

Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation (CORE) System: Standard Reports

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Presented to the

Prevention Learning Community Meeting
DSHS Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery

By

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CORE began as ... Standard Reports!

A little bit of the CORE history

- 1993: the Six-State Consortium for Prevention Needs Assessment Project funded by SAMHSA, in collaboration with the Social Development Research Group at UW
- Based on the risk and protective factors (RPF) framework by Hawkins & Catalano
- A comprehensive collection of *social indicators* that are highly correlated with adolescent substance use, and the risk factors that predict substance use and other behavioral health problems
- Developed by RDA to assist DSHS and its state and local partners in *prevention planning and needs assessment*, particularly with regard to substance abuse among youth
- Began with the *state* and then the *county*-level reports by late 1990s
- Developed the *school district*-level reports and then *locale* reports in early 2000s
 - Capacity for sub-school district-level analysis (custom-requested communities) in early 2010

CORE Standard Reports Series: Scope

Also known as “CORE Community Risk Profiles”

- CORE Profiles are available in PDF and Excel at <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/research-and-data-analysis/community-risk-profiles>
- 48 indicators reported at the *lowest feasible geography* level:
- Over 450 reports published online twice a year and include graphs, maps, and tables
 - State -- 2 reports (one with counties (two versions), one with locales)
 - county -- 39 reports, two versions (PDF, Excel)
 - locale* -- 118 reports
 - school district -- 295 reports, two versions (PDF, Excel)
- Historical data available for 1990 through 2014
- Data come from 50+ state and national sources, such as DOH, DSHS, OSPI
- When individual-level source data are available, they are reported in aggregate only

(*) What is “locale”?

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

CORE Standard Reports Series: Indicators

Community Domain

Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults

- Alcohol- or Drug-Related Deaths (Age 18+)
- Arrests, Alcohol-Related (Age 18+)
- Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 18+)
- Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 18+)
- Client of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)

Availability of Drugs

- Alcohol Retail Licenses
- Tobacco Retail and Vending Machine Licenses

Extreme Family Economic Deprivation

- Food Stamp Recipients (All Ages)
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients
- Unemployed Persons (Age 16+)

Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

- Population Not Registered to Vote
- Prisoners in State Correctional Systems (Age 18+)
- Registered and Not Voting in the November Election

Transitions and Mobility

- Existing Home Sales
- Net Migration, 3 Year Moving Average
- New Residence Construction

Individual/Peer Domain

Early Criminal Justice Involvement

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



WASHINGTON STATE
Department of Social and Health Services

Community Risk and Outcome Evaluation Information System (CORE)

State • County • Locale • School District
School Attendance (Catchment) Area

School Domain

Academic Achievement

- High School Cohort Dropouts
- High School Event Dropouts
- High School Extended Graduation
- High School On-time Graduation
- Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4
- Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7
- Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10

Family Domain

Family Problems

- Divorce
- Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect in Accepted Referrals

Problem Outcomes

Child or Family Health

- Births to School-Age (10-17) Mothers
- Child Injury and Accident Hospitalizations
- Child Mortality (Ages 1-17)
- Infant Mortality (Under 1 Year)
- Low Birth Weight Babies
- Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)
- Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)
- Women Injury and Accident Hospitalizations

Criminal Justice

- Arrests, Total (Age 10-17)
- Arrests, Property Crime (Age 10-17)
- Arrests, Property Crime (Age 18+)
- Arrests, Violent Crime (Age 10-17)
- Offences, Domestic Violence

Substance Abuse

- Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities per All Traffic Fatalities
- Arrests, Alcohol Violation (Age 10-17)
- Arrests, Drug Law Violation (Age 10-17)
- Clients of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)

