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

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

In order to facilitate the prevention of substance abuse, researchers have identified the individual, family, peer, and community factors that put a young person at greater or lesser risk of using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. For the past nine years, the Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) and the Research and Data Analysis Division at the DSHS have collected and published archival and school survey 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.

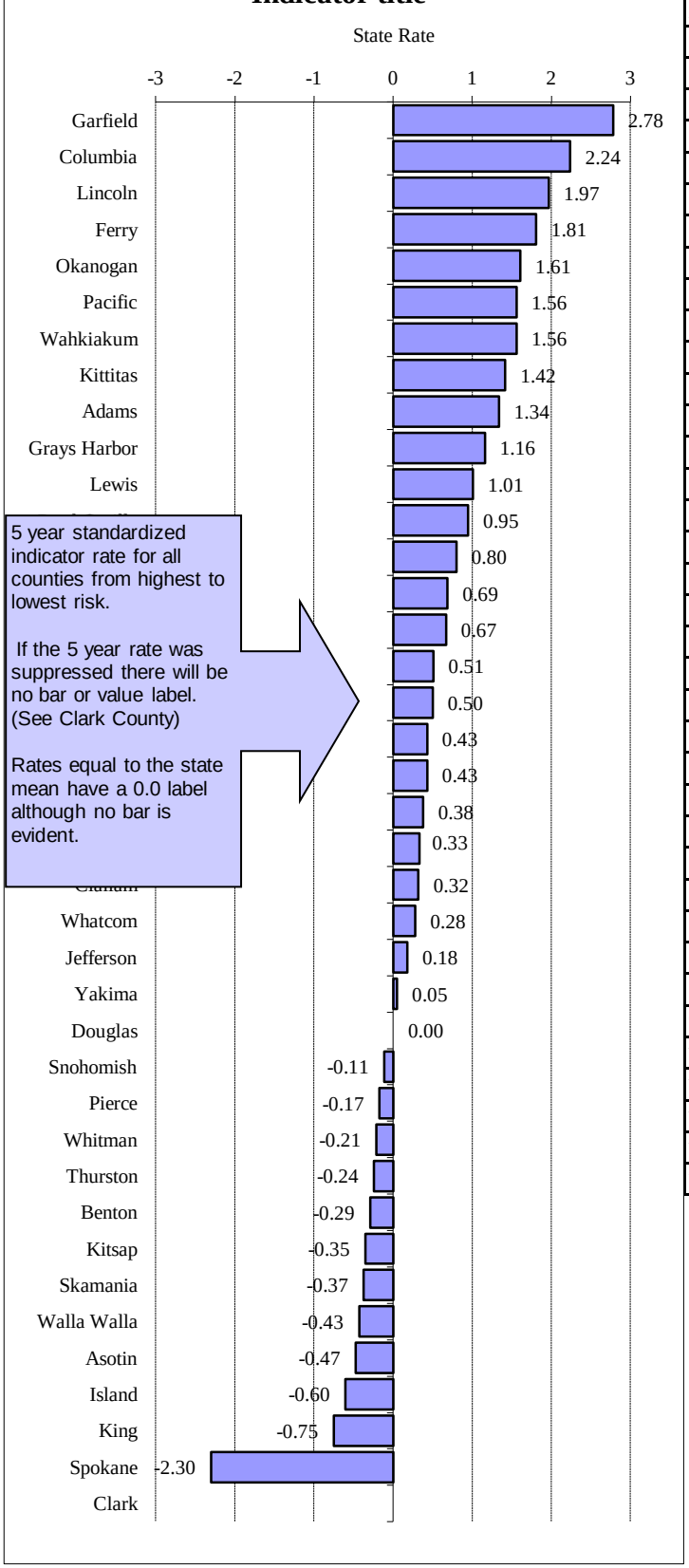
As a complement to the individual County Profiles, the tables in this report present the variation of each indicator for the state and across all counties. The data reported here are drawn from archival data, such as public agency records, and the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors (WSSAHB). The archival data come from the databases maintained by various state and local agencies as part of their routine business. Each archival indictor 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. The WSSAHB results are a reliable, timely indicator of problem use and perceptions among youth.

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

For more information about the data, framework, definitions, and other topics, see the 1997 Profile on Risk and Protection for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning in Washington State, (Report 4.15-40). That report and subsequent years' updates are available on the RDA website at: www1.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/risk.shtm.

Table of contents:

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



5 year standardized indicator rate for all counties from highest to lowest risk.

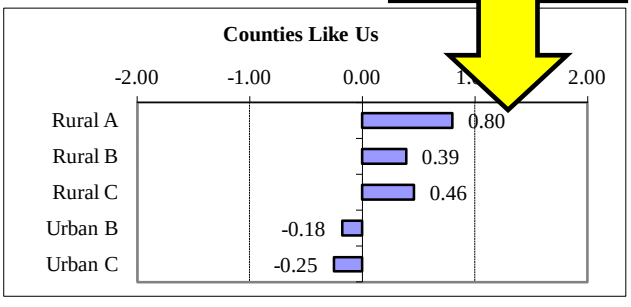
If the 5 year rate was suppressed there will be no bar or value label. (See Clark County)

Rates equal to the state mean have a 0.0 label although no bar is evident.

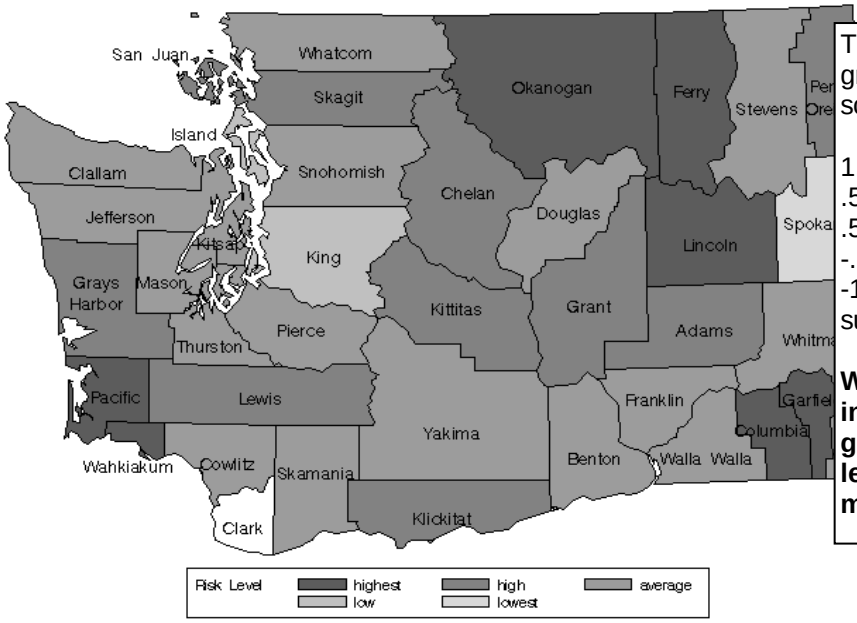
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.6	1.34	Rural B
Asotin	1.11	-0.47	Rural B
Benton	1.26	-0.29	Urban C
Chelan	1.92	0.51	Rural B
Clallam	1.76	0.32	Rural C
Clark	NR		Urban C
Columbia	3.34	2.24	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.77	0.33	Rural C
Douglas	1.44	0.00	Rural B
Ferry	2.99	1.81	Rural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

Rates are based on the average of the most cu
data..Compare Urban A (King County) to Urb

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



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

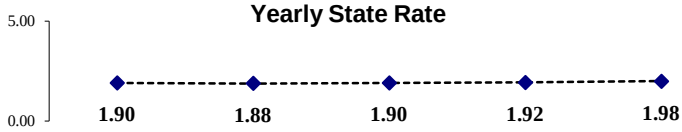


This map uses the following groupings of standardized scores for risk level:

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

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

When indicator data was last updated



Updated: 1/27/2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	1.90	1.88	1.90	1.92	1.98	1.92
Licenses	11,200	11,260	11,454	11,731	12,090	
Population	5,893,856	5,974,900	6,038,710	6,098,300	6,098,300	

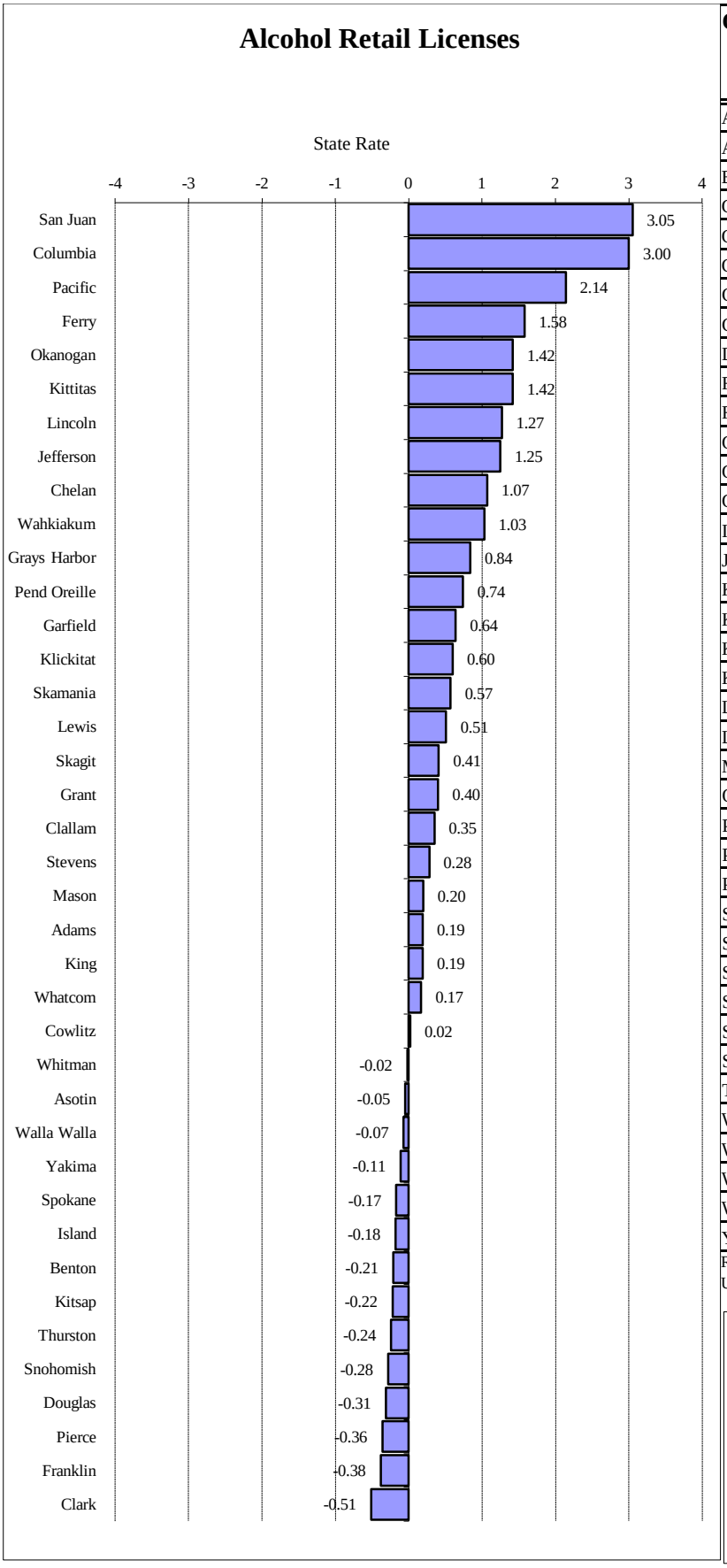
* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

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

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

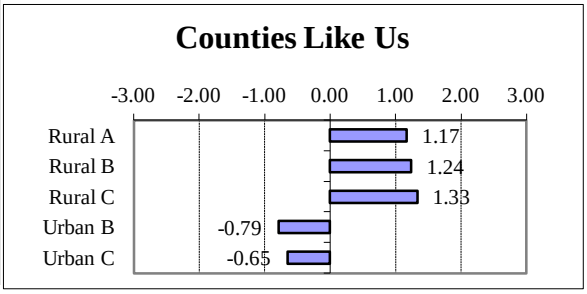
Each indicator graph is followed by data source and rate definitions as well as any special information for the data.

Community Domain: Availability of Drugs



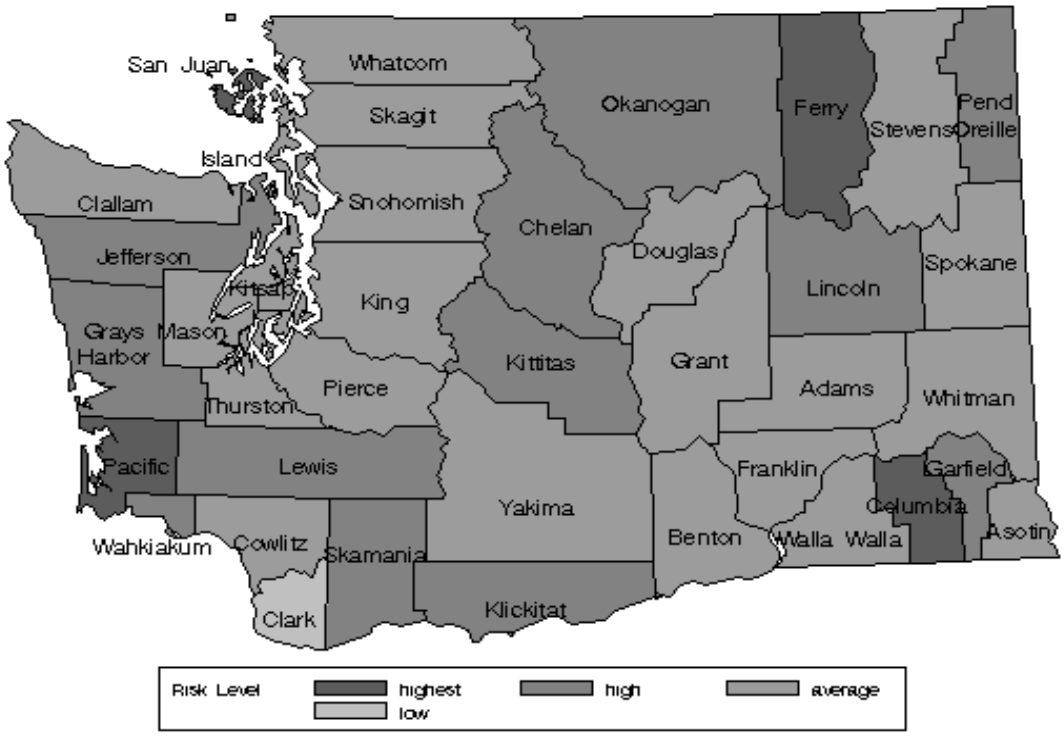
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.23	0.19	Rural B
Asotin	1.94	-0.05	Rural B
Benton	1.75	-0.21	Urban C
Chelan	3.29	1.07	Rural B
Clallam	2.42	0.35	Rural C
Clark	1.39	-0.51	Urban C
Columbia	5.62	3.00	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.03	0.02	Rural C
Douglas	1.62	-0.31	Rural B
Ferry	3.91	1.58	Rural A
Franklin	1.54	-0.38	Rural A
Garfield	2.77	0.64	Rural B
Grant	2.48	0.40	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.02	0.84	Rural C
Island	1.78	-0.18	Rural C
Jefferson	3.51	1.25	Rural C
King	2.23	0.19	Urban A
Kitsap	1.73	-0.22	Urban C
Kittitas	3.71	1.42	Rural B
Klickitat	2.73	0.60	Rural A
Lewis	2.62	0.51	Rural C
Lincoln	3.54	1.27	Rural B
Mason	2.24	0.20	Rural C
Okanogan	3.72	1.42	Rural A
Pacific	4.59	2.14	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.89	0.74	Rural A
Pierce	1.57	-0.36	Urban B
San Juan	5.68	3.05	Rural C
Skagit	2.49	0.41	Rural C
Skamania	2.69	0.57	Rural A
Snohomish	1.66	-0.28	Urban B
Spokane	1.79	-0.17	Urban B
Stevens	2.34	0.28	Rural B
Thurston	1.71	-0.24	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.24	1.03	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.91	-0.07	Rural B
Whatcom	2.21	0.17	Urban C
Whitman	1.97	-0.02	Rural B
Yakima	1.87	-0.11	Urban C

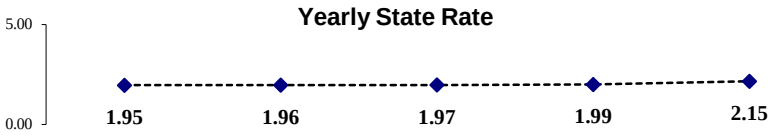
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Availability of Drugs

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





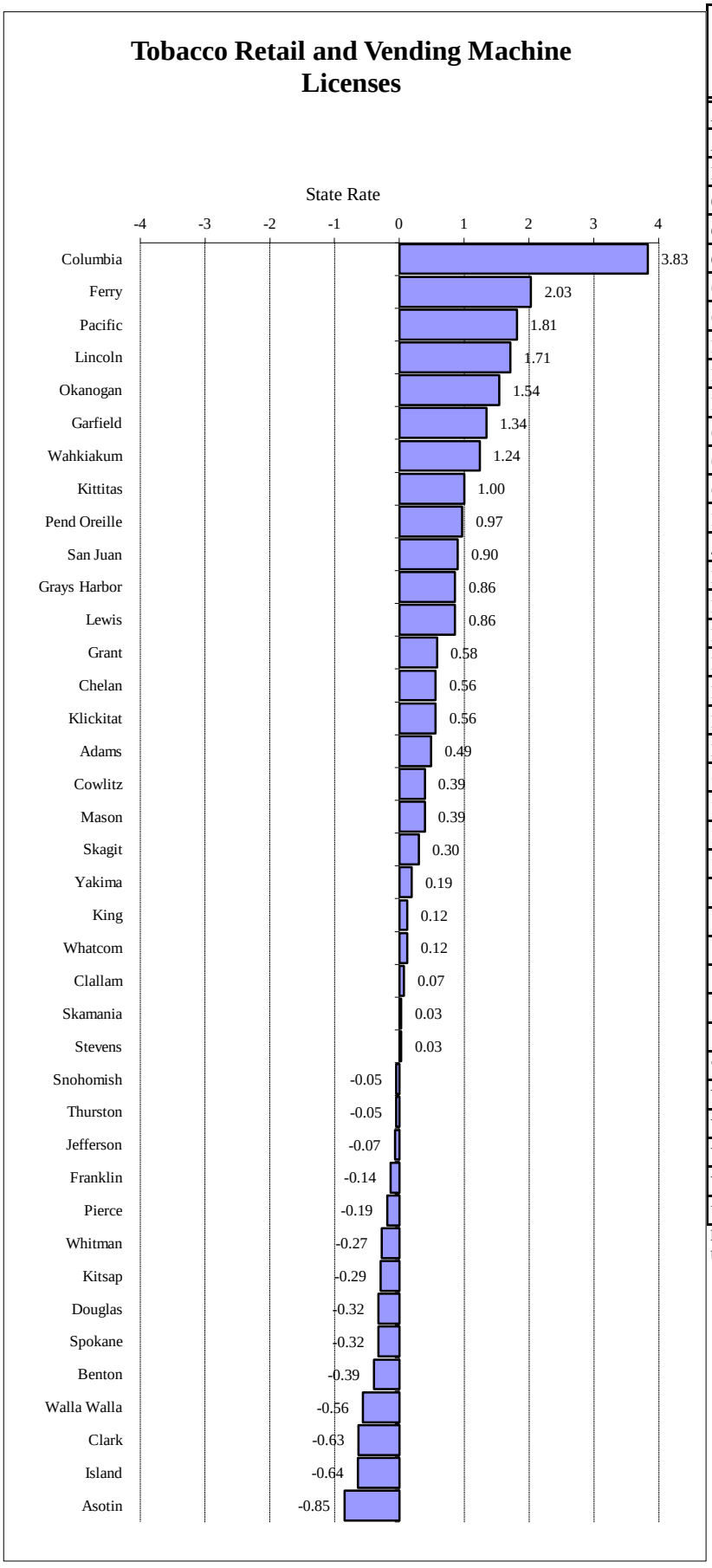
Updated: 4/28/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.99	2.15	2.00
Licenses	12,447	12,693	12,954	13,241	14,425	
Population	6,375,602	6,488,000	6,587,601	6,668,200	6,724,540	

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

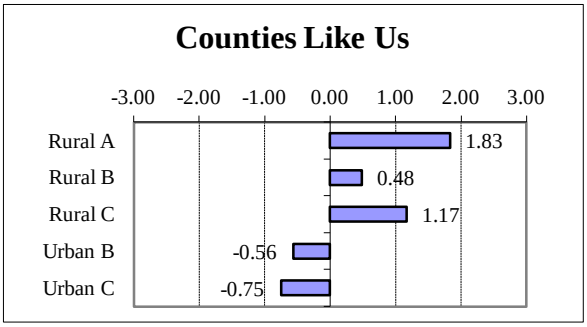
Note: The alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses include restaurants, grocery stores, and wine shops but do not include state liquor stores and agencies. Retail alcohol facilities on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and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

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



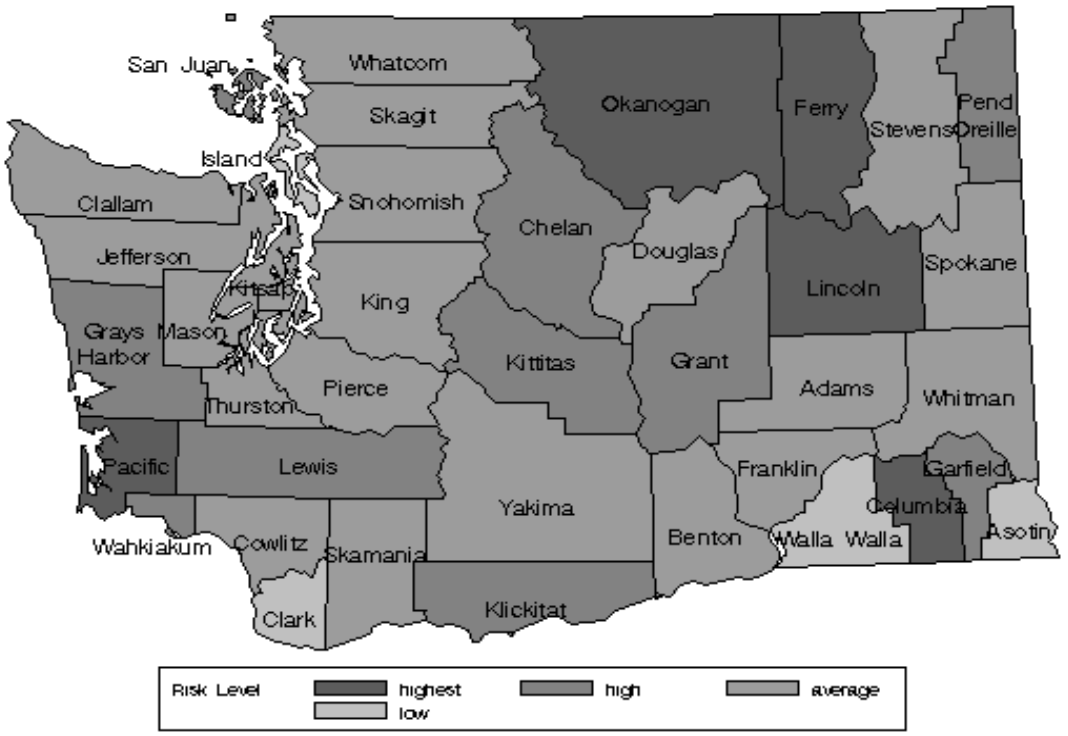
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.40	0.49	Rural B
Asotin	0.61	-0.85	Rural B
Benton	0.88	-0.39	Urban C
Chelan	1.44	0.56	Rural B
Clallam	1.15	0.07	Rural C
Clark	0.74	-0.63	Urban C
Columbia	3.37	3.83	Rural B
Cowlitz	1.34	0.39	Rural C
Douglas	0.92	-0.32	Rural B
Ferry	2.31	2.03	Rural A
Franklin	1.03	-0.14	Rural A
Garfield	1.90	1.34	Rural B
Grant	1.45	0.58	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.62	0.86	Rural C
Island	0.73	-0.64	Rural C
Jefferson	1.07	-0.07	Rural C
King	1.18	0.12	Urban A
Kitsap	0.94	-0.29	Urban C
Kittitas	1.70	1.00	Rural B
Klickitat	1.44	0.56	Rural A
Lewis	1.62	0.86	Rural C
Lincoln	2.12	1.71	Rural B
Mason	1.34	0.39	Rural C
Okanogan	2.02	1.54	Rural A
Pacific	2.18	1.81	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.68	0.97	Rural A
Pierce	1.00	-0.19	Urban B
San Juan	1.64	0.90	Rural C
Skagit	1.29	0.30	Rural C
Skamania	1.13	0.03	Rural A
Snohomish	1.08	-0.05	Urban B
Spokane	0.92	-0.32	Urban B
Stevens	1.13	0.03	Rural B
Thurston	1.08	-0.05	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.84	1.24	Rural C
Walla Walla	0.78	-0.56	Rural B
Whatcom	1.18	0.12	Urban C
Whitman	0.95	-0.27	Rural B
Yakima	1.22	0.19	Urban C

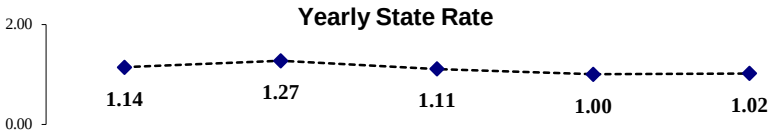
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Availability of Drugs

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





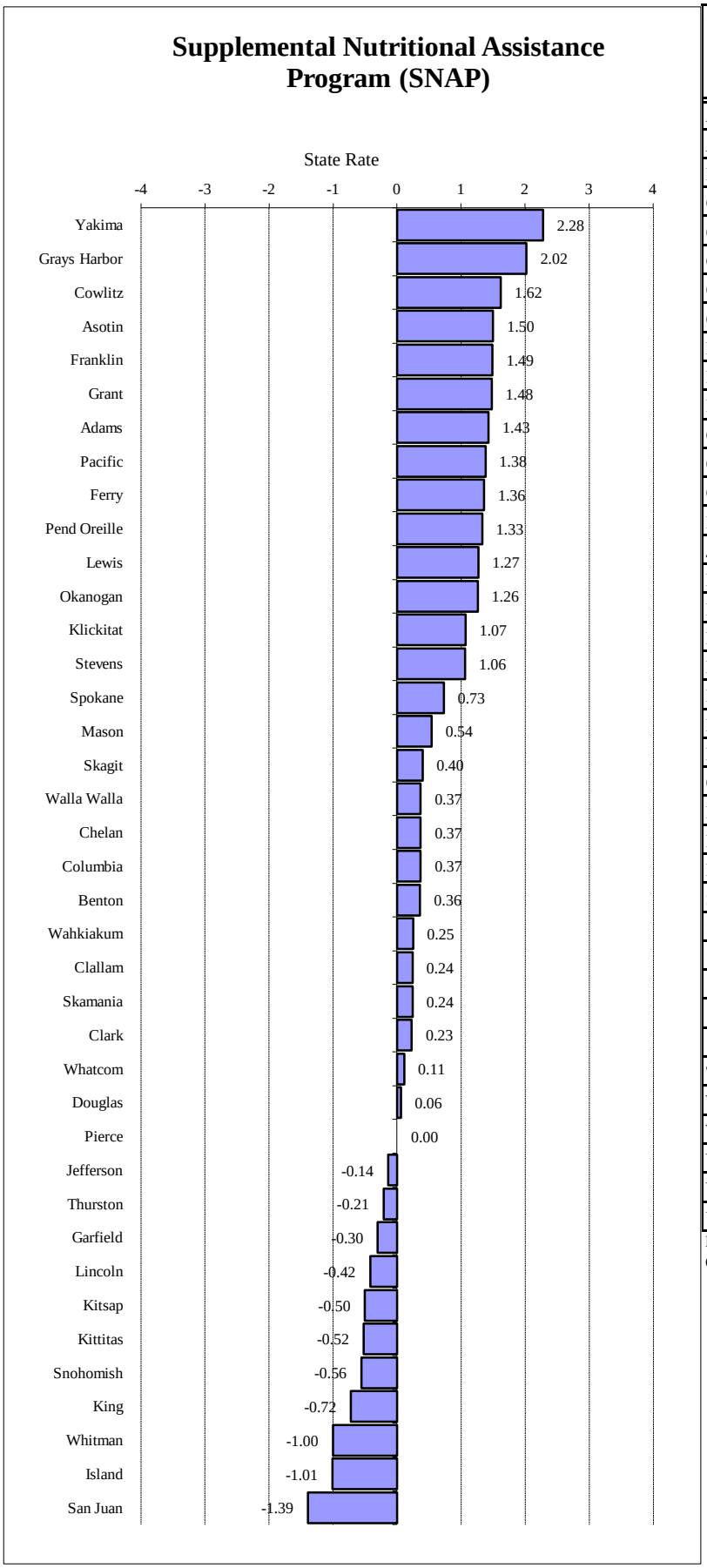
Updated: 4/28/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	1.14	1.27	1.11	1.00	1.02	1.11
Licenses	7,252	8,263	7,338	6,672	6,831	
Population	6,375,602	6,488,000	6,587,601	6,668,200	6,724,540	

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

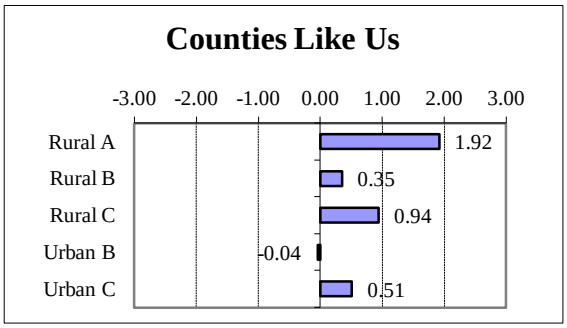
Note: The tobacco retailer and vending machine licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Tobacco retailers on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Tobacco sales licenses include tobacco retailer licenses (stores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

State Source: Department of Health (from the Department of Licensing), Tobacco Prevention Program, Tobacco Statistics. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



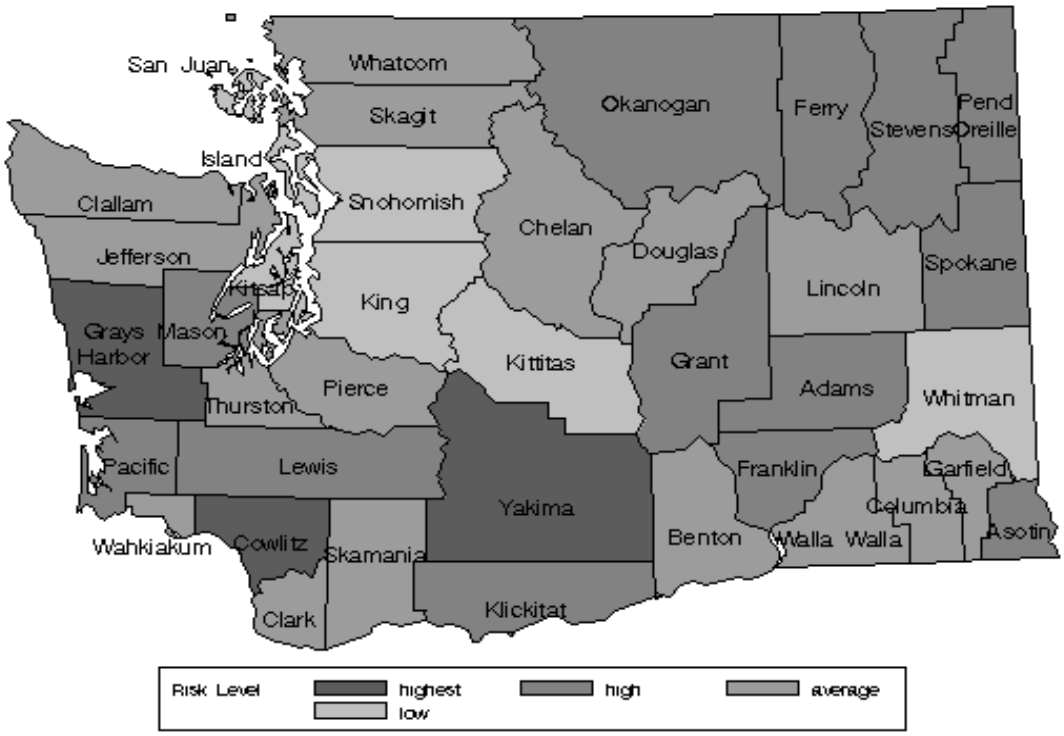
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	224.67	1.43	Rural B
Asotin	228.87	1.50	Rural B
Benton	161.74	0.36	Urban C
Chelan	162.31	0.37	Rural B
Clallam	154.93	0.24	Rural C
Clark	154.32	0.23	Urban C
Columbia	162.13	0.37	Rural B
Cowlitz	235.89	1.62	Rural C
Douglas	143.95	0.06	Rural B
Ferry	220.44	1.36	Rural A
Franklin	227.89	1.49	Rural A
Garfield	122.77	-0.30	Rural B
Grant	227.30	1.48	Rural A
Grays Harbor	259.52	2.02	Rural C
Island	81.20	-1.01	Rural C
Jefferson	132.40	-0.14	Rural C
King	98.14	-0.72	Urban A
Kitsap	110.97	-0.50	Urban C
Kittitas	109.80	-0.52	Rural B
Klickitat	203.41	1.07	Rural A
Lewis	215.18	1.27	Rural C
Lincoln	116.02	-0.42	Rural B
Mason	172.37	0.54	Rural C
Okanogan	214.74	1.26	Rural A
Pacific	221.43	1.38	Rural C
Pend Oreille	218.76	1.33	Rural A
Pierce	140.74	0.00	Urban B
San Juan	58.66	-1.39	Rural C
Skagit	163.99	0.40	Rural C
Skamania	154.38	0.24	Rural A
Snohomish	107.62	-0.56	Urban B
Spokane	183.58	0.73	Urban B
Stevens	202.72	1.06	Rural B
Thurston	128.05	-0.21	Urban C
Wahkiakum	155.19	0.25	Rural C
Walla Walla	162.60	0.37	Rural B
Whatcom	146.97	0.11	Urban C
Whitman	81.60	-1.00	Rural B
Yakima	274.56	2.28	Urban C

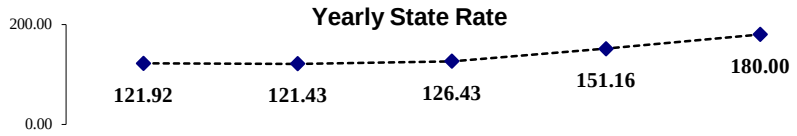
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

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





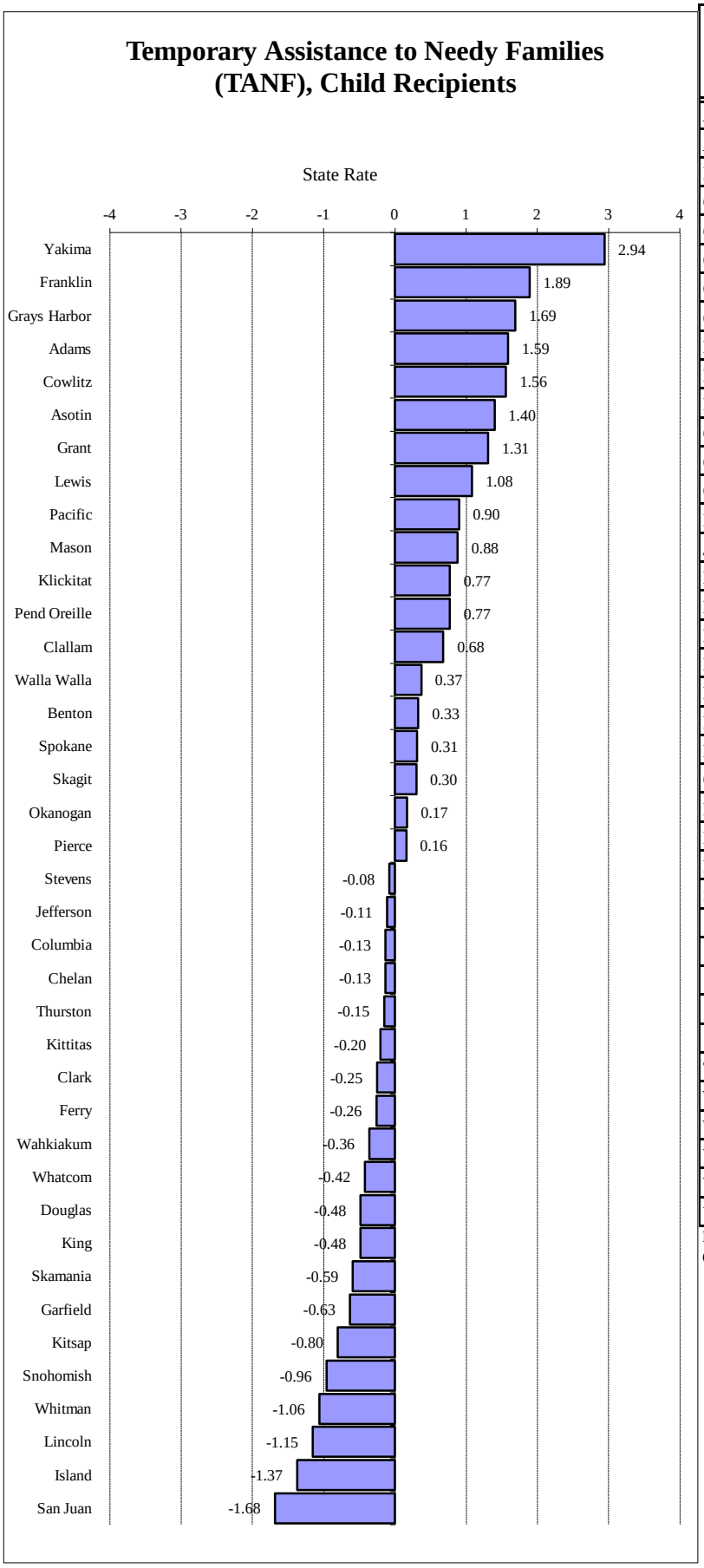
Updated: 3/15/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	121.92	121.43	126.43	151.16	180.00	140.56
Recipients	777,308	787,861	832,888	1,007,954	1,210,433	
All Persons	6,375,602	6,488,000	6,587,601	6,668,200	6,724,540	

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

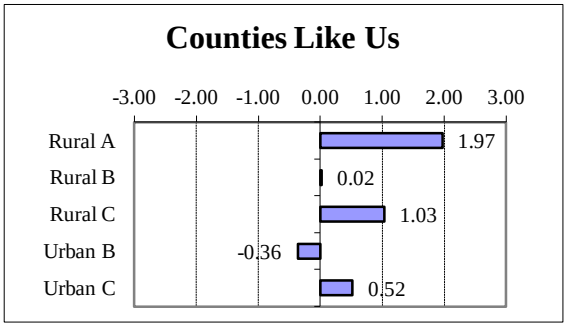
Note: The persons (all ages) receiving food stamps in the fiscal year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). The population used is for the calendar year which ends the fiscal period. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Fiscal years run from July 1 - June 30 and are designated by the ending year value.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



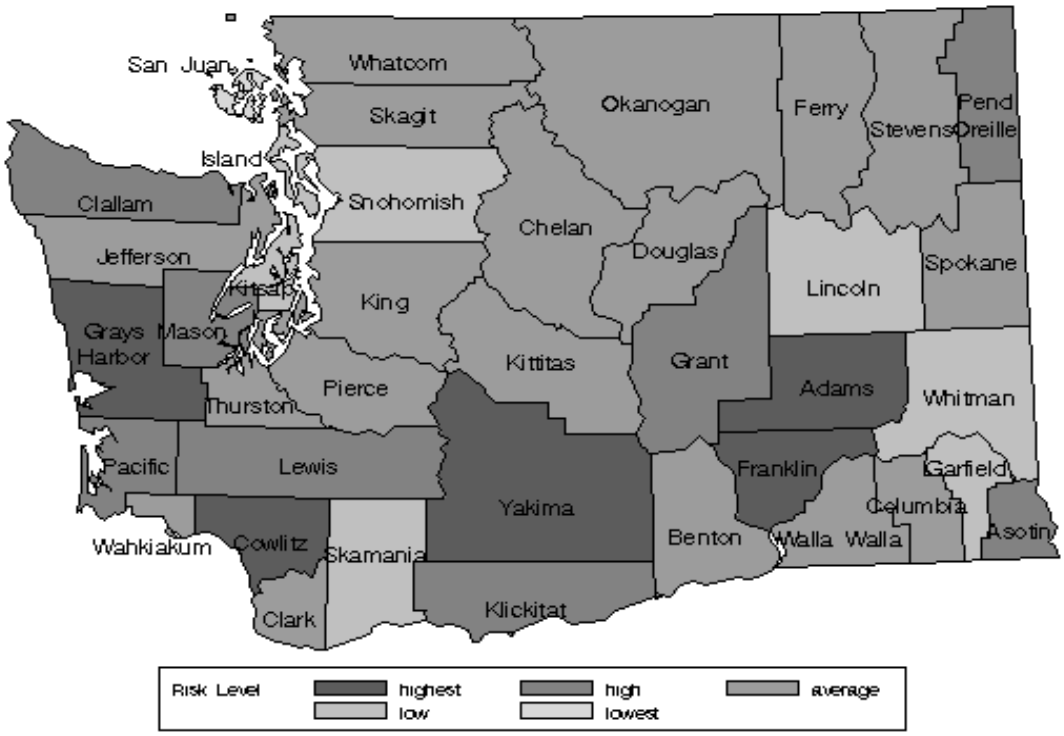
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	158.36	1.59	Rural B
Asotin	151.03	1.40	Rural B
Benton	108.19	0.33	Urban C
Chelan	89.96	-0.13	Rural B
Clallam	122.34	0.68	Rural C
Clark	85.08	-0.25	Urban C
Columbia	90.04	-0.13	Rural B
Cowlitz	157.32	1.56	Rural C
Douglas	76.08	-0.48	Rural B
Ferry	84.62	-0.26	Rural A
Franklin	170.73	1.89	Rural A
Garfield	69.91	-0.63	Rural B
Grant	147.42	1.31	Rural A
Grays Harbor	162.64	1.69	Rural C
Island	40.54	-1.37	Rural C
Jefferson	90.73	-0.11	Rural C
King	76.03	-0.48	Urban A
Kitsap	63.27	-0.80	Urban C
Kittitas	87.15	-0.20	Rural B
Klickitat	125.78	0.77	Rural A
Lewis	138.02	1.08	Rural C
Lincoln	49.37	-1.15	Rural B
Mason	130.27	0.88	Rural C
Okanogan	101.97	0.17	Rural A
Pacific	130.92	0.90	Rural C
Pend Oreille	125.68	0.77	Rural A
Pierce	101.45	0.16	Urban B
San Juan	28.17	-1.68	Rural C
Skagit	106.99	0.30	Rural C
Skamania	71.57	-0.59	Rural A
Snohomish	56.67	-0.96	Urban B
Spokane	107.33	0.31	Urban B
Stevens	92.01	-0.08	Rural B
Thurston	88.93	-0.15	Urban C
Wahkiakum	80.72	-0.36	Rural C
Walla Walla	109.82	0.37	Rural B
Whatcom	78.22	-0.42	Urban C
Whitman	52.76	-1.06	Rural B
Yakima	212.33	2.94	Urban C

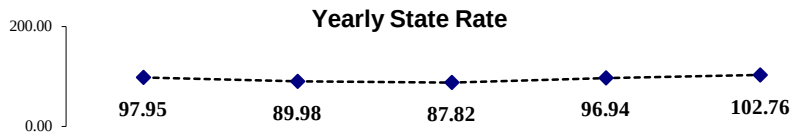
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

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





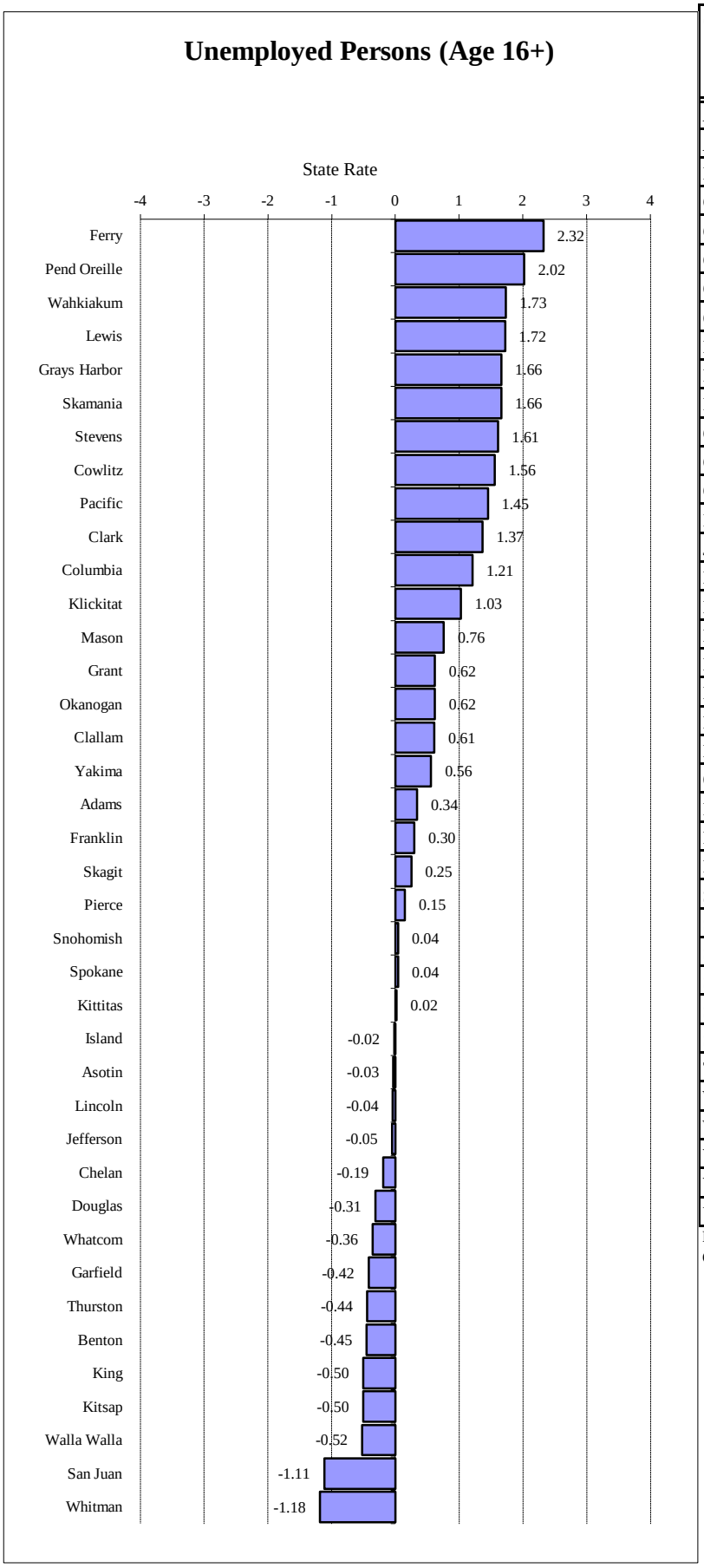
Updated: 3/15/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	97.95	89.98	87.82	96.94	102.76	95.09
TANF Children	151,727	140,945	138,550	153,409	162,495	
Children, birth-17	1,548,979	1,566,411	1,577,661	1,582,495	1,581,354	

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

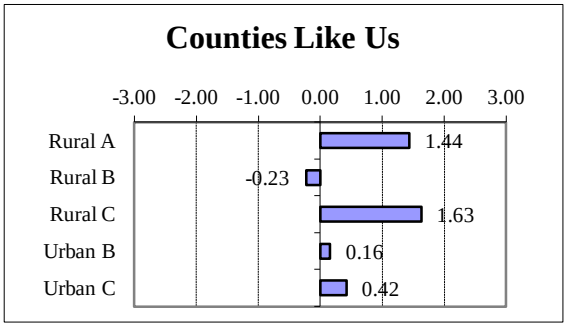
Note: The children (age birth-17) participating in Aid to Families (AFDC/TANF) programs in the fiscal year, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). The population used is for the calendar year which ends the fiscal period. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Fiscal years run from July 1 - June 30 and are designated by the ending year value.

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



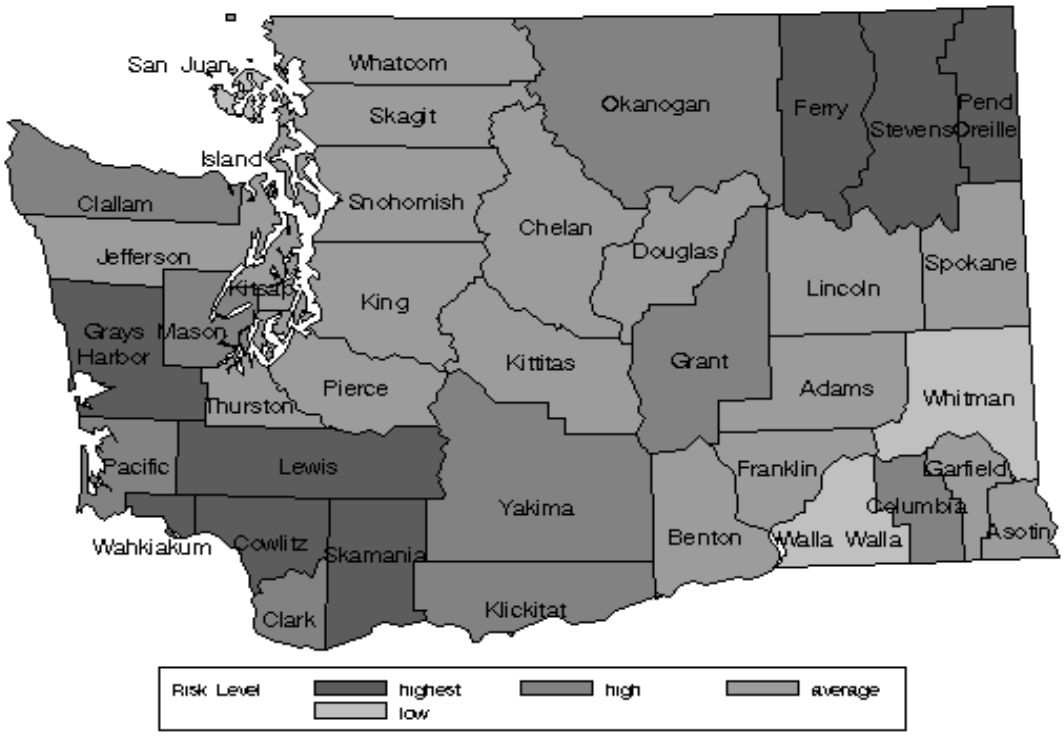
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	7.29	0.34	Rural B
Asotin	6.67	-0.03	Rural B
Benton	5.95	-0.45	Urban C
Chelan	6.39	-0.19	Rural B
Clallam	7.76	0.61	Rural C
Clark	9.05	1.37	Urban C
Columbia	8.77	1.21	Rural B
Cowlitz	9.37	1.56	Rural C
Douglas	6.20	-0.31	Rural B
Ferry	10.67	2.32	Rural A
Franklin	7.23	0.30	Rural A
Garfield	6.01	-0.42	Rural B
Grant	7.78	0.62	Rural A
Grays Harbor	9.55	1.66	Rural C
Island	6.68	-0.02	Rural C
Jefferson	6.64	-0.05	Rural C
King	5.87	-0.50	Urban A
Kitsap	5.87	-0.50	Urban C
Kittitas	6.75	0.02	Rural B
Klickitat	8.47	1.03	Rural A
Lewis	9.65	1.72	Rural C
Lincoln	6.66	-0.04	Rural B
Mason	8.02	0.76	Rural C
Okanogan	7.77	0.62	Rural A
Pacific	9.18	1.45	Rural C
Pend Oreille	10.16	2.02	Rural A
Pierce	6.98	0.15	Urban B
San Juan	4.84	-1.11	Rural C
Skagit	7.15	0.25	Rural C
Skamania	9.54	1.66	Rural A
Snohomish	6.78	0.04	Urban B
Spokane	6.78	0.04	Urban B
Stevens	9.45	1.61	Rural B
Thurston	5.98	-0.44	Urban C
Wahkiakum	9.67	1.73	Rural C
Walla Walla	5.84	-0.52	Rural B
Whatcom	6.11	-0.36	Urban C
Whitman	4.72	-1.18	Rural B
Yakima	7.67	0.56	Urban C

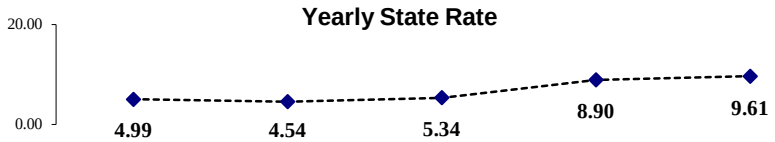
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data.
Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

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





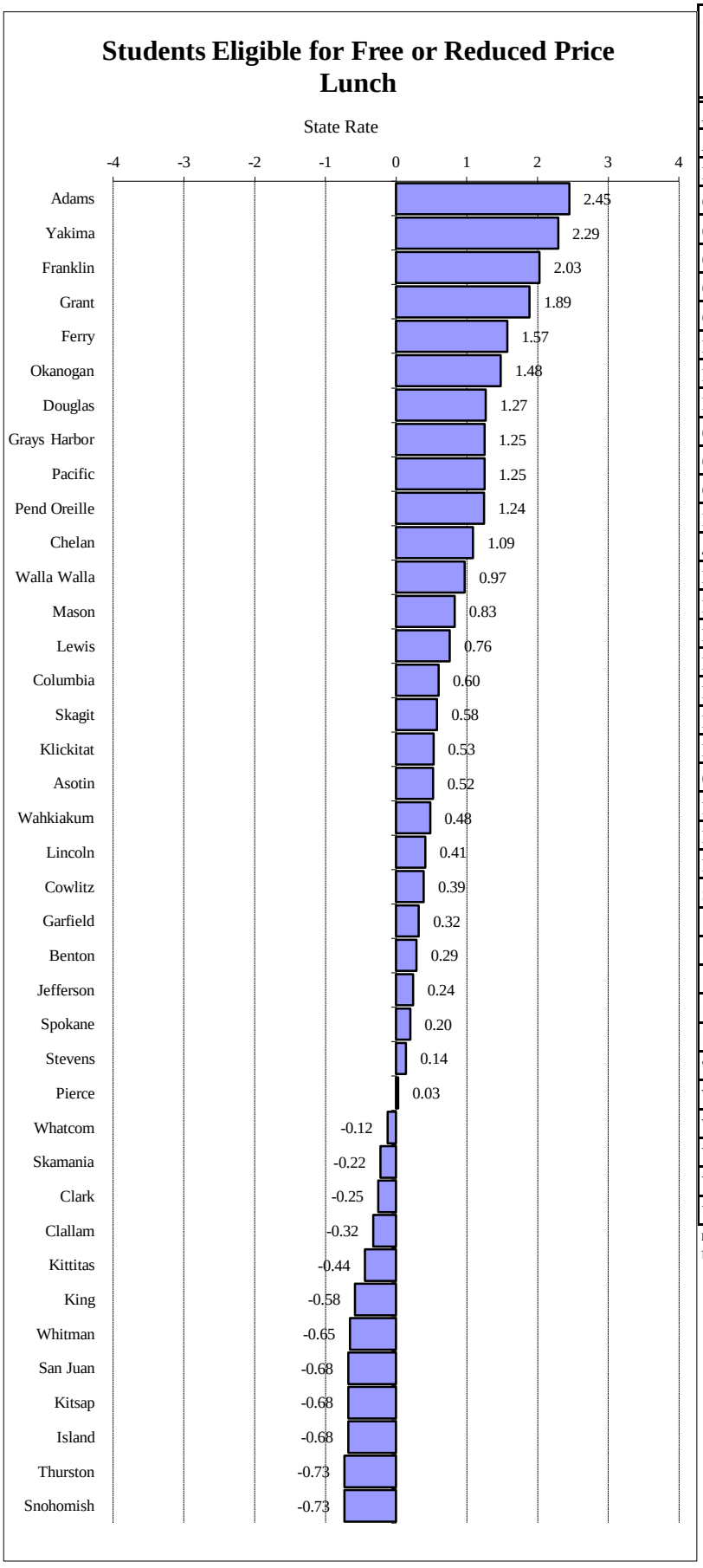
Updated: 4/13/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	4.99	4.54	5.34	8.90	9.61	6.72
Unemployed, 1	166,160	153,890	185,760	314,200	339,480	
Labor Force,16	3,326,640	3,391,250	3,476,800	3,528,730	3,531,630	

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

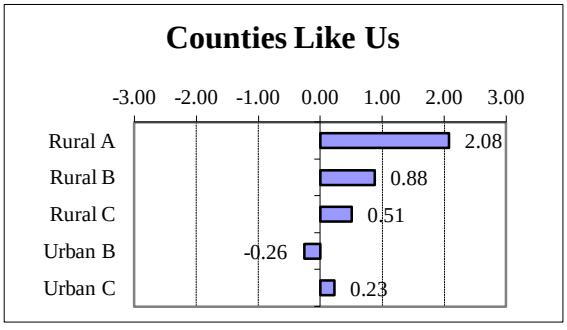
Note: The rate is unemployed persons (age 16 and over) per 100 persons in the civilian labor force. Unemployed persons are individuals who are currently available for work have actively looked for work, and do not have a job. The civilian labor force includes persons who are working or looking for work. 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. The last year of data should be considered preliminary. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes.

