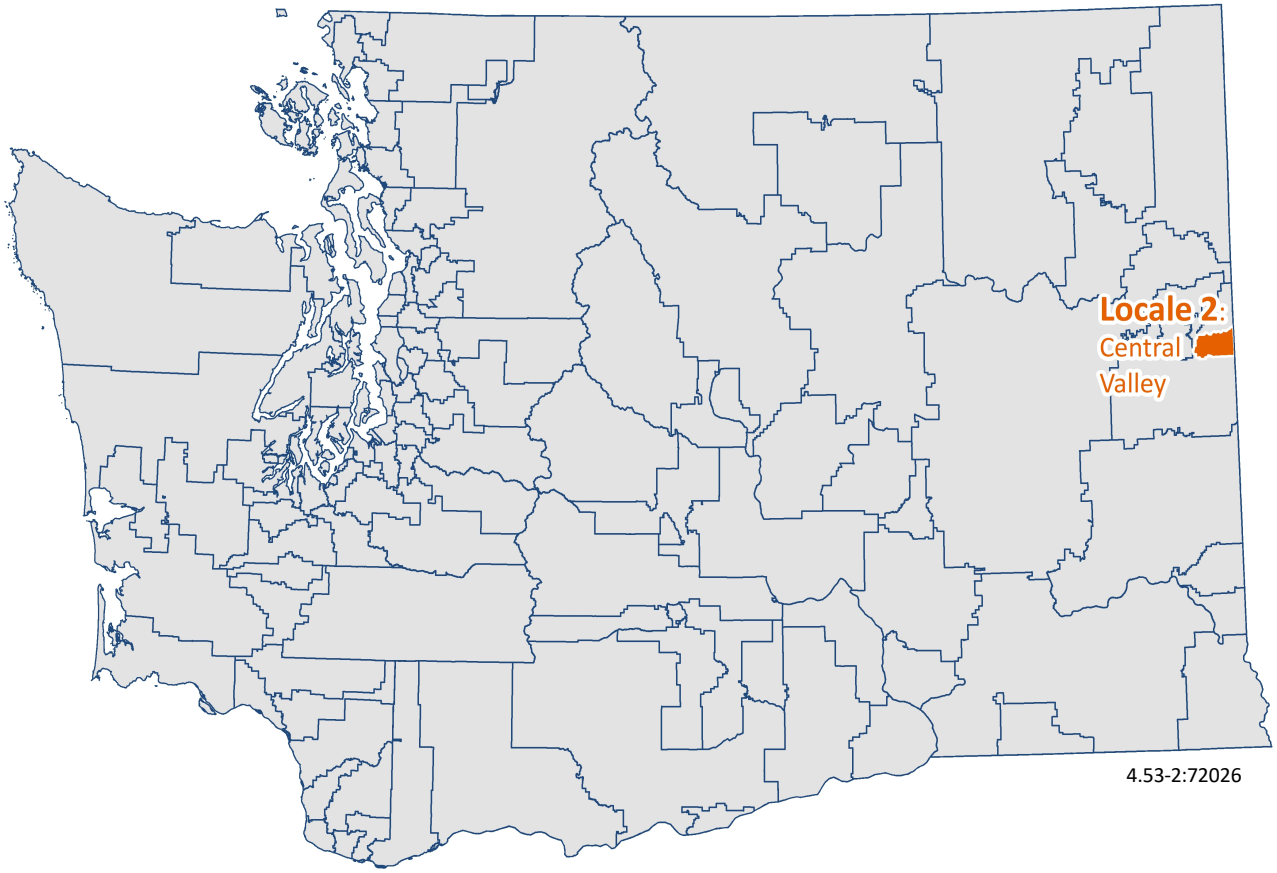


Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in **Locale 2**

July 2026



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DSHS
Research and Data Analysis Division

Locale 2 Risk Profile

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About This Report

These tables provide a comprehensive update of data published in previous Profiles. They are among the timeliest data available to planners for understanding the risks of substance abuse among youth in their counties. Community, family, peer, and school-related factors are presented within the Hawkins and Catalano risk and protective factor framework that is used by many substance abuse prevention planners across the country.

Up to twelve years of historical data may be presented for each indicator. Please be aware that the earlier published data may have been updated - or superseded - by the current reports. Additionally, some indicators may have been updated or otherwise changed from earlier published reports, so be sure to read data notes under a chart or a table.

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

The information system supporting the Community Risk Profiles was recently highlighted in a publication from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) 'Blueprint for a National Prevention Infrastructure for Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders' as a model for using data for prevention planning and allocation of limited public resources (see sections 'Data to Drive Resource Allocation and Evaluation' and 'Helping Communities Work With Data'). Available at:
https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/28577/blueprint-for-a-national-prevention-infrastructure-for-mental-emotional-and-behavioral-disorders

Suggested Citation

Research and Data Analysis Division, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (2026). Community Outcomes and Risk Evaluation Information System. [Data file]. Available from https://www.dshs.wa.gov/ffa/research-and-data-analysis/community-risk-profiles/

New This Issue

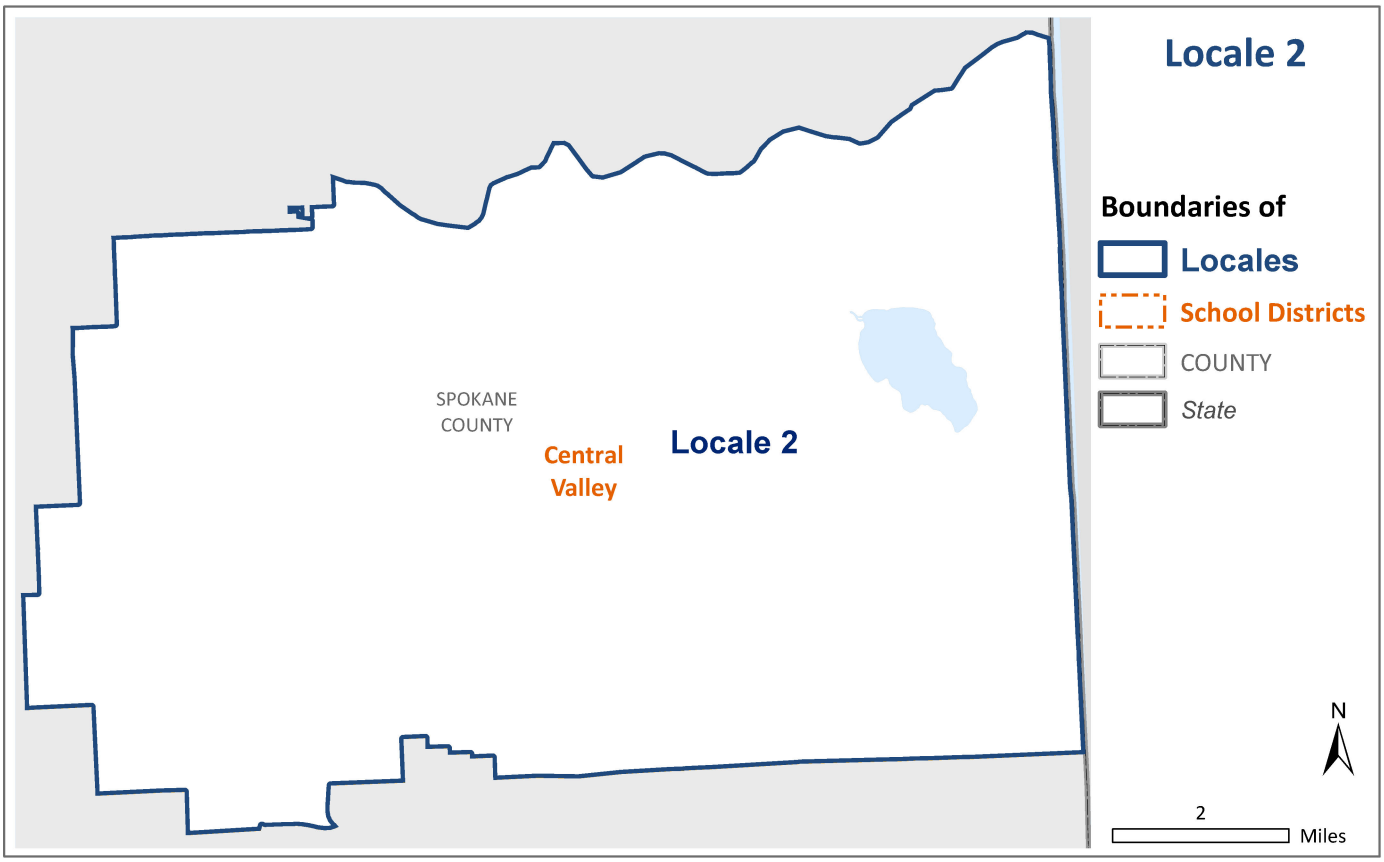
The outdated indicator label 'Food Stamp Recipients' for indicator code 801 is replaced with the more accurate 'Basic Food Recipients' to reflect the current program title.

High School (Event) Dropouts, indicator code 718, which was removed from the prior report, is added back in.

Unexcused Absences, indicator code 912, was replaced by Regular Attendance, indicator code 970, several years ago but kept in the report until sufficient data had accumulated for the new indicator. It is now removed from the report.

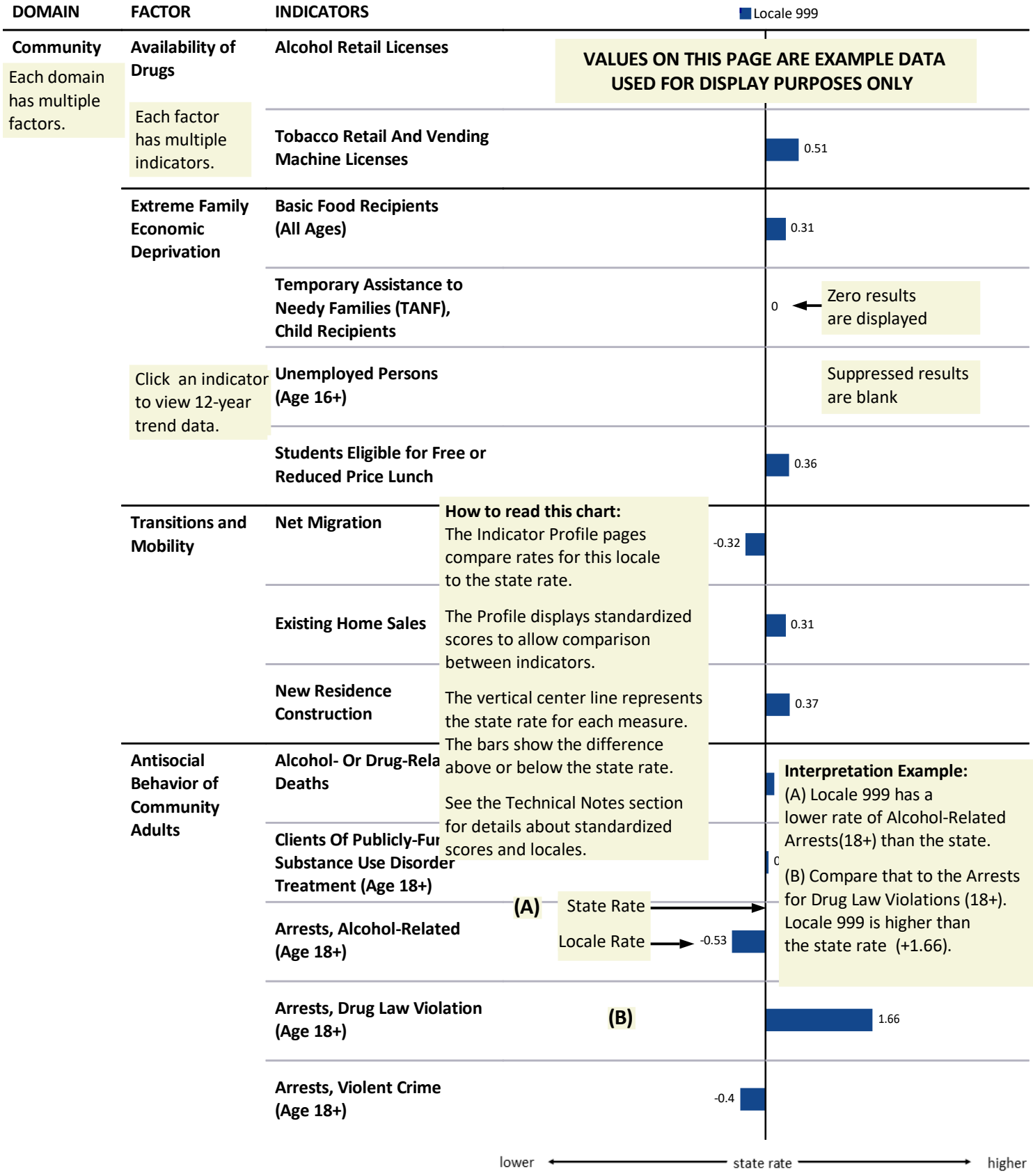
Community Definition: This Locale is Central Valley School District.

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



School District	County	Total Population	Female	Male	Adult (age 18+)	Youth (age 0-17)	White Not-Hispanic	Any Minority
Locale 2 Central Valley	Spokane County	102,577	51.4%	48.6%	77.1%	22.9%	85.8%	14.2%
Central Valley S.D.	Spokane County	102,577	51.4%	48.6%	77.1%	22.9%	85.8%	14.2%

Interpreting Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile

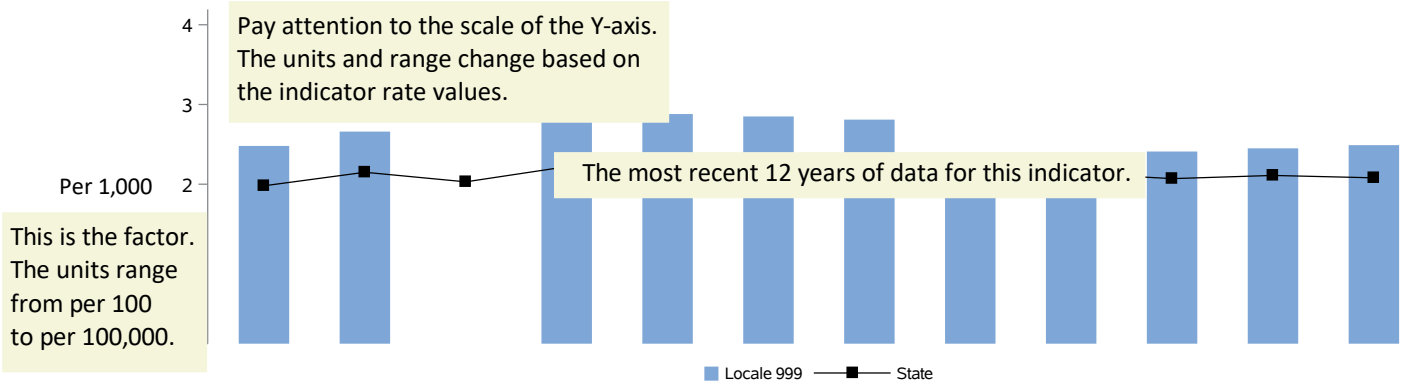


Community: Availability of Drugs

Domain & Risk or Protective Factor

Alcohol Retail Licenses

Indicator displayed on this page



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	Comparable National Data Not Available											
State	1.98	2.15	2.03	2.22	2.2	2.23	2.21	2.15	2.14	2.07	2.11	2.08
Locale 999	2.48	2.66	NR	2.88	2.88	2.85	2.81	2.39	2.38	2.41	2.45	2.49
Alcohol Licenses	23	22	.	Rate Numerator		23	24	25	25	25	24	24
All Persons	5,704	5,852	6,001	Rate Denominator		6,555	6,744	5,975	5,950	6,025	5,880	5,976

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

Rate Formula
Rate = (numerator / denominator) x factor
Example: in 2024: (24 / 5,976) x 1,000 = 2.49
Read the rate as 2.49 licenses Per 1,000 people.

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

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

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

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

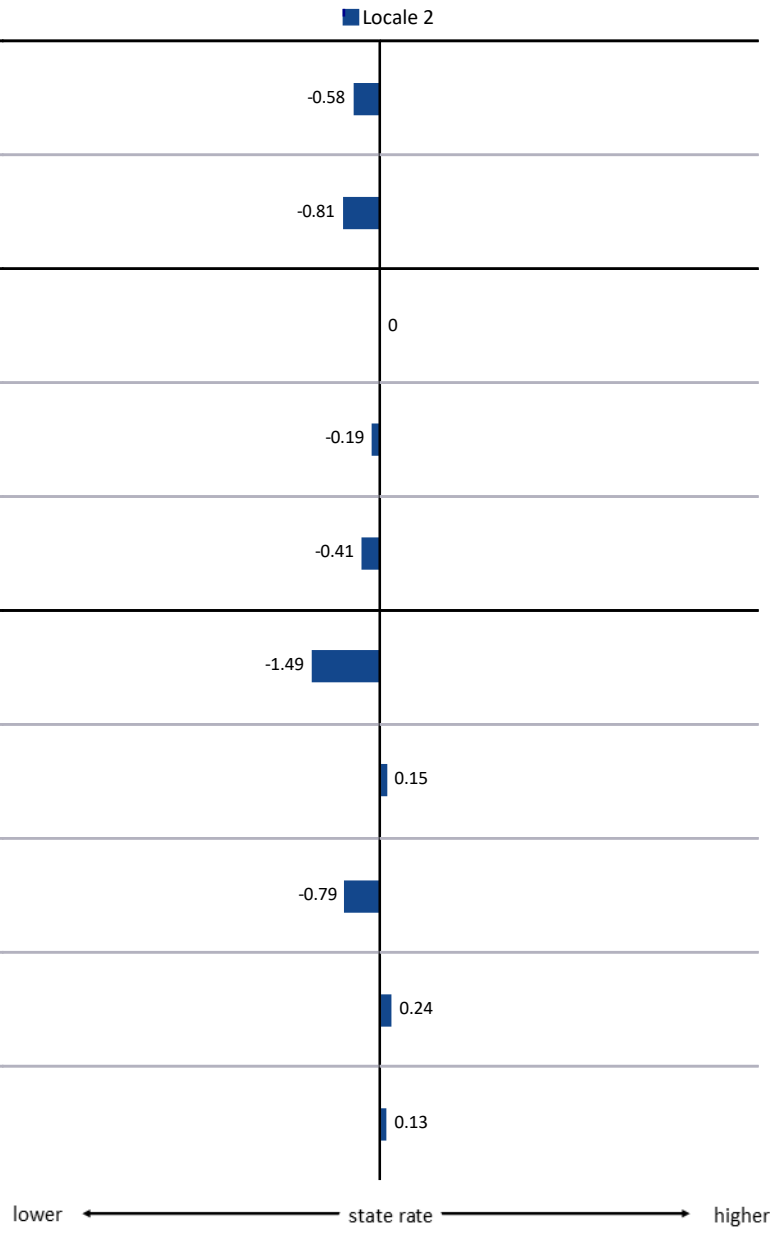
Data Source: Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board. Off-Premises and On-Premises Licensees. Numerator data source.
https://lcb.wa.gov/records/frequently-requested-lists

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

Data Updated: 02/03/2025 When these data sources were last updated.

