



# PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

## Washington Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation’s nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

### Washington Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,846	244,698	266,544
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.4%	34.5%	34.9%
With Children under 18 years	44.1%	33.2%	34.1%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	39.6%	4.6%	7.4%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	75.3%	85.2%	84.4%
Black or African American	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	8.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.1%	2.0%	2.4%
Two or more races	5.6%	2.0%	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.2%	5.3%	6.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.9%	81.9%	81.0%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$26,138	\$91,047	\$86,349
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	13,889	175,002	188,891
No workers in the past 12 months	16.7%	11.6%	12.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.4%	30.5%	31.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.0%	57.9%	56.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.



# PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

## Washington Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation’s nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

### Washington Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,776	243,487	278,263
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.6%	38.7%	38.3%
With Children under 18 years	44.0%	26.3%	28.5%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	40.7%	7.4%	11.5%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	76.1%	84.4%	83.4%
Black or African American	5.2%	2.6%	2.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Asian	7.7%	6.6%	6.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Some other race	4.3%	1.9%	2.2%
Two or more races	4.6%	3.0%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.5%	6.5%	7.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.6%	80.3%	78.9%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$27,524	\$70,152	\$65,000
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	22,340	152,146	174,486
No workers in the past 12 months	16.6%	14.7%	15.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.9%	29.8%	31.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.5%	55.5%	53.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

**PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS***Washington Congressional District 3*

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

**Washington Congressional District 3**

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,891	219,865	265,756
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.2%	42.7%	40.7%
With Children under 18 years	48.2%	28.0%	31.5%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	37.7%	5.6%	11.1%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	86.7%	91.0%	90.2%
Black or African American	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.1%	1.3%	1.6%
Two or more races	3.8%	2.5%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.4%	5.1%	6.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	78.2%	87.2%	85.7%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$27,835	\$65,653	\$57,331
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	30,722	149,360	180,082
No workers in the past 12 months	18.3%	17.8%	17.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.2%	29.9%	32.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.5%	52.3%	49.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.



# PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

## Washington Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation’s nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

### Washington Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,631	194,093	238,724
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.3%	39.2%	36.2%
With Children under 18 years	62.8%	35.1%	40.3%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	47.2%	7.7%	15.1%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	71.9%	86.5%	83.8%
Black or African American	1.6%	0.5%	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.2%	1.9%	2.2%
Asian	0.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	16.6%	7.5%	9.2%
Two or more races	5.9%	1.9%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	46.1%	23.0%	27.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.9%	71.5%	66.3%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$23,960	\$60,993	\$52,351
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	33,918	141,130	175,048
No workers in the past 12 months	14.4%	13.0%	13.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.7%	31.5%	35.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.9%	55.5%	51.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.



# PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

## Washington Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation’s nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

### Washington Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	47,381	225,137	272,518
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.3%	40.5%	39.3%
With Children under 18 years	44.5%	25.5%	28.8%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	45.2%	9.6%	15.8%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	84.4%	93.3%	91.7%
Black or African American	3.8%	1.0%	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.0%	1.1%	1.4%
Asian	1.2%	2.2%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race	1.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Two or more races	5.1%	1.9%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.7%	3.2%	3.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	80.6%	90.8%	89.1%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$21,875	\$53,923	\$47,053
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	29,394	143,147	172,541
No workers in the past 12 months	24.3%	18.3%	19.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.1%	32.7%	34.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.6%	49.0%	46.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.



# PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

## Washington Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation’s nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

### Washington Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	40,546	229,693	270,239
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.6%	45.9%	44.0%
With Children under 18 years	35.5%	22.9%	24.8%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	37.1%	6.7%	11.3%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	79.3%	86.9%	85.8%
Black or African American	4.5%	2.7%	2.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.1%	1.3%	1.8%
Asian	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Some other race	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%
Two or more races	7.8%	4.1%	4.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	75.7%	83.7%	82.5%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$24,529	\$65,112	\$58,410
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	22,933	146,339	169,272
No workers in the past 12 months	26.4%	20.6%	21.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.5%	31.7%	33.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.1%	47.7%	45.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.



# PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

## Washington Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation’s nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

### Washington Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,218	308,529	335,747
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.2%	29.5%	30.3%
With Children under 18 years	24.5%	20.3%	20.7%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	46.4%	6.1%	9.4%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	58.2%	80.2%	78.4%
Black or African American	18.7%	2.9%	4.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	8.3%	10.3%	10.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Some other race	3.3%	1.5%	1.6%
Two or more races	8.6%	4.5%	4.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.1%	4.8%	5.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	53.2%	77.5%	75.5%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$20,107	\$85,685	\$80,119
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	10,442	152,027	162,469
No workers in the past 12 months	21.9%	9.8%	10.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.9%	26.0%	27.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.2%	64.2%	61.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.



# PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

## Washington Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation’s nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

### Washington Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	24,991	233,741	258,732
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.6%	34.4%	33.9%
With Children under 18 years	49.3%	34.6%	36.0%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	37.6%	5.0%	8.1%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	72.8%	84.2%	83.1%
Black or African American	7.2%	1.9%	2.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	6.8%	7.9%	7.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.1%	2.0%	2.3%
Two or more races	5.6%	3.3%	3.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.6%	7.2%	7.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.9%	79.9%	78.7%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$31,427	\$82,986	\$77,320
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	18,017	170,638	188,655
No workers in the past 12 months	18.0%	11.2%	11.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.0%	29.7%	30.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	42.1%	59.1%	57.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

**PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS***Washington Congressional District 9*

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

**Washington Congressional District 9**

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,190	237,551	274,741
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.2%	33.1%	33.2%
With Children under 18 years	46.9%	29.0%	31.4%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	44.8%	5.9%	11.2%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	41.1%	63.3%	60.3%
Black or African American	24.4%	7.9%	10.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	19.9%	20.3%	20.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Some other race	6.2%	3.7%	4.0%
Two or more races	5.2%	3.5%	3.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.5%	8.5%	8.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.6%	59.4%	56.3%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$24,739	\$80,794	\$71,947
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	24,001	147,159	171,160
No workers in the past 12 months	20.2%	10.3%	11.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.7%	31.3%	32.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.2%	58.3%	55.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.



# PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

## Washington Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation’s nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about \$1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in \$1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.<sup>1</sup> More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

### Washington Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	41,705	225,604	267,309
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.3%	36.6%	34.8%
With Children under 18 years	48.9%	32.1%	34.7%
<b>Poverty Status in the past 12 Months<sup>2</sup></b>			
Below poverty level	45.4%	6.0%	12.2%
<b>Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder</b>			
White	71.6%	79.8%	78.5%
Black or African American	7.5%	6.2%	6.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Asian	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.3%	1.5%	1.6%
Some other race	5.6%	2.2%	2.7%
Two or more races	6.3%	4.0%	4.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.4%	7.0%	7.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	66.4%	75.7%	74.3%
<b>Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</b>			
Median income (dollars)	\$23,747	\$63,286	\$56,564
<b>Work Status</b>			
Families	28,085	149,904	177,989
No workers in the past 12 months	25.4%	13.6%	15.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.1%	35.4%	37.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.5%	51.0%	47.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114<sup>th</sup> Congressional District boundaries.

<sup>1</sup> The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

<sup>2</sup> The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.