State Source: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis, County Unemployment File



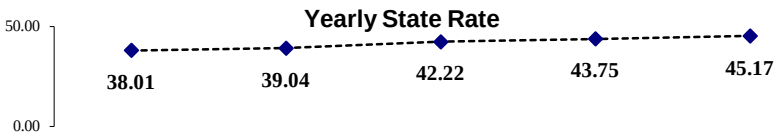
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	74.54	2.45	Rural B
Asotin	48.57	0.52	Rural B
Benton	45.53	0.29	Urban C
Chelan	56.32	1.09	Rural B
Clallam	37.33	-0.32	Rural C
Clark	38.35	-0.25	Urban C
Columbia	49.70	0.60	Rural B
Cowlitz	46.93	0.39	Rural C
Douglas	58.71	1.27	Rural B
Ferry	62.77	1.57	Rural A
Franklin	68.85	2.03	Rural A
Garfield	46.01	0.32	Rural B
Grant	66.97	1.89	Rural A
Grays Harbor	58.45	1.25	Rural C
Island	32.50	-0.68	Rural C
Jefferson	44.81	0.24	Rural C
King	33.85	-0.58	Urban A
Kitsap	32.51	-0.68	Urban C
Kittitas	35.77	-0.44	Rural B
Klickitat	48.70	0.53	Rural A
Lewis	51.85	0.76	Rural C
Lincoln	47.18	0.41	Rural B
Mason	52.73	0.83	Rural C
Okanogan	61.44	1.48	Rural A
Pacific	58.43	1.25	Rural C
Pend Oreille	58.24	1.24	Rural A
Pierce	42.09	0.03	Urban B
San Juan	32.59	-0.68	Rural C
Skagit	49.49	0.58	Rural C
Skamania	38.66	-0.22	Rural A
Snohomish	31.80	-0.73	Urban B
Spokane	44.34	0.20	Urban B
Stevens	43.52	0.14	Rural B
Thurston	31.91	-0.73	Urban C
Wahkiakum	48.03	0.48	Rural C
Walla Walla	54.66	0.97	Rural B
Whatcom	40.05	-0.12	Urban C
Whitman	32.87	-0.65	Rural B
Yakima	72.39	2.29	Urban C

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



Community Domain: Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

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



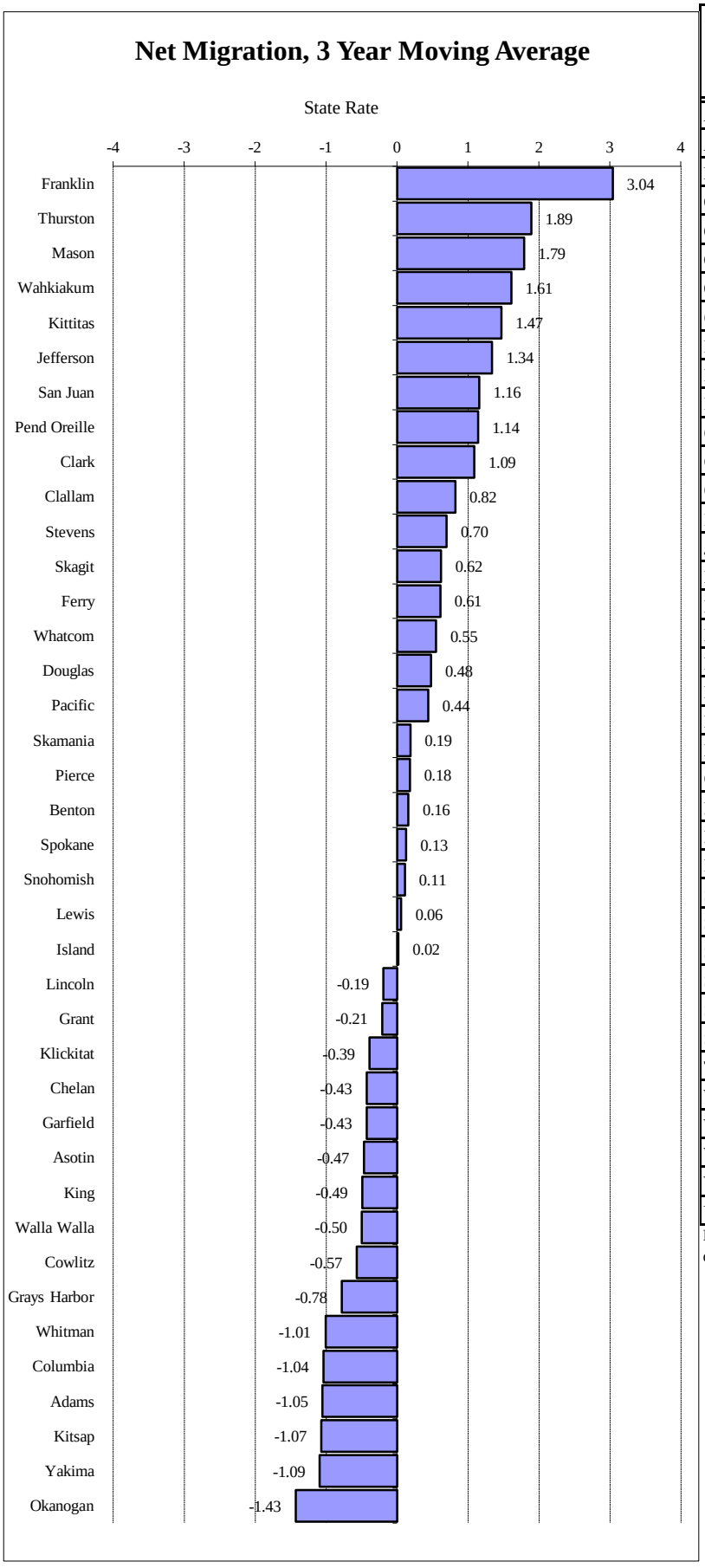
Updated: 2/21/2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	38.01	39.04	42.22	43.75	45.17	41.65
Birthed, 10-17	388,192	400,761	432,402	452,075	467,281	
Females, 10-17	1,021,168	1,026,517	1,024,210	1,033,246	1,034,386	

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

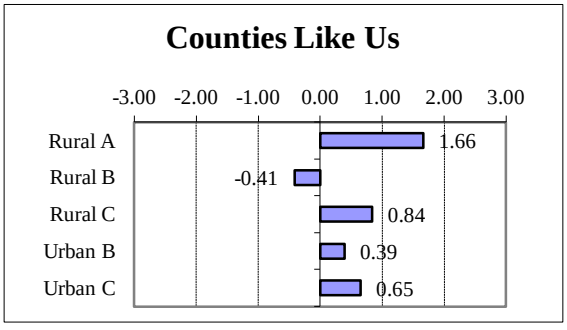
Note: The students eligible for free or reduced price lunch per 100 students enrolled. Eligibility requirements are discussed in Technical Notes.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction



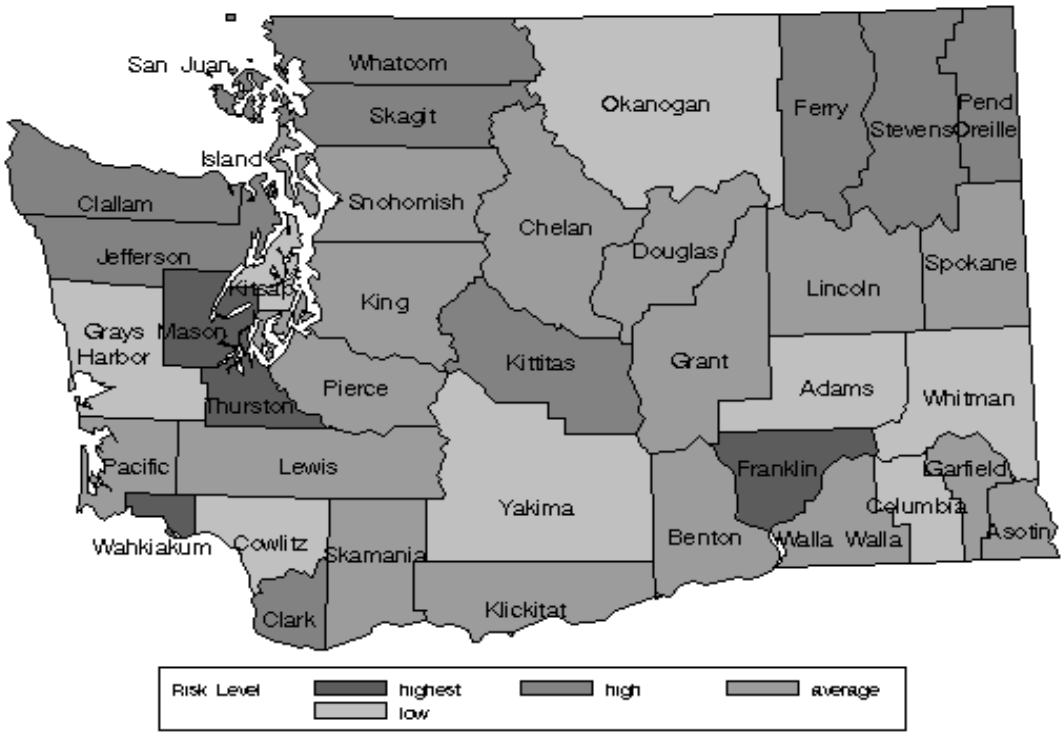
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	-2.45	-1.05	Rural B
Asotin	6.00	-0.47	Rural B
Benton	9.84	0.16	Urban C
Chelan	6.26	-0.43	Rural B
Clallam	13.85	0.82	Rural C
Clark	15.55	1.09	Urban C
Columbia	2.49	-1.04	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.37	-0.57	Rural C
Douglas	11.80	0.48	Rural B
Ferry	12.57	0.61	Rural A
Franklin	27.41	3.04	Rural A
Garfield	-6.23	-0.43	Rural B
Grant	7.55	-0.21	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.07	-0.78	Rural C
Island	8.96	0.02	Rural C
Jefferson	17.05	1.34	Rural C
King	5.84	-0.49	Urban A
Kitsap	2.32	-1.07	Urban C
Kittitas	17.85	1.47	Rural B
Klickitat	6.49	-0.39	Rural A
Lewis	9.22	0.06	Rural C
Lincoln	7.70	-0.19	Rural B
Mason	19.81	1.79	Rural C
Okanogan	0.10	-1.43	Rural A
Pacific	11.52	0.44	Rural C
Pend Oreille	15.80	1.14	Rural A
Pierce	9.97	0.18	Urban B
San Juan	15.97	1.16	Rural C
Skagit	12.65	0.62	Rural C
Skamania	10.01	0.19	Rural A
Snohomish	9.52	0.11	Urban B
Spokane	9.68	0.13	Urban B
Stevens	13.12	0.70	Rural B
Thurston	20.40	1.89	Urban C
Wahkiakum	18.73	1.61	Rural C
Walla Walla	5.81	-0.50	Rural B
Whatcom	12.23	0.55	Urban C
Whitman	2.71	-1.01	Rural B
Yakima	-2.18	-1.09	Urban C

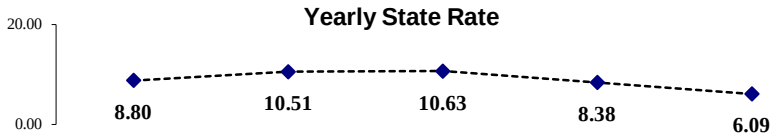
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data..Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Transitions and Mobility

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Net Migration, 3 Year Moving Average





Updated: 10/4/2010

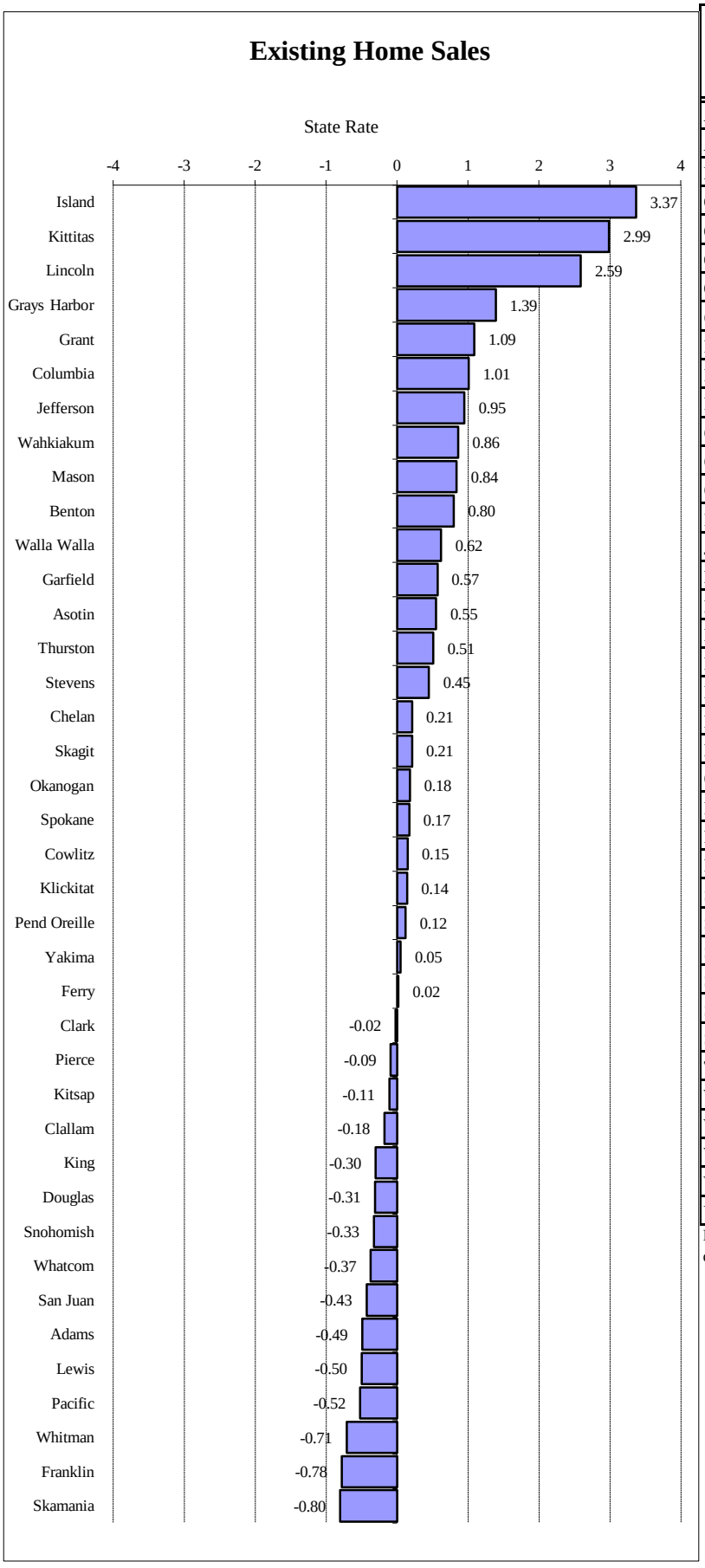
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	8.80	10.51	10.63	8.38	6.09	8.86
Net Migration	56,083	68,165	70,031	55,893	40,957	
All Persons	6,375,602	6,488,000	6,587,601	6,668,200	6,724,540	

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

Note: Net migration is the annual number of new residents that moved into an area minus the number of residents that moved out of an area. In Washington, the Office of Financial Management estimates annual net migration for twelve months ending on March 31st of a given year. For example, annual net migration in 2009 refers to the period from April 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009. Net migration can change a lot from year to year; calculating a 3-year moving average smoothes net migration. The net migration rate in Year 3 is equal to the average of net migration in Years 1, 2, and 3, divided by the total population in Year 3. The result is then multiplied by 1,000 to measure net migration rate per 1,000 persons.

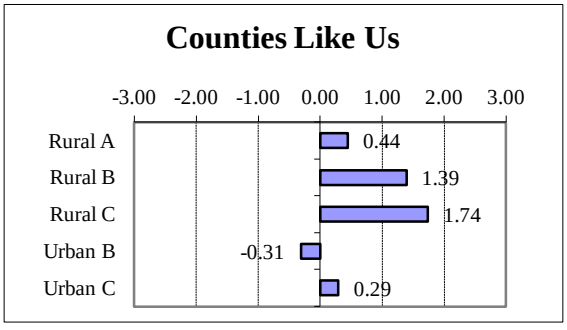
The map displays the standardized average net migration rates calculated by using the three-year moving averages for the most recent 5-year period available. Since increases and decreases in population may cause disruption to the community, the absolute value of the net migration is used to calculate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

State Source: Office of Financial Management, Net Migration Data



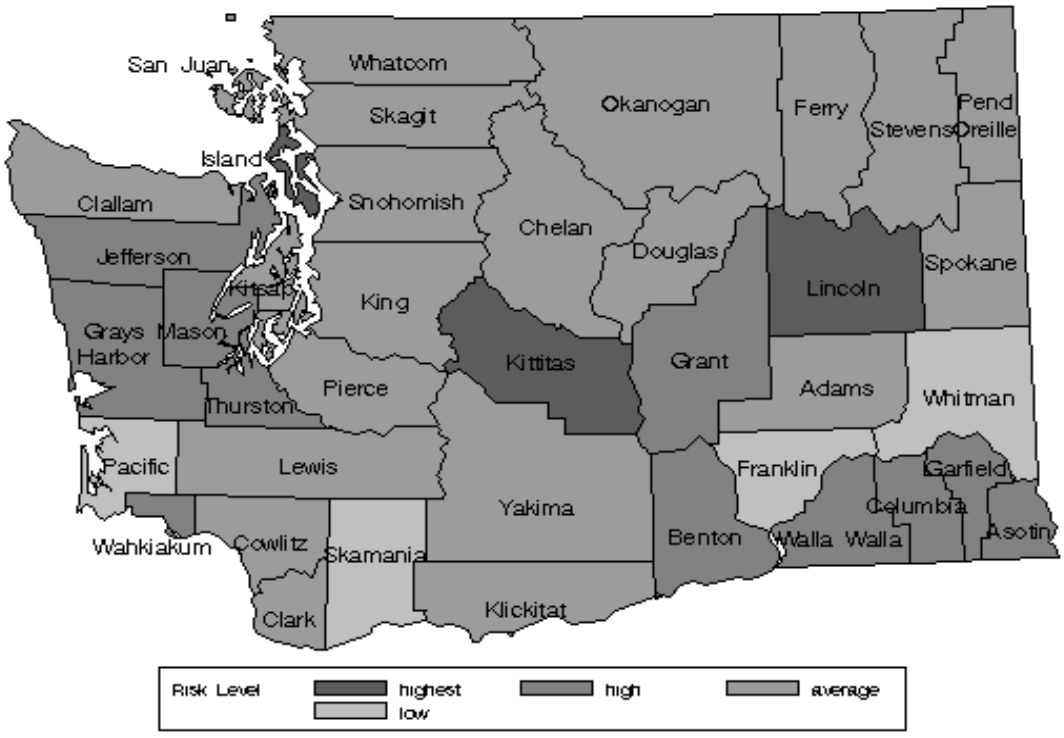
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	12.42	-0.49	Rural B
Asotin	19.73	0.55	Rural B
Benton	21.49	0.80	Urban C
Chelan	17.33	0.21	Rural B
Clallam	14.58	-0.18	Rural C
Clark	15.68	-0.02	Urban C
Columbia	22.95	1.01	Rural B
Cowlitz	16.91	0.15	Rural C
Douglas	13.67	-0.31	Rural B
Ferry	16.01	0.02	Rural A
Franklin	10.38	-0.78	Rural A
Garfield	19.89	0.57	Rural B
Grant	23.55	1.09	Rural A
Grays Harbor	25.67	1.39	Rural C
Island	39.65	3.37	Rural C
Jefferson	22.56	0.95	Rural C
King	13.71	-0.30	Urban A
Kitsap	15.07	-0.11	Urban C
Kittitas	36.95	2.99	Rural B
Klickitat	16.85	0.14	Rural A
Lewis	12.35	-0.50	Rural C
Lincoln	34.09	2.59	Rural B
Mason	21.78	0.84	Rural C
Okanogan	17.09	0.18	Rural A
Pacific	12.17	-0.52	Rural C
Pend Oreille	16.67	0.12	Rural A
Pierce	15.19	-0.09	Urban B
San Juan	12.79	-0.43	Rural C
Skagit	17.33	0.21	Rural C
Skamania	10.21	-0.80	Rural A
Snohomish	13.52	-0.33	Urban B
Spokane	17.05	0.17	Urban B
Stevens	19.00	0.45	Rural B
Thurston	19.42	0.51	Urban C
Wahkiakum	21.91	0.86	Rural C
Walla Walla	20.22	0.62	Rural B
Whatcom	13.25	-0.37	Urban C
Whitman	10.85	-0.71	Rural B
Yakima	16.23	0.05	Urban C

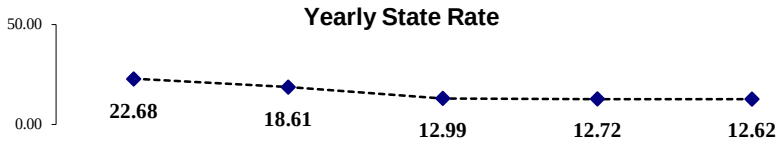
Rates are based on the average of the most current five years of data..Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Transitions and Mobility

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





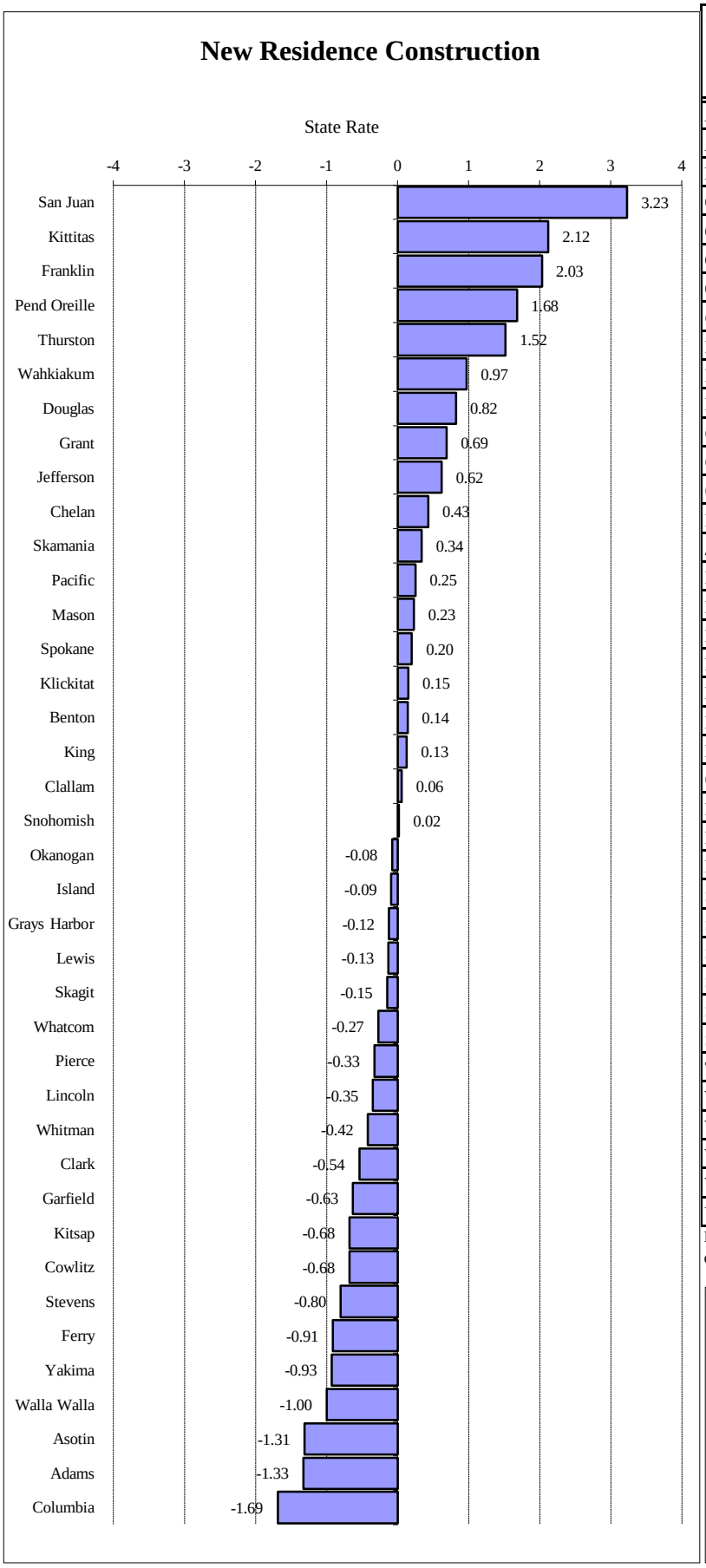
Updated: 10/25/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	22.68	18.61	12.99	12.72	12.62	15.85
Sales	144,600	120,710	85,540	84,800	84,890	
All Persons	6,375,602	6,488,000	6,587,601	6,668,200	6,724,540	

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

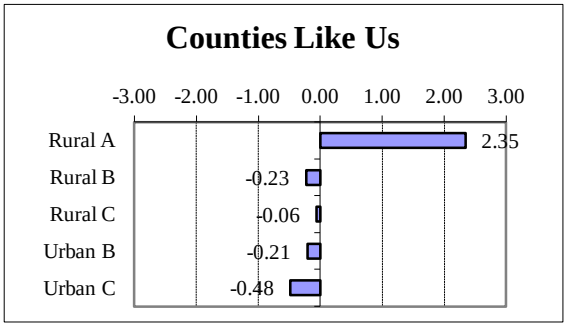
Note: The previously-owned homes sold, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Previously-owned homes sold is rounded to the tens. Existing homes sold are estimated based on data from multiple listing services, firms that monitor deeds, and local Realtors associations. Adjustments were made by the data provider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

State Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

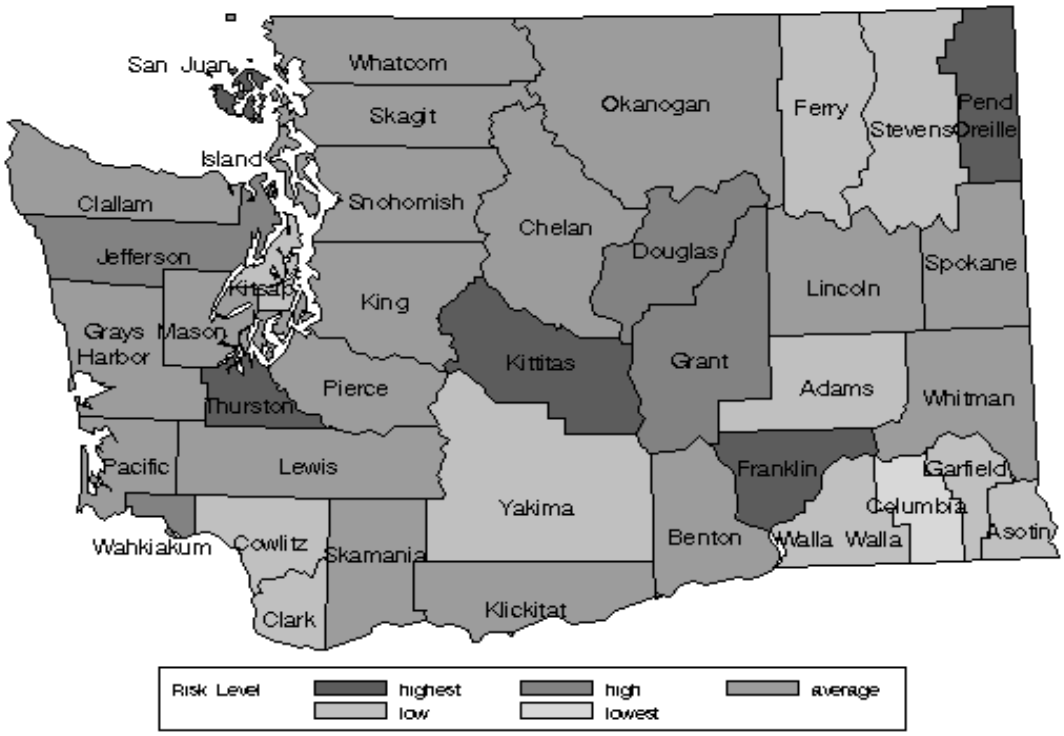


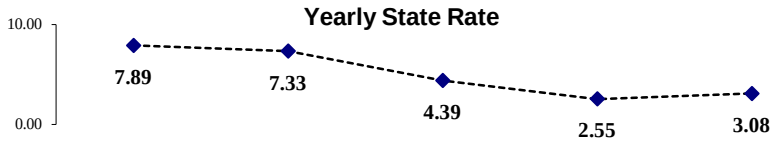
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.45	-1.33	Rural B
Asotin	2.49	-1.31	Rural B
Benton	5.27	0.14	Urban C
Chelan	5.84	0.43	Rural B
Clallam	5.12	0.06	Rural C
Clark	3.98	-0.54	Urban C
Columbia	1.76	-1.69	Rural B
Cowlitz	3.70	-0.68	Rural C
Douglas	6.59	0.82	Rural B
Ferry	3.25	-0.91	Rural A
Franklin	8.92	2.03	Rural A
Garfield	3.80	-0.63	Rural B
Grant	6.34	0.69	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.78	-0.12	Rural C
Island	4.84	-0.09	Rural C
Jefferson	6.20	0.62	Rural C
King	5.26	0.13	Urban A
Kitsap	3.71	-0.68	Urban C
Kittitas	9.08	2.12	Rural B
Klickitat	5.29	0.15	Rural A
Lewis	4.76	-0.13	Rural C
Lincoln	4.33	-0.35	Rural B
Mason	5.45	0.23	Rural C
Okanogan	4.85	-0.08	Rural A
Pacific	5.49	0.25	Rural C
Pend Oreille	8.24	1.68	Rural A
Pierce	4.38	-0.33	Urban B
San Juan	11.23	3.23	Rural C
Skagit	4.73	-0.15	Rural C
Skamania	5.66	0.34	Rural A
Snohomish	5.05	0.02	Urban B
Spokane	5.39	0.20	Urban B
Stevens	3.47	-0.80	Rural B
Thurston	7.93	1.52	Urban C
Wahkiakum	6.87	0.97	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.09	-1.00	Rural B
Whatcom	4.49	-0.27	Urban C
Whitman	4.20	-0.42	Rural B
Yakima	3.22	-0.93	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 New Residence Construction





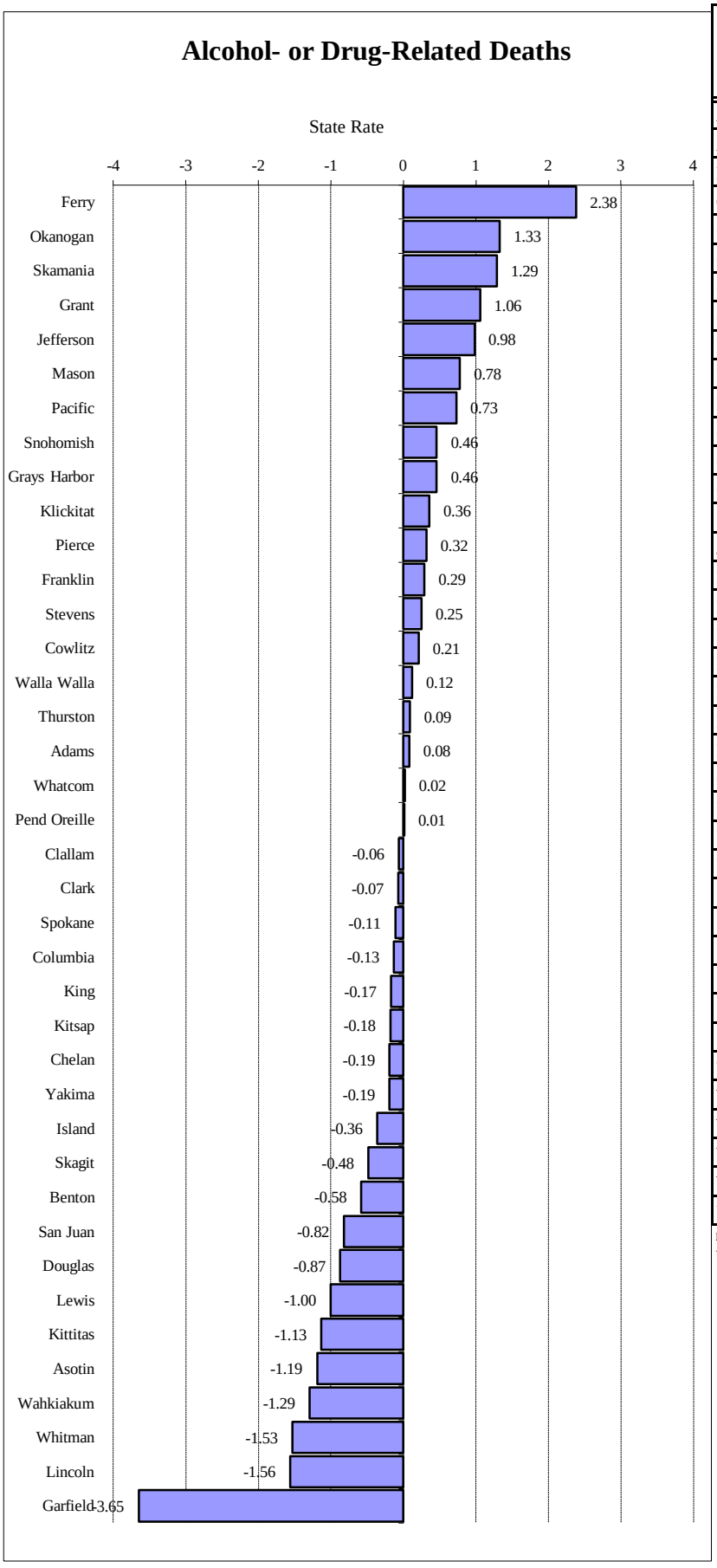
Updated: 10/25/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	7.89	7.33	4.39	2.55	3.08	5.01
New Residences	50,297	47,558	28,919	17,011	20,691	
All Persons	6,375,602	6,488,000	6,587,601	6,668,200	6,724,540	

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

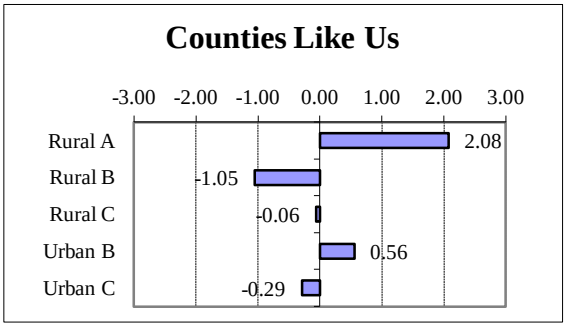
Note: The new building permits issued for single and multi-family dwellings, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Each unit in a multi-family dwelling (for example, each apartment in a building) has a separate building permit.

State Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



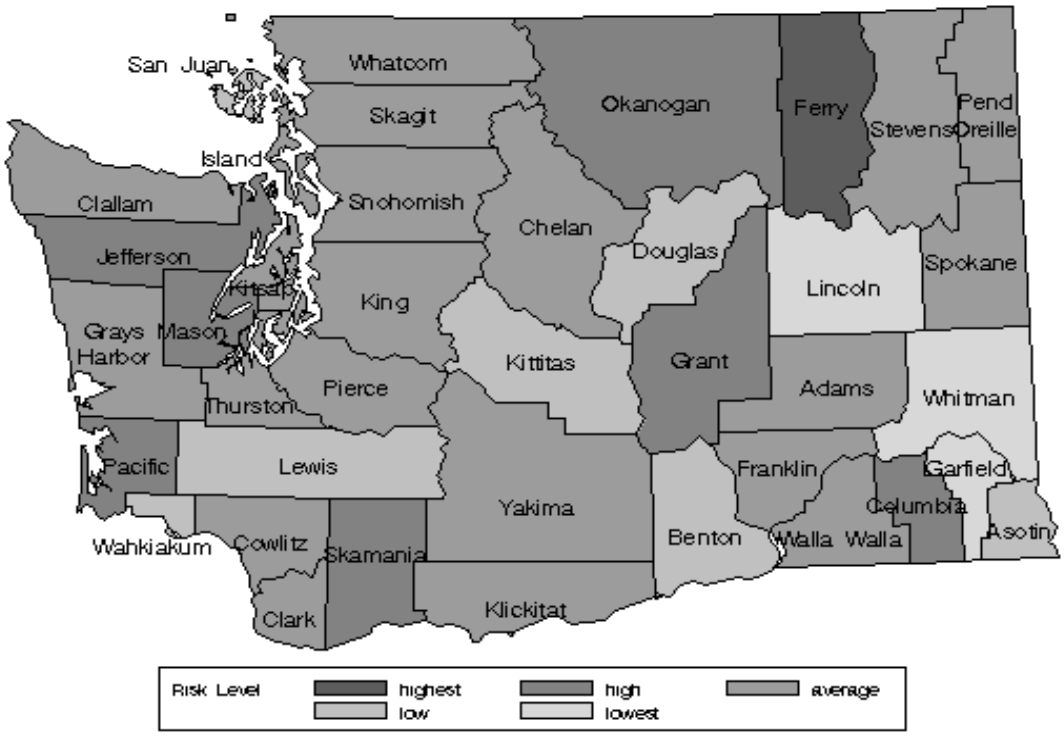
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	11.99	0.08	Rural B
Asotin	10.10	-1.19	Rural B
Benton	11.00	-0.58	Urban C
Chelan	11.58	-0.19	Rural B
Clallam	11.78	-0.06	Rural C
Clark	11.76	-0.07	Urban C
Columbia	11.67	-0.13	Rural B
Cowlitz	12.19	0.21	Rural C
Douglas	10.57	-0.87	Rural B
Ferry	15.43	2.38	Rural A
Franklin	12.30	0.29	Rural A
Garfield	6.42	-3.65	Rural B
Grant	13.45	1.06	Rural A
Grays Harbor	12.55	0.46	Rural C
Island	11.33	-0.36	Rural C
Jefferson	13.33	0.98	Rural C
King	11.61	-0.17	Urban A
Kitsap	11.60	-0.18	Urban C
Kittitas	10.18	-1.13	Rural B
Klickitat	12.41	0.36	Rural A
Lewis	10.37	-1.00	Rural C
Lincoln	9.54	-1.56	Rural B
Mason	13.04	0.78	Rural C
Okanogan	13.85	1.33	Rural A
Pacific	12.96	0.73	Rural C
Pend Oreille	11.88	0.01	Rural A
Pierce	12.35	0.32	Urban B
San Juan	10.64	-0.82	Rural C
Skagit	11.16	-0.48	Rural C
Skamania	13.80	1.29	Rural A
Snohomish	12.56	0.46	Urban B
Spokane	11.71	-0.11	Urban B
Stevens	12.24	0.25	Rural B
Thurston	12.00	0.09	Urban C
Wahkiakum	9.95	-1.29	Rural C
Walla Walla	12.05	0.12	Rural B
Whatcom	11.90	0.02	Urban C
Whitman	9.58	-1.53	Rural B
Yakima	11.58	-0.19	Urban C

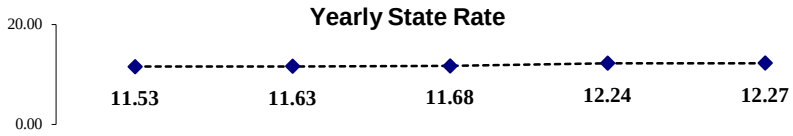
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

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





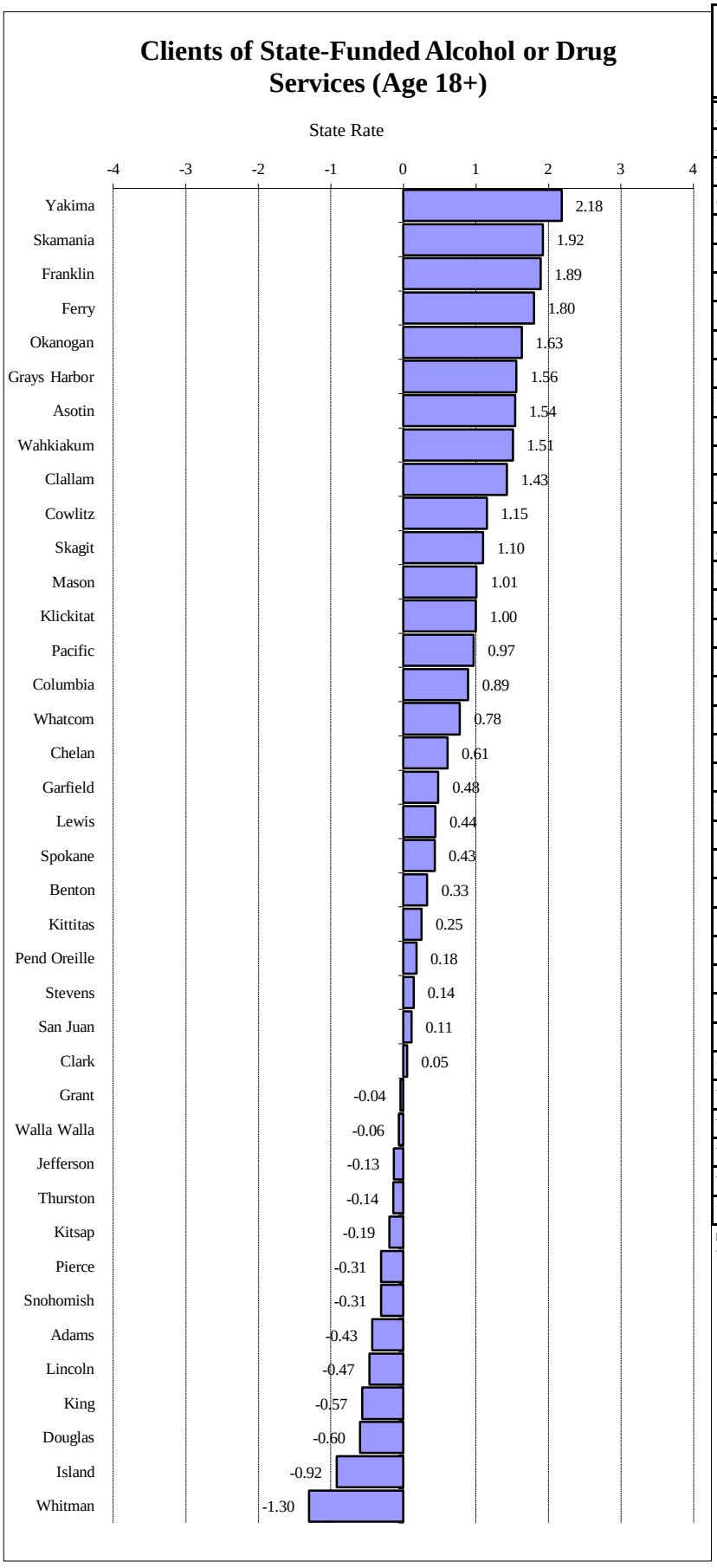
Updated: 9/19/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	11.53	11.63	11.68	12.24	12.27	11.87
AOD-related	5,190	5,383	5,549	5,770	5,774	
Deaths	45,019	46,277	47,497	47,149	47,043	

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

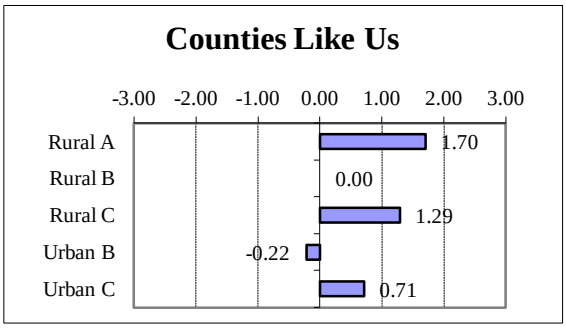
Note: The deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related causes, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse. For a complete explanation of the codes and methods used please see Technical Notes: Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related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

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



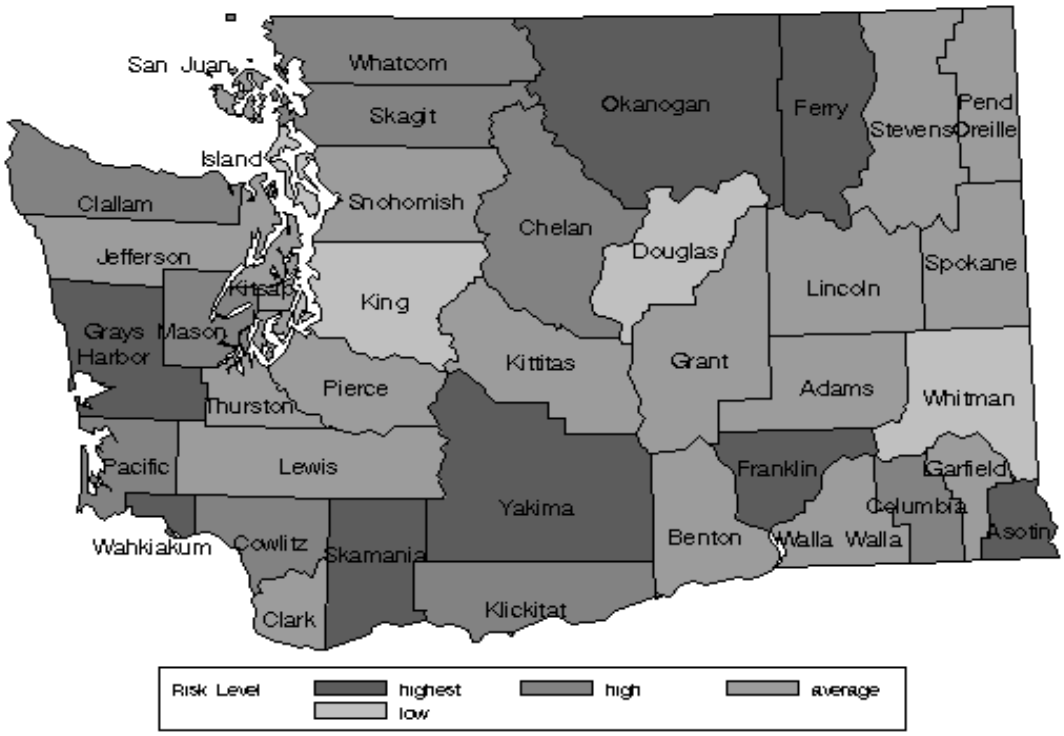
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	11.28	-0.43	Rural B
Asotin	23.60	1.54	Rural B
Benton	16.01	0.33	Urban C
Chelan	17.75	0.61	Rural B
Clallam	22.88	1.43	Rural C
Clark	14.29	0.05	Urban C
Columbia	19.54	0.89	Rural B
Cowlitz	21.11	1.15	Rural C
Douglas	10.23	-0.60	Rural B
Ferry	25.19	1.80	Rural A
Franklin	25.78	1.89	Rural A
Garfield	16.98	0.48	Rural B
Grant	13.70	-0.04	Rural A
Grays Harbor	23.67	1.56	Rural C
Island	8.19	-0.92	Rural C
Jefferson	13.16	-0.13	Rural C
King	10.41	-0.57	Urban A
Kitsap	12.79	-0.19	Urban C
Kittitas	15.52	0.25	Rural B
Klickitat	20.17	1.00	Rural A
Lewis	16.67	0.44	Rural C
Lincoln	11.03	-0.47	Rural B
Mason	20.25	1.01	Rural C
Okanogan	24.12	1.63	Rural A
Pacific	20.01	0.97	Rural C
Pend Oreille	15.09	0.18	Rural A
Pierce	12.03	-0.31	Urban B
San Juan	14.63	0.11	Rural C
Skagit	20.84	1.10	Rural C
Skamania	25.95	1.92	Rural A
Snohomish	11.99	-0.31	Urban B
Spokane	16.65	0.43	Urban B
Stevens	14.82	0.14	Rural B
Thurston	13.08	-0.14	Urban C
Wahkiakum	23.36	1.51	Rural C
Walla Walla	13.60	-0.06	Rural B
Whatcom	18.82	0.78	Urban C
Whitman	5.83	-1.30	Rural B
Yakima	27.59	2.18	Urban C

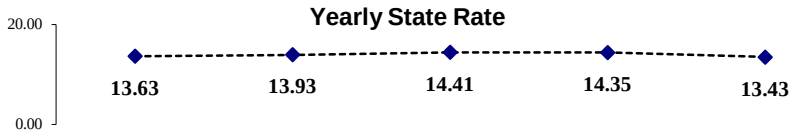
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

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





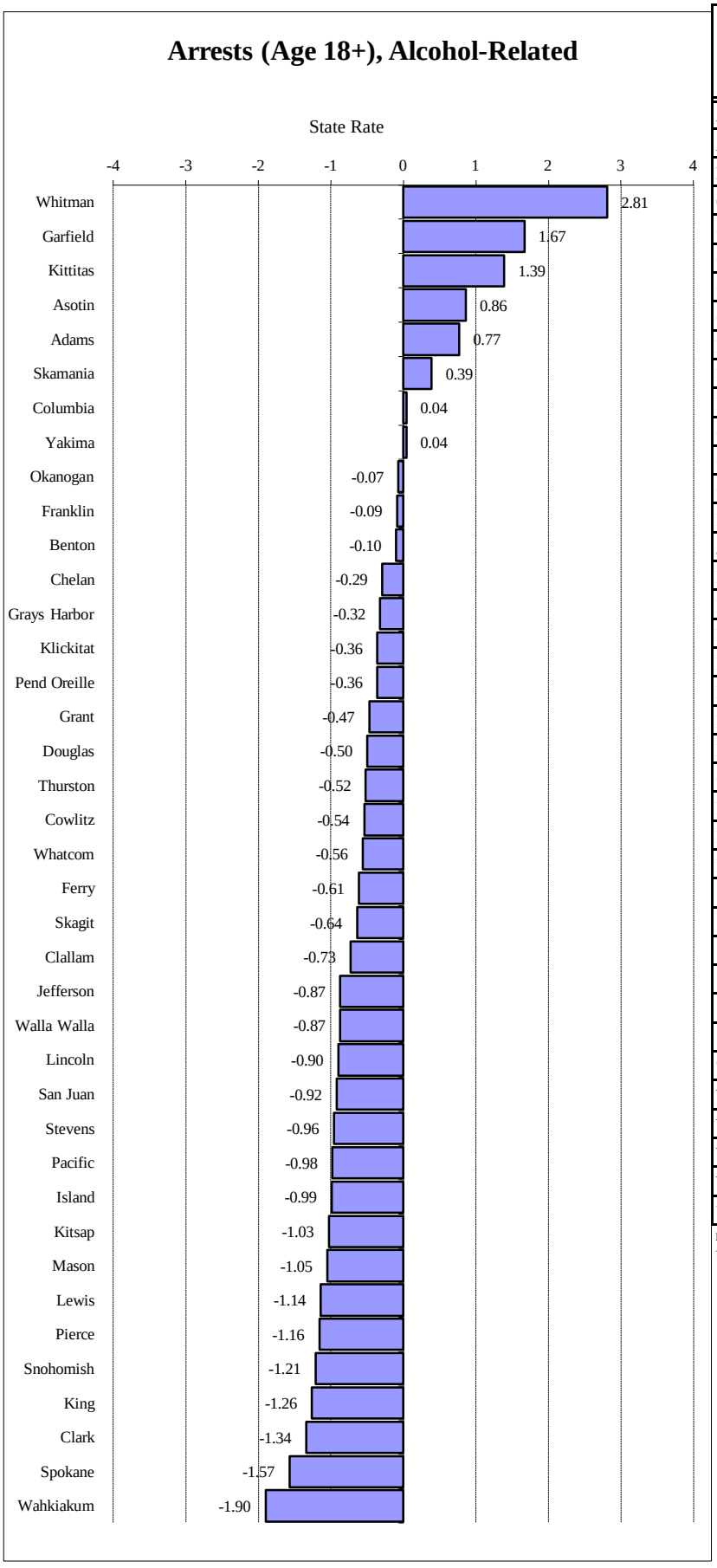
Updated: 10/28/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	13.63	13.93	14.41	14.35	13.43	13.95
Admits, 18+	65,766	68,574	72,203	72,989	69,094	
Persons, 18+	4,826,621	4,921,589	5,009,940	5,085,705	5,143,186	

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

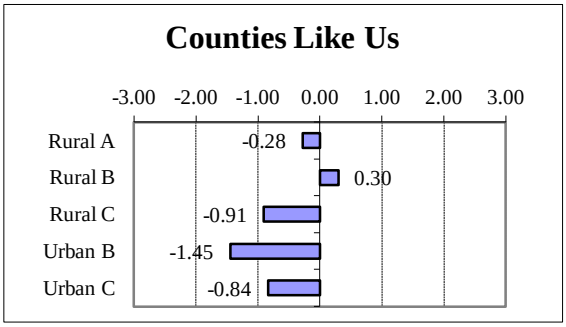
Note: The adults (age 18 and over) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adults. Counts of adults are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox.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

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



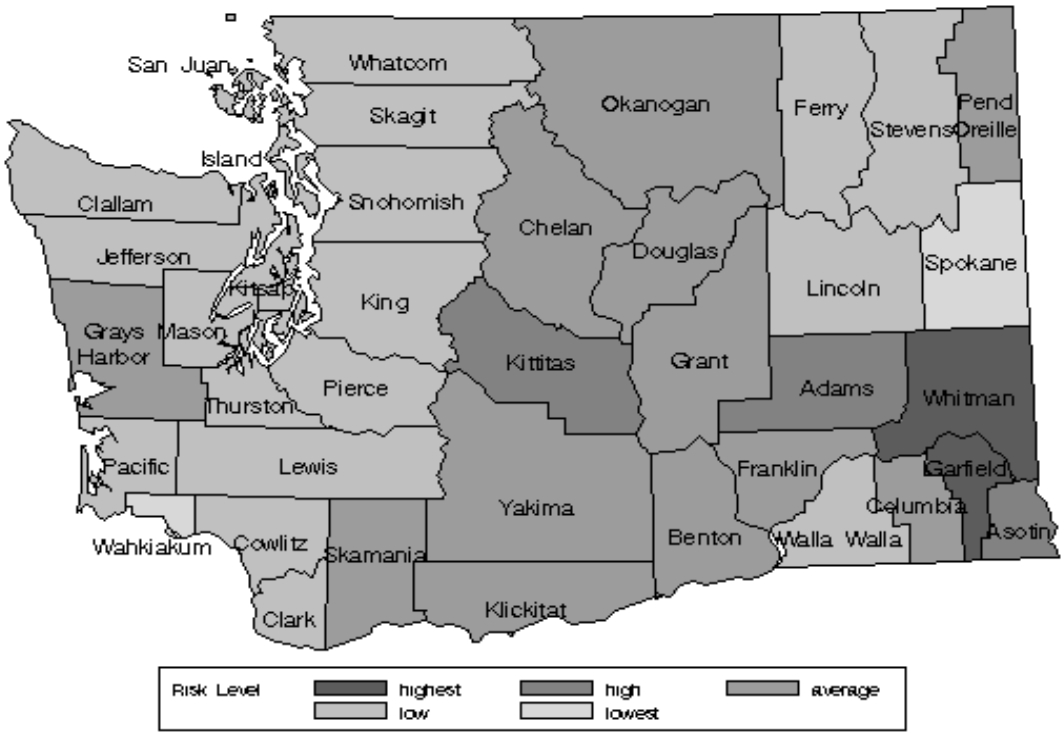
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	13.52	0.77	Rural B
Asotin	13.94	0.86	Rural B
Benton	9.57	-0.10	Urban C
Chelan	8.67	-0.29	Rural B
Clallam	6.68	-0.73	Rural C
Clark	3.85	-1.34	Urban C
Columbia	10.21	0.04	Rural B
Cowlitz	7.53	-0.54	Rural C
Douglas	7.71	-0.50	Rural B
Ferry	7.19	-0.61	Rural A
Franklin	9.62	-0.09	Rural A
Garfield	17.66	1.67	Rural B
Grant	7.87	-0.47	Rural A
Grays Harbor	8.53	-0.32	Rural C
Island	5.46	-0.99	Rural C
Jefferson	6.02	-0.87	Rural C
King	4.21	-1.26	Urban A
Kitsap	5.30	-1.03	Urban C
Kittitas	16.37	1.39	Rural B
Klickitat	8.38	-0.36	Rural A
Lewis	4.79	-1.14	Rural C
Lincoln	5.90	-0.90	Rural B
Mason	5.21	-1.05	Rural C
Okanogan	9.70	-0.07	Rural A
Pacific	5.53	-0.98	Rural C
Pend Oreille	8.35	-0.36	Rural A
Pierce	4.69	-1.16	Urban B
San Juan	5.79	-0.92	Rural C
Skagit	7.08	-0.64	Rural C
Skamania	11.81	0.39	Rural A
Snohomish	4.48	-1.21	Urban B
Spokane	2.79	-1.57	Urban B
Stevens	5.60	-0.96	Rural B
Thurston	7.64	-0.52	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.28	-1.90	Rural C
Walla Walla	6.00	-0.87	Rural B
Whatcom	7.43	-0.56	Urban C
Whitman	22.90	2.81	Rural B
Yakima	10.20	0.04	Urban C

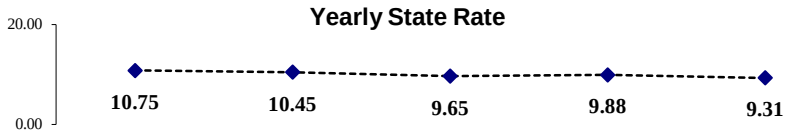
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