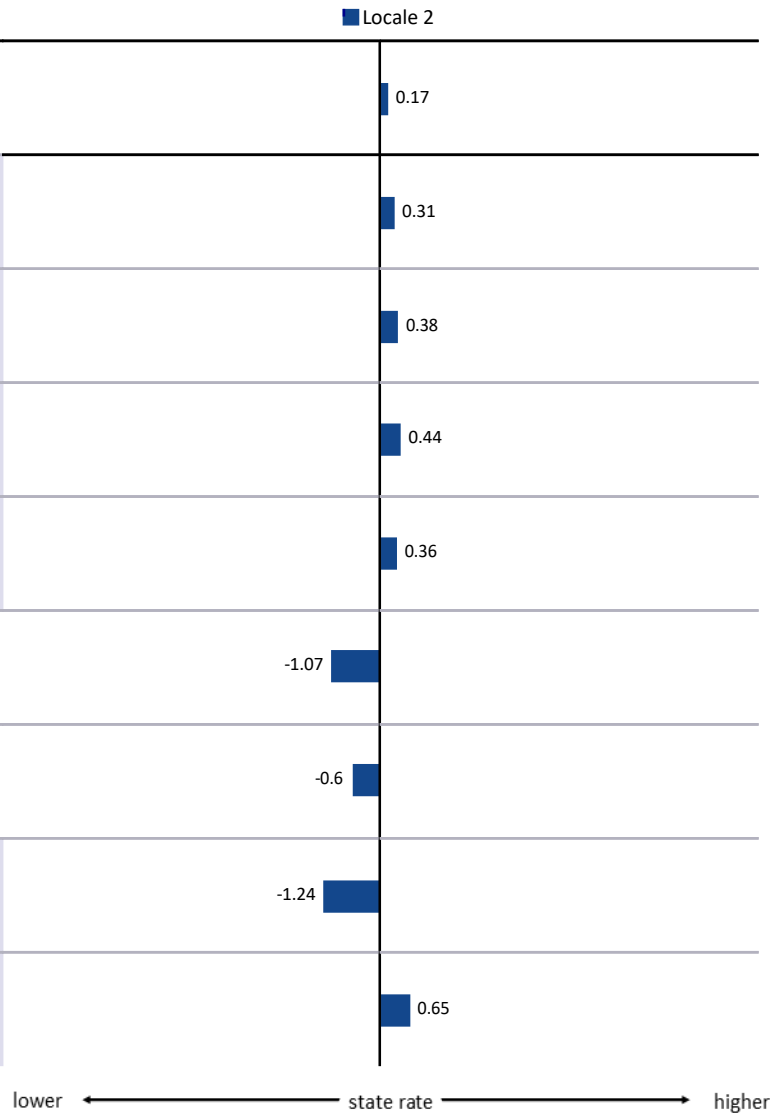
Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile

DOMAIN	FACTOR	INDICATORS
Community	Availability of Drugs	Alcohol Retail Licenses
		Tobacco Retail And Vending Machine Licenses
	Extreme Family Economic Deprivation	Basic Food Recipients (All Ages)
		Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients
		Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch
	Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults	Alcohol- Or Drug-Related Deaths
		Clients Of Publicly-Funded Substance Use Disorder Treatment (Age 18+)
		Arrests, Alcohol-Related (Age 18+)
		Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 18+)
		Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 18+)



Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile

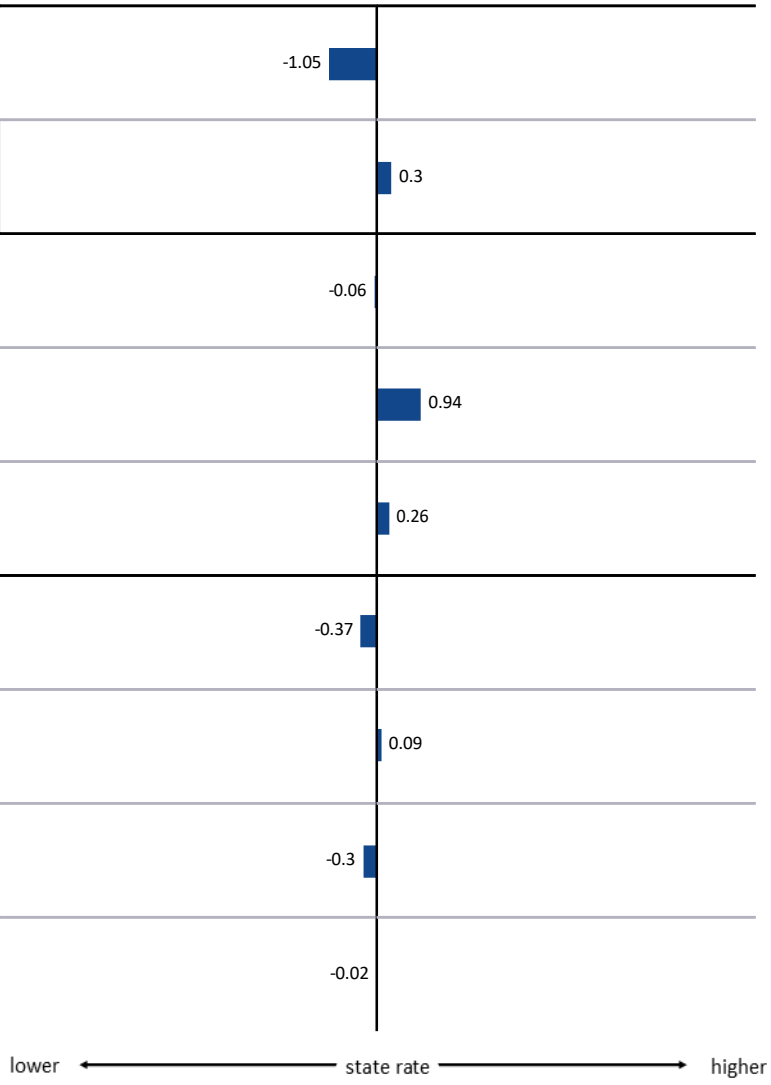
DOMAIN	FACTOR	INDICATORS
Family	Family Problems	Victims Of Child Abuse And Neglect In Accepted Referrals
School	Academic Achievement	Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 3-5
		Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 6-8
		Successful Academic Performance in English Language Arts, Grades 3-5
		Successful Academic Performance in English Language Arts, Grades 6-8
		High School Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts
		High School Event (Annual) Dropouts
		High School On-time Graduation *Protective Factors*
		High School Extended Graduation *Protective Factors*



While most rates indicate risk (lower is better), On-time and Extended Graduation, as well as the standardized testing indicators are shown as protective factors. A higher rate indicates a more favorable result.

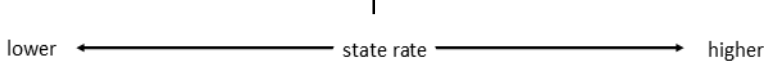
Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile

DOMAIN	FACTOR	INDICATORS	Locale 2
School *Continued*	**School Climate**	**School Weapons Incidents (All Grades)**	-1.05
		Regular Attendance *Protective Factors*	0.3
Individual/ Peer	**Early Criminal Justice Involvement**	**Arrests, Alcohol- or Drug-Related (Age 10-14)**	-0.06
		Arrests, Vandalism (Age 10-14)	0.94
		Arrests, Total (Age 10-14)	0.26
Problem Outcomes	**Child Or Family Health**	**Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)**	-0.37
		Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)	0.09
		Births to Mothers Age 10-17	-0.3
		Low Birthweight Babies	-0.02

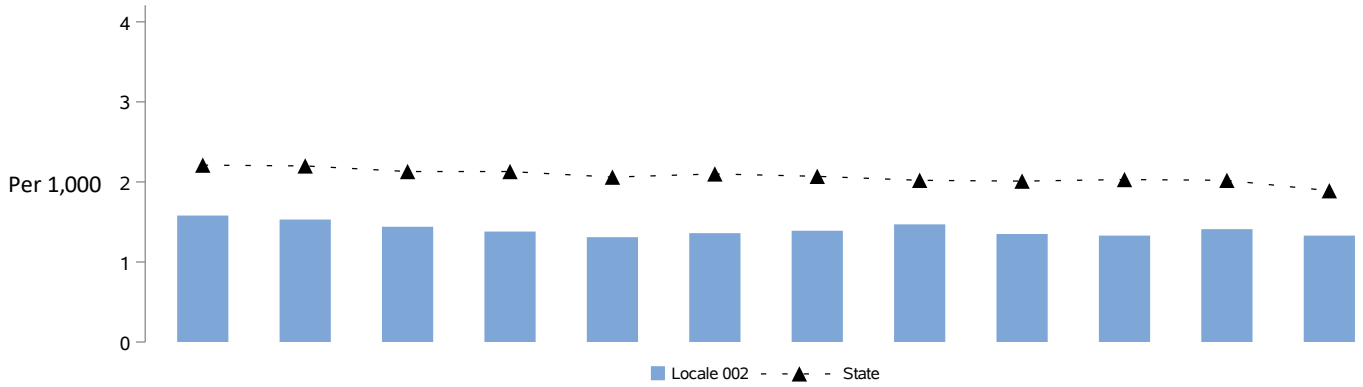


Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profile

DOMAIN	FACTOR	INDICATORS	Locale 2
Problem Outcomes *Continued*	**Criminal Justice**	**Offences, Domestic Violence**	0.5
		Arrests, Total (Age 10-17)	0.21
		Arrests, Property Crime (Age 10-14)	0.09
		Arrests, Property Crime (Age 10-17)	0.1
		Arrests, Property Crime (Age 18+)	0.46
		Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 10-17)	0.46
	Substance Use	**Arrests, Alcohol Violation (Age 10-17)**	-0.34
		Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 10-17)	0.3
		Clients Of Publicly-Funded Substance Use Disorder Treatment (Age 10-17)	-0.13



Alcohol Retail Licenses



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	2.21	2.20	2.13	2.13	2.06	2.10	2.07	2.02	2.01	2.03	2.02	1.89
Locale 002	1.58	1.53	1.44	1.38	1.31	1.36	1.39	1.47	1.35	1.33	1.41	1.33
Alcohol Licenses	130	129	124	122	119	127	132	142	134	132	143	136
All Persons	82,354	84,387	86,204	88,149	90,714	93,183	94,861	96,854	99,266	99,562	101,459	102,577

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

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

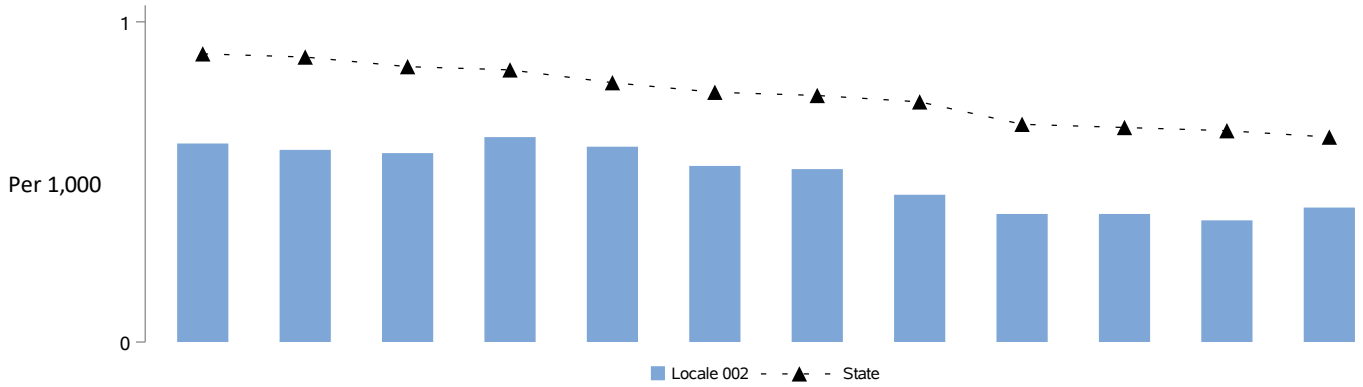
Policies on licensing distributors, taxing the proceeds, and determining who can sell alcohol vary substantially from state to state. Consequently, there is no consistent comparable source for national data.

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

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

Data Last Updated: 02/03/2026

Tobacco Retail And Vending Machine Licenses



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.64
Locale 002	0.62	0.60	0.59	0.64	0.61	0.55	0.54	0.46	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.42
Tobacco Licenses	51	51	51	56	55	51	51	45	40	40	39	43
All Persons	82,354	84,387	86,204	88,149	90,714	93,183	94,861	96,854	99,266	99,562	101,459	102,577

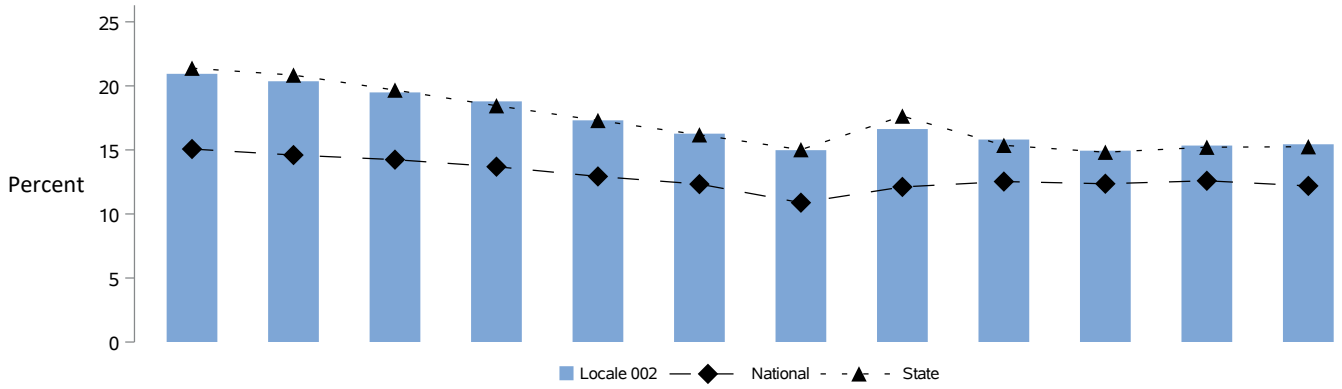
Notes: The tobacco retailer and vending machine licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Tobacco sales licenses include tobacco retailer licenses (stores that sell tobacco products), vapor retailers, and tobacco vending machines. Tobacco retailers on military bases and reservations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

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

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

Data Last Updated: 02/13/2026

Basic Food Recipients (All Ages)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	15.07	14.60	14.24	13.69	12.93	12.33	10.88	12.11	12.53	12.36	12.59	12.19
State	21.38	20.84	19.67	18.45	17.30	16.18	15.02	17.64	15.36	14.82	15.21	15.25
Locale 002	20.94	20.36	19.49	18.79	17.31	16.27	14.98	16.63	15.81	14.94	15.34	15.44
Basic Food	16,863	16,769	16,444	16,199	15,261	14,763	13,962	15,777	15,313	14,828	15,276	15,667
All Persons	80,531	82,354	84,387	86,204	88,149	90,714	93,183	94,861	96,854	99,266	99,562	101,459

Notes: The persons (all ages) receiving basic food assistance in the fiscal year, per 100 persons (all ages). The population used is for the calendar year which ends in the fiscal period. National rates use counts of all yearly recipients.

Basic Food assistance in Washington State includes the U.S. Department of Agriculture Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Food Assistance Program (FAP), a state-funded program that provides food assistance to legal immigrants who are not eligible for federal food assistance solely because of their immigration status. This program provides food benefits to low-income households to supplement their grocery budget.

Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

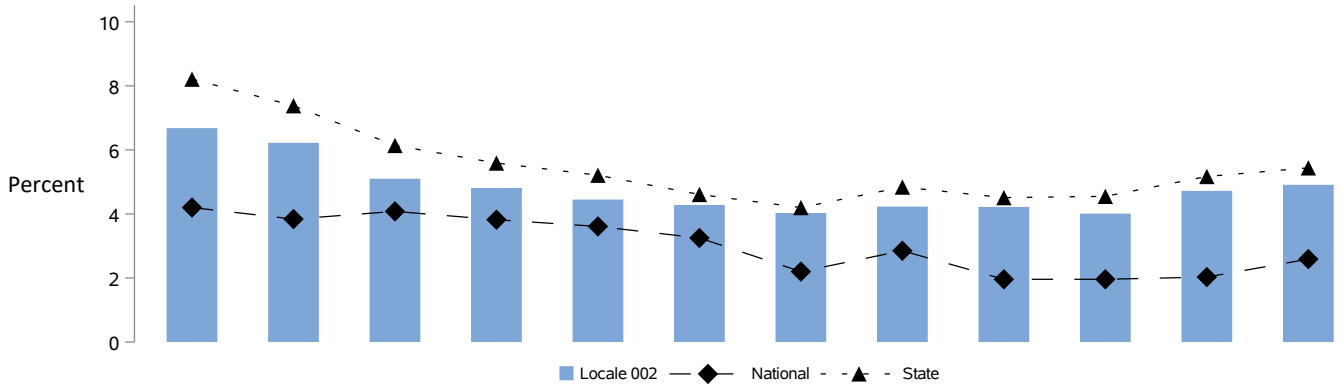
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll.
http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/24/2025

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	4.20	3.84	4.08	3.82	3.61	3.25	2.20	2.85	1.96	1.96	2.03	2.59
State	8.21	7.38	6.14	5.59	5.21	4.61	4.20	4.84	4.51	4.55	5.17	5.44
Locale 002	6.68	6.22	5.10	4.81	4.45	4.28	4.03	4.23	4.22	4.01	4.72	4.91
TANF Children	1,328	1,259	1,052	1,007	949	934	896	960	968	936	1,100	1,150
Children, birth-17	19,887	20,242	20,630	20,956	21,340	21,835	22,257	22,707	22,927	23,348	23,302	23,417

Notes: The children (age birth-17) participating in Aid to Families (AFDC/TANF) programs in the fiscal year, per 100 children (age birth-17). The population used is for the calendar year which ends the fiscal period. National TANF child recipients are defined as children 0-19 with almost no children of age 19, therefore national denominators are for children 0-18. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

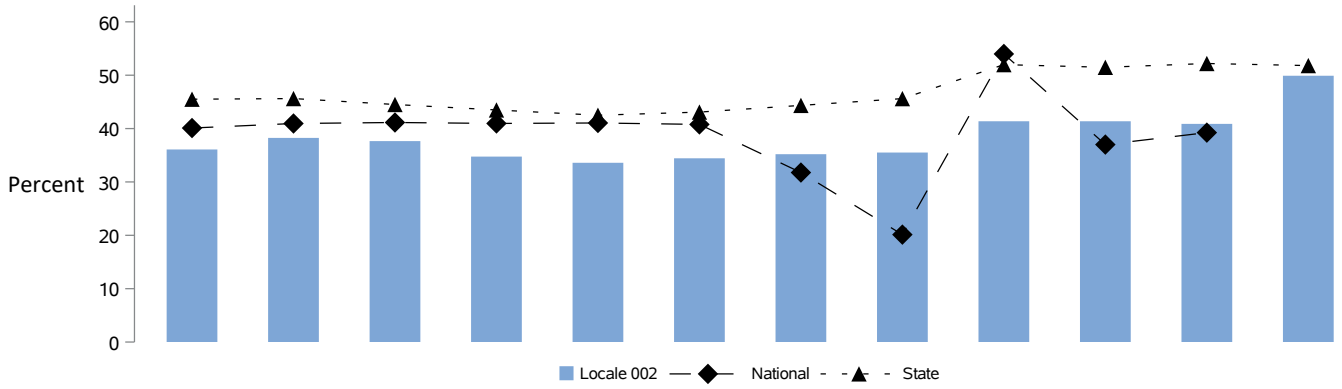
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll.
http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/24/2025

Eligible Students for Free/Reduced Price Lunch



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	40.10	40.95	41.14	40.96	41.05	40.78	31.76	20.13	53.98	37.00	39.24	
State	45.50	45.62	44.51	43.49	42.50	43.09	44.34	45.61	51.98	51.48	52.19	51.80
Locale 002	36.08	38.25	37.65	34.75	33.59	34.43	35.20	35.51	41.37	41.37	40.88	49.90
Eligible Students	4,678	4,900	4,970	4,642	4,618	4,944	4,833	5,043	5,905	5,905	5,967	7,230
Enrolled Students	12,965	12,810	13,199	13,358	13,750	14,361	13,729	14,203	14,272	14,273	14,596	14,489

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

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

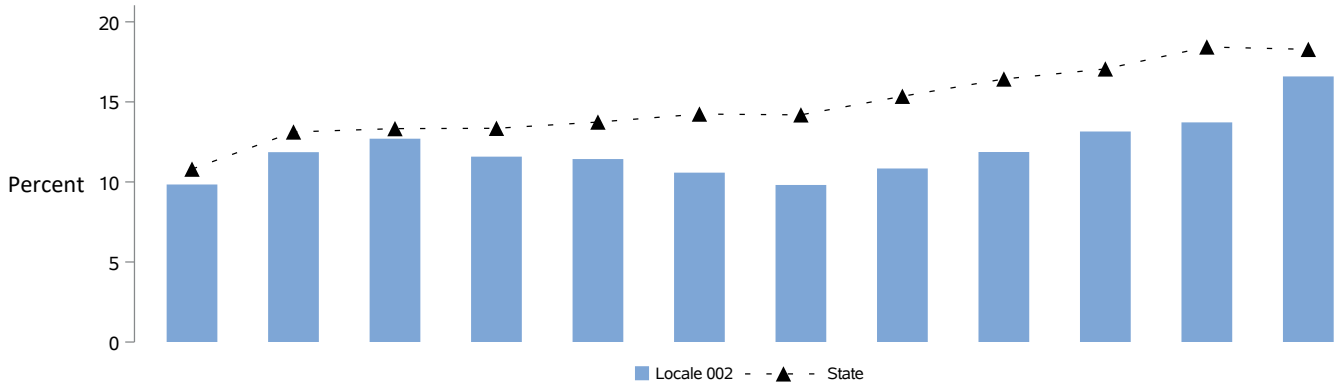
Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Child Nutrition.
http://www.k12.wa.us/ChildNutrition/

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

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

Data Last Updated: 06/01/2026

Alcohol- Or Drug-Related Deaths



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National					No comparable national data for this rate							
State	10.80	13.12	13.33	13.35	13.74	14.24	14.19	15.35	16.43	17.06	18.43	18.28
Locale 002	9.84	11.86	12.70	11.58	11.43	10.58	9.81	10.84	11.87	13.15	13.72	16.59
AOD-related	74	91	101	91	91	90	84	108	96	106	142	178
Deaths	752	767	795	786	796	851	856	996	809	806	1,035	1,073

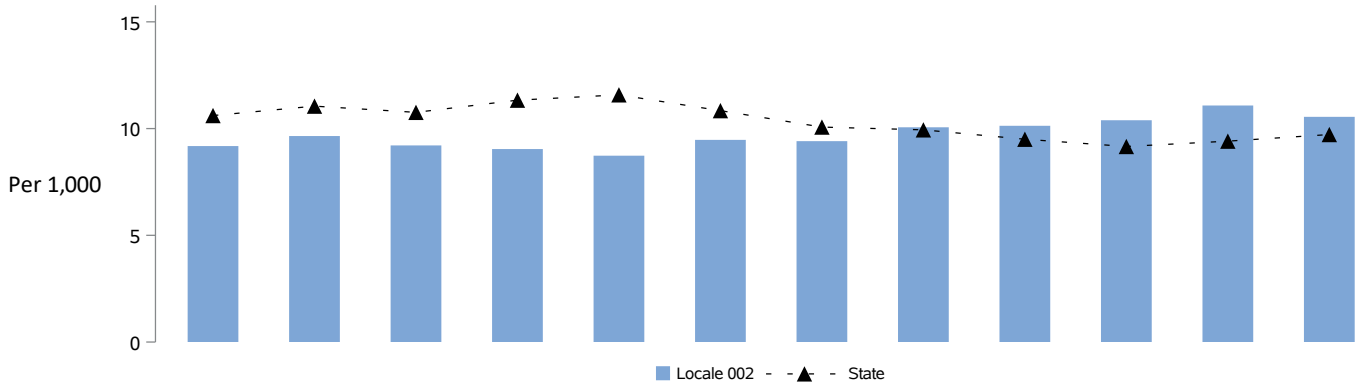
Notes: The deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related causes, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse. For a complete explanation of the codes and methods used please see Technical Notes: Counting Alcohol- or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

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

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

Data Last Updated: 01/14/2026

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



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	10.61	11.05	10.76	11.33	11.58	10.84	10.07	9.94	9.50	9.16	9.41	9.72
Locale 002	9.18	9.65	9.21	9.04	8.73	9.47	9.41	10.06	10.13	10.39	11.08	10.55
Patients, 18+	570	615	601	604	601	672	679	744	769	792	865	835
Persons, 18+	62,113	63,757	65,248	66,808	68,880	70,926	72,154	73,927	75,917	76,260	78,042	79,133

Notes: The adults (age 18 and over) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adults. Counts of adults are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. Client counts are linked to state service records through the Research and Data Analysis Client Services Database. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included.

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

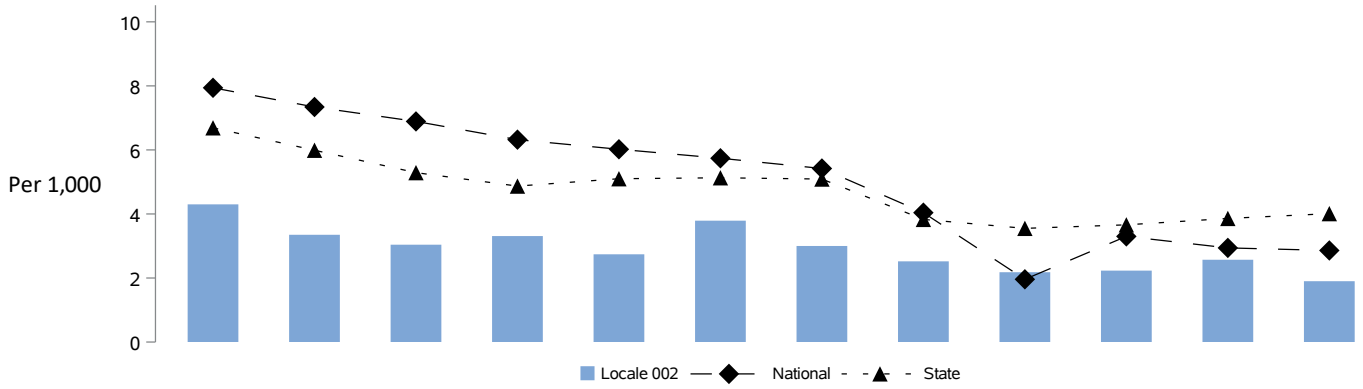
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Health Care Authority, Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery reported to the RDA Integrated Client Databases.
http://clientdata.rda.dshs.wa.gov/Home/ShowReport?reportMode=0

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

National Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS).
https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/teds-treatment-episode-data-set

Data Last Updated: 04/27/2026

Arrests, Alcohol-Related (Age 18+)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	7.94	7.34	6.89	6.32	6.02	5.74	5.42	4.04	1.96	3.30	2.94	2.86
State	6.69	5.99	5.29	4.87	5.10	5.13	5.09	3.83	3.55	3.66	3.86	4.01
Locale 002	4.30	3.35	3.04	3.31	2.74	3.79	3.00	2.52	2.18	2.23	2.57	1.90
Arrests, 18+	261	208	194	216	183	261	213	182	161	169	196	148
Adjusted Pop 18+	60,643	62,113	63,757	65,248	66,808	68,880	70,926	72,154	73,927	75,917	76,260	78,042

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

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

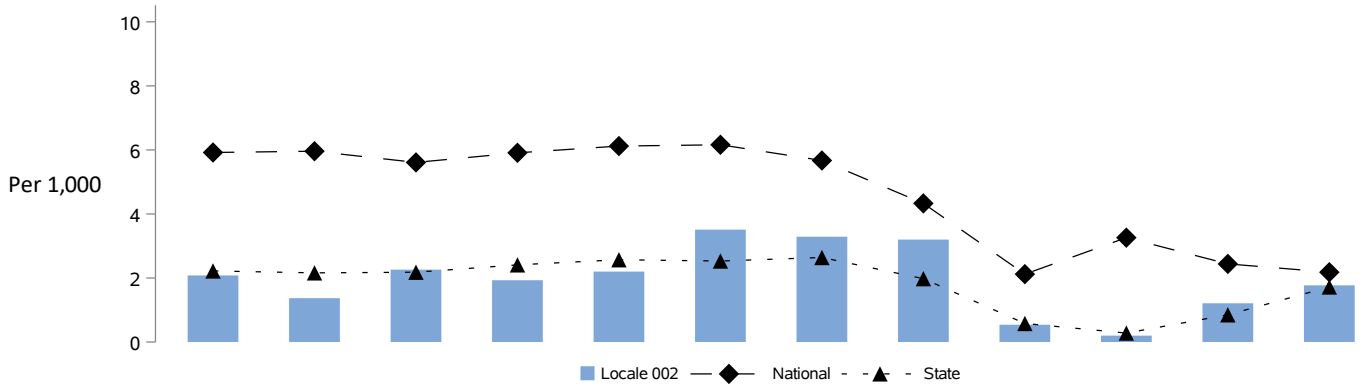
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 18+)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	5.92	5.96	5.61	5.91	6.12	6.16	5.67	4.33	2.12	3.26	2.44	2.18
State	2.22	2.16	2.18	2.41	2.57	2.53	2.64	1.98	0.58	0.28	0.85	1.72
Locale 002	2.08	1.37	2.26	1.93	2.20	3.51	3.29	3.20	0.54	0.20	1.21	1.77
Arrests, 18+	126	85	144	126	147	242	233	231	40	15	92	138
Adjusted Pop 18+	60,643	62,113	63,757	65,248	66,808	68,880	70,926	72,154	73,927	75,917	76,260	78,042

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

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

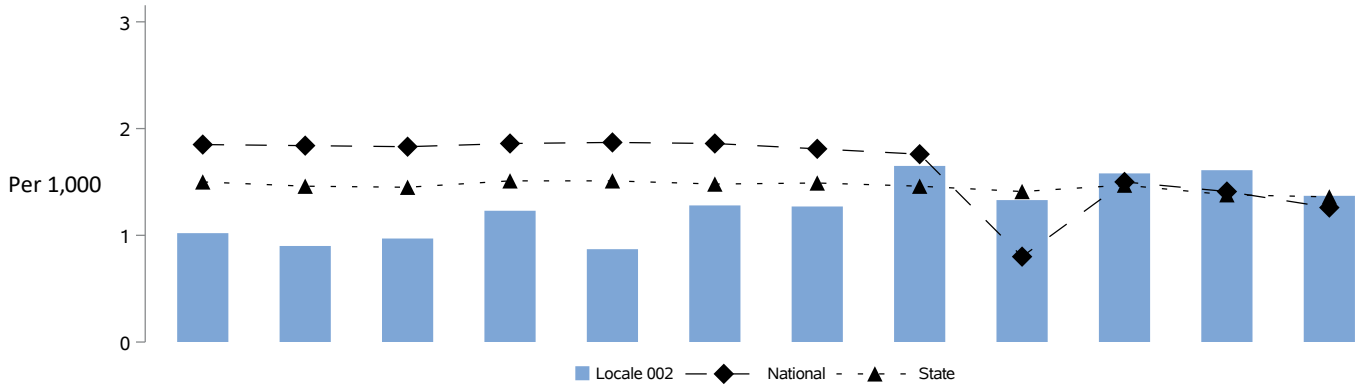
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 18+)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.86	1.87	1.86	1.81	1.76	0.80	1.50	1.41	1.26
State	1.50	1.46	1.45	1.51	1.51	1.48	1.49	1.46	1.41	1.47	1.38	1.36
Locale 002	1.02	0.90	0.97	1.23	0.87	1.28	1.27	1.65	1.33	1.58	1.61	1.37
Arrests, 18+	62	56	62	80	58	88	90	119	98	120	123	107
Adjusted Pop 18+	60,643	62,113	63,757	65,248	66,808	68,880	70,926	72,154	73,927	75,917	76,260	78,042

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

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

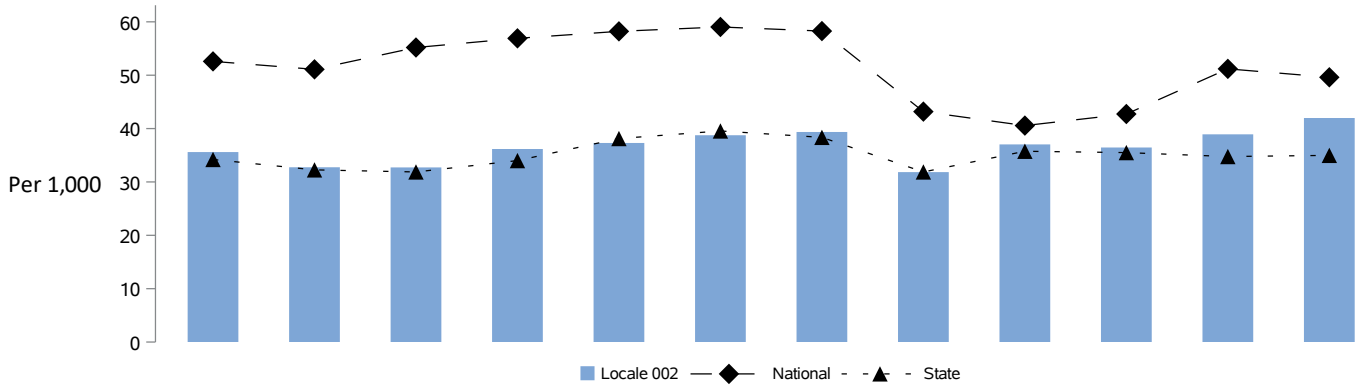
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Victims Of Child Abuse And Neglect In Accepted Referrals



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	52.59	51.10	55.19	56.91	58.22	59.04	58.27	43.18	40.56	42.73	51.19	49.61
State	34.21	32.26	31.87	34.00	38.13	39.55	38.35	31.87	35.75	35.50	34.76	34.98
Locale 002	35.60	32.75	32.72	36.17	37.30	38.75	39.36	31.84	37.03	36.45	38.92	41.98
Accepted Victims	708	663	675	758	796	846	876	723	849	851	907	983
Persons, birth-17	19,887	20,242	20,630	20,956	21,340	21,835	22,257	22,707	22,927	23,348	23,302	23,417

Notes: The children (age birth-17) identified as victims in reports to Child Protective Services that were accepted for further action, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). A 'referral' is a report of suspected child abuse which may have multiple listed victims. Mandated reporters, such as doctors, nurses, psychologists, pharmacists, teachers, child care providers, and social service counselors, notify Child Protective Services if they suspect a child is in danger of negligent treatment, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or other maltreatment. In addition, other concerned individuals may report suspected child abuse cases. If the information provided meets the sufficiency screen, the referral is accepted for further action. A referral may have one or more children identified as victims. Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. The data in this report are based on the total number of victims reported in Child Protective Services referrals. Child location is derived from the residence at the time of referral. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

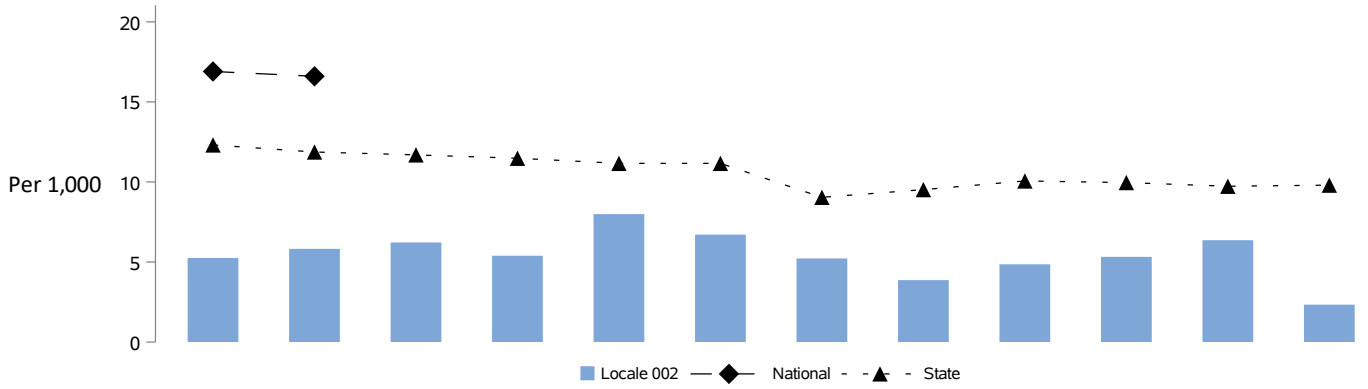
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Children, Youth and Families, FamLink Data Warehouse.

