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Report No. SNAP-12-CHAR

Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2011



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Food and
Nutrition
Service

November 2012

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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2011

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) serves as the foundation of America's national nutritional safety net. It is the nation's first line of defense against hunger and offers a powerful tool to improve nutrition among low-income people. SNAP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). This report describes the characteristics of SNAP households and participants nationwide in fiscal year 2011 (October 2010 through September 2011). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2011. The appendices provide detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by State, as well as a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

SNAP Participation and Costs

In an average month in fiscal year 2011, SNAP provided benefits to 44.7 million people living in more than 21.1 million households across the United States. The total federal cost of the Program in fiscal year 2011 was \$75.7 billion, \$71.8 billion of which went to SNAP benefits and the remainder to program administration. The average monthly SNAP benefit for all participating households in fiscal year 2011 was \$284.

The participant counts and benefit costs discussed in this section are based on FNS administrative records and thus differ slightly from estimates based on the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) sample file (see Appendix D for an explanation of the differences). The remainder of this summary draws on data from the SNAP QC file.

Characteristics of SNAP Households and Participants

In fiscal year 2011, approximately 83 percent of SNAP households lived in poverty, as measured by the federal poverty guideline issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (Appendix C); 43 percent of SNAP households had gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline and received 55 percent of all benefits. With the value of SNAP benefits included as income, 13 percent of SNAP households would move above the poverty guideline, and 15 percent would move from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

Twenty percent of households had zero gross income in fiscal year 2011, remaining unchanged from fiscal year 2010. The percentage of households with zero net income increased slightly from 38 to 39 percent. Thirty-one percent of SNAP households had earned income, 20 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 22 percent received Social Security income, 10 percent received Child Support Enforcement payments, 8 percent received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and 6 percent received Unemployment Income.

Seventy-six percent of SNAP households included a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person, and these households received 83 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly SNAP benefit (\$413), reflecting their larger average household size. The average household with children had 3.2 people, compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (56 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult households. Only seventeen percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. Nearly half (49 percent) of all SNAP households with children

had earned income; 40 percent of single-adult households with children and 64 percent of married-head households with children had earned income. Four percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with elderly individuals received a relatively small average monthly SNAP benefit (\$144), reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.3 people) and higher-than-average income compared to other SNAP participants. Eighty percent of SNAP households with elderly individuals consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$122, compared with an average monthly benefit of \$233 for households with elderly individuals not living alone and \$307 for households without any elderly individuals.

In fiscal year 2011, 46 percent of all SNAP participants were nonelderly adults, and nearly 9 percent were elderly. About 62 percent of nonelderly adults were women, as were 66 percent of elderly adults. Forty-five percent of all participants were children, a slight decrease from the percentage who were children in fiscal year 2010. About 66 percent of the children were of school age.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a central component of the nation's nutrition assistance safety net. SNAP's stated purpose is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, PL 110-246). SNAP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2011, SNAP served approximately 44.7 million people in an average month at a total annual cost of \$75.7 billion, \$71.8 billion of which went to SNAP benefits.¹

SNAP is available to all individuals who meet the federal eligibility guidelines set by Congress, and serves a broad demographic spectrum of the needy population. It provides benefits electronically, and the benefits may be redeemed for eligible food items. As of September 30, 2011, there were 231,435 stores across the nation authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

Federal, State, and local governments share the costs and administration of SNAP. Congress authorizes the Program and appropriates necessary funds. The Department of Agriculture establishes SNAP regulations under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended. FNS administers SNAP nationally while State and local welfare agencies operate the Program locally. The federal government fully funds SNAP benefits and the cooperating agencies share administrative costs, with FNS paying about 50 percent of such costs.

Using SNAP household data collected for quality control purposes, FNS publishes this annual report describing the characteristics of the SNAP population (Appendix G lists report titles) and uses the data for additional analyses. This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2011. The remainder of this report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules and thus does not include information about those who received disaster assistance in fiscal year 2011 or ineligible households that were mistakenly issued benefits.²

In Chapter 2, we provide an overview of SNAP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits, and the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as national economic trends. In Chapter 3, we describe the characteristics of individuals and households participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2011. We present detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix A and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix B. We provide the fiscal year 2011 SNAP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts in Appendix C. In Appendix D, we provide a detailed explanation and evaluation of the source and reliability of the estimates in this report and, in Appendix E, the sampling error of the estimates. The data collection instrument used to collect the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC)

¹ The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2011 included \$3.9 billion in other costs, including the federal share of State administrative costs and employment and training programs, printing and processing, anti-fraud funding, and program evaluation.

² FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies. About 902,000 people received disaster assistance at some time in fiscal year 2011. This number is calculated internally by Mathematica based on information provided by FNS, individual State reports, and direct contact with States.

data, which forms the basis of this report, appears in Appendix F, and a list of the reports in this series for earlier years is in Appendix G.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and legislative changes to SNAP. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuance. We conclude with a summary of program participation and costs, as well as a discussion on how the costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2011.

Program Eligibility Requirements

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP. It defines a SNAP “household” and categories of households eligible for benefits. It also sets gross and net income limits, a resource limit, and various nonfinancial criteria for eligibility. The legislation provides for exceptions to the eligibility criteria in certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and to certain individuals, such as those who are categorically eligible, elderly, or with disabilities.¹ Furthermore, States have options to simplify certain eligibility rules, such as the definition of resources.

The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as individuals who share a residential unit and customarily purchase and prepare food together. The income and countable resources of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. Generally, individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together may apply as separate household units; their income and countable resources are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. However, spouses must apply together and parents must apply together with their children under age 22, even if the children have a spouse or child of their own. People who are elderly and disabled and cannot purchase and prepare food because of a substantial disability may apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines.²

Categorical Eligibility

Certain households are categorically eligible for SNAP. This eliminates certain verification requirements, such as the need to document household assets. Like other SNAP participants, the level of benefits that they receive is based on their income. A household is categorically eligible through pure public assistance (PA) status if each of its members receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), or General Assistance (GA).

¹ Generally, a person is considered to be disabled for SNAP benefit purposes if he or she receives federal or State disability or blindness payments or other disability retirement benefits from a government agency under the Social Security Act, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security disability or blindness payments; receives an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and is (1) eligible for Medicare or (2) considered to be disabled based on SSI rules; is a veteran who is totally disabled, permanently housebound, or in need of regular aid and attendance; or is permanently disabled and receiving veterans benefits as a surviving spouse or child of a veteran.

