

Where Are Basic Food Benefits Used in Washington State?

Susan Schaffnit, PhD • Laura Killian • Kaitlin Schrup, MS • David Mancuso, PhD
Barbara E.M. Felver, MES, MPA

Report prepared for the DSHS Economic Services Administration SNAP-Ed Program

THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP), or Basic Food in Washington State, provides low-income individuals and families a monthly benefit that can be used to buy food. This report examines the experiences of 341,122 households that were continuously enrolled in Basic Food throughout calendar year (CY) 2022. These households spent more than \$1.1 billion in Basic Food benefits at participating retailers in the year, including supermarkets, convenience stores, internet retailers and others. This report describes how Basic Food benefits were used in CY 2022, breaking down expenditures by type of retailer and the characteristics of Basic Food households.

Key Findings

- 1. Super store/chain stores and supermarkets were the most used Basic Food retailer types in CY 2022 (Figure 1).** 80 percent of benefits were spent at these retailers and over 90 percent of clients shopped at these retailers. This pattern was largely consistent across counties.
- 2. Internet retail accounted for only 6.5 percent of Basic Food spending in CY 2022 but grew steadily throughout the year.** Between January and December, spending with internet retailers increased by 44.7 percent. Almost a quarter of clients used an internet retailer in the year.
- 3. Specialty stores, including dollar stores and take-and-bake retailers, accounted for few benefit dollars spent in CY 2022, but were used by a large proportion of Basic Food clients.** Spending at dollar stores and take-and-bake retailers both accounted for <1 percent of Basic Food spending but were used by over 30 percent of clients statewide at least one time in CY 2022.
- 4. Some counties had very few Basic Food retailers available.** The number of Basic Food retailers in each county ranged from three to over 1,200. Availability of 24-hour retail options for Basic Food recipients also varied by county, with five counties having no 24-hour options available.

FIGURE 1.

Statewide Basic Food Expenditures by Retailer Category

Calendar Year 2022, Total Dollars = \$1,159,105,648



Background

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) supports low-income families by providing access to nutritious food to alleviate hunger. The Basic Food program in Washington State, including both SNAP and the state-funded Food Assistance Program (FAP) for legal immigrants, provides monthly benefits to families and individuals through electronic benefits cards that can be used to buy food at participating retailers. Retailers include a range of types from super stores and convenience stores to food co-ops and internet retailers.

The overall aim of this study is to identify where Basic Food benefits are spent in Washington State, to help inform program planning and engagement efforts. The report addresses the following questions:

- *What are the characteristics of Basic Food recipients?*
- *What types of retailers are used to redeem Basic Food benefits?*
- *How do spending patterns and retailer types vary by geography and client characteristics?*

Data and Methods

The study population included assistance units (AUs), or households, receiving Basic Food benefits in all 12 months of CY 2022. Roughly 730,000 AUs received Basic Food benefits at least once during CY 2022, with 341,122 receiving benefits for all 12 months. Basic Food transaction detail was derived from USDA Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) data, including the associated AU, the amounts spent, and retailer type and location. EBT transactions cannot distinguish food purchases based on Basic Food program benefits from those based on Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) benefits. Thus, while the study population is restricted to Basic Food AUs, the spending patterns reported here also include P-EBT spending for the subset of AUs with children which also received this one-time issuance. Race/ethnicity, age, and gender data for the AU head of household was derived from the Integrated Client Service Databases (ICDB). Available gender data are limited to male, female, and unknown. Race/ethnicity categories are not mutually exclusive except for White, non-Hispanic and Unknown.

Retailer Category

Retailer categories (Appendix Table A1) should be interpreted with caution. Although useful in describing broad patterns of Basic Food spending, classification can be inconsistent at the individual retailer level. Other retailer data elements such as the physical address and 24-hour status appear to be more current and reliable. Retailer category is self-identified by the store at the time of application to become a Basic Food retailer and is rarely (if ever) updated in subsequent years. For example, the superstore category included a relatively small co-op chain as well as expected big-box retailers like Costco, Walmart and Target. We have mitigated some of this imprecision by combining several small retailer categories under the heading "grocery/specialty food/co-op." Although individual breakouts of these categories are available (see Appendix Table A2), we focus on the combined group due to the inconsistency of retailer-type assignment and low spending levels across this retailer segment.

