

City of Longview
2013 Community Development Block Grant
Project Design

Applicant:	Lower Columbia Community Action Council (CAP)	Contact Person:	Doug Koenig
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Non-Profit Status:	YES	IRS Tax Identification Number:	91-0814141

Type of Project: Please check one:

- Housing
- Community Facility
- Public Facility
- Economic Development
- Prevention or Elimination of Slum & Blight
- Match
- Public Service**
- Planning

CDBG Funding Request: \$41,387

Project Title: Help Warehouse – Support Food Bank Services to Longview residents

Problem/Opportunity Description

1. Give a *brief* overall summary of your project (under 101 words):

The Help Warehouse is the food collection and distribution center for Cowlitz and Wahkiakum food banks and for USDA surplus commodities. In coordination with the eight area food banks and 14 surplus commodities distribution sites, of which 5 are in Longview, we address the continuing issue of hunger. Eligible CDBG public service activities we provide include: information about nutrition services and referral to community

programs; distribution of USDA surplus commodities and donated food items; and gleaning from local stores and organizations such as Food Lifeline and Northwest Harvest.

2. Briefly describe the project noting the problem(s) or opportunity(s) that will be addressed (under 101 words). Quantify it in terms of cause, extent, location, frequency and duration.

The project is attempting to alleviate hunger in Longview. Due to poverty, families often have to choose between food, clothing, health care, housing, education, and electricity. Consequences include poor health, decreased school performance, greater risk of criminal behavior, substandard child care, and inadequate housing. In this past year we have seen an increasing number of elderly clients and families with a middle-class background facing the same economic stresses. Our goal is to make food available for the needy of all ages. During 2012, of the 4903 unduplicated individuals that received food assistance through the HELP warehouse, 24% were children and 27% senior citizens.

3. List the specific CDBG objective information from the “5 year Strategic Plan” within the 2009-2013 Longview-Kelso Consolidated Plan. (See website information under Instructions).

Objective Code and Number: SL-1.23
Objective Title: Food Bank Service Expansion.

Objective Proposed Accomplishments & Outcomes: Provide public services to complement community-wide efforts to serve those most in need of assistance:

Project Readiness

4. Describe what specific steps need to be completed before the project will be ready to proceed?

Help Warehouse has been operating since 1982. These funds will allow it to continue providing a relatively consistent level of service to the Longview food banks.

5. Please list start and completion date by Month, Day and Year:

Complete the “Project Timeline” (included at the end of this application) detailing project tasks and dates. This will be a part of your contract goals should your project be selected.

Project Start (after Nov. 1st) Date 08-01-2013

Project Completion Date 8-1-2014

Problem Impact and Severity

6. What is the effect on the community as a whole or upon individuals? Note current and anticipated consequences if the problem continues. Also list the number of low and moderate households affected.

The effects of long term hunger are negative to both the community at large as well as to individuals. Some of the effects commonly sited are: high infant mortality rates (malnourished mothers are more likely to be sick and have smaller babies), vulnerability to common illnesses (malnourished people lack the strength to survive illnesses), increased risk of infections (malnourished people have a weakened immune system leaving them more vulnerable to infection), impediments to normal childhood development (lack of essential nutrients for growth and development leave the children smaller in stature and scoring lower on intelligence tests), and

impediments to economic growth (underweight children spend fewer years in school which means they will earn less in adulthood).

According to Washington's April 1, 2012 Population of Cities, Towns and Counties used for Allocation of Selected State Revenues, Longview has an estimated population of 36,910 (2010 Census is a population of 36,648). Regarding poverty there are 1,128 families and 5,680 individuals in poverty within the City of Longview. The food programs use a higher eligibility guideline of 185% of poverty. CAP anticipates serving an average of 435 Longview households a month.

The 2007-2011 5-Year Estimate of the American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau estimates the percentage of individuals whose income is below the poverty level in Longview is 16.6%.

This may be an artificially low number though since Cowlitz County is once again on the "Counties on the Distressed Areas List" for 2012. This list is issued by the Washington State Employment Security Division, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch. Counties make the list by having a three year average unemployment rate equal to or greater than 120 percent of the statewide rate unemployment rate. Cowlitz County shows a three year average unemployment rate of 12.8% (January 2009-December 2011) compared to the State's 9.5% rate. For December 2011, Cowlitz County's unemployment rate was 11.3%, up from 10.7% the previous month, compared to the State's 7.6% rate.