School Climate

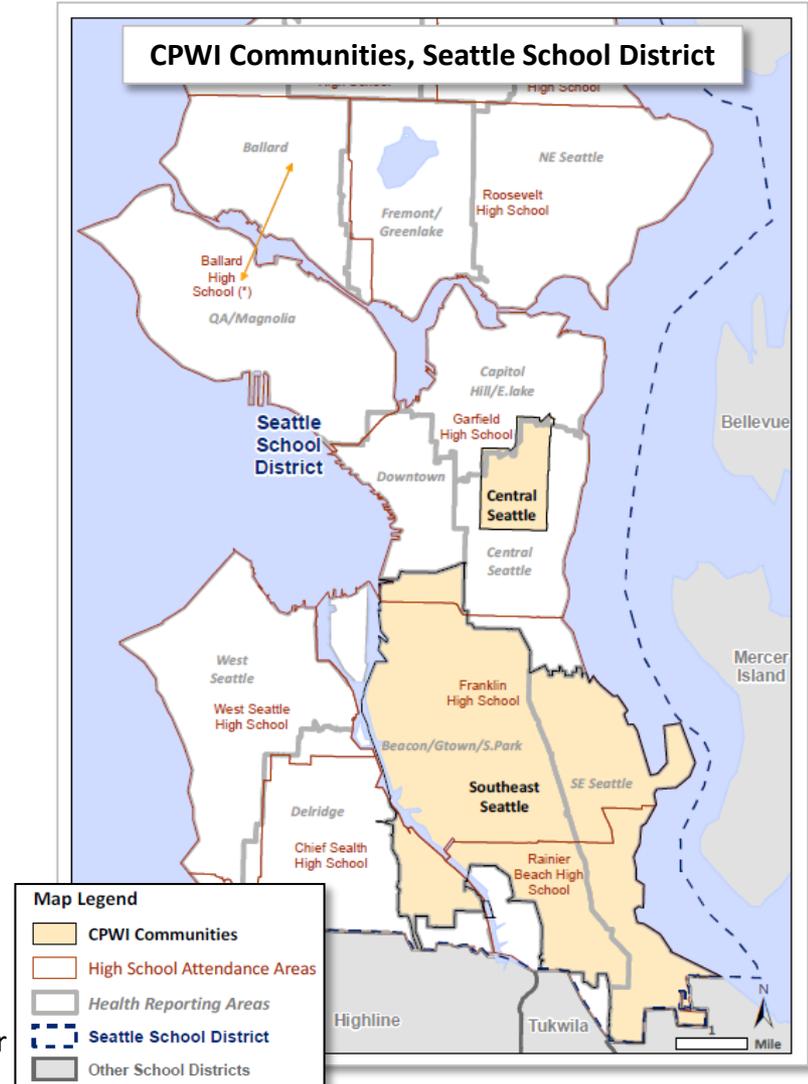
- School Weapons Incidents All Grades
- Unexcused Absences (Grades 1-8)

NOTES: Data for most indicators begins with the year 1990. Indicators of risk and protection for substance abuse prevention are based on the work of J. David Hawkins, Richard F. Catalano, and University of Washington Social Development Research Group, 1992-2007. School Attendance (Catchment) Area is a work in progress. **SOURCE:** Research and Data Analysis Division, Community Risk and Outcome Evaluation Information System, online at <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/research-and-data-analysis/community-risk-profiles>.



Five geographic levels

- Washington State
 - <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/data/research/research-4.47-state.pdf>
 - <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/data/research/research-4.53-state.pdf>
- Counties (39)
- <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/research-and-data-analysis/county-and-state>
- Locales (118) <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/4/53/locale>
 - Locales are school districts or groups of school districts that, when added together, include 20,000+ residents. At this threshold we are able to report rare events.
- School districts (295) <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/4/53/school-districts>
 - Most average-size school districts encompass a single town or city and are named accordingly. Thus, we use school districts as a geographic approximation of their town or city community. Exceptions: big cities may have multiple school districts, the largest school districts may recognize multiple neighborhoods or communities within their boundaries, and many rural school districts include vast areas beyond the main town proper. Yet overall, school district boundaries serve as a good proxy for many Washington communities.
- Small areas (*special tabulations*)
 - High school attendance areas, other custom geographic areas for CPWI communities in largest urban school districts.
 - Other custom geographies.



Accessing CORE Standard Reports Series

<https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/research-and-data-analysis/community-risk-profiles>

Home > **SESA** > Research and Data Analysis > Community Risk Profiles

SESA

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▼ Community Risk Profiles

► County and State

Risk Profiles for Locale Areas

Risk Profiles for School Districts

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Dashboards

Client Data

► GIS & Maps

► About RDA

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Community Risk Profiles

Risk and Protection Profiles for Substance Abuse Prevention for Washington State and its Communities

Current Report: December 2016

- [County and State](#)
- [Locale](#)
- [School District](#)

A comprehensive time-series collection of data related to substance use and abuse, and the risk factors that predict substance use among youth. Data are organized and presented within a risk and protective factor framework used across the state by substance abuse prevention planners. Data are available at the school district, locale, county and state level.

These reports contain the most recent data available. 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 the reports published in 1996-2001, follow this link to the [archive](#).

