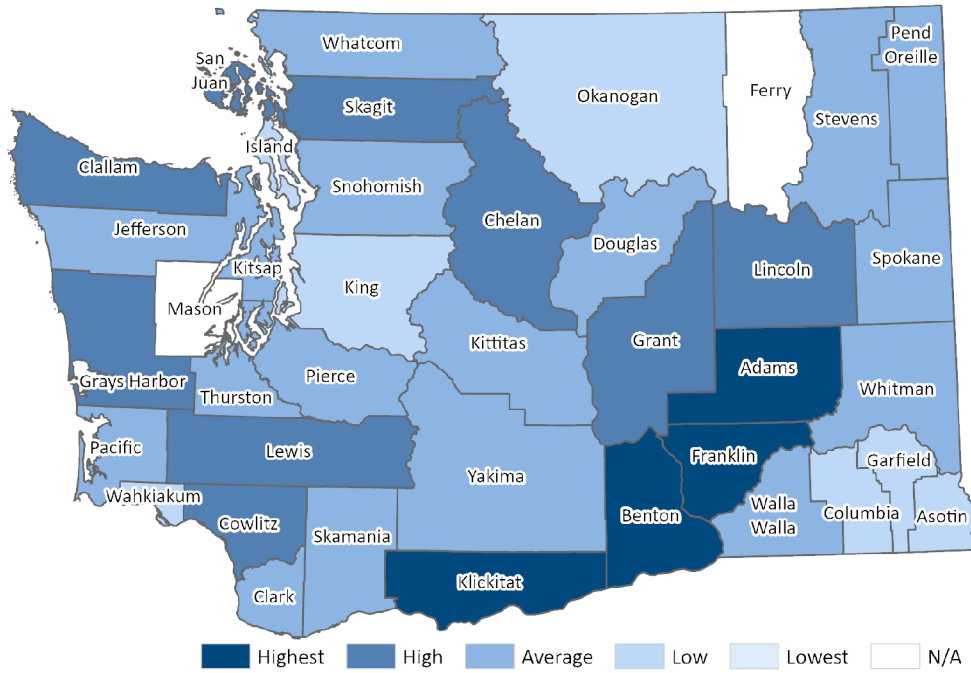
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.09	2.19	0.58 (Rural B)
Asotin	0.00	-0.75	0.58 (Rural B)
Benton	3.25	2.34	0.54 (Urban C)
Chelan	1.70	0.86	0.58 (Rural B)
Clallam	1.89	1.05	0.85 (Rural C)
Clark	0.28	-0.48	0.54 (Urban B)
Columbia	0.00	-0.75	0.58 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	2.11	1.25	0.85 (Rural C)
Douglas	1.01	0.21	0.58 (Rural B)
Ferry	NR		2.01 (Rural A)
Franklin	3.50	2.57	2.01 (Rural A)
Garfield	0.00	-0.75	0.58 (Rural B)
Grant	1.93	1.08	2.01 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	1.70	0.86	0.85 (Rural C)
Island	0.03	-0.72	0.85 (Rural C)
Jefferson	0.73	-0.06	0.85 (Rural C)
King	0.19	-0.57	-0.15 (Urban B)
Kitsap	0.44	-0.33	0.54 (Urban C)
Kittitas	0.86	0.07	0.58 (Rural B)
Klickitat	3.69	2.76	2.01 (Rural A)
Lewis	1.65	0.82	0.85 (Rural C)
Lincoln	1.75	0.91	0.58 (Rural B)
Mason	NR		0.85 (Rural C)
Okanogan	0.06	-0.69	2.01 (Rural A)
Pacific	1.15	0.34	0.85 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	1.15	0.34	2.01 (Rural A)
Pierce	0.76	-0.03	-0.15 (Urban B)
San Juan	1.57	0.74	0.85 (Rural C)
Skagit	1.37	0.55	0.85 (Rural C)
Skamania	0.37	-0.4	2.01 (Rural A)
Snohomish	0.78	-0.01	-0.15 (Urban B)
Spokane	0.77	-0.02	-0.15 (Urban B)
Stevens	0.32	-0.45	0.58 (Rural B)
Thurston	0.49	-0.29	0.54 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	0.00	-0.75	0.85 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	0.95	0.15	0.58 (Rural B)
Whatcom	0.81	0.02	0.54 (Urban C)
Whitman	1.07	0.27	0.58 (Rural B)
Yakima	1.14	0.33	0.54 (Urban C)