7. How does this problem create a hardship for residents, a neighborhood, or economic development? How have local or state authorities noted the severity of the problem? Note public health and safety issues.

Hunger and poverty in general, tend to perpetuate themselves. Both local and state officials recognize the issues and attempt to reduce its effects. Our first thought usually turns to the children caught in this situation. As previously discussed, if they remain in the situation, they are likely to pass onto their children such generational effects as lower education or lower mental abilities leading to lower incomes. This area has recently lost an increasing number of manufacturing jobs and has been attempting to attract new businesses to locate here. One of the key things potential employers are looking for is an educated workforce. Having concerns about blight, drug usage, crime or drop outs only makes the effort to recruit new employers more difficult.

Pathways 2020 produces community report card which measures some of the indicators for the health of the community. Many of the indicators in the latests report card (2010) suggest this area has much room for improvement. While they do not measure the specific factor of hunger, they do track items related to the effects of hunger. A quote from Paul Youmans, the director of Pathways 2020, neatly summarizes the issue for the community at large, "Healthy families mean healthy workers. Healthy workers mean a healthy economy."

Past Effort

8. What effort has your organization or other organizations made to resolve the problem?

To respond to this community problem, CAP and its affiliate food banks deliver food to the needy. This requires three main functions. First is the procurement piece which consists mainly of transporting and storing the food. The second is the accountability piece which consists of sorting, recording, and verifying the eligibility of the people. The third is the actual distribution of the food to clients at CAP and other locations. CAP distributed 1,503,807 pounds of food in 2012 in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties. Of this, about 916,641 pounds of food (61%) were distributed to the Longview food banks (excludes Kelso foodbanks). Additionally,

CAP and the other 15 USDA Commodities distribution sites provide federal surplus commodities. During 2012, CAP distributed 250,811 pounds of USDA Commodities through its distribution sites. Of this, 45% was distributed to Longview residents.

CAP also provides Emergency Services in the form of food, formula, diapers, blankets, furniture, and toiletries. The number of families served with emergency services exceeded 2011 by 14%. The vast majority of those families served originate in the Longview and Kelso areas, as the food banks try to meet emergency services needs in their local areas.

Solution

Project Development

9. Did you attempt to collaborate in the development of this project with other agencies? Which agencies were contacted and what was the outcome? What role is each agency playing?

The HELP Warehouse partners with many agencies to develop and carry out this operation. WA Department of Agriculture oversees the process through which Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP) and The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) food is distributed by HELP Warehouse to each of the partner Food Banks/Food Distribution sites. Food Lifeline and Northwest Harvest, non-profit agencies focused on fighting hunger in WA State, provide food to HELP Warehouse for further distribution to local Foodbanks. FISH, Salvation Army, and St. Vincent de Paul are all Longview local food banks which receive food distributed by HELP Warehouse.

10. How do you propose to solve the problem? Please be specific, itemizing the various tasks you will undertake to solve the problem.

The most basic issue of the problem relates to a lack of money on the part of families. We are not attempting to address that underlying cause here. We are specifically addressing the issue of people not having enough to eat. The most direct way of addressing that is by providing food to families and individuals in need. Clients can walk-in to the HELP Warehouse or set-up appointments to receive assistance in applying for the Basic Food Program, or sign-up for and receive USDA Commodities. For Commodities, clients receive a punch card that allows them to pick up food at eight food banks in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties. If the client is unable to pick up food at a food bank, the HELP Warehouse delivers to homebound people and various senior apartment projects, including Campus Towers, Fremont Village, Parkland Terrace, and Westgate Terrace. If a client is in urgent need of food, the HELP Warehouse provides them with an emergency food box and directs them to the most accessible food bank that would be open the next day. We can also provide food boxes we call Meals ready-to-eat (MRE's) which do not require kitchen or other preparation.

In addition to distributing food to families in need and food banks, gleaning food from various grocery stores, and purchasing food in bulk and through food-discount buying services; CAP helps organize and coordinate community food drives such as Walk N Knock, and the postal food drive. Every two years the eight food banks in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties have voted to have CAP continue to serve as the central distribution agency for the area rather than each food bank spending valuable resources which would be duplicative in nature.