For more information [click here](#).

Each report includes information on:

Community Domain:

- Availability of Drugs
- Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation
- Transitions & Mobility
- Antisocial Behavior of Community Adults
- Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Family Domain:

- Family Problems

School Domain:

Accessing CORE Standard Reports Series for School Districts

<https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/4/53/school-districts>

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 - ▶ County and State
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Risk Profiles for School Districts

Profiles on Risk and Protection for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning

These data are reported by school district. The indicators include measures of youth substance abuse, other problem youth behaviors, and the individual, family, school and community risk factors that can lead to youth substance abuse. School district reports contain charts and tables comparing the school district with the state, the county and the locale where the district is located. Each report also provides standardized five-year rates for every indicator.

- Click on the table header to sort or filter by county in the drop down.
- Download a School District report by clicking on the icon for either an Excel or PDF file. If the school district is very small, some school district's data will be suppressed.

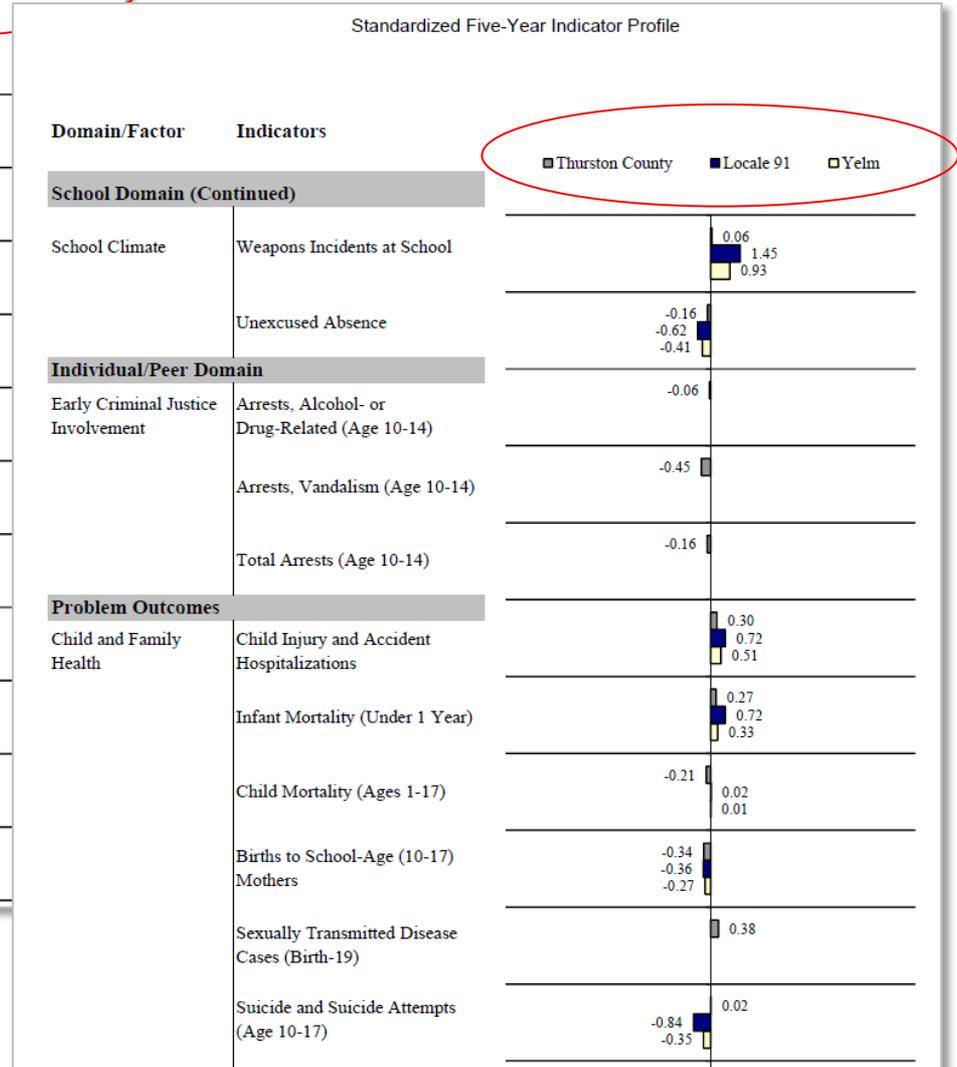
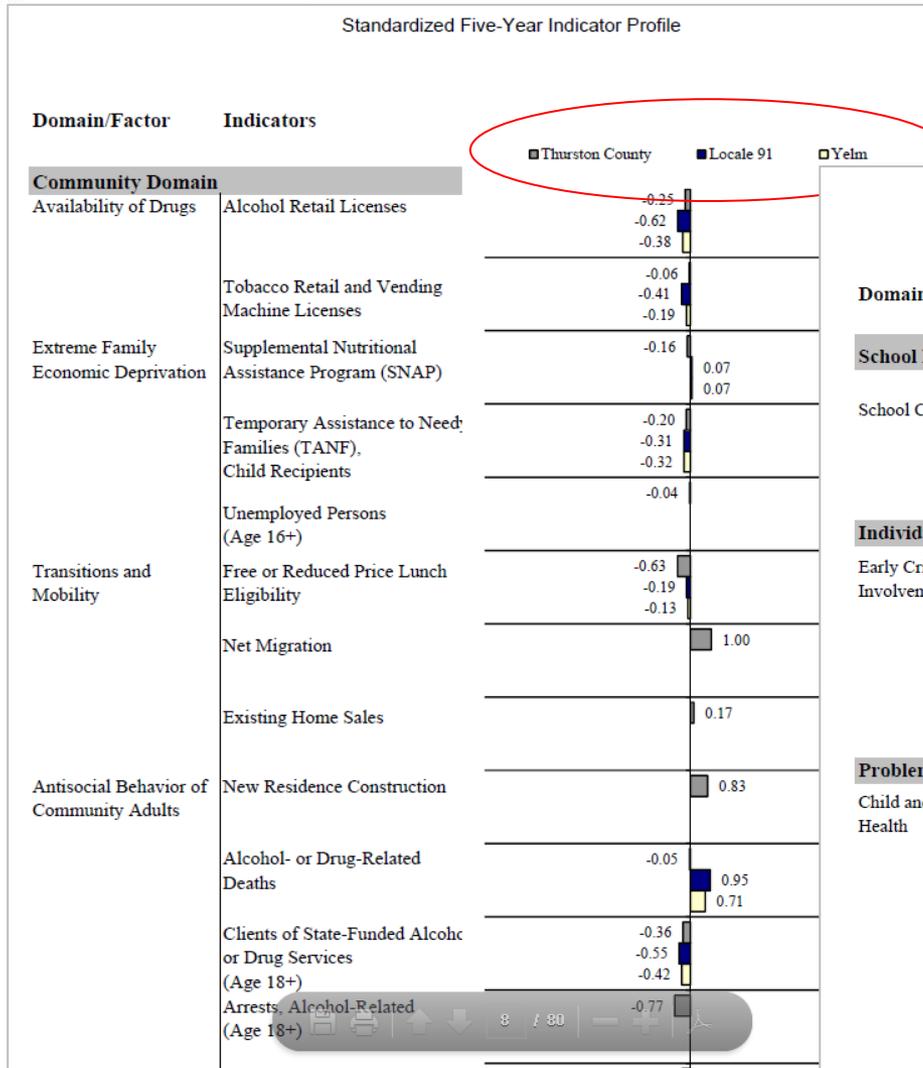
County