Results

341,122 households continuously enrolled in Basic Food in CY 2022 spent \$1,159,105,648 in benefits that year. Most households were female-headed (59.6 percent) with most household heads ages 25-64 years (68.2 percent; Table 1). The proportion of benefits spent by households headed by women, individuals ages 25-44 years, and Black, Hispanic, or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (NHOPI) individuals was higher than their share of households receiving assistance (e.g., 35.8 percent of households heads were ages 25-44 years, but these households spent 44.7 percent of benefits). In contrast, the proportion of dollars spent by non-Hispanic White or male-headed households was relatively low compared to their share of the household population.

TABLE 1.

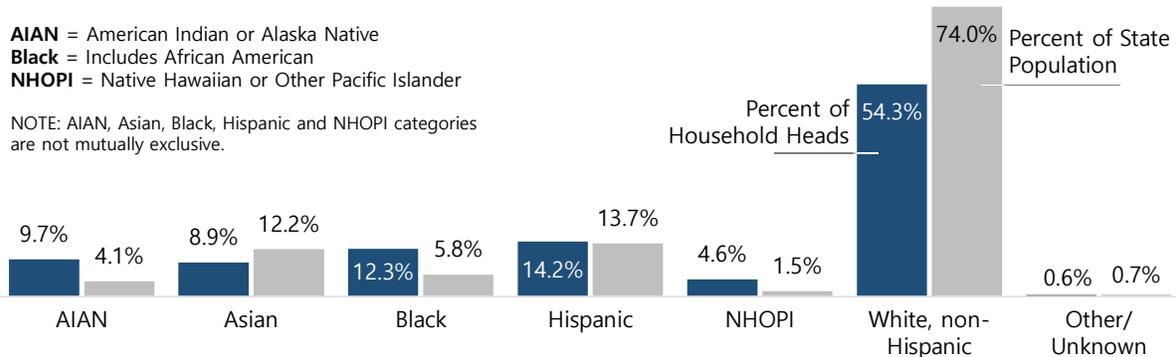
Basic Food Use by Characteristics of Basic Food Head of Households

	Households		Dollars Spent	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian and Alaska Native	33,037	9.7%	\$111,970,861	9.7%
Asian	30,228	8.9%	\$99,078,475	8.5%
Black	42,087	12.3%	\$152,709,239	13.2%
Hispanic	48,447	14.2%	\$191,265,469	16.5%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15,550	4.6%	\$61,827,712	5.3%
White, non-Hispanic	185,306	54.3%	\$576,721,624	49.8%
Other/Unknown	1,951	0.6%	\$7,452,608	0.6%
Gender				
Female	203,233	59.6%	\$741,980,234	64.0%
Male	126,888	37.2%	\$339,797,020	29.3%
Unknown	11,001	3.2%	\$77,328,394	6.7%
Age				
Under 18	130	<0.1%	\$424,295	<0.1%
18-24	12,858	3.8%	\$40,319,223	3.5%
25-44	122,178	35.8%	\$518,342,530	44.7%
45-64	110,579	32.4%	\$307,008,216	26.5%
65+	81,589	23.9%	\$189,448,957	16.3%
Unknown	13,788	4.0%	\$103,562,427	8.9%

Some race/ethnicity groups were overrepresented in households receiving Basic Food benefits compared to the general population in Washington State (Figure 2). American Indian and Alaska Natives (AIAN) make up 4.1 percent of the state's population¹ but 9.7 percent of Basic Food household heads. Similarly, 5.8 percent of the general population are Black, while 12.3 percent of Basic Food household heads were Black. Finally, NHOPI individuals make up 1.5 percent of the general population and 4.6 percent of Basic Food household heads. The opposite was true for households headed by non-Hispanic White individuals, who make up 74 percent of Washington's population, but only 54.3 percent of Basic Food household heads.