11. List all persons who would be involved during the development of this project and describe their project responsibilities. (Include names, titles, phone and e-mail.) (Responsibilities should include grant administration, project manager, developing partnerships, acquisition, overseeing construction, maintaining records, Davis-Bacon compliance, etc.)

Specific to the development of this project, management staff is:

Lois Shelton, HELP Warehouse Program Manager. loiss@lowercolumbiacap.org; (360) 425-3430 x 281
Lois has been part of CAP's HELP Warehouse program since 1985, and has been program manager since 2000.

Michael Torres, CAP Programs Director. michaelt@lowercolumbiacap.org; (360) 425-3430 x 242
Michael began as CAP's Director of Community Services in 2009, where he oversaw the operations of 18 programs, funded from federal, state, and local government, well as private foundation grants, and a staff of 75. In 2011 he became Programs Director, overseeing all Programs and Program Staff at the Agency.

Doug Koenig, CAP Finance Director. dougk@lowercolumbiacap.org; (360) 425-3430 x 210
Doug began with CAP's Finance Program in 1992, and became Finance Director in 1999. He oversees all fiscal aspects of CAP grants --federal, state, and local government, as well as private foundation grants.

Alan Rose, CAP Community Relations Director. alanr@lowercolumbiacap.org; (360) 425-3430 x 280
Alan began with CAP's Community Services Department in 2000, and became Community Relations Director in 2007. He manages inter-agency relationships, community relations, prepares press releases, and assists with community outreach and education.

Project Operation

12. Are you partnering with other organizations or businesses in this project? Will you have contracts with them? What roles will each organization or business play after the project is completed? Please submit letters from partnering agencies and/or businesses as supporting documentation.

As described earlier, CAP's HELP Warehouse partners with many agencies to carry out this project. Contracts are in effect and maintained with WA Department of Agriculture, Food Lifeline, and each of the participating Food Banks.

13. List all persons involved in the operation of this project when completed and describe their responsibilities. (Include names, titles, phone and e-mail.) (Responsibilities should include grant case management, day-to-day management, partnerships in serving clients, etc., operations manager, and project owner.)

Specific to the operation of this project, staff is:

Lois Shelton, HELP Warehouse Program Manager. loiss@lowercolumbiacap.org; (360) 425-3430 x 281
Lois has been part of CAP's HELP Warehouse program since 1985, and has been program manager since 2000. She is responsible for the day-to-day management of all HELP Warehouse activities, and also is primary point of contact for EFAP.

Colleen Dean, Basic Food Coordinator. colleend@lowercolumbiacap.org; (360) 425-3430 x 282

Colleen began as Basic Food Coordinator at CAP in 2004. She assists people prepare applications for the Basic Food Card (formerly food stamps), and assists with coordination of USDA commodities distribution.

Reubin, USDA Commodities Coordinator. ReubinC@lowercolumbiacap.org; (360) 425-3430 x 283
Reubin began at CAP as USDA Commodities Coordinator in 2012. He is the primary point of contact for USDA Commodities / TEFAP Distribution.

Rick Philbrook, Warehouse Coordinator. rickp@lowercolumbiacap.org; (360) 425-3430 x 284
Rick began as Warehouse Coordinator at CAP in 2006. He is the primary point of contact for receipt and storage of food in the warehouse, and distribution from warehouse to participating Food Banks.

14. for Community Facilities: Complete and attach the separate 5-year Operations Budget.

Not applicable.

15 Facility Fees for Residents: If you are requesting funding for a community facility or a public facility please complete the following question: The service and/or admission fees must not preclude low and moderate income residents from using the facility. Please itemize all fees for services to low and moderate income residents as compared to above moderate-income residents. (This will be part of your contract should funds be awarded. You will need to document low-moderate user incomes and fee schedules for 5 years.)

Not Applicable

16. How will this project improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income persons in relation to the stated needs or problem? OR How will this project improve the neighborhood or area? Note short-term and long-term outcomes.

The project will ameliorate a short term need. Commodities are distributed by CAP through 14 distribution sites each month and the eight different food banks have their own rules about how and when clients may receive food. Realistically, clients are given an amount of food which will supplement other foods which they already have. The foods provided cover different areas of the food pyramid so they are nutritious, thereby offsetting some of the potential effects of malnutrition. The immediate problem of someone going to bed hungry will be resolved and hopefully they will feel more energetic and alert the following day. Food stimulates brain activity which can translate into people maintaining better health so they can hold a decent job; help their children to attend school to become productive members of society; avoid health problems, and alleviate some of the depression they may experience due to poor nutritional habits which can lead to domestic violence and visits to the emergency room at the hospital.