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

### Counties Like Us



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	1.64	1.58	0.48	0.17	0.23	0.79
Arrests, 10-17	1,166	1,082	356	133	181	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	712,630	684,653	737,329	764,580	776,599	

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

**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.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**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>

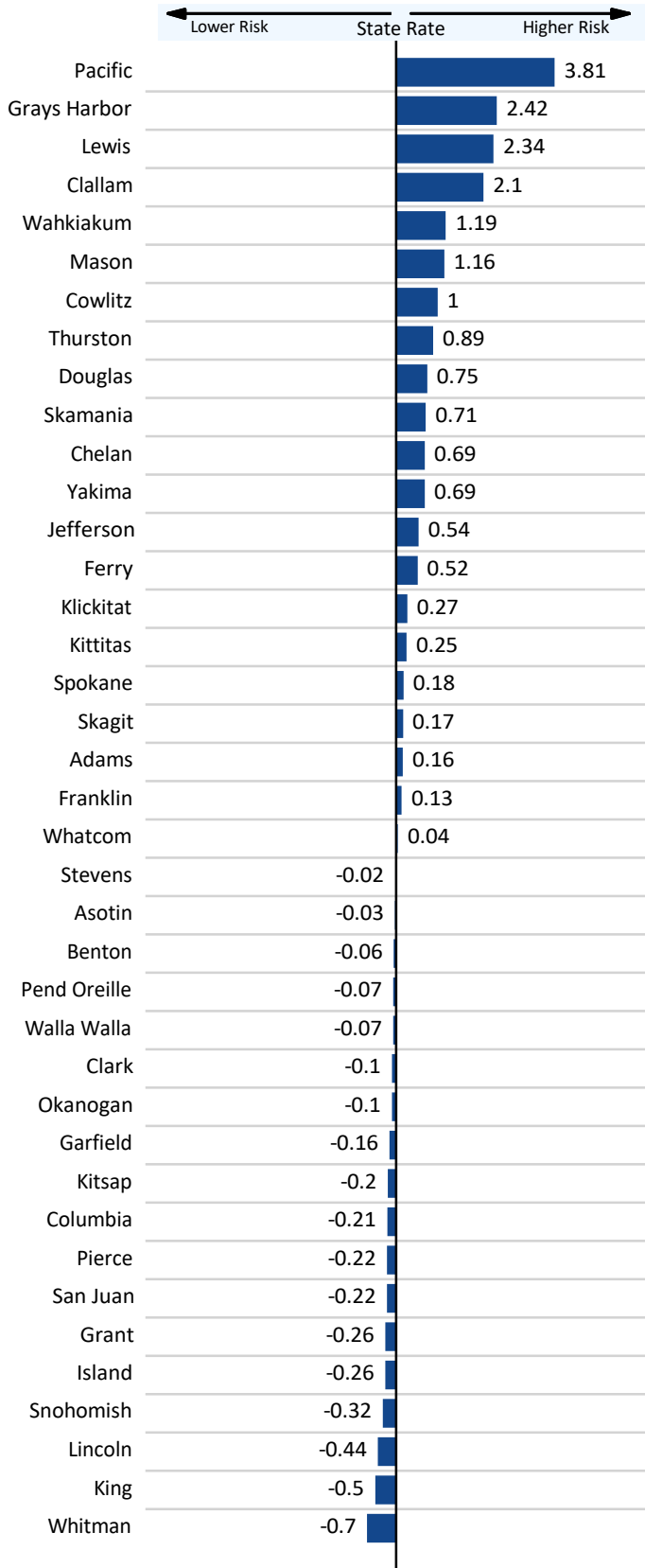
**Denominator Data Source:** Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division.