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

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

Data Last Updated: 06/16/2025

High School Cohort (Cumulative) Dropouts



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	16.9	16.6										
State	12.31	11.87	11.69	11.48	11.16	11.16	9.04	9.52	10.06	9.96	9.73	9.80
Locale 002	5.25	5.82	6.22	5.39	7.99	6.71	5.22	<5	<5	5.32	6.36	<5
Dropouts	46	57	61	58	75	71	52	SP	SP	48	68	SP
Student Cohort	876	979	981	1,077	939	1,058	996	1,034	1,071	902	1,069	1,114

Notes: The percentage of students in the same freshman cohort dropping out prior to graduation divided by the adjusted freshman class cohort of the graduates. The High School Cohort Dropout rate (may also be referred to as the longitudinal, cumulative, or freshmen cohort dropout rate) measures what happens to a single group (or cohort) of students over a period of time. This rate is most useful for seeing the long-term impact on the community.

By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students were in the numerator or denominator to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

Graduation and Dropout data provided by OSPI for 2023 and 2024 included stronger suppression rules at the district level. As a result, locales comprised of small districts are more likely to have one or more suppressed values which make calculating an accurate locale rate impossible. We suggest referring to the individual district data either through the Community Risk Profile or the OSPI Data Portal (URL below).

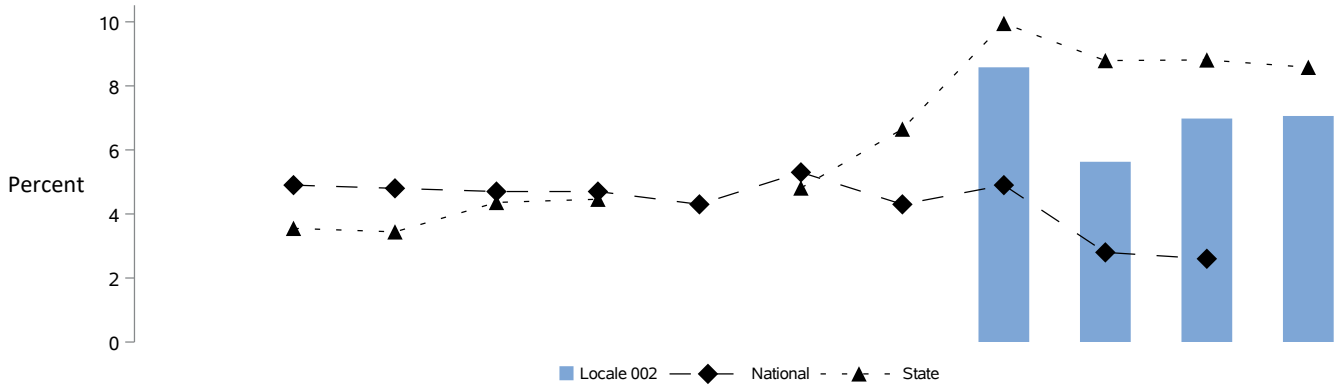
Numerator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington.
https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal

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

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

Data Last Updated: 06/04/2026

High School Event (Annual) Dropouts



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National		4.90	4.80	4.70	4.70	4.30	5.30	4.30	4.90	2.80	2.60	
State		3.55	3.44	4.36	4.46	NR	4.81	6.65	9.95	8.79	8.81	8.58
Locale 002		<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	8.58	5.63	6.98	7.06
Dropouts		SP	SP	SP	SP	0	SP	SP	409	267	343	360
Students		3,976	4,043	4,064	4,137	0	4,084	4,454	4,765	4,740	4,911	5,098

Notes: The Annual Dropout rate measures the proportion of students enrolled in grades 9-12 who drop out in a single year without completing high school as a percentage of all students in grades 9 through 12 that year. When districts try new policies or projects to keep students in school the impact of those actions will be more immediately visible in this rate. This rate is much more time intensive to compute with the new cohort designations for students as it draws information from four separate cohorts. This indicator has a break in data production for 2013/2014 while data collection transitions to using the adjusted cohort for most other calculations. The formula for this indicator has not changed. By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students were in the denominator to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

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

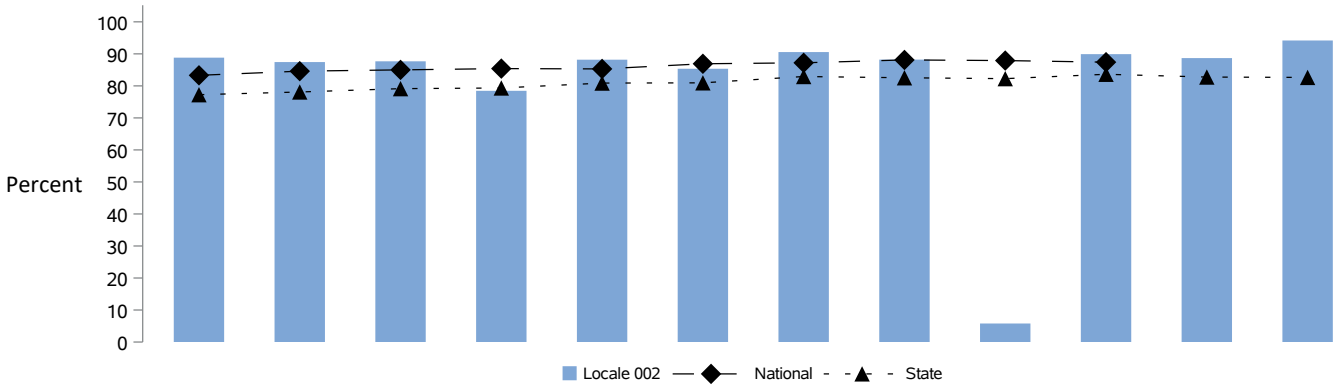
Denominator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/Dropout-Grad.aspx

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

Data Last Updated: 06/04/2026

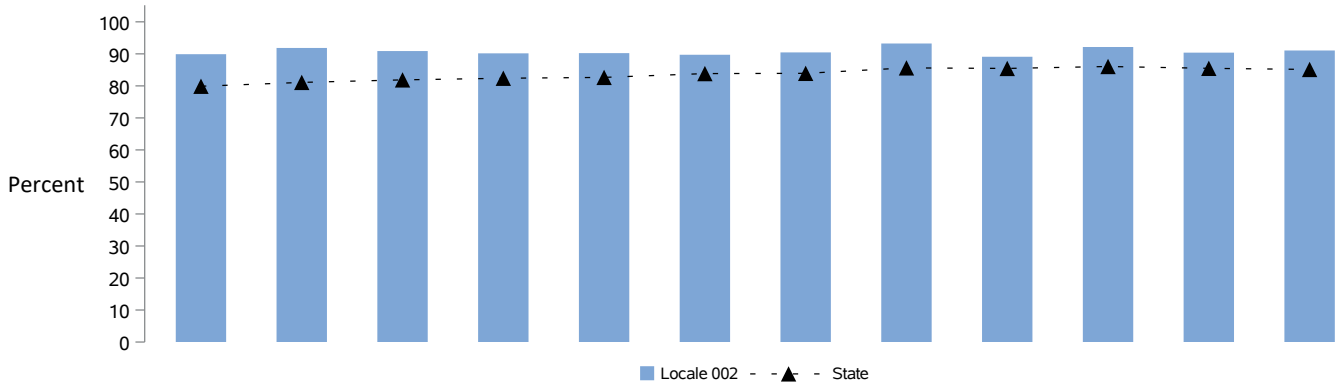
School: Academic Achievement

High School On-time Graduation



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	83.3	84.6	85.0	85.4	85.3	86.9	87.2	88.1	87.9	87.4		
State	77.24	78.09	79.13	79.34	80.87	80.95	82.92	82.53	82.26	83.62	82.76	82.64
Locale 002	88.81	87.44	87.67	78.46	88.18	85.35	90.56	88.20	5.79	89.91	88.68	94.17
Graduates	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP
Student Cohort	876	979	981	1,077	939	1,058	996	1,034	1,071	902	1,069	1,114

High School Extended Graduation



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	79.88	81.08	81.87	82.38	82.65	83.84	83.91	85.62	85.45	86.05	85.48	85.13
Locale 002	89.89	91.84	90.88	90.16	90.23	89.72	90.45	93.23	89.09	92.14	90.38	91.05
Graduates	791	799	877	880	859	943	995	936	923	996	827	967
Student Cohort	880	870	965	976	952	1,051	1,100	1,004	1,036	1,081	915	1,062

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

By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as >95% or 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as <5% or 'Less than 5%', and data is suppressed when less than ten students are in either the numerator or denominator to avoid individual student identification. For more information on the changes in rate computation and cohort methodology, see the Technical Notes.

Graduation and Dropout data provided by OSPI for 2023 and 2024 included stronger suppression rules at the district level. As a result, locales comprised of small districts are more likely to have one or more suppressed values which make calculating an accurate locale rate impossible. We suggest referring to the individual district data either through the Community Risk Profile or the OSPI Data Portal (URL below).

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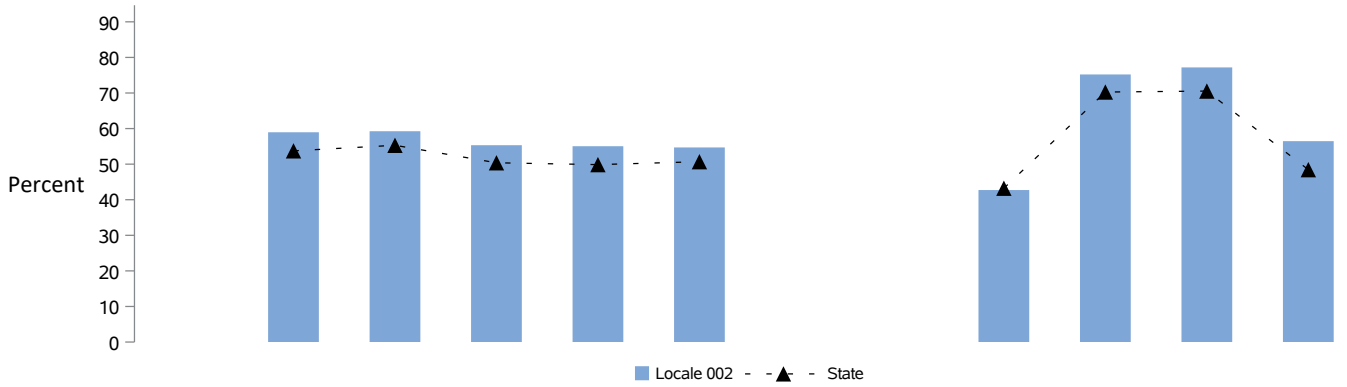
Denominator Data Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington. https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/data-portal

Data Last Updated: 06/04/2026

Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 3-5



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National						No comparable national data for this rate						
State		53.74	55.30	50.38	49.87	50.69	--	--	43.23	70.27	70.54	48.45
Locale 002		58.96	59.25	55.32	55.04	54.69	--	--	42.72	75.21	77.19	56.46
Met Standard		1,744	1,825	1,779	1,797	2,362	--	--	1,797	2,378	2,498	1,813
Tested (Grades 3-5)		2,958	3,080	3,216	3,265	4,319	--	--	4,206	3,162	3,236	3,211

Notes: The students tested in grades 3 to 5 who met the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) Math standard as a percent of all students who chose to test in grades 3 to 5. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2024 is for students during the school year 2023/2024.

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

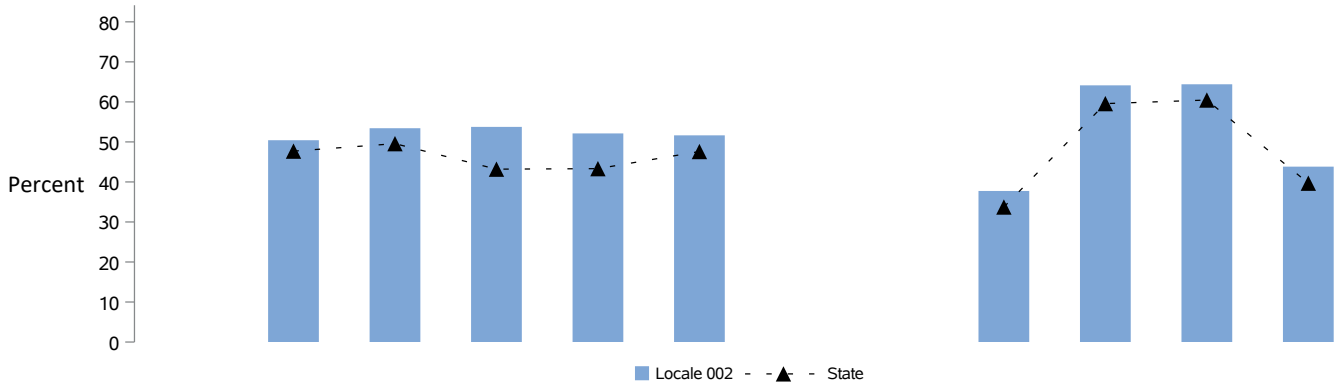
By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as > 95%, 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as < 5%, and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

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

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

Data Last Updated: 03/02/2026

Successful Academic Performance in Math, Grades 6-8



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National						No comparable national data for this rate						
State		47.70	49.56	43.19	43.32	47.60	--	--	33.73	59.57	60.46	39.69
Locale 002		50.42	53.42	53.75	52.12	51.64	--	--	37.74	64.13	64.40	43.82
Met Standard		1,513	1,610	1,685	1,650	1,667	--	--	1,240	2,081	2,082	1,387
Tested (Grades 6-8)		3,001	3,014	3,135	3,166	3,228	--	--	3,286	3,245	3,233	3,165

Notes: The students tested in grades 6 to 8 who met the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) Math standard as a percent of all students who chose to test in grades 6 to 8. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2024 is for students during the school year 2023/2024.

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

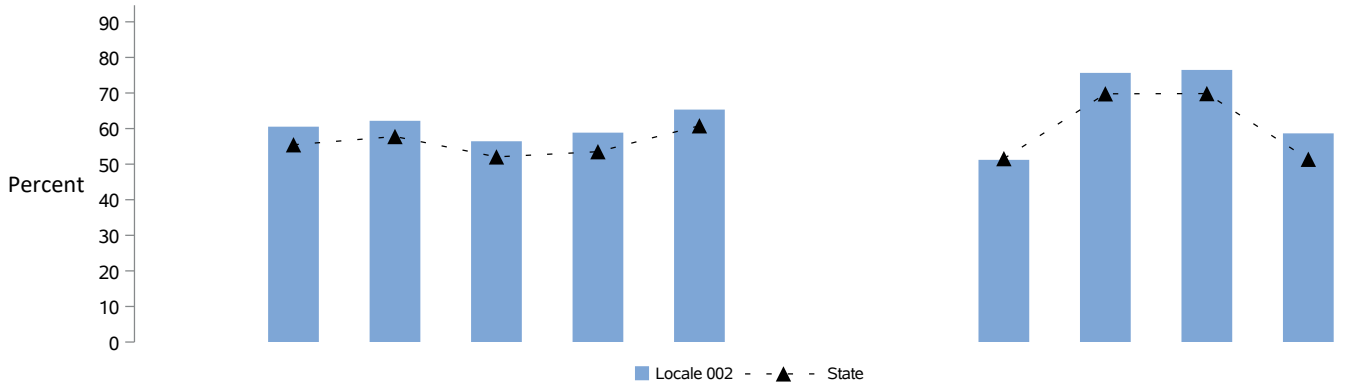
By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as > 95%, 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as < 5%, and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

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

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

Data Last Updated: 03/02/2026

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



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National		No comparable national data for this rate										
State		55.45	57.77	52.04	53.50	60.79	--	--	51.55	69.77	69.83	51.37
Locale 002		60.53	62.18	56.43	58.85	65.34	--	--	51.21	75.65	76.48	58.65
Met Standard		1,793	1,917	1,816	1,922	2,824	--	--	1,608	2,392	2,471	1,885
Tested (Grades 3-5)		2,962	3,083	3,218	3,266	4,322	--	--	3,140	3,162	3,231	3,214

Notes: The students tested in grades 3 to 5 who met the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) English Language Arts (ELA) standard as a percent of all students who chose to test in grades 3 to 5. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2024 is for students during the school year 2023/2024.

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

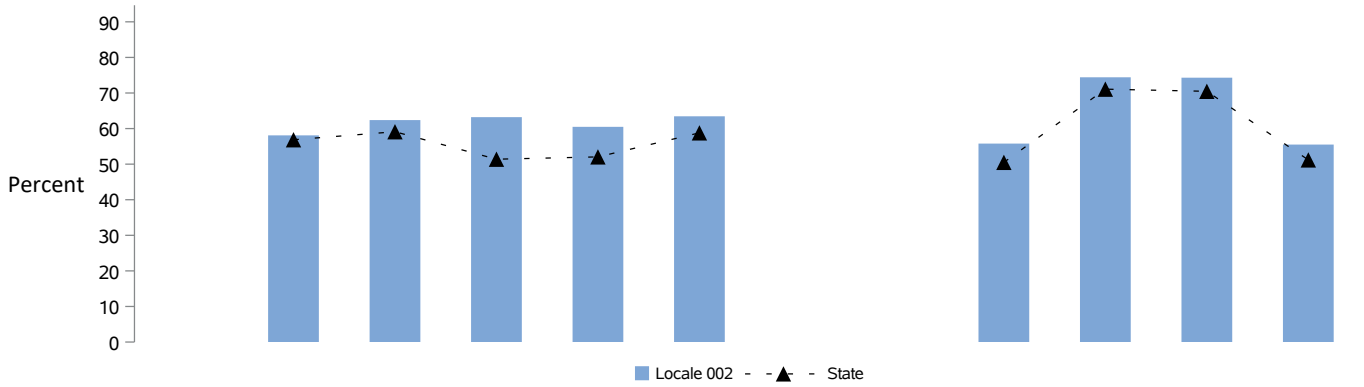
By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as > 95%, 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as < 5%, and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

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

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

Data Last Updated: 03/02/2026

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



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National						No comparable national data for this rate						
State		56.86	59.11	51.39	52.04	58.79	--	--	50.50	71.08	70.47	51.19
Locale 002		58.09	62.38	63.21	60.49	63.45	--	--	55.78	74.41	74.30	55.50
Met Standard		1,742	1,880	1,979	1,914	2,047	--	--	2,424	2,416	2,399	1,760
Tested (Grades 6-8)		2,999	3,014	3,131	3,164	3,226	--	--	4,346	3,247	3,229	3,171

Notes: The students tested in grades 6 to 8 who met the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) English Language Arts (ELA) standard as a percent of all students who chose to test in grades 6 to 8. Tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2024 is for students during the school year 2023/2024.