The long-term outcomes are dependent upon the other social services available to and utilized by the families and individuals we assist with basic food and food banks. For many we are but the first step in bringing their lives back around.

17. What activities would still need to be undertaken after the project is completed in order for the problem to be fully addressed? Quantify where possible.

Regrettably, the underlying problem of poverty will still exist. As long as people are in poverty, they will continue to make choices between where they live, how or when they will eat, whether to turn on the heat, and

what items they must buy. For some people, change may only require an improvement in the economy, for others the change may require a more comprehensive program of change, and others are at a point from which they feel there is no escaping their situation.

Hunger relief organizations such as Food Lifeline and Northwest Harvest have the single goal of feeding those who are hungry by providing food. This goal of this project is the same as well -- to provide food for the hungry and needy.

Households Benefiting

18. Area Benefit: What is the total number of all households that will benefit from this project? (Area-wide benefit must be at least 51% low-moderate households within 2000 U.S. Census Tract as noted in the HOME/CDBG Consolidated Plan)

1113 unduplicated Longview households a year will benefit from this project. CAP serves an average of 434 duplicated Longview households a month which represents approximately 703 individuals.

19. Individual Benefit: What is the number of low-income individuals/households by median income that will directly benefit from this project? Use current HUD Income Limits for family size.

Households/Persons

At or below 30% Median Income: 801/1524

At or below 50% Median Income: 267/508

At or below 80% Median Income: 45/ 85

Total number unduplicated Low-Income Served 1113/2117

Budget

20. Explain why CDBG funds are appropriate for your project. If this application is for a program currently receiving CDBG funding, discuss what action you have taken and what other funding sources have been investigated in the past 12 months to reduce your organization's dependence on City of Longview CDBG Funds.

This project is appropriate for CDBG funding because it fits in the 2009-2013 Longview-Kelso HOME/CDBG Five Year Strategic Plan Framework, supporting the CDBG Objective of providing public services to complement community-wide efforts to serve those most in need of assistance. Specifically, SL-1.23, Foodbank Service.

HELP Warehouse currently receives CDBG funding. CAP continues to investigate additional sources of funding, and currently combines funding from Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP) (\$102,830), The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (\$26,000), CAP unrestricted funds (\$30,000), and Federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) (\$16,000) and donations. All of these grants can be considered committed to CAP, but the level of support for 2013 is uncertain. As long as the funds are available though, CAP will be an applicant.

Future funding will be required beyond this application. Food insecurity is a real and growing need in our community. A January 21, 2012 news article by The Daily News noted that the City of Longview now ranks sixth in Washington State in terms of residents relying on Food Stamps, with 36.7 percent of residents

qualifying to receive benefits from the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). In addition, the same article noted that Longview, which has about 7,000 students, saw an increase from 47.5 percent to 57 percent of students enrolled in the free or reduced lunch program. EFAP is the primary funding source for the HELP Warehouse. While we have other revenue sources, they have never been sufficient to pay for the entire cost of the program. EFAP bases its funding on a formula which uses percentage of population in an area versus the state as a whole. As Cowlitz County is not one of the most populous areas, CAP's share of the allocation is of a lesser amount than is needed to actually operate the program. CAP has always needed additional grants/funds to support the Help Warehouse program.

21. What agency funding will you commit to this project? If none, why not?

As detailed above, CAP has committed (\$30,000) from its own unrestricted funds for this project. In addition, donations continue to be solicited.

22. If one or more funding sources listed below is not realized, what impact would this have on your project? Explain what changes would be considered to its scope or design, including the number of families served, structure(s) constructed, delays in construction start date, etc. and whether your project would exist without CDBG funding.

All of the funds listed can be considered committed to CAP, but the level of support for 2013 is uncertain. As long as the funds are available though, CAP will be a recipient. The CAP unrestricted fund commitment (\$30,000) and the CSBG commitment (\$16,000) is assured. In the unlikely event that one of the other funding sources were not realized in its entirety, the specific service that funding source supports would be eliminated. For example, without TEFAP funding, USDA Commodities would not be distributed.

The CDBG request of \$41,387 encompasses salaries, fringe benefits, taxes, supplies, rents, and indirect charges. The salaries are composed of four employees. It is anticipated HELP Warehouse will serve an average of 434 Longview households a month representing 703 people a month (a household is composed of one or more members). The budget form is attached.