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





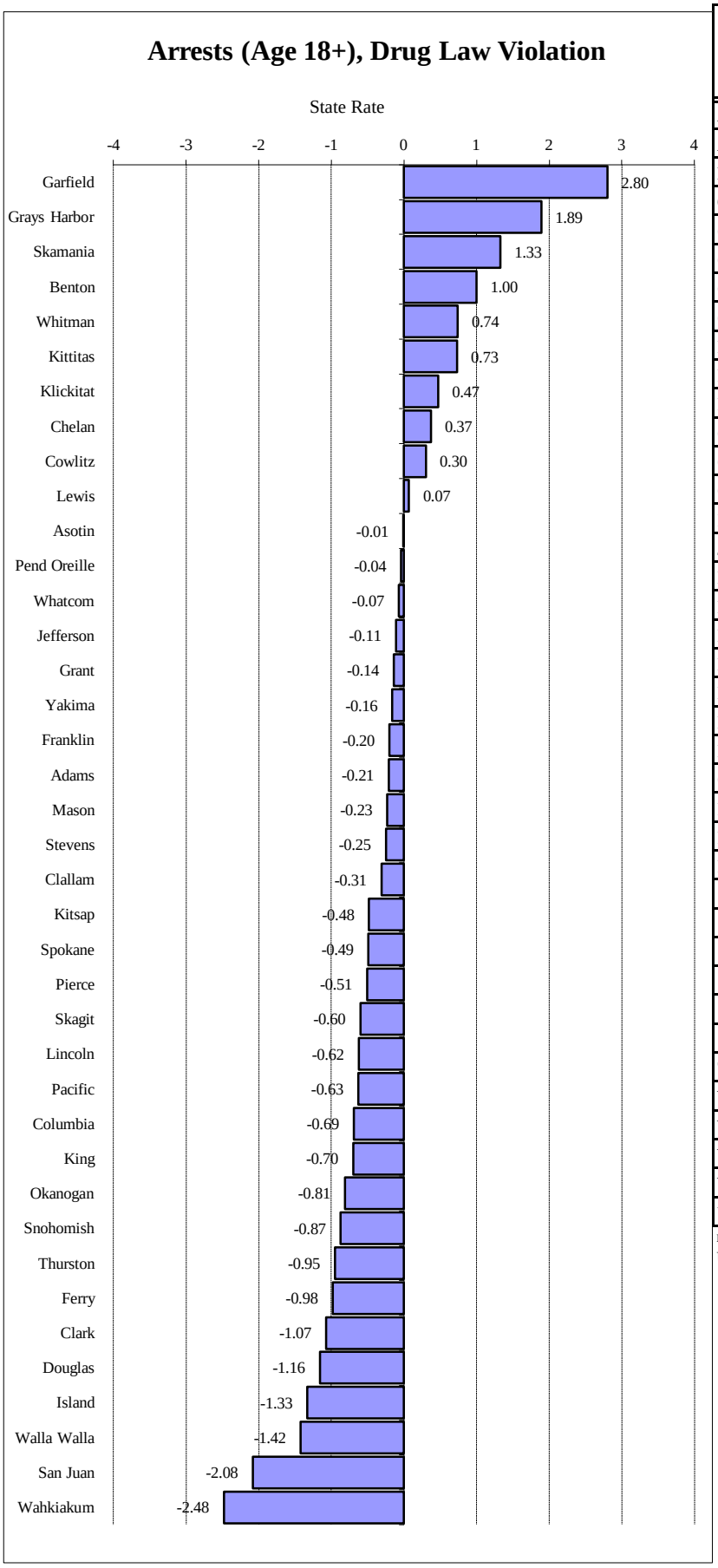
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	10.75	10.45	9.65	9.88	9.31	10.01
Arrests, 18+	45,936	46,901	44,015	44,233	39,937	
Adjusted Pop 18+	4,273,094	4,489,644	4,561,752	4,475,075	4,291,054	

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

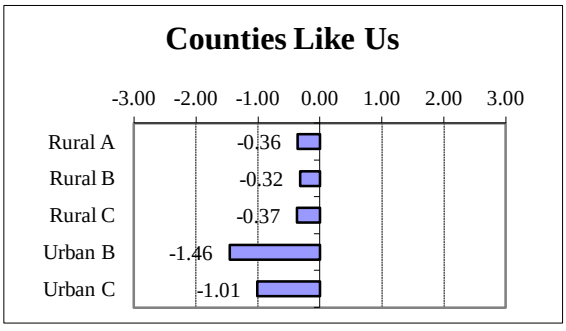
Note: The alcohol violations (age 18+), per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. DUI arrests by the Washington State Patrol are included in the state trend analysis. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting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

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



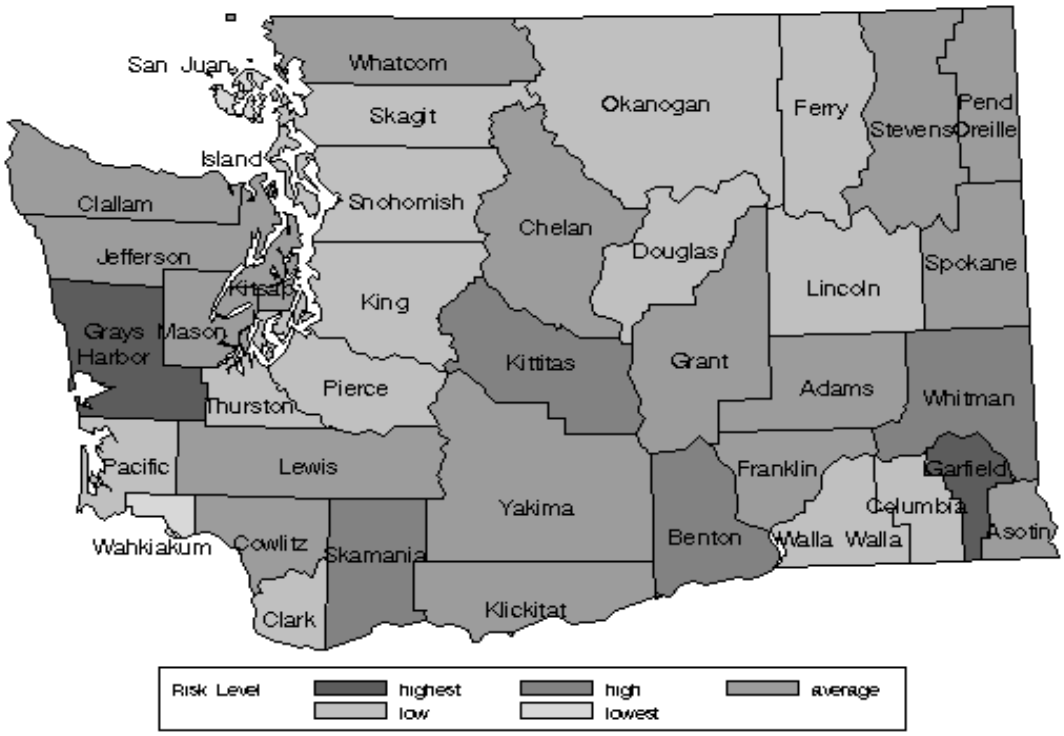
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	4.88	-0.21	Rural B
Asotin	5.32	-0.01	Rural B
Benton	7.49	1.00	Urban C
Chelan	6.14	0.37	Rural B
Clallam	4.67	-0.31	Rural C
Clark	3.04	-1.07	Urban C
Columbia	3.86	-0.69	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.98	0.30	Rural C
Douglas	2.85	-1.16	Rural B
Ferry	3.23	-0.98	Rural A
Franklin	4.91	-0.20	Rural A
Garfield	11.36	2.80	Rural B
Grant	5.03	-0.14	Rural A
Grays Harbor	9.41	1.89	Rural C
Island	2.48	-1.33	Rural C
Jefferson	5.10	-0.11	Rural C
King	3.84	-0.70	Urban A
Kitsap	4.30	-0.48	Urban C
Kittitas	6.92	0.73	Rural B
Klickitat	6.35	0.47	Rural A
Lewis	5.50	0.07	Rural C
Lincoln	4.00	-0.62	Rural B
Mason	4.84	-0.23	Rural C
Okanogan	3.60	-0.81	Rural A
Pacific	3.99	-0.63	Rural C
Pend Oreille	5.25	-0.04	Rural A
Pierce	4.24	-0.51	Urban B
San Juan	0.87	-2.08	Rural C
Skagit	4.04	-0.60	Rural C
Skamania	8.21	1.33	Rural A
Snohomish	3.46	-0.87	Urban B
Spokane	4.28	-0.49	Urban B
Stevens	4.80	-0.25	Rural B
Thurston	3.29	-0.95	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-2.48	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.29	-1.42	Rural B
Whatcom	5.18	-0.07	Urban C
Whitman	6.94	0.74	Rural B
Yakima	5.00	-0.16	Urban C

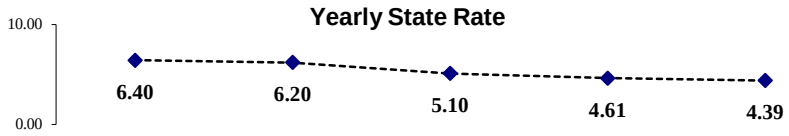
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

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





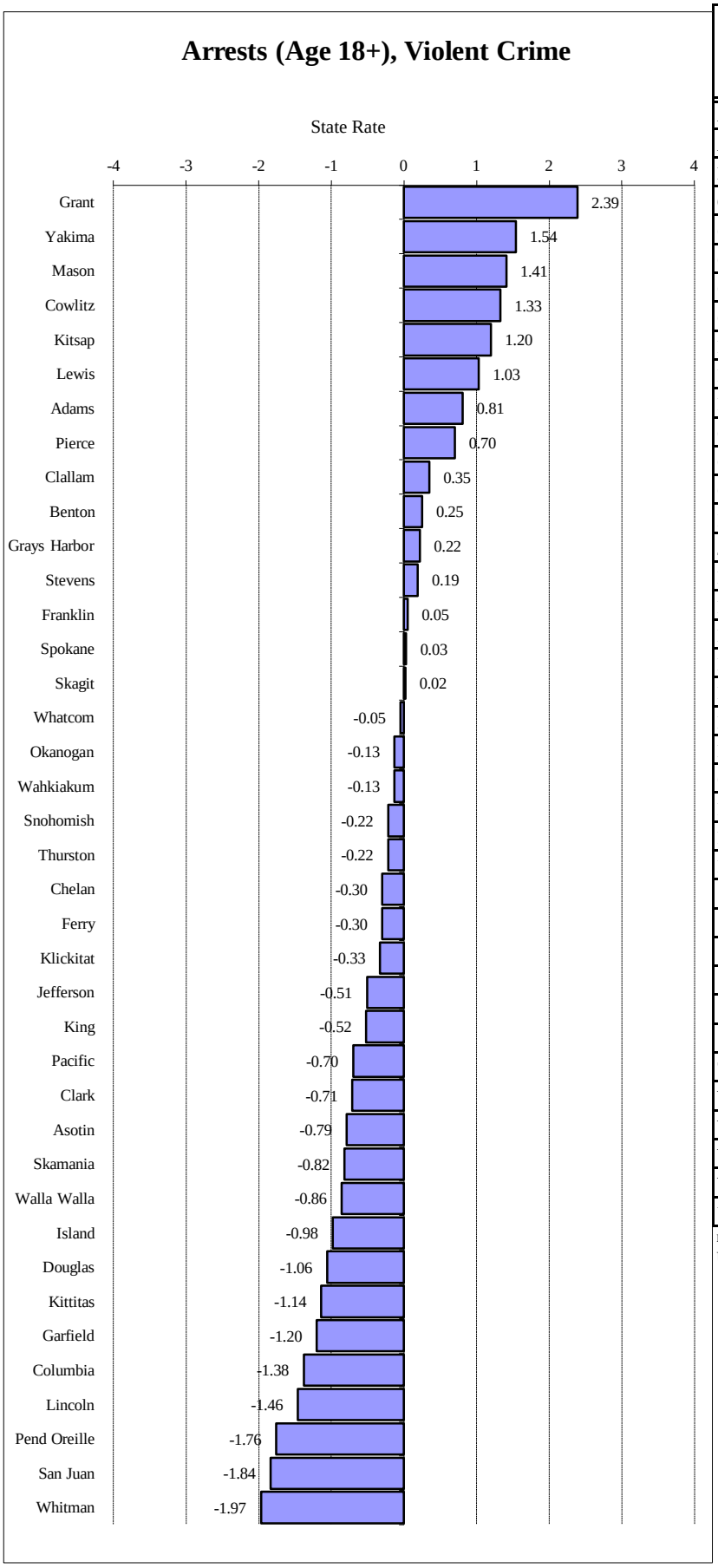
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	6.40	6.20	5.10	4.61	4.39	5.34
Arrests, 18+	27,340	27,856	23,244	20,621	18,833	
Adjusted Pop 18+	4,273,094	4,489,644	4,561,752	4,475,075	4,291,054	

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

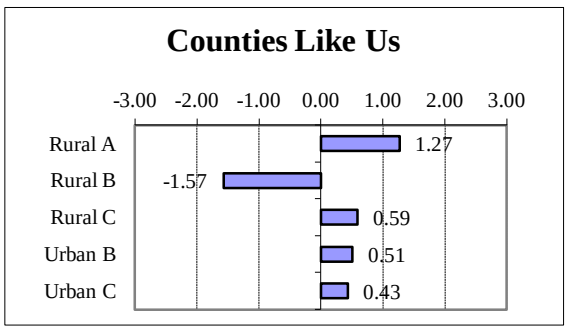
Note: The arrests of adults (age 18+) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite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

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



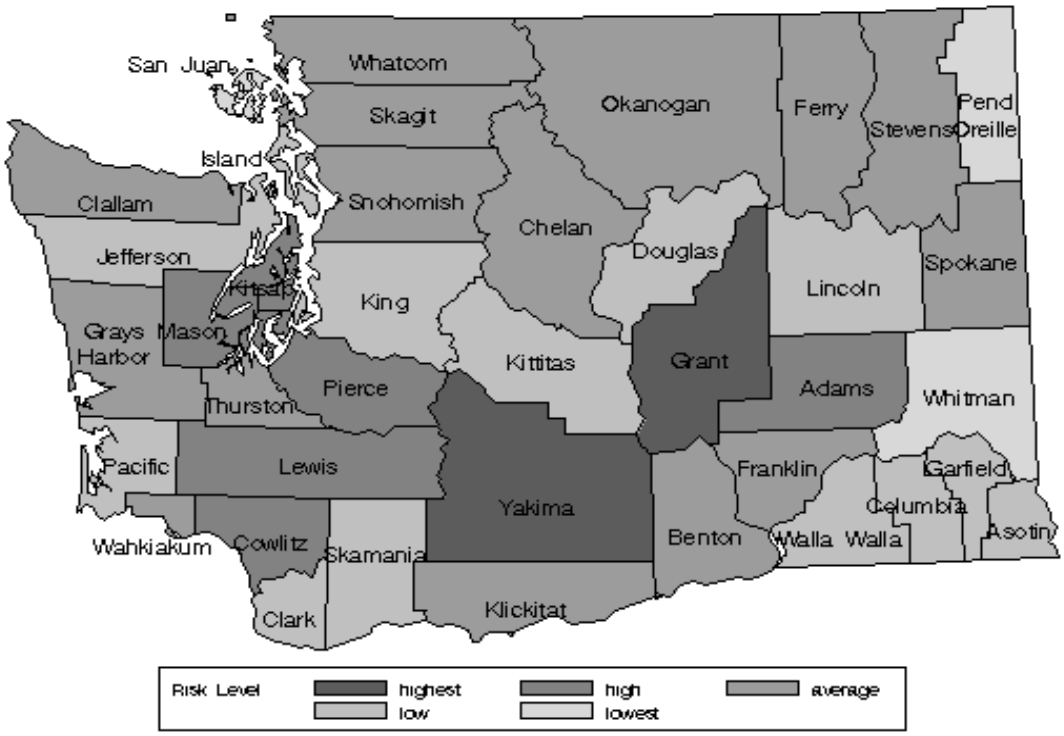
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.06	0.81	Rural B
Asotin	1.05	-0.79	Rural B
Benton	1.71	0.25	Urban C
Chelan	1.36	-0.30	Rural B
Clallam	1.77	0.35	Rural C
Clark	1.10	-0.71	Urban C
Columbia	0.68	-1.38	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.39	1.33	Rural C
Douglas	0.88	-1.06	Rural B
Ferry	1.36	-0.30	Rural A
Franklin	1.58	0.05	Rural A
Garfield	0.79	-1.20	Rural B
Grant	3.06	2.39	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.69	0.22	Rural C
Island	0.93	-0.98	Rural C
Jefferson	1.23	-0.51	Rural C
King	1.22	-0.52	Urban A
Kitsap	2.31	1.20	Urban C
Kittitas	0.83	-1.14	Rural B
Klickitat	1.34	-0.33	Rural A
Lewis	2.20	1.03	Rural C
Lincoln	0.63	-1.46	Rural B
Mason	2.44	1.41	Rural C
Okanogan	1.47	-0.13	Rural A
Pacific	1.11	-0.70	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.44	-1.76	Rural A
Pierce	1.99	0.70	Urban B
San Juan	0.39	-1.84	Rural C
Skagit	1.56	0.02	Rural C
Skamania	1.03	-0.82	Rural A
Snohomish	1.41	-0.22	Urban B
Spokane	1.57	0.03	Urban B
Stevens	1.67	0.19	Rural B
Thurston	1.41	-0.22	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.47	-0.13	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.01	-0.86	Rural B
Whatcom	1.52	-0.05	Urban C
Whitman	0.31	-1.97	Rural B
Yakima	2.52	1.54	Urban C

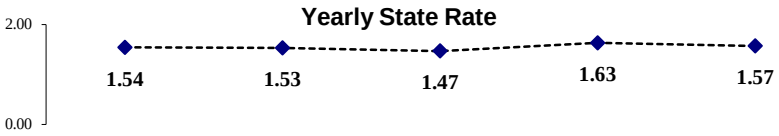
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

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





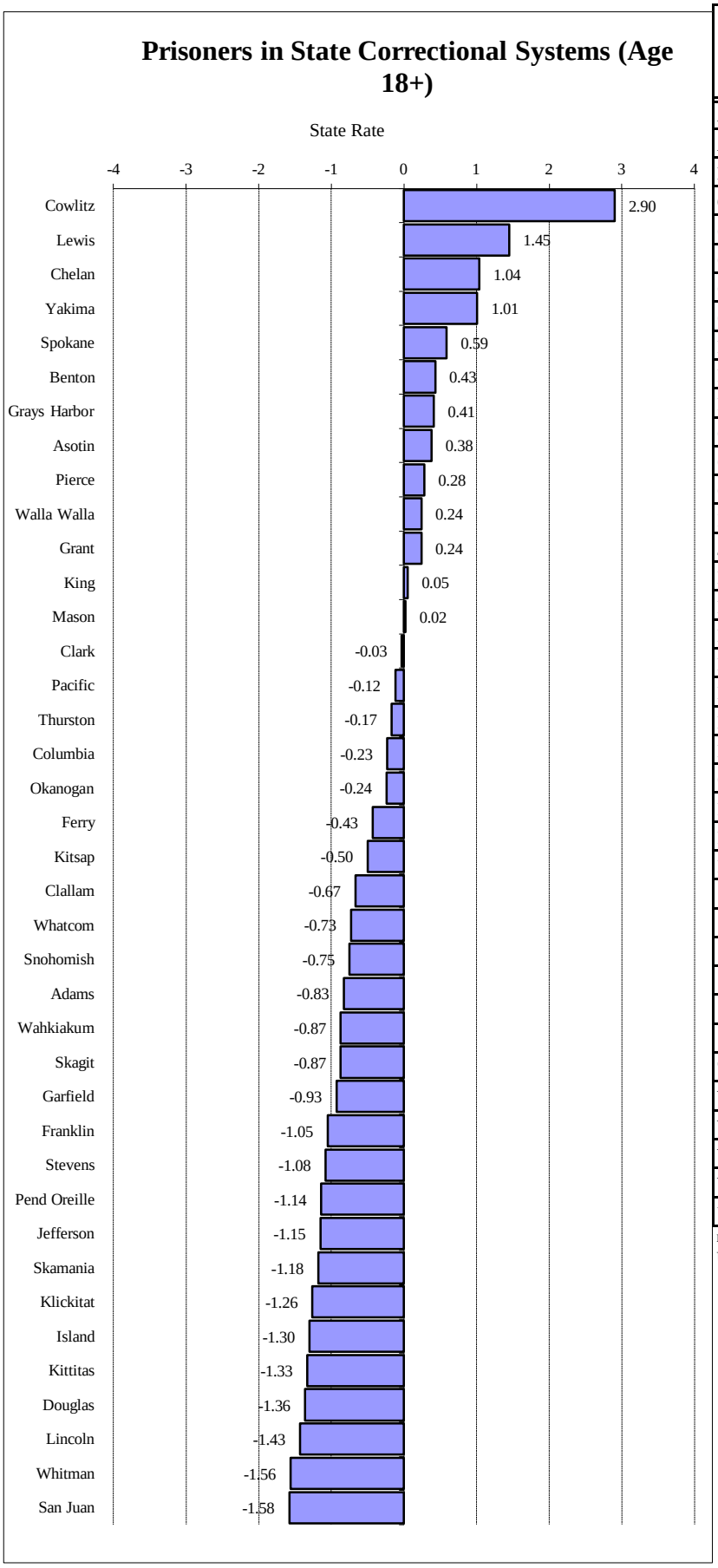
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	1.54	1.53	1.47	1.63	1.57	1.55
Arrests, 18+	6,586	6,879	6,696	7,279	6,742	
Adjusted Pop 18+	4,273,094	4,489,644	4,561,752	4,475,075	4,291,054	

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

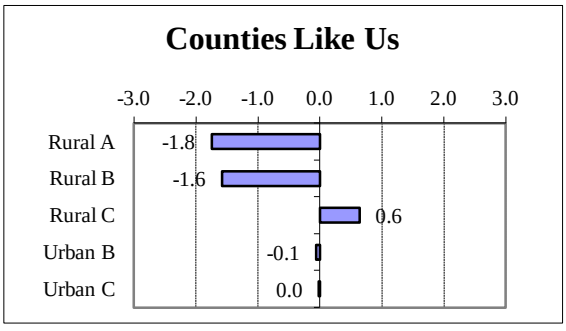
Note: The arrests of adults (age 18+) for violent crime per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population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

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



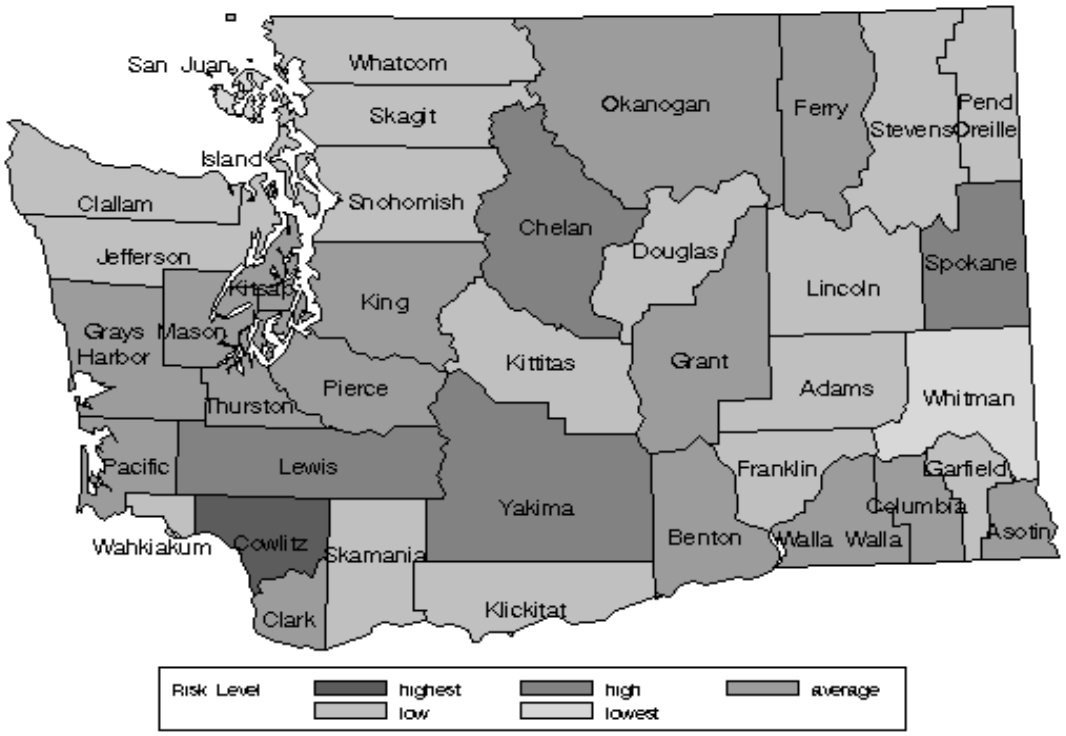
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	212.5	-0.83	Rural B
Asotin	482.6	0.38	Rural B
Benton	493.1	0.43	Urban C
Chelan	629.4	1.04	Rural B
Clallam	248.8	-0.67	Rural C
Clark	390.3	-0.03	Urban C
Columbia	346.7	-0.23	Rural B
Cowlitz	1044.0	2.90	Rural C
Douglas	95.7	-1.36	Rural B
Ferry	301.8	-0.43	Rural A
Franklin	164.8	-1.05	Rural A
Garfield	190.2	-0.93	Rural B
Grant	451.0	0.24	Rural A
Grays Harbor	490.0	0.41	Rural C
Island	107.4	-1.30	Rural C
Jefferson	141.9	-1.15	Rural C
King	409.1	0.05	Urban A
Kitsap	287.1	-0.50	Urban C
Kittitas	102.1	-1.33	Rural B
Klickitat	117.6	-1.26	Rural A
Lewis	721.4	1.45	Rural C
Lincoln	79.0	-1.43	Rural B
Mason	402.1	0.02	Rural C
Okanogan	343.8	-0.24	Rural A
Pacific	371.7	-0.12	Rural C
Pend Oreille	143.1	-1.14	Rural A
Pierce	459.6	0.28	Urban B
San Juan	45.1	-1.58	Rural C
Skagit	203.2	-0.87	Rural C
Skamania	135.5	-1.18	Rural A
Snohomish	229.8	-0.75	Urban B
Spokane	529.8	0.59	Urban B
Stevens	157.2	-1.08	Rural B
Thurston	359.5	-0.17	Urban C
Wahkiakum	204.2	-0.87	Rural C
Walla Walla	451.9	0.24	Rural B
Whatcom	235.8	-0.73	Urban C
Whitman	51.3	-1.56	Rural B
Yakima	623.3	1.01	Urban C

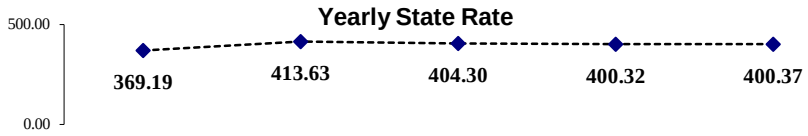
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

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





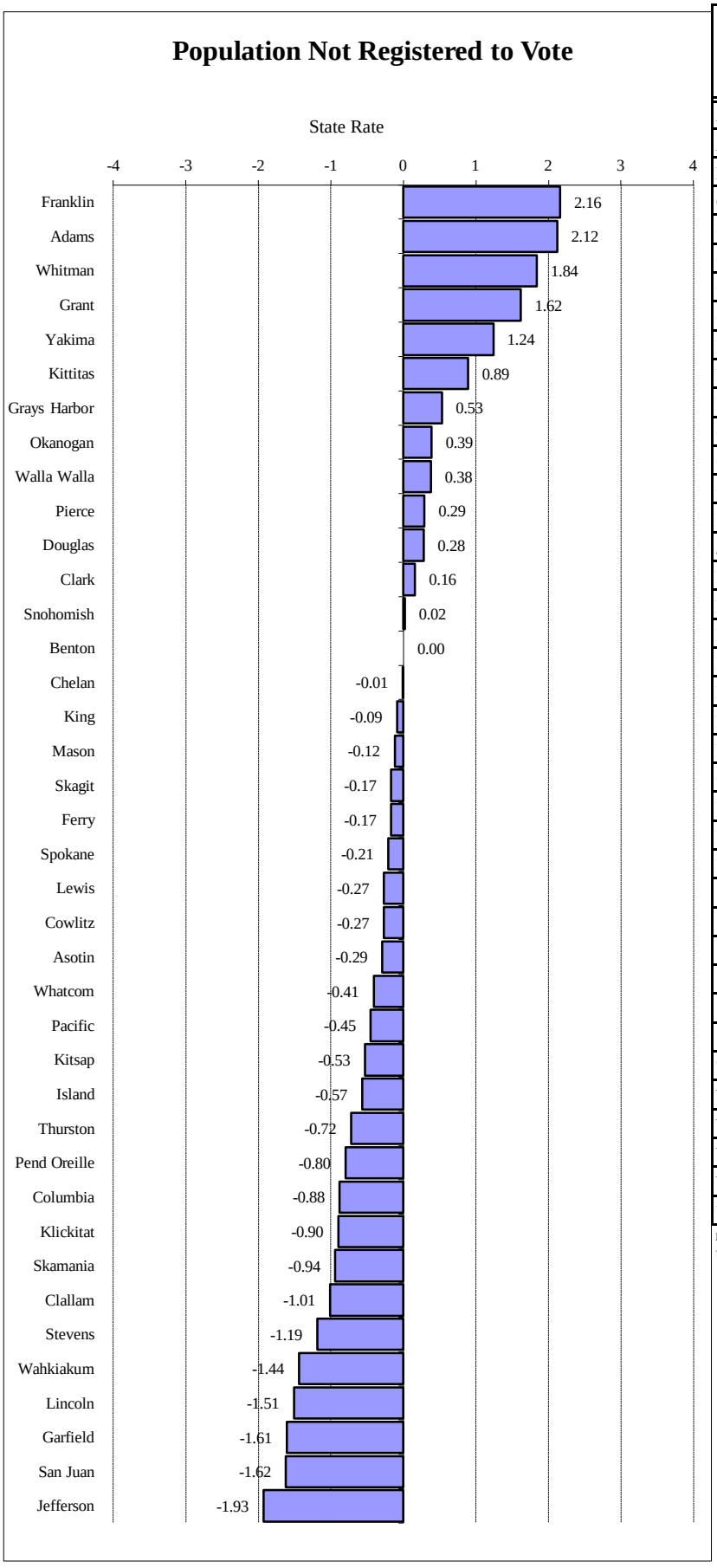
Updated: 8/24/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	369.19	413.63	404.30	400.32	400.37	397.71
Prisoners, 18+	23,538	26,836	26,634	26,694	26,923	
All Persons	6,375,602	6,488,000	6,587,601	6,668,200	6,724,540	

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

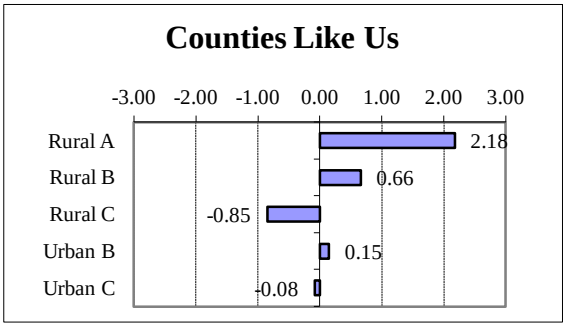
Note: The adult (age 18 and over) admissions to prison, per 100,000 persons (all ages). Admissions include new admissions, re-admissions, community custody inmate violations, and parole violations. Counts of admissions are duplicated so that individuals admitted to prison more than once in a year are counted each time they are admitted. The admissions are attributed to the county where the conviction occurred. In 2003 prisoners being electronically monitored began to be included in the data. This causes a jump in numbers for counties which use this incarceration option and an increase in those only identified at a state level. For more information, see the Technical Notes.

State Source: Department of Corrections, Inmates File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



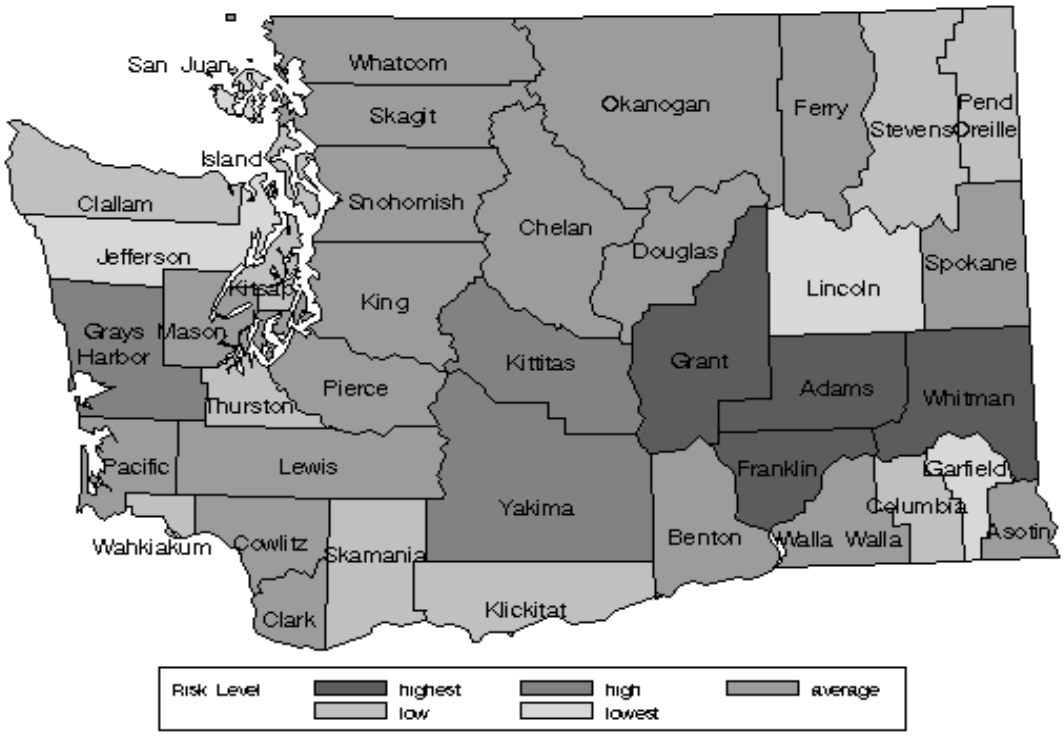
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	50.34	2.12	Rural B
Asotin	27.00	-0.29	Rural B
Benton	29.83	0.00	Urban C
Chelan	29.71	-0.01	Rural B
Clallam	19.99	-1.01	Rural C
Clark	31.40	0.16	Urban C
Columbia	21.33	-0.88	Rural B
Cowlitz	27.18	-0.27	Rural C
Douglas	32.55	0.28	Rural B
Ferry	28.15	-0.17	Rural A
Franklin	50.78	2.16	Rural A
Garfield	14.17	-1.61	Rural B
Grant	45.55	1.62	Rural A
Grays Harbor	34.91	0.53	Rural C
Island	24.28	-0.57	Rural C
Jefferson	11.12	-1.93	Rural C
King	28.91	-0.09	Urban A
Kitsap	24.68	-0.53	Urban C
Kittitas	38.41	0.89	Rural B
Klickitat	21.08	-0.90	Rural A
Lewis	27.19	-0.27	Rural C
Lincoln	15.18	-1.51	Rural B
Mason	28.61	-0.12	Rural C
Okanogan	33.63	0.39	Rural A
Pacific	25.47	-0.45	Rural C
Pend Oreille	22.03	-0.80	Rural A
Pierce	32.61	0.29	Urban B
San Juan	14.16	-1.62	Rural C
Skagit	28.18	-0.17	Rural C
Skamania	20.67	-0.94	Rural A
Snohomish	30.01	0.02	Urban B
Spokane	27.74	-0.21	Urban B
Stevens	18.24	-1.19	Rural B
Thurston	22.86	-0.72	Urban C
Wahkiakum	15.85	-1.44	Rural C
Walla Walla	33.46	0.38	Rural B
Whatcom	25.84	-0.41	Urban C
Whitman	47.63	1.84	Rural B
Yakima	41.81	1.24	Urban C

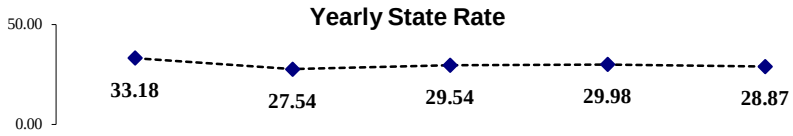
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

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





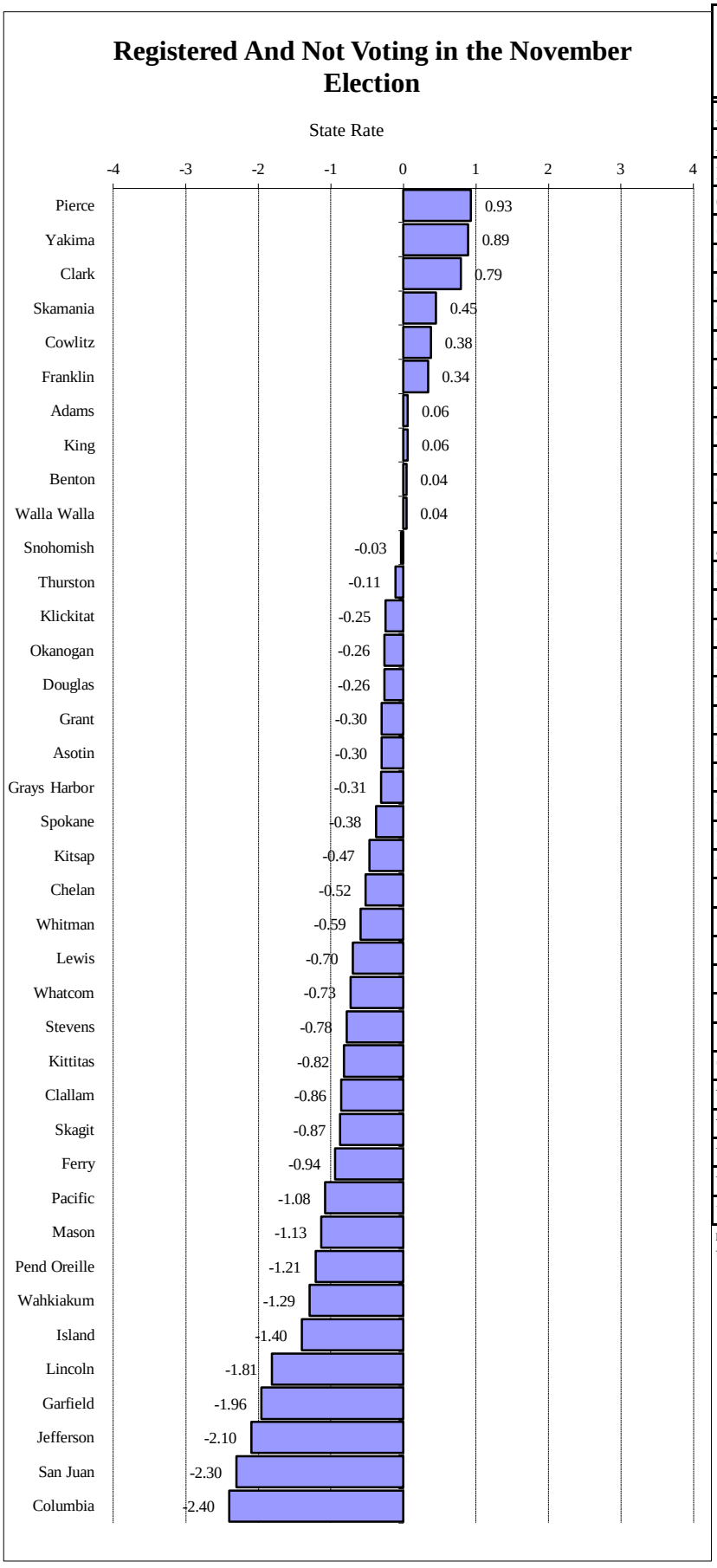
Updated: 3/28/2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	33.18	27.54	29.54	29.98	28.87	29.81
Not Registered	1,632,947	1,379,822	1,502,427	1,541,918	1,484,773	
Persons, 18+	4,921,589	5,009,940	5,085,705	5,143,186	5,143,186	

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

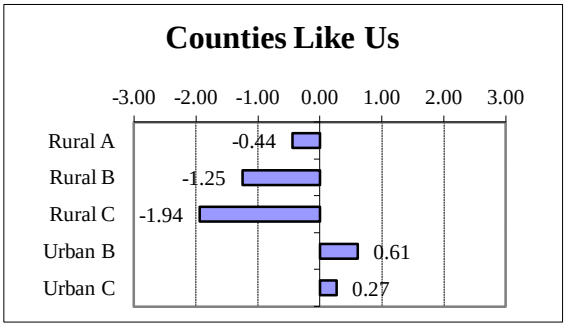
Note: The persons not registered to vote in the November elections, per 100 adults (age 18 and over).

State Source: Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



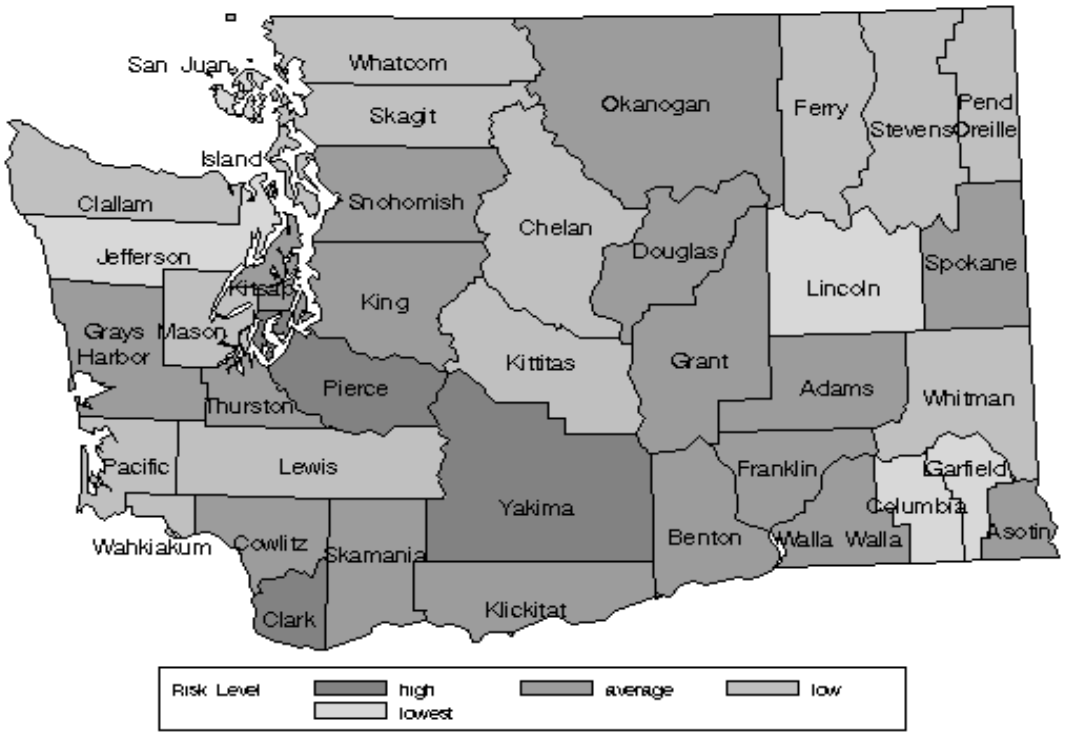
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	38.16	0.06	Rural B
Asotin	36.23	-0.30	Rural B
Benton	38.06	0.04	Urban C
Chelan	35.04	-0.52	Rural B
Clallam	33.19	-0.86	Rural C
Clark	42.06	0.79	Urban C
Columbia	24.96	-2.40	Rural B
Cowlitz	39.85	0.38	Rural C
Douglas	36.44	-0.26	Rural B
Ferry	32.79	-0.94	Rural A
Franklin	39.66	0.34	Rural A
Garfield	27.32	-1.96	Rural B
Grant	36.24	-0.30	Rural A
Grays Harbor	36.15	-0.31	Rural C
Island	30.30	-1.40	Rural C
Jefferson	26.57	-2.10	Rural C
King	38.13	0.06	Urban A
Kitsap	35.30	-0.47	Urban C
Kittitas	33.43	-0.82	Rural B
Klickitat	36.50	-0.25	Rural A
Lewis	34.05	-0.70	Rural C
Lincoln	28.11	-1.81	Rural B
Mason	31.79	-1.13	Rural C
Okanogan	36.46	-0.26	Rural A
Pacific	32.02	-1.08	Rural C
Pend Oreille	31.31	-1.21	Rural A
Pierce	42.82	0.93	Urban B
San Juan	25.50	-2.30	Rural C
Skagit	33.16	-0.87	Rural C
Skamania	40.26	0.45	Rural A
Snohomish	37.69	-0.03	Urban B
Spokane	35.79	-0.38	Urban B
Stevens	33.62	-0.78	Rural B
Thurston	37.22	-0.11	Urban C
Wahkiakum	30.88	-1.29	Rural C
Walla Walla	38.03	0.04	Rural B
Whatcom	33.92	-0.73	Urban C
Whitman	34.66	-0.59	Rural B
Yakima	42.59	0.89	Urban C

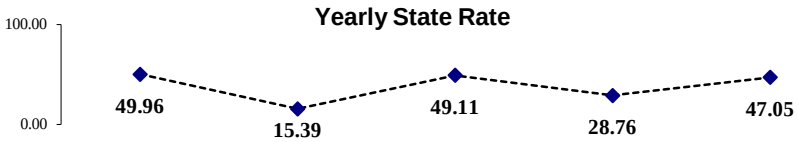
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Community Domain: Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Registered And Not Voting in the November Election





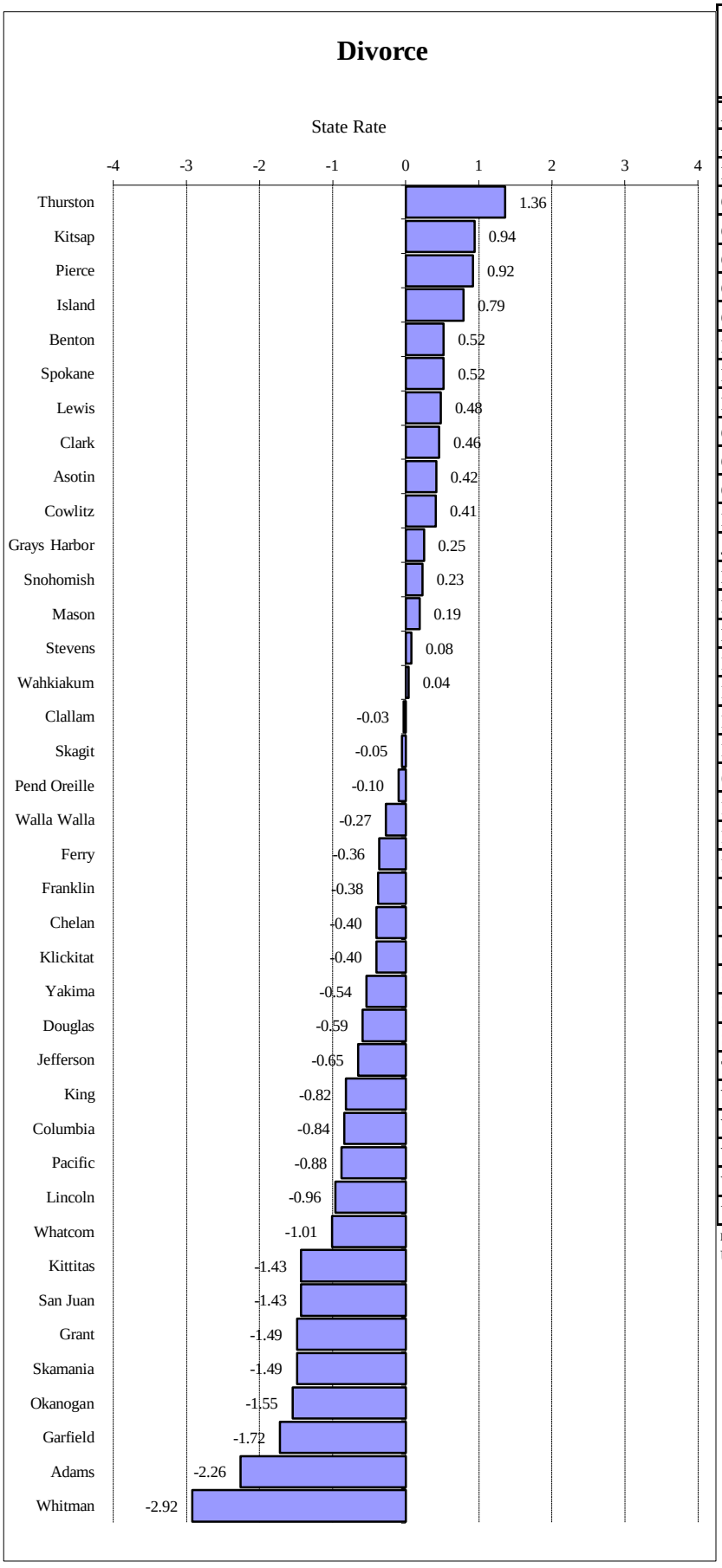
Updated: 3/28/2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	49.96	15.39	49.11	28.76	47.05	37.83
Not Voting	1,642,990	558,531	1,759,914	1,035,679	1,721,463	
Reg'd Voters	3,288,642	3,630,118	3,583,278	3,601,268	3,658,413	

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

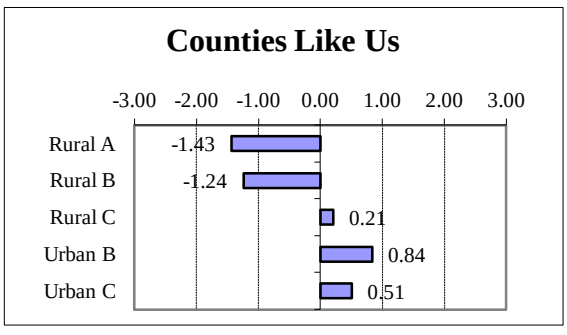
Note: The persons registered to vote in the November elections but not voting, per 100 adults (age 18 and over) registered to vote.

State Source: Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



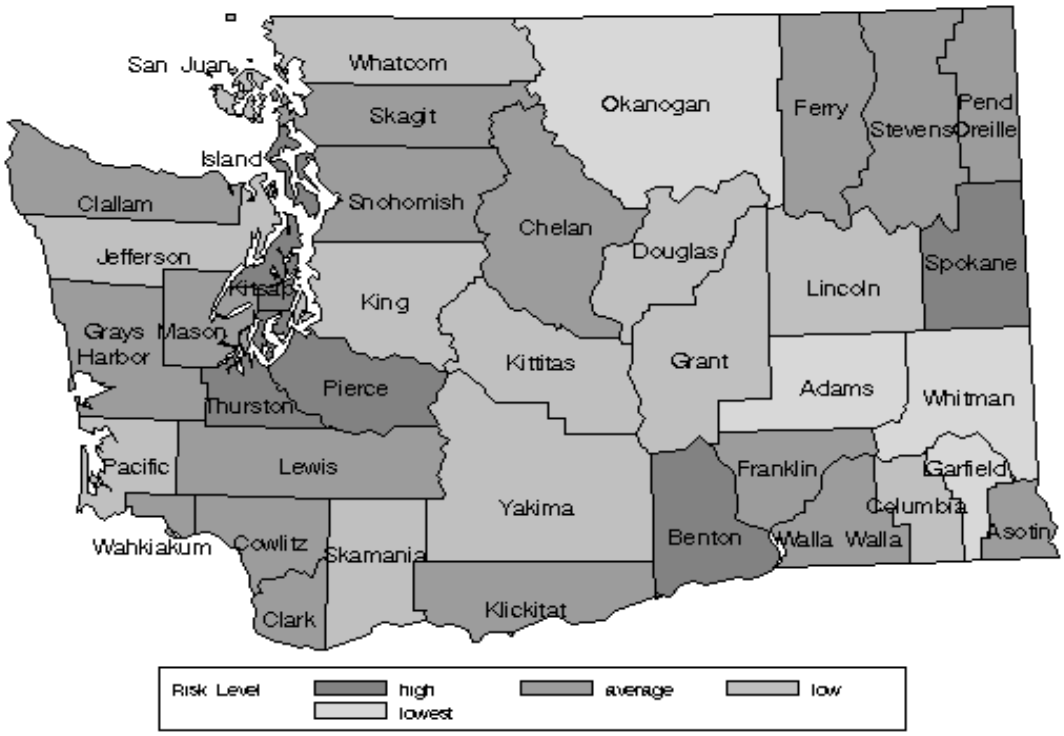
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.24	-2.26	Rural B
Asotin	5.34	0.42	Rural B
Benton	5.42	0.52	Urban C
Chelan	4.70	-0.40	Rural B
Clallam	4.99	-0.03	Rural C
Clark	5.37	0.46	Urban C
Columbia	4.35	-0.84	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.33	0.41	Rural C
Douglas	4.55	-0.59	Rural B
Ferry	4.73	-0.36	Rural A
Franklin	4.71	-0.38	Rural A
Garfield	3.66	-1.72	Rural B
Grant	3.84	-1.49	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.21	0.25	Rural C
Island	5.63	0.79	Rural C
Jefferson	4.50	-0.65	Rural C
King	4.37	-0.82	Urban A
Kitsap	5.75	0.94	Urban C
Kittitas	3.89	-1.43	Rural B
Klickitat	4.70	-0.40	Rural A
Lewis	5.39	0.48	Rural C
Lincoln	4.26	-0.96	Rural B
Mason	5.16	0.19	Rural C
Okanogan	3.79	-1.55	Rural A
Pacific	4.32	-0.88	Rural C
Pend Oreille	4.93	-0.10	Rural A
Pierce	5.73	0.92	Urban B
San Juan	3.89	-1.43	Rural C
Skagit	4.97	-0.05	Rural C
Skamania	3.84	-1.49	Rural A
Snohomish	5.19	0.23	Urban B
Spokane	5.42	0.52	Urban B
Stevens	5.07	0.08	Rural B
Thurston	6.08	1.36	Urban C
Wahkiakum	5.04	0.04	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.80	-0.27	Rural B
Whatcom	4.22	-1.01	Urban C
Whitman	2.72	-2.92	Rural B
Yakima	4.59	-0.54	Urban C

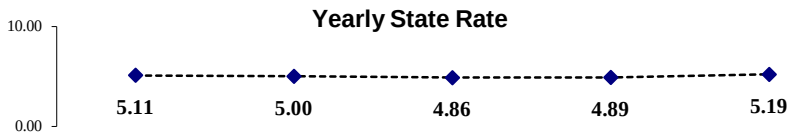
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Family Domain: Family Problems

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Divorce





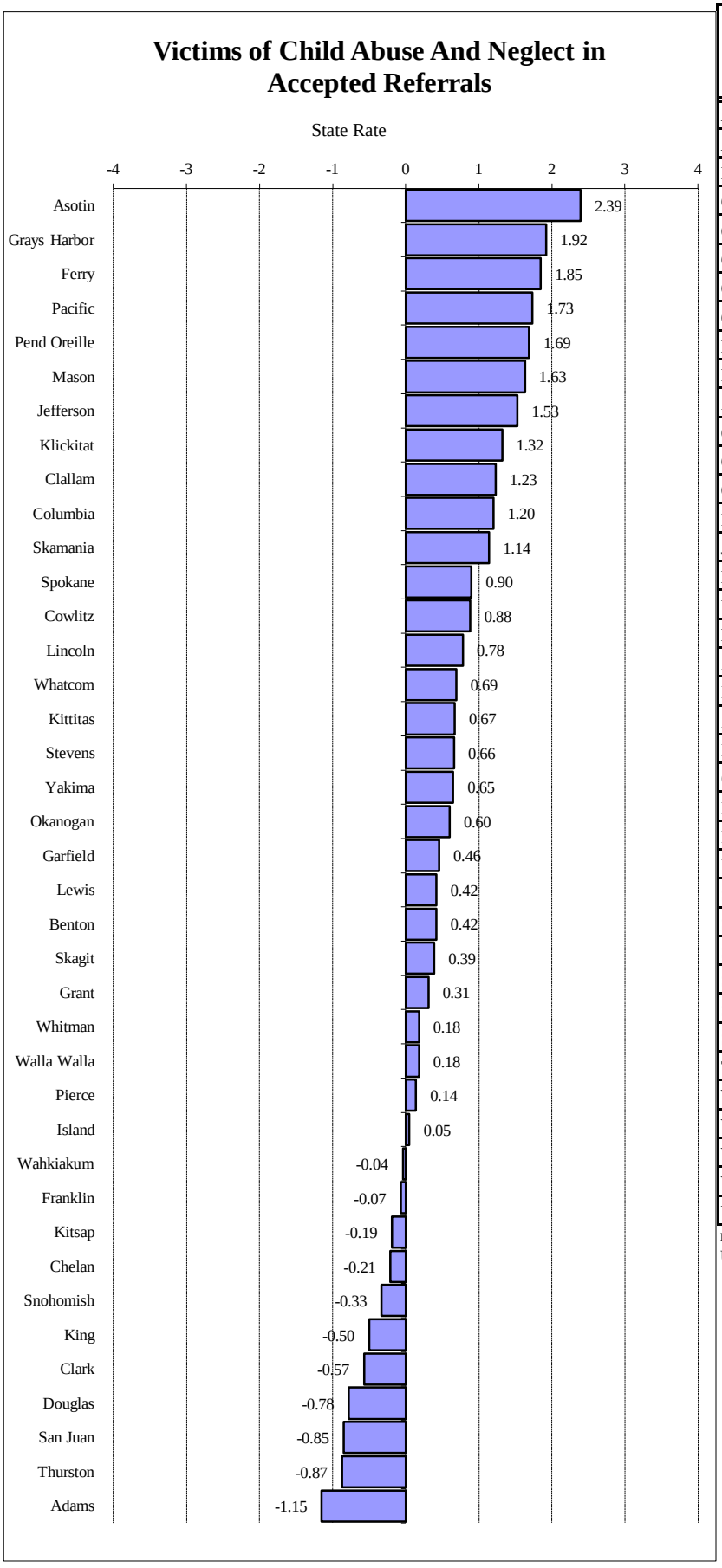
Updated: 10/26/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	5.11	5.00	4.86	4.89	5.19	5.01
Divorces	26,095	26,044	25,728	26,239	28,107	
Persons, 15+	5,104,823	5,204,629	5,292,358	5,363,196	5,416,773	

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

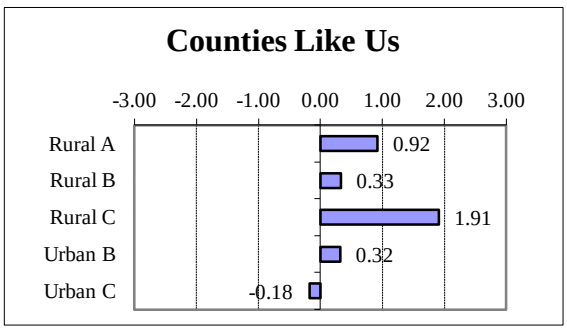
Note: The divorces per 1,000 persons (age 15 and over). Divorce includes dissolutions, annulments, and unknown decree types; it does not include legal separations. Divorce data is reported by the woman's residence, if in Washington at the time of decree. If the woman lived outside Washington, the man's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

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Dissolution and Annulment Data. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