² The Secretary of HHS establishes the federal poverty guidelines annually for many assistance programs. See Appendix C for a list of the fiscal year 2010 poverty guidelines and a description of how they are determined.

Benefits for these categorically eligible households are determined under the same rules that apply to other eligible SNAP households.

A broader interpretation of existing categorical eligibility rules was implemented on November 21, 2000, which requires States to confer categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified as eligible to receive benefits or services, such as employment assistance, child care, or transportation assistance, that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds. In addition, States have the option of conferring categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified to receive benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE. They may also confer categorical eligibility on households in which at least one member receives the benefit or service, and the State determines if the entire household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or foster or strengthen marriage, the household's gross income must be under 200 percent of poverty. However, if the purpose of the program is to assist needy families and reduce their dependency, no additional SNAP means test beyond that already used for TANF/MOE is required.

Many States have broad programs that provide a TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP on a large number of households. These policies are known as broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies. States have flexibility in setting the criteria for receiving the TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit, but most apply only a gross income eligibility limit, between 130 and 200 percent of SNAP poverty guidelines, and have eliminated the asset test. The number of States (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) implementing BBCE policies has expanded rapidly in recent years, rising from 29 States in fiscal year 2009 to 39 in fiscal year 2010, and to 42 States by the end of fiscal year 2011. Forty States had BBCE policies in effect throughout all of fiscal year 2011, while Colorado and Iowa established BBCE policies after the start of the fiscal year. Two of the 42 BBCE States (California and New Hampshire) had policies that applied only to households with children, although after the start of the fiscal year, California expanded its policy to include households without children. In States without BBCE policies, households participating in more narrowly targeted noncash TANF-funded programs may also be categorically eligible for SNAP.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. Households that are not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: a gross income standard and a net income standard.³ As defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income, such as loans), and excludes most noncash income or in-kind benefits. A household that is not categorically eligible and does not include an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$2,389 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2011) to be eligible for SNAP. Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income standard.

³ Individuals participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, as described later in this chapter.

Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under SNAP from monthly gross income. SNAP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at net monthly income:⁴

- **Standard Deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. In fiscal year 2011, a household with one to three members in the contiguous United States received a \$142 deduction; larger households received a larger standard deduction. The standard deductions for outlying States and territories vary with price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are indexed annually to inflation.
- **Earned Income Deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent Care Deduction.** Households with dependents receive a deduction for out-of-pocket costs for the care of children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school.⁵
- **Medical Deduction.** A medical deduction is available only to households with elderly or disabled members. In most States, such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs exceeding \$35 that are incurred on behalf of elderly or disabled household members. Nine States have implemented medical deduction demonstration programs that use standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses exceeding \$35 but below a specified limit.⁶ Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible in any State.
- **Child Support Payment Deduction.** Households may deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than treat them as a deduction.
- **Excess Shelter Expense Deduction.** A household is entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of its countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly or disabled members was \$458 in fiscal year 2011. The amount is indexed to inflation. The limits on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories vary with price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Households with elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. Some States also allow homeless households a deduction of up to \$143 for shelter costs.

⁴ The amount of deductions to which a household is entitled—the household's deduction entitlement—is not always equal to the amount used to compute SNAP benefits. Because net income may not be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income may claim only a portion of their deduction entitlement.

⁵ The 2008 Farm Bill eliminated the cap on the dependent care deduction beginning October 1, 2009.

⁶ For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*.

To be eligible for SNAP, a household must have net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guidelines (\$1,838 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2011). Most categorically eligible households are not subject to the net income limit. The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (Appendix C).

Resources

Another important determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. Through fiscal year 2011, households that were not categorically eligible were permitted up to \$2,000 in countable resources or, if at least one household member was elderly or disabled, up to \$3,000. As stipulated in the 2008 Farm Bill, the resource limits in future years will be indexed to inflation, rounded to the nearest \$250 increment each fiscal year.⁷ Countable resources included cash, resources easily converted to cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks and bonds, and lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources. However, some types of property were not counted, such as retirement and educational savings accounts, family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income. Most categorically eligible households were not subject to SNAP resource limits.

Vehicles with equity below \$1,500 are excluded from the resource test. Vehicles used as homes, to produce income, transport physically disabled household members, or transport fuel or water are also excluded. Otherwise, for one vehicle per adult and any vehicle used by a teenager in the household to drive to work or school, any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 is counted toward the resource limit. Of the household's remaining vehicles, the higher of (1) any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or (2) any equity is counted.⁸

States are allowed to use TANF vehicle rules in place of SNAP rules if the TANF rules were less restrictive. By September 2011, 46 States had adopted policies excluding the value of all vehicles from the resource test.⁹ The remaining States adopted policies excluding or increasing the allowable value of one or more vehicles. These changes were intended to make it easier for low-income workers to keep a vehicle and still receive SNAP benefits.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The Program's nonfinancial eligibility standards restrict the participation of certain students, strikers, people who are institutionalized, fleeing felons, drug felons, unauthorized immigrants, nonimmigrant visitors to the United States, and some lawful permanent resident noncitizens. In

⁷ In fiscal year 2012, the resource limit for households that were not categorically eligible and included at least one elderly or disabled member increased to \$3,250.

⁸ The equity of a vehicle is defined as its fair market value minus remaining liens.

⁹ In 38 of these States, almost all participating households were certified eligible for a TANF/MOE-funded benefit that conferred categorical eligibility or were categorically eligible because every member received SSI, cash TANF, or GA income (Table B.15).

addition, nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without dependents are subject to work registration requirements and time limits on benefit receipt.¹⁰

The following groups of legally resident noncitizens are eligible for SNAP benefits provided they meet SNAP's other eligibility requirements:

- Those who have lived legally in the United States for five years or more
- Those under age 18
- Those receiving disability benefits
- Those admitted as refugees and granted asylum or a stay of deportation
- Members of the US Armed Forces, veterans, and dependents of service members and veterans
- Those with at least 40 quarters of work history.

In fiscal year 2011, nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children could receive benefits only if they worked or participated in work-related activities. With certain exceptions, those who did not meet these work requirements were restricted to 3 months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period.¹¹ Participants aged 18 to 49 were subject to these provisions unless they were in one of the following categories:

- People who were disabled
- People who were mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Pregnant women
- People needed in the home to care for an ill or incapacitated person
- Relatives or other caretakers of dependent children.