<https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/25/2023

# Problem Outcomes: Substance Use: Clients Of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)

**Standardized Rate by Risk**

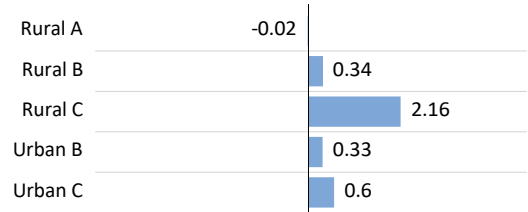


**Rates by County**

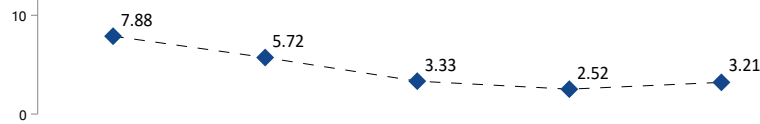
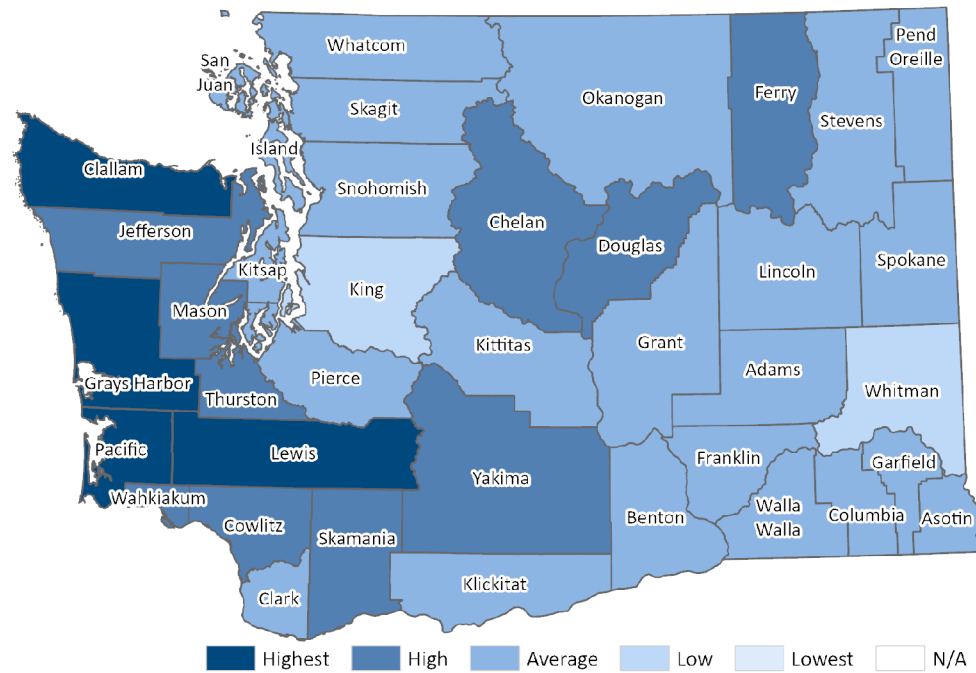
County	5 Year Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.28	0.16	0.34 (Rural B)
Asotin	4.36	-0.03	0.34 (Rural B)
Benton	4.22	-0.06	0.60 (Urban C)
Chelan	7.93	0.69	0.34 (Rural B)
Clallam	14.96	2.1	2.16 (Rural C)
Clark	4.00	-0.1	0.60 (Urban B)
Columbia	3.45	-0.21	0.34 (Rural B)
Cowlitz	9.49	1	2.16 (Rural C)
Douglas	8.25	0.75	0.34 (Rural B)
Ferry	7.10	0.52	-0.02 (Rural A)
Franklin	5.15	0.13	-0.02 (Rural A)
Garfield	3.70	-0.16	0.34 (Rural B)
Grant	3.22	-0.26	-0.02 (Rural A)
Grays Harbor	16.56	2.42	2.16 (Rural C)
Island	3.22	-0.26	2.16 (Rural C)
Jefferson	7.21	0.54	2.16 (Rural C)
King	2.01	-0.5	-0.27 (Urban B)
Kitsap	3.48	-0.2	0.60 (Urban C)
Kittitas	5.76	0.25	0.34 (Rural B)
Klickitat	5.85	0.27	-0.02 (Rural A)
Lewis	16.18	2.34	2.16 (Rural C)
Lincoln	2.31	-0.44	0.34 (Rural B)
Mason	10.31	1.16	2.16 (Rural C)
Okanogan	4.00	-0.1	-0.02 (Rural A)
Pacific	23.52	3.81	2.16 (Rural C)
Pend Oreille	4.13	-0.07	-0.02 (Rural A)
Pierce	3.38	-0.22	-0.27 (Urban B)
San Juan	3.41	-0.22	2.16 (Rural C)
Skagit	5.33	0.17	2.16 (Rural C)
Skamania	8.05	0.71	-0.02 (Rural A)
Snohomish	2.88	-0.32	-0.27 (Urban B)
Spokane	5.42	0.18	-0.27 (Urban B)
Stevens	4.38	-0.02	0.34 (Rural B)
Thurston	8.93	0.89	0.60 (Urban C)
Wahkiakum	10.45	1.19	2.16 (Rural C)
Walla Walla	4.15	-0.07	0.34 (Rural B)
Whatcom	4.69	0.04	0.60 (Urban C)
Whitman	1.03	-0.7	0.34 (Rural B)
Yakima	7.94	0.69	0.60 (Urban C)