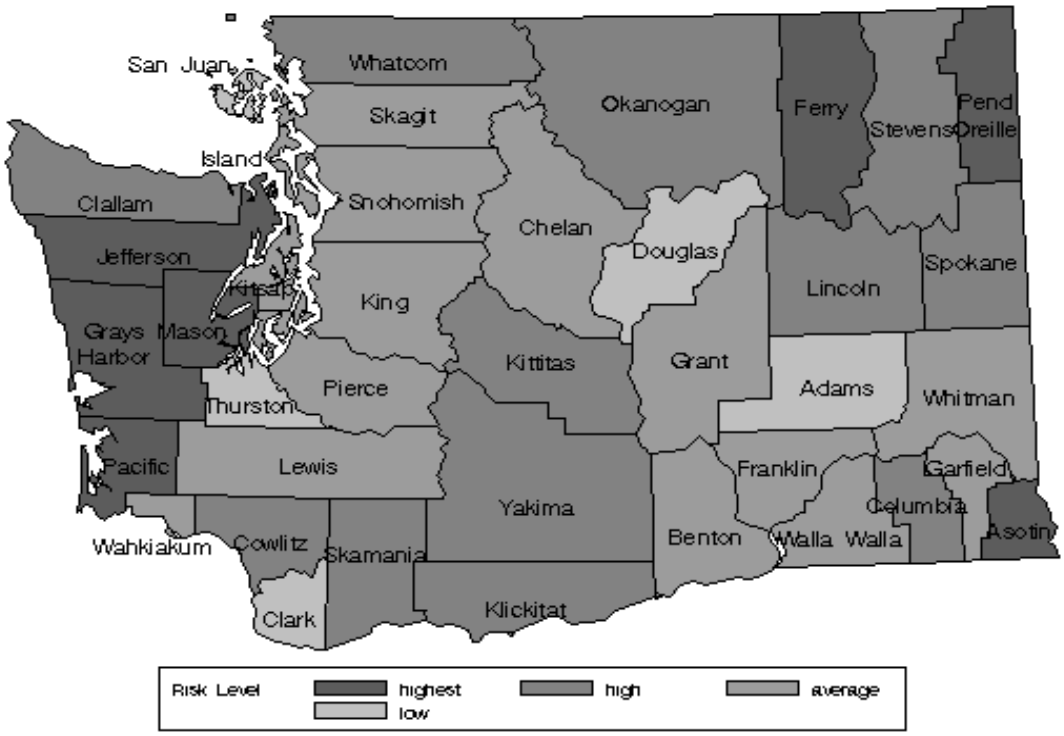
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	18.90	-1.15	Rural B
Asotin	61.24	2.39	Rural B
Benton	37.65	0.42	Urban C
Chelan	30.07	-0.21	Rural B
Clallam	47.39	1.23	Rural C
Clark	25.79	-0.57	Urban C
Columbia	46.98	1.20	Rural B
Cowlitz	43.15	0.88	Rural C
Douglas	23.35	-0.78	Rural B
Ferry	54.82	1.85	Rural A
Franklin	31.79	-0.07	Rural A
Garfield	38.10	0.46	Rural B
Grant	36.30	0.31	Rural A
Grays Harbor	55.58	1.92	Rural C
Island	33.26	0.05	Rural C
Jefferson	50.97	1.53	Rural C
King	26.71	-0.50	Urban A
Kitsap	30.37	-0.19	Urban C
Kittitas	40.69	0.67	Rural B
Klickitat	48.41	1.32	Rural A
Lewis	37.73	0.42	Rural C
Lincoln	41.98	0.78	Rural B
Mason	52.13	1.63	Rural C
Okanogan	39.83	0.60	Rural A
Pacific	53.32	1.73	Rural C
Pend Oreille	52.92	1.69	Rural A
Pierce	34.29	0.14	Urban B
San Juan	22.49	-0.85	Rural C
Skagit	37.27	0.39	Rural C
Skamania	46.29	1.14	Rural A
Snohomish	28.71	-0.33	Urban B
Spokane	43.41	0.90	Urban B
Stevens	40.56	0.66	Rural B
Thurston	22.24	-0.87	Urban C
Wahkiakum	32.17	-0.04	Rural C
Walla Walla	34.74	0.18	Rural B
Whatcom	40.95	0.69	Urban C
Whitman	34.84	0.18	Rural B
Yakima	40.39	0.65	Urban C

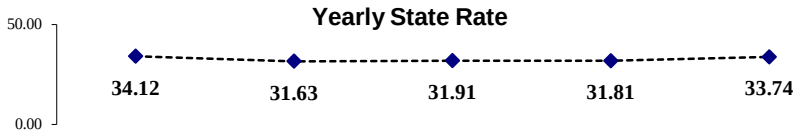
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Family Domain: Family Problems

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





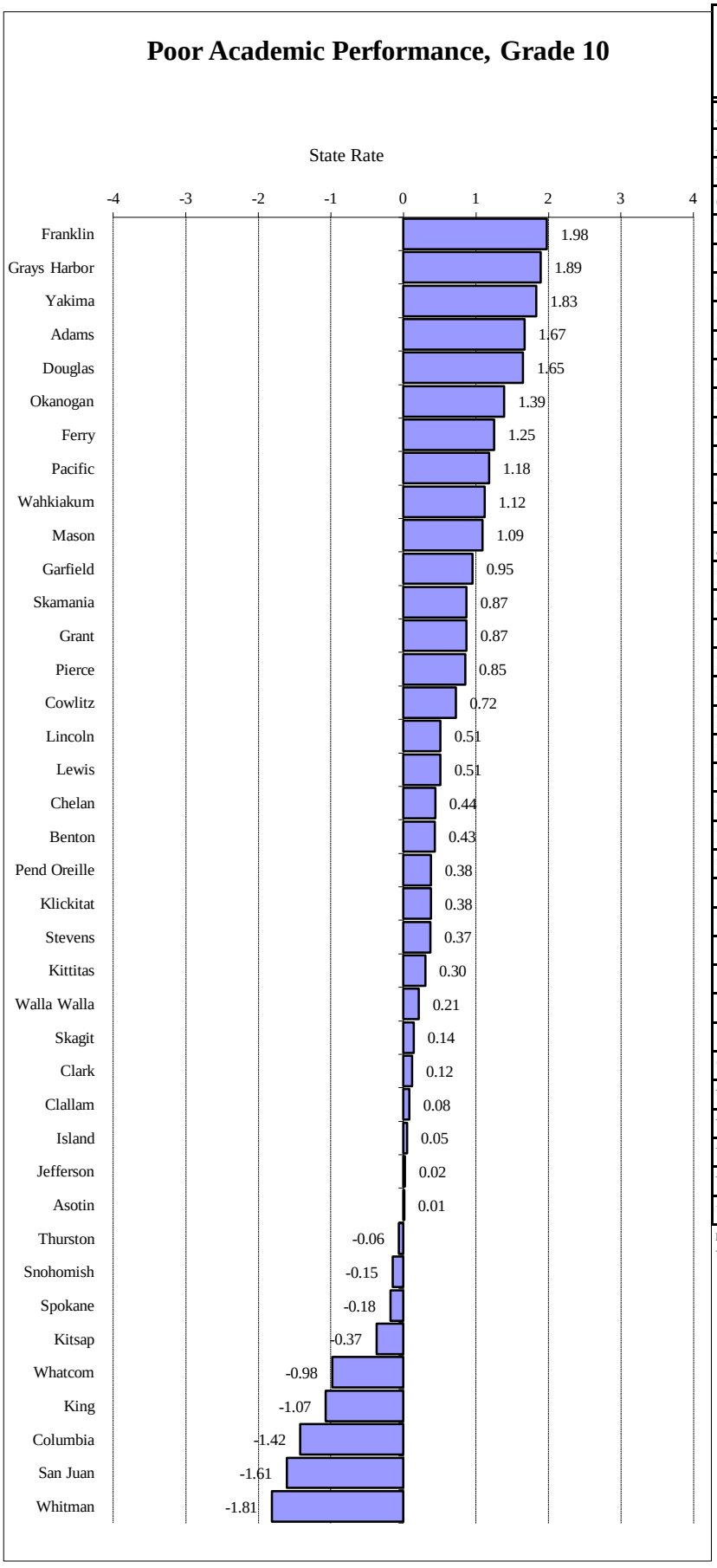
Updated: 5/8/2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	34.12	31.63	31.91	31.81	33.74	32.64
Accepted Victims	53,447	49,904	50,500	50,305	53,354	
Persons, birth-17	1,566,411	1,577,661	1,582,495	1,581,354	1,581,354	

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

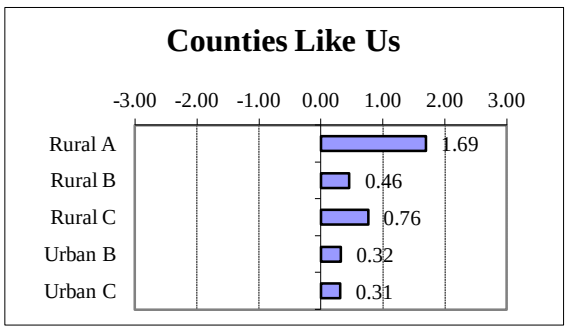
Note: The children (age birth-17) identified as victims in reports to Child Protective Services that were accepted for further action, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. A "referral" is a report of suspected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

State Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Children's Administration, Administrative Services, FamLink Data Warehouse. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



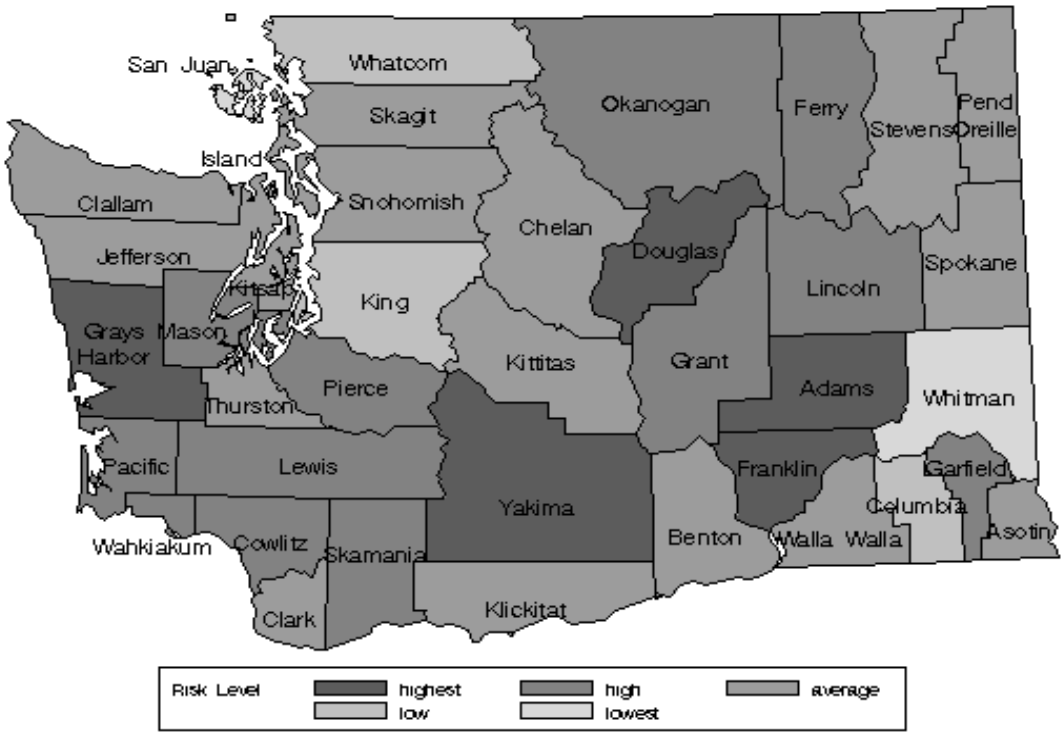
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	78.72	1.67	Rural B
Asotin	64.75	0.01	Rural B
Benton	68.32	0.43	Urban C
Chelan	68.37	0.44	Rural B
Clallam	65.39	0.08	Rural C
Clark	65.68	0.12	Urban C
Columbia	52.75	-1.42	Rural B
Cowlitz	70.74	0.72	Rural C
Douglas	78.48	1.65	Rural B
Ferry	75.16	1.25	Rural A
Franklin	81.26	1.98	Rural A
Garfield	72.67	0.95	Rural B
Grant	71.94	0.87	Rural A
Grays Harbor	80.51	1.89	Rural C
Island	65.13	0.05	Rural C
Jefferson	64.84	0.02	Rural C
King	55.69	-1.07	Urban A
Kitsap	61.56	-0.37	Urban C
Kittitas	67.17	0.30	Rural B
Klickitat	67.86	0.38	Rural A
Lewis	68.93	0.51	Rural C
Lincoln	68.96	0.51	Rural B
Mason	73.79	1.09	Rural C
Okanogan	76.31	1.39	Rural A
Pacific	74.56	1.18	Rural C
Pend Oreille	67.88	0.38	Rural A
Pierce	71.83	0.85	Urban B
San Juan	51.18	-1.61	Rural C
Skagit	65.84	0.14	Rural C
Skamania	71.97	0.87	Rural A
Snohomish	63.47	-0.15	Urban B
Spokane	63.16	-0.18	Urban B
Stevens	67.80	0.37	Rural B
Thurston	64.15	-0.06	Urban C
Wahkiakum	74.07	1.12	Rural C
Walla Walla	66.44	0.21	Rural B
Whatcom	56.49	-0.98	Urban C
Whitman	49.51	-1.81	Rural B
Yakima	80.02	1.83	Urban C

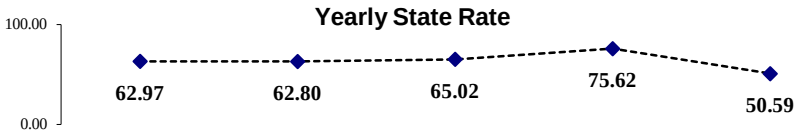
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



School Domain: Academic Achievement

Level of Risk for Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10





Updated: 3/22/2012

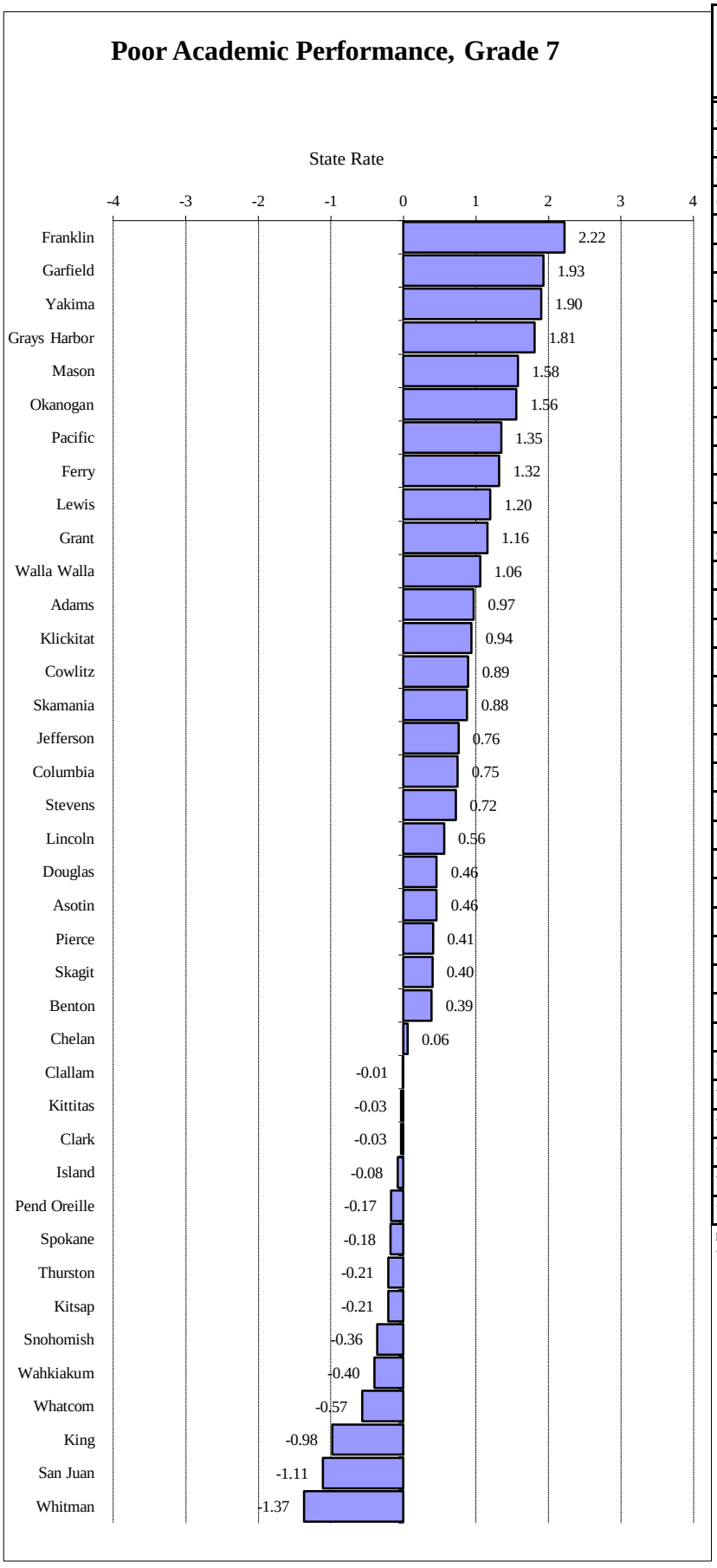
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	62.97	62.80	65.02	75.62	50.59	64.69
Low Scorers	35,024	31,558	26,453	75,108	32,647	
Tested, 10th grade	55,616	50,254	40,686	99,320	64,529	

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

Note: Students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 10th grade level. Some districts have chosen to test students in both grades 9 and 10 for the 10th grade assessment. All students being tested at the 10th grade level are included in these data regardless of their grade placement. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2008 is for students in the 10th grade during the school year 2007/2008. By contractual agreement data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

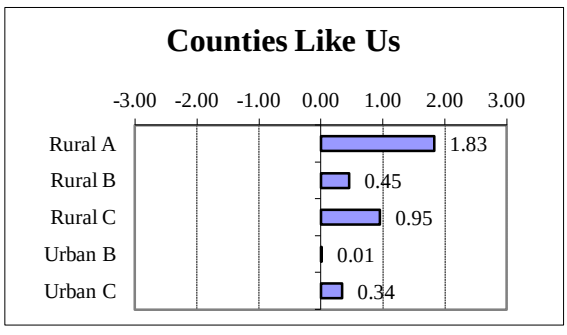
In 2009-10 the tenth grade WASL was replaced by the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contain fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI

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



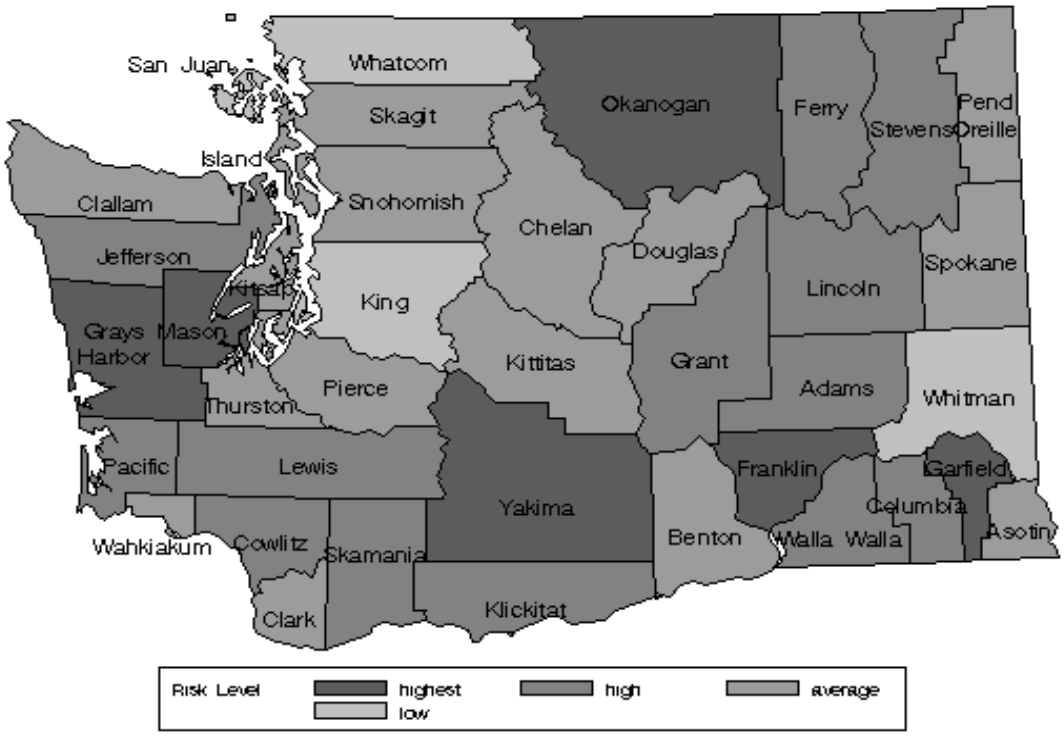
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	64.60	0.97	Rural B
Asotin	60.40	0.46	Rural B
Benton	59.82	0.39	Urban C
Chelan	57.11	0.06	Rural B
Clallam	56.51	-0.01	Rural C
Clark	56.39	-0.03	Urban C
Columbia	62.75	0.75	Rural B
Cowlitz	63.92	0.89	Rural C
Douglas	60.43	0.46	Rural B
Ferry	67.51	1.32	Rural A
Franklin	74.84	2.22	Rural A
Garfield	72.46	1.93	Rural B
Grant	66.16	1.16	Rural A
Grays Harbor	71.51	1.81	Rural C
Island	55.99	-0.08	Rural C
Jefferson	62.85	0.76	Rural C
King	48.55	-0.98	Urban A
Kitsap	54.88	-0.21	Urban C
Kittitas	56.41	-0.03	Rural B
Klickitat	64.37	0.94	Rural A
Lewis	66.49	1.20	Rural C
Lincoln	61.20	0.56	Rural B
Mason	69.59	1.58	Rural C
Okanogan	69.42	1.56	Rural A
Pacific	67.71	1.35	Rural C
Pend Oreille	55.24	-0.17	Rural A
Pierce	60.03	0.41	Urban B
San Juan	47.49	-1.11	Rural C
Skagit	59.92	0.40	Rural C
Skamania	63.88	0.88	Rural A
Snohomish	53.69	-0.36	Urban B
Spokane	55.16	-0.18	Urban B
Stevens	62.55	0.72	Rural B
Thurston	54.90	-0.21	Urban C
Wahkiakum	53.36	-0.40	Rural C
Walla Walla	65.31	1.06	Rural B
Whatcom	51.91	-0.57	Urban C
Whitman	45.36	-1.37	Rural B
Yakima	72.23	1.90	Urban C

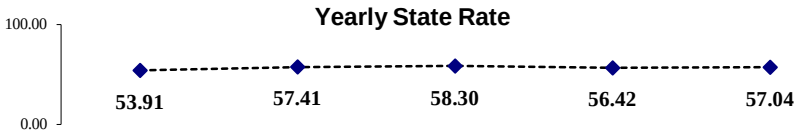
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



School Domain: Academic Achievement

Level of Risk for Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7





Updated: 3/22/2012

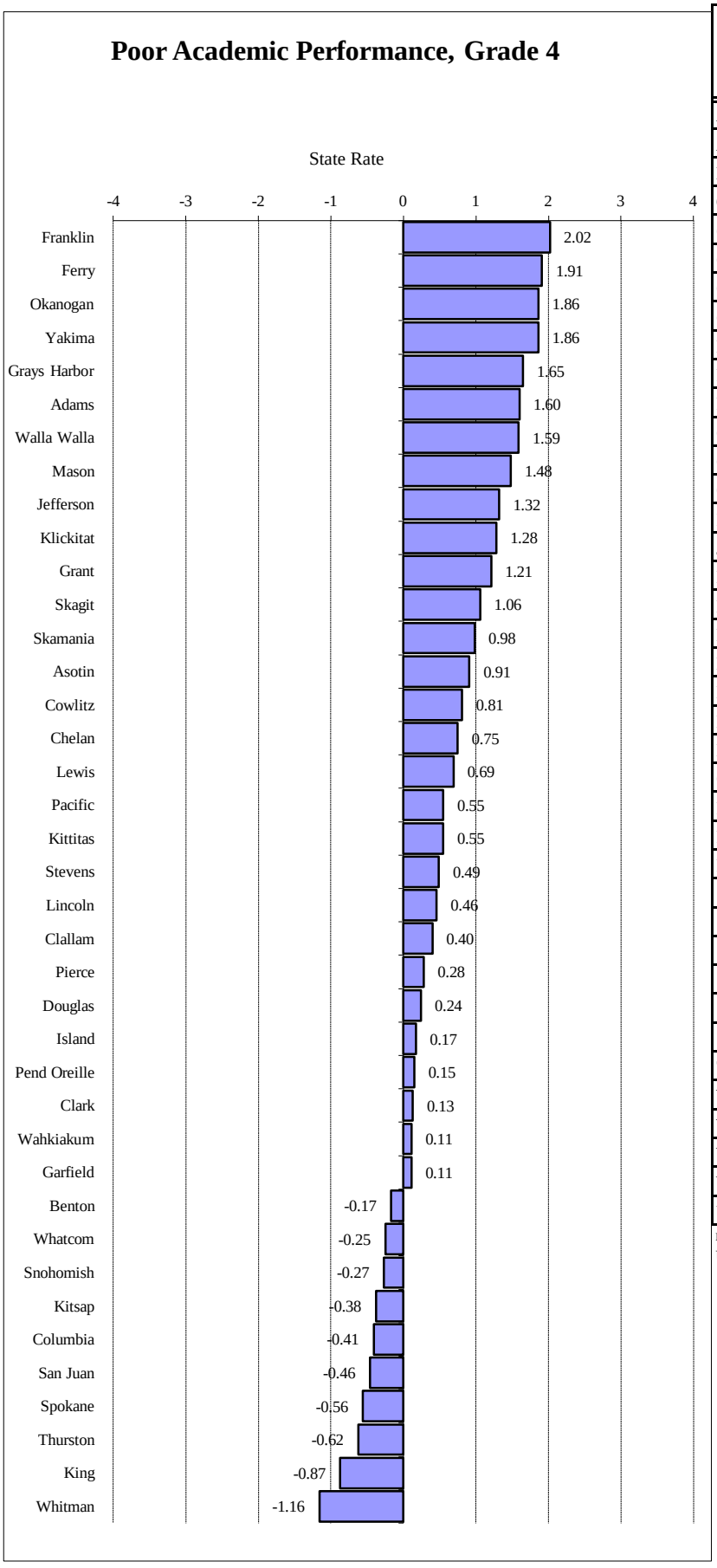
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	53.91	57.41	58.30	56.42	57.04	56.62
Low Scorers	39,656	42,520	42,828	43,354	42,675	
Tested, 7th grade	73,557	74,068	73,459	76,847	74,820	

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

Note: Students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 7th grade level. Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2008 is for students in the 7th grade during the school year 2007/2008. By contractual agreement data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

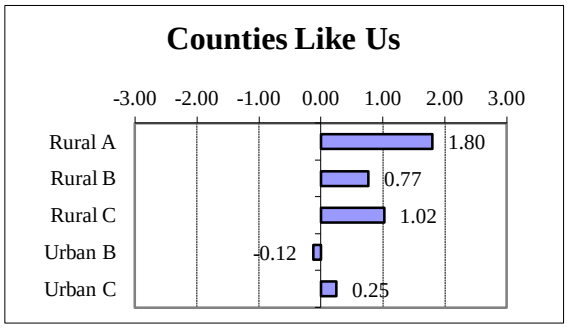
In 2009-10 the 7th grade WASL was replaced by Measurements of Student Progress (MSP). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contain fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI.

State Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 7 Failing In One Or More Content Areas



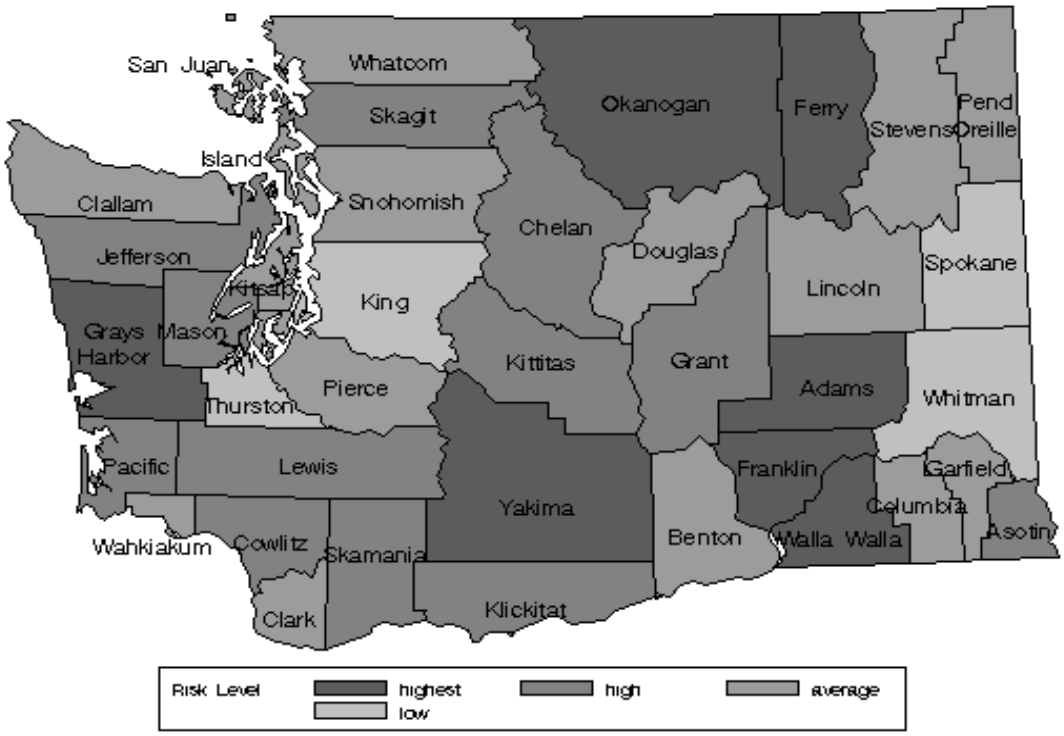
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	71.29	1.60	Rural B
Asotin	64.99	0.91	Rural B
Benton	55.20	-0.17	Urban C
Chelan	63.53	0.75	Rural B
Clallam	60.40	0.40	Rural C
Clark	57.95	0.13	Urban C
Columbia	53.06	-0.41	Rural B
Cowlitz	64.14	0.81	Rural C
Douglas	58.97	0.24	Rural B
Ferry	74.05	1.91	Rural A
Franklin	75.09	2.02	Rural A
Garfield	57.72	0.11	Rural B
Grant	67.71	1.21	Rural A
Grays Harbor	71.74	1.65	Rural C
Island	58.26	0.17	Rural C
Jefferson	68.76	1.32	Rural C
King	48.88	-0.87	Urban A
Kitsap	53.32	-0.38	Urban C
Kittitas	61.74	0.55	Rural B
Klickitat	68.34	1.28	Rural A
Lewis	63.00	0.69	Rural C
Lincoln	60.92	0.46	Rural B
Mason	70.19	1.48	Rural C
Okanogan	73.63	1.86	Rural A
Pacific	61.78	0.55	Rural C
Pend Oreille	58.15	0.15	Rural A
Pierce	59.32	0.28	Urban B
San Juan	52.58	-0.46	Rural C
Skagit	66.41	1.06	Rural C
Skamania	65.62	0.98	Rural A
Snohomish	54.35	-0.27	Urban B
Spokane	51.64	-0.56	Urban B
Stevens	61.17	0.49	Rural B
Thurston	51.12	-0.62	Urban C
Wahkiakum	57.75	0.11	Rural C
Walla Walla	71.20	1.59	Rural B
Whatcom	54.45	-0.25	Urban C
Whitman	46.28	-1.16	Rural B
Yakima	73.59	1.86	Urban C

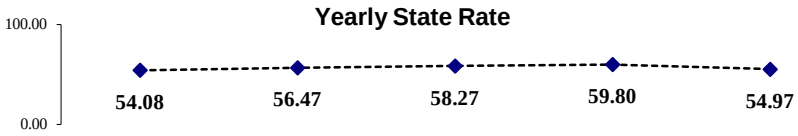
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



School Domain: Academic Achievement

Level of Risk for Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4





Updated: 3/22/2012

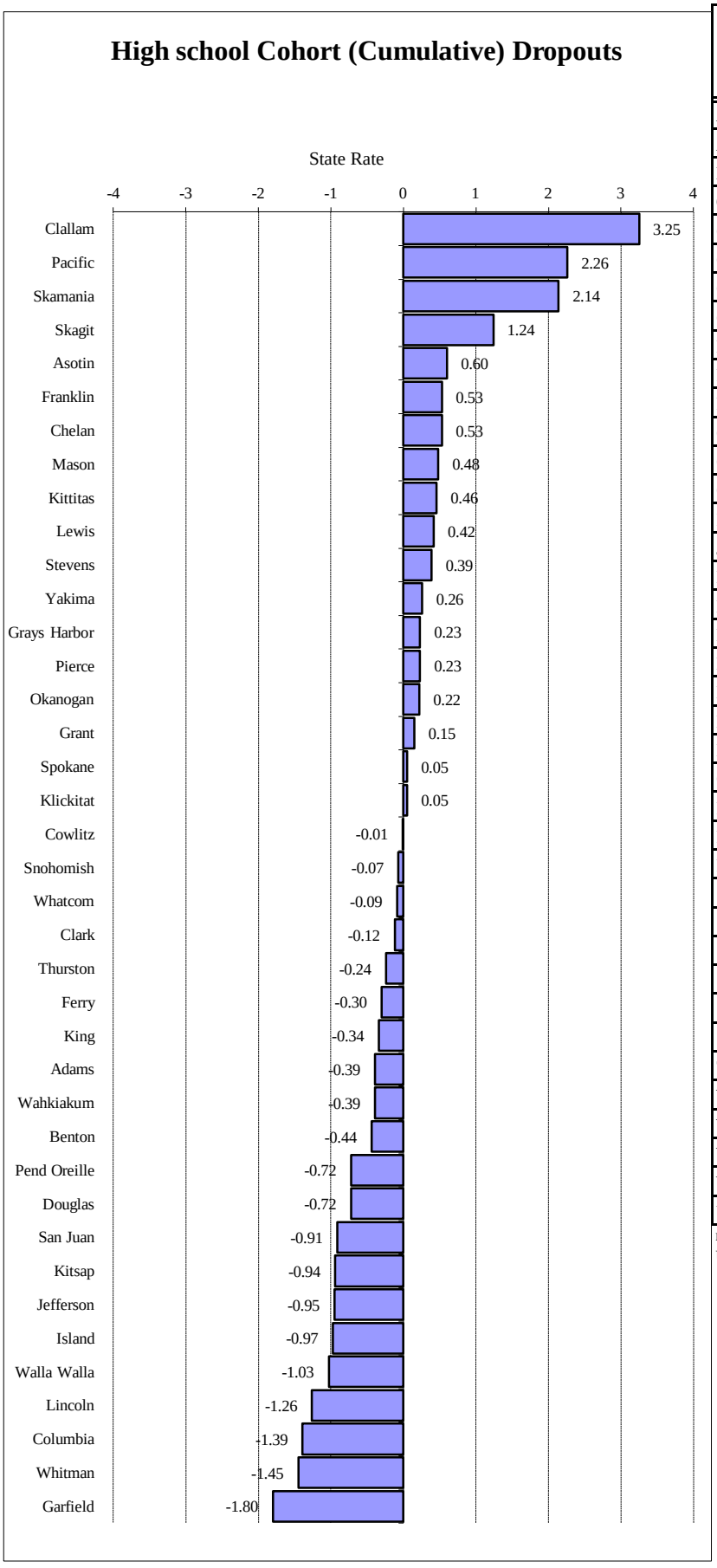
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	54.08	56.47	58.27	59.80	54.97	56.76
Low Scorers	39,284	41,588	43,225	46,560	41,147	
Tested, 4th grade	72,647	73,641	74,177	77,863	74,857	

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

Note: Students tested who failed one or more content areas as a percent of all students tested at the 4th grade level. Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2008 is for students in the 4th grade during the school year 2007/2008. By contractual agreement data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

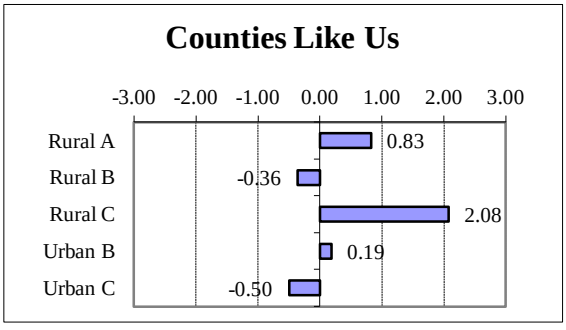
In 2009-10 the 4th grade WASL was replaced by Measurements of Student Progress (MSP). This test was built on the same framework as the WASL, but contain fewer questions. It is considered equivalent by OSPI.

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



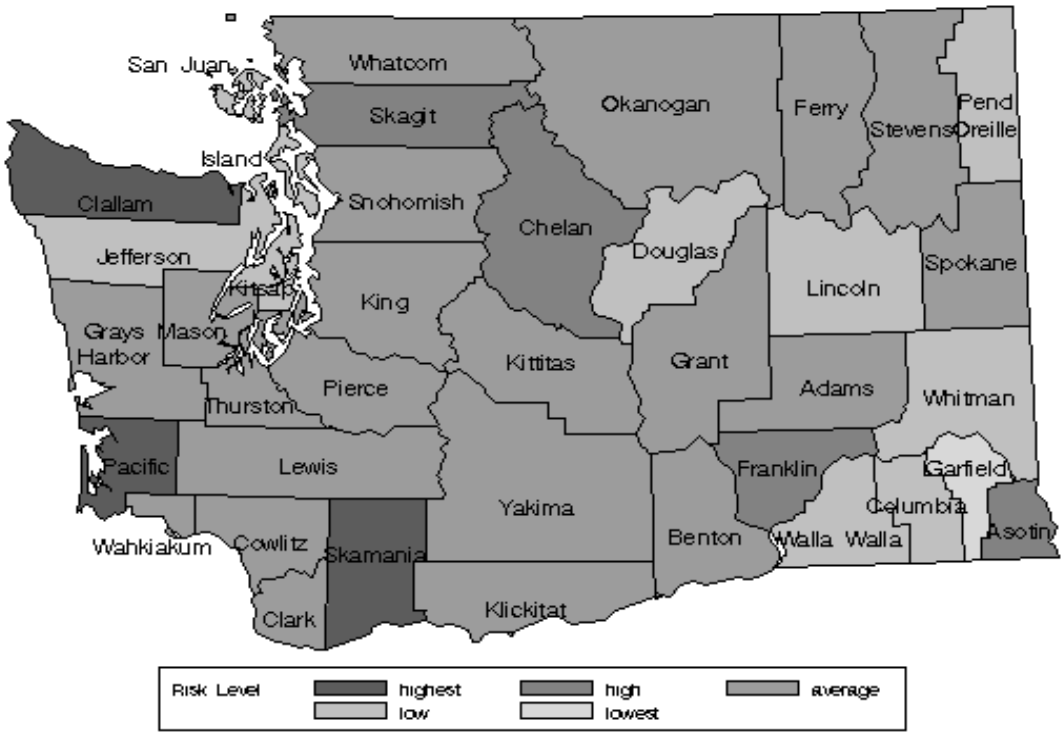
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	16.00	-0.39	Rural B
Asotin	25.00	0.60	Rural B
Benton	16.00	-0.44	Urban C
Chelan	24.00	0.53	Rural B
Clallam	47.00	3.25	Rural C
Clark	19.00	-0.12	Urban C
Columbia	8.00	-1.39	Rural B
Cowlitz	20.00	-0.01	Rural C
Douglas	14.00	-0.72	Rural B
Ferry	17.00	-0.30	Rural A
Franklin	24.00	0.53	Rural A
Garfield	4.00	-1.80	Rural B
Grant	21.00	0.15	Rural A
Grays Harbor	22.00	0.23	Rural C
Island	11.00	-0.97	Rural C
Jefferson	12.00	-0.95	Rural C
King	17.00	-0.34	Urban A
Kitsap	12.00	-0.94	Urban C
Kittitas	24.00	0.46	Rural B
Klickitat	20.00	0.05	Rural A
Lewis	23.00	0.42	Rural C
Lincoln	9.00	-1.26	Rural B
Mason	24.00	0.48	Rural C
Okanogan	22.00	0.22	Rural A
Pacific	39.00	2.26	Rural C
Pend Oreille	14.00	-0.72	Rural A
Pierce	22.00	0.23	Urban B
San Juan	12.00	-0.91	Rural C
Skagit	30.00	1.24	Rural C
Skamania	38.00	2.14	Rural A
Snohomish	19.00	-0.07	Urban B
Spokane	20.00	0.05	Urban B
Stevens	23.00	0.39	Rural B
Thurston	18.00	-0.24	Urban C
Wahkiakum	16.00	-0.39	Rural C
Walla Walla	11.00	-1.03	Rural B
Whatcom	19.00	-0.09	Urban C
Whitman	7.00	-1.45	Rural B
Yakima	22.00	0.26	Urban C

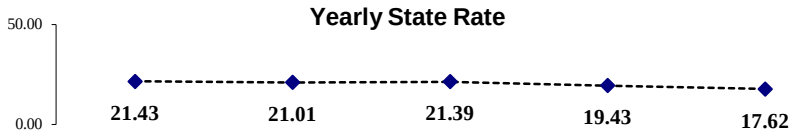
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



School Domain: Academic Achievement

Level of Risk for High school Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts





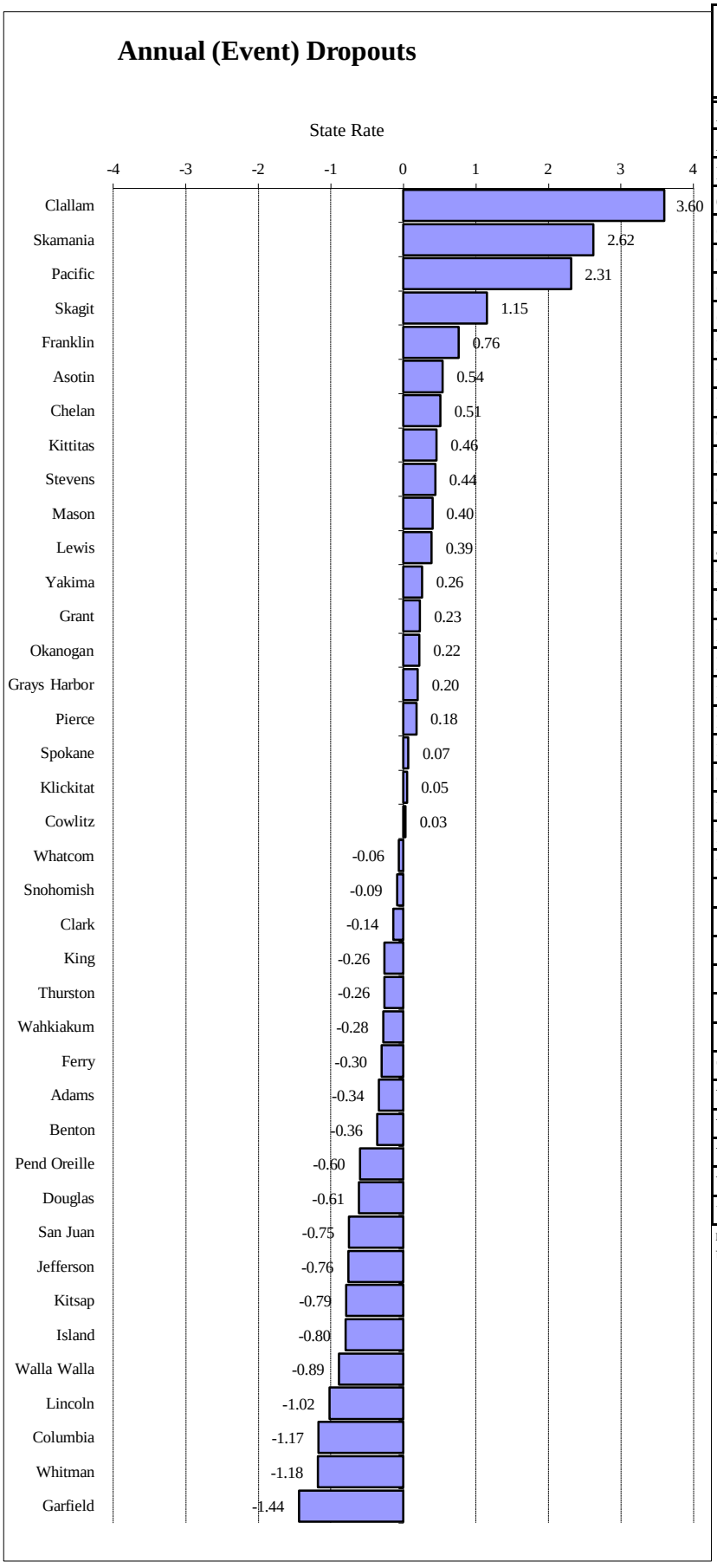
Updated: 8/23/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	21.43	21.01	21.39	19.43	17.62	20.18

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

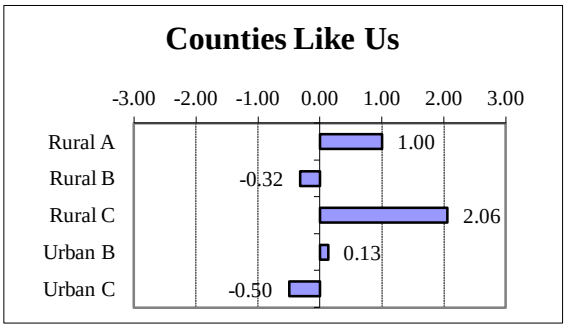
Note: A cumulative or cohort dropout rate is based on the percentage of students who began grade 9 in a given year but dropped out of school over a four-year period and did not receive a high school diploma. The Cohort (Cumulative) Dropout Rate formula is: 100-(100*(1-grade 9 dropout rate)*(1-grade 10 dropout rate)*(1-grade 11 dropout rate)*(1-grade 12 dropout rate)). Due to the complexity of this formula numerators and denominators have not been listed here, but are available at http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/pubdocs/GradDropout/.

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



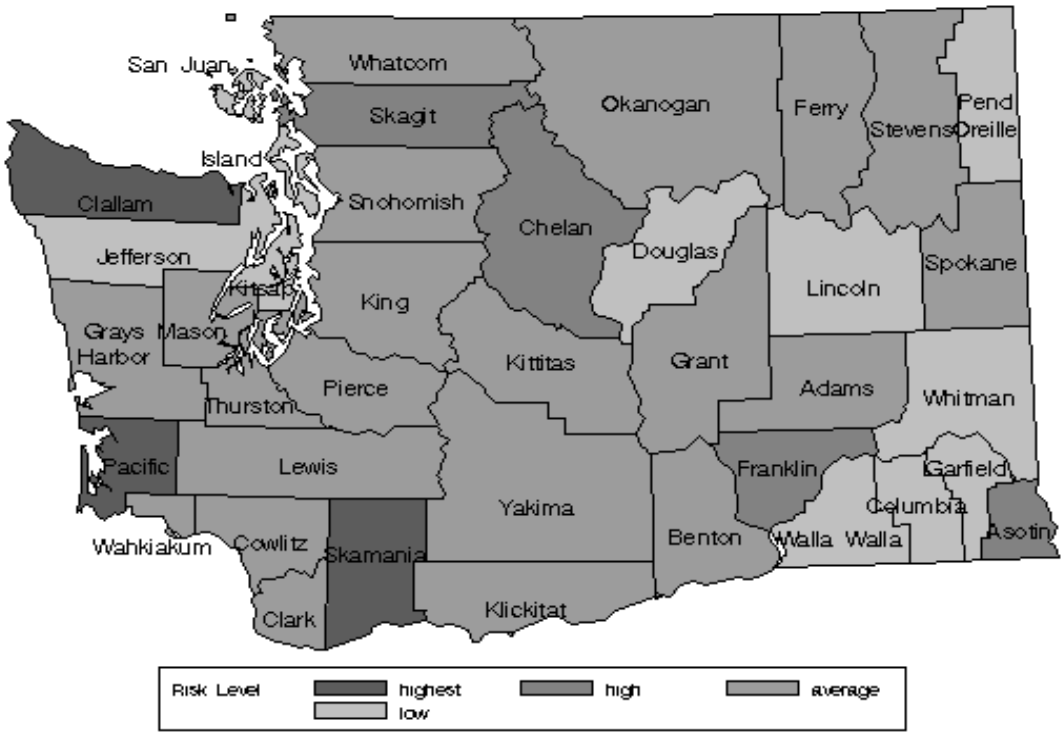
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	4.00	-0.34	Rural B
Asotin	6.00	0.54	Rural B
Benton	4.00	-0.36	Urban C
Chelan	6.00	0.51	Rural B
Clallam	15.00	3.60	Rural C
Clark	4.00	-0.14	Urban C
Columbia	2.00	-1.17	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.00	0.03	Rural C
Douglas	3.00	-0.61	Rural B
Ferry	4.00	-0.30	Rural A
Franklin	7.00	0.76	Rural A
Garfield	1.00	-1.44	Rural B
Grant	5.00	0.23	Rural A
Grays Harbor	5.00	0.20	Rural C
Island	3.00	-0.80	Rural C
Jefferson	3.00	-0.76	Rural C
King	4.00	-0.26	Urban A
Kitsap	3.00	-0.79	Urban C
Kittitas	6.00	0.46	Rural B
Klickitat	5.00	0.05	Rural A
Lewis	6.00	0.39	Rural C
Lincoln	2.00	-1.02	Rural B
Mason	6.00	0.40	Rural C
Okanogan	5.00	0.22	Rural A
Pacific	11.00	2.31	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.00	-0.60	Rural A
Pierce	5.00	0.18	Urban B
San Juan	3.00	-0.75	Rural C
Skagit	8.00	1.15	Rural C
Skamania	12.00	2.62	Rural A
Snohomish	5.00	-0.09	Urban B
Spokane	5.00	0.07	Urban B
Stevens	6.00	0.44	Rural B
Thurston	4.00	-0.26	Urban C
Wahkiakum	4.00	-0.28	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.00	-0.89	Rural B
Whatcom	5.00	-0.06	Urban C
Whitman	2.00	-1.18	Rural B
Yakima	6.00	0.26	Urban C

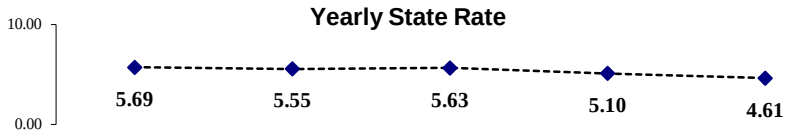
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



School Domain: Academic Achievement

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





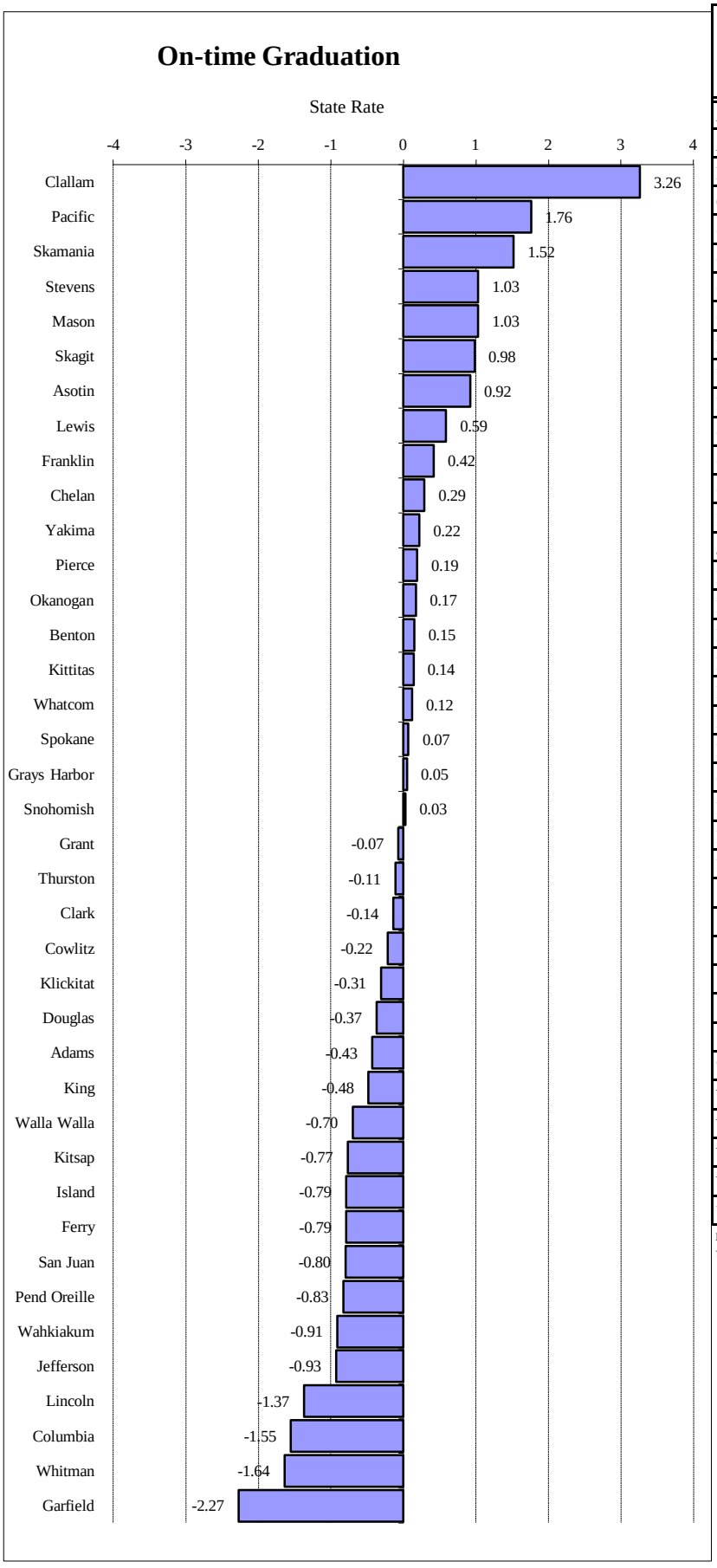
Updated: 8/23/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	5.69	5.55	5.63	5.10	4.61	5.32
Cases, birth-19	18,564	18,044	18,253	16,415	14,781	
Persons, birth-19	326,056	325,272	323,956	321,744	320,793	

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

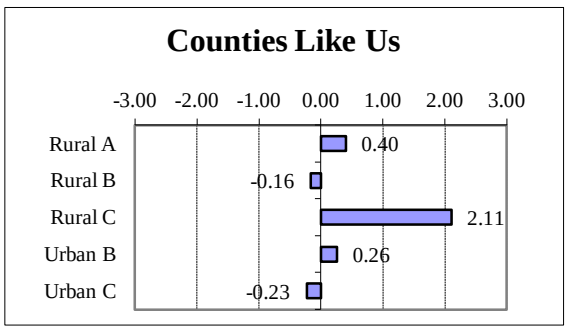
Note: The proportion of students enrolled in grades 9-12 who drop out in a single year without completing high school. This indicator answers the question "How many high-school students left school without graduating this year?". This is the total number of students that drop out of school from grades 9 through 12, divided by the total number of students in grades 9 through 12, less the number of students that transferred out of the district/school. Additional Information on using academic indicators is available in technical notes. More information about graduation and dropout rates in Washington State can be found online at: http://www.k12.wa.us/dataadmin.