Participants not in any of the above categories were subject to benefit time limits unless they met work registration requirements by:

- Working at least 20 hours per week
- Complying with work requirements under another public assistance or work program
- Participating in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program
- Participating in a work experience program.

¹⁰ States may waive the time limit in geographic areas or State-wide if the area has an unemployment rate which exceeds 10 percent or does not have a sufficient number of jobs to provide employment.

¹¹ These nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children could be exempt from the work requirements if they lived in a waiver area (e.g., because of a high unemployment rate) or had been granted a discretionary exemption by the State. Only 15 percent of the State's caseload may receive a discretionary exemption.

Application Procedures

When a household applies for SNAP benefits, State agencies are required to conduct a face-to-face interview at initial certification and at least once every 12 months thereafter. Elderly or disabled individuals and those with transportation problems may be interviewed by telephone or at home. All SNAP applicants have the option to appear in person at their local SNAP office, but as online applications for SNAP and state waivers for the face-to-face interview requirement proliferate, applicants increasingly also have the choice to complete their application without visiting the SNAP office. As of November 2010, 47 States had been granted waivers, either statewide or for select regions, of the requirement that households receive a face-to-face interview. These States provide the option of a telephone interview, either at initial certification, recertification, or both. Also as of November 2010, 25 States offered statewide online applications and 4 more offered online applications in parts of the State. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, requires local offices to process applications for SNAP benefits within 30 days of receipt. However, applications from households with an extremely low income or a low level of resources must be processed more quickly under the expedited SNAP eligibility verification procedures, allowing people to receive SNAP benefits within 7 days of application. Those eligible for expedited service include (1) migrant or seasonal farm workers with countable resources equal to or less than \$100, (2) households with gross income equal to or less than \$150 and countable resources equal to or less than \$100, and (3) households whose combined monthly gross income and liquid resources are less than the household's monthly rent or mortgage, and utilities.

SNAP participants are required to appear periodically at their local SNAP office or to participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies with the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. The certification period may be as long as 24 months for households with elderly members and up to 48 months for households participating in SSI Combined Application Project demonstrations. In fiscal year 2011, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 12 months.

Benefit Computation

After a household is certified for SNAP, its monthly SNAP benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum SNAP benefit for its household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled has been historically based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four in June of the previous year, adjusted for household size and geographic areas outside of the contiguous United States. The TFP is a healthful and minimal cost diet, with the cost adjusted for household size and composition.¹² Maximum benefits are usually revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the TFP.

¹² See Thrifty Food Plan, 2006, at <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/Publications/FoodPlans/MiscPubs/TFP2006Report.pdf>, for more information.

However, as specified in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), the maximum benefit was set to 113.6 percent of the June 2008 TFP beginning in April 2009. As specified in subsequent legislation, this provision, which was still in effect in fiscal year 2011, will expire on October 31, 2013, when the maximum benefit is scheduled to again be based on 100 percent of the cost of the TFP in the preceding June. In fiscal year 2011, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$668 (Appendix C).

Participant households are expected to spend about 30 percent of their net cash income on food, with SNAP benefits providing the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Given that assumption, SNAP benefits are calculated by subtracting 30 percent of a household's net income from the maximum benefit amount to which it is entitled. This 30 percent rate at which benefits are reduced for every additional dollar of net income is called the benefit reduction rate.

If a household has zero net income (that is, its deductible expenses equal or exceed its gross income), it receives the maximum SNAP benefit. For new participants, benefits are prorated for the first month.¹³ All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit except during the initial month of participation. The 2008 Farm Bill increased the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in October 2008, from \$10 to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. In fiscal year 2011, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$16.¹⁴

SSI-CAP and MFIP Households

Through their participation in the Supplemental Security Income Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP), some households with SSI benefits receive SNAP benefits that are subject to a method of computation different from other SNAP households. SSI-CAP is a joint FNS-Social Security Administration (SSA) and State project that streamlines the SNAP application process for certain households eligible for SSI (also making them categorically eligible for SNAP). Throughout fiscal year 2011, 18 States were operating SSI-CAP demonstrations: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. In most cases, SSI-CAP is limited to households with one elderly or disabled person who receives SSI and has no earned income.¹⁵ In 15 of the States (Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia), SSI-CAP households receive a standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having "high" or "low" shelter expenses, as determined by the State. In 3 of the States (Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington), SSI-CAP households receive a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard deduction, a standard utility allowance (SUA),

¹³ SNAP households will not receive benefits in the first month if the amount of pro-rated benefits would be less than \$10.

¹⁴ Table C.6 presents minimum benefit values for the other States and territories for fiscal year 2011.

¹⁵ In Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, a household must have no earned income to enter the program but, once enrolled, may have earned income for up to three months and remain eligible. In Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas, a household may have earned income and still be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits. In Kentucky and South Dakota, married couples may also be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria to be treated as a member of the same household; in Texas, married couples may participate but are treated as separate households.

and a standardized “high” or “low” shelter expense deduction. SSI-CAP households are not subject to any other income deductions.

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota households that receive TANF are subject to a different benefit computation method than other SNAP households. MFIP participants’ SNAP benefit is calculated at the same time as the cash assistance benefit by subtracting total income from an income threshold that is based on family size and is higher for families with earnings. If the difference between total income and the threshold is greater than the maximum benefit set by Minnesota, the family receives the full food portion of its benefit, and possibly an additional cash benefit. As a family’s income rises, the cash portion of the benefit is reduced before the food portion is reduced. Families with income closer to the income threshold may not receive a cash benefit and may receive a smaller food benefit as well. MFIP participants are credited with a 37 percent earnings deduction but are not subject to other income deductions.

SNAP Benefit Issuance

In fiscal year 2011, as in previous years, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands operated Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems. All EBT systems were online and permitted participants to receive a debit card, similar to a bank card, for use in purchasing food at authorized retail stores. A household’s monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for SNAP benefits. The amount of a purchase is debited from the account at the time of the transaction.