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

**Counties Like Us**



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



Rate Components	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5-year Average**
Yearly State Rate	7.88	5.72	3.33	2.52	3.21	4.5
Admits, 10-17	5,845	4,308	2,553	1,953	2,519	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	741,756	753,508	765,534	774,261	784,022	

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

**Notes:** The adolescents (age 10-17) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adolescents 10-17. Counts of adolescents 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.

National reporting by the states of this measure ended in 2012. Similar data are available for your review using the national data source URL below.

ATTENTION: Population numbers since 2020 are preliminary and subject to change. See p. 105 for more information.

**Numerator Data Source:** Washington State Health Care Authority, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery reported to the RDA Integrated Client Databases.

<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>

**Data Last Updated:** 08/28/2023

## Appendix A: Technical Notes

### Topics

[Population Denominators Used in This Report](#)  
[Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths](#)  
[Counties Like Us](#)  
[Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts](#)  
[Transition Summary UCR to National Incident-Based Reporting System \(NIBRS\)](#)  
[Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions](#)  
[CORE Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index](#)

[Rates – Why is Raw Data Converted to Rates?](#)  
[Standardization of CORE Indicators](#)  
[Graduation and Dropout Data Methodology Changes](#)  
[Where are the roadblocks to learning?](#)  
[Suppression Codes](#)  
[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.

### ATTENTION: POPULATION ESTIMATES

Due to delays of the 2020 Census data used for the Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates, OFM produced only a limited set of 2021 and 2022 estimates, for counties. From this set and earlier OFM data, DSHS RDA computed preliminary 2021 and 2022 population estimates for use in CORE reports. In May of 2024 OFM released a complete set of 2020-2023 Small Area Demographic Estimates (SADE) (see <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates/estimates-april-1-population-agesex-race-and-hispanic-origin>). We expect to update CORE reports with the latest SADE data in January 2025.

Questions? Contact Irina Sharkova at [irina.sharkova@dshs.wa.gov](mailto:irina.sharkova@dshs.wa.gov).

### 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.

## Appendix A: Technical Notes

3. Fox K, Merrill J, Chang H, & Califano J. 1995. Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse to the Medicaid Hospital Care Program. American Journal of Public Health, 85(1), 48-54.

4. Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit and Washington State Office of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Evaluation. 1994. Washington State/Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report (2nd Quarter, 1994), p. 4.

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	Attrib	Age
<b>Diseases Directly Attributable to Alcohol</b>				
Alcoholic psychoses	F10, F10.3-F10.9	291	100%	>=15
Alcohol dependence syndrome	F10.2	303	100%	>=15
Alcoholic polyneuropathy	G62.1	357.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	I42.6	425.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic gastritis	K29.2	535.3	100%	>=15
Alcoholic fatty liver	K70.0	571.0	100%	>=15
Acute alcoholic hepatitis	K70.1, K70.4	571.1	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	K70.3	571.2	100%	>=15
Alcoholic liver damage, other	K70.2, K70.9, K70	571.3	100%	>=15
Excessive blood level of alcohol, toxic effect of alcohol	R78.0, T51	790.3. 980	100%	>=0
Accidental poisoning by alcohol	X45, Y15	E860	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of Alcohol	F10.1	305.0	100%	>=0
Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's 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
<b>Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Alcohol</b>				
<b>Neoplasms</b>				
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
<b>Cardiovascular</b>				
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
<b>Digestive System</b>				
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
<b>Other Diseases or Conditions</b>				
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