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



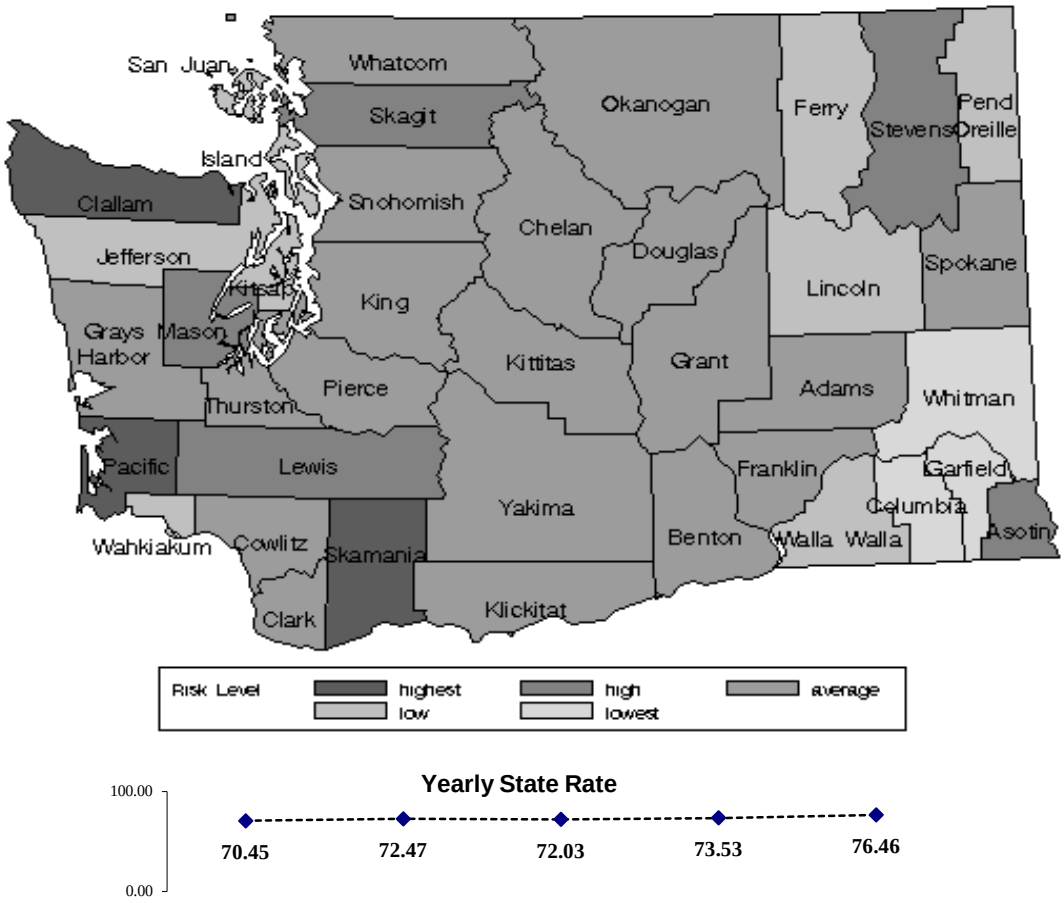
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	77.00	-0.43	Rural B
Asotin	63.00	0.92	Rural B
Benton	71.00	0.15	Urban C
Chelan	70.00	0.29	Rural B
Clallam	41.00	3.26	Rural C
Clark	74.00	-0.14	Urban C
Columbia	88.00	-1.55	Rural B
Cowlitz	75.00	-0.22	Rural C
Douglas	76.00	-0.37	Rural B
Ferry	80.00	-0.79	Rural A
Franklin	68.00	0.42	Rural A
Garfield	95.00	-2.27	Rural B
Grant	73.00	-0.07	Rural A
Grays Harbor	72.00	0.05	Rural C
Island	80.00	-0.79	Rural C
Jefferson	82.00	-0.93	Rural C
King	77.00	-0.48	Urban A
Kitsap	80.00	-0.77	Urban C
Kittitas	71.00	0.14	Rural B
Klickitat	75.00	-0.31	Rural A
Lewis	67.00	0.59	Rural C
Lincoln	86.00	-1.37	Rural B
Mason	62.00	1.03	Rural C
Okanogan	71.00	0.17	Rural A
Pacific	55.00	1.76	Rural C
Pend Oreille	81.00	-0.83	Rural A
Pierce	71.00	0.19	Urban B
San Juan	80.00	-0.80	Rural C
Skagit	63.00	0.98	Rural C
Skamania	58.00	1.52	Rural A
Snohomish	72.00	0.03	Urban B
Spokane	72.00	0.07	Urban B
Stevens	62.00	1.03	Rural B
Thurston	74.00	-0.11	Urban C
Wahkiakum	81.00	-0.91	Rural C
Walla Walla	79.00	-0.70	Rural B
Whatcom	71.00	0.12	Urban C
Whitman	89.00	-1.64	Rural B
Yakima	70.00	0.22	Urban C

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



School Domain: Academic Achievement

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



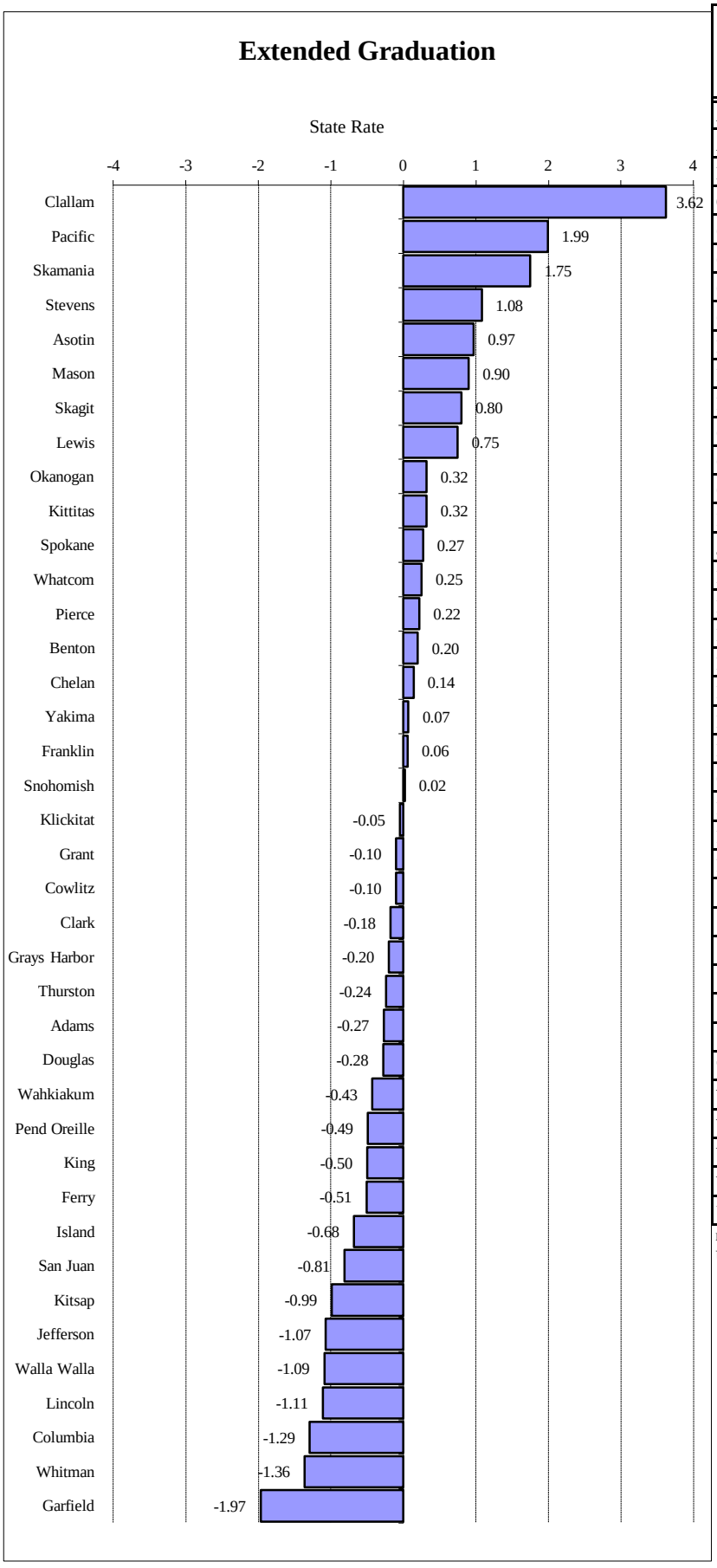
Updated: 8/23/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	70.45	72.47	72.03	73.53	76.46	72.99

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

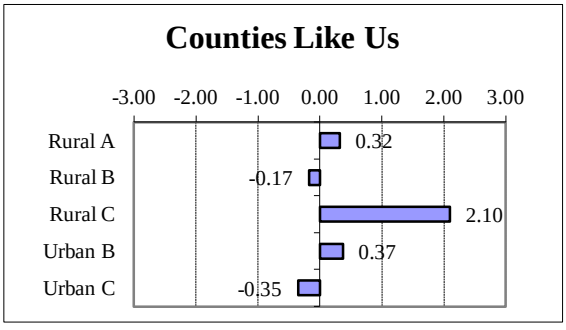
Note: The percent of students who graduate in four years to complete their degree. The Washington State Board of Education establishes minimum credit requirements, the Culminating Project and the High School and Beyond Plan. The Washington State Legislature requires state testing. To earn a high school diploma, a student must: Earn high school credit, Pass state tests or approved alternatives to those tests, Complete a Culminating Project, and Complete a High School and Beyond Plan.

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



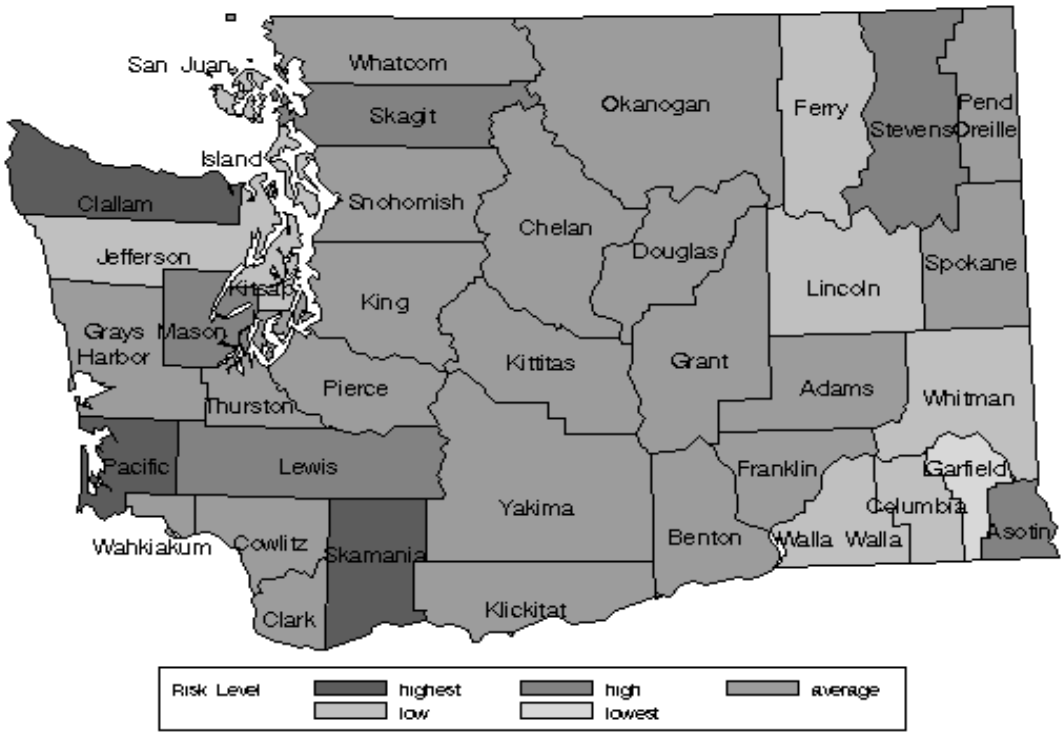
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	80.00	-0.27	Rural B
Asotin	69.00	0.97	Rural B
Benton	76.00	0.20	Urban C
Chelan	76.00	0.14	Rural B
Clallam	44.00	3.62	Rural C
Clark	80.00	-0.18	Urban C
Columbia	90.00	-1.29	Rural B
Cowlitz	79.00	-0.10	Rural C
Douglas	80.00	-0.28	Rural B
Ferry	83.00	-0.51	Rural A
Franklin	77.00	0.06	Rural A
Garfield	96.00	-1.97	Rural B
Grant	79.00	-0.10	Rural A
Grays Harbor	80.00	-0.20	Rural C
Island	84.00	-0.68	Rural C
Jefferson	88.00	-1.07	Rural C
King	83.00	-0.50	Urban A
Kitsap	87.00	-0.99	Urban C
Kittitas	75.00	0.32	Rural B
Klickitat	78.00	-0.05	Rural A
Lewis	71.00	0.75	Rural C
Lincoln	88.00	-1.11	Rural B
Mason	69.00	0.90	Rural C
Okanogan	75.00	0.32	Rural A
Pacific	59.00	1.99	Rural C
Pend Oreille	82.00	-0.49	Rural A
Pierce	76.00	0.22	Urban B
San Juan	85.00	-0.81	Rural C
Skagit	70.00	0.80	Rural C
Skamania	61.00	1.75	Rural A
Snohomish	78.00	0.02	Urban B
Spokane	75.00	0.27	Urban B
Stevens	68.00	1.08	Rural B
Thurston	80.00	-0.24	Urban C
Wahkiakum	82.00	-0.43	Rural C
Walla Walla	88.00	-1.09	Rural B
Whatcom	75.00	0.25	Urban C
Whitman	91.00	-1.36	Rural B
Yakima	77.00	0.07	Urban C

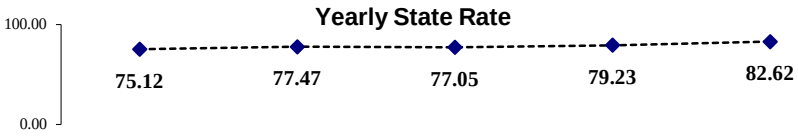
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



School Domain: Academic Achievement

Level of Risk Among Standardized 5-year Rates for Extended Graduation





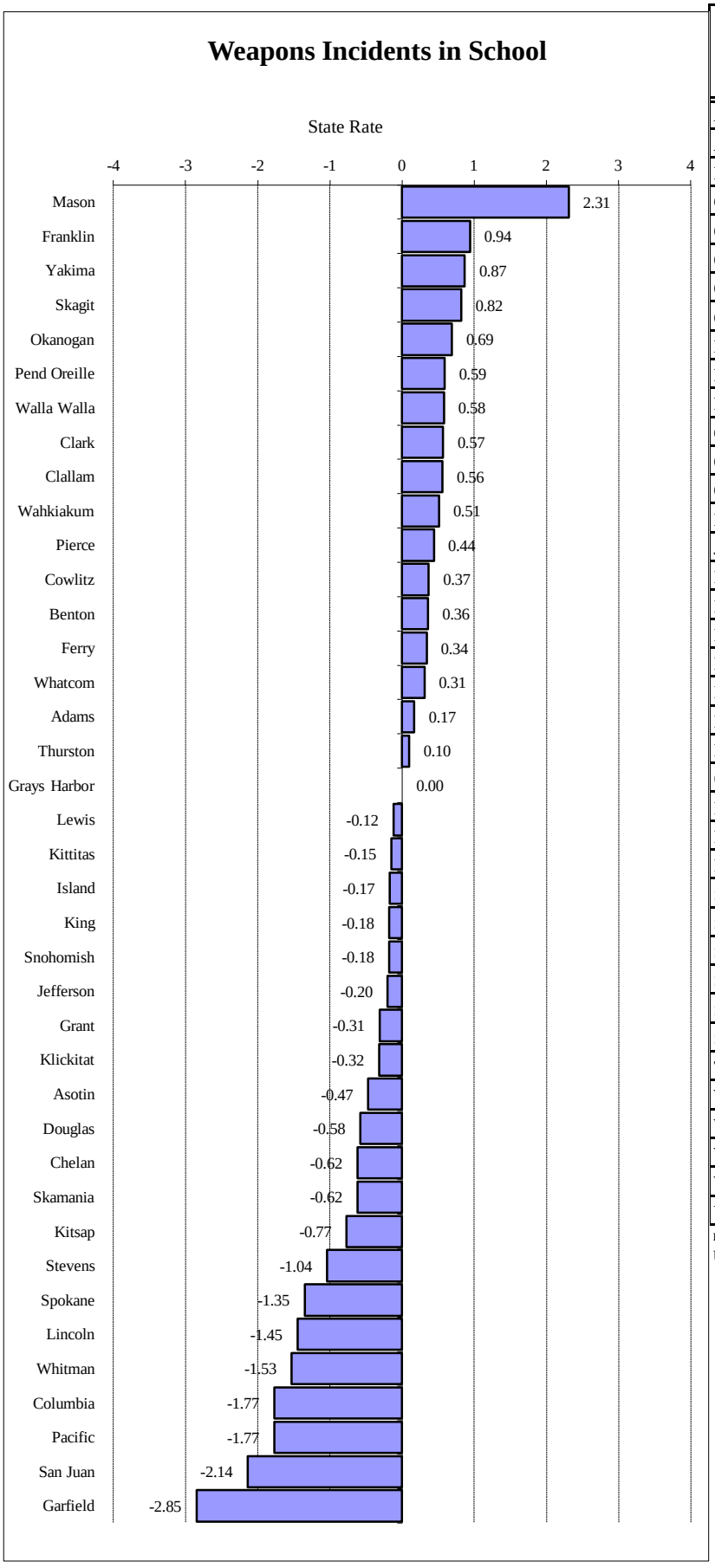
Updated: 8/23/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	75.12	77.47	77.05	79.23	82.62	78.30

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

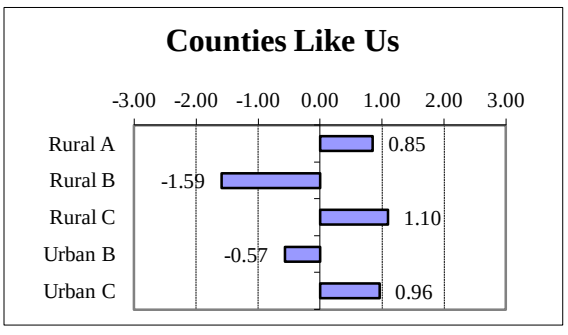
Note: The percent of students who graduate including those students who stay in school and take more than four years to complete their degree. The Extended Graduation formula is: (the number of on-time and late graduates)/(the number of on-time graduates divided by the on-time graduation rate). A large 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 graduate. Additional Information on using academic indicators is available in technical notes.

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



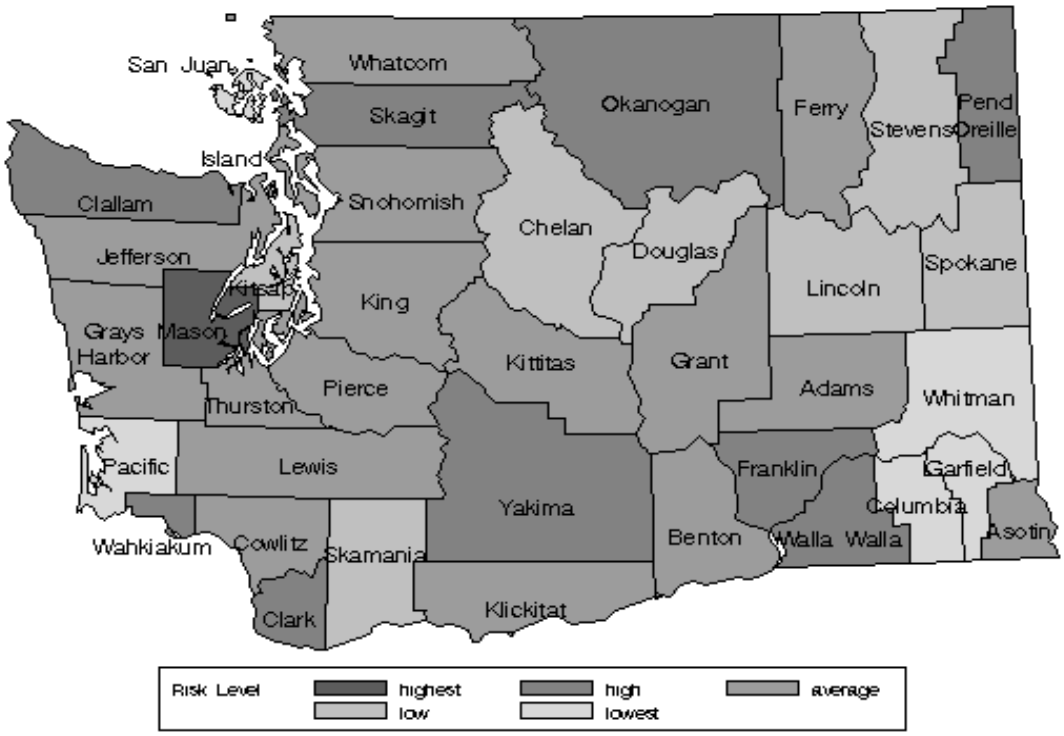
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.03	0.17	Rural B
Asotin	2.39	-0.47	Rural B
Benton	3.22	0.36	Urban C
Chelan	2.24	-0.62	Rural B
Clallam	3.42	0.56	Rural C
Clark	3.43	0.57	Urban C
Columbia	1.08	-1.77	Rural B
Cowlitz	3.23	0.37	Rural C
Douglas	2.28	-0.58	Rural B
Ferry	3.20	0.34	Rural A
Franklin	3.80	0.94	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-2.85	Rural B
Grant	2.55	-0.31	Rural A
Grays Harbor	2.86	0.00	Rural C
Island	2.69	-0.17	Rural C
Jefferson	2.66	-0.20	Rural C
King	2.68	-0.18	Urban A
Kitsap	2.09	-0.77	Urban C
Kittitas	2.71	-0.15	Rural B
Klickitat	2.54	-0.32	Rural A
Lewis	2.74	-0.12	Rural C
Lincoln	1.41	-1.45	Rural B
Mason	5.18	2.31	Rural C
Okanogan	3.55	0.69	Rural A
Pacific	1.08	-1.77	Rural C
Pend Oreille	3.45	0.59	Rural A
Pierce	3.30	0.44	Urban B
San Juan	0.71	-2.14	Rural C
Skagit	3.68	0.82	Rural C
Skamania	2.24	-0.62	Rural A
Snohomish	2.68	-0.18	Urban B
Spokane	1.51	-1.35	Urban B
Stevens	1.82	-1.04	Rural B
Thurston	2.96	0.10	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.37	0.51	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.44	0.58	Rural B
Whatcom	3.17	0.31	Urban C
Whitman	1.33	-1.53	Rural B
Yakima	3.73	0.87	Urban C

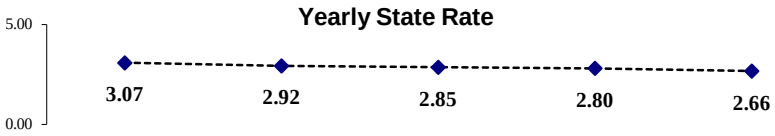
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: School Climate

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





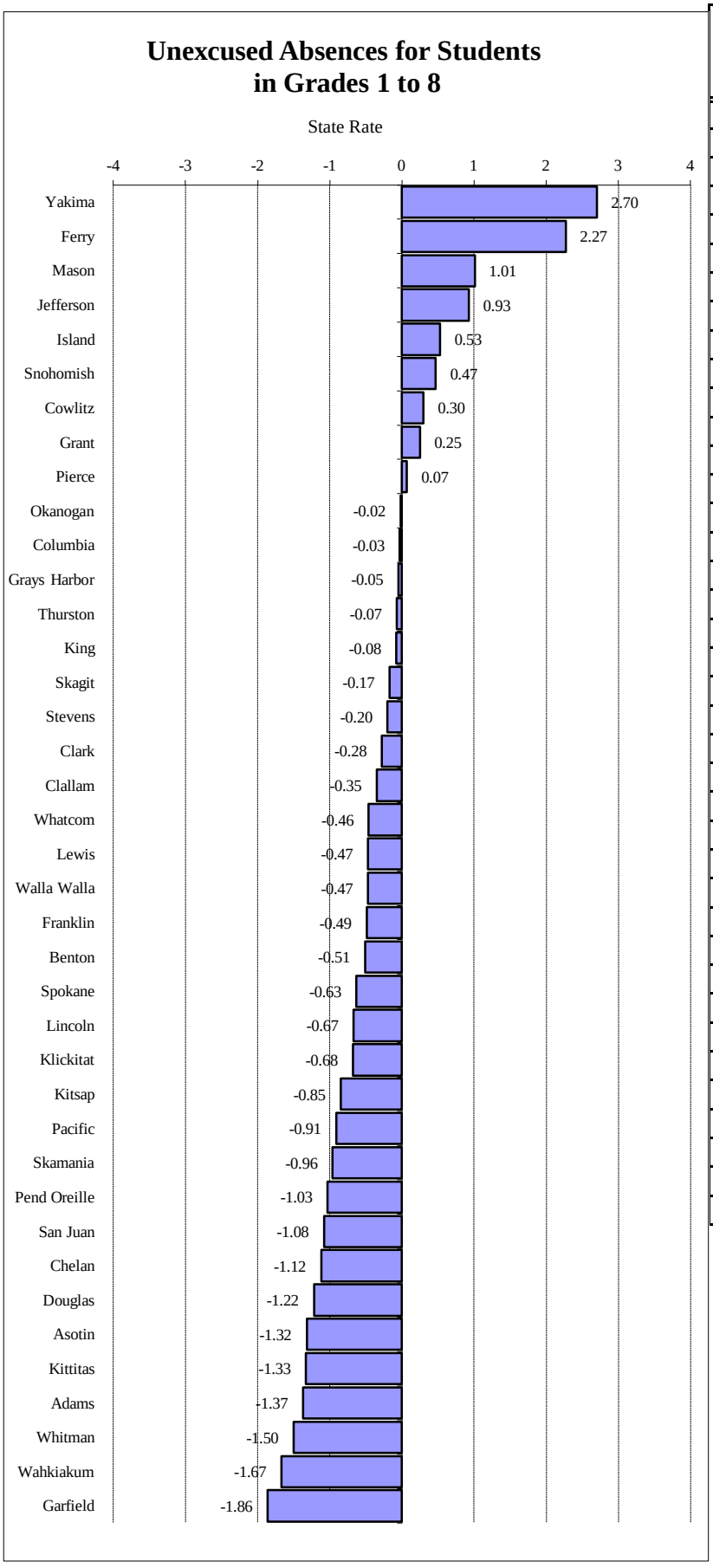
Updated: 3/26/2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	3.07	2.92	2.85	2.80	2.66	2.86
Incidents	3,150	3,006	2,959	2,900	2,778	
Enrollment	1,027,723	1,031,176	1,037,509	1,035,239	1,045,231	

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

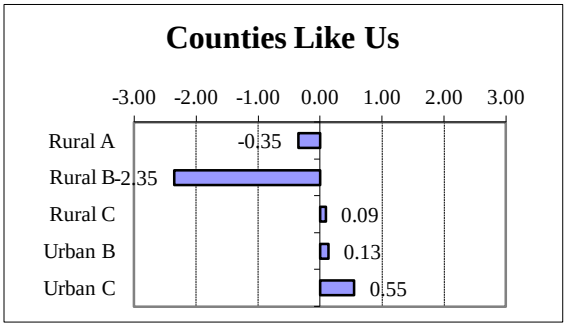
Note: The reported incidents involving guns and other weapons at any grade level per 1000 students enrolled in October of all grades.

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



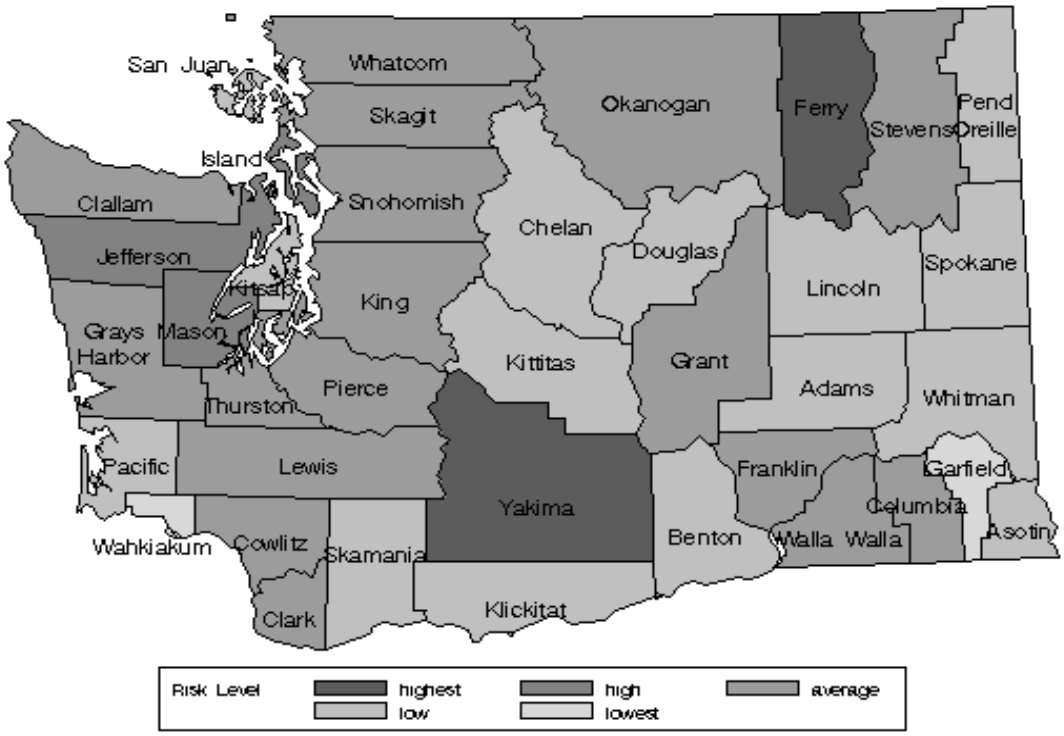
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.03	-1.37	Rural B
Asotin	1.14	-1.32	Rural B
Benton	2.76	-0.51	Urban C
Chelan	1.53	-1.12	Rural B
Clallam	3.07	-0.35	Rural C
Clark	3.21	-0.28	Urban C
Columbia	3.72	-0.03	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.36	0.30	Rural C
Douglas	1.33	-1.22	Rural B
Ferry	8.31	2.27	Rural A
Franklin	2.79	-0.49	Rural A
Garfield	0.06	-1.86	Rural B
Grant	4.27	0.25	Rural A
Grays Harbor	3.68	-0.05	Rural C
Island	4.82	0.53	Rural C
Jefferson	5.63	0.93	Rural C
King	3.62	-0.08	Urban A
Kitsap	2.08	-0.85	Urban C
Kittitas	1.11	-1.33	Rural B
Klickitat	2.42	-0.68	Rural A
Lewis	2.83	-0.47	Rural C
Lincoln	2.43	-0.67	Rural B
Mason	5.79	1.01	Rural C
Okanogan	3.74	-0.02	Rural A
Pacific	1.96	-0.91	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.72	-1.03	Rural A
Pierce	3.91	0.07	Urban B
San Juan	1.61	-1.08	Rural C
Skagit	3.44	-0.17	Rural C
Skamania	1.86	-0.96	Rural A
Snohomish	4.70	0.47	Urban B
Spokane	2.52	-0.63	Urban B
Stevens	3.38	-0.20	Rural B
Thurston	3.64	-0.07	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.44	-1.67	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.83	-0.47	Rural B
Whatcom	2.86	-0.46	Urban C
Whitman	0.77	-1.50	Rural B
Yakima	9.16	2.70	Urban C

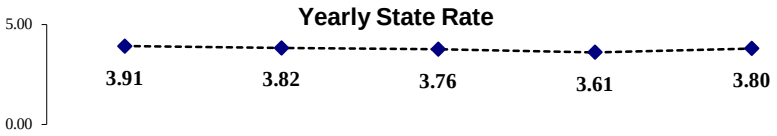
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: School Climate

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





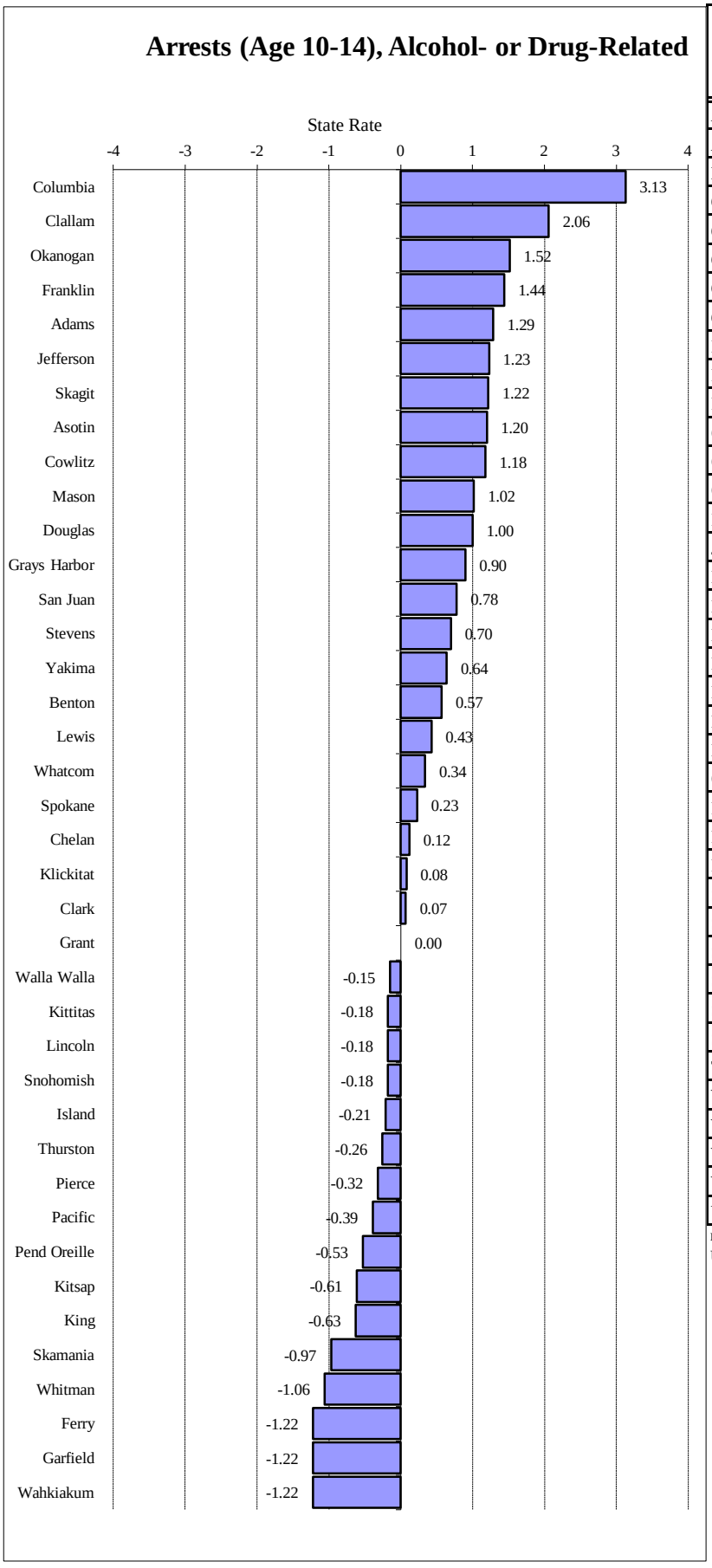
Updated: 12/15/2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	3.91	3.82	3.76	3.61	3.80	3.78
Unexcused Absences	393,824	391,949	384,501	372,926	382,762	
Potential Days	100,733,092	102,564,478	102,314,442	103,201,852	100,734,157	

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

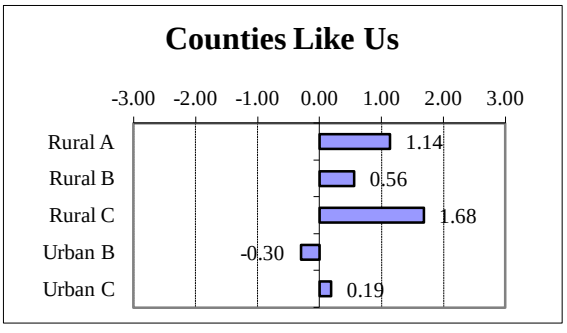
Note: The unexcused absences for students in grades 1-8 as a percent of the total student days possible. Potential school days are the number of days students were taught from the first day of school through May 31 in each school building multiplied by the net served students in grades 1-8 in that building.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

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



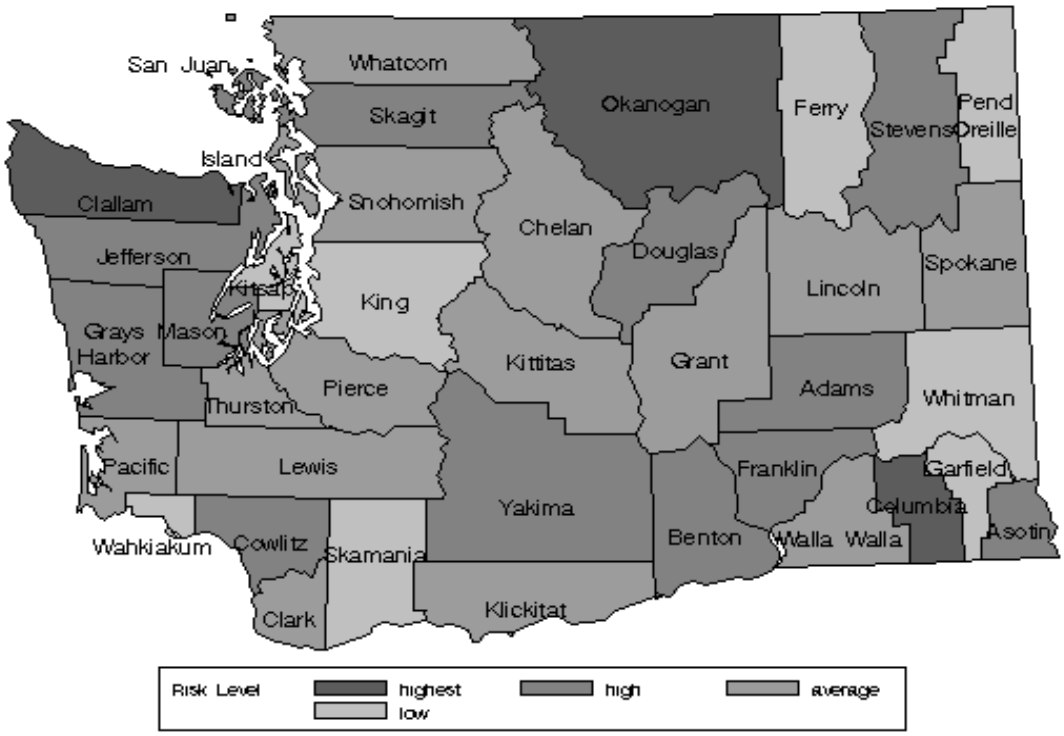
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.37	1.29	Rural B
Asotin	5.19	1.20	Rural B
Benton	3.84	0.57	Urban C
Chelan	2.86	0.12	Rural B
Clallam	7.03	2.06	Rural C
Clark	2.77	0.07	Urban C
Columbia	9.33	3.13	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.15	1.18	Rural C
Douglas	4.75	1.00	Rural B
Ferry	0.00	-1.22	Rural A
Franklin	5.70	1.44	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-1.22	Rural B
Grant	2.61	0.00	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.54	0.90	Rural C
Island	2.16	-0.21	Rural C
Jefferson	5.24	1.23	Rural C
King	1.26	-0.63	Urban A
Kitsap	1.30	-0.61	Urban C
Kittitas	2.23	-0.18	Rural B
Klickitat	2.79	0.08	Rural A
Lewis	3.53	0.43	Rural C
Lincoln	2.22	-0.18	Rural B
Mason	4.81	1.02	Rural C
Okanogan	5.88	1.52	Rural A
Pacific	1.77	-0.39	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.48	-0.53	Rural A
Pierce	1.93	-0.32	Urban B
San Juan	4.28	0.78	Rural C
Skagit	5.22	1.22	Rural C
Skamania	0.52	-0.97	Rural A
Snohomish	2.22	-0.18	Urban B
Spokane	3.10	0.23	Urban B
Stevens	4.12	0.70	Rural B
Thurston	2.05	-0.26	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.22	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.28	-0.15	Rural B
Whatcom	3.33	0.34	Urban C
Whitman	0.34	-1.06	Rural B
Yakima	3.98	0.64	Urban C

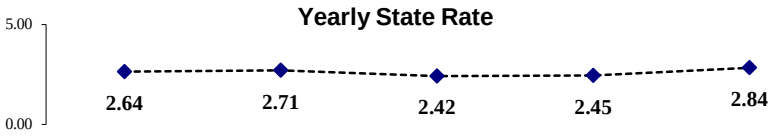
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Individual/Peer Domain: Early Criminal Justice Involvement

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





Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	2.64	2.71	2.42	2.45	2.84	2.61
Arrests, 10-14	1,048	1,092	988	961	1,054	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	396,320	403,669	408,083	392,888	371,190	

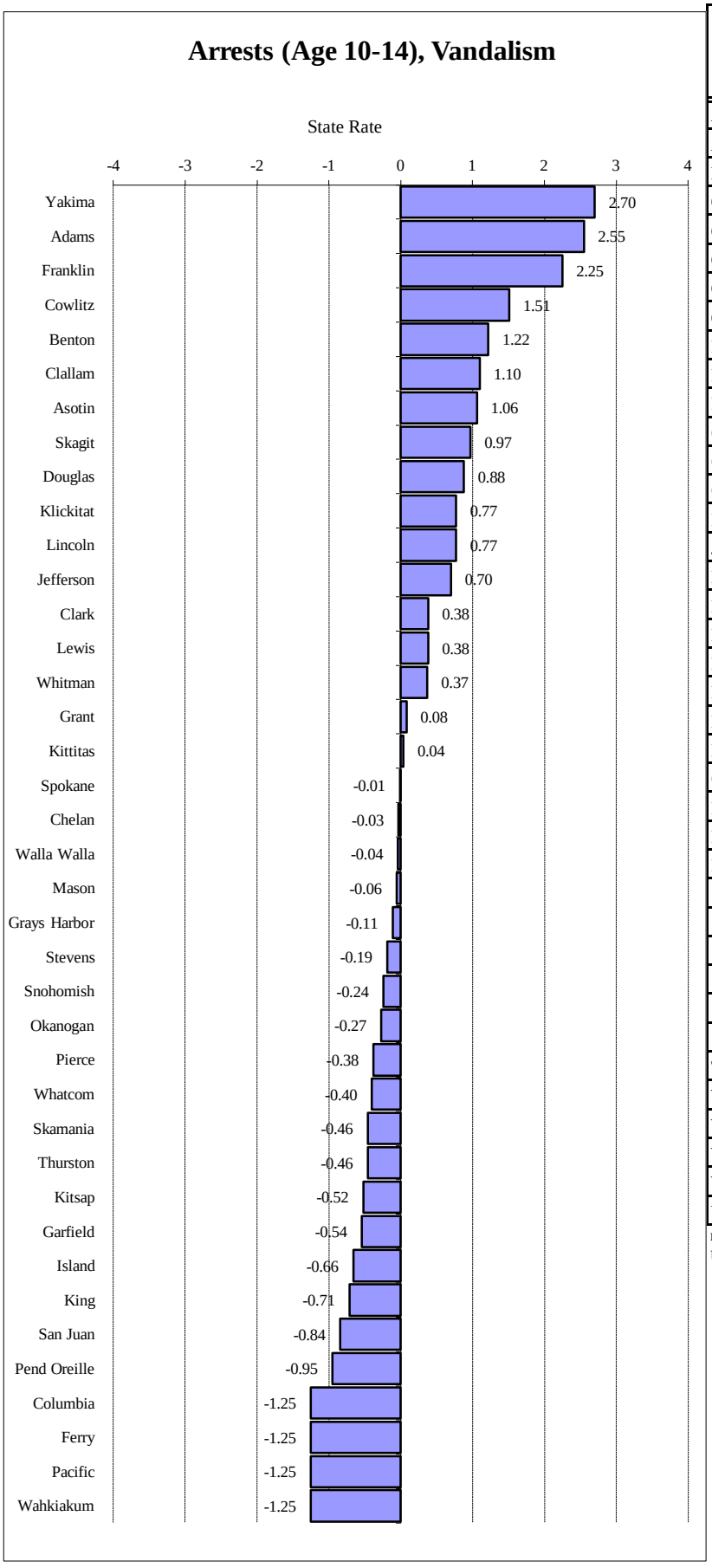
* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

Note: The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for 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 adolescents, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

1) Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to Uniform Crime Report (UCR). In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included.

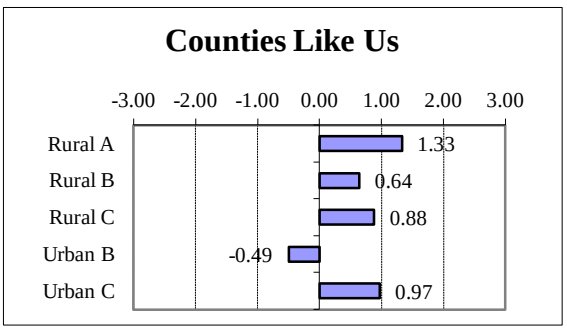
2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



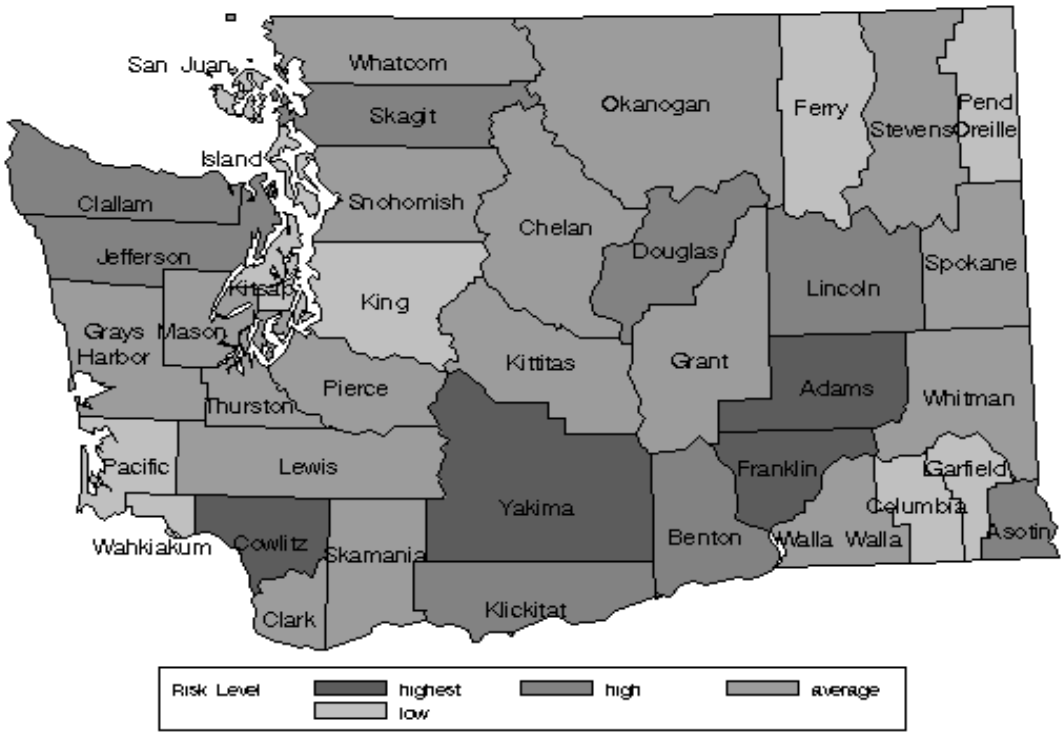
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	6.30	2.55	Rural B
Asotin	3.82	1.06	Rural B
Benton	4.10	1.22	Urban C
Chelan	2.02	-0.03	Rural B
Clallam	3.89	1.10	Rural C
Clark	2.70	0.38	Urban C
Columbia	0.00	-1.25	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.57	1.51	Rural C
Douglas	3.53	0.88	Rural B
Ferry	0.00	-1.25	Rural A
Franklin	5.80	2.25	Rural A
Garfield	1.18	-0.54	Rural B
Grant	2.20	0.08	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.88	-0.11	Rural C
Island	0.98	-0.66	Rural C
Jefferson	3.23	0.70	Rural C
King	0.90	-0.71	Urban A
Kitsap	1.21	-0.52	Urban C
Kittitas	2.13	0.04	Rural B
Klickitat	3.35	0.77	Rural A
Lewis	2.70	0.38	Rural C
Lincoln	3.34	0.77	Rural B
Mason	1.97	-0.06	Rural C
Okanogan	1.63	-0.27	Rural A
Pacific	0.00	-1.25	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.49	-0.95	Rural A
Pierce	1.44	-0.38	Urban B
San Juan	0.68	-0.84	Rural C
Skagit	3.68	0.97	Rural C
Skamania	1.30	-0.46	Rural A
Snohomish	1.68	-0.24	Urban B
Spokane	2.06	-0.01	Urban B
Stevens	1.75	-0.19	Rural B
Thurston	1.30	-0.46	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.25	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.01	-0.04	Rural B
Whatcom	1.41	-0.40	Urban C
Whitman	2.68	0.37	Rural B
Yakima	6.54	2.70	Urban C

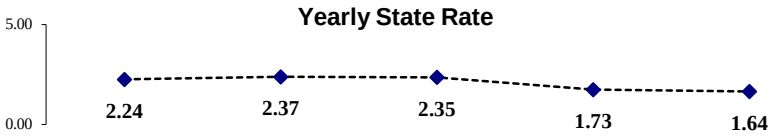
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Individual/Peer Domain: Early Criminal Justice Involvement

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





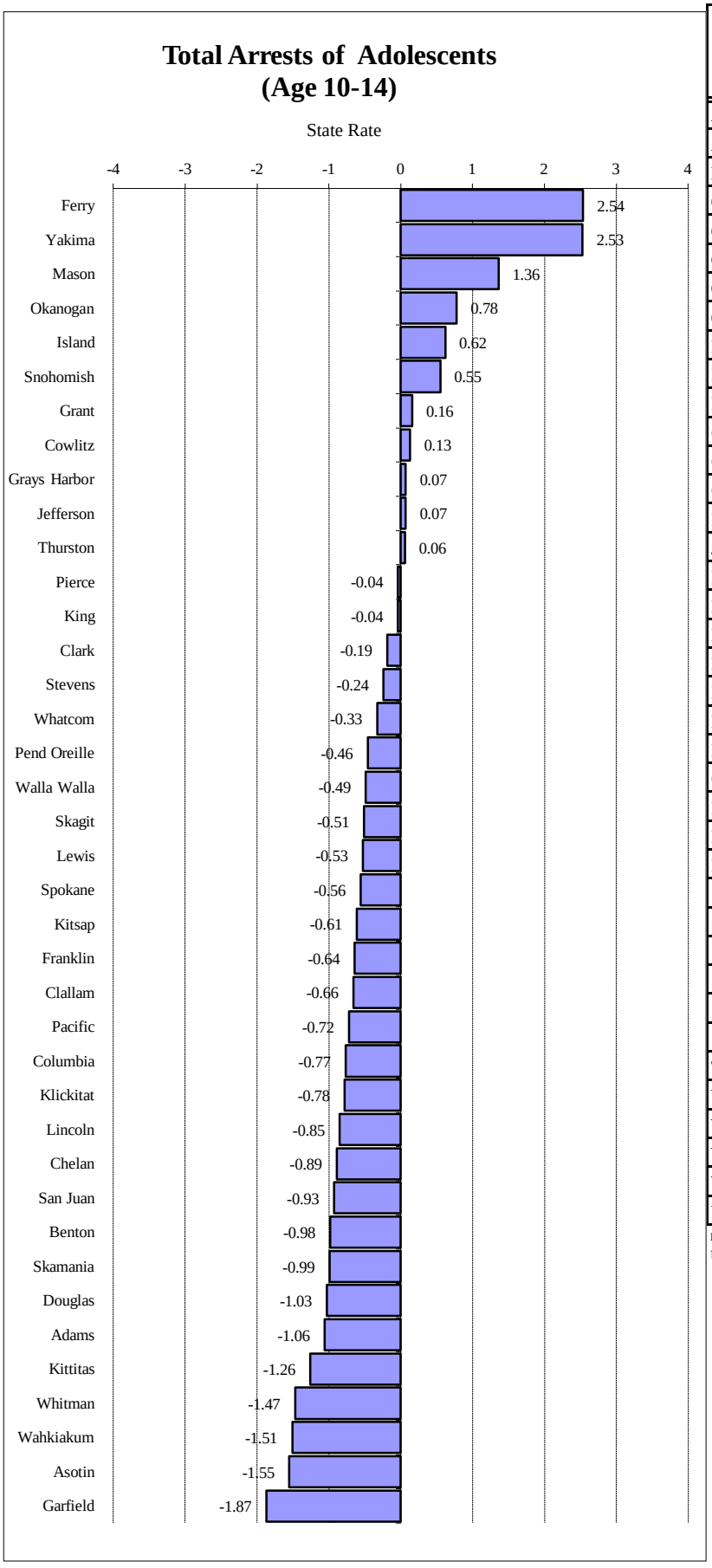
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	2.24	2.37	2.35	1.73	1.64	2.07
Arrests, 10-14	888	955	959	681	609	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	396,320	403,669	408,083	392,888	371,190	

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

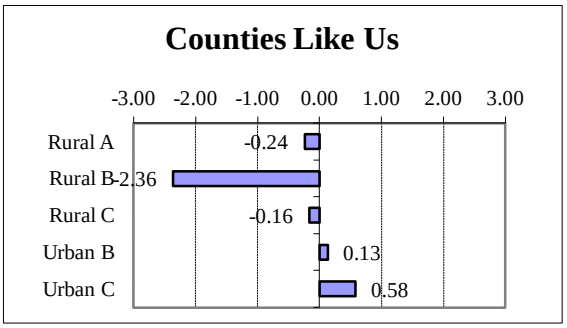
Note: The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for vandalism (including residence, non-residence, vehicles, venerated objects, police cars, or other) per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



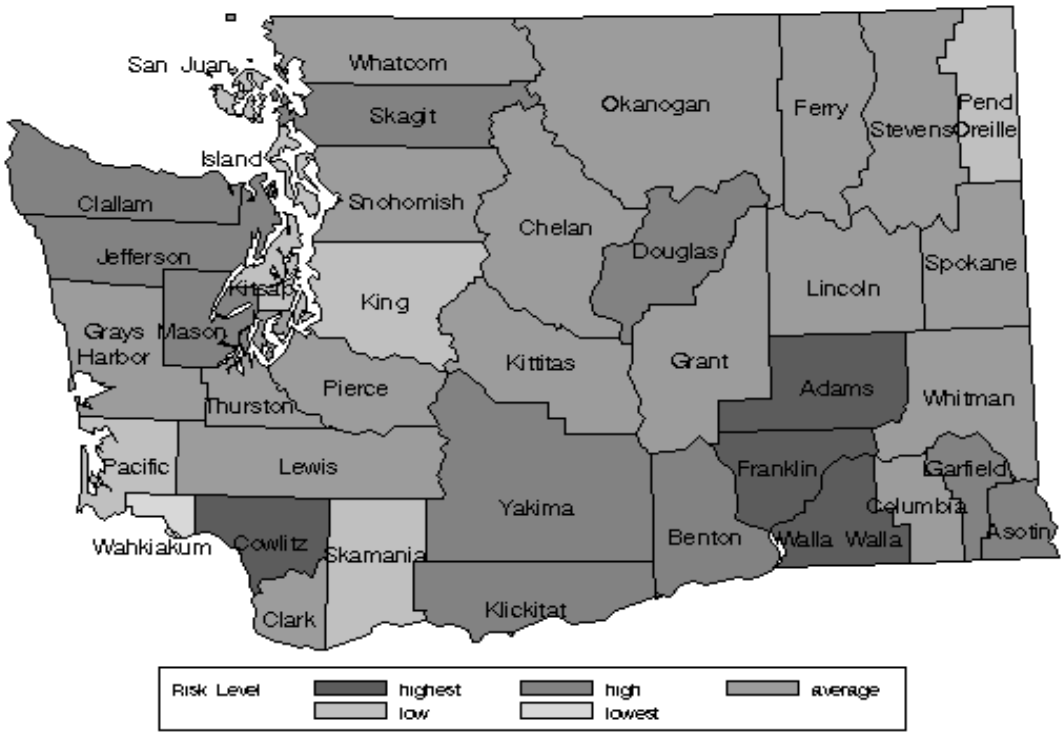
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	1.69	-1.06	Rural B
Asotin	0.68	-1.55	Rural B
Benton	1.87	-0.98	Urban C
Chelan	2.05	-0.89	Rural B
Clallam	2.54	-0.66	Rural C
Clark	3.51	-0.19	Urban C
Columbia	2.31	-0.77	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.19	0.13	Rural C
Douglas	1.76	-1.03	Rural B
Ferry	9.22	2.54	Rural A
Franklin	2.58	-0.64	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-1.87	Rural B
Grant	4.24	0.16	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.06	0.07	Rural C
Island	5.20	0.62	Rural C
Jefferson	4.05	0.07	Rural C
King	3.82	-0.04	Urban A
Kitsap	2.64	-0.61	Urban C
Kittitas	1.28	-1.26	Rural B
Klickitat	2.29	-0.78	Rural A
Lewis	2.80	-0.53	Rural C
Lincoln	2.13	-0.85	Rural B
Mason	6.75	1.36	Rural C
Okanogan	5.54	0.78	Rural A
Pacific	2.40	-0.72	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.95	-0.46	Rural A
Pierce	3.83	-0.04	Urban B
San Juan	1.97	-0.93	Rural C
Skagit	2.84	-0.51	Rural C
Skamania	1.85	-0.99	Rural A
Snohomish	5.06	0.55	Urban B
Spokane	2.74	-0.56	Urban B
Stevens	3.40	-0.24	Rural B
Thurston	4.04	0.06	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.75	-1.51	Rural C
Walla Walla	2.88	-0.49	Rural B
Whatcom	3.22	-0.33	Urban C
Whitman	0.85	-1.47	Rural B
Yakima	9.20	2.53	Urban C

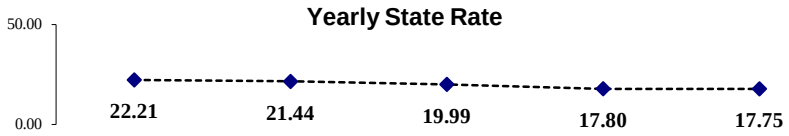
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Individual/Peer Domain: Early Criminal Justice Involvement

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





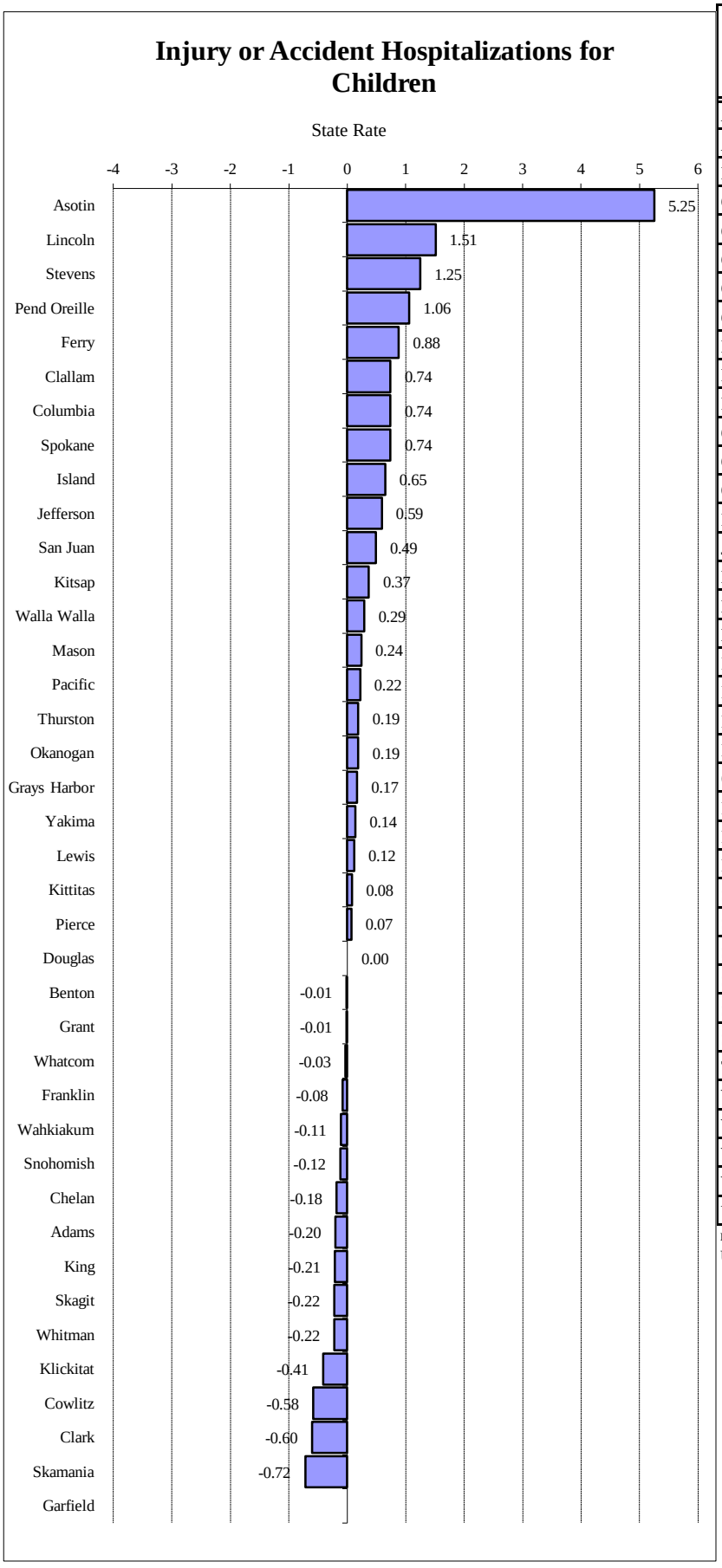
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	22.21	21.44	19.99	17.80	17.75	19.87
Arrests, 10-14	8,801	8,654	8,156	6,995	6,588	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	396,320	403,669	408,083	392,888	371,190	