Program Changes Since the Previous Fiscal Year

In fiscal year 2011, Colorado, Hawaii, and Iowa adopted BBCE policies for the first time. California, Maryland, and Minnesota expanded existing BBCE policies, increasing SNAP eligibility in those States, while Idaho and North Dakota restricted existing BBCE policies, decreasing SNAP eligibility in those States. In particular, California and Maryland expanded their policies to include households without children, and Minnesota expanded their policy by dropping their asset test and raising their gross income limit to 165 percent of the poverty guideline for all households. Conversely, Idaho and North Dakota restricted their policies by adding an asset test and gross income test, respectively.

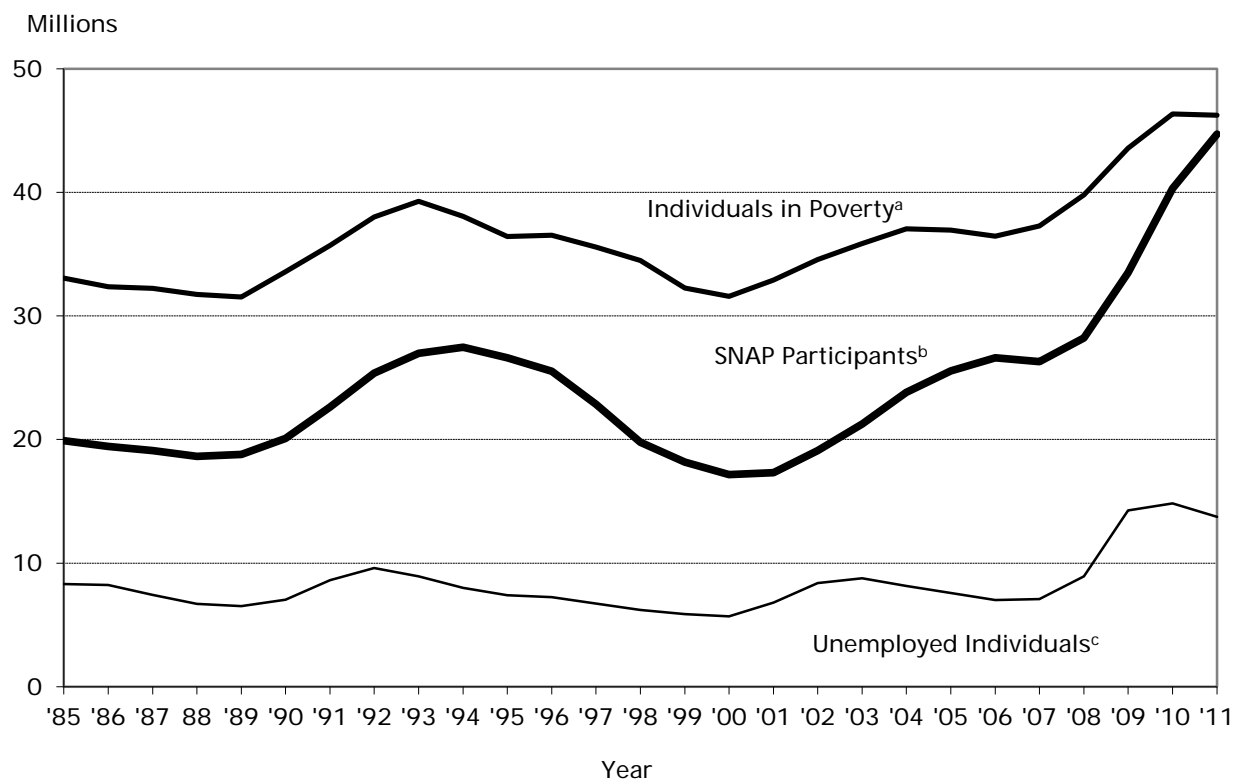
Also during fiscal year 2011, Illinois and Kansas implemented medical deduction demonstration programs, which use a standard deduction amount for households with medical expenses below a specified limit. The demonstration programs simplify the application process for qualifying households and may slightly increase eligibility and benefit amounts.

SNAP Participation and Costs

After declining slowly from 1985 through 1989, the number of SNAP participants grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the number increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1994. After peaking at 28.0 million in March 1994, the number of eligible SNAP participants declined steadily through 2000 but began to rise in 2001 and increased each year through 2011, except for a slight dip in 2007. The increase was substantial from fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2011. Average monthly participation increased from 17.2 million individuals in fiscal year 2000 to 40.3 million in fiscal year 2010, and to 44.7 million in fiscal year 2011. Fluctuations in the number of SNAP participants in the last 16 years have broadly tracked major economic indicators (Table 2.1).

Total SNAP costs increased from \$68.3 billion in fiscal year 2010 to \$75.7 billion in fiscal year 2011, largely as a result of the increase in SNAP participants.

Figure 2.1. SNAP Participants, Unemployed Individuals, and Individuals in Poverty, 1985- 2011



^a Annual values. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011*.

^b Average monthly values. Source: Food and Nutrition Service Fiscal Year 2011 Program Operations data.

^c Average monthly values. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2.1. Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1996–2011

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year															
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Real GDP Increase ^{a,b}	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.1	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	1.9	-0.3	-3.5	3.0	1.7
Productivity Increase ^c	2.9	1.8	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.5	3.9	2.8	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.7	2.5	4.0	0.2
Unemployment Rate ^d	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	9.0
Inflation Rate ^e	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.2	2.1
Interest Rate ^f	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.1	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6
Individuals Below Poverty Line Number in Thousands	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,791	31,581	32,907	34,570	35,861	37,040	36,950	36,460	37,276	39,829	43,569	46,343	46,247
Percentage of Total Population	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.9	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.5	13.2	14.3	15.1	15.0

Sources:

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Increase: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

Productivity Increase: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index."

Unemployment Rate: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Inflation Rate: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

Interest Rate: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Individuals Below Poverty Line: U.S. Census Bureau.

^aPercentage change from preceding year.

^bThe Bureau of Economic Analysis periodically revises GDP estimates. Therefore, historical numbers in this table may differ from previous reports.

^cPercentage change from preceding year in output per hour, nonfarm business sector.

^dUnemployment rate for all civilian workers.

^ePercentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for GDP.

^fCorporate AAA bond yield.

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CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.¹ In an average month in fiscal year 2011, SNAP provided benefits to 44.1 million people living in 20.8 million households.² The vast majority of SNAP households (83 percent) lived in poverty, according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2011. Most SNAP households (76 percent) included a child (under age 18), an elderly individual (age 60 and over), or a disabled nonelderly individual. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of \$281, had gross monthly income of \$744, net monthly income of \$338, and was entitled to a total deduction of \$508 per month.^{3,4} The average household size was 2.1 people.