Thurston ▼

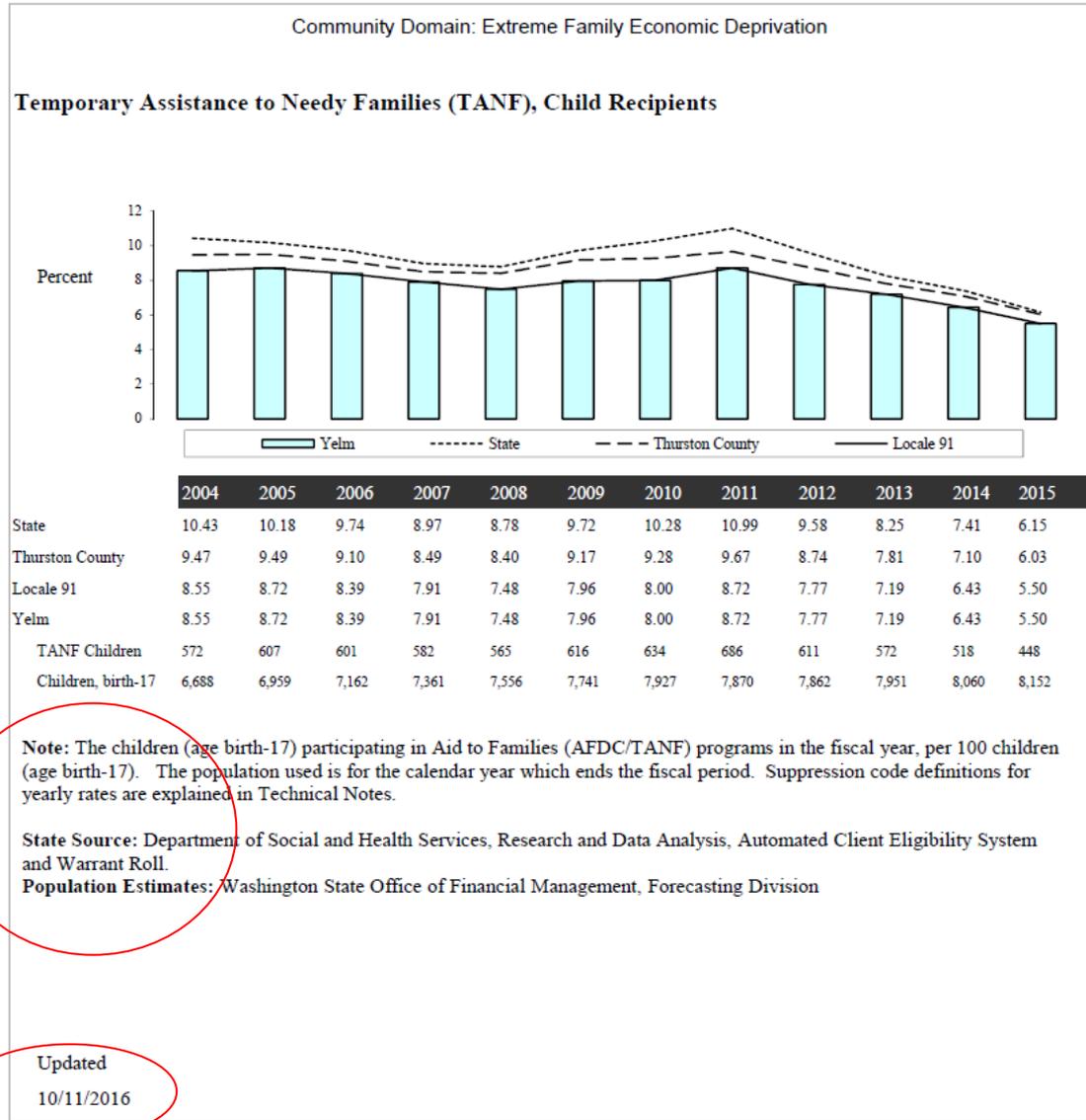
[Apply](#)

Locale	School District	Download Excel	Download PDF	County	District Population	Map
94	Griffin	4.53-SD-Griffin.xlsx	research-4.53-SD-Griffin.pdf	Thurston	5797	Click to view map
88	North Thurston	4.53-SD-NorthThurston.xlsx	research-4.53-SD-NorthThurston.pdf	Thurston	94132	Click to view map
89	Olympia	4.53-SD-Olympia.xlsx	research-4.53-SD-Olympia.pdf	Thurston	61771	Click to view map
93	Rainier	4.53-SD-Rainier.xlsx	research-4.53-SD-Rainier.pdf	Thurston	5064	Click to view map
93	Rochester	4.53-SD-	research-4.53-SD-	Thurston	14237	Click to