FIGURE 2.

Race / Ethnicity of Basic Food Household Heads and of Washington State



¹ <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/washington-population-change-between-census-decade.html>;
<https://public.tableau.com/views/2RaceandEthnicityintheUnitedStates2010Censusand2020Census/HCountyPerDash?%3AshowVizHome=no>

The most frequently used Basic Food retailers were super store/chain stores and supermarkets (Figure 3). Over 94 percent of Basic Food households spent money at these types of retailers (Appendix Table A2). These retailers also accounted for most benefit dollars spent in CY 2022; 44.9 percent of Basic Food dollars were spent at super store/chain stores (over \$520 million) and 35.2 percent were spent at supermarkets (over \$400 million). While 78.9 percent of households shopped at grocery/specialty food/co-op retailers, this retailer group accounted for only 8.2 percent of total dollars spent. Convenience stores were used by 59.6 percent of households but accounted for only 5.1 percent of dollars spent.

FIGURE 3.

Statewide Basic Food Expenditures by Retailer Category

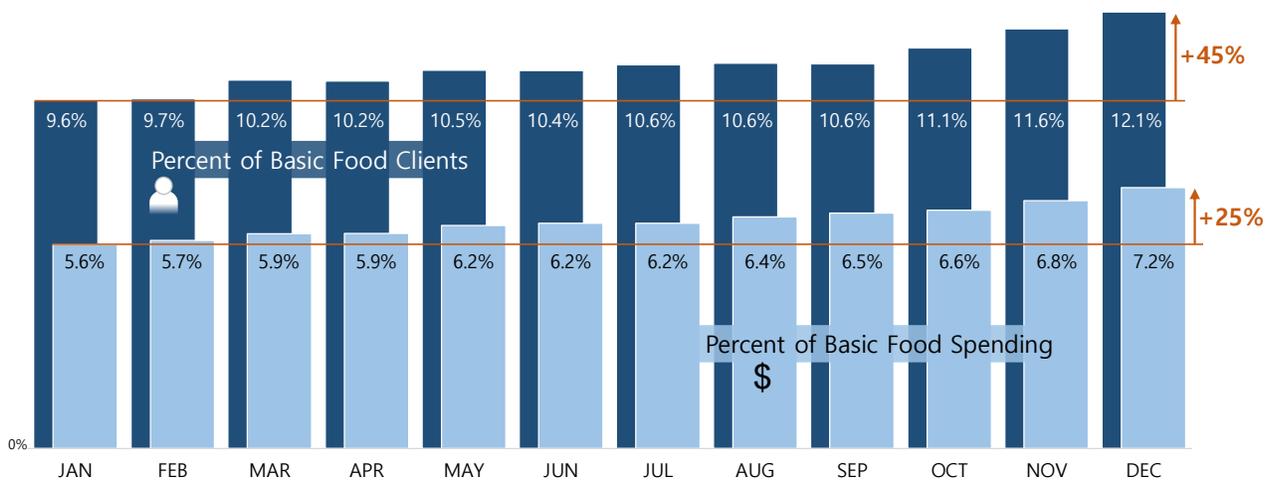
Calendar Year 2022, Total Dollars = \$1,159,105,648



Almost a quarter of households spent their benefits at internet retailers in CY 2022, accounting for 6.5 percent of Basic Food dollars spent. Though relatively modest compared to other retailer types, spending at internet retailers increased by 44.7 percent from January through December and the proportion of clients using internet retail increased by 25.3 percent in the same period (Figure 4). The proportionally highest amount of Basic Food benefits spent on internet retail was in Whitman County (14 percent), and the lowest was in Klickitat (2 percent) and Kittitas (3 percent) counties.

FIGURE 4.