Any reduction to the requested CDBG funding would unfortunately have the proportional impact of reducing the number of households served, at a time when the demand at all our distribution sites has been rising.

23. Complete and attach the separate Budget Form.

Attached.

24. Sources and Uses Fund Statement / Budget Form Narrative.

a. Please explain all funding source(s), intended uses, other related details, and amounts. Identify if the source is Federal, State, Local, Private.

Attached.

b. Identify which sources are proposed, and which sources are committed and your timeline to secure funding.

CDBG: Proposed. Funding decision anticipated in March/April 2013, with project contract period August 1, 2013-July 31, 2014.

EFAP: Committed, but level of funding is uncertain. As long as funds are available, CAP will be a recipient. Contract period is Jun 2013-Jul 2013.

TEFAP: Committed, but level of funding is uncertain. As long as funds are available, CAP will be a recipient. Contract period is Oct 2013-Sep 2013.

CAP Unrestricted Funds: Committed. Period of funding is Jan-Dec 2013.

CSBG: Committed, but level of funding is uncertain. As long as funds are available, CAP will be a recipient. Period of funding is Jul 2013-Jun 2013.

- c. **Supporting Documentation: List and attach “Sources of Funds” supporting documentation noted under question #24.**

Formal Certification letter attached.

- d. **Supporting Documentation: List and attach “Uses of Funds” supporting documentation noted under Question #24.**

See Attached CAP Help Warehouse Budget page.

Attachments

25. Required Attachments

- **Project Timeline** (*Note: Funding is available in November following project submittal. Please plan accordingly.*)
- **Project Budget** (*Note: Show all funding sources and note if they are committed or not committed. List date when commitment will be confirmed.*)
- **Agency Financial Audit** (*Most current independent audit.*)
- **Project Documentation**
- **Documentation for Narrative Statements**
- **Current News Articles**

Complete the Project Timeline on next page.

Application Process

- Please submit **1 copy** of the Project Design Form, Project Timeline, Budget and Additional Attachments by **February 4, 2013** to:

Julie Hourcle
Community Development Department
Longview City Hall
1525 Broadway

Longview, WA

- **After staff review**, you will be asked to make **13 copies** of your entire application packet for the City Council Public Hearing.

- **You will be asked to present your proposal to the Longview City Council on Thursday, March 28, 2013 at 7:00 p.m.**

Questions?? Technical Assistance?? Contact Julie Hourcle' 360.442.5081

FAX: 360.442.5953.

E-mail: julie.hourcle@ci.longview.wa.us

CDBG Budget

	Project Duration Months: Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2013					
	Source 1	Source 2	Source 3	Source 4	Source 5	Total
	CDBG	EFAP	TEFAP	Donations	CSBG	
Commitment Dates	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
Project Management (Project Manager, Consultant Fees, Subrecipient Fees)						
Architectural Fees						
Engineering Fees						
Acquisition						
Related Costs & Fees						
Demolition						
Relocation						
Architectural Barrier Removal						
Housing Rehabilitation						
Water / Sewer Side Connections						
Sewer Improvements						
Water Improvements						
Street Improvements						
Fire Protection						
Public Facility						
Community Facility						
Commercial/Industrial Facility						
Economic Development						
Micro Enterprise						
Special ED Activity (loan/grant)						
Comm Based Development Org						
Revolving Loan Fund Program						
Historic Preservation						
Prevent/Eliminate Slum & Blight						
Public Services	\$41,387.00	\$102,830.00	\$26,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$216,2
Planning						
Local Match to State/Fed Grant						
Other, List:						
Other, List						
Other, Sales Tax						
Contingency						
Total:	\$41,387.00	\$102,830.00	\$26,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$216,2