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

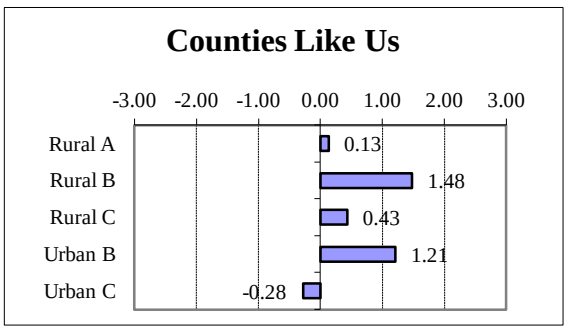
Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-14) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



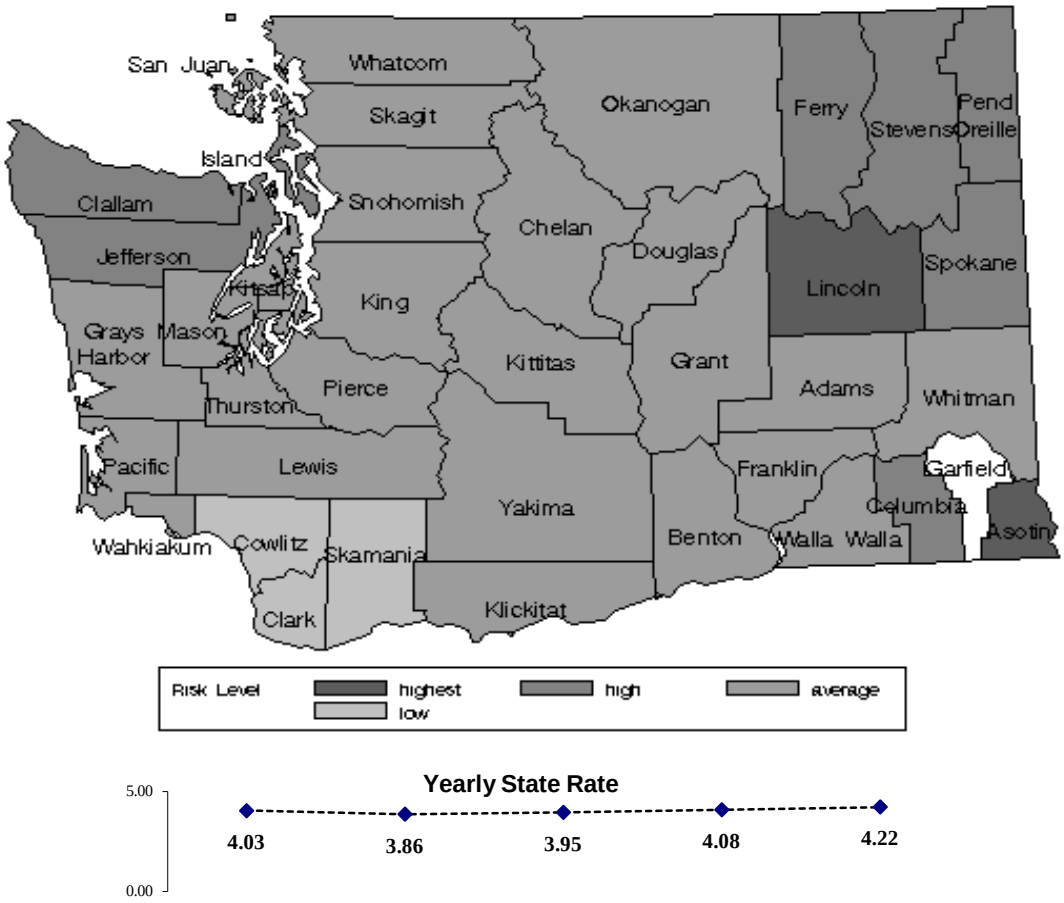
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	3.48	-0.20	Rural B
Asotin	18.25	5.25	Rural B
Benton	4.00	-0.01	Urban C
Chelan	3.54	-0.18	Rural B
Clallam	6.03	0.74	Rural C
Clark	2.38	-0.60	Urban C
Columbia	6.03	0.74	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.44	-0.58	Rural C
Douglas	4.01	0.00	Rural B
Ferry	6.40	0.88	Rural A
Franklin	3.80	-0.08	Rural A
Garfield	SP		Rural B
Grant	3.98	-0.01	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.48	0.17	Rural C
Island	5.78	0.65	Rural C
Jefferson	5.61	0.59	Rural C
King	3.46	-0.21	Urban A
Kitsap	5.02	0.37	Urban C
Kittitas	4.24	0.08	Rural B
Klickitat	2.92	-0.41	Rural A
Lewis	4.35	0.12	Rural C
Lincoln	8.12	1.51	Rural B
Mason	4.68	0.24	Rural C
Okanogan	4.53	0.19	Rural A
Pacific	4.61	0.22	Rural C
Pend Oreille	6.89	1.06	Rural A
Pierce	4.22	0.07	Urban B
San Juan	5.36	0.49	Rural C
Skagit	3.42	-0.22	Rural C
Skamania	2.07	-0.72	Rural A
Snohomish	3.69	-0.12	Urban B
Spokane	6.03	0.74	Urban B
Stevens	7.40	1.25	Rural B
Thurston	4.54	0.19	Urban C
Wahkiakum	3.72	-0.11	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.81	0.29	Rural B
Whatcom	3.95	-0.03	Urban C
Whitman	3.41	-0.22	Rural B
Yakima	4.40	0.14	Urban C

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



Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

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



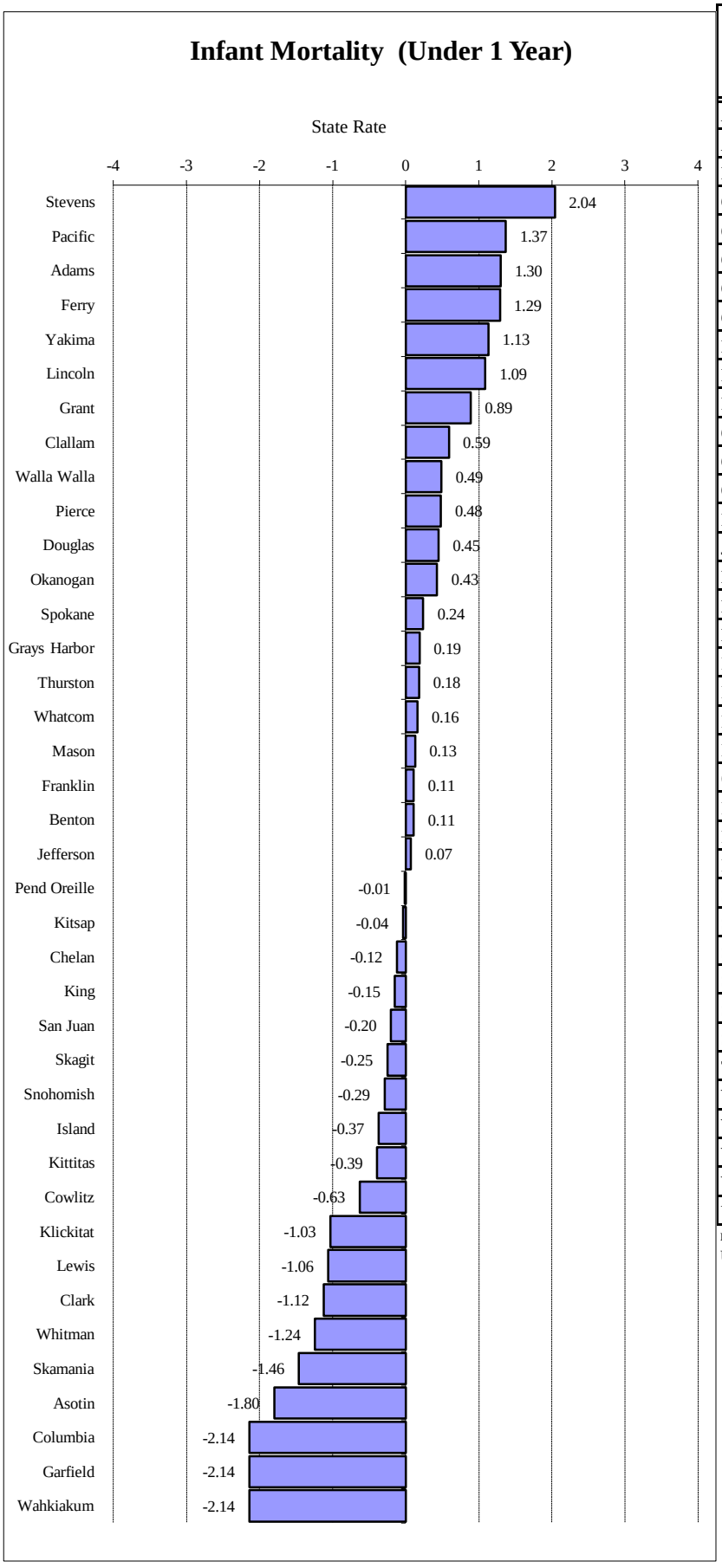
Updated: 9/24/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	4.03	3.86	3.95	4.08	4.22	4.02
Injuries	4,697	4,597	4,709	4,765	4,778	
Hospitalizations	116,652	119,059	119,199	116,891	113,283	

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

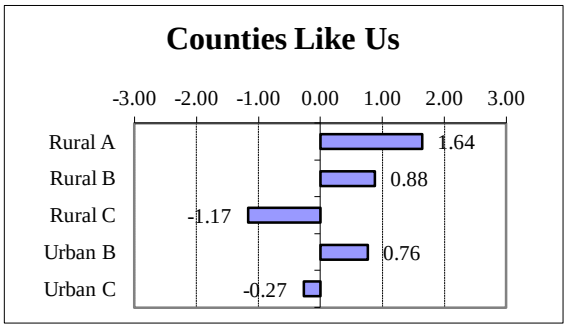
Note: The child injury or accident hospitalizations as a percent of all hospitalizations for children (age birth-17). Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations.

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



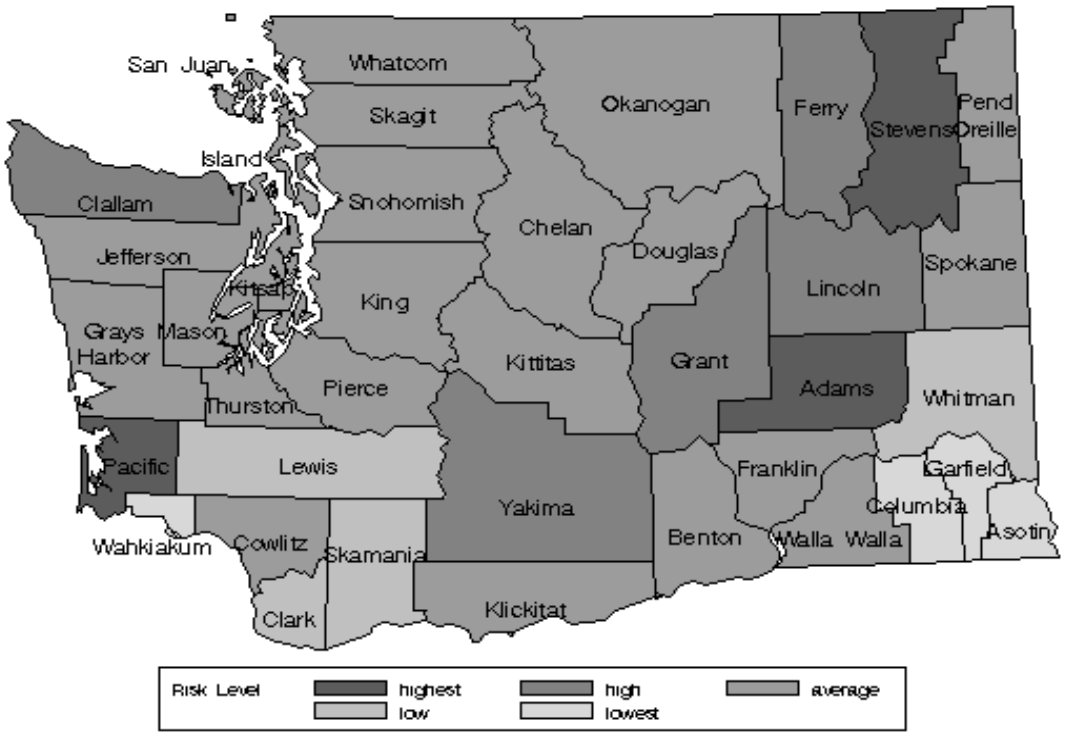
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	768.84	1.30	Rural B
Asotin	74.57	-1.80	Rural B
Benton	502.10	0.11	Urban C
Chelan	450.36	-0.12	Rural B
Clallam	610.69	0.59	Rural C
Clark	227.70	-1.12	Urban C
Columbia	0.00	-2.14	Rural B
Cowlitz	337.30	-0.63	Rural C
Douglas	579.60	0.45	Rural B
Ferry	765.31	1.29	Rural A
Franklin	502.38	0.11	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-2.14	Rural B
Grant	675.85	0.89	Rural A
Grays Harbor	520.19	0.19	Rural C
Island	394.87	-0.37	Rural C
Jefferson	493.10	0.07	Rural C
King	444.74	-0.15	Urban A
Kitsap	469.08	-0.04	Urban C
Kittitas	391.39	-0.39	Rural B
Klickitat	247.73	-1.03	Rural A
Lewis	241.65	-1.06	Rural C
Lincoln	722.02	1.09	Rural B
Mason	506.93	0.13	Rural C
Okanogan	572.96	0.43	Rural A
Pacific	783.87	1.37	Rural C
Pend Oreille	475.44	-0.01	Rural A
Pierce	586.34	0.48	Urban B
San Juan	433.84	-0.20	Rural C
Skagit	422.00	-0.25	Rural C
Skamania	151.75	-1.46	Rural A
Snohomish	414.07	-0.29	Urban B
Spokane	532.15	0.24	Urban B
Stevens	933.39	2.04	Rural B
Thurston	519.24	0.18	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-2.14	Rural C
Walla Walla	588.42	0.49	Rural B
Whatcom	513.99	0.16	Urban C
Whitman	199.80	-1.24	Rural B
Yakima	730.39	1.13	Urban C

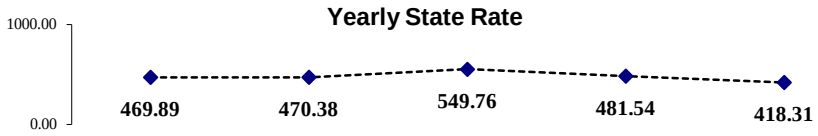
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

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





Updated: 9/19/2011

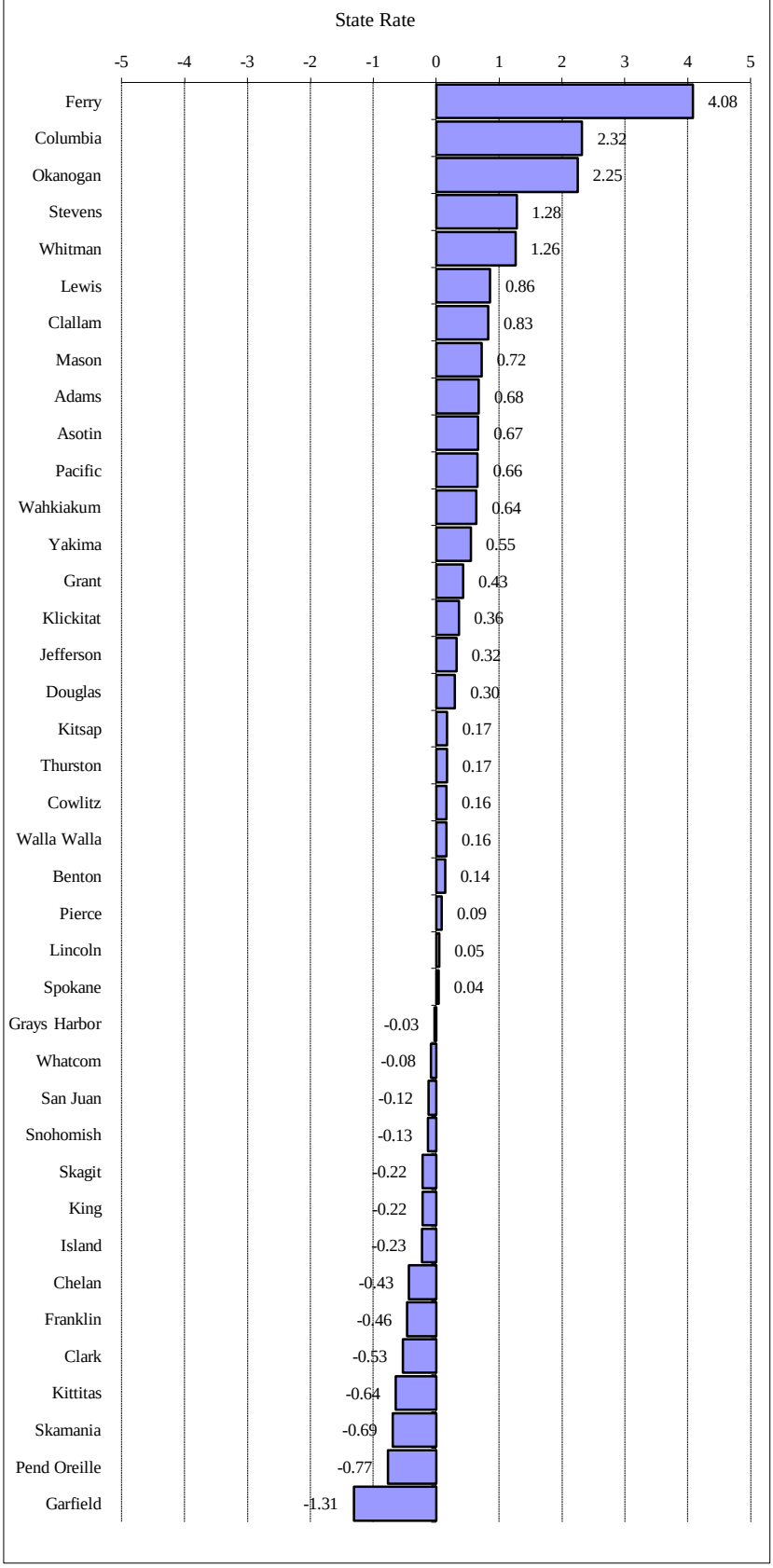
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	469.89	470.38	549.76	481.54	418.31	477.92
deaths, infants	383	393	471	419	364	
Infants < 1 year	81,508	83,550	85,674	87,012	87,016	

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

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

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

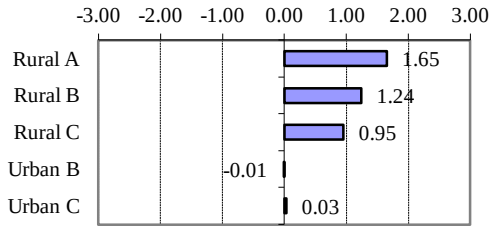
Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	25.75	0.68	Rural B
Asotin	25.62	0.67	Rural B
Benton	18.76	0.14	Urban C
Chelan	11.45	-0.43	Rural B
Clallam	27.72	0.83	Rural C
Clark	10.15	-0.53	Urban C
Columbia	46.96	2.32	Rural B
Cowlitz	18.96	0.16	Rural C
Douglas	20.78	0.30	Rural B
Ferry	69.66	4.08	Rural A
Franklin	11.06	-0.46	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-1.31	Rural B
Grant	22.55	0.43	Rural A
Grays Harbor	16.50	-0.03	Rural C
Island	14.03	-0.23	Rural C
Jefferson	21.10	0.32	Rural C
King	14.08	-0.22	Urban A
Kitsap	19.20	0.17	Urban C
Kittitas	8.69	-0.64	Rural B
Klickitat	21.54	0.36	Rural A
Lewis	28.05	0.86	Rural C
Lincoln	17.58	0.05	Rural B
Mason	26.29	0.72	Rural C
Okanogan	45.96	2.25	Rural A
Pacific	25.46	0.66	Rural C
Pend Oreille	6.97	-0.77	Rural A
Pierce	18.13	0.09	Urban B
San Juan	15.39	-0.12	Rural C
Skagit	14.16	-0.22	Rural C
Skamania	8.09	-0.69	Rural A
Snohomish	15.26	-0.13	Urban B
Spokane	17.44	0.04	Urban B
Stevens	33.43	1.28	Rural B
Thurston	19.18	0.17	Urban C
Wahkiakum	25.20	0.64	Rural C
Walla Walla	18.96	0.16	Rural B
Whatcom	15.95	-0.08	Urban C
Whitman	33.17	1.26	Rural B
Yakima	24.03	0.55	Urban C

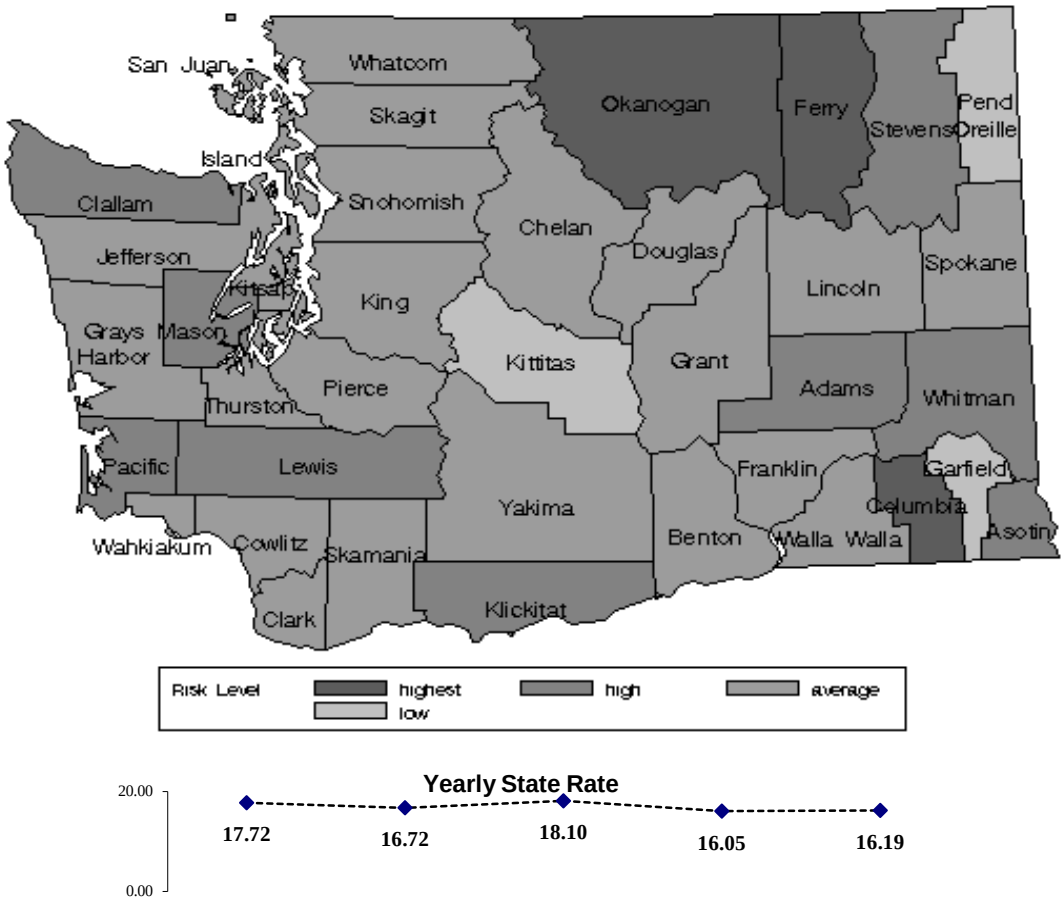
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

Counties Like Us



Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

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



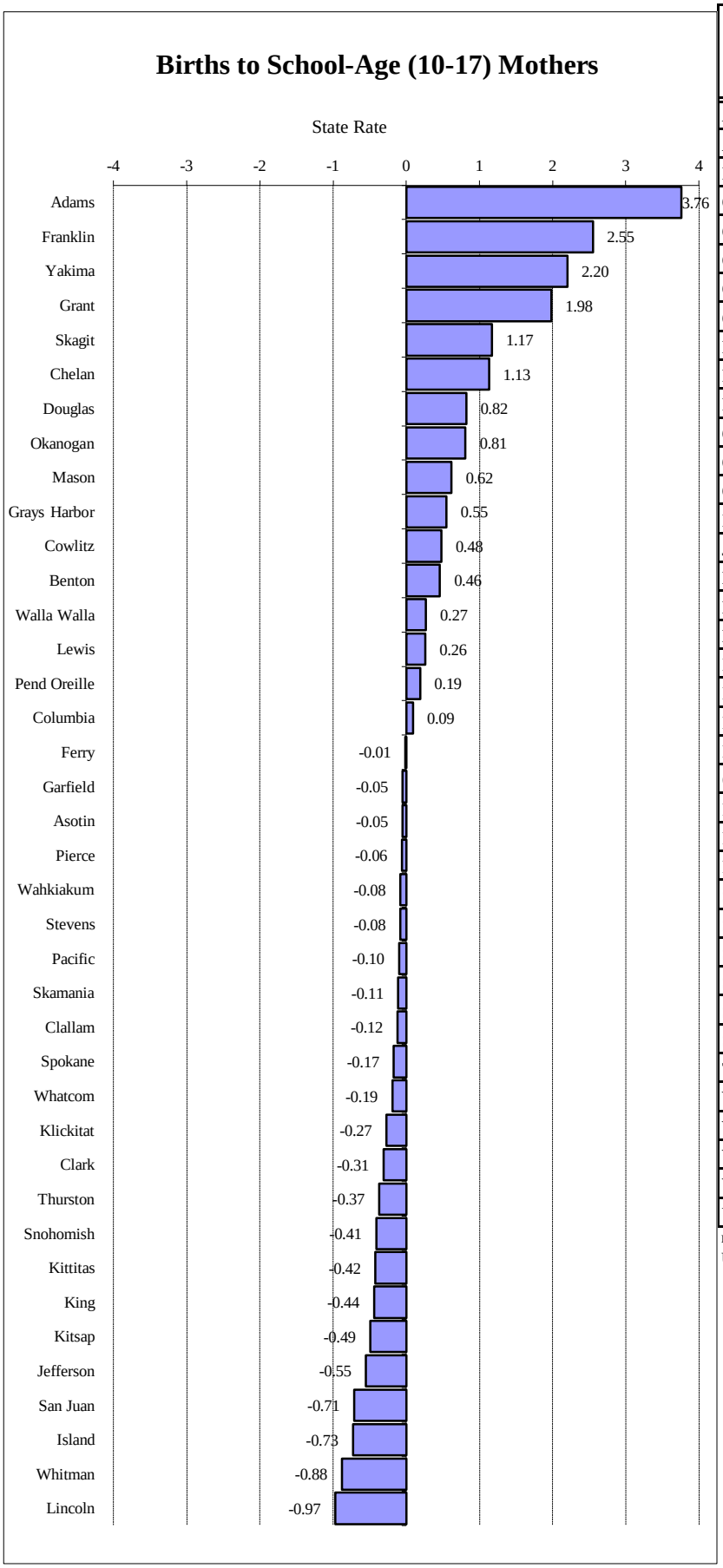
Updated: 9/19/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	17.72	16.72	18.10	16.05	16.19	16.95
Child Deaths	260	248	270	240	242	
Children (age 1-17)	1,467,466	1,482,858	1,491,989	1,495,484	1,494,338	

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

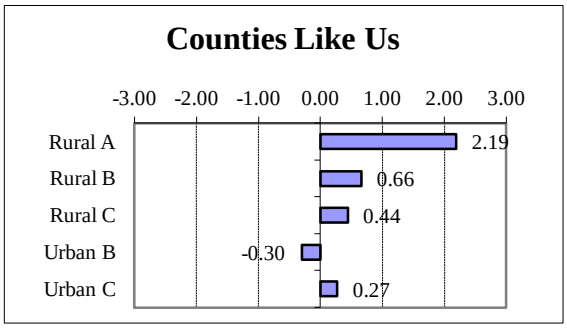
Note: The deaths, of children 1 to 17 years of age, per 100,000 population of children 1 to 17 years of age. Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Rate is not reported when fewer than 100 children reside in an area.

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



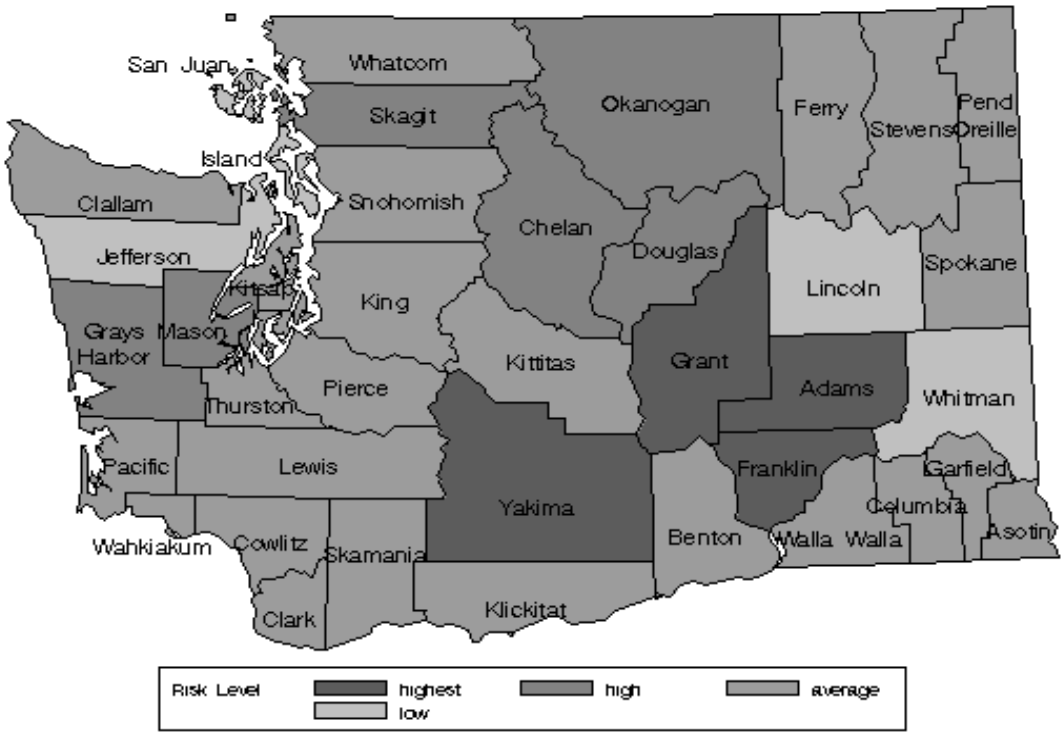
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	23.76	3.76	Rural B
Asotin	5.71	-0.05	Rural B
Benton	8.14	0.46	Urban C
Chelan	11.28	1.13	Rural B
Clallam	5.36	-0.12	Rural C
Clark	4.47	-0.31	Urban C
Columbia	6.36	0.09	Rural B
Cowlitz	8.22	0.48	Rural C
Douglas	9.81	0.82	Rural B
Ferry	5.88	-0.01	Rural A
Franklin	18.02	2.55	Rural A
Garfield	5.73	-0.05	Rural B
Grant	15.33	1.98	Rural A
Grays Harbor	8.55	0.55	Rural C
Island	2.50	-0.73	Rural C
Jefferson	3.36	-0.55	Rural C
King	3.85	-0.44	Urban A
Kitsap	3.64	-0.49	Urban C
Kittitas	3.96	-0.42	Rural B
Klickitat	4.69	-0.27	Rural A
Lewis	7.17	0.26	Rural C
Lincoln	1.35	-0.97	Rural B
Mason	8.88	0.62	Rural C
Okanogan	9.77	0.81	Rural A
Pacific	5.47	-0.10	Rural C
Pend Oreille	6.84	0.19	Rural A
Pierce	5.66	-0.06	Urban B
San Juan	2.58	-0.71	Rural C
Skagit	11.50	1.17	Rural C
Skamania	5.43	-0.11	Rural A
Snohomish	4.01	-0.41	Urban B
Spokane	5.15	-0.17	Urban B
Stevens	5.55	-0.08	Rural B
Thurston	4.22	-0.37	Urban C
Wahkiakum	5.56	-0.08	Rural C
Walla Walla	7.22	0.27	Rural B
Whatcom	5.03	-0.19	Urban C
Whitman	1.78	-0.88	Rural B
Yakima	16.36	2.20	Urban C

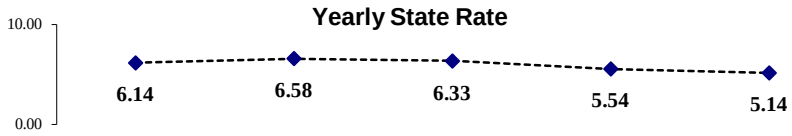
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

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





Updated: 9/17/2011

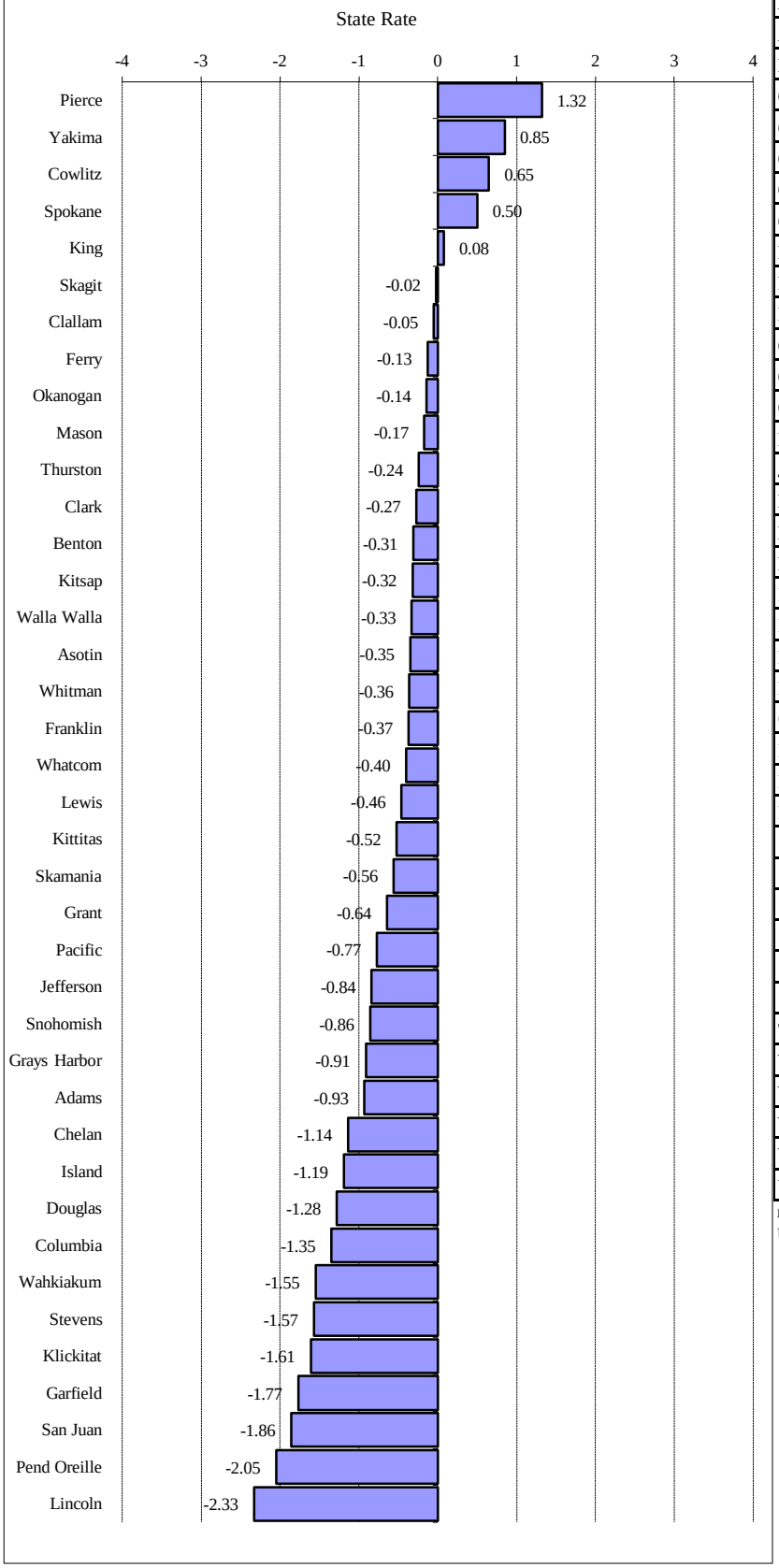
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	6.14	6.58	6.33	5.54	5.14	5.95
Birthed, 10-17	2,145	2,306	2,213	1,924	1,780	
Females, 10-17	349,460	350,572	349,509	347,300	346,408	

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

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

State Source: Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

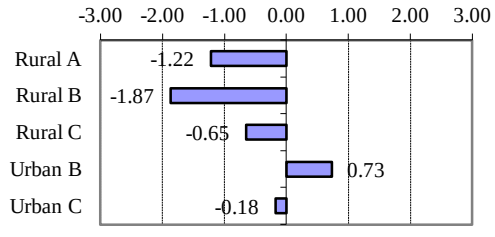
Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)



County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.85	-0.93	Rural B
Asotin	3.59	-0.35	Rural B
Benton	3.64	-0.31	Urban C
Chelan	2.59	-1.14	Rural B
Clallam	3.97	-0.05	Rural C
Clark	3.69	-0.27	Urban C
Columbia	2.32	-1.35	Rural B
Cowlitz	4.85	0.65	Rural C
Douglas	2.41	-1.28	Rural B
Ferry	3.87	-0.13	Rural A
Franklin	3.56	-0.37	Rural A
Garfield	1.78	-1.77	Rural B
Grant	3.22	-0.64	Rural A
Grays Harbor	2.87	-0.91	Rural C
Island	2.52	-1.19	Rural C
Jefferson	2.97	-0.84	Rural C
King	4.13	0.08	Urban A
Kitsap	3.63	-0.32	Urban C
Kittitas	3.37	-0.52	Rural B
Klickitat	1.99	-1.61	Rural A
Lewis	3.45	-0.46	Rural C
Lincoln	1.08	-2.33	Rural B
Mason	3.81	-0.17	Rural C
Okanogan	3.85	-0.14	Rural A
Pacific	3.05	-0.77	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.43	-2.05	Rural A
Pierce	5.71	1.32	Urban B
San Juan	1.67	-1.86	Rural C
Skagit	4.01	-0.02	Rural C
Skamania	3.32	-0.56	Rural A
Snohomish	2.94	-0.86	Urban B
Spokane	4.66	0.50	Urban B
Stevens	2.04	-1.57	Rural B
Thurston	3.72	-0.24	Urban C
Wahkiakum	2.06	-1.55	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.61	-0.33	Rural B
Whatcom	3.52	-0.40	Urban C
Whitman	3.57	-0.36	Rural B
Yakima	5.11	0.85	Urban C

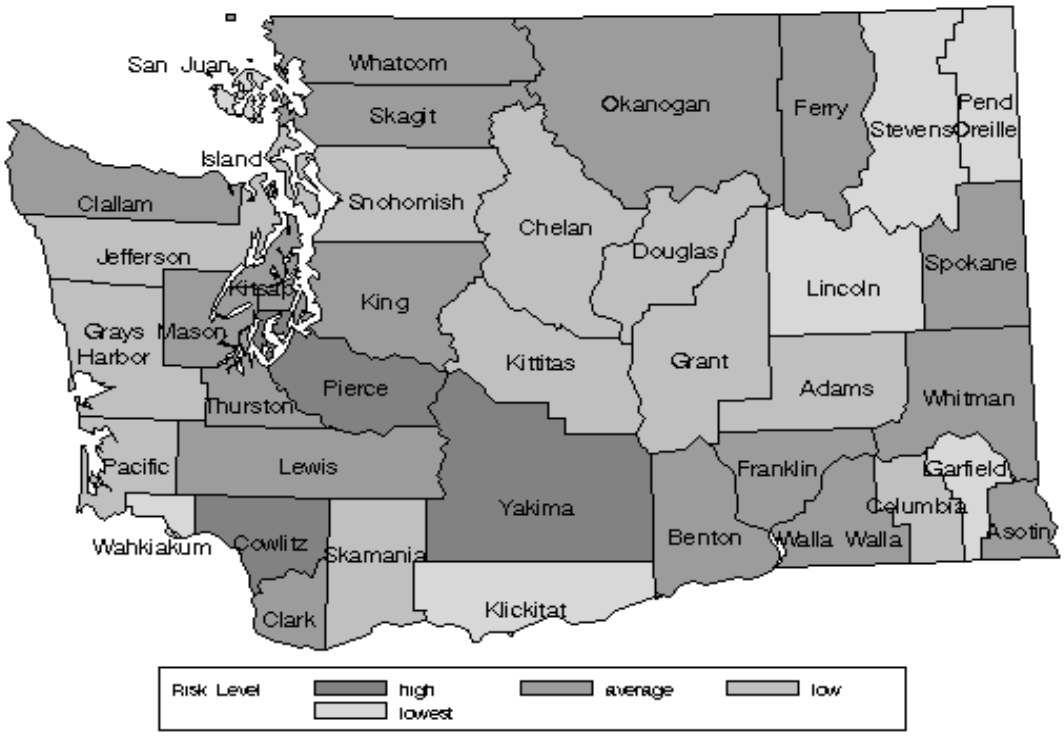
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.

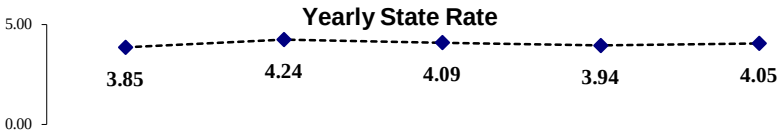
Counties Like Us



Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

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





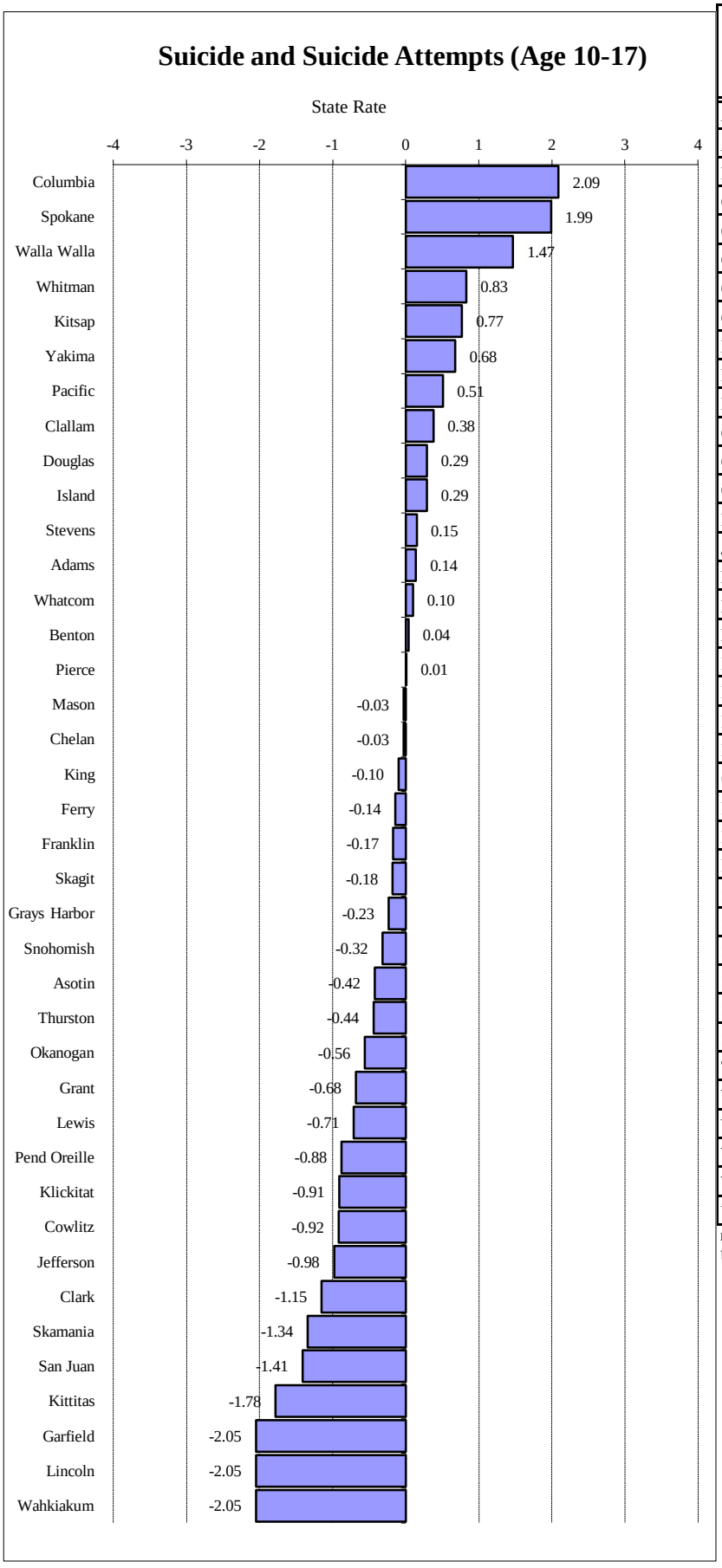
Updated: 5/10/2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	3.85	4.24	4.09	3.94	4.05	4.03
Cases, birth-19	6,740	7,486	7,270	6,967	7,167	
Persons, birth-19	1,751,120	1,767,369	1,775,802	1,769,895	1,769,895	

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

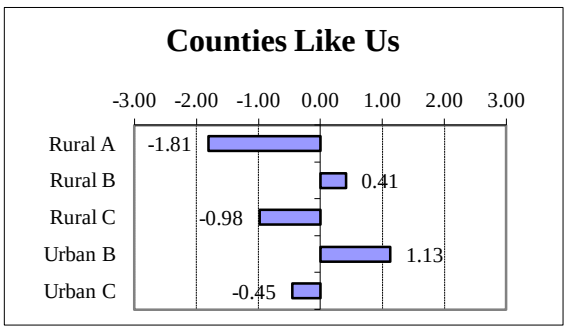
Note: The reported cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chlamydia in children (age birth-19) per 1,000 adolescents (age birth-19). Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement some data may not be displayed for child populations less than 100.

State Source: Department of Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Services, Sexually Transmitted Disease Reported Cases. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



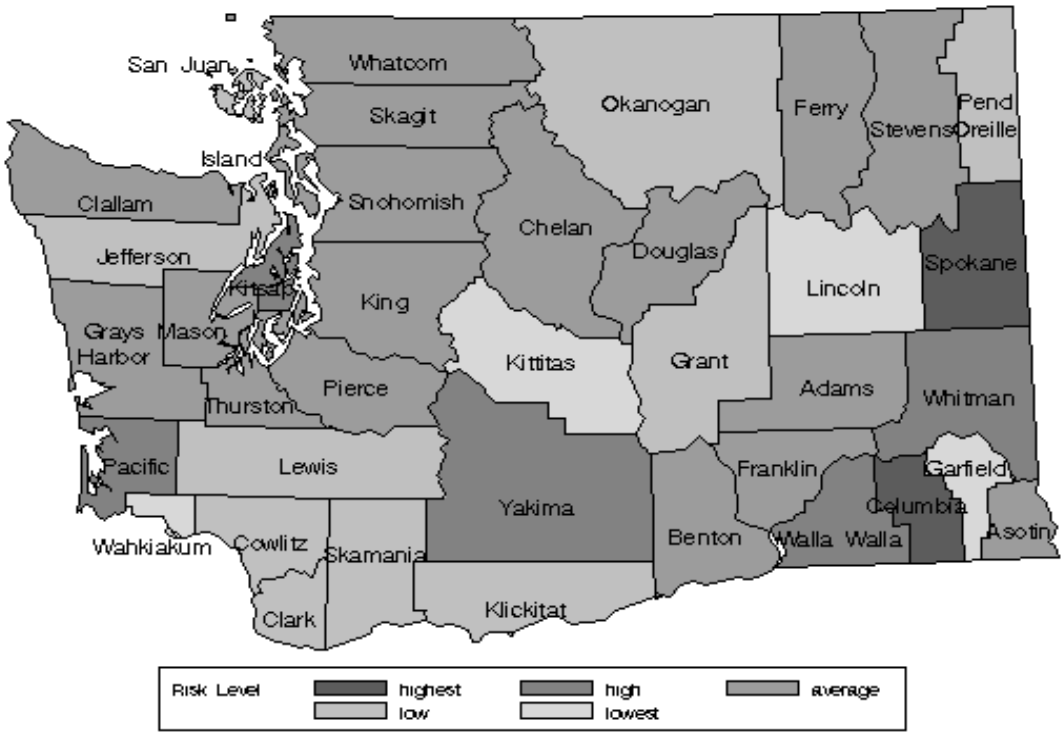
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	47.91	0.14	Rural B
Asotin	35.57	-0.42	Rural B
Benton	45.65	0.04	Urban C
Chelan	44.05	-0.03	Rural B
Clallam	53.06	0.38	Rural C
Clark	19.56	-1.15	Urban C
Columbia	90.46	2.09	Rural B
Cowlitz	24.72	-0.92	Rural C
Douglas	51.15	0.29	Rural B
Ferry	41.67	-0.14	Rural A
Franklin	40.99	-0.17	Rural A
Garfield	0.00	-2.05	Rural B
Grant	29.93	-0.68	Rural A
Grays Harbor	39.78	-0.23	Rural C
Island	51.15	0.29	Rural C
Jefferson	23.38	-0.98	Rural C
King	42.49	-0.10	Urban A
Kitsap	61.64	0.77	Urban C
Kittitas	5.78	-1.78	Rural B
Klickitat	24.76	-0.91	Rural A
Lewis	29.24	-0.71	Rural C
Lincoln	0.00	-2.05	Rural B
Mason	44.21	-0.03	Rural C
Okanogan	32.48	-0.56	Rural A
Pacific	55.98	0.51	Rural C
Pend Oreille	25.44	-0.88	Rural A
Pierce	45.04	0.01	Urban B
San Juan	13.95	-1.41	Rural C
Skagit	40.77	-0.18	Rural C
Skamania	15.37	-1.34	Rural A
Snohomish	37.68	-0.32	Urban B
Spokane	88.20	1.99	Urban B
Stevens	48.04	0.15	Rural B
Thurston	35.23	-0.44	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-2.05	Rural C
Walla Walla	76.93	1.47	Rural B
Whatcom	46.92	0.10	Urban C
Whitman	62.84	0.83	Rural B
Yakima	59.53	0.68	Urban C

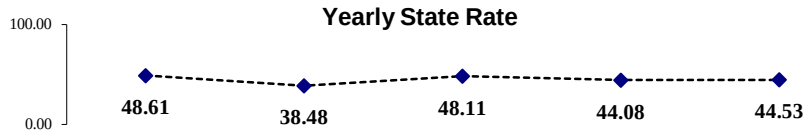
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

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





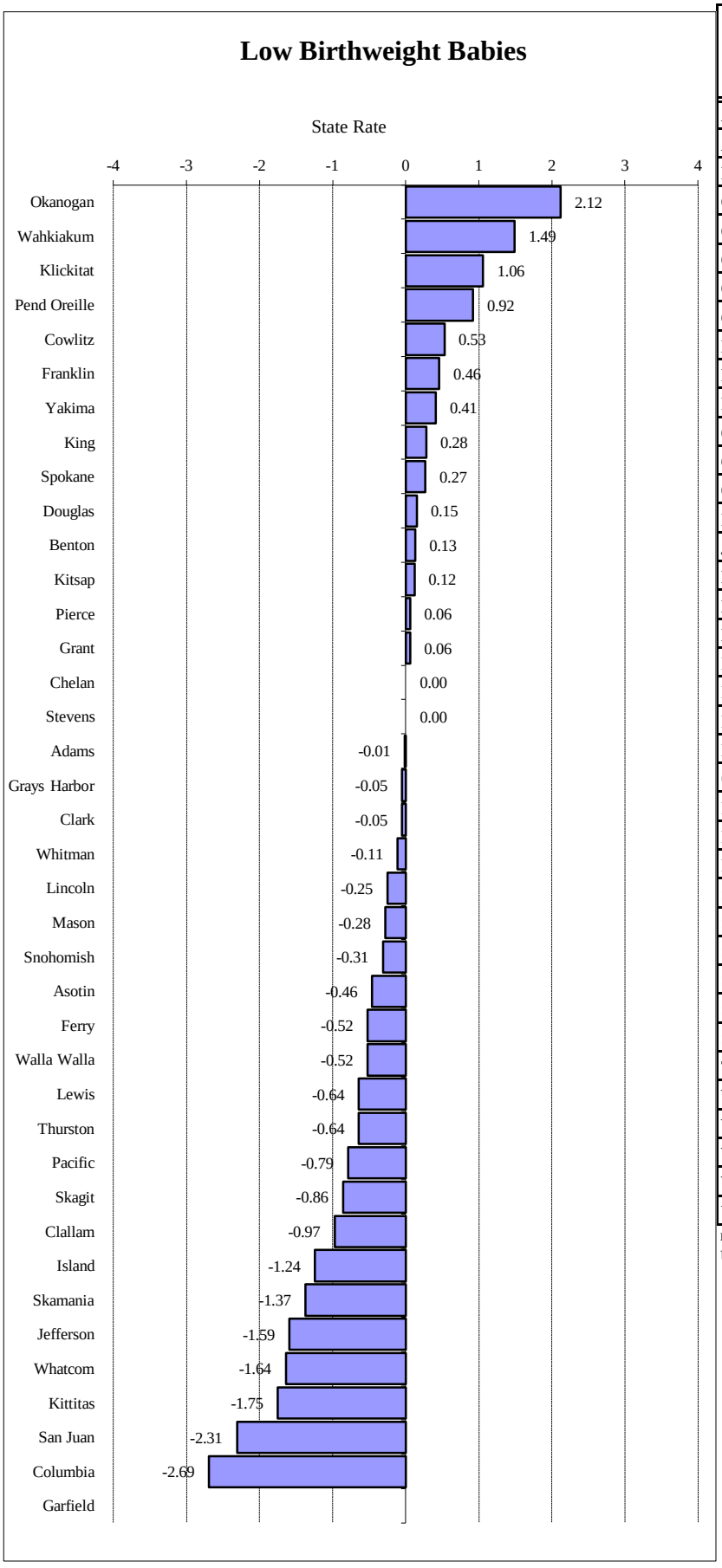
Updated: 9/24/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	48.61	38.48	48.11	44.08	44.53	44.76
Suicide & Attempt	349	277	345	314	317	
Persons, 10-17	717,900	719,801	717,127	712,422	711,820	

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

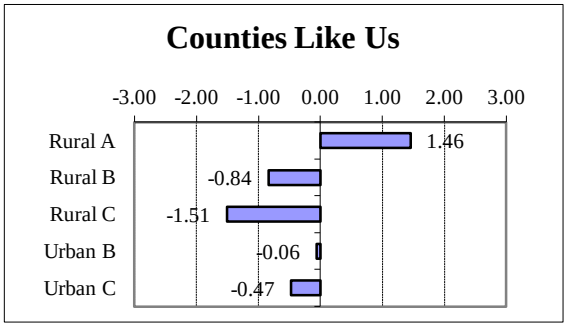
Note: The adolescents (age 10-17) who committed suicide or were admitted to the hospital for suicide attempts, per 100,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Suicides are based on death certificate information. Suicide attempts are based on hospital admissions, but do not include admissions to federal hospitals.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