## Appendix A: Technical Notes

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	Attrib	Age
<b>Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Alcohol (continued)</b>				
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
<i>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.</i>				
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
<i>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.</i>				
<b>Diseases Directly Attributable to Drugs</b>				
Drug psychoses	F11-F16, F18-F19	292	100%	>=0
Drug dependence syndrome	F11-F16, F18-F19	304	100%	>=0
Polyneuropathy due to drugs	G62.0	357.6	100%	>=15
Drug dependence during pregnancy	F11-F16, F18-F19	648.3	100%	>=0
Suspected damage to fetus from drugs	O35.5,	655.5	100%	>=0
Noxious influences affecting fetus	P04.4	760.7	100%	>=0
Drug reactions, intox., withdrawal specific to newborn	P96.1	779.4, 779.5	100%	>=0
Selected drug poisonings	R78,R78.1-R78.6, T38 ; excludes Y40-59.9 (therapeutic use)	962, 965, 967-971, 977 excludes E930-949	100%	>=0
Selected accidental drug poisonings	X40-X44	E850-E858	100%	>=0
Accidental Poisonings (magic mushrooms, huffing and other drug use)	X46-X49	E861-E869	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of drugs	F11-F16, F18-F19	305.2-305.9	100%	>=0
Assault by poisoning using drugs and medicaments	x85	E962.0	100%	>=0
Drug induced myopathy	G72.0	Not Available in ICD-9	100%	
Poisoning by drugs, accidentally or purposely inflicted	Y10-Y14	E980.0-E980.5	100%	>=0
Suicides attributable to drugs	x60-64	E950.0-E950.5	100%	>=0
<b>Diseases Indirectly Attributable to Drugs</b>				
AIDS (from IV drug use exposure)	B20-B24	042.0-044.9	5%	>=15
Cardiovascular				
Endocarditis	I33.0, I33.9	421.0, 421.9	75%	>=15
Other				
Hepatitis A	B15.9	70.1	12%	>=15
Hepatitis B	B16-B16.9	70.2, 70.3	36%	>=15
Hepatitis C	B17-B19.9	70.5, 70.9	10%	>=15

## Appendix A: Technical Notes

### Counties Like Us (CLU)

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

The groupings for "Counties Like Us" are as follows:

<b>Urban A*</b>	King County
<b>Urban B*</b>	Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane
<b>Urban C</b>	Benton, Clark, Kitsap, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima
<b>Rural A</b>	Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Klickitat, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, and Skamania
<b>Rural B</b>	Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Garfield, Kittitas, Lincoln, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman
<b>Rural C</b>	Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, and Wahkiakum

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

### Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts

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

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

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

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

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

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### Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions

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

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

Information on the Non-reporting Population and Non-reporting Agencies are available only in the individual county, district, and locale level reports. Each area report shows how and when that area's police jurisdictions reported data to the Washington Association of 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.

## Appendix A: Technical Notes

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

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

The following statements refer to 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.

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.

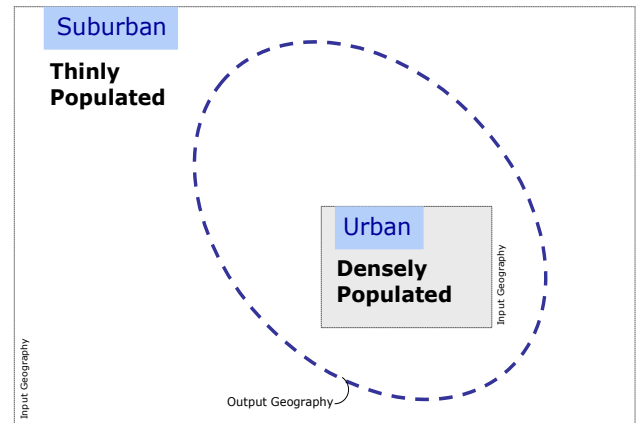
A statistic is needed to assist researchers in determining when a destination geography's events cannot be reliably estimated using these processes. For CORE, that statistic is the Weighted Reliability Index (WRI).