Change in Basic Food Internet Retail, January to December 2022



Two types of specialty food retailers – dollar stores and take-and-bake retailers – were very common amongst Basic Food clients despite each accounting for <1 percent of spending in CY 2022 (Appendix Table A3). Dollar stores accounted for 0.8 percent of Basic Food benefits spent, but in 11 counties over half of clients shopped at a dollar store at least once compared to 42.8 percent statewide. Like dollar stores, take-and-bake retailers also accounted for only 0.8 percent of Basic Food spending, but nearly one-third of clients used their benefits there in CY 2022. The pizza chain Papa Murphy’s is the only exclusive take-and-bake retailer to accept Basic Food benefits in Washington State (there may be others that are not identifiable because they are represented in a different type of

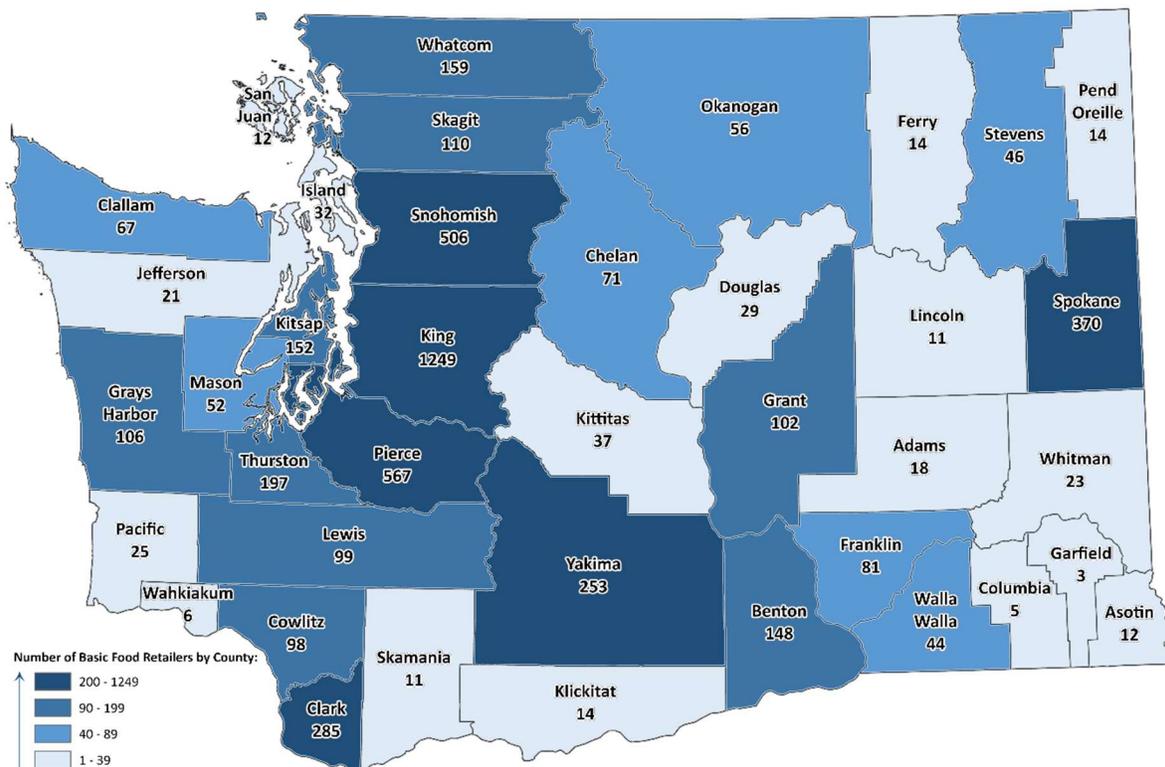
retailer). In 11 counties, more than 40 percent of Basic Food clients used their benefits at Papa Murphy's at some point in the CY. Counties with particularly few clients using benefits at Papa Murphy's (<15 percent) tended to be those without a Papa Murphy's location in or near the county (e.g. Adams, Pacific, San Juan, and Klickitat counties).