In this chapter, we discuss the composition and economic status of SNAP households, the characteristics of SNAP participants, and the changes in the characteristics of SNAP households from fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2011. Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the poverty status of participants and the effect of SNAP benefits on poverty among participating households; Tables 3.2 and 3.3 present sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and unit size by household composition; Table 3.4 depicts the demographic characteristics of participants; and Table 3.5 compares the change in constant 2011 dollars since 2010 in average income, deductions, and benefits for participating households.

The Poverty Status of SNAP Households⁵

SNAP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 2011, the gross monthly income of 83 percent of SNAP households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline (Table 3.1).⁶ The gross monthly income of 61 percent of all SNAP households was less

¹ The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 51,115 households that participated in SNAP in fiscal year 2011. The sample was drawn from SNAP households in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Households in Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because Puerto Rico operates its own Nutritional Assistance Program, which replaced SNAP in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participates in another block grant program instead of SNAP.

² The estimates of 44.1 million participants and 20.8 million households differ slightly from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (44.7 million people and 21.1 million households) because the sample estimate is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which are \$281 in the SNAP QC data, compared with \$284 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

³ Because net income is not used in benefit determination for households participating in MFIP and households participating in an SSI-CAP with a standardized benefit, the average monthly net income estimate excludes these households.

⁴ The average total deduction estimate reflects the entire deduction to which households are entitled. Because households may not deduct more than their gross income, the estimate is greater than households' average deduction. With deductions not used in their benefit determination, SSI-CAP households with standardized benefits are excluded from the estimate.

⁵ For more detailed information on the economic status of SNAP households, see Appendix Tables A.3 through A.8.

⁶ See Appendix Table C.1 for the poverty guidelines.

than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of 43 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline (Table 3.1). The average household had income that was slightly less than 59 percent of the poverty guideline (Table A.2).

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive greater SNAP benefits than households with more income. The 43 percent of all SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2011 received 55 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 17 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 9 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

The impact of SNAP benefits on a household's purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the benefits to a household's income and then examining the distribution of households by poverty status.⁷ As shown in Figure 3.1, the combination of cash and SNAP benefits yields a substantially different distribution of SNAP households by poverty status. Specifically, when SNAP benefits are included in gross income, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was sufficient to move 13 percent of participating households above the poverty guideline. SNAP benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest SNAP households, moving 15 percent above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

Households with Special Needs⁸

SNAP effectively serves many households that include people with special needs—children, elderly, and disabled people. In fiscal year 2011, 76 percent of all SNAP households, containing 87 percent of all participants, included a child, an elderly person, or a disabled nonelderly person. These households received 83 percent of all SNAP benefits (Table A.14).

⁷ This comparison assumes that program participants value their SNAP benefits at face value.

⁸ See Appendix Tables A.3, A.6, A.8, A.11, A.12, A.14, A.15, A.16, A.17, A.18, A.19, A.21, A.22, and A.23 for more details on these households.

Table 3.1. Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2011

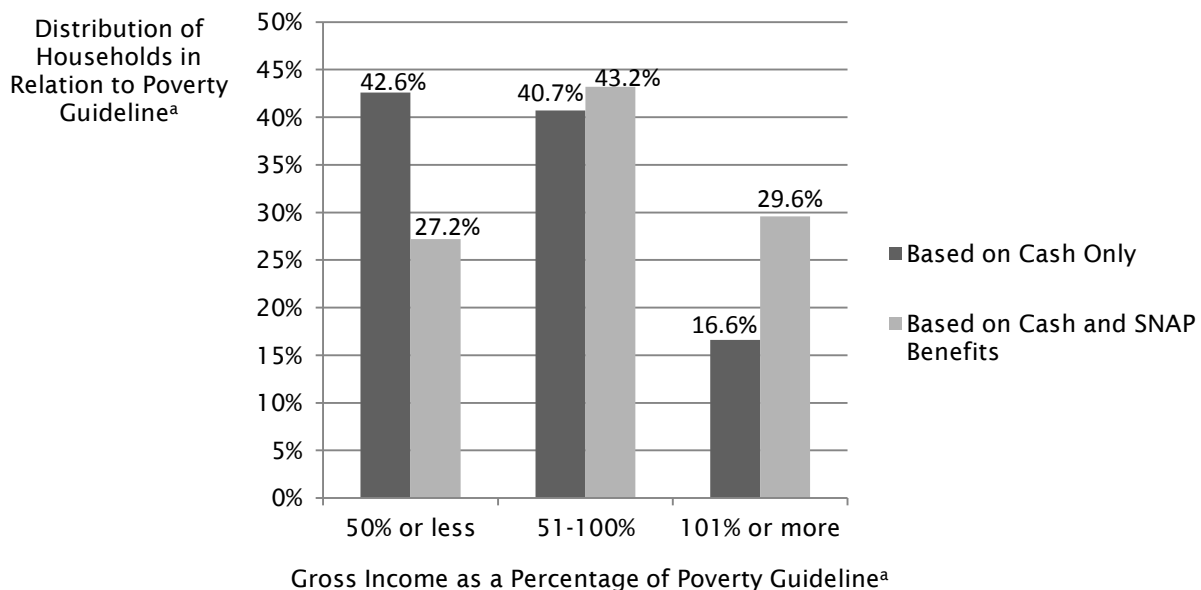
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	All Households		All Benefits	
	Percentage ^b	Cumulative Percentage	Percentage ^b	Cumulative Percentage
25% or less.....	29.0	29.0	33.9	33.9
26-50%.....	13.6	42.6	21.2	55.1
51-75%.....	18.2	60.8	19.9	75.0
76-100%	22.5	83.4	16.4	91.4
101-130%	11.9	95.3	7.2	98.6
131% or more	4.7	100.0	1.4	100.0

Source: Fiscal year 2011 SNAP QC sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2011 SNAP net income screen (Appendix C).

^b Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 3.1. Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2011



Source: Fiscal year 2011 SNAP QC sample.

Note: Estimates may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2011 SNAP net income screen (Appendix C).

Households with Children

In each month of fiscal year 2011, SNAP served approximately 9.8 million households with children, representing 47 percent of all SNAP households. Seventy-six percent of all SNAP households with earnings contained children and 49 percent of all households with children had earned income (Table 3.2). Sixteen percent of all households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 4 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A.6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit of \$413 per month (Table 3.3), likely because the household size among SNAP households with children (3.2 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (2.1 people).