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

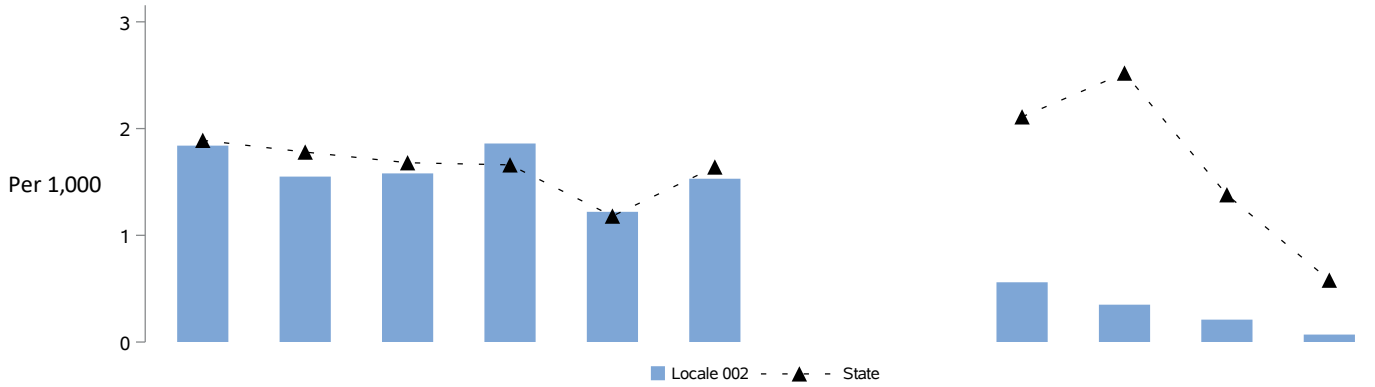
By contractual agreement with OSPI, any rates above 95% will be listed as > 95%, 'Greater than 95%', any rates below 5% will be listed as < 5%, and data is suppressed when less than ten students were tested to avoid individual student identification.

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

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

Data Last Updated: 03/02/2026

School Weapons Incidents All Grades



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	1.89	1.78	1.68	1.66	1.18	1.64	--	--	2.11	2.52	1.38	0.58
Locale 002	1.84	1.55	1.58	1.86	1.22	1.53	--	--	0.56	0.35	0.21	0.07
Incidents	24	20	21	25	17	22	--	--	<10	<10	<10	<10
Enrollment	13,066	12,911	13,318	13,470	13,879	14,361	--	--	SP	SP	SP	SP

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

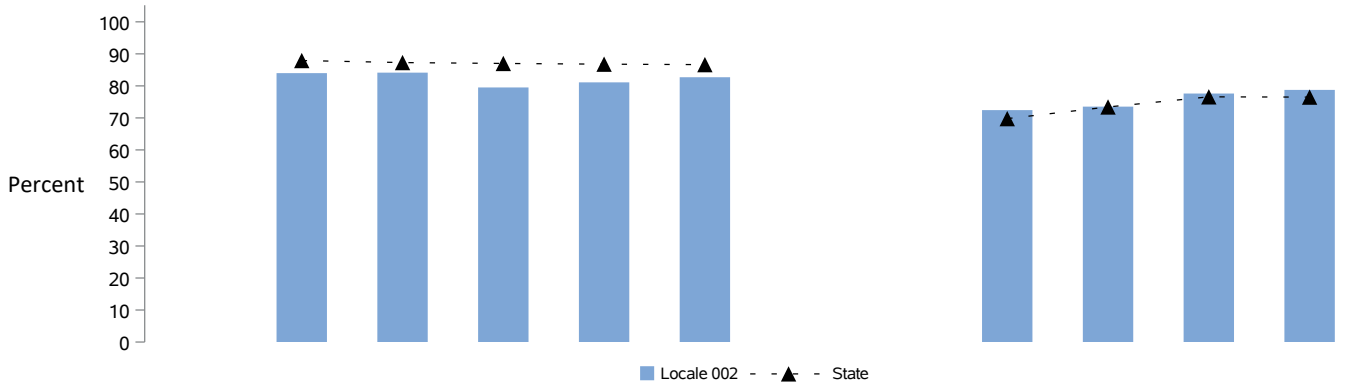
2020 and 2021 rates reflect the suspension of in-person learning in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Numerator Data Source: Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.
http://www.k12.wa.us/safetycenter/Weapons/default.aspx

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

Data Last Updated: 03/02/2026

Regular Attendance



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National						No comparable national data for this rate						
State		87.91	87.28	87.00	86.78	86.64	--	--	69.77	73.41	76.58	76.49
Locale 002		83.98	84.13	79.51	81.10	82.70	--	--	72.43	73.52	77.61	78.74
Regular Attendees		6,915	7,067	6,752	7,014	7,299	--	--	6,352	6,477	6,910	7,078
Students		8,234	8,400	8,492	8,649	8,826	--	--	8,770	8,810	8,903	8,989

Notes: The percentage of students who regularly attend school. Regular attendance is defined as having, on average, less than two absences per month. It does not matter if the absences are excused or unexcused. An absence is defined as missing more than half the school day. This measure includes students that were enrolled for at least 90 days at any given school. Unlike risk indicators, a higher value on this protective factor is preferable.

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

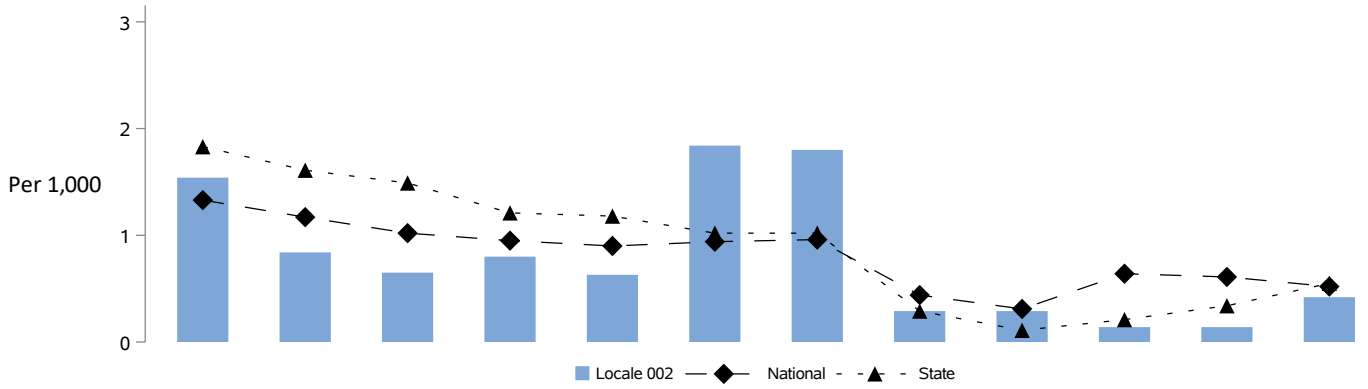
Regular Attendance replaces Unexcused Absences as a School Climate indicator in this report beginning July, 2020. For additional information about Regular Attendance refer to the OSPI web site, www.k12.wa.us. See also RCW 28A.225.

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

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

Data Last Updated: 03/02/2026

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



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	1.33	1.17	1.02	0.95	0.90	0.94	0.96	0.44	0.31	0.64	0.61	0.52
State	1.83	1.61	1.49	1.21	1.18	1.02	1.02	0.29	0.11	0.21	0.34	0.55
Locale 002	1.54	0.84	0.65	0.80	0.63	1.84	1.80	0.29	0.29	0.14	0.14	0.42
Arrests, 10-14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	12	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Adjusted Pop 10-14	5,849	5,970	6,107	6,226	6,356	6,515	6,658	6,787	6,920	7,095	7,111	7,174

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

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

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

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

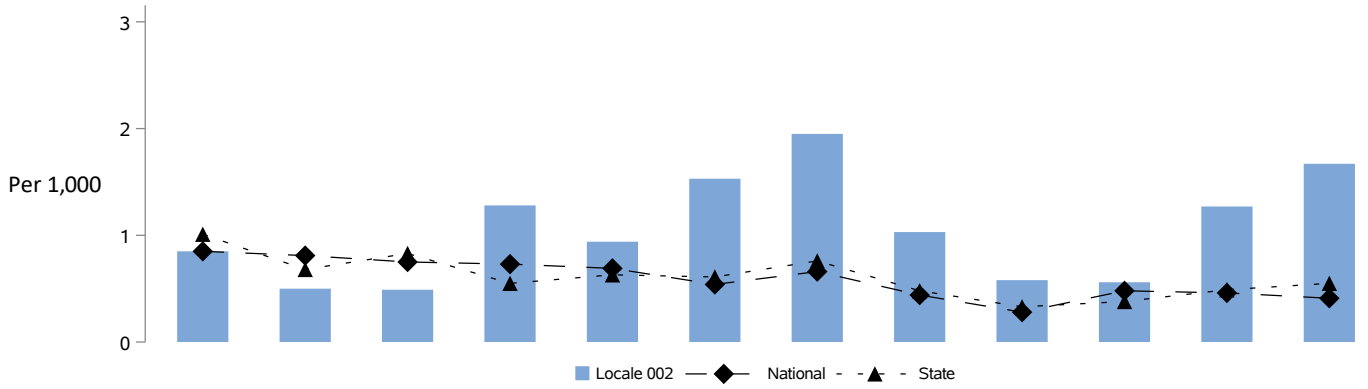
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests, Vandalism (Age 10-14)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	0.85	0.81	0.75	0.73	0.69	0.54	0.66	0.44	0.28	0.48	0.46	0.41
State	1.01	0.68	0.83	0.55	0.63	0.61	0.76	0.48	0.33	0.38	0.49	0.55
Locale 002	0.85	0.50	0.49	1.28	0.94	1.53	1.95	1.03	0.58	0.56	1.27	1.67
Arrests, 10-14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	10	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	12
Adjusted Pop 10-14	5,849	5,970	6,107	6,226	6,356	6,515	6,658	6,787	6,920	7,095	7,111	7,174

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

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

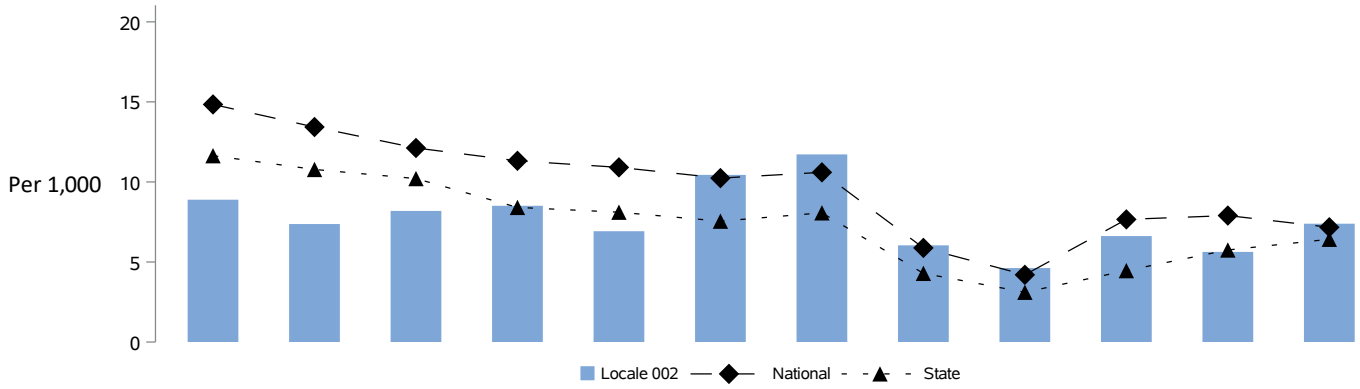
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests Total, (Age 10-14)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	14.84	13.43	12.12	11.32	10.91	10.24	10.60	5.88	4.20	7.66	7.90	7.17
State	11.64	10.78	10.21	8.41	8.11	7.55	8.07	4.29	3.11	4.46	5.75	6.42
Locale 002	8.89	7.37	8.19	8.51	6.92	10.44	11.72	6.04	4.62	6.62	5.63	7.39
Arrests, 10-14	52	44	50	53	44	68	78	41	32	47	40	53
Adjusted Pop 10-14	5,849	5,970	6,107	6,226	6,356	6,515	6,658	6,787	6,920	7,095	7,111	7,174

Notes: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-14) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14).

Washington State transitioned from Summary UCR to the NIBRS system for reporting beginning in 2012, with full adoption by agencies in 2018. Summary UCR collected eight (8) Part One Crime offenses: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. NIBRS collects information on twenty-three (23) different offenses, all Part One Crimes plus others including forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, fraud, kidnapping, and drug violations. Care must be taken when interpreting the long-term yearly trend of 'total arrest' rates for an area or comparing these data to older records.

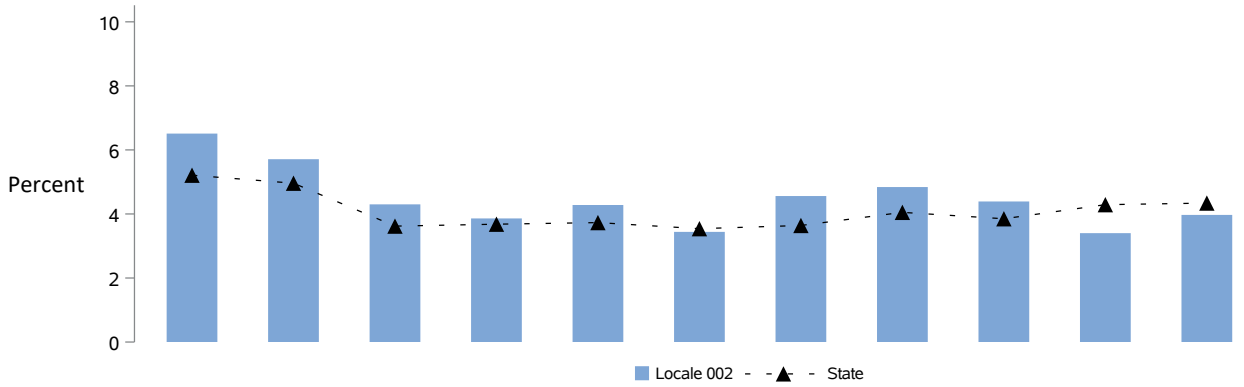
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Child Injury and Accident Hospitalizations



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	5.21	4.96	3.62	3.68	3.73	3.54	3.64	4.05	3.85	4.29	4.34	
Locale 002	6.51	5.71	4.30	3.86	4.28	3.44	4.56	4.84	4.39	3.40	3.97	
Injuries	84	78	63	50	56	47	61	65	59	47	58	
Hospitalizations	1,291	1,366	1,465	1,297	1,309	1,367	1,338	1,344	1,345	1,381	1,461	

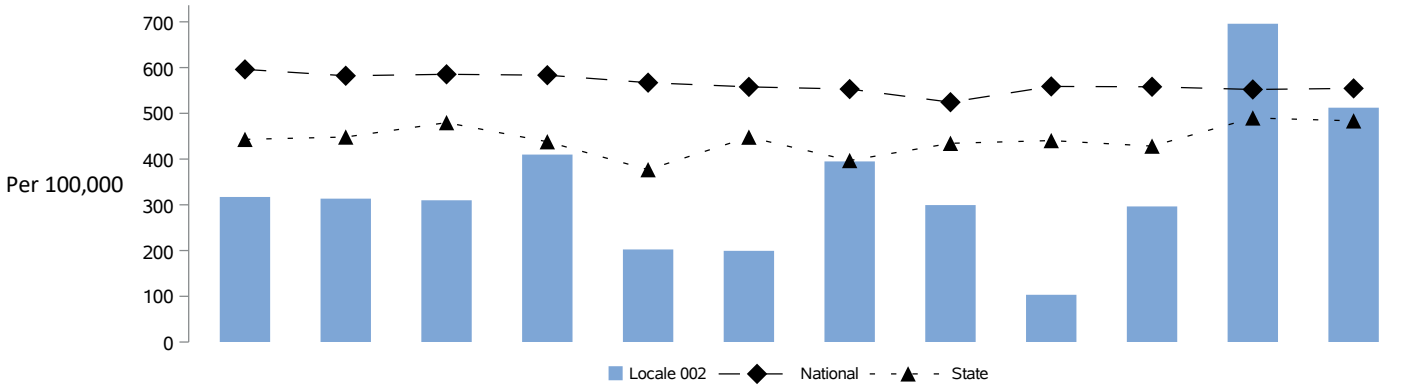
Notes: The child injury or accident hospitalizations as a percent of all hospitalizations for children (age birth-17). Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations. Beginning on October 1, 2015 diagnosis transitioned to International Classification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

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

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

Data Last Updated: 06/24/2026

Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	596.00	582.10	585.32	583.40	567.00	557.80	553.00	524.30	558.80	558.00	552.10	554.50
State	443.06	448.20	479.66	437.94	376.86	447.94	396.85	434.43	440.43	428.33	489.93	483.51
Locale 002	317.12	313.48	309.92	409.84	202.43	199.40	394.87	299.40	103.31	296.44	695.83	512.30
Deaths, infants	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Infants < 1 year	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP	SP

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

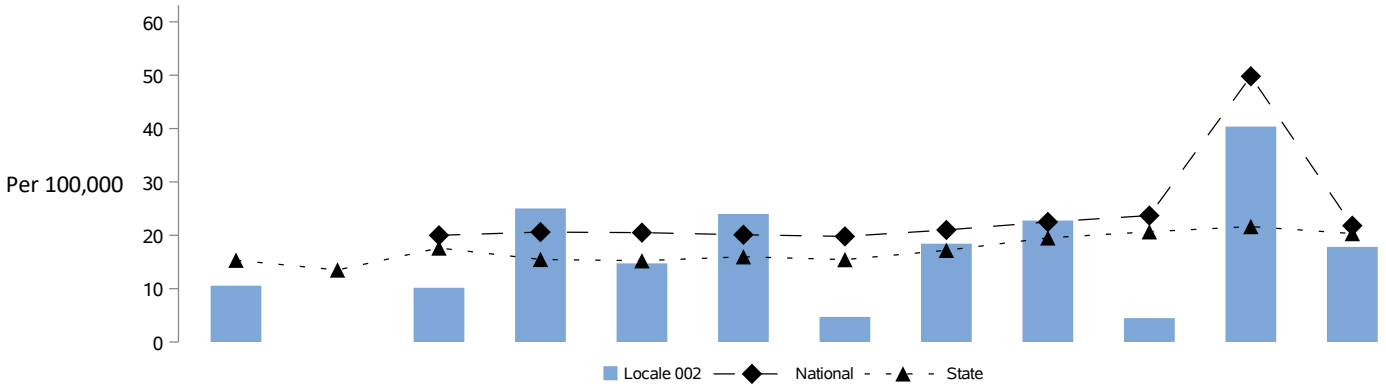
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.
https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death

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

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

Data Last Updated: 01/14/2026

Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National			20.00	20.60	20.50	20.10	19.80	21.00	22.50	23.70	49.80	21.80
State	15.33	13.50	17.62	15.48	15.23	15.98	15.45	17.19	19.52	20.66	21.64	20.33
Locale 002	10.56	0.00	10.17	25.03	14.74	24.00	4.71	18.43	22.77	4.48	40.37	17.83
Child Deaths	By-year numerator values suppressed due to small numbers. Values <10.											
Children (age 1-17)	By-year denominator values suppressed. Secondary suppression activated.											