Counties varied substantially in the number of available Basic Food retailers available (Figure 5). In more populous counties — including King, Pierce, and Snohomish — hundreds of retailers accepted Basic Food. However, in the least populous counties — Wahkiakum, Columbia, and Garfield — fewer than 10 Basic Food retailers were available. Counties also varied in the availability of 24-hour retailers. Five counties — Ferry, Garfield, Pend Oreille, San Juan and Wahkiakum — had no 24-hour retailers, while in six counties over one-third of Basic Food retailers were open 24 hours.

FIGURE 5.

Number of Basic Food Retailers by County

Calendar Year 2022



Counties generally followed the statewide pattern in terms of retailer types, with most Basic Food benefits spent at super store/chain stores and supermarkets. In about half of Washington's counties, substantially more dollars were spent at super store/chain stores than supermarkets (by more than 10 percentage points), while in about a quarter of counties supermarkets accounted for more dollars than super store/chain stores. Garfield and Skamania counties had no super store/chain store or supermarkets within county lines. Both counties had few Basic Food retailers generally; Garfield had 3 and Skamania had 11. Despite this, 38.9 percent of Basic Food benefits spent by clients residing in Garfield and 44.6 percent for those residing in Skamania were spent at super store/chain store retailers suggesting that clients travel to other counties to use their Basic Food benefits. Similarly, about a quarter of clients' benefits in each county were spent at supermarkets again suggesting travel out of the county (23.2 percent in Garfield and 27.5 percent in Skamania).

Considering only spending at retailers located within these counties' borders, most Basic Food benefits were spent at large or mid-sized grocery stores (smaller than a supermarket or super store/chain store; 100 percent in Garfield County and 87.1 percent in Skamania County). In Skamania County, the remaining benefits were redeemed at convenience stores.

Basic Food spending varied by client characteristics (Appendix Table A4). Assistance units with an Asian household head spent more of their benefits at super store/chain stores (57.2 percent) and less at supermarkets (26 percent) compared to the average household. Asian and NHOPI headed households spent more of their benefits (approximately 11 percent) at grocery/specialty food/co-ops than the average Basic Food household. Finally, households headed by Black and non-Hispanic White individuals spent proportionally more dollars with internet retailers than other households, as did households headed by individuals ages 18–44 years and those headed by women.

Discussion

We used Basic Food redemption data to identify where benefits were spent in Washington State in CY 2022 among a cohort of households continuously enrolled in the Basic Food program. In doing so, we identify Basic Food recipients' characteristics, the types of retailers recipients used, and where retailers are located.

We found that some race/ethnicity groups are overrepresented as Basic Food recipients compared to the State's population, including Black, AIAN, and NHOPI headed households. We also noted that some households spent a relatively higher proportion of Basic Food benefits than expected by their representation in the Basic Food recipient population. This observation suggests that households headed by women, and by individuals who were aged 25-44 years or Black, Hispanic or NHOPI may receive higher Basic Food benefits, with possible reasons being larger household size, lower countable income, and/or higher deductions.

Over 94 percent of households used their Basic Food benefits at super store/chain stores and supermarkets at some point in 2022. These types of retailers collectively accounted for 80 percent of Basic Food dollars spent in the year. Even in two counties without any super store/chain stores or supermarkets participating in the Basic Food program, over 60 percent of benefits were spent at these retailer types suggesting that clients may travel to other counties to redeem their benefits. Two specialty grocer types – dollar stores and take-and-bakes – each accounted for <1 percent of Basic Food spending but were very popular among Basic Food clients; over 30 percent of clients used a take-and-bake retailer and over 40 percent a dollar store in the year. Counties with relatively few clients using dollar stores and take-and-bakes tended to be those without these types of retailers.

Though internet retail accounted for a modest proportion of Basic Food spending in CY 2022 (<7 percent), spending increased steadily throughout the year; from January to December 2022 spending at internet retailers increased by 44.7 percent. The number of clients also grew throughout the year, increasing by 25.3 percent overall. The increase in spending and clients paralleled the expansion of available internet retailers in the year; few internet retailers were available for Basic Food clients prior to 2022 but new retailers were added monthly throughout the year. Households headed by women and individuals ages 18-44 years were most likely to use internet retailers.