In fiscal year 2011, single adults (usually a female) headed more than half (56 percent) of all SNAP households with children, accounting for 26 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2). Approximately 9 percent of all SNAP households included a married head of household and children, accounting for 19 percent of all SNAP households with children.

Of the 5.5 million single-adult SNAP households with children, about 956,000 (17 percent) received TANF, 2.2 million (40 percent) had earnings, 635,000 (12 percent) received SSI, and 535,000 (10 percent) received Social Security. Of the 1.9 million married-head households with children, 1.2 million (64 percent) had earned income, 236,000 (13 percent) received SSI, 190,000 (10 percent) received Social Security, and 161,000 (9 percent) received TANF (Table 3.2).

The characteristics of married-head households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$395 versus \$484) because of the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.3). However, the benefit per person was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children (\$136 versus \$113) because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$832 versus \$1,368).

Among all households with children, 1.9 million (19 percent) received child support and 1.2 million (12 percent) had no countable income (Table A.6).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In each month of fiscal year 2011, SNAP served an average of more than 3.4 million households with elderly individuals (age 60 and over). These households represent more than 16 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2), close to a 1 percentage point increase from fiscal year 2010. Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.3).

In fiscal year 2011, the average SNAP benefit for SNAP households with elderly individuals was \$144, compared to \$307 for households without elderly individuals (Table A.2). Elderly SNAP recipients tended to receive relatively small benefit amounts for two reasons. First, they typically had higher average gross and net incomes than other households. Households with elderly individuals had average gross and net incomes of \$833 and \$385, compared to \$727 and \$330 for households

without elderly individuals. Second, elderly SNAP recipients usually lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than other households.⁹ In fiscal year 2011, 80 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals were single-person households (Table 3.2). Elderly SNAP recipients who lived alone received an average SNAP benefit of \$122 per month, compared to \$188 for multi-person households with elderly individuals only, and \$271 for multi-person households with both elderly and nonelderly individuals (Table A.15). The average size of households with elderly individuals not living alone was 2.3 people (Table 3.3).

⁹ In this report, we use the term “living alone” to refer to individuals who reside in one-person SNAP households, although others may live in the same residential unit.

Table 3.2. Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2011

Households With:	All Households		Households With Countable:											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Social Security		SSI		Zero Gross Income		TANF		General Assistance	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	20,803	100.0	6,351	100.0	4,660	100.0	4,195	100.0	4,151	100.0	1,591	100.0	844	100.0
Children	9,794	47.1	4,816	75.8	910	19.5	1,118	26.6	1,216	29.3	1,540	96.8	182	21.6
Single-Adult Household	5,477	26.3	2,201	34.7	535	11.5	635	15.1	782	18.8	956	60.1	115	13.7
Multiple-Adult Household ..	3,026	14.5	1,811	28.5	351	7.5	453	10.8	277	6.7	335	21.1	49	5.9
Married Head Household ..	1,873	9.0	1,197	18.8	190	4.1	236	5.6	180	4.3	161	10.1	22	2.7
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,154	5.5	615	9.7	162	3.5	216	5.2	97	2.3	174	10.9	27	3.2
Children Only	1,290	6.2	804	12.7	24	0.5	30	0.7	157	3.8	249	15.7	17	2.1
Elderly Individuals	3,426	16.5	199	3.1	2,322	49.8	1,386	33.0	224	5.4	47	2.9	144	17.1
Living Alone	2,730	13.1	88	1.4	1,849	39.7	1,125	26.8	210	5.1	2	0.1	108	12.8
Not Living Alone	696	3.3	111	1.7	473	10.2	261	6.2	14	0.3	44	2.8	36	4.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^b	4,199	20.2	457	7.2	2,127	45.6	2,894	69.0	0	0.0	284	17.9	173	20.5
Living Alone	2,382	11.5	96	1.5	1,317	28.3	1,538	36.7	0	0.0	2	0.1	83	9.8
Not Living Alone	1,816	8.7	360	5.7	810	17.4	1,356	32.3	—	—	283	17.8	90	10.7
Other Households^c	5,033	24.2	1,209	19.0	38	0.8	0	0.0	2,718	65.5	41	2.6	425	50.4
Single-Person Household	4,545	21.8	950	15.0	23	0.5	0	0.0	2,600	62.6	27	1.7	408	48.4
Multi-Person Household	488	2.3	260	4.1	15	0.3	—	—	118	2.8	14	0.9	17	2.0
Single-Person Households ..	10,125	48.7	1,407	22.2	3,197	68.6	2,664	63.5	2,878	69.3	121	7.6	609	72.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The sums of the household types do not match the numbers in the "Total" row because a household can have more than one of the characteristics.

^b Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^c Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled nonelderly individuals.

— No sample households are found in this category.

Table 3.3. Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2011

Households With:	Average Values				
	Gross Monthly Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Monthly SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Monthly SNAP Benefit Per Person (Dollars) ^b	Household Size (Persons)
Total	744	338	281	134	2.1
Children	948	462	413	129	3.2
Single-Adult Household	832	389	395	136	2.9
Male Adult	757	359	359	138	2.6
Female Adult	837	391	398	133	3.0
Multiple-Adult Household	1,309	716	485	115	4.2
Married Head Household	1,368	754	484	113	4.3
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,213	655	487	119	4.1
Children Only	594	178	316	158	2.0
Elderly Individuals	833	385	144	111	1.3
Living Alone	743	305	122	122	1.0
Not Living Alone	1,188	666	233	101	2.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^c	969	482	220	110	2.0
Living Alone	769	289	124	124	1.0
Not Living Alone	1,232	713	346	105	3.3
Other Households^d	270	88	195	177	1.1
Single-Person Household	222	64	183	183	1.0
Multi-Person Household	711	310	307	140	2.2
Single-Person Households	499	176	153	153	1.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

^b This column is calculated by dividing the average monthly SNAP benefit by the average SNAP household size. In previous reports, this column was calculated by first calculating per-capita benefits at the household level by dividing the household benefit by the household size and then taking the average of all per-capita benefits.

^c Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^d Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

A majority of SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2011, 40 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI, 68 percent received Social Security income, and 86 percent received income from at least one of those sources (Tables 3.2 and A.6). Twenty-two percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income, about 3 percentage points lower than in 2010 (Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 33 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 50 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2). Nearly 7 percent of households with elderly individuals had no income (Table A.6).