Notes: The deaths, of children 1 to 17 years of age, per 100,000 population of children 1 to 17 years of age. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

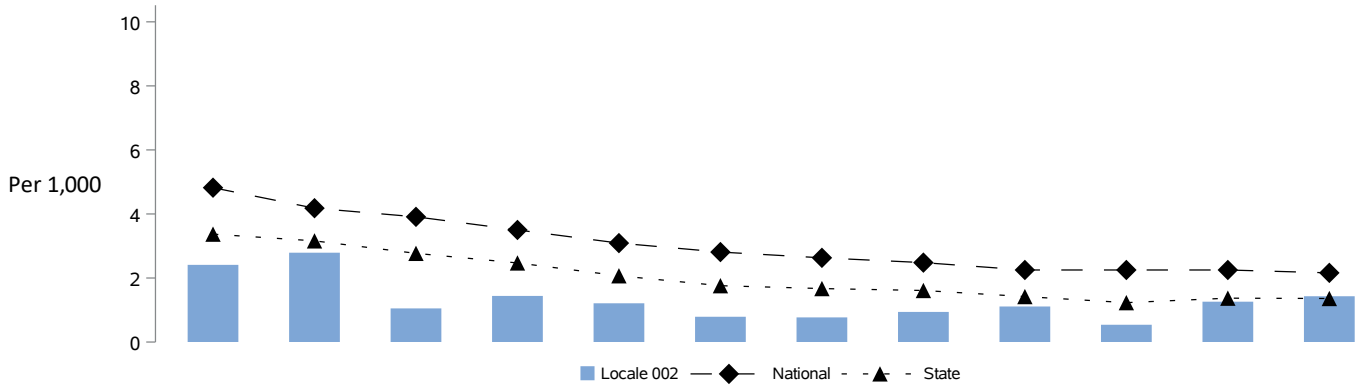
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File.
https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Death

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

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

Data Last Updated: 01/14/2026

Births to Mothers Age 10-17



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	4.82	4.18	3.91	3.50	3.09	2.81	2.63	2.48	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.16
State	3.37	3.16	2.77	2.47	2.07	1.76	1.67	1.61	1.42	1.23	1.37	1.36
Locale 002	2.41	2.79	1.05	1.44	1.21	0.79	0.77	0.94	1.11	0.54	1.26	1.43
Birthed, 10-17	By-year numerator values suppressed due to small numbers. Non-zero values ranged between 3 and 13.											
Females, 10-17	By-year denominator values suppressed. Secondary suppression activated.											

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

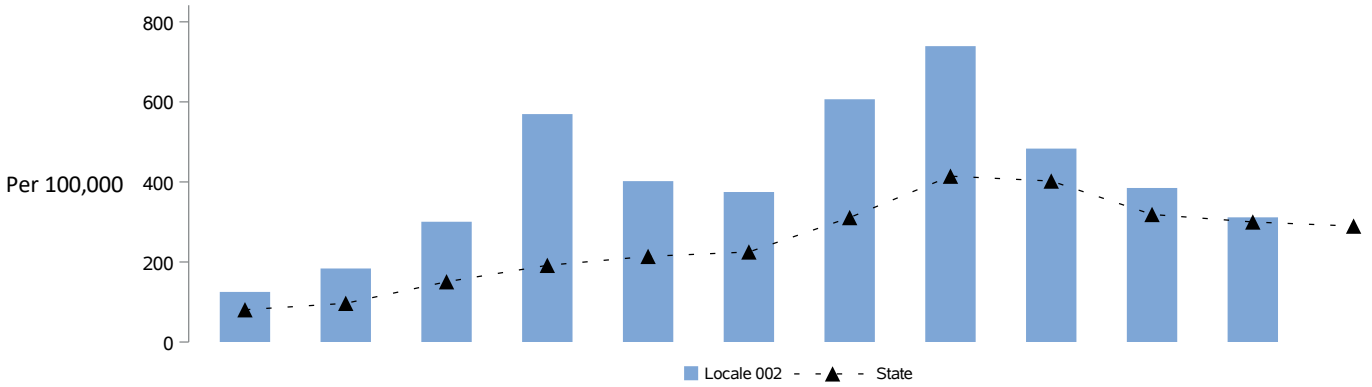
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File.
https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Birth

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

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

Data Last Updated: 02/13/2026

Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	80.68	96.73	150.64	191.64	214.01	225.06	311.01	414.39	402.19	318.73	299.92	289.64
Locale 002	125.20	183.73	300.54	569.52	402.03	374.85	606.56	739.27	483.30	384.88	311.53	UN
Suicide & Attempt	12	18	30	58	42	40	66	82	55	44	36	
Persons, 10-17	9,585	9,797	9,982	10,184	10,447	10,671	10,881	11,092	11,380	11,432	11,556	

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

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

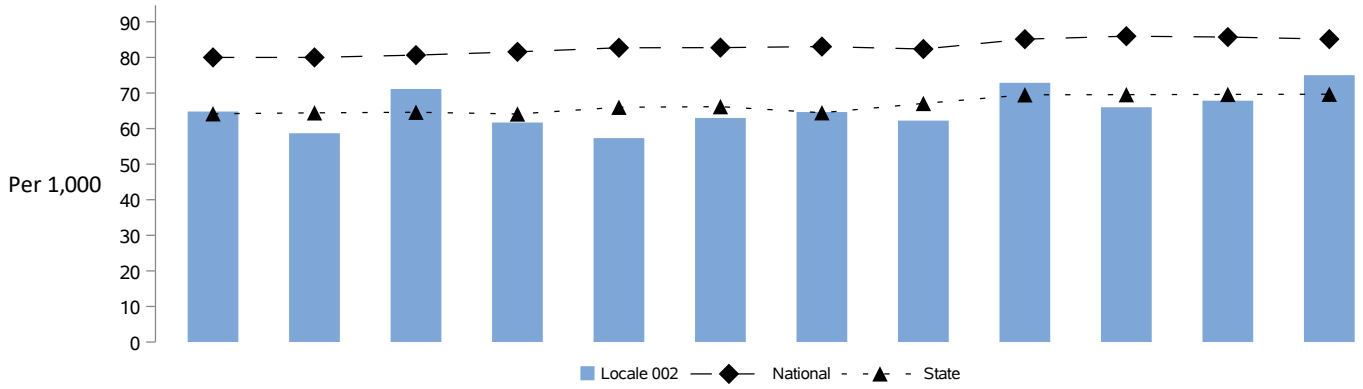
The coding of intent for injuries and poisonings in hospital admissions data underwent a transition from ICD-9 to ICD-10 codes in the fall of 2015. It has affected the 2015 and 2016 data on suicide attempts reported here. Researchers have concluded that “marked changes… almost certainly represent artifacts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

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

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

Data Last Updated: 06/24/2026

Low Birthweight Babies



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	80.00	80.00	80.65	81.56	82.71	82.75	83.05	82.36	85.13	85.96	85.72	85.14
State	64.16	64.42	64.59	64.10	65.99	66.16	64.45	67.06	69.49	69.53	69.60	69.65
Locale 002	64.79	58.69	71.13	61.70	57.32	62.96	64.65	62.24	72.85	65.99	67.83	75.00
Low-weight Babies	60	53	67	63	54	60	62	60	73	65	70	81
All Births	926	903	942	1,021	942	953	959	964	1,002	985	1,032	1,080

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

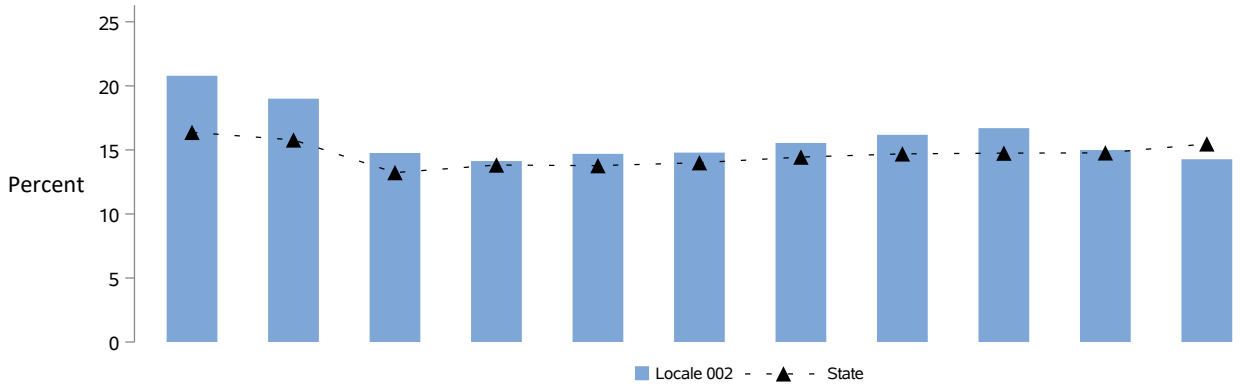
Numerator Data Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File.
https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthStatistics/Birth

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

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

Data Last Updated: 02/13/2026

Women Injury and Accident Hospitalizations



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	16.37	15.78	13.23	13.82	13.77	14.00	14.44	14.69	14.75	14.77	15.47	
Locale 002	20.79	19.00	14.76	14.13	14.69	14.79	15.54	16.18	16.70	14.99	14.27	
Injuries	1,008	931	715	678	721	732	725	703	676	611	612	
Hospitalizations	4,848	4,900	4,844	4,798	4,909	4,948	4,665	4,345	4,049	4,077	4,288	

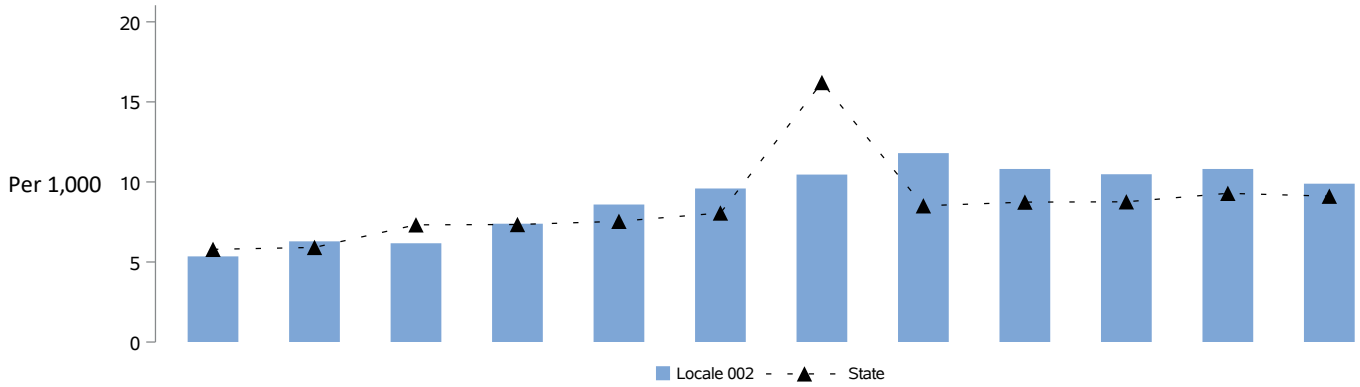
Notes: The injury or accident hospitalizations for women as a percent of all hospitalizations for women (age 18+). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement data may not be displayed for areas with less than 100 hospitalizations. Beginning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

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

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

Data Last Updated: 06/24/2026

Offences, Domestic Violence



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	5.79	5.91	7.32	7.34	7.54	8.06	16.21	8.51	8.74	8.76	9.29	9.11
Locale 002	5.35	6.29	6.17	7.39	8.59	9.59	10.46	11.80	10.81	10.48	10.81	9.89
Offenses	431	518	521	637	757	870	975	1,119	1,047	1,040	1,076	1,003
Persons	80,531	82,354	84,387	86,204	88,149	90,714	93,183	94,861	96,854	99,266	99,562	101,459

Notes: The domestic violence-related offenses, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children. Offenses are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offenses. Offenses focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offenses occur without arresting perpetrators.

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

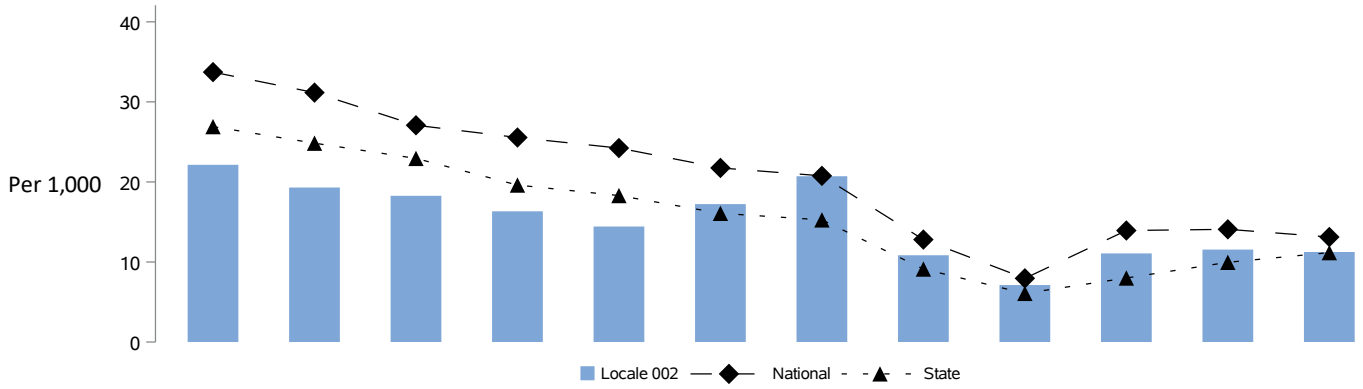
The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests Total, (Age 10-17)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	33.72	31.16	27.08	25.55	24.23	21.75	20.76	12.80	7.96	13.93	14.08	13.12
State	26.91	24.84	22.94	19.61	18.30	16.08	15.26	9.12	6.08	8.00	9.96	11.17
Locale 002	22.14	19.30	18.27	16.33	14.43	17.23	20.71	10.84	7.12	11.07	11.55	11.25
Arrests, 10-17	208	185	179	163	147	180	221	118	79	126	132	130
Adjusted Pop 10-17	9,393	9,585	9,797	9,982	10,184	10,447	10,671	10,881	11,092	11,380	11,432	11,556

Notes: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for any crime, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17).
Washington State transitioned from Summary UCR to the NIBRS system for reporting beginning in 2012, with full adoption by agencies in 2018. Summary UCR collected eight (8) Part One Crime offenses: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. NIBRS collects information on twenty-three (23) different offenses, all Part One Crimes plus others including forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, fraud, kidnapping, and drug violations. Care must be taken when interpreting the long-term yearly trend of 'total arrest' rates for an area or in comparing data to older reports.

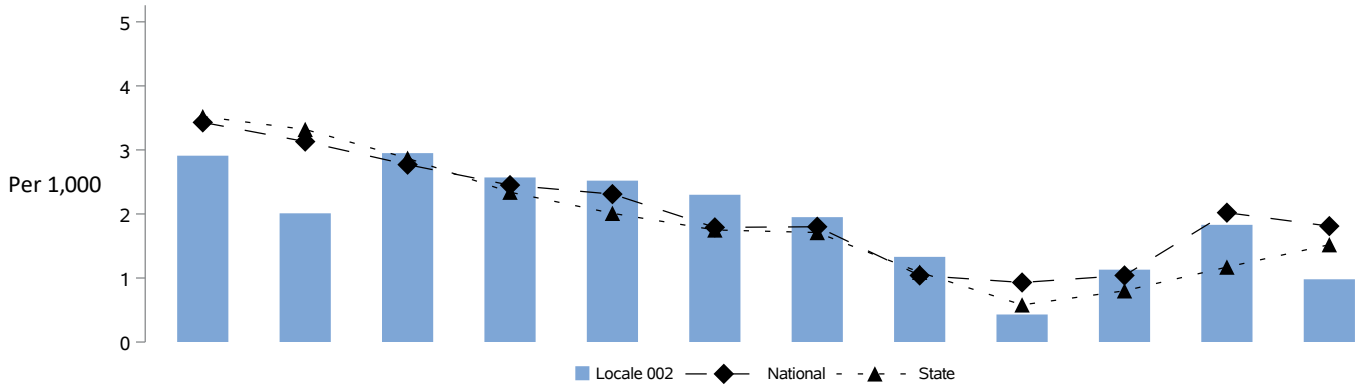
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests, Property Crime (Age 10-14)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	3.43	3.13	2.77	2.45	2.31	1.79	1.80	1.04	0.93	1.04	2.02	1.81
State	3.52	3.32	2.87	2.34	2.01	1.75	1.71	1.09	0.58	0.80	1.17	1.52
Locale 002	2.91	2.01	2.95	2.57	2.52	2.30	1.95	1.33	0.43	1.13	1.83	0.98
Arrests, 10-14	17	12	18	16	16	15	13	<10	<10	<10	13	<10
Adjusted Pop 10-14	5,849	5,970	6,107	6,226	6,356	6,515	6,658	6,787	6,920	7,095	7,111	7,174

Notes: The arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for property crimes, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-14). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR/NIBRS. For more information on the percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.
The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