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



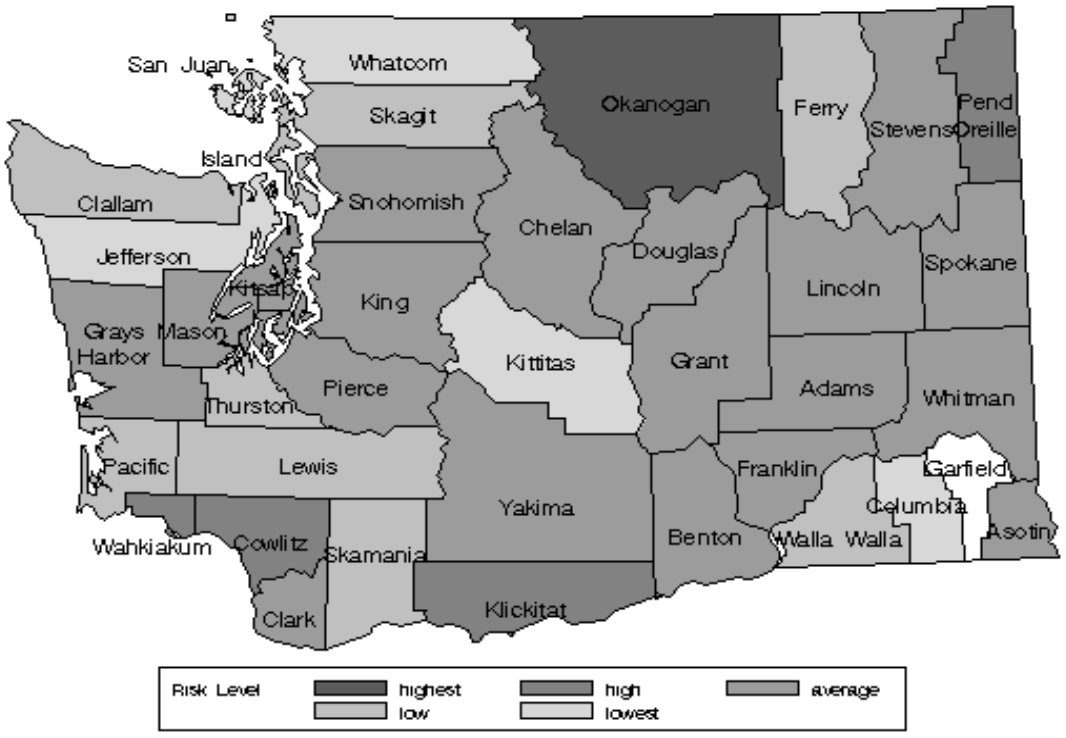
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	63.40	-0.01	Rural B
Asotin	58.82	-0.46	Rural B
Benton	64.81	0.13	Urban C
Chelan	63.52	0.00	Rural B
Clallam	53.70	-0.97	Rural C
Clark	62.93	-0.05	Urban C
Columbia	36.46	-2.69	Rural B
Cowlitz	68.77	0.53	Rural C
Douglas	65.03	0.15	Rural B
Ferry	58.28	-0.52	Rural A
Franklin	68.05	0.46	Rural A
Garfield	SP		Rural B
Grant	64.07	0.06	Rural A
Grays Harbor	63.02	-0.05	Rural C
Island	51.03	-1.24	Rural C
Jefferson	47.53	-1.59	Rural C
King	66.29	0.28	Urban A
Kitsap	64.73	0.12	Urban C
Kittitas	45.86	-1.75	Rural B
Klickitat	74.14	1.06	Rural A
Lewis	57.08	-0.64	Rural C
Lincoln	60.95	-0.25	Rural B
Mason	60.69	-0.28	Rural C
Okanogan	84.79	2.12	Rural A
Pacific	55.56	-0.79	Rural C
Pend Oreille	72.73	0.92	Rural A
Pierce	64.08	0.06	Urban B
San Juan	40.24	-2.31	Rural C
Skagit	54.82	-0.86	Rural C
Skamania	49.76	-1.37	Rural A
Snohomish	60.35	-0.31	Urban B
Spokane	66.23	0.27	Urban B
Stevens	63.46	0.00	Rural B
Thurston	57.03	-0.64	Urban C
Wahkiakum	78.43	1.49	Rural C
Walla Walla	58.22	-0.52	Rural B
Whatcom	46.98	-1.64	Urban C
Whitman	62.38	-0.11	Rural B
Yakima	67.57	0.41	Urban C

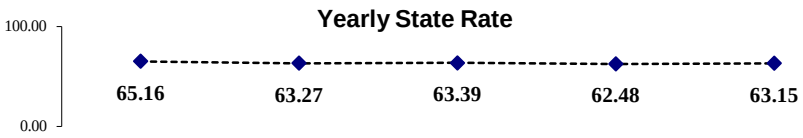
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

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





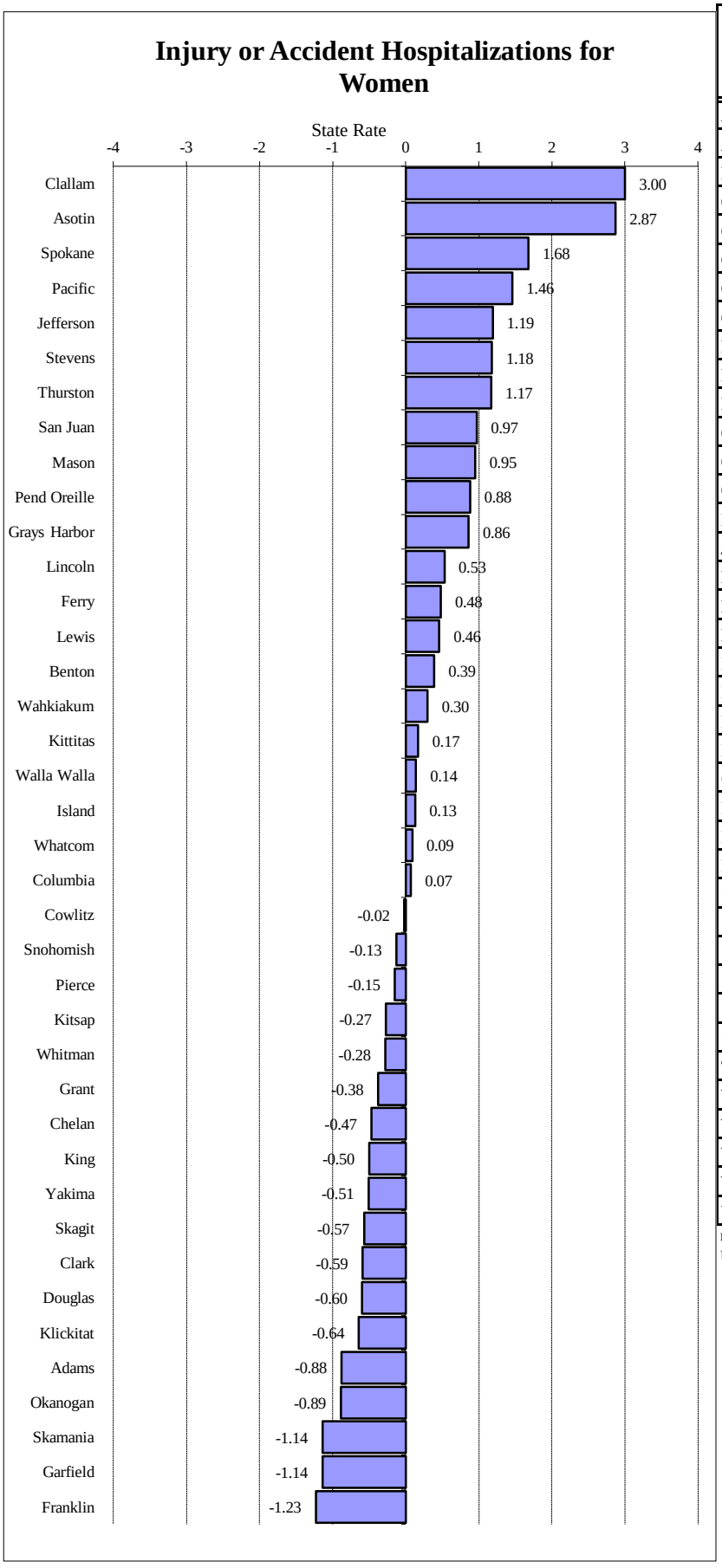
Updated: 9/17/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	65.16	63.27	63.39	62.48	63.15	63.48
Low-weight Babies	5,659	5,626	5,722	5,576	5,461	
All Births	86,845	88,923	90,271	89,244	86,481	

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

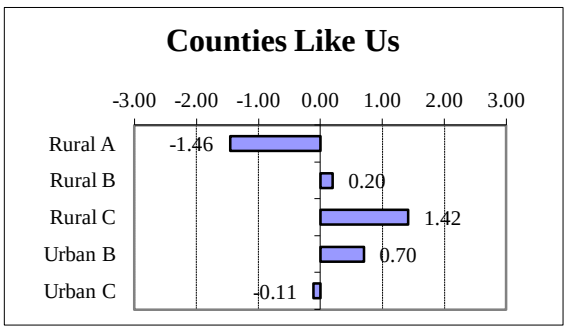
Note: The babies born with low birthweight, per 1,000 live births. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. No rate is given when the number of live births is less than 100 in the geographic area. Suppression code definitions are explained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

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



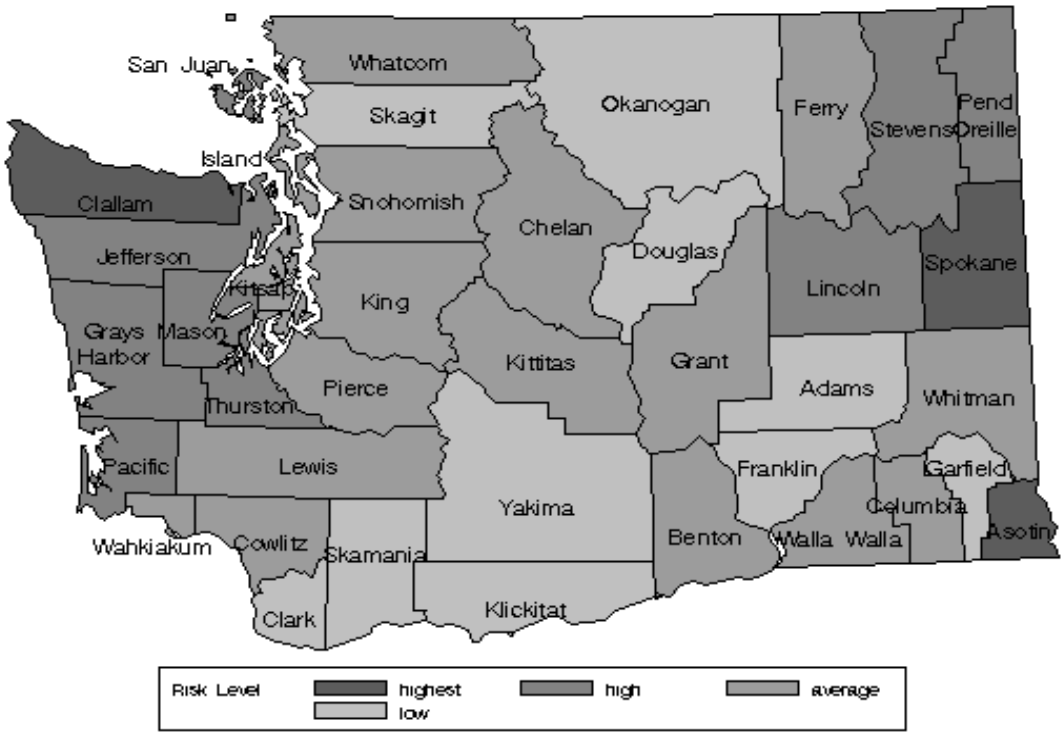
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	11.77	-0.88	Rural B
Asotin	22.85	2.87	Rural B
Benton	15.50	0.39	Urban C
Chelan	12.98	-0.47	Rural B
Clallam	23.23	3.00	Rural C
Clark	12.61	-0.59	Urban C
Columbia	14.56	0.07	Rural B
Cowlitz	14.30	-0.02	Rural C
Douglas	12.58	-0.60	Rural B
Ferry	15.79	0.48	Rural A
Franklin	10.72	-1.23	Rural A
Garfield	10.98	-1.14	Rural B
Grant	13.25	-0.38	Rural A
Grays Harbor	16.90	0.86	Rural C
Island	14.73	0.13	Rural C
Jefferson	17.88	1.19	Rural C
King	12.88	-0.50	Urban A
Kitsap	13.57	-0.27	Urban C
Kittitas	14.87	0.17	Rural B
Klickitat	12.48	-0.64	Rural A
Lewis	15.73	0.46	Rural C
Lincoln	15.93	0.53	Rural B
Mason	17.17	0.95	Rural C
Okanogan	11.72	-0.89	Rural A
Pacific	18.67	1.46	Rural C
Pend Oreille	16.97	0.88	Rural A
Pierce	13.91	-0.15	Urban B
San Juan	17.22	0.97	Rural C
Skagit	12.69	-0.57	Rural C
Skamania	10.99	-1.14	Rural A
Snohomish	13.98	-0.13	Urban B
Spokane	19.31	1.68	Urban B
Stevens	17.85	1.18	Rural B
Thurston	17.82	1.17	Urban C
Wahkiakum	15.26	0.30	Rural C
Walla Walla	14.77	0.14	Rural B
Whatcom	14.64	0.09	Urban C
Whitman	13.53	-0.28	Rural B
Yakima	12.85	-0.51	Urban C

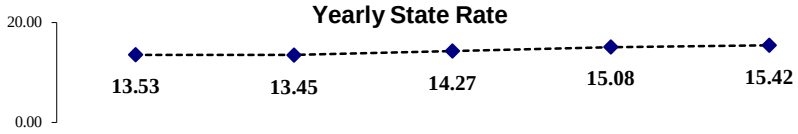
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Child or Family Health

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





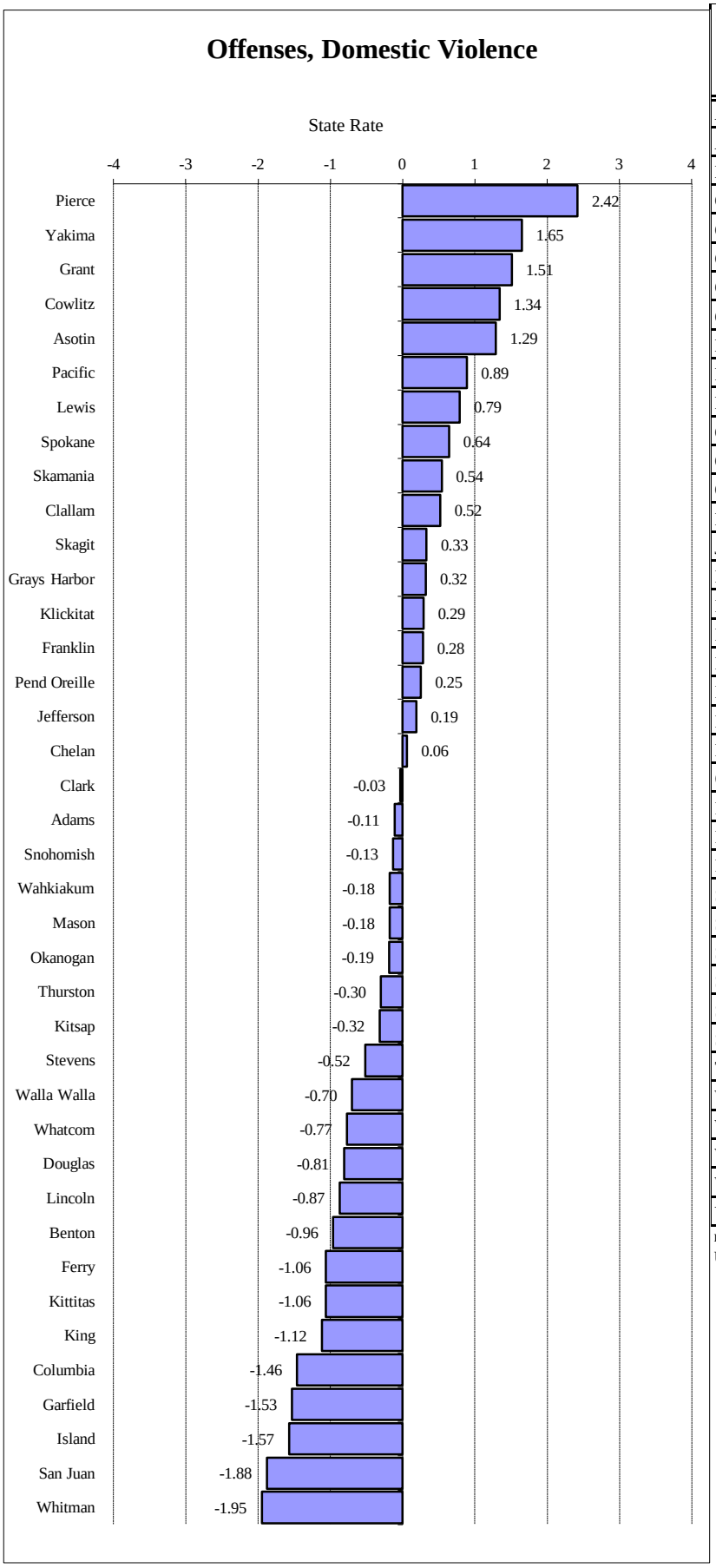
Updated: 9/24/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	13.53	13.45	14.27	15.08	15.42	14.36
Injuries	41,494	41,890	44,708	47,609	48,573	
Hospitalizations	306,791	311,484	313,215	315,623	315,094	

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

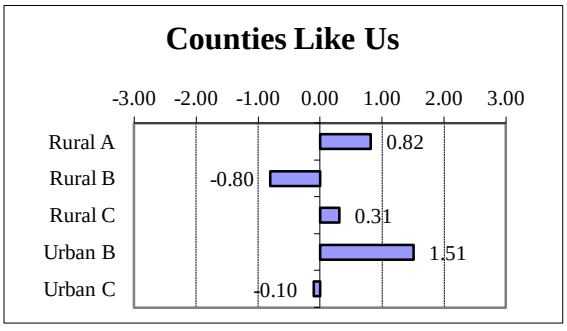
Note: The injury or accident hospitalizations for women as a percent of all hospitalizations for women (age 18+). Suppression code definitions are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations for women.

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



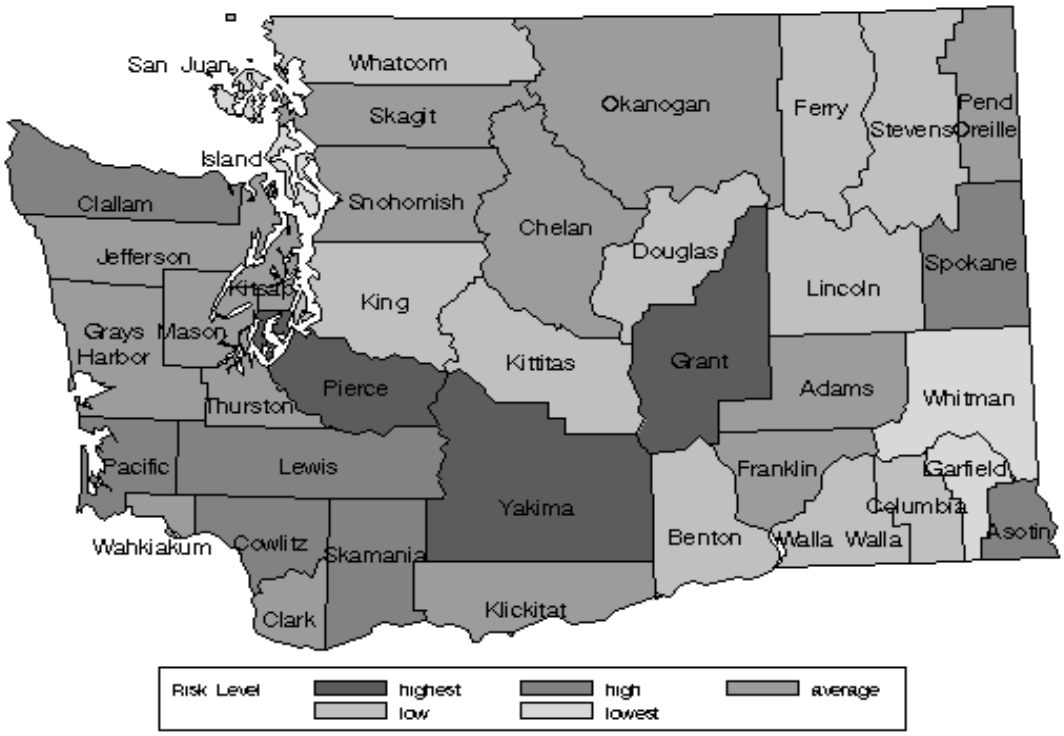
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.53	-0.11	Rural B
Asotin	7.66	1.29	Rural B
Benton	4.24	-0.96	Urban C
Chelan	5.79	0.06	Rural B
Clallam	6.49	0.52	Rural C
Clark	5.65	-0.03	Urban C
Columbia	3.47	-1.46	Rural B
Cowlitz	7.75	1.34	Rural C
Douglas	4.46	-0.81	Rural B
Ferry	4.09	-1.06	Rural A
Franklin	6.13	0.28	Rural A
Garfield	3.37	-1.53	Rural B
Grant	8.01	1.51	Rural A
Grays Harbor	6.19	0.32	Rural C
Island	3.30	-1.57	Rural C
Jefferson	5.99	0.19	Rural C
King	3.99	-1.12	Urban A
Kitsap	5.21	-0.32	Urban C
Kittitas	4.08	-1.06	Rural B
Klickitat	6.14	0.29	Rural A
Lewis	6.90	0.79	Rural C
Lincoln	4.37	-0.87	Rural B
Mason	5.42	-0.18	Rural C
Okanogan	5.41	-0.19	Rural A
Pacific	7.06	0.89	Rural C
Pend Oreille	6.08	0.25	Rural A
Pierce	9.39	2.42	Urban B
San Juan	2.83	-1.88	Rural C
Skagit	6.21	0.33	Rural C
Skamania	6.53	0.54	Rural A
Snohomish	5.50	-0.13	Urban B
Spokane	6.68	0.64	Urban B
Stevens	4.90	-0.52	Rural B
Thurston	5.24	-0.30	Urban C
Wahkiakum	5.43	-0.18	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.64	-0.70	Rural B
Whatcom	4.53	-0.77	Urban C
Whitman	2.73	-1.95	Rural B
Yakima	8.22	1.65	Urban C

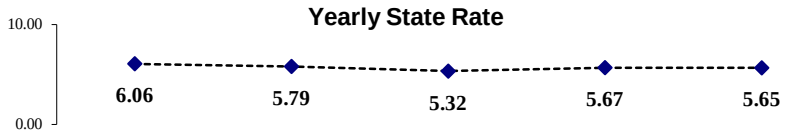
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

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





Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	6.06	5.79	5.32	5.67	5.65	5.70
Offenses	37,718	36,675	34,148	37,039	37,432	
Persons	6,224,543	6,331,803	6,417,893	6,536,217	6,622,573	

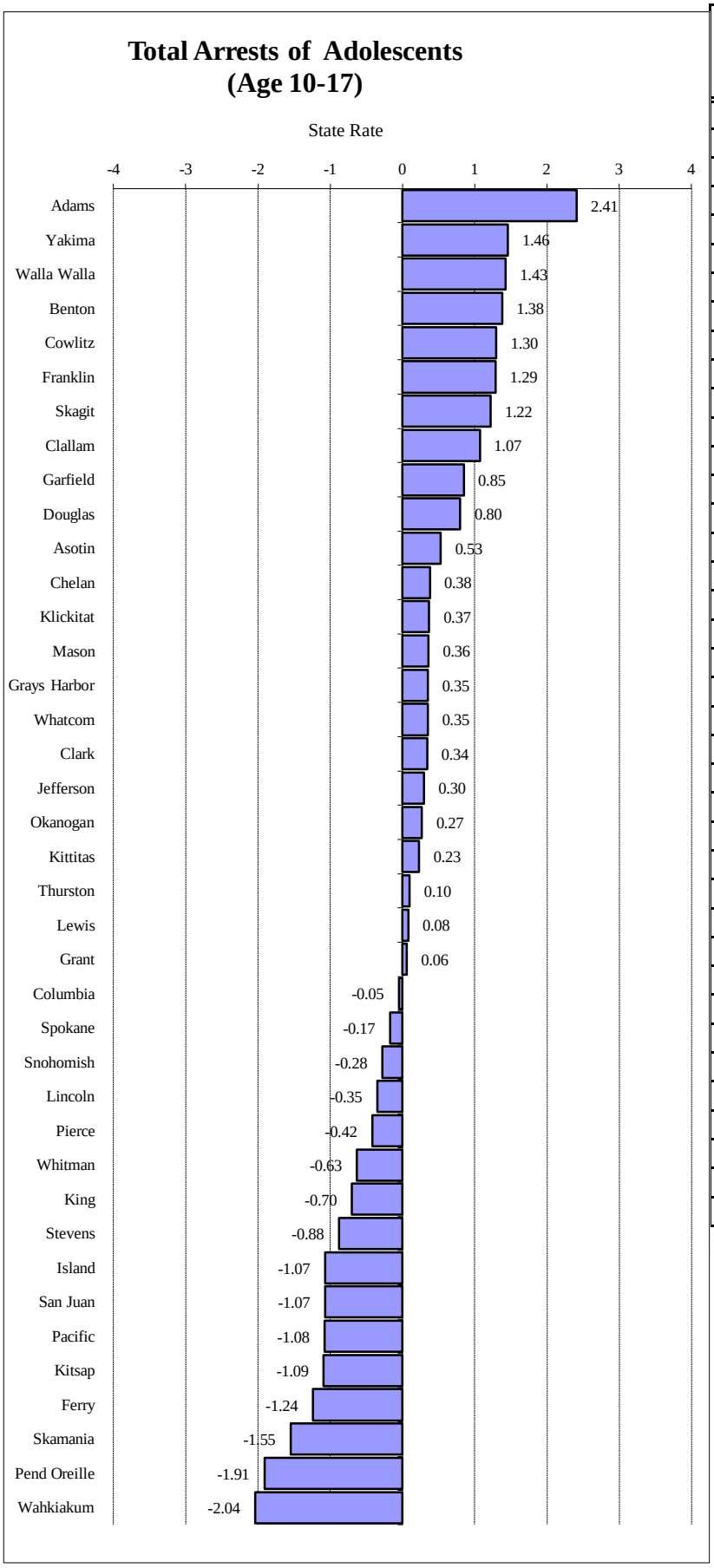
* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

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

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

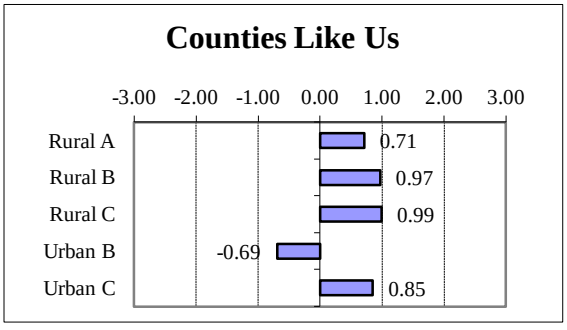
Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offenses. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. Suppression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

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



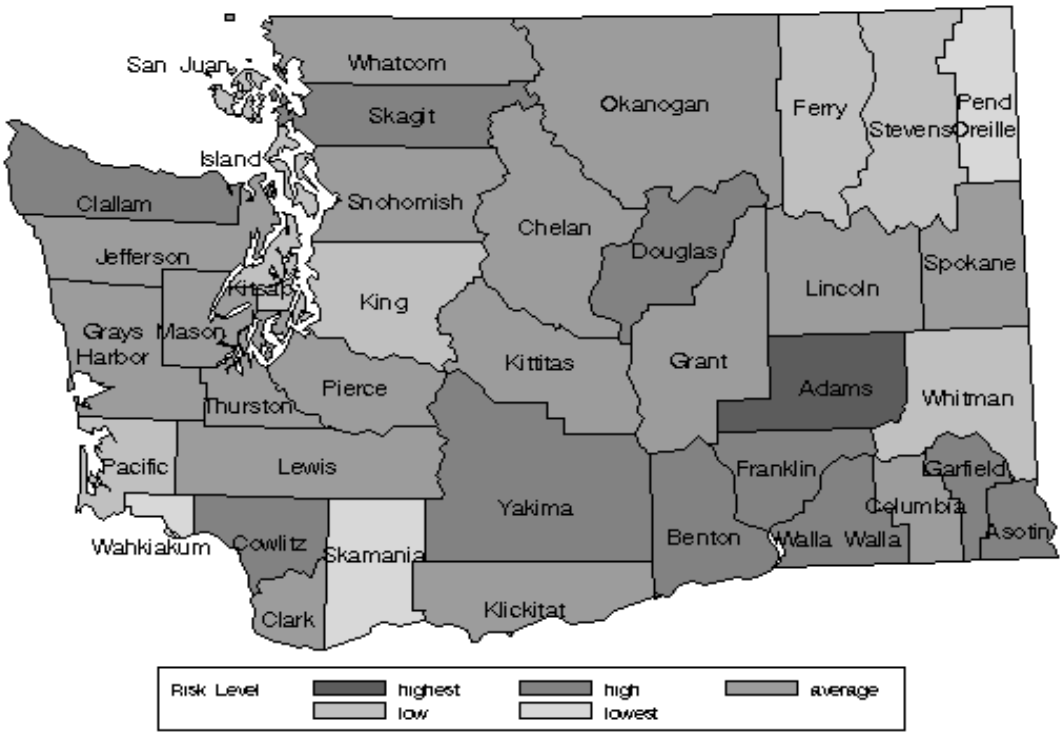
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	89.44	2.41	Rural B
Asotin	54.67	0.53	Rural B
Benton	70.32	1.38	Urban C
Chelan	51.77	0.38	Rural B
Clallam	64.71	1.07	Rural C
Clark	51.13	0.34	Urban C
Columbia	43.87	-0.05	Rural B
Cowlitz	68.95	1.30	Rural C
Douglas	59.56	0.80	Rural B
Ferry	21.92	-1.24	Rural A
Franklin	68.79	1.29	Rural A
Garfield	60.47	0.85	Rural B
Grant	45.96	0.06	Rural A
Grays Harbor	51.37	0.35	Rural C
Island	25.09	-1.07	Rural C
Jefferson	50.31	0.30	Rural C
King	31.81	-0.70	Urban A
Kitsap	24.65	-1.09	Urban C
Kittitas	49.15	0.23	Rural B
Klickitat	51.74	0.37	Rural A
Lewis	46.27	0.08	Rural C
Lincoln	38.30	-0.35	Rural B
Mason	51.57	0.36	Rural C
Okanogan	49.81	0.27	Rural A
Pacific	24.82	-1.08	Rural C
Pend Oreille	9.42	-1.91	Rural A
Pierce	37.03	-0.42	Urban B
San Juan	25.08	-1.07	Rural C
Skagit	67.34	1.22	Rural C
Skamania	16.16	-1.55	Rural A
Snohomish	39.74	-0.28	Urban B
Spokane	41.75	-0.17	Urban B
Stevens	28.52	-0.88	Rural B
Thurston	46.72	0.10	Urban C
Wahkiakum	7.10	-2.04	Rural C
Walla Walla	71.32	1.43	Rural B
Whatcom	51.24	0.35	Urban C
Whitman	33.20	-0.63	Rural B
Yakima	71.84	1.46	Urban C

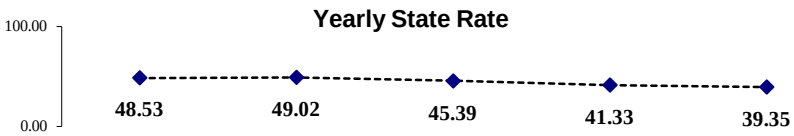
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

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





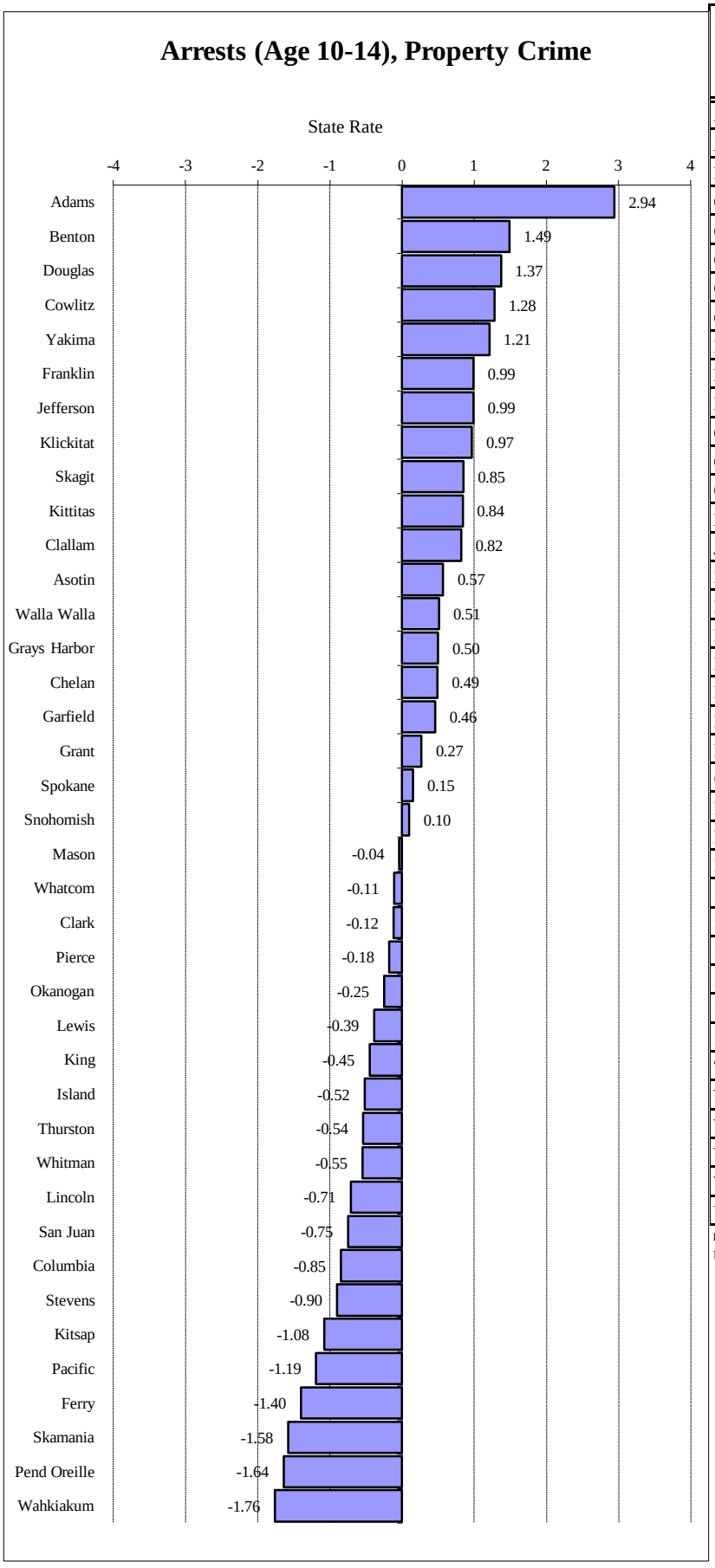
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	48.53	49.02	45.39	41.33	39.35	44.83
Arrests, 10-17	31,433	32,623	30,581	26,628	23,705	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	647,657	665,458	673,805	644,289	602,345	

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

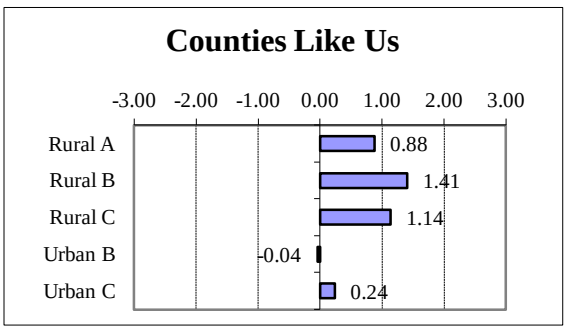
Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



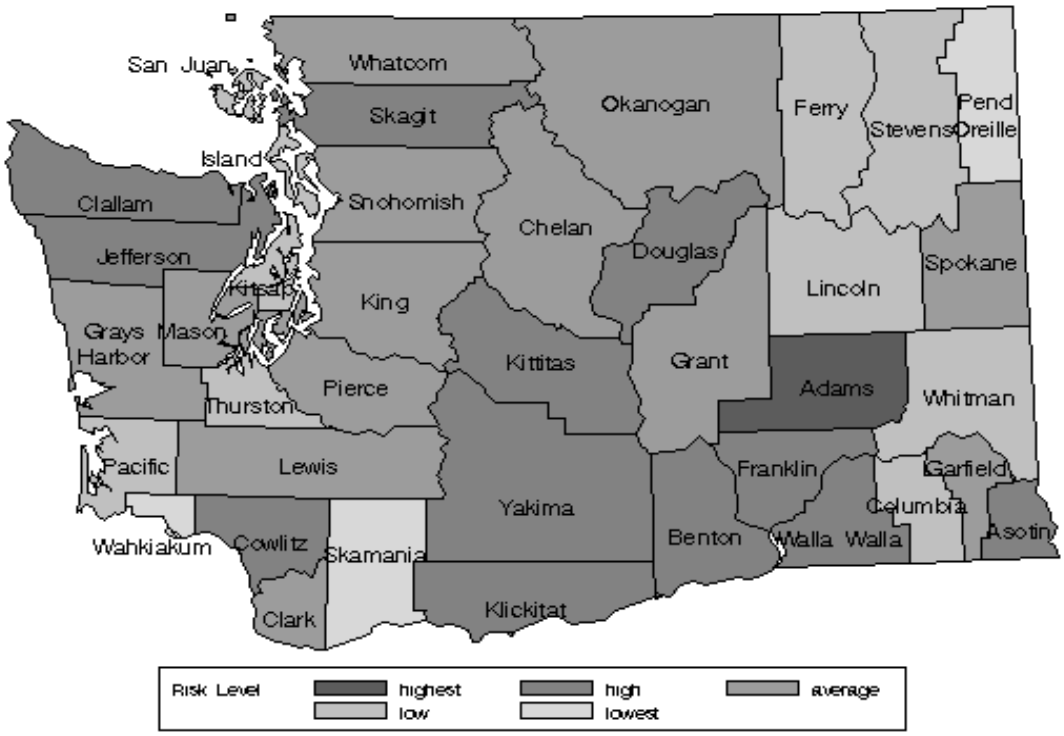
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	19.99	2.94	Rural B
Asotin	9.92	0.57	Rural B
Benton	13.84	1.49	Urban C
Chelan	9.57	0.49	Rural B
Clallam	10.98	0.82	Rural C
Clark	6.96	-0.12	Urban C
Columbia	3.89	-0.85	Rural B
Cowlitz	12.92	1.28	Rural C
Douglas	13.34	1.37	Rural B
Ferry	1.51	-1.40	Rural A
Franklin	11.70	0.99	Rural A
Garfield	9.43	0.46	Rural B
Grant	8.66	0.27	Rural A
Grays Harbor	9.60	0.50	Rural C
Island	5.29	-0.52	Rural C
Jefferson	11.70	0.99	Rural C
King	5.57	-0.45	Urban A
Kitsap	2.88	-1.08	Urban C
Kittitas	11.06	0.84	Rural B
Klickitat	11.60	0.97	Rural A
Lewis	5.83	-0.39	Rural C
Lincoln	4.45	-0.71	Rural B
Mason	7.31	-0.04	Rural C
Okanogan	6.42	-0.25	Rural A
Pacific	2.42	-1.19	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.49	-1.64	Rural A
Pierce	6.74	-0.18	Urban B
San Juan	4.28	-0.75	Rural C
Skagit	11.11	0.85	Rural C
Skamania	0.78	-1.58	Rural A
Snohomish	7.92	0.10	Urban B
Spokane	8.13	0.15	Urban B
Stevens	3.68	-0.90	Rural B
Thurston	5.20	-0.54	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.76	Rural C
Walla Walla	9.68	0.51	Rural B
Whatcom	7.03	-0.11	Urban C
Whitman	5.14	-0.55	Rural B
Yakima	12.64	1.21	Urban C

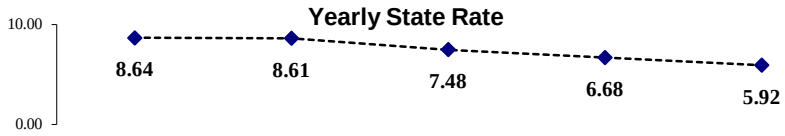
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

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





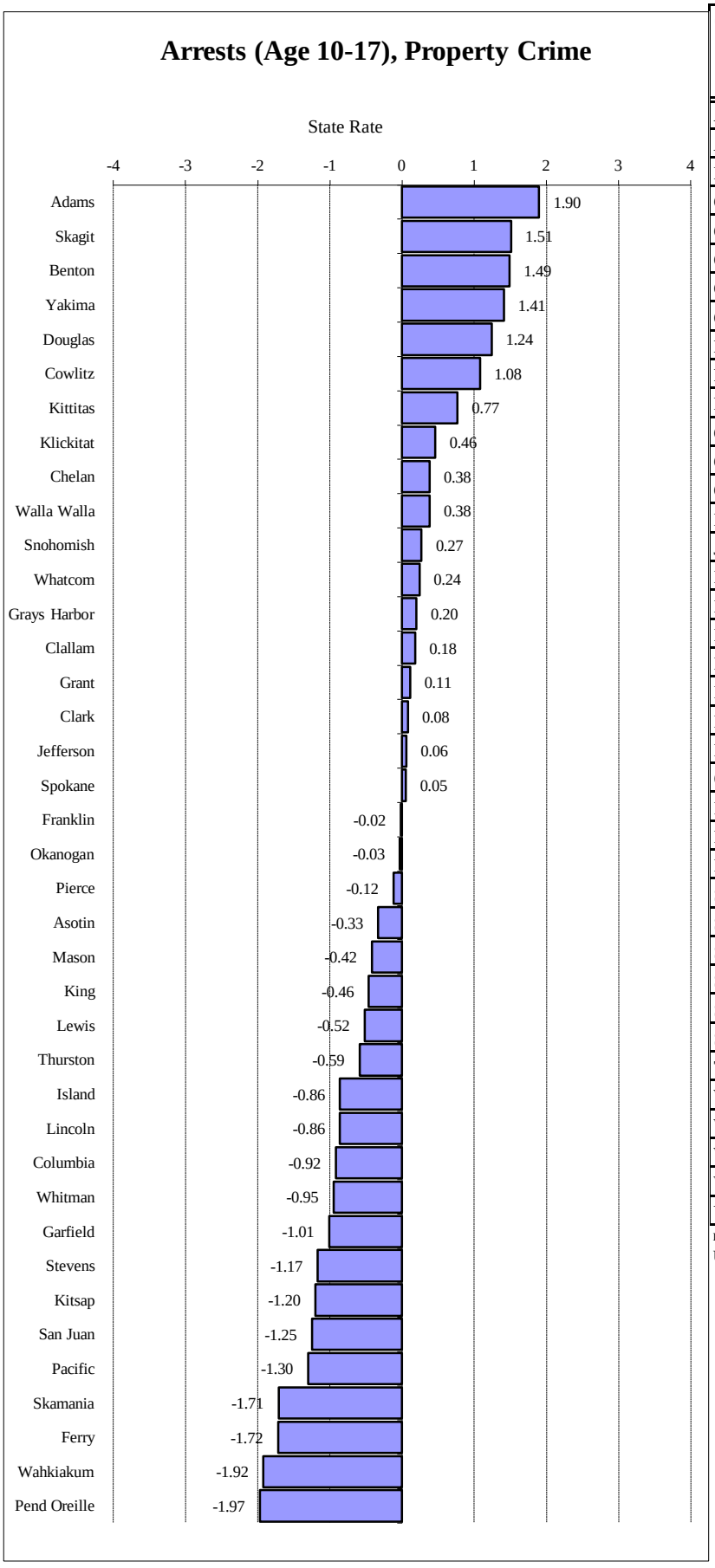
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	8.64	8.61	7.48	6.68	5.92	7.49
Arrests, 10-14	3,425	3,475	3,052	2,626	2,196	
Adjusted Pop 10-14	396,320	403,669	408,083	392,888	371,190	

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

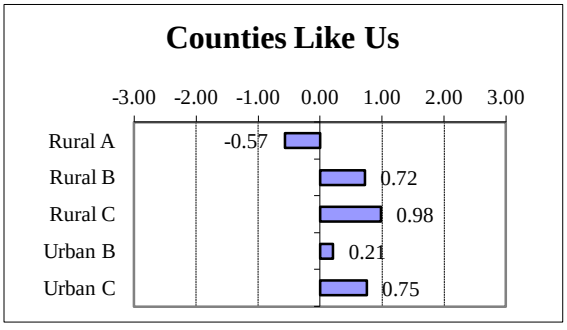
Note: The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for property crimes, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the area will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



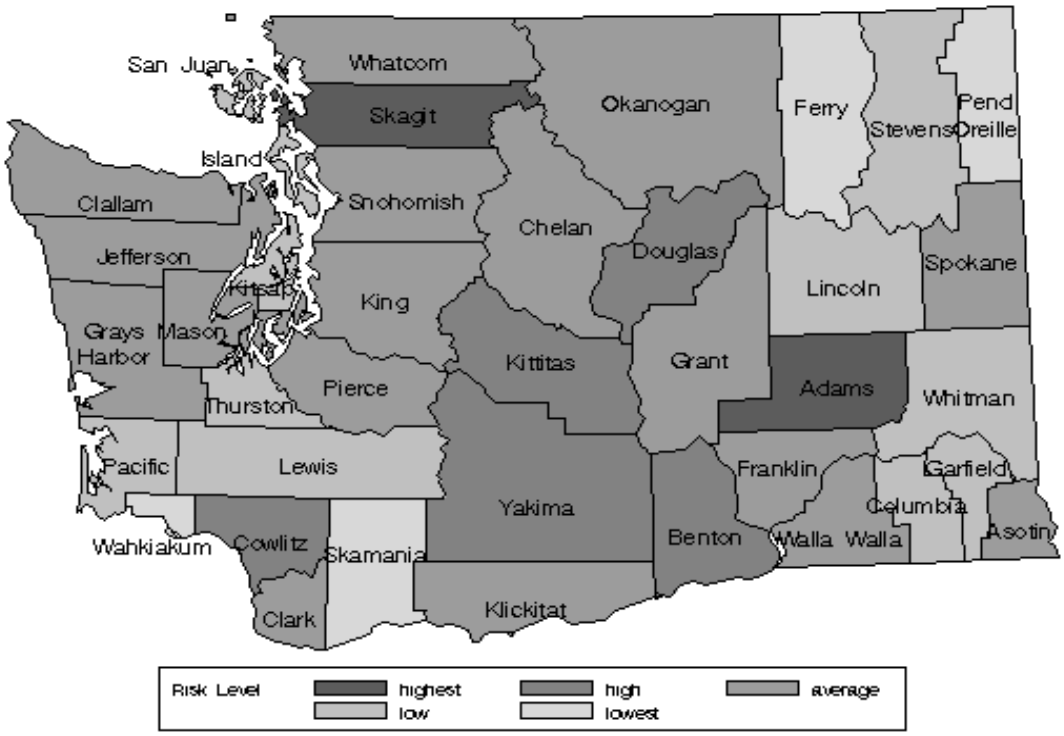
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	27.55	1.90	Rural B
Asotin	12.56	-0.33	Rural B
Benton	24.80	1.49	Urban C
Chelan	17.34	0.38	Rural B
Clallam	15.95	0.18	Rural C
Clark	15.27	0.08	Urban C
Columbia	8.59	-0.92	Rural B
Cowlitz	22.04	1.08	Rural C
Douglas	23.06	1.24	Rural B
Ferry	3.21	-1.72	Rural A
Franklin	14.63	-0.02	Rural A
Garfield	7.97	-1.01	Rural B
Grant	15.50	0.11	Rural A
Grays Harbor	16.11	0.20	Rural C
Island	8.97	-0.86	Rural C
Jefferson	15.13	0.06	Rural C
King	11.69	-0.46	Urban A
Kitsap	6.73	-1.20	Urban C
Kittitas	19.95	0.77	Rural B
Klickitat	17.86	0.46	Rural A
Lewis	11.25	-0.52	Rural C
Lincoln	8.95	-0.86	Rural B
Mason	11.92	-0.42	Rural C
Okanogan	14.57	-0.03	Rural A
Pacific	6.04	-1.30	Rural C
Pend Oreille	1.50	-1.97	Rural A
Pierce	13.95	-0.12	Urban B
San Juan	6.38	-1.25	Rural C
Skagit	24.89	1.51	Rural C
Skamania	3.30	-1.71	Rural A
Snohomish	16.54	0.27	Urban B
Spokane	15.12	0.05	Urban B
Stevens	6.93	-1.17	Rural B
Thurston	10.82	-0.59	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.89	-1.92	Rural C
Walla Walla	17.31	0.38	Rural B
Whatcom	16.36	0.24	Urban C
Whitman	8.37	-0.95	Rural B
Yakima	24.22	1.41	Urban C

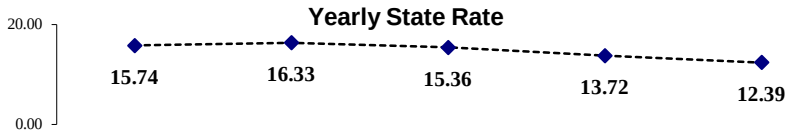
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

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





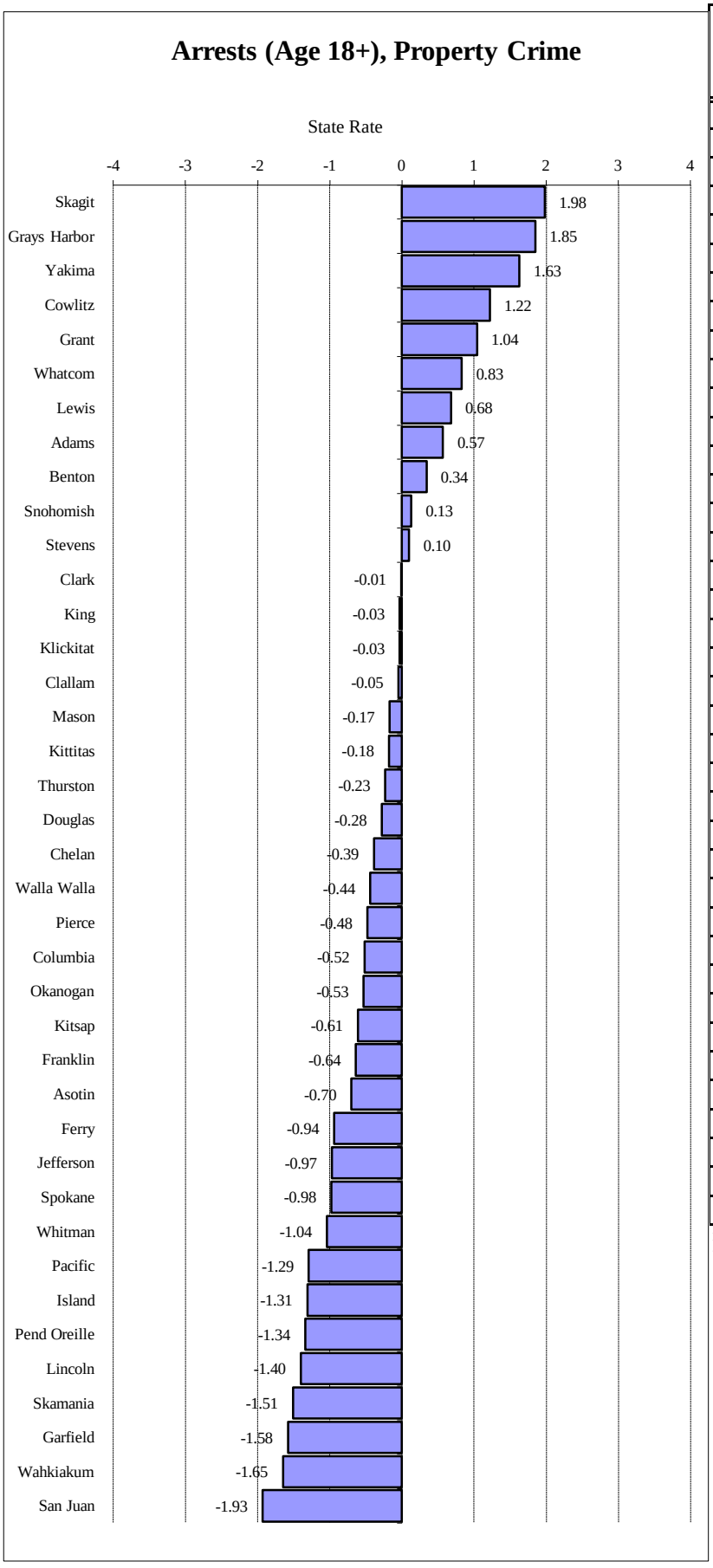
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	15.74	16.33	15.36	13.72	12.39	14.76
Arrests, 10-17	10,197	10,870	10,348	8,837	7,466	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	647,657	665,458	673,805	644,289	602,345	

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

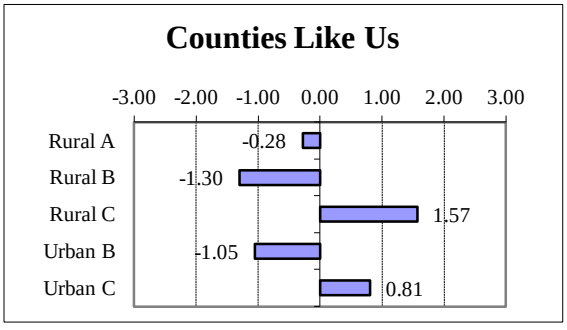
Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for property crimes, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. 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.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



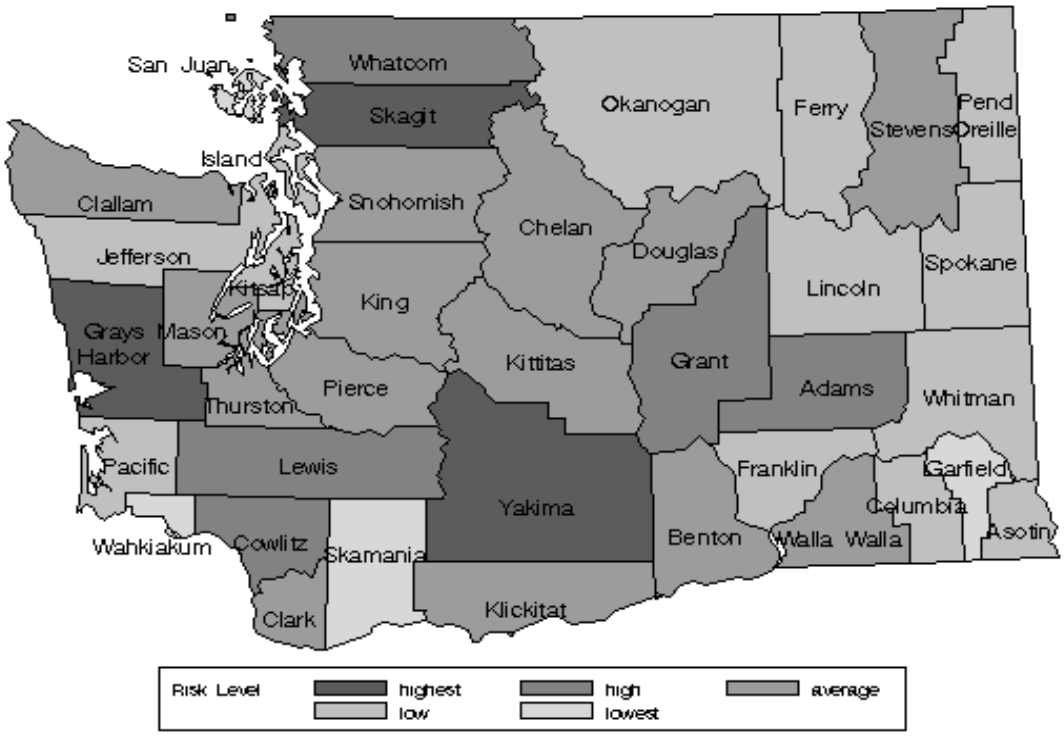
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	7.53	0.57	Rural B
Asotin	4.21	-0.70	Rural B
Benton	6.94	0.34	Urban C
Chelan	5.03	-0.39	Rural B
Clallam	5.91	-0.05	Rural C
Clark	6.01	-0.01	Urban C
Columbia	4.67	-0.52	Rural B
Cowlitz	9.22	1.22	Rural C
Douglas	5.30	-0.28	Rural B
Ferry	3.57	-0.94	Rural A
Franklin	4.38	-0.64	Rural A
Garfield	1.91	-1.58	Rural B
Grant	8.76	1.04	Rural A
Grays Harbor	10.87	1.85	Rural C
Island	2.62	-1.31	Rural C
Jefferson	3.51	-0.97	Rural C
King	5.97	-0.03	Urban A
Kitsap	4.44	-0.61	Urban C
Kittitas	5.56	-0.18	Rural B
Klickitat	5.96	-0.03	Rural A
Lewis	7.82	0.68	Rural C
Lincoln	2.38	-1.40	Rural B
Mason	5.60	-0.17	Rural C
Okanogan	4.65	-0.53	Rural A
Pacific	2.68	-1.29	Rural C
Pend Oreille	2.54	-1.34	Rural A
Pierce	4.79	-0.48	Urban B
San Juan	1.00	-1.93	Rural C
Skagit	11.22	1.98	Rural C
Skamania	2.10	-1.51	Rural A
Snohomish	6.37	0.13	Urban B
Spokane	3.48	-0.98	Urban B
Stevens	6.31	0.10	Rural B
Thurston	5.44	-0.23	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.72	-1.65	Rural C
Walla Walla	4.89	-0.44	Rural B
Whatcom	8.22	0.83	Urban C
Whitman	3.33	-1.04	Rural B
Yakima	10.31	1.63	Urban C

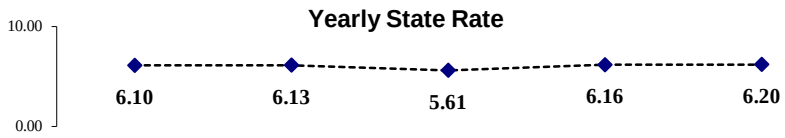
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