Counties varied significantly in the number of Basic Food retailers, from three in Garfield County to over 1200 in King County. This variation largely reflects population size differences. Counties also varied in their availability of 24-hour retailer options. Five counties had no 24-hour retailers. This could make benefit redemption more challenging for Basic Food recipients with alternative schedules, particularly in San Juan County where traveling over county borders is complicated by ferry schedules. Even with varying availability of certain retailer types, spending patterns by retailer types were

relatively consistent across counties, with most spending concentrated at super store/chain stores, supermarkets or, in some cases, grocery/specialty food/co-op retail stores.

Possible Next Steps

There are several possible next steps for a SNAP-Ed and RDA collaboration that could lead to better understanding of Basic Food benefit redemption patterns in Washington State including:

- Using location data and GIS tools to map average distance traveled and drive times for Basic Food transactions, by county of residence and other household characteristics;
- Expanding the analysis of specialty food stores. For example, exploring the extent to which long-distance travel to specialty markets might account for longer travel times for some communities (e.g. those seeking out Halal grocers or Hispanic markets);
- Continuing the topic of specialty stores, describing spending patterns for clients whose primary household language is not English (which may help identify ethnic specialty markets); and
- Describing Basic Food spending patterns by household composition to directly assess inferences drawn in this report with regard to demographic differences in average household size.

APPENDIX

TABLE A1.

Retailer Definitions

Source: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/store-definitions>, last updated 9 May 2023

Convenience Store	Self-service stores that offer a limited line of convenience items and are typically open long hours to provide easy access for customers. Primarily engaged in retail sale of a variety of canned goods, dairy products, pre-packaged meats and other grocery items in limited amounts. Usually sell a large variety of ineligible products; such as hot coffee, alcohol, or tobacco products.
Combination Grocery/Other	Primary business is sale of general merchandise but also sell a variety of food products. Such stores include independent drug stores, dollar stores, and general stores.
Direct Marketing Farmer	Designation applies to direct marketing farmers; these are individual producers of agricultural products, particularly fresh fruit and vegetables, as well as meat, fish, dairy, and/or grains that are sold to the general public through a direct marketing venue such as a roadside farm stand, pick-your own operation, and/or market stall within a farmers' market. This store type differs from fruit/vegetable, meat, fish, and bread specialty firms in that the products are sold directly by the producer (farmer) rather than a retailer selling produce, meat, dairy, and/or grains purchased from a wholesale or other entity (i.e., a third party selling products purchased from or on behalf of a farmer/producer is not a direct marketing farmer).
Delivery Route	A store that does not have a permanent store location, this includes delivery routes that deliver food at set locations and times, as well as rolling routes. Routes typically sell milk, bread, produce or other staple foods and are most common in rural areas.
Farmers' Market	A single or multi-stall market that sells agricultural products, particularly fresh fruit and vegetables, to the general public at a single or multiple locations. This designation applies to any organization that operates a farmers' market location.
Internet Retailer	A store that accepts EBT benefits on their website. A separate FNS authorization is required in order to participate in EBT online purchasing.
Large Grocery Store	A store that carries a wide selection of all four staple food categories. They may sell ineligible items as well, but their primary stock is food items.
Medium Grocery Store	A store that carries a moderate selection of all four staple food categories. They may sell ineligible items as well, but their primary stock is food items.
Military Commissary	Designation applies to all retail food entities, located on military installations that sell food and non-food products. Only authorized shoppers may shop at these entities and they must show proper military ID to use the commissary or Base Exchange.
Non-Profit Food Buying Cooperative	Any store that operates as a "cooperative."
Small Grocery Store	A store that carries a small selection of all four staple food categories. They may sell ineligible items as well, but their primary stock is food items.
Specialty Food Store – Bakery/Bread	Food stores specializing in the sale of bread/cereal products. May also carry non-food items or other food items, but such stock is incidental to the primary specialty food stock.
Specialty Food Store – Fruits/Vegetables	Food stores specializing in the sale of fruits and/or vegetables that operates in a fixed or semi-permanent location. This includes any permanent store whose primary business is the sale of fruits/vegetables, such as a produce market; as well as any produce stand that does not qualify as a Direct Marketing farmer or is not affiliated with a farmers' market. Seasonal produce stands qualify under this category. May also carry non-food items or other food items, but such stock is incidental to the primary specialty food stock.