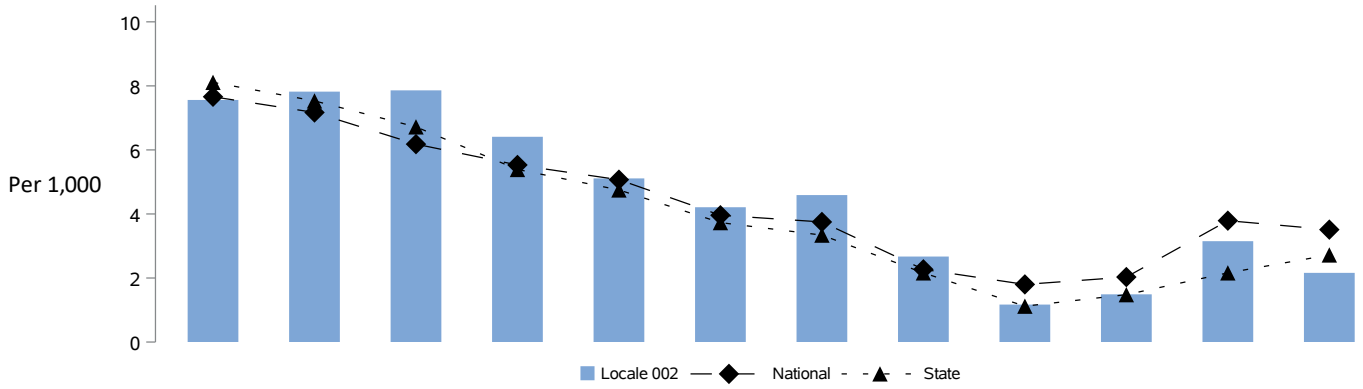
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests, Property Crime (Age 10-17)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	7.66	7.17	6.18	5.53	5.07	3.96	3.75	2.27	1.80	2.03	3.79	3.51
State	8.11	7.53	6.72	5.39	4.75	3.73	3.34	2.16	1.12	1.48	2.16	2.72
Locale 002	7.56	7.82	7.86	6.41	5.11	4.21	4.59	2.67	1.17	1.49	3.15	2.16
Arrests, 10-17	71	75	77	64	52	44	49	29	13	17	36	25
Adjusted Pop 10-17	9,393	9,585	9,797	9,982	10,184	10,447	10,671	10,881	11,092	11,380	11,432	11,556

Notes: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for property crimes, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests. For more information on the percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

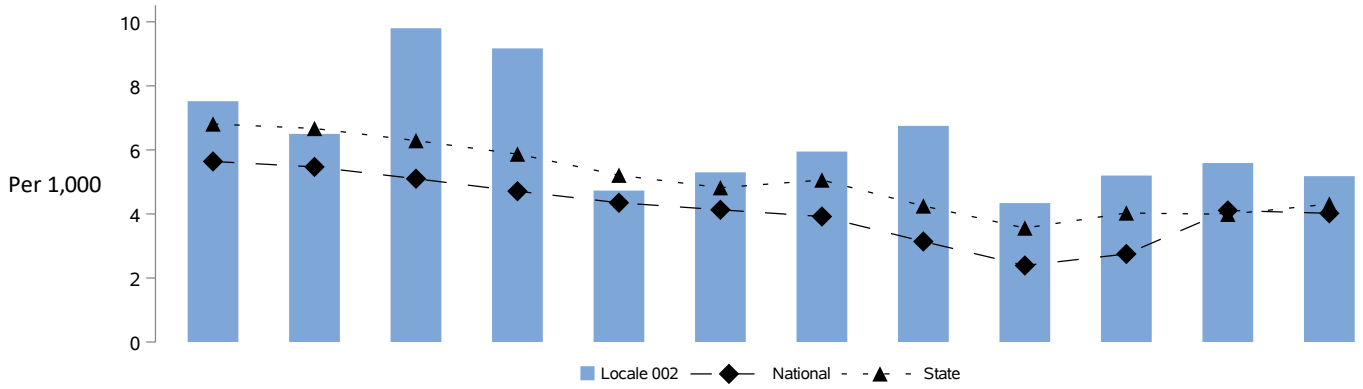
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests, Property Crime (Age 18+)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	5.64	5.47	5.10	4.71	4.35	4.13	3.92	3.14	2.39	2.75	4.11	4.02
State	6.81	6.67	6.29	5.87	5.21	4.82	5.06	4.25	3.56	4.03	3.99	4.31
Locale 002	7.52	6.50	9.80	9.17	4.73	5.30	5.95	6.75	4.34	5.20	5.59	5.18
Arrests, 18+	456	404	625	598	316	365	422	487	321	395	426	404
Adjusted Pop 18+	60,643	62,113	63,757	65,248	66,808	68,880	70,926	72,154	73,927	75,917	76,260	78,042

Notes: The arrests of adults (age 18+) for property crimes, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests. For more information on the percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

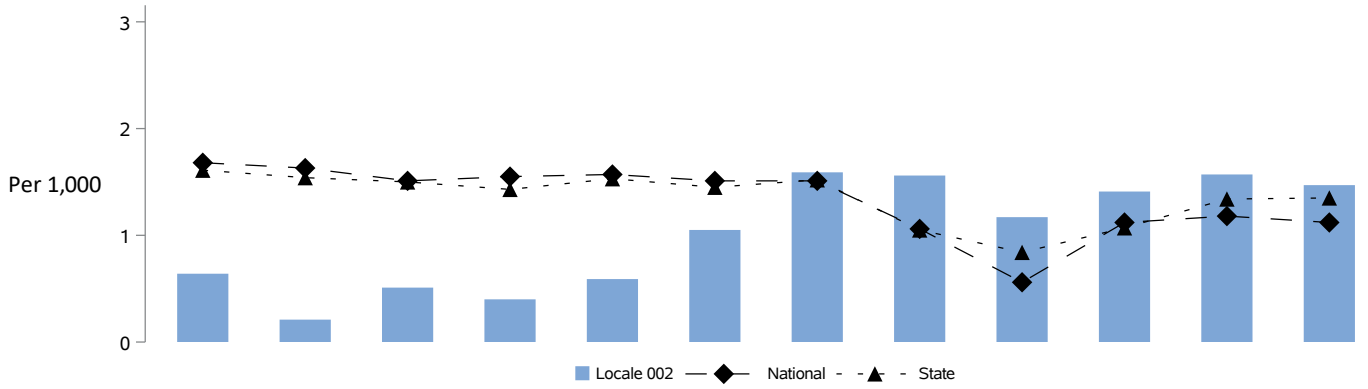
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 10-17)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	1.68	1.63	1.51	1.55	1.57	1.51	1.51	1.06	0.56	1.12	1.18	1.12
State	1.61	1.54	1.50	1.43	1.53	1.45	1.52	1.05	0.84	1.07	1.34	1.35
Locale 002	0.64	0.21	0.51	0.40	0.59	1.05	1.59	1.56	1.17	1.41	1.57	1.47
Arrests, 10-17	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	11	17	17	13	16	18	17
Adjusted Pop 10-17	9,393	9,585	9,797	9,982	10,184	10,447	10,671	10,881	11,092	11,380	11,432	11,556

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

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

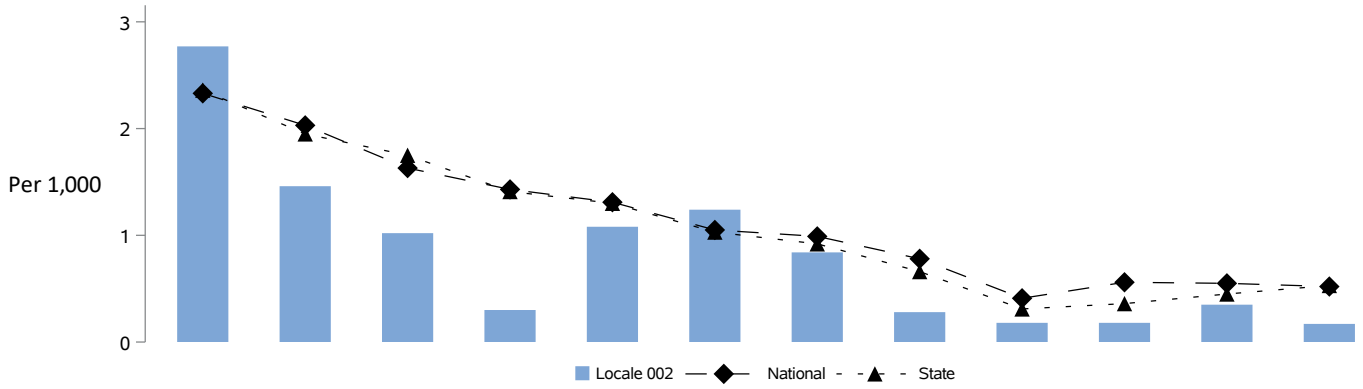
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests, Alcohol Violation (Age 10-17)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	2.33	2.03	1.63	1.43	1.31	1.05	0.99	0.78	0.41	0.56	0.55	0.52
State	2.36	1.95	1.75	1.41	1.30	1.03	0.92	0.66	0.31	0.36	0.45	0.53
Locale 002	2.77	1.46	1.02	0.30	1.08	1.24	0.84	0.28	0.18	0.18	0.35	0.17
Arrests, 10-17	26	14	10	<10	11	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Adjusted Pop 10-17	9,393	9,585	9,797	9,982	10,184	10,447	10,671	10,881	11,092	11,380	11,432	11,556

Notes: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for alcohol violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. DUI arrests by the Washington State Patrol are included in the state trend analysis. However, they are not included in the county rankings since WSP arrests are not assigned to counties. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For more information on the percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

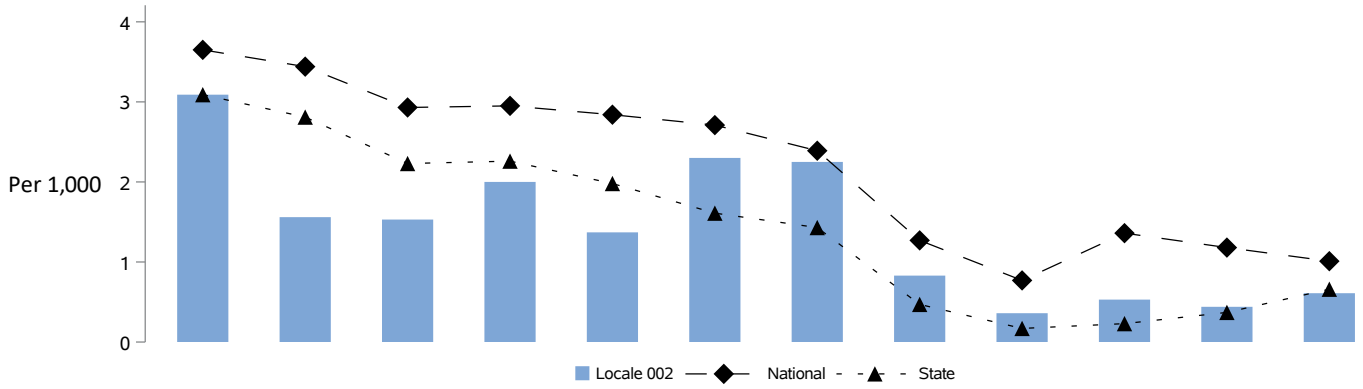
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 10-17)



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
National	3.65	3.44	2.93	2.95	2.84	2.71	2.39	1.27	0.77	1.36	1.18	1.01
State	3.09	2.81	2.23	2.26	1.98	1.61	1.43	0.47	0.17	0.23	0.37	0.66
Locale 002	3.09	1.56	1.53	2.00	1.37	2.30	2.25	0.83	0.36	0.53	0.44	0.61
Arrests, 10-17	29	15	15	20	14	24	24	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Adjusted Pop 10-17	9,393	9,585	9,797	9,982	10,184	10,447	10,671	10,881	11,092	11,380	11,432	11,556

Notes: The arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to WASPC. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For more information on the percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix, Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

The types of crimes used within this rate have been represented in both Summary UCR and NIBRS systems and are not likely to be substantially impacted by the reporting system changes from 2012 to 2018. Refer to the Technical Notes section for information on UCR and NIBRS.

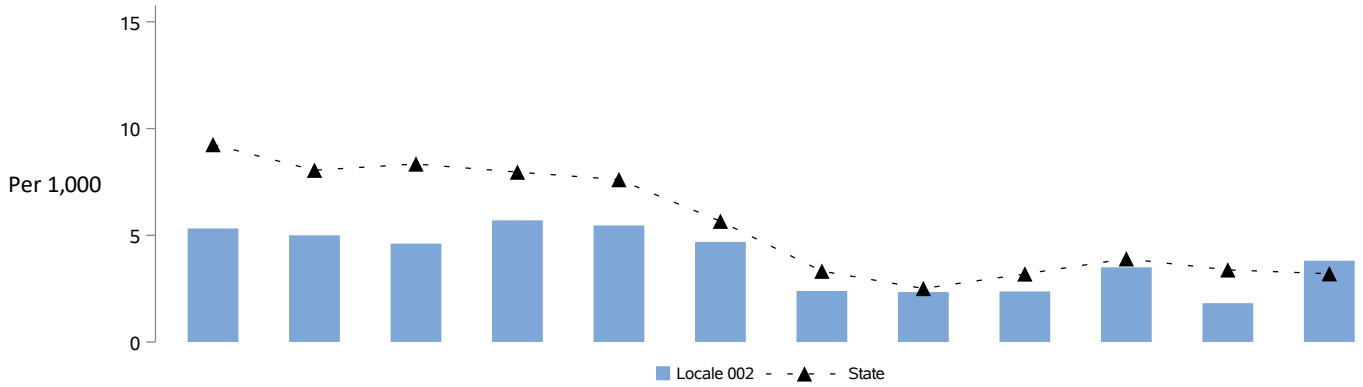
Numerator Data Source: Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC): Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports

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

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

Data Last Updated: 09/16/2025

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



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National	No comparable national data for this rate											
State	9.25	8.05	8.34	7.96	7.61	5.66	3.32	2.51	3.19	3.90	3.38	3.20
Locale 002	5.32	5.00	4.61	5.70	5.46	4.69	2.39	2.34	2.37	3.50	1.82	3.81
Admits, 10-17	51	49	46	58	57	50	26	26	27	40	21	44
Adjusted Pop 10-17	9,585	9,797	9,982	10,184	10,447	10,671	10,881	11,092	11,380	11,432	11,556	11,557

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

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

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

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

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

Data Last Updated: 04/27/2026

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Topics

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

Population Denominators Used in This Report

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

ATTENTION: POPULATION ESTIMATES

Beginning with the January 2025 report, we have returned to using the Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates as the only source of such data for all years and geographic areas. For more information about the Small Area Demographic Estimates (SADE), see https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates/estimates-april-1-population-agesex-race-and-hispanic-origin. Please note that the rates utilizing SADE population estimates for denominators may differ from previously published rates in our reports.

Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Continued from previous page

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

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions in Uniform Crime Reports and National Incident-Based Reporting System

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 (UCR) Program and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). 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 is available in the offence data, so the entire population is used as the denominator. Prior to 2012, data reported to the WASPC in the NIBRS format, which was not yet compatible with the UCR output reports, was only included in their reports to the FBI. We listed those jurisdictions as non-reporting in the UCR although the WASPC considered them to have reported. Only Part One offenses are reported in the UCR; 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 is available only in the individual locale, school district and county level online reports. Each area/locale report shows how and when that area's police jurisdictions reported data to the WASPC. *If your area/locale is the one where police jurisdictions have 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/locale. 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/locale.

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/locale for which we do have data. For instance, say, area A, with a population of 40,000, has eight police jurisdictions. Now, if one of the police jurisdictions in the area did not report their arrests, the number of arrests would not be representative of the whole area/locale. 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 jurisdiction from the area population. We follow the same procedure for police jurisdictions 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 (available at https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/rda/riskprofiles/research-4.47-state.pdf) because the county rates there only report 5-year averages. However, for individual locale, school district and less-populated county reports the trend data can become unstable due to non-reporting. Alternately, the conversion of data from certain police jurisdictions to other areas like locales or school districts may not be assigned directly (on a 1-to-1 basis) 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 by an unreliable conversion.

CORE Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index

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

CORE data is usually reported at the geographic levels of county or community (locale; school district) – called in the rest of this section the "destination geography." Therefore, data usually needs to be converted from the “source geographies” to the “destination geography.”

The conversion is based on a geospatial 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. Normally, this small count is provided by Census block-level population estimates. This process is explained below through examples.

In the three examples of the geospatial overlay below, we discuss the following scenarios: (1) the process of the school district-to-county conversion, with school districts as source geographies providing data, such as graduation rates, to counties as destination geographies (Examples 1 and 2), and (2) the Zip code area-to-city boundary conversion (Example 3). Additionally, Example 4 in the subsequent section discusses a situation when some of the source geographies have their data missing (such as non-reporting police jurisdictions).

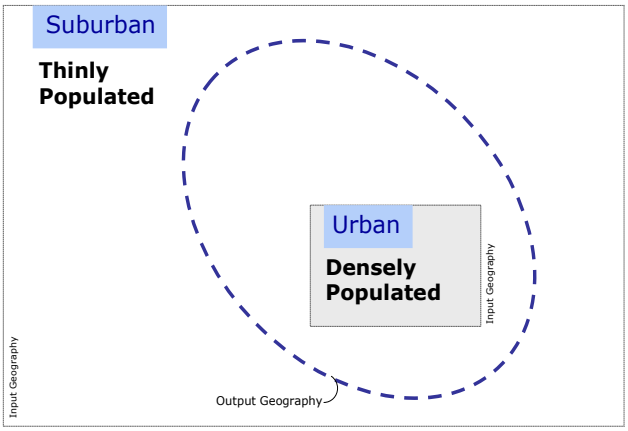
The general rule is: when data are converted from much smaller source geographies (like block groups) to much larger destination geographies (like school districts or locales), the result is reliable because most of the smaller pieces fit neatly and wholly into the destination geography. The opposite is true when the source geographies are large, but the destination geographies are small. In such cases, while it may be technically possible to convert the data, the conversion could be highly unreliable (Example 2 below).

For individual locale reports, available online at https://www.dshs.wa.gov/ffa/rda/4/53/locale, source geographies are usually block groups, police jurisdictions, or Zip code areas, and destination geographies are locales themselves.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

In the **Example 1** below, the rectangles represent two possible data source geographies (one densely populated school district – Urban School District -- and one less densely (thinly) populated school district – Suburban School District -- surrounding it). The large oval represents a report's destination geography (output geography) such as locale, county, or health reporting area.

Example 2



The following statements refer to **Example 1:**

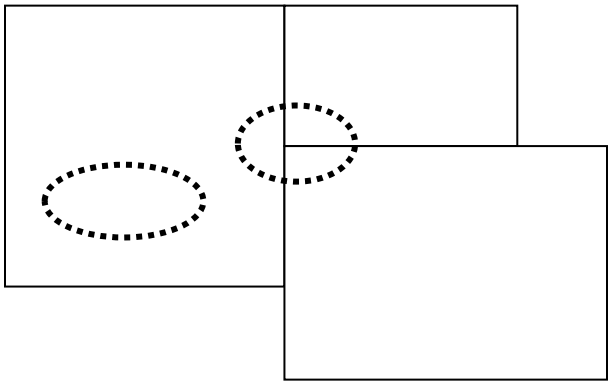
All of the events occurring in the urban school district can be attributed entirely to the destination geography.

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

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

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

Example 3



For example, see the situation depicted in **Example 2**.