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.

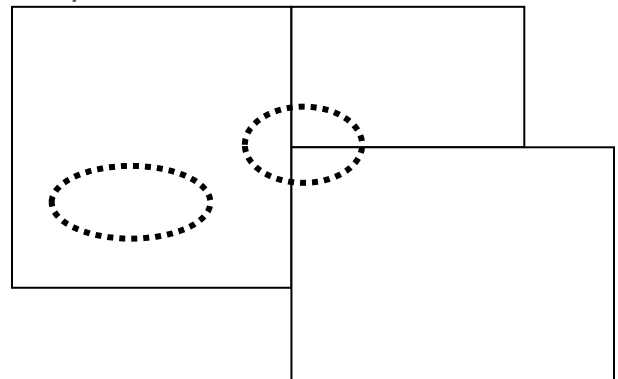
The key underlying assumption behind the CORE Weighted Reliability Index is as follows: **When most of the population for the source geography is also in the destination geography, we can be more certain of the reliability of the estimation process.**

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

Example 1



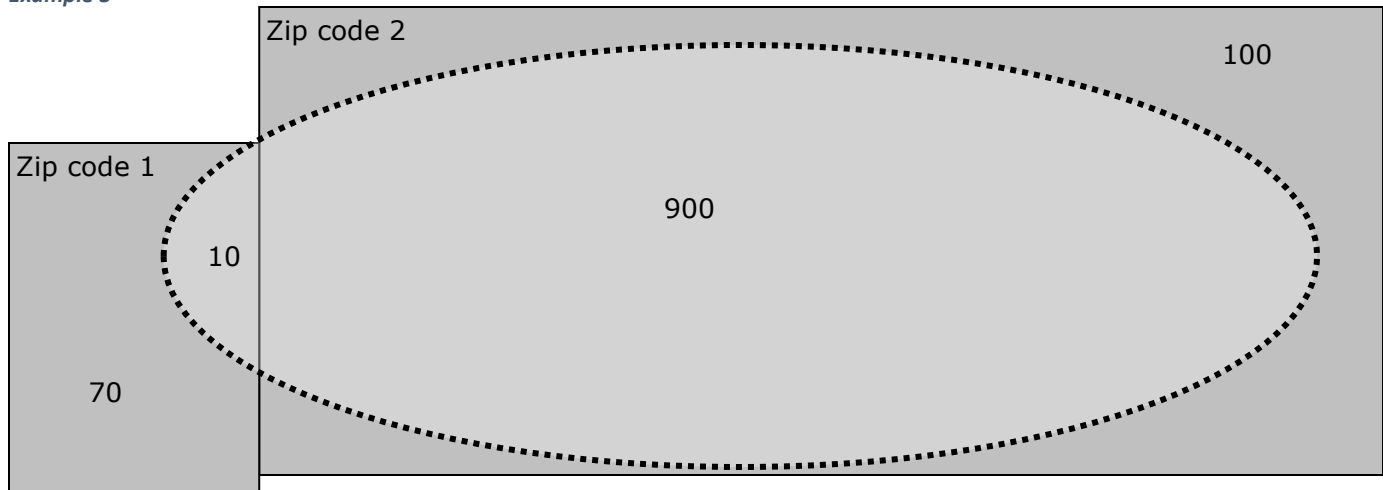
Example 2



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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
<b>Total for Destination</b>		<b>910</b>	<b>811.25</b>