Households with Disabled Nonelderly Individuals

In fiscal year 2011, SNAP served a monthly average of 4.2 million households with disabled nonelderly individuals (Table 3.2).¹⁰ These households represented 20 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$220 (Table 3.3).

About 57 percent of SNAP households with disabled nonelderly individuals were single-person households (Table 3.2). Households with a disabled nonelderly individual living alone received a lower average monthly SNAP benefit than did those with disabled nonelderly individuals not living alone (\$124 compared with \$346) (Table 3.3). Again, the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled nonelderly individuals who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.3 individuals and a per person benefit of \$105, versus a per person benefit of \$124 for those living alone. Sixty-nine percent of households with disabled nonelderly individuals received SSI and almost 51 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.2). SNAP households with disabled nonelderly individuals represented 69 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 46 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2).

Other Households Served by SNAP

SNAP serves other needy households in addition to those with children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals. In fiscal year 2011, 24 percent of all SNAP households (5 million households) consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults with no children (Table 3.2). These households tended to be single-person households (90 percent). In addition, 8 percent received GA, representing the largest category (50 percent) of all households receiving GA. These households had a very low average gross monthly income (\$270), and 2.7 million (54 percent) had zero gross income (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average SNAP benefit of \$195 per month (Table 3.3).

¹⁰ The SNAP QC data do not include information that can be used to identify elderly persons who are disabled. In addition, while we are able to identify households with a disabled person in the SNAP QC datafile if the household does not contain an elderly member, we cannot identify which household member is disabled. In this report, we identify households with a disabled nonelderly member as households with (1) nonelderly SSI recipients; (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals; or (3) nonelderly adults who work fewer than 30 hours a week and receive Social Security, veterans benefits, or workers' compensation.

Single-Person Households

Of all SNAP households in fiscal year 2011, 10.1 million (49 percent) were single-person households (Table 3.2).¹¹ These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$153 (Table 3.3). A majority of these individuals (52 percent) were female (Table A.24), 27 percent were elderly, and nearly 24 percent were nonelderly disabled individuals (Table 3.2). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of SNAP participants living alone had earned income (14 versus 31 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (28 versus 20 percent) (Table 3.2). By comparison, 46 percent of all multi-person households had earned income, and 12 percent had zero gross income (Tables A.4 and A.19, calculated by subtracting the number of one-person households from the number of total households). Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly and disabled individuals making up single-person households, 26 and 32 percent of single-person households received SSI and Social Security income, respectively (Table 3.2).

Characteristics of SNAP Participants

In fiscal year 2011, 45 percent of SNAP participants were children, and they received 44 percent of prorated SNAP benefits (Table 3.4). Nearly two-thirds (66 percent) of children served by SNAP were school age (age 5 to 17). Forty-six percent of participants were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and nearly 9 percent were elderly adults (age 60 or older).

Sixty-two percent of nonelderly adults and 66 percent of elderly adults were female (Table A.23). Seven percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born—3 percent were naturalized citizens, 3 percent were legal permanent residents, and less than 1 percent were refugees. More than 8 percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizens.¹²

Changes in the Economic Conditions of SNAP Households

The overall economic conditions of the average SNAP household declined from fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2011, likely a result of the still struggling job market and national economy (Table 2.1). The average household gross income decreased in real dollars from \$755 in fiscal year 2010 to \$744 in fiscal year 2011, while average household net income decreased by \$9 to \$338 during the same period (Table 3.5).

The percentage of households with zero gross income stayed unchanged, at 20 percent, while the percentage of households with zero net income rose slightly to 39 percent in fiscal year 2011 (Table A.1). The percentage of households with earnings and the percentage with TANF income each remained relatively constant in fiscal year 2011, at 31 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

The average household benefit decreased in real dollars, from \$301 in fiscal year 2010 to \$281 in fiscal year 2011, even as net income per household decreased from \$347 to \$338 (Table 3.5). The decrease in average household benefit is likely due to the slight decrease in SNAP household size,

¹¹ These individuals apply for SNAP benefits for themselves only. Other people may live in the household.

¹² Some of the noncitizen household members participated in SNAP with citizen children; others were ineligible and did not participate.

from 2.2 individuals in fiscal year 2010 to 2.1 individuals in fiscal year 2011, and the fact that, under ARRA, the maximum benefit remains at the same nominal level—113.6 percent of the June 2008 Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). Subsequent legislation has specified that this provision will expire on October 31, 2013, when the maximum benefit will again be based on 100 percent of the cost of the TFP in the preceding June.

Table 3.4. SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2011

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Pro-rated Benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	44,148	100.0	5,838,193	100.0
Age				
Children	19,927	45.1	2,580,620	44.2
Preschool Age Children	6,780	15.4	928,628	15.9
0-1	2,511	5.7	347,415	6.0
2-4	4,269	9.7	581,214	10.0
School Age Children	13,147	29.8	1,651,992	28.3
5-7	3,692	8.4	484,458	8.3
8-11	4,417	10.0	555,739	9.5
12-15	3,467	7.9	422,686	7.2
16-17	1,571	3.6	189,110	3.2
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	20,452	46.3	2,824,272	48.4
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	3,770	8.5	433,301	7.4
Citizenship				
U.S. Born Citizen	41,007	92.9	5,418,614	92.8
Naturalized Citizen	1,379	3.1	184,586	3.2
Refugee	349	0.8	46,430	0.8
Other Noncitizen	1,412	3.2	188,460	3.2
Unknown	1	0.0	104	0.0
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens^b	3,741	8.5	529,016	9.1
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^c	4,486	10.2	778,211	13.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

^b Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

^c These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements. This optional suspension was renewed through fiscal year 2011.

Table 3.5. Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2010 and Fiscal Year 2011

Characteristic	Fiscal Year 2010		Fiscal Year 2011	Percentage Change in Nominal Values	Percentage Change in Real Values
	Nominal Value	Real Value (in 2011 dollars)	Nominal Value		
Average Gross Income ^a					
Per Household	\$731	\$755	\$744	+1.8	-1.4
Per Person	396	409	409	+3.2	0.0
Average Net Income ^a					
Per Household	336	347	338	+0.7	-2.4
Per Person	162	167	165	+2.1	-1.1
Average Total Deduction ^a	491	507	508	+3.4	+0.2
Average Household Benefit ^b	287	301	281	-2.3	-6.7
Maximum Household Benefit for a family of four ^{b,c}	668	700	668	0.0	-4.6
Consumer Price Index (CPI)					
All Items	218.1		224.9	+3.2	
Food at Home	215.8		226.2	+4.8	

Source of CPI-U average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal year 2010 and fiscal year 2011 SNAP QC samples.