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

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

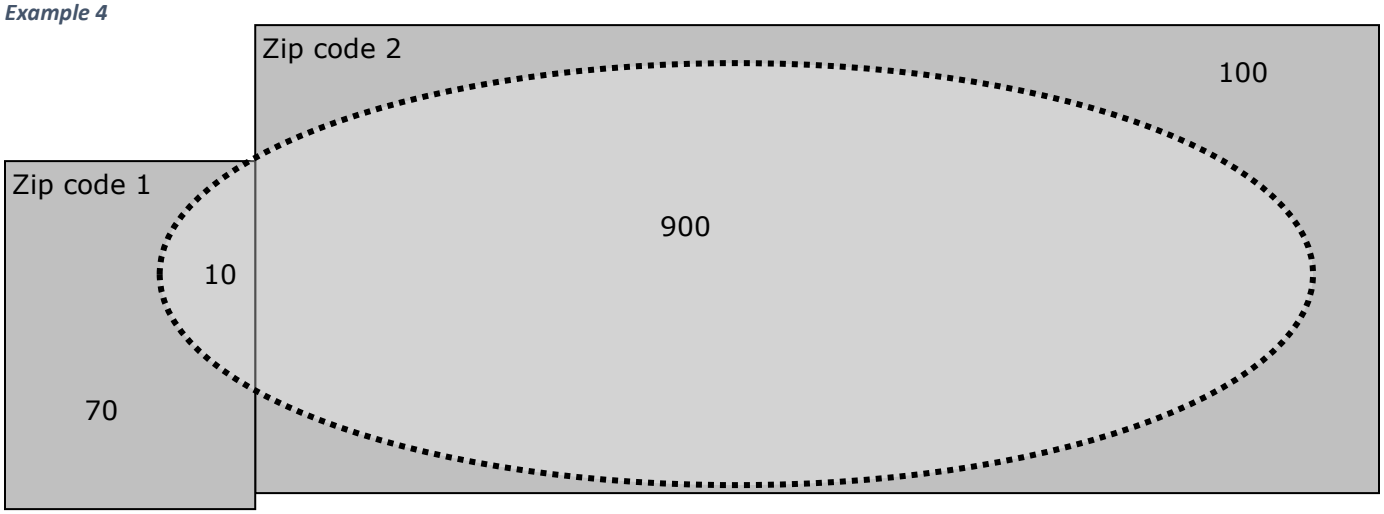
The amount of overlap between source and destination populations can vary from less than 1% to 99% -- only a little of a source population can live in a destination, or almost all of the source population can live in a destination.

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

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

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

Example 4



The oval represents the destination geography boundary -- the edge of a destination city. The rectangles represent the source geography boundaries for two zip codes. The numbers are population of people living in each place: 10 people live both in Destination City and in the first source (Zip code 1), and 900 people live both in Destination City and in the second source (Zip code 2).

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

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

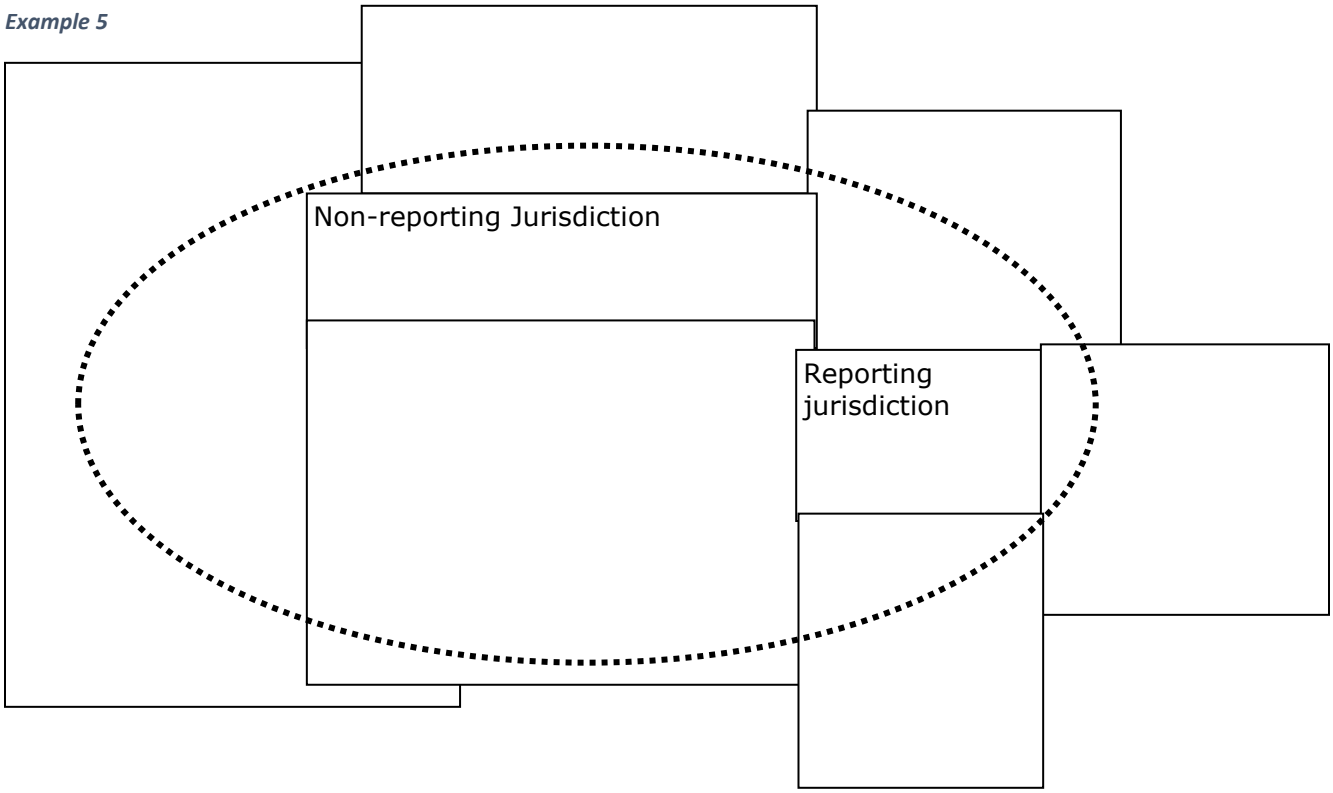
In the above example, the Weighted Reliability Index for Destination City is 811.25 / 910 = 89%. Basically, 89% of the event locations were directly attributed to the area they occurred. Along with the WRI, a cut point for reliable reporting is needed. When half or more of the events have been imputed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

WRI for Areas with Non-Reporting of Data

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

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

Example 5



The second test of reliability is to determine whether the population for the rate is adequately represented. In **Example 4**, the numbers inside the oval represent a population of 100 allocated to the destination geography. Two source jurisdictions are entirely located in the destination geography represented by the oval. Their events when reported would be directly attributed. The non-reporting jurisdiction would have its population of 50 excluded from the calculation for WRI, while the reporting jurisdiction would have its population included in the calculation. In this case the completely contained reporting jurisdiction would represent 30 of the remaining 50 population (60%) in the destination oval. The imputed portion is 40% allowing the destination geography to pass the first test for WRI.

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

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

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

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

For instance:

County A: # of licenses – 42, # of persons (all ages) – 14,297
County B: # of licenses – 399, # of persons (all ages) – 186,185
To calculate the rate per 1,000:
42 / 14,297 = .002937 .002937 X 1,000 = 2.94
399 / 186,185 = .002143 .002143 X 1,000 = 2.14

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

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Standardization of CORE Indicators

An individual indicator by itself is interesting because you can compare your county (school district, locale) to all other counties (school districts, locales), and to the state. You can also look at how the indicator changes over time. But it is more difficult to compare several indicators to each other, for example, if you want to see which indicator of risk is extremely high and which is just average. For instance, you cannot directly compare the number (or rate) of alcohol retail licenses to the number (or rate) of Basic Food 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 (Basic Food recipients per 100 people) has a standardized score of 2.5 and an indicator for availability of drugs (alcohol retail licenses per 1,000 people) has a score of 1.2. We can say that, other things being equal, the county (school district, locale) in question has a higher risk for extreme family economic deprivation than for availability of drugs.

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

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

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

Graduation and Dropout Data Methodology Changes

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

How do the methods differ?

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

Appendix A: Technical Notes

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

Academic Achievement:

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), protective factors are characteristics that decrease an individual's risk for a substance abuse disorder. Among the protective factors are academic competence, high commitment to schooling, education is valued and encouraged, and aspirations or expectations to go to college.

The CORE measures academic achievement using three groups of indicators; two of these groups are protective factors and one group is risk factors:

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

1. Student Assessment
   The indicators for ***Successful Academic Performance*** in CORE online reports are computed for the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) evaluation in Math and in English Language Arts, for two age groupings: grades 3 through 5 and grades 6 through 8. Combining several grades increases the size of the numerator and the denominator in the indicators; this further protects student privacy and produces more stable values. The indicator value is a percentage of students in each grade grouping who met the Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA) standard in Math or in English Language Arts among students who chose to take each of these tests in these grades. The tests are given in the spring of the year. For example, data for 2024 is for students during the school year 2023/2024.

2. Graduating from High School
   Children who graduate from high school share several protective factors listed above. Two types of high school graduation rates are provided in the CORE reports, On-time Graduation and Extended Graduation.

   For ***On-time Graduation***, a student must graduate within four years by completion of the graduation requirements. The Adjusted Cohort (new method) rate divides the number of students graduating in their fourth year by the adjusted freshman cohort for those students.

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

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

   The ***Annual Dropout*** rate measures the proportion of students enrolled in grades 9-12 who drop out in a single year without completing high school as a percentage of all students in grades 9 through 12 that year. When school districts try new policies or projects to keep students in school the impact of those actions will be more immediately visible in this rate. This rate is more difficult for the data provider (the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, or OSPI) to compute after the transition to the new method of Adjusted Cohort as it draws information from four separate cohorts. The data and charts in the CORE reports reflect this difficulty: the year 2018 was the last year the OSPI produced these custom calculations for us.

   The ***High School Cohort Dropout*** rate (may also be referred to as the longitudinal, cumulative, or freshmen cohort dropout rate) measures what happens to a single group (or cohort) of students over a period of time. This rate is most useful for seeing the longer-term impact on the community/your county. The cohort dropout rate is higher than the annual dropout rate for the same community/your county as it measures the cumulative effect of the multiyear loss of students from their freshmen cohort.

The Adjusted Cohort (new method) rate is the number of students dropping out prior to graduation divided by the adjusted cohort for the freshman class of the graduates.

School Climate:

Indicators listed under School Climate give an idea of how safe students may feel in their school or how committed they and their fellow students are to learning. The risk indicator is ***Weapons Incidents in School*** (rate per 1,000 students): when weapons incidents are common, the school climate is not conducive to learning. The protective factor, ***Regular Attendance***, which replaced the risk factor Unexcused Absences for Students in Grades 1 to 8, attests to the commitment of the students and their families to learning.

Extreme Family Economic Deprivation:

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

1. ***Child Recipients of TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)*** is 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 length of the program. There is a requirement for the adults to seek work and an income evaluation. Teen parents must attend school.
2. ***Basic Food Recipients*** is the rate of persons of all ages receiving Basic Food Assistance in the fiscal year, per 100 persons of all ages. Basic Food assistance in Washington State includes the U.S. Department of Agriculture Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Food Assistance Program (FAP), a state-funded program that provides food assistance to legal immigrants who are not eligible for federal SNAP benefits solely because of their immigration status. This program provides food benefits to low-income households to supplement their grocery budget. The federal SNAP program was formerly called the Food Stamps program; to qualify, the persons must be citizens or legal aliens who seek work and meet the income guidelines, however there is no cutoff time limit for benefits.
3. ***Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch*** provides a much broader look at poverty in your area/county. Children of people who are “working poor”, who have exceeded 60 months in TANF 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.

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

Appendix A: Technical Notes

Suppression Codes for Yearly Trend Data

UN	Unreliable conversion of events to report geography, failure of weighted reliability index (WRI). The WRI evaluation process is further explained in the section labeled 'CORE Conversion Process and Weighted Reliability Index'.
SP	Suppressed by agreement with data provider when denominator is below agreed level and may compromise a person's rights to confidentiality.
SN	Small Number Sample. Geography has less than 30 events in the denominator. More reliable at 5 year level or for larger area.
NR	Not reliable due to non-reporting of police jurisdictions data. Fifty percent or more of the population is not represented by the data due to non-reporting jurisdictions.
--	Data which are unavailable and not expected to be provided at a later date. Signifies a gap in data collection such as during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Changes in Hospitalization Data

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

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

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

Appendix A: Understanding Locales

Understanding Locales

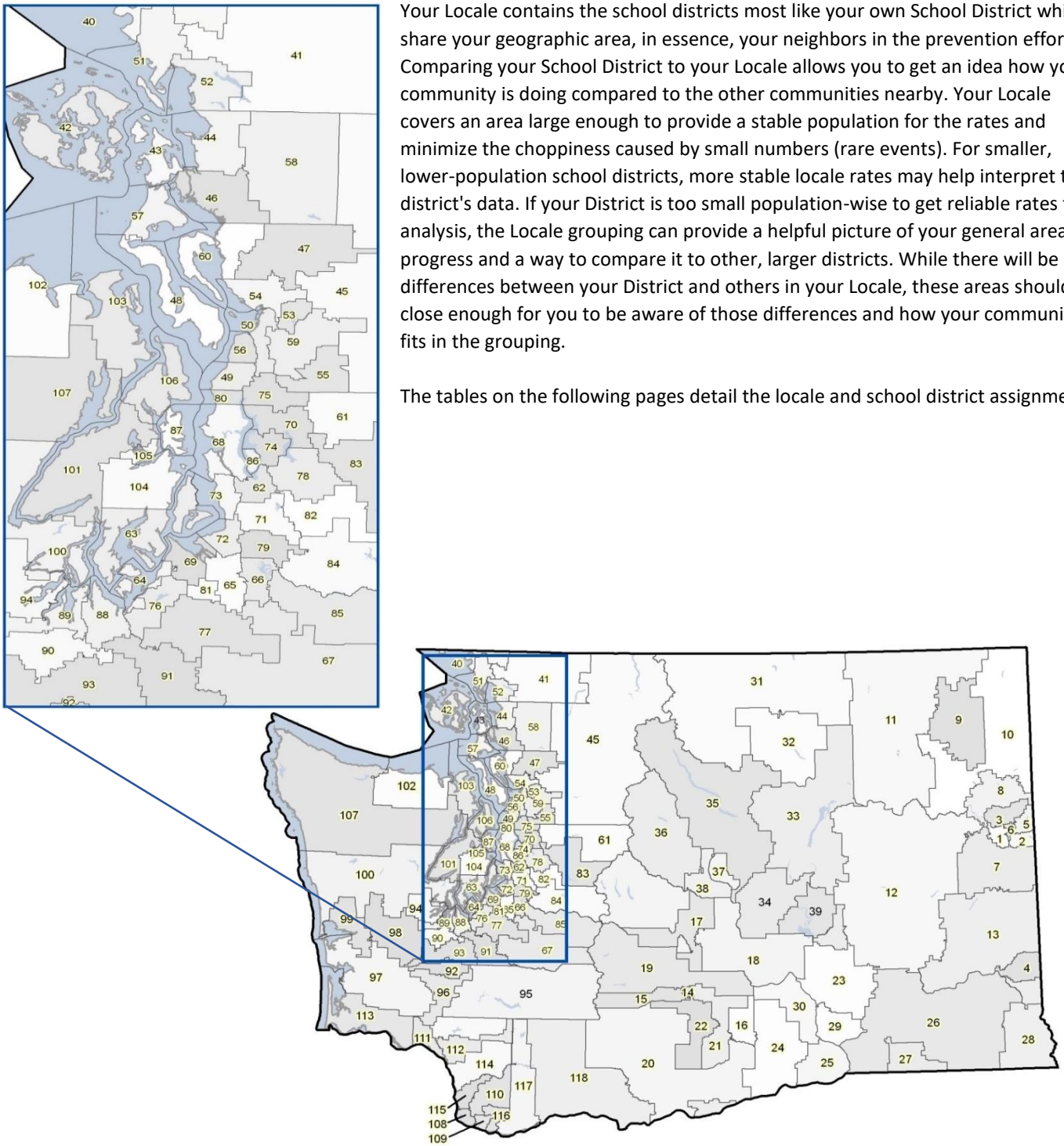
Locales are school districts or groups of school districts that, when added together, include 20,000+ residents. At this population threshold we are able to report rare events.

Additionally, the school districts grouped into a locale are:

i. Part of a single Educational Service District,

ii. Similar in character (for example, they have similar proportions of students receiving free or reduced price school lunches), and

iii. Typically, occupy contiguous territory.



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

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

Appendix A: Understanding Locales

School Districts by Locale Number

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

Appendix A: Understanding Locales

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

Locale 2

Populations subtracted for police agencies not reporting

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators using All Arrests for 10-14 year olds as the denominator have 5 year rates which represent 100.0% of the population.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
% Subtracted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtracted, 10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons, 10-14	5,849	5,970	6,107	6,226	6,356	6,515	6,658	6,787	6,920	7,095	7,111	7,174
Adjusted Pop 10-14	5,849	5,970	6,107	6,226	6,356	6,515	6,658	6,787	6,920	7,095	7,111	7,174

Indicators using All Arrests for 10-17 year olds as the denominator have 5 year rates which represent 100.0% of the population.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
% Subtracted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtracted, 10-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons, 10-17	9,393	9,585	9,797	9,982	10,184	10,447	10,671	10,881	11,092	11,380	11,432	11,556
Adjusted Pop 10-17	9,393	9,585	9,797	9,982	10,184	10,447	10,671	10,881	11,092	11,380	11,432	11,556

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
% Subtracted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtracted, 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons, 18+	60,643	62,113	63,757	65,248	66,808	68,880	70,926	72,154	73,927	75,917	76,260	78,042
Adjusted Pop 18+	60,643	62,113	63,757	65,248	66,808	68,880	70,926	72,154	73,927	75,917	76,260	78,042

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
% Subtracted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtracted, 18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons, 18+	80,531	82,354	84,387	86,204	88,149	90,714	93,183	94,861	96,854	99,266	99,562	101,459
Adjusted Pop 18+	80,531	82,354	84,387	86,204	88,149	90,714	93,183	94,861	96,854	99,266	99,562	101,459

Appendix C: Incomplete or Missing Reporting of Arrests or Offenses by Agency and Year

Locale 2

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

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

Jurisdictions	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Liberty Lake P.D.												
Spokane Co. S.O.												
Spokane Valley P.D.												

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

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

Jurisdictions	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Liberty Lake P.D.												
Spokane Co. S.O.												
Spokane Valley P.D.												

Percent of Offenses Not Reported to UCR/NIBRS by Year

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

Jurisdictions	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Liberty Lake P.D.												
Spokane Co. S.O.												
Spokane Valley P.D.												