DP03

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	United States			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	241,302,749	+/-15,222	241,302,749	(X)
In labor force	156,456,694	+/-109,967	64.8%	+/-0.1
Civilian labor force	155,320,515	+/-103,414	64.4%	+/-0.1
Employed	141,832,499	+/-122,252	58.8%	+/-0.1
Unemployed	13,488,016	+/-31,730	5.6%	+/-0.1
Armed Forces	1,136,179	+/-10,766	0.5%	+/-0.1
Not in labor force	84,846,055	+/-101,148	35.2%	+/-0.1
Civilian labor force	155,320,515	+/-103,414	155,320,515	(X)
Percent Unemployed	(X)	(X)	8.7%	+/-0.1
Females 16 years and over	123,957,990	+/-10,832	123,957,990	(X)
In labor force	73,664,122	+/-57,210	59.4%	+/-0.1
Civilian labor force	73,502,805	+/-56,781	59.3%	+/-0.1
Employed	67,443,507	+/-60,263	54.4%	+/-0.1
Own children under 6 years	23,291,751	+/-19,475	23,291,751	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	14,924,736	+/-36,156	64.1%	+/-0.1
Own children 6 to 17 years	47,044,386	+/-23,741	47,044,386	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	33,492,293	+/-50,075	71.2%	+/-0.1
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	139,488,206	+/-132,753	139,488,206	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	106,138,652	+/-111,585	76.1%	+/-0.1
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	14,176,794	+/-55,610	10.2%	+/-0.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	6,915,130	+/-18,136	5.0%	+/-0.1
Walked	3,948,202	+/-15,196	2.8%	+/-0.1
Other means	2,419,660	+/-13,671	1.7%	+/-0.1
Worked at home	5,889,768	+/-19,418	4.2%	+/-0.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.4	+/-0.1	(X)	(X)
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	141,832,499	+/-122,252	141,832,499	(X)

Subject	United States			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	50,572,279	+/-219,699	35.7%	+/-0.1
Service occupations	24,790,091	+/-81,609	17.5%	+/-0.1
Sales and office occupations	35,612,518	+/-48,498	25.1%	+/-0.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,536,208	+/-39,124	9.5%	+/-0.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,321,403	+/-42,513	12.2%	+/-0.1
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	141,832,499	+/-122,252	141,832,499	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2,669,572	+/-14,552	1.9%	+/-0.1
Construction	9,642,450	+/-31,926	6.8%	+/-0.1
Manufacturing	15,281,307	+/-39,142	10.8%	+/-0.1
Wholesale trade	4,158,689	+/-17,557	2.9%	+/-0.1
Retail trade	16,336,915	+/-34,365	11.5%	+/-0.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	7,171,438	+/-20,658	5.1%	+/-0.1
Information	3,256,311	+/-16,743	2.3%	+/-0.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	9,738,275	+/-31,595	6.9%	+/-0.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	14,942,494	+/-30,682	10.5%	+/-0.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	31,927,759	+/-115,228	22.5%	+/-0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	12,779,583	+/-57,067	9.0%	+/-0.1
Other services, except public administration	6,960,820	+/-20,880	4.9%	+/-0.1
Public administration	6,966,886	+/-35,262	4.9%	+/-0.1
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	141,832,499	+/-122,252	141,832,499	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	111,359,898	+/-53,617	78.5%	+/-0.1
Government workers	21,173,686	+/-112,530	14.9%	+/-0.1
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	9,070,256	+/-22,217	6.4%	+/-0.1
Unpaid family workers	228,659	+/-3,282	0.2%	+/-0.1
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2011 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Total households	114,761,359	+/-251,732	114,761,359	(X)
Less than \$10,000	8,176,081	+/-21,386	7.1%	+/-0.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6,248,397	+/-20,005	5.4%	+/-0.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12,217,054	+/-23,671	10.6%	+/-0.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11,944,165	+/-23,888	10.4%	+/-0.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15,874,513	+/-27,329	13.8%	+/-0.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21,057,656	+/-45,503	18.3%	+/-0.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14,181,160	+/-60,815	12.4%	+/-0.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	14,551,369	+/-71,451	12.7%	+/-0.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5,354,595	+/-34,224	4.7%	+/-0.1
\$200,000 or more	5,156,369	+/-31,033	4.5%	+/-0.1
Median household income (dollars)	52,762	+/-99	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	72,555	+/-125	(X)	(X)
With earnings				
Mean earnings (dollars)	73,702	+/-139	(X)	(X)
With Social Security				
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,213	+/-18	(X)	(X)
With retirement income				
Mean retirement income (dollars)	22,490	+/-43	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income				
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,629	+/-17	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	2,948,651	+/-16,718	2.6%	+/-0.1