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

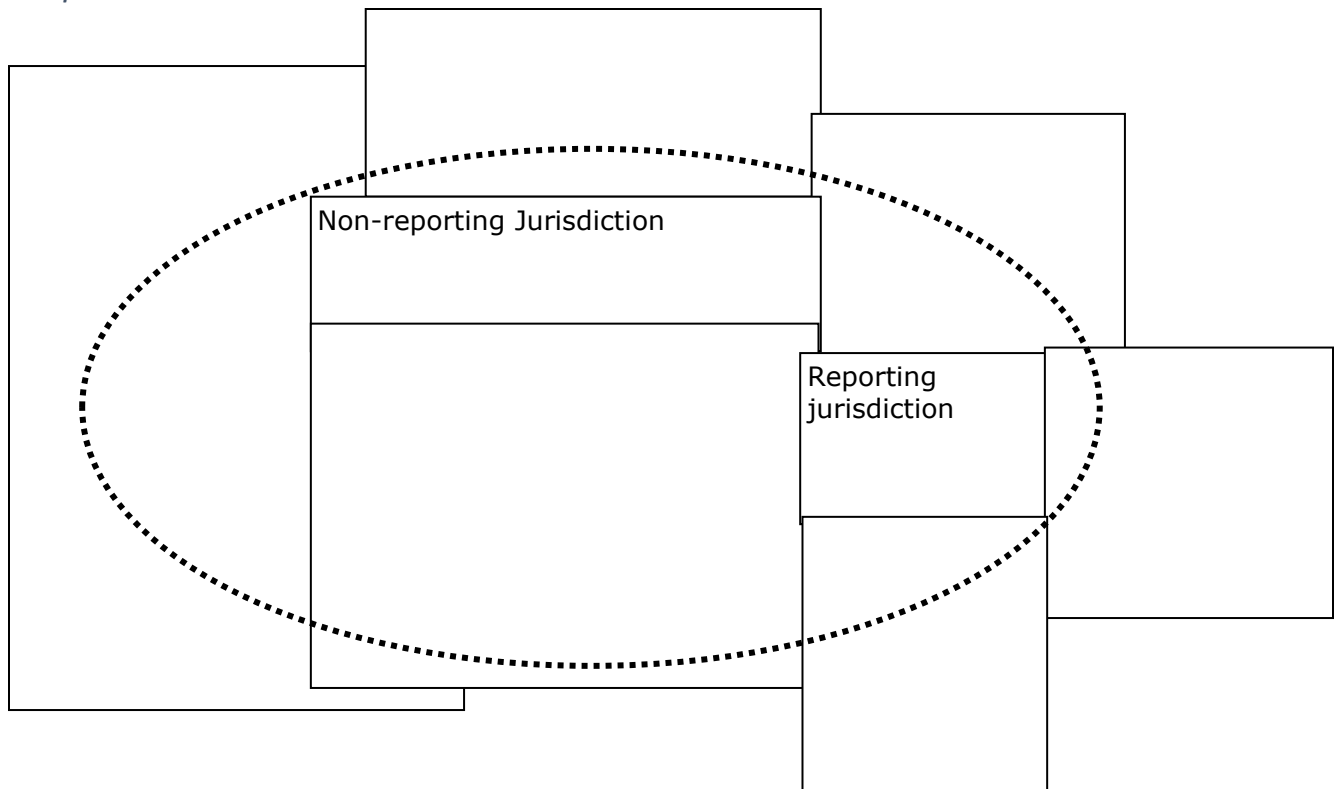
## Appendix A: Technical Notes

### 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.

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### 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:

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

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

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

### Standardization of CORE Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{standardized score} = \frac{\text{county rate} - \text{state rate}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (\text{county rate}_{i} - \text{state rate})^2}{N}}}$$



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### 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.

### 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:  $100 * (1 - \text{grade 9 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 10 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 11 dropout rate}) * (1 - \text{grade 12 dropout rate} - \text{grade 12 continuing rate})$ . The on-time graduation rate is the inverse of the cumulative dropout rate with the senior class adjusted to remove those

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students who stay in school for more than four years from the calculation. The Adjusted Cohort (new method) rate divides the number of students graduating in their fourth year by the adjusted freshman cohort for those students.

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

### 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.

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

### **School Climate:**

Indicators listed under School Climate give an idea of how safe students may feel in their school or how committed they and their fellow students are to learning. These indicators are Weapons Incidents in School (rate per 1,000 students) and the protective factor, Regular Attendance, which replaced the risk factor Unexcused Absences for Students in Grades 1 to 8. 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.

## Appendix A: Technical Notes

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

### Suppression Codes for Yearly Trend Data

<b>UN</b>	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'.
<b>SP</b>	Suppressed by agreement with data provider when denominator is below agreed level and may compromise a person's rights to confidentiality.
<b>SN</b>	Small Number Sample. Geography has less than 30 events in the denominator. More reliable at 5 year level or for larger area.
<b>NR</b>	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.