Specialty Food Store – Meat/Poultry Products	Food stores specializing in the sale of meat products. May also carry non-food items or other food items, but such stock is incidental to the primary specialty food stock.
Specialty Food Store – Seafood Products	Food stores specializing in the sale of seafood products. May also carry non-food items or other food items, but such stock is incidental to the primary specialty food stock.
Supermarket	Establishments commonly known as supermarkets, food stores, grocery stores and food warehouses primarily engaged in the retail sale of an extensive variety of grocery and other store merchandise. This store typically has ten or more checkout lanes with registers, bar code scanners, and conveyor belts.
Super Store/Chain Store	Very large supermarkets, "big box" stores, super stores and food warehouses primarily engaged in the retail sale of a wide variety of grocery and other store merchandise. Includes stores that are large food/drug combo stores and mass merchandisers under a single roof, and membership retail/wholesale hybrids offering a limited variety of products in warehouse-type environment

TABLE A2.

Statewide Basic Food Usage by Retailer Category

Retailer types indicated with asterisk (*) combined into a single "Grocery/Specialty Food/Co-op" category in report tables.

Store Type	Unique Assistance Units	Percent of Total Assistance Units	Dollars
Super Store/Chain Store	329,767	96.7%	\$520,183,107.65
Supermarket	323,887	94.9%	\$407,899,793.56
Internet Retailer	81,425	23.9%	\$75,251,723.22
Convenience Store	203,214	59.6%	\$58,840,192.56
Other Grocery Combination*	209,129	61.3%	\$37,825,402.59
Medium Grocery Store*	83,980	24.6%	\$24,291,807.83
Large Grocery Store*	55,699	16.3%	\$13,631,671.33
Specialty Food Store - Bakery/Bread*	95,940	28.1%	\$8,071,772.33
Small Grocery Store*	33,856	9.9%	\$5,880,850.39
Specialty Food Store - Meat/Poultry Products*	16,157	4.7%	\$3,364,814.00
Military Commissary	1,923	0.6%	\$1,108,622.31
Delivery Route	4,134	1.2%	\$927,589.56
Farmer's Market*	7,695	2.3%	\$634,914.91
Specialty Food Store - Fruits/Vegetables*	8,093	2.4%	\$551,470.21
Specialty Food Store - Seafood Products*	2,385	0.7%	\$294,770.91
Combination Treatment Center	336	0.1%	\$218,320.95
Group Living Arrangement	41	<0.1%	\$69,738.12
Non-profit Food Buying Co-op*	191	0.1%	\$41,604.46
Private Communal Dining Facility	79	<0.1%	\$5,864.86
Battered Women's Shelter	19	<0.1%	\$4,678.69
Meal Delivery Service	23	<0.1%	\$3,310.00
Homeless Meal Provider	14	<0.1%	\$2,800.57
Communal Dining Facility	7	<0.1%	\$826.75
STATEWIDE (unduplicated Assistance Units)	341,122		\$1,159,105,648

TABLE A3.

Statewide Basic Food Usage for Take-and-Bake and Dollar Store Retailers

Specialty Store Type	Percent of Total Basic Food Spending	Percent of Total Assistance Units
Take-and-Bake ¹	0.8%	31.9%
Dollar Stores	0.8%	42.8%

¹ This category includes only one retailer, Papa Murphy's. Other take-and-bake options may be embedded within other Basic Food retailers but are not identifiable with the data available.

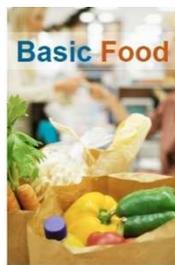
TABLE A4.