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





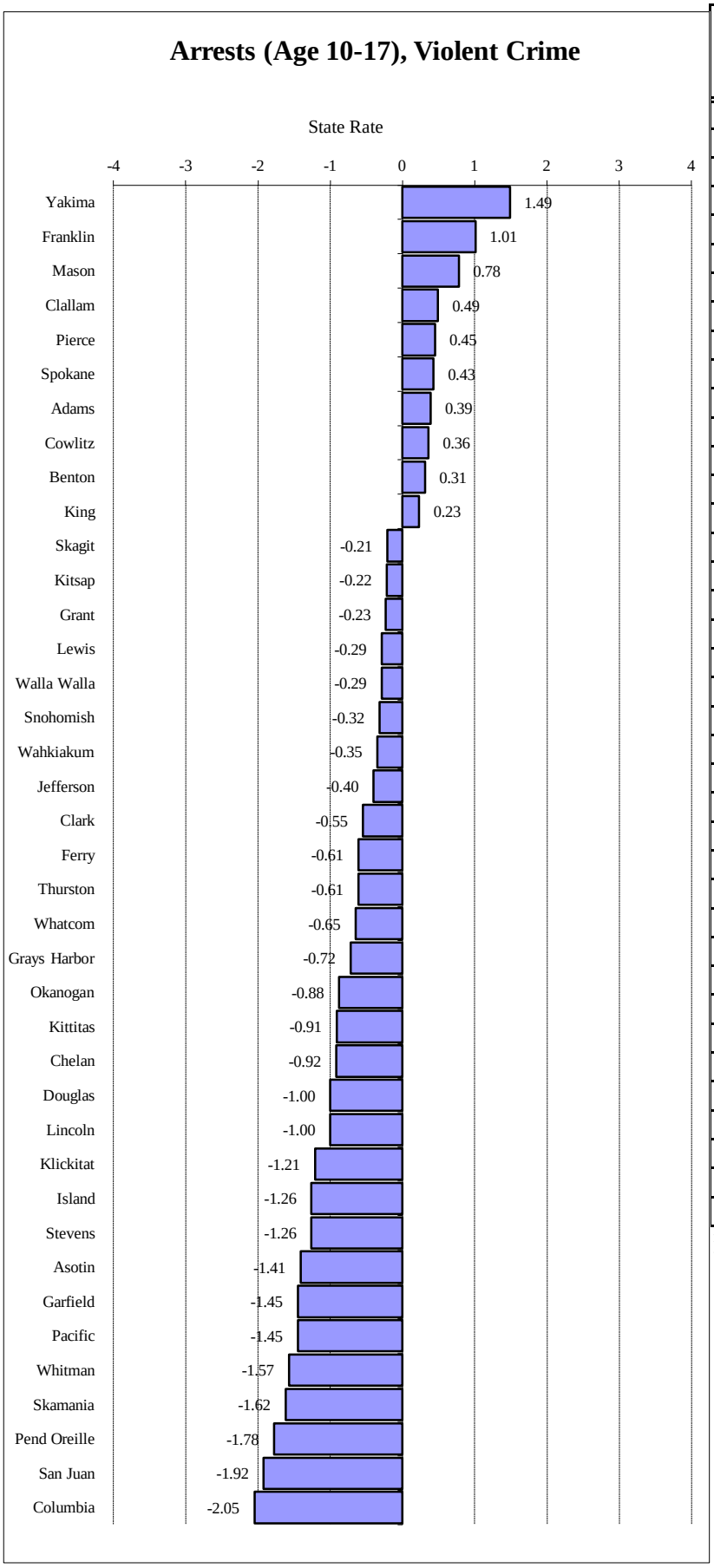
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	6.10	6.13	5.61	6.16	6.20	6.04
Arrests, 18+	26,078	27,515	25,587	27,553	26,590	
Adjusted Pop 18+	4,273,094	4,489,644	4,561,752	4,475,075	4,291,054	

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

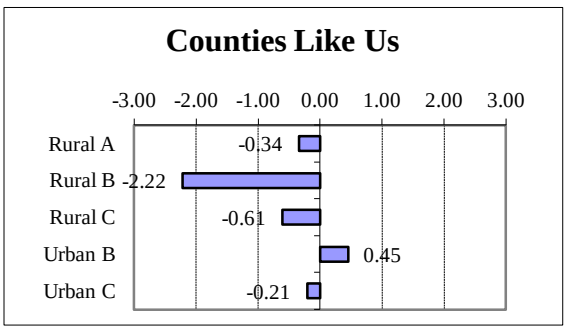
Note: The arrests of adults (age 18+) for property crimes, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



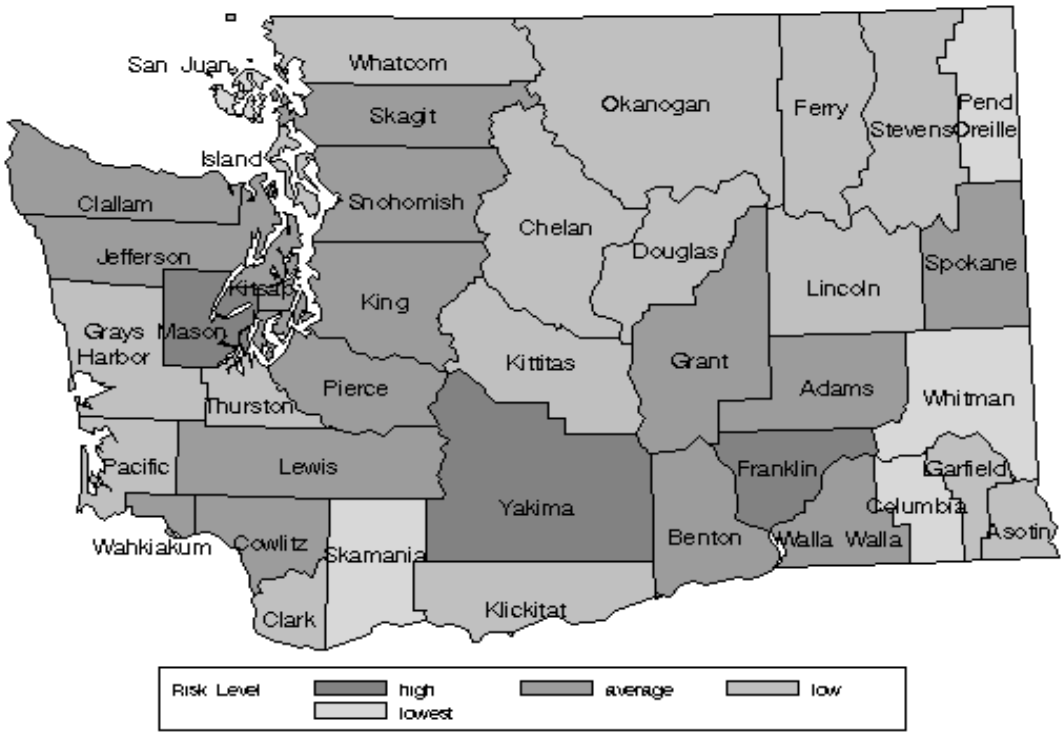
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.72	0.39	Rural B
Asotin	0.71	-1.41	Rural B
Benton	2.62	0.31	Urban C
Chelan	1.26	-0.92	Rural B
Clallam	2.83	0.49	Rural C
Clark	1.67	-0.55	Urban C
Columbia	0.00	-2.05	Rural B
Cowlitz	2.68	0.36	Rural C
Douglas	1.17	-1.00	Rural B
Ferry	1.60	-0.61	Rural A
Franklin	3.41	1.01	Rural A
Garfield	0.66	-1.45	Rural B
Grant	2.02	-0.23	Rural A
Grays Harbor	1.48	-0.72	Rural C
Island	0.88	-1.26	Rural C
Jefferson	1.83	-0.40	Rural C
King	2.54	0.23	Urban A
Kitsap	2.04	-0.22	Urban C
Kittitas	1.27	-0.91	Rural B
Klickitat	0.93	-1.21	Rural A
Lewis	1.96	-0.29	Rural C
Lincoln	1.16	-1.00	Rural B
Mason	3.15	0.78	Rural C
Okanogan	1.30	-0.88	Rural A
Pacific	0.66	-1.45	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.30	-1.78	Rural A
Pierce	2.78	0.45	Urban B
San Juan	0.14	-1.92	Rural C
Skagit	2.05	-0.21	Rural C
Skamania	0.47	-1.62	Rural A
Snohomish	1.92	-0.32	Urban B
Spokane	2.76	0.43	Urban B
Stevens	0.88	-1.26	Rural B
Thurston	1.60	-0.61	Urban C
Wahkiakum	1.89	-0.35	Rural C
Walla Walla	1.96	-0.29	Rural B
Whatcom	1.55	-0.65	Urban C
Whitman	0.53	-1.57	Rural B
Yakima	3.94	1.49	Urban C

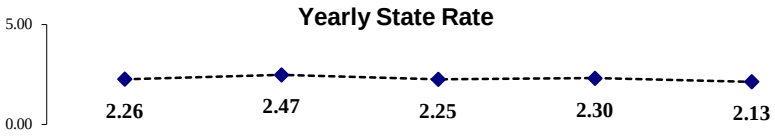
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Criminal Justice

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





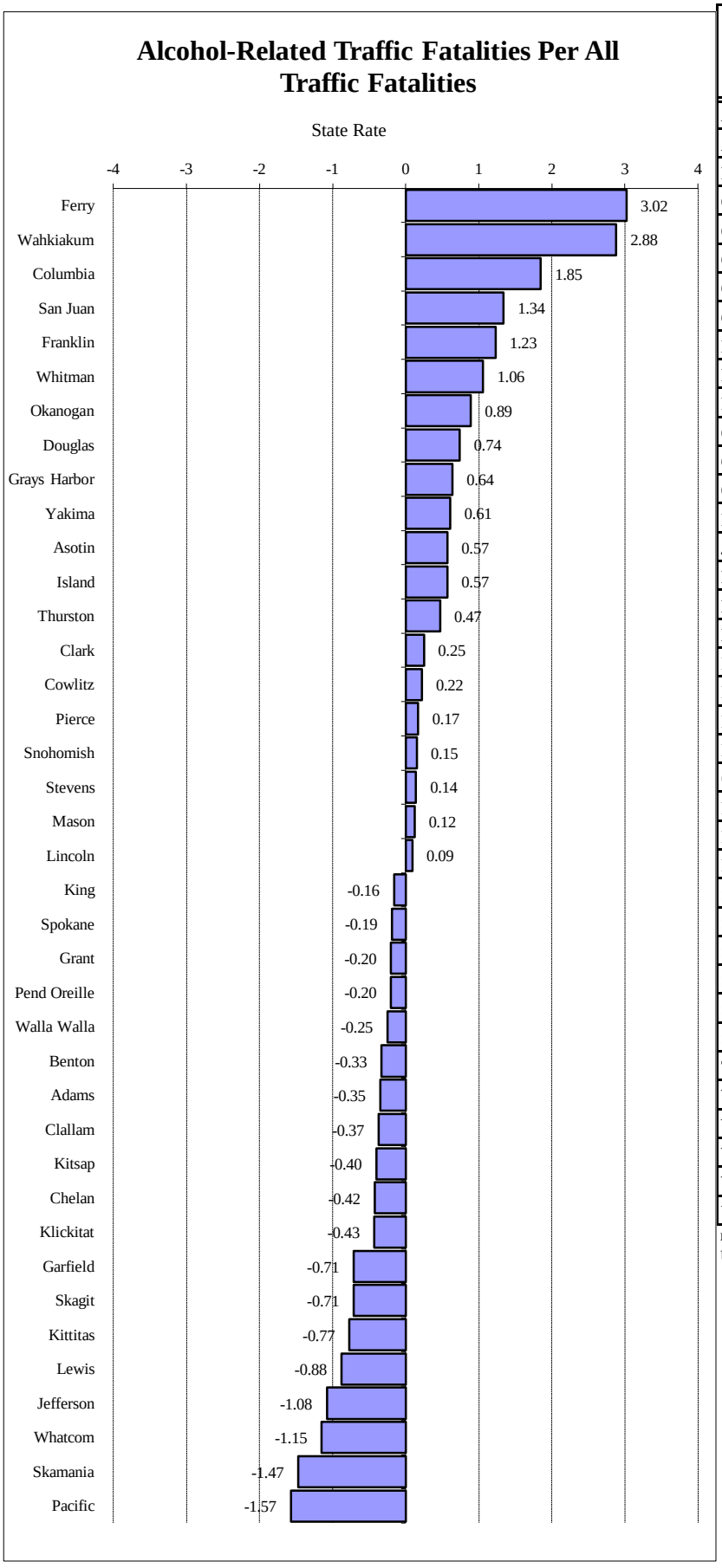
Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	2.26	2.47	2.25	2.30	2.13	2.28
Arrests, 10-17	1,462	1,642	1,513	1,483	1,280	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	647,657	665,458	673,805	644,289	602,345	

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

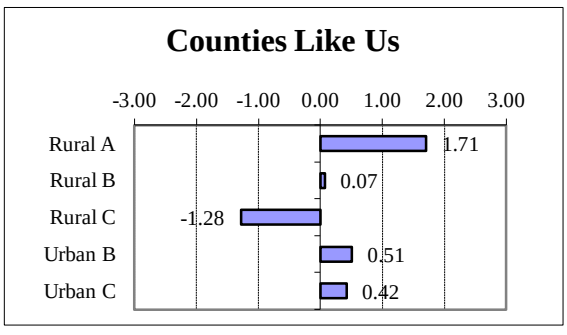
Note: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for violent crime per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



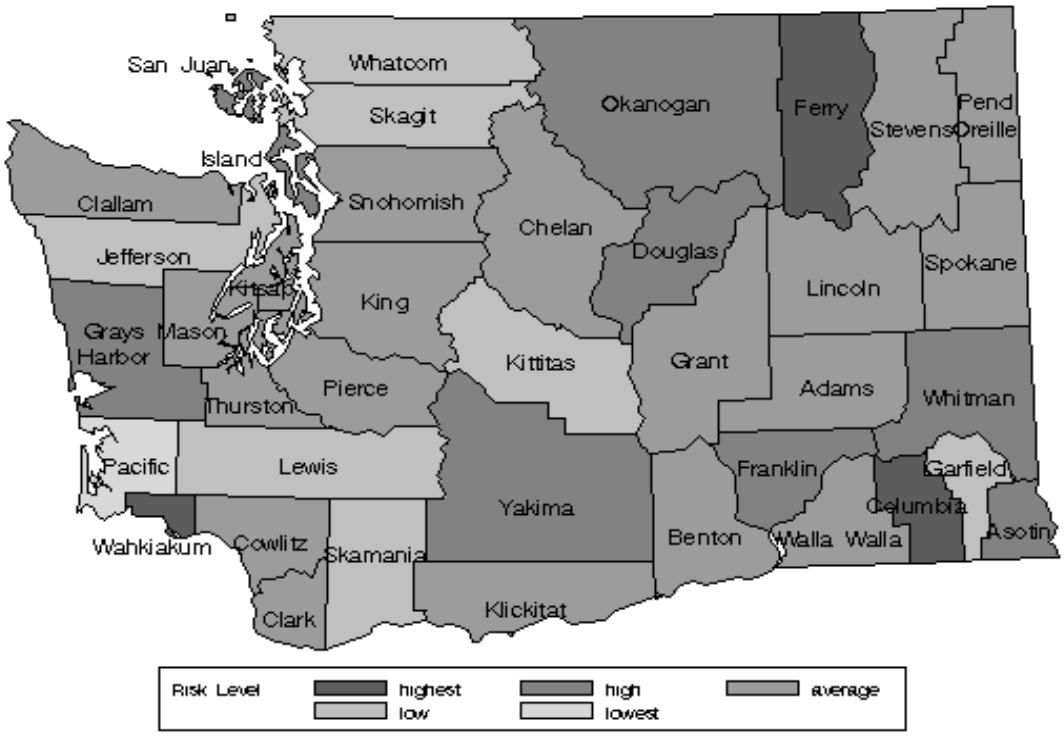
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	38.10	-0.35	Rural B
Asotin	50.00	0.57	Rural B
Benton	38.30	-0.33	Urban C
Chelan	37.14	-0.42	Rural B
Clallam	37.78	-0.37	Rural C
Clark	45.87	0.25	Urban C
Columbia	66.67	1.85	Rural B
Cowlitz	45.45	0.22	Rural C
Douglas	52.17	0.74	Rural B
Ferry	81.82	3.02	Rural A
Franklin	58.54	1.23	Rural A
Garfield	33.33	-0.71	Rural B
Grant	40.00	-0.20	Rural A
Grays Harbor	50.98	0.64	Rural C
Island	50.00	0.57	Rural C
Jefferson	28.57	-1.08	Rural C
King	40.50	-0.16	Urban A
Kitsap	37.36	-0.40	Urban C
Kittitas	32.61	-0.77	Rural B
Klickitat	37.04	-0.43	Rural A
Lewis	31.15	-0.88	Rural C
Lincoln	43.75	0.09	Rural B
Mason	44.19	0.12	Rural C
Okanogan	54.17	0.89	Rural A
Pacific	22.22	-1.57	Rural C
Pend Oreille	40.00	-0.20	Rural A
Pierce	44.84	0.17	Urban B
San Juan	60.00	1.34	Rural C
Skagit	33.33	-0.71	Rural C
Skamania	23.53	-1.47	Rural A
Snohomish	44.61	0.15	Urban B
Spokane	40.14	-0.19	Urban B
Stevens	44.44	0.14	Rural B
Thurston	48.70	0.47	Urban C
Wahkiakum	80.00	2.88	Rural C
Walla Walla	39.39	-0.25	Rural B
Whatcom	27.71	-1.15	Urban C
Whitman	56.41	1.06	Rural B
Yakima	50.57	0.61	Urban C

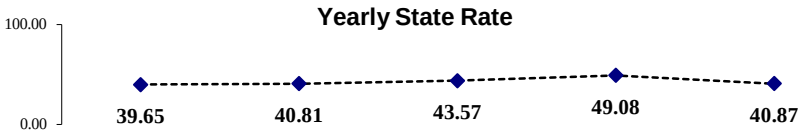
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

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





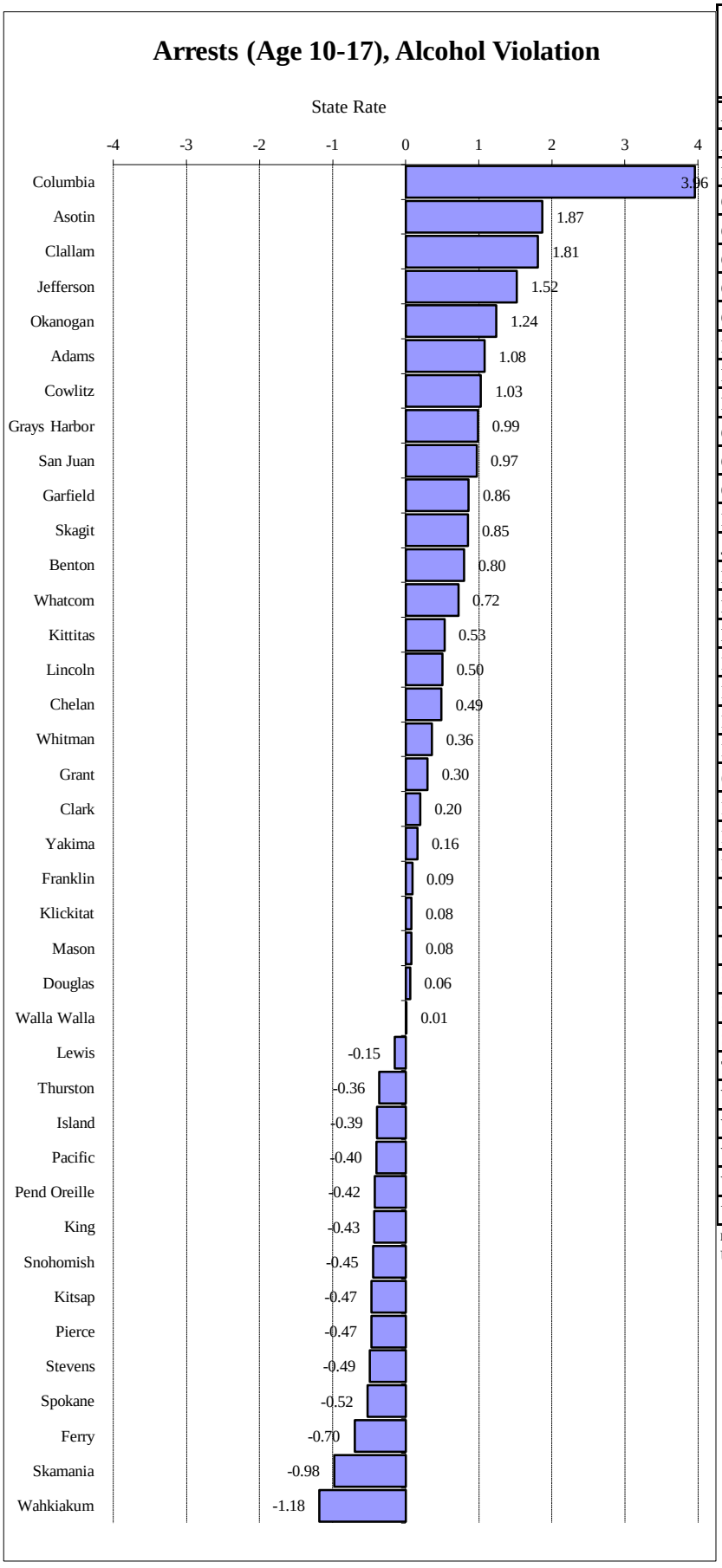
Updated: 11/30/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	39.65	40.81	43.57	49.08	40.87	42.60
Alcohol-related	251	233	227	241	188	
Fatalities	633	571	521	491	460	

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

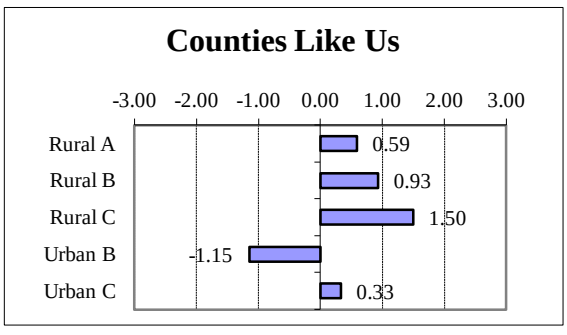
Note: The alcohol-related traffic fatalities, per 100 traffic fatalities. "Alcohol-related" means that the officer on the scene determined that at least one driver involved in the accident "had been drinking." Thus, "Alcohol-related" includes but is not limited to the legal definition of driving under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

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



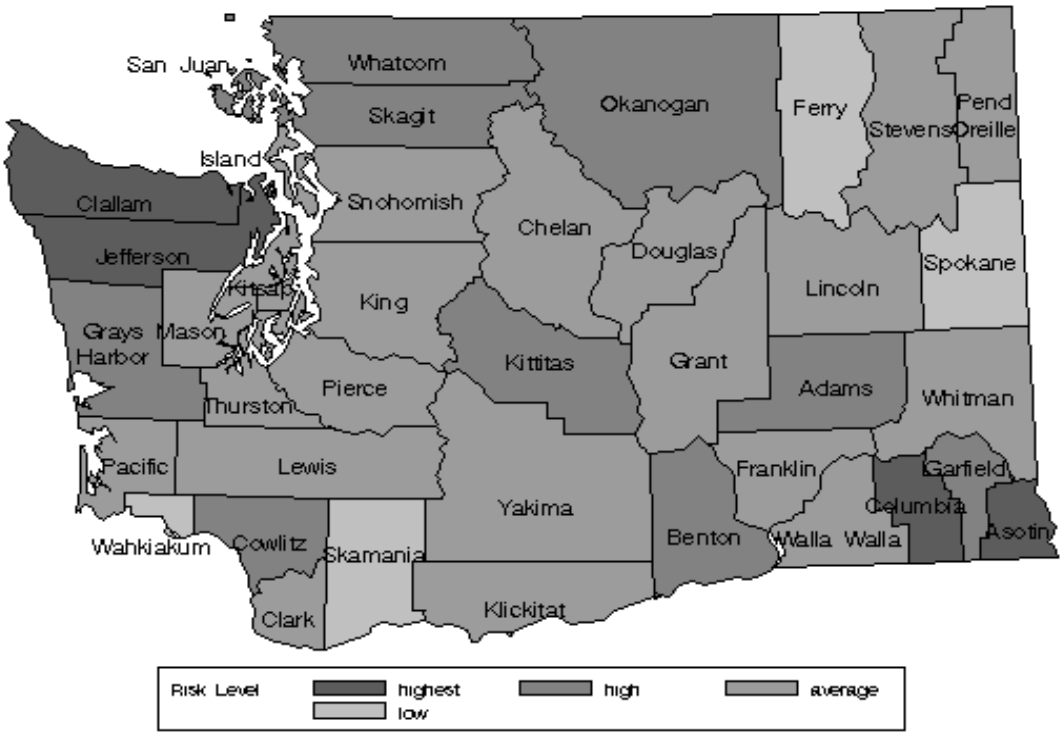
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	12.54	1.08	Rural B
Asotin	16.92	1.87	Rural B
Benton	10.94	0.80	Urban C
Chelan	9.25	0.49	Rural B
Clallam	16.56	1.81	Rural C
Clark	7.63	0.20	Urban C
Columbia	28.49	3.96	Rural B
Cowlitz	12.25	1.03	Rural C
Douglas	6.86	0.06	Rural B
Ferry	2.67	-0.70	Rural A
Franklin	7.05	0.09	Rural A
Garfield	11.30	0.86	Rural B
Grant	8.19	0.30	Rural A
Grays Harbor	12.01	0.99	Rural C
Island	4.36	-0.39	Rural C
Jefferson	14.97	1.52	Rural C
King	4.17	-0.43	Urban A
Kitsap	3.95	-0.47	Urban C
Kittitas	9.48	0.53	Rural B
Klickitat	6.99	0.08	Rural A
Lewis	5.68	-0.15	Rural C
Lincoln	9.28	0.50	Rural B
Mason	6.97	0.08	Rural C
Okanogan	13.41	1.24	Rural A
Pacific	4.34	-0.40	Rural C
Pend Oreille	4.19	-0.42	Rural A
Pierce	3.95	-0.47	Urban B
San Juan	11.90	0.97	Rural C
Skagit	11.23	0.85	Rural C
Skamania	1.10	-0.98	Rural A
Snohomish	4.06	-0.45	Urban B
Spokane	3.66	-0.52	Urban B
Stevens	3.79	-0.49	Rural B
Thurston	4.52	-0.36	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-1.18	Rural C
Walla Walla	6.60	0.01	Rural B
Whatcom	10.51	0.72	Urban C
Whitman	8.50	0.36	Rural B
Yakima	7.42	0.16	Urban C

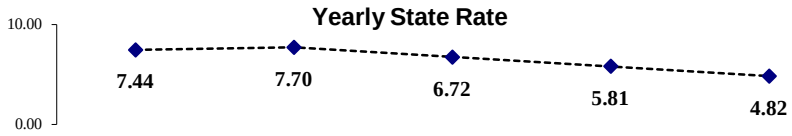
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

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





Updated: 10/18/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	7.44	7.70	6.72	5.81	4.82	6.53
Arrests, 10-17	4,821	5,125	4,528	3,742	2,901	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	647,657	665,458	673,805	644,289	602,345	

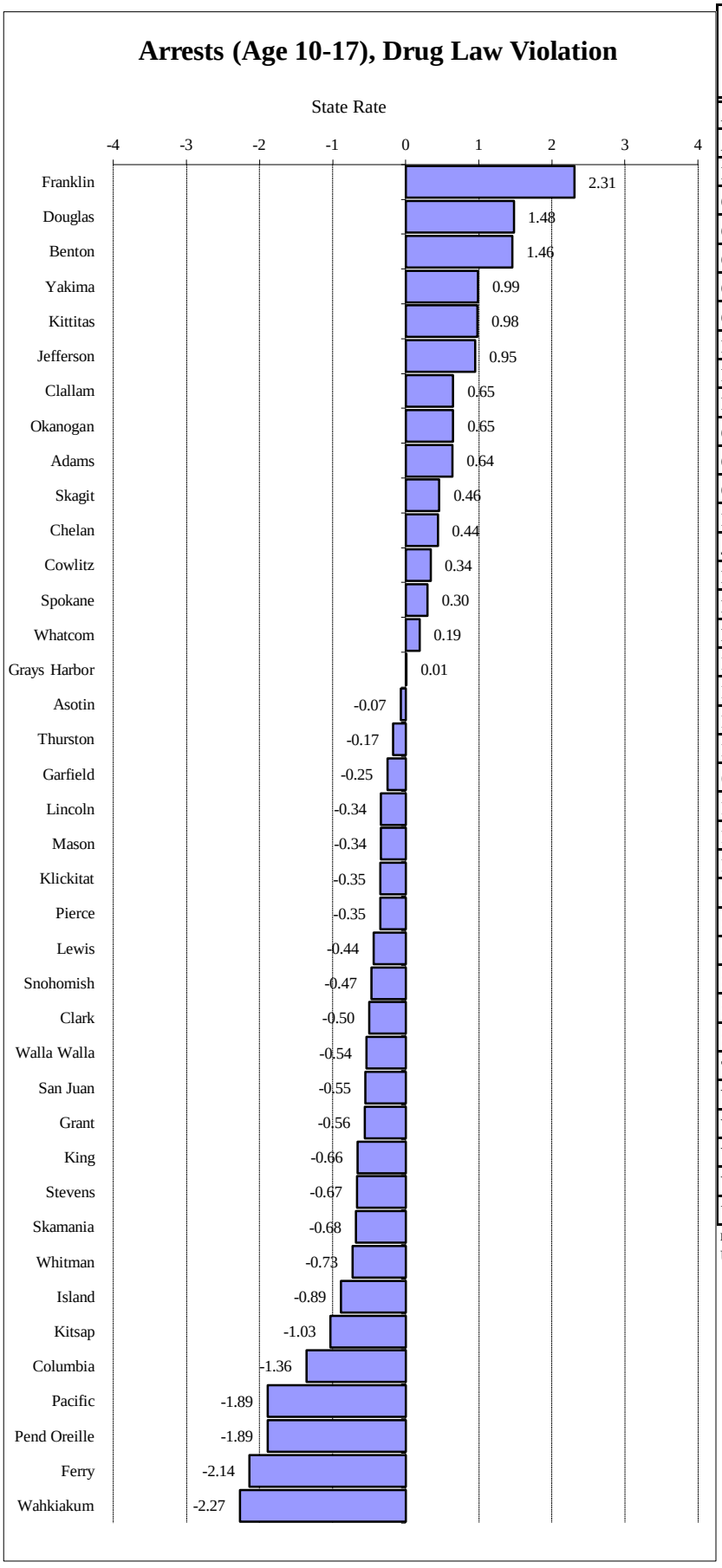
* This State 5-year value is used in the standardization process. See Technical Notes for an explanation of standardization of CORE indicators.

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

1) Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included.

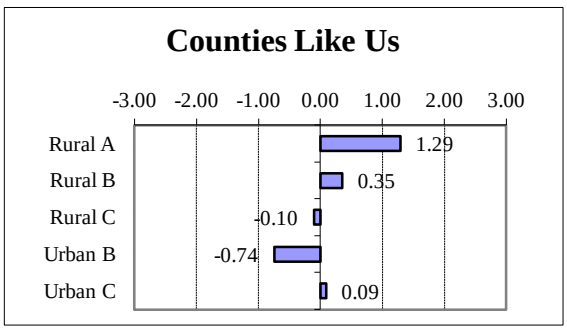
2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health



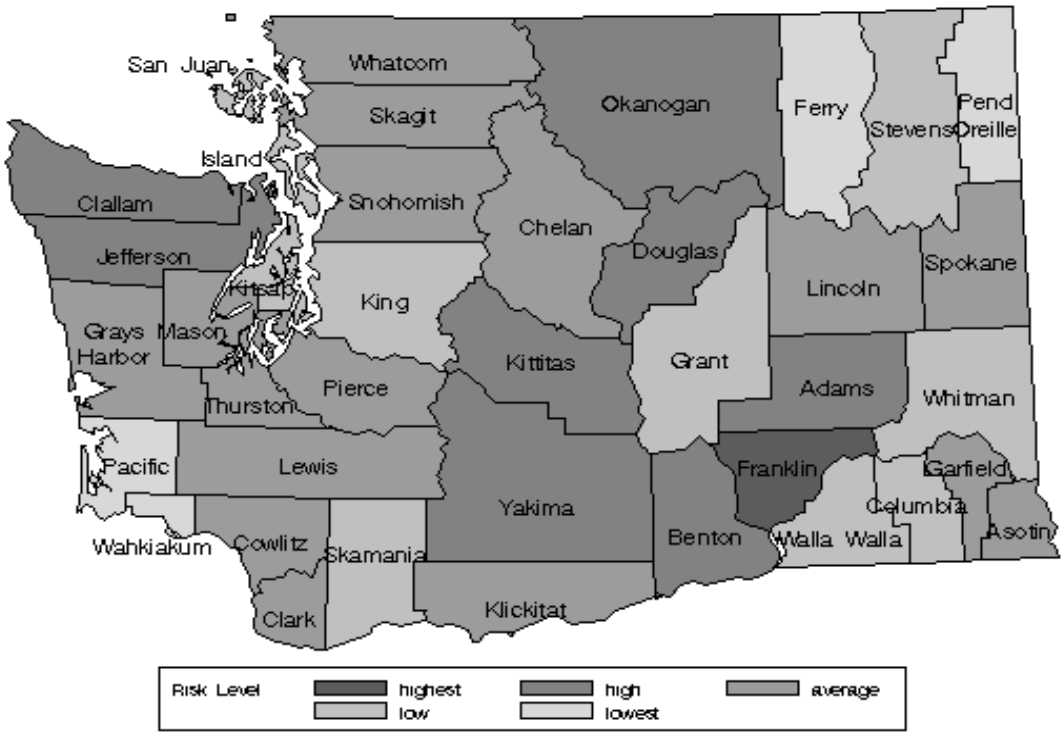
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	5.75	0.64	Rural B
Asotin	4.36	-0.07	Rural B
Benton	7.37	1.46	Urban C
Chelan	5.36	0.44	Rural B
Clallam	5.77	0.65	Rural C
Clark	3.51	-0.50	Urban C
Columbia	1.81	-1.36	Rural B
Cowlitz	5.16	0.34	Rural C
Douglas	7.42	1.48	Rural B
Ferry	0.27	-2.14	Rural A
Franklin	9.06	2.31	Rural A
Garfield	3.99	-0.25	Rural B
Grant	3.39	-0.56	Rural A
Grays Harbor	4.51	0.01	Rural C
Island	2.73	-0.89	Rural C
Jefferson	6.37	0.95	Rural C
King	3.18	-0.66	Urban A
Kitsap	2.46	-1.03	Urban C
Kittitas	6.42	0.98	Rural B
Klickitat	3.79	-0.35	Rural A
Lewis	3.63	-0.44	Rural C
Lincoln	3.81	-0.34	Rural B
Mason	3.81	-0.34	Rural C
Okanogan	5.77	0.65	Rural A
Pacific	0.75	-1.89	Rural C
Pend Oreille	0.75	-1.89	Rural A
Pierce	3.79	-0.35	Urban B
San Juan	3.40	-0.55	Rural C
Skagit	5.40	0.46	Rural C
Skamania	3.14	-0.68	Rural A
Snohomish	3.57	-0.47	Urban B
Spokane	5.08	0.30	Urban B
Stevens	3.17	-0.67	Rural B
Thurston	4.16	-0.17	Urban C
Wahkiakum	0.00	-2.27	Rural C
Walla Walla	3.43	-0.54	Rural B
Whatcom	4.86	0.19	Urban C
Whitman	3.05	-0.73	Rural B
Yakima	6.45	0.99	Urban C

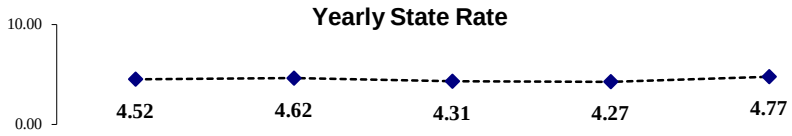
rate is based on the average of the most current five years of data. Compare Urban A (King County) to Urban B values.



Problem Outcomes: Substance Use

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





Updated: 10/18/2011

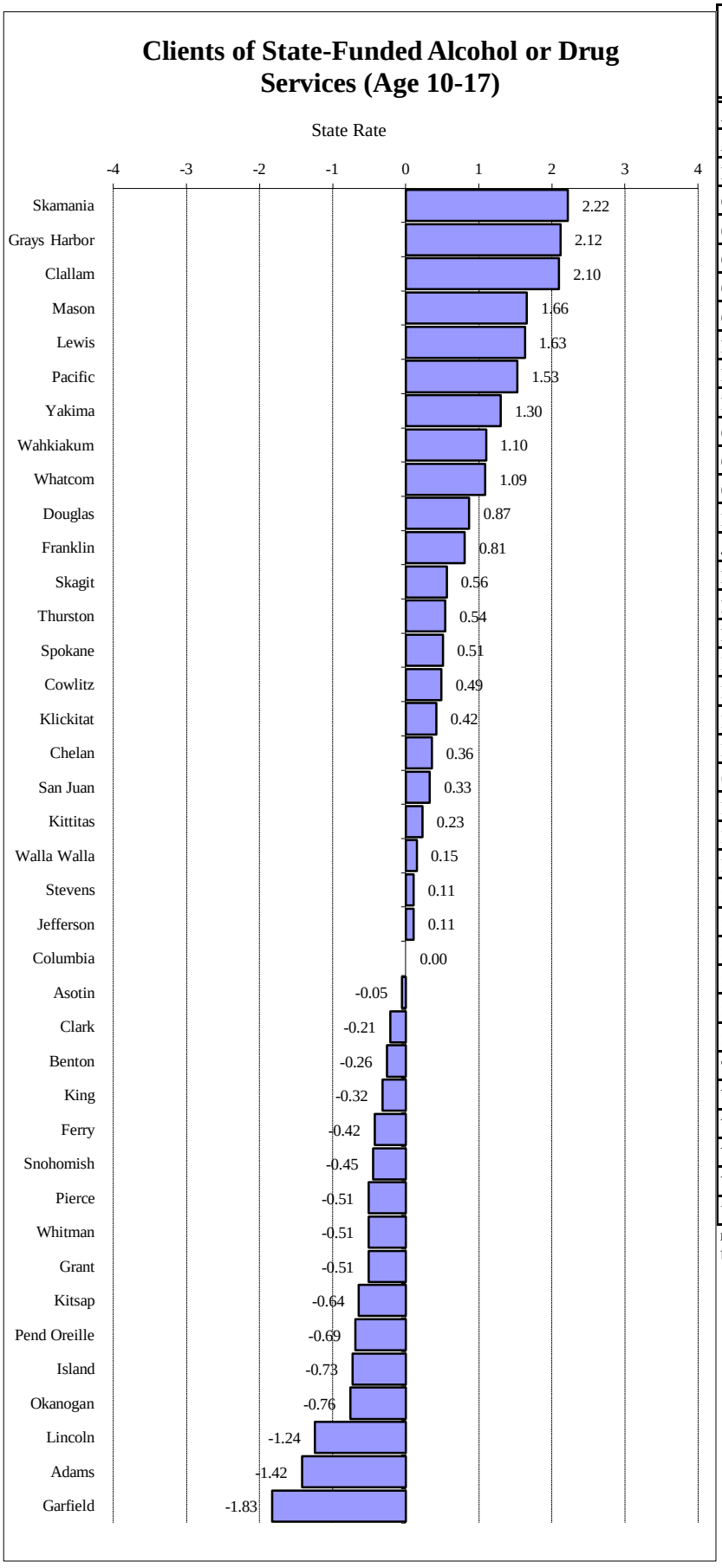
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	4.52	4.62	4.31	4.27	4.77	4.49
Arrests, 10-17	2,928	3,076	2,902	2,754	2,871	
Adjusted Pop 10-17	647,657	665,458	673,805	644,289	602,345	

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

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

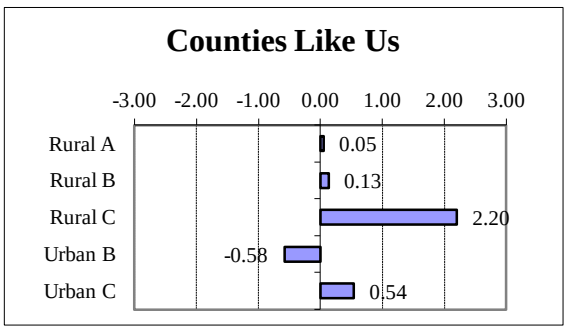
Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included.

State Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50. Population Estimates: Washington State Department of Health

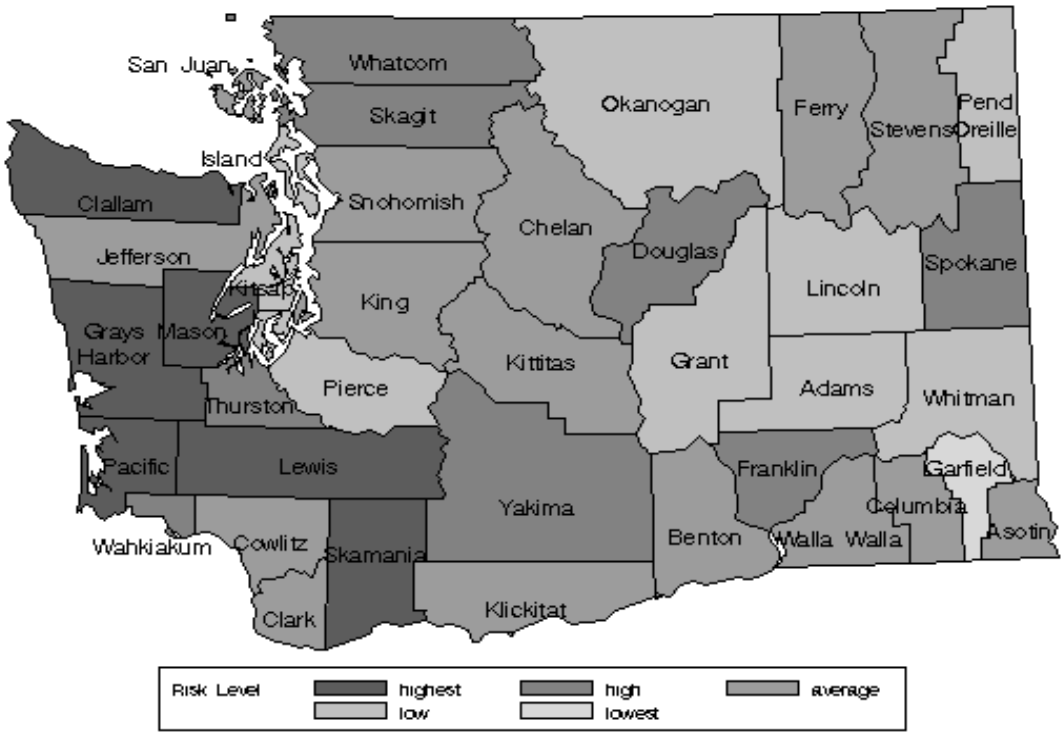


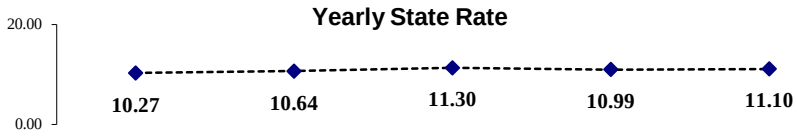
County	5 yr Rate	Standardized Score	Counties Like Us (CLU)
Adams	2.95	-1.42	Rural B
Asotin	10.58	-0.05	Rural B
Benton	9.39	-0.26	Urban C
Chelan	12.87	0.36	Rural B
Clallam	22.58	2.10	Rural C
Clark	9.69	-0.21	Urban C
Columbia	10.85	0.00	Rural B
Cowlitz	13.61	0.49	Rural C
Douglas	15.73	0.87	Rural B
Ferry	8.54	-0.42	Rural A
Franklin	15.35	0.81	Rural A
Garfield	0.66	-1.83	Rural B
Grant	8.03	-0.51	Rural A
Grays Harbor	22.65	2.12	Rural C
Island	6.82	-0.73	Rural C
Jefferson	11.45	0.11	Rural C
King	9.09	-0.32	Urban A
Kitsap	7.30	-0.64	Urban C
Kittitas	12.13	0.23	Rural B
Klickitat	13.21	0.42	Rural A
Lewis	19.93	1.63	Rural C
Lincoln	3.95	-1.24	Rural B
Mason	20.10	1.66	Rural C
Okanogan	6.62	-0.76	Rural A
Pacific	19.40	1.53	Rural C
Pend Oreille	6.99	-0.69	Rural A
Pierce	8.04	-0.51	Urban B
San Juan	12.70	0.33	Rural C
Skagit	14.00	0.56	Rural C
Skamania	23.20	2.22	Rural A
Snohomish	8.34	-0.45	Urban B
Spokane	13.72	0.51	Urban B
Stevens	11.46	0.11	Rural B
Thurston	13.89	0.54	Urban C
Wahkiakum	17.00	1.10	Rural C
Walla Walla	11.70	0.15	Rural B
Whatcom	16.94	1.09	Urban C
Whitman	8.04	-0.51	Rural B
Yakima	18.10	1.30	Urban C

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





Updated: 10/28/2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	5 yr Average*
Yearly State Rate	10.27	10.64	11.30	10.99	11.10	10.86
Admits, 10-17	7,373	7,661	8,106	7,828	7,904	
Persons, 10-17	717,900	719,801	717,127	712,422	711,820	

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

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

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

Topics:

Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths

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

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

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

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

1. Schultz J, Rice D, & Parker D. 1990. Alcohol-related mortality and years of potential life lost - United States, 1987. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 39, 173-178.

2. Rice D, et al. 1990. The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness: 1985. Report submitted to the Office of Financing and Coverage Policy of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and mental health Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. San Francisco, CA: Institute for Health and Aging, University of California.

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

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

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

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

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. Some data is reported to UCR in a new system which is not yet compatible with UCR output reports and UCR cannot extract that data for this report but does include it in their reports to the FBI. We list those jurisdictions as non-reporting although UCR considers 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 and locale level reports. Each area report shows how and when that area's police jurisdictions reported data to the Washington Association of Sheriff's and Police Chiefs. If your area is one with jurisdictions having a significant amount of incomplete data, be very careful that you adjust your risk assessment to reflect this. In other words, the reported arrest rates may not adequately reflect the entire area. This will be true especially in those cases where the non-reporting police jurisdictions have either very high or very low arrest rates, compared to the rest of the area.

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

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

Suppression Codes for Yearly Trend Data

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

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

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

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

Counties Like Us

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

The groupings for "Counties Like Us" are as follows:
Urban A* – King County
Urban B* – Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane
Urban C – Benton, Clark, Kitsap, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima
Rural A – Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Klickitat, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, and Skamania
Rural B – Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Garfield, Kittitas, Lincoln, Stevens, Walla, and Whitman
Rural C – Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

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

Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts

In an unduplicated person count, each person is counted only once in a year for the specified activity or service type, even if they receive that service multiple times during the year. Examples include Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Child Recipients, Food Stamp Recipients, and alcohol or drug treatment. Duplicated counts are made of events such as prison admissions, arrests, births, or admission to a hospital for attempted suicide. For instance, each time a person is admitted to a prison, that "event" is counted. Therefore, a person admitted more than once is included more than once in the total count.

CORE-GIS Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index

CORE-GIS 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-GIS calls these geographic units the "source geography."

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

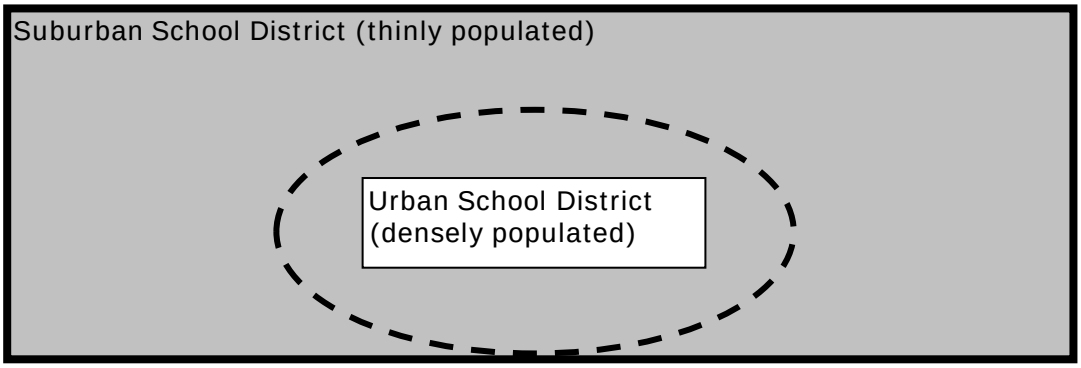
The conversion is based on an overlay process, in which the events occurring in small source geographies that are totally contained within the destination are combined with synthetic estimates of events occurring in source geographies that are partly within and partly outside the destination geography.

The synthetic estimation is weighted by the population distribution between the source and destination areas. Therefore, it requires a small-scale count of the population underlying both source and destination geographies. This process is explained below through examples.

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

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

Example 1



The following statements refer to the first example:

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

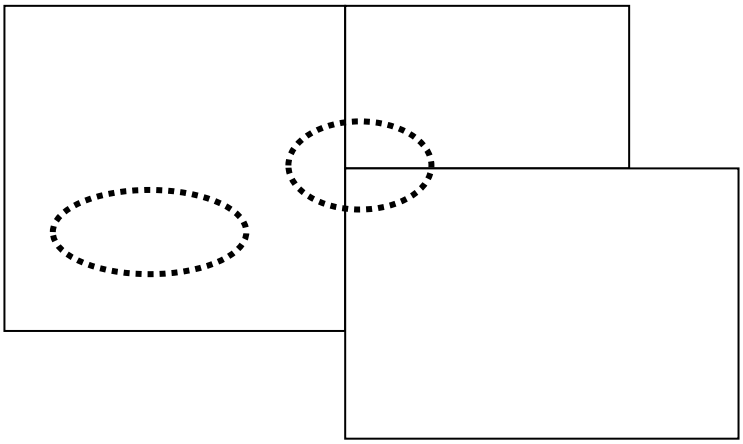
The events occurring in the split source geography (suburban school district, in this example) are distributed to the destination geography in the same proportion as the underlying population is distributed. If 40% of the suburban school district population lies within the destination geography, then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

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

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

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

Example 2



A statistic is needed to assist researchers in determining when a destination geography's events cannot be reliably estimated using these processes. For CORE-GIS, 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.

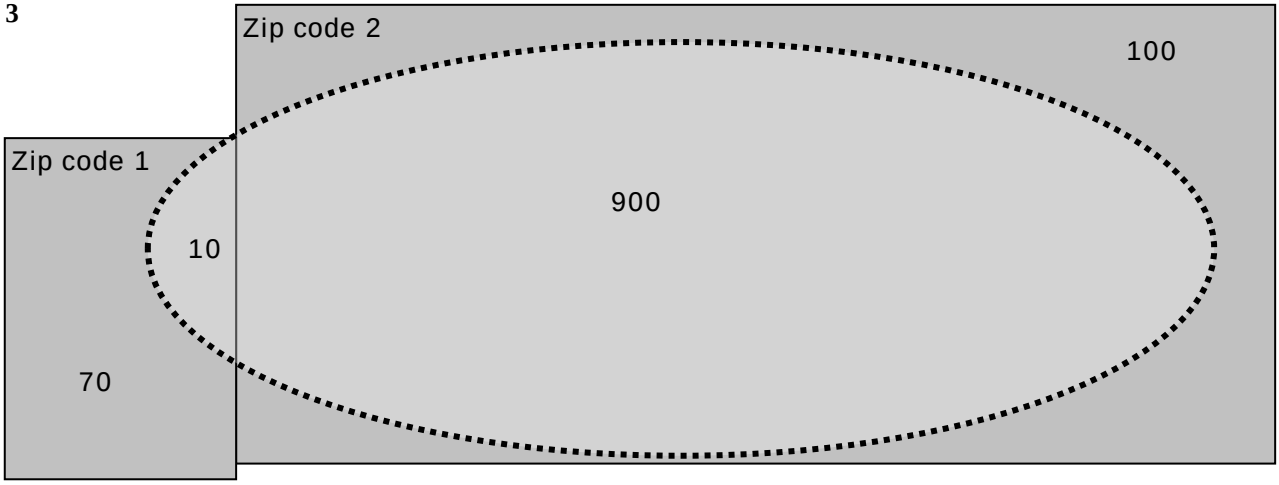
The key underlying assumption behind the CORE-GIS Weighted Reliability Index is as follows:

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

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

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

Example 3



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

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

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

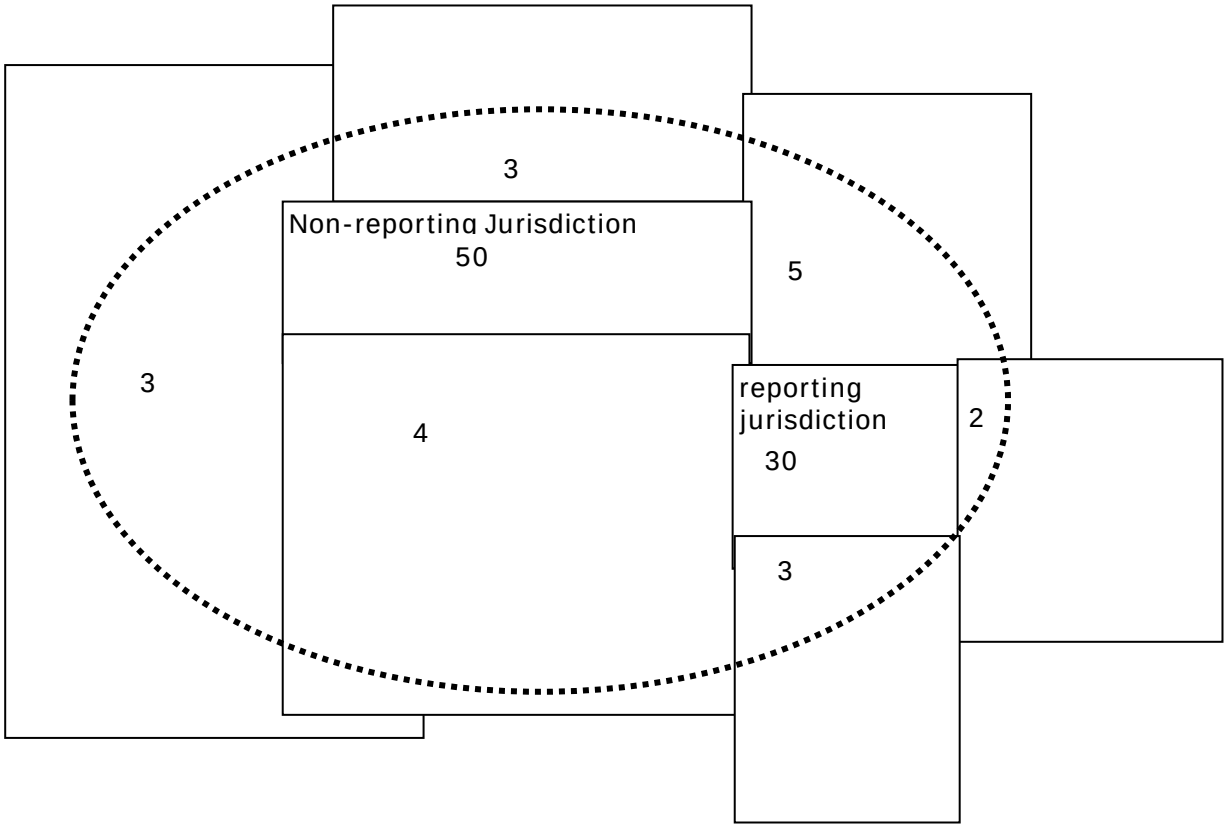
In the above example, the **Weighted Reliability Index** for Destination City is **811.25 / 910 = 89%. Basically, 89% of the event locations were directly attributed to the area they occurred.** Along with the WRI a cut point for reliable reporting is needed. When half or more of the events have been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

WRI for Areas with Non-Reporting of Data

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

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

Example 4



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

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

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

Rates: why is "raw data" converted to rates?

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

For instance:
County A: # of licenses – 42, # of persons (all ages) – 14, 297
County B: # of licenses – 399, # of persons (all ages) – 186,185
To calculate the rate per 1,000:
42 / 14,297 = .002937 .002937 X 1,000 = 2.94
399 / 186,185 = .002143 .002143 X 1,000 = 2.14
So the rate of alcohol retail licenses is 2.94 per 1,000 people in County A, and 2.14 per 1,000 people in County B.

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

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

$$stdiz\_score = \frac{county_{rate} - state_{rate}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(county_{rate,i} - state_{rate})^2}{N}}}$$

Where are the roadblocks to learning in our communities?

Academic Achievement:

The CORE-GIS measures academic achievement using three groups of indicators:

1. student assessment on statewide tests;
2. students who graduate from high school;
3. students who drop out of high school, failing to complete their education.

Student Assessment

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

Graduating from High School

The Washington State Board of Education establishes minimum credit requirements and requirements for the Culminating Project and the High School and Beyond Plan. The Washington State Legislature requires state testing. To earn a high school diploma, a student must:

- earn sufficient number of high school credits;
- pass state tests or approved alternatives to those tests;
- complete a Culminating Project;
- complete a High School and Beyond Plan.

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

To graduate on-time, a student must graduate within four years by completion of the above listed graduation requirements. This indicator answers the question **"What percent of freshmen stayed in school and graduated in four years?".** The *On-Time Graduation rate* formula uses dropout rates discussed below; the formula is: 100*(1-grade 9 dropout rate)*(1-grade 10 dropout rate)*(1-grade 11 dropout rate)*(1-grade 12 dropout rate-grade 12 continuing rate). The on-time graduation rate is the inverse of the cumulative dropout rate with the senior class adjusted to remove those students who stay in school for more than four years from the calculation.

Extended Graduation is going the extra mile, and 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. This indicator answers the question **"Do we go the extra distance to help students at risk graduate?".** Districts which have high extended graduation rates may also have poor 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 *Extended Graduation rate* formula is: (the number of on-time and late graduates)/(the number of on-time graduates divided by the on-time graduation rate).

Dropping Out of High School

Two types of high school dropout rates are listed in the CORE-GIS 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. This indicator answers the question **"How many high-school students left school without graduating this 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.

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 indicator answers the question **"How many of the freshmen give up in the four years before their expected year of graduation?".** This rate is most useful for seeing the long-term impact on the community. The Cohort (Cumulative) Dropout rate formula is: 100-(100*(1-grade 9 dropout rate)*(1-grade 10 dropout rate)*(1-grade 11 dropout rate)*(1-grade 12 dropout rate)). 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.

Due to the complexity of the graduation and cohort dropout formulas numerators and denominators are not listed in the CORE-GIS reports. Formulas, definitions and requirements information has been taken primarily from the following report: Ireland, L. (2009), "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington in 2007-08", Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Olympia, WA. This report and the formula components are available at the State of Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction website, in the Research and Reports section, Data and Reports subsection, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools at:
http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx#dropoutgrad.

Discussion of the difference between types of graduation and dropout rates was taken from: Camilla A. Lehr, David R. Johnson, Christine D. Bremer, Anna Cosio, Megan Thompson (May 2004). Increasing Rates of School Completion Moving From Policy and Research to Practice, A Manual for Policymakers, Administrators, and Educators. National Center on Secondary Education and Transition (NCSET):
http://www.ncset.org/publications/essentialtools/dropout/default.asp .
Although the focus of the NCSET website is students with disabilities, it has many broad-ranging articles with many useful ideas for educators and prevention workers.

School Climate:

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

Extreme Family Economic Deprivation:

"Are students too hungry to learn?" Hungry students find it difficult to focus their attention long enough to learn. Those with inadequate housing or clothing may find it difficult to interact with their peers. There are three indicators which evaluate levels of poverty.
Child Recipients of TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) gives the rate of children from birth to 17 who receive income assistance. The child must be a citizen or legal alien and their caregiver must not have exceeded the 60 month maximum. There is a requirement for the adults to seek work and an income evaluation. Teen parents must attend school.

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

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

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