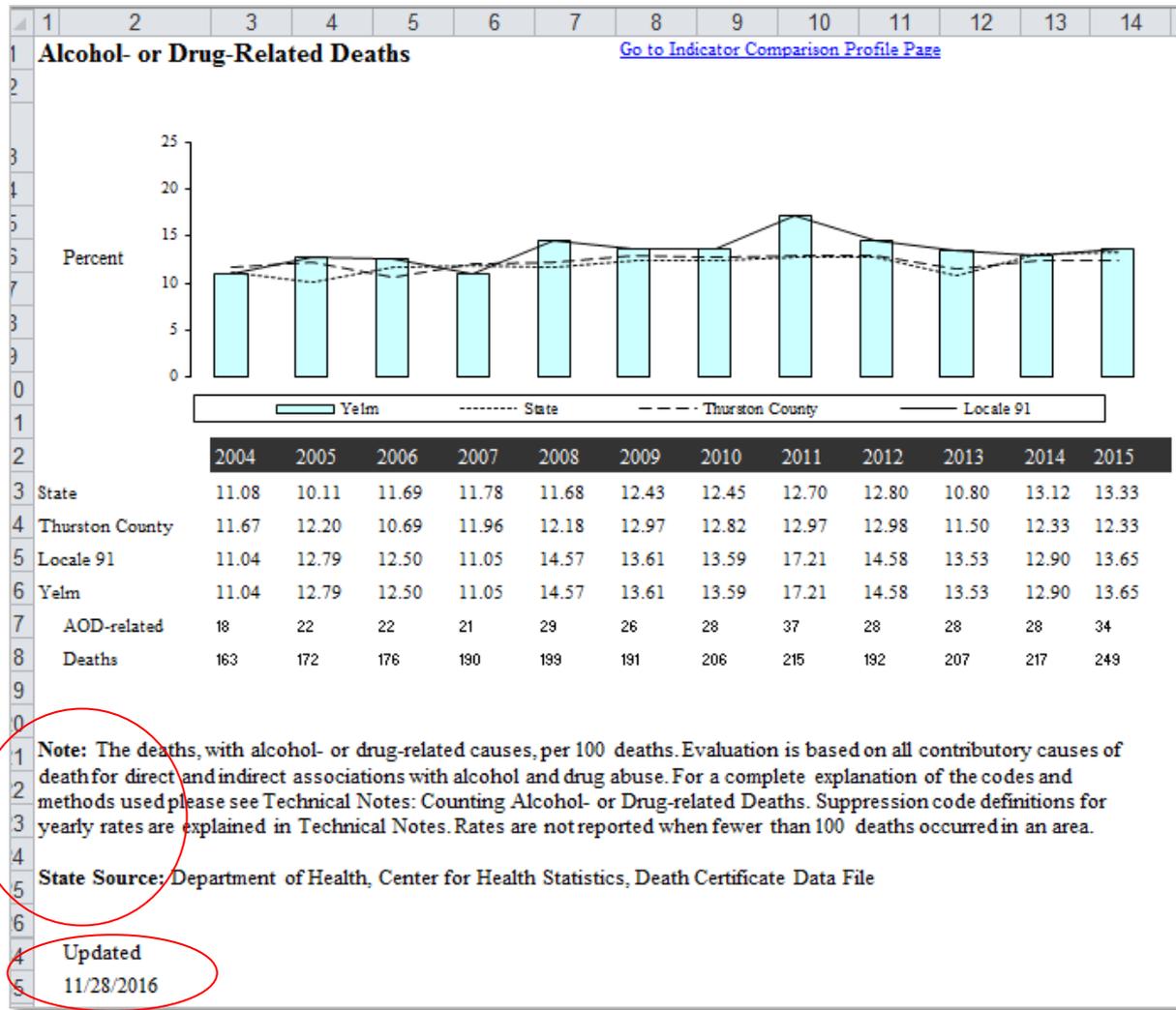
CORE Standard Reports for School Districts: Standardized Five-Year Indicator Profiles



CORE Standard Reports for School Districts: a Typical Indicator Profile (PDF)



CORE Standard Reports for School Districts: a Typical Indicator Profile (*Excel*)



CORE Standard Reports: Technical Notes

Topics:

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

CORE Standard Reports: Technical Notes *(cont.)*

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.

CORE Standard Reports: Strengths and Challenges

Uniqueness and strengths

- Designed to store and report *historical data*
- Designed to account for *geographic boundary mismatch* between source data and destinations (communities)
- Designed to conduct *data validation* and release only *reliable data*
 - Suppress small Ns when releasing the data
 - Calculate Weighted Reliability Index (WRI) to suppress unreliable results of geographic conversion
 - Adjust denominators for population of non-reporting agencies (usually, police jurisdictions)
- Designed to produce *standardized and multi-year rates* as part of normal processing
- Maintains detailed *technical documentation* for current and historic indicators
- Ready templates for several types of reports

Challenges and solutions

- The use of individual-level geocoded data in CORE will increase accuracy and flexibility
- As CORE uses grow so does the diversity of requests and desired output formats
 - Flexible reporting, ability to create custom maps, cutting edge data visualization will help address the need

Summary

▶ CORE is already awesome . . .

- A rich collection of time-series data for a large spectrum of community types
- Used to identify risk factors for a broad range of problem behaviors among adolescents and adults

▶ CORE is getting even better . . .

- Behavioral health indicators
- Other indicators of health and well-being

Questions?

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