Share of Basic Food Redemption Dollars for Retailer Types by Characteristics of Household Head in 2022

		Grocery / Specialty Food / Co-Op						Convenience Store	All Other
		Supermarket				Internet Retailer			
		Super Store / Chain Store							
		TOTAL							
RACE/ ETHNICITY									
AIAN*	\$	111,957,677	45,055,005	42,722,455	7,245,714	7,826,505	8,862,496	245,500	
	%		40.2%	38.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.9%	0.2%	
Asian*	\$	99,053,793	56,673,975	25,771,407	3,162,946	11,046,943	2,208,531	189,988	
	%		57.2%	26.0%	3.2%	11.2%	2.2%	0.2%	
Black*	\$	152,695,650	60,179,312	56,244,036	11,417,988	14,831,503	9,584,713	438,095	
	%		39.4%	36.8%	7.5%	9.7%	6.3%	0.3%	
Hispanic*	\$	191,251,002	87,640,597	66,855,642	11,256,595	15,883,069	9,350,179	264,918	
	%		45.8%	35.0%	5.9%	8.3%	4.9%	0.1%	
NHOPI*	\$	61,822,709	28,176,947	21,062,152	2,692,965	6,861,901	2,809,966	218,775	
	%		45.6%	34.1%	4.4%	11.1%	4.5%	0.4%	
White, non-Hispanic	\$	576,648,859	255,836,372	209,639,468	42,566,710	38,275,645	29,170,983	1,159,679	
	%		44.4%	36.4%	7.4%	6.6%	5.1%	0.2%	
Other/Unknown	\$	7,449,582	3,466,437	2,024,183	160,389	1,634,849	155,019	8,703	
	%		46.5%	27.2%	2.2%	21.9%	2.1%	0.1%	
GENDER									
Female	\$	741,886,036	337,677,278	258,267,239	56,604,226	56,698,046	31,054,90	1,584,345	
	%		45.5%	34.8%	7.6%	7.6%	4.2%	0.2%	
Male	\$	339,749,982	150,286,284	120,970,946	13,997,615	31,774,891	22,074,565	645,678	
	%		44.2%	35.6%	4.1%	9.4%	6.5%	0.2%	
Unknown	\$	77,469,628	32,219,545	28,661,608	4,649,880	6,116,140	5,710,726	111,727	
	%		41.6%	37.0%	6.0%	7.9%	7.4%	0.1%	
AGE									
Under 18	\$	424,269	191,419	143,723	14,446	46,131	28,385	162	
	%		45.1%	33.9%	3.4%	10.9%	6.7%	0.0%	
18-24	\$	40,316,974	17,521,189	14,526,124	3,058,725	2,490,693	2,653,285	66,955	
	%		43.5%	36.0%	7.6%	6.2%	6.6%	0.2%	

								All Other
							Convenience Store	
						Grocery / Specialty Food / Co-Op		
					Internet Retailer			
				Supermarket				
			Super Store / Chain Store					
			TOTAL					
25-44	\$	518,282,994	226,200,909	178,173,210	41,316,357	41,015,260	30,442,717	1,134,539
	%		43.6%	34.4%	8.0%	7.9%	5.9%	0.2%
45-64	\$	306,974,739	134,865,712	113,254,488	16,841,061	25,583,809	15,849,175	580,492
	%		43.9%	36.9%	5.5%	8.3%	5.2%	0.2%
65+	\$	189,389,647	98,235,913	63,281,639	7,062,947	17,429,722	2,969,590	409,834
	%		51.9%	33.4%	3.7%	9.2%	1.6%	0.2%
Unknown	\$	103,717,021	43,167,962	38,520,605	6,958,184	8,023,461	6,897,039	149,767
	%		41.6%	37.1%	6.7%	7.7%	6.6%	0.1%

*Categories are not mutually exclusive.



REPORT CONTACT: David Mancuso, PhD, 360.902.7557

VISIT US AT: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/rda>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We want to acknowledge the work of our colleagues throughout the research and data analysis division and our partner programs for all the work they do in serving Washington's vulnerable populations.