Subject	United States			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,729	+/-20	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	11,759,700	+/-25,660	10.2%	+/-0.1
Families	76,507,230	+/-233,809	76,507,230	(X)
Less than \$10,000	3,445,051	+/-16,206	4.5%	+/-0.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,440,090	+/-11,641	3.2%	+/-0.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6,189,182	+/-20,807	8.1%	+/-0.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6,974,091	+/-20,254	9.1%	+/-0.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10,172,300	+/-22,644	13.3%	+/-0.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14,982,595	+/-50,566	19.6%	+/-0.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11,129,978	+/-66,248	14.5%	+/-0.1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12,117,233	+/-81,474	15.8%	+/-0.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4,599,029	+/-36,492	6.0%	+/-0.1
\$200,000 or more	4,457,681	+/-33,719	5.8%	+/-0.1
Median family income (dollars)	64,293	+/-191	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	84,422	+/-204	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	27,915	+/-80	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	38,254,129	+/-44,530	38,254,129	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	31,749	+/-73	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	45,893	+/-99	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	30,259	+/-50	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	47,549	+/-191	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	37,160	+/-68	(X)	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
In labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	United States			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	(X)	10.5%	+/-0.1
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	16.4%	+/-0.1
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	17.7%	+/-0.2
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	5.1%	+/-0.1
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	7.4%	+/-0.1
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	6.6%	+/-0.1
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	29.4%	+/-0.1
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	38.2%	+/-0.1
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	46.3%	+/-0.3
All people	(X)	(X)	14.3%	+/-0.1
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	20.0%	+/-0.2
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	19.6%	+/-0.2
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	23.2%	+/-0.2
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	18.3%	+/-0.2
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	12.5%	+/-0.1
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	13.1%	+/-0.1
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	9.4%	+/-0.1
People in families	(X)	(X)	11.8%	+/-0.1
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	25.3%	+/-0.1

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

There were changes in the edit between 2009 and 2010 regarding Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security. The changes in the edit loosened restrictions on disability requirements for receipt of SSI resulting in an increase in the total number of SSI recipients in the American Community Survey. The changes also loosened restrictions on possible reported monthly amounts in Social Security income resulting in higher Social Security aggregate amounts. These results more closely match administrative counts compiled by the Social Security Administration.

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2007. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Census occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The Census occupation codes for 2010 and later years are based on the 2010 revision of the SOC. To allow for the creation of 2007-2011 and 2009-2011 tables, occupation data in the multiyear files (2007-2011 and 2009-2011) were recoded to 2011 Census occupation codes. We recommend using caution when comparing data coded using 2011 Census occupation codes with data coded using Census occupation codes prior to 2010. For more information on the Census occupation code changes, please visit our website at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ioindex/>.

While the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-1' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+1' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

DEPARTMENT OF NUMBERS

Washington Unemployment

According to the [BLS current population survey \(CPS\)](#), the unemployment rate for Washington fell 0.1 percentage points in December 2012 to 7.6%. The state unemployment rate was 0.2 percentage points lower than the national rate for the month. The unemployment rate in Washington peaked in December 2009 at 10.2% and is now 2.6 percentage points lower. You can also see [Washington unemployment compared to other states](#).

Unemployment Rate December 2012 Month/Month Year/Year

National	7.8%	0.0	-0.7
Washington	7.6%	-0.1	-1.0

Note: All comparisons are made with December data as January state level unemployment data has not yet been released.

Unemployment Rate: Washington, National

Note: Recessions shown in gray

Washington Unemployed

The number of people unemployed in Washington peaked in February 2010 at 360,683. There are now 98,208 fewer people unemployed in the state. [Washington job growth data](#) is also available.

Unemployed Persons December 2012 Month/Month Year/Year

Washington	262,475	-6,307	-37,574
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Number of Unemployed Persons

Washington Unemployment History

Date	National Unemployment Rate	Washington Unemployment Rate	Washington Unemployed
January 2013	7.9%	—	—
December 2012	7.8%	7.6%	262,475
November 2012	7.8%	7.7%	268,782
October 2012	7.9%	8.2%	285,898
September 2012	7.8%	8.5%	296,864
August 2012	8.1%	8.6%	302,064
July 2012	8.2%	8.5%	298,809
June 2012	8.2%	8.3%	293,880
May 2012	8.2%	8.3%	292,927
April 2012	8.1%	8.2%	286,865
March 2012	8.2%	8.3%	290,784
February 2012	8.3%	8.3%	289,934
January 2012	8.3%	8.4%	292,987