^a Real values are in constant 2011 dollars. Fiscal year 2010 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between 2010 and 2011 (+3.2 percent).

^b Real values are in constant 2011 dollars. Fiscal year 2010 value was inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between 2010 and 2011 (+4.8 percent).

^c Maximum benefit for a family of four living in the 48 contiguous States.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
BBCE	Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
EBT	Electronic Benefit Transfer
FNS	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
GA	General Assistance
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	Minnesota Family Investment Program
MOE	Maintenance of Effort
PA	Public Assistance
PRWORA	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SNAP QC	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control
SSA	U.S. Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSI-CAP	SSI Combined Application Project
SUA	Standard Utility Allowance
TANF	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TFP	Thrifty Food Plan
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). This legislation took effect on April 1, 2009. It temporarily increased the maximum benefit to 113.6 percent of the June 2008 TFP. As specified in subsequent legislation, the increase will expire on October 31, 2013,

when the maximum benefit will again be based on 100 percent of the cost of the TFP in the preceding June. Additionally, the minimum benefit was increased from \$16 to \$18.

Asylees. Noncitizens granted political asylum. In the tables in this report, the term “refugee” includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE). Policy under which most households receive a TANF/MOE-funded non-cash service that makes the households categorically eligible for SNAP. The non-cash service is usually in the form of a brochure or handout that provides information on State-provided assistance and services. Households meeting State-determined eligibility criteria receive this information upon application or recertification for SNAP.

Categorically Eligible Households. Households in which all members receive or are authorized to receive TANF, SSI, or GA benefits. Includes households receiving benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or MOE funds. Some States also confer categorical eligibility based on benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE and on households in which at least one member receives a benefit or service, and the State determines that the entire household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or foster or strengthen marriage, the household’s gross income must be under 200 percent of poverty. However, if the purpose of the program is to further workforce participation, this income limit does not apply.

Certification Period. Length of time a household is certified to receive SNAP benefits. When the certification period expires, households must be recertified to continue receiving benefits.

Child Support Payment Deduction.

Deduction for households with legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than use the deduction. See also *Deductions*.

Children. Individuals under age 18.

Countable Income. All earned or unearned income that is counted toward gross income. This includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income, such as loans), and excludes most noncash income or in-kind benefits. See also *Gross Income Limit*.

Countable Resources. Cash on hand and resources that may be converted easily to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump-sum payments. Such resources also include some nonliquid resources, although the family home, certain family vehicles, and business tools or property are not counted. See also *Resource Limit*.

Deductions. Allowable deductions from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at SNAP net monthly income. The deductions shown in the tables are those to which households were entitled. (MFIP and SSI-CAP participants are subject to different rules.) Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status, however. Therefore, total deductions to which a household is entitled do not equal the difference between gross and net income amounts. See also *Child Support Payment Deduction*, *Dependent Care Deduction*, *Earned Income Deduction*, *Excess Shelter Expense Deduction*, *Medical Deduction*, *Minnesota Family Investment Program*, *SSI-Combined Application Project*, *Standard Deduction*, and *Total Deduction*.

Deemed Income. Individual sponsors of certain noncitizens may be subject to sponsor-to-noncitizen deeming, which counts the sponsor's income and resources as part of the noncitizen's own income and resources when determining eligibility for SNAP.

Dependent Care Deduction. Deduction received by SNAP households for expenses involved in caring for dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school. See also Appendix C and *Deductions*.

Deportees. Noncitizens granted a stay of deportation. In the tables in this report, the term "refugee" includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

Earned Income. Includes wages, salaries, self-employment, and other reported earned income.

Earned Income Deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. (MFIP participants are entitled to a 37 percent earned income deduction.) See also *Deductions* and *Minnesota Family Investment Program*.

Elderly People. Adults age 60 or older.

Electronic Benefit Transfer. Means of benefit delivery via electronic debit card, similar to a bank card, used to purchase food at authorized retail stores.

Entrant Households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2011 and in their first month of participation.

Excess Shelter Expense Deduction. Deduction received by households with shelter costs, equal to those shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of the household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. There is a limit on the shelter deduction for households without elderly or disabled members. See also Appendix C and *Deductions* and *Homeless Household Shelter Estimate*.

Expedited Service Households. Households with gross income equal to or less than \$150 and countable resources equal to or less than \$100, or those with migrant or seasonal farm workers with countable resources equal to or less than \$100 are eligible for expedited SNAP eligibility verification procedures. A State agency must review each SNAP application and conduct an

eligibility interview within seven days of application submission. Eligible households receive SNAP benefits within this time frame.

Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill). Most recent legislation authorizing SNAP. Most SNAP provisions in this legislation, which reauthorized the SNAP program, became effective on October 1, 2008. SNAP provisions included increases in the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households and to the standard deduction, elimination of the cap on the dependent care deduction, and exclusion of most education and retirement accounts from countable resources when determining SNAP eligibility. It also indexed the resource limits to inflation, adjusting them to the nearest \$250 increment each fiscal year.

Gross Income. Total monthly countable income of a household in dollars, before applying deductions.

Gross Income Limit. SNAP monthly gross income eligibility standards, determined by household size; equal to 130 percent of HHS poverty guidelines. See also Appendix C and *Countable Income*.

Homeless Household Shelter Estimate. Some States allow homeless households to deduct \$143 for shelter expenses.

Household. Individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together.

Households with Children. Households with at least one member under age 18.

Households with Disabled Nonelderly People. Households with (1) nonelderly SSI recipients; (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals; or (3) nonelderly adults who work fewer than 30 hours a week and who receive Social Security, veteran's benefits, or workers' compensation.

Households with Elderly People. Households with at least one member age 60 or older.

Individuals Living Alone. Individuals who reside in one-person SNAP households (although other nonparticipating individuals may live in the same residence).

Initial Certification Households. Includes both households certified for the first time within the current certification period and previously certified households that have not received benefits for at least 30 days.

Lawful Permanent Residents. Noncitizens lawfully admitted for permanent resident status.

Married-Head Households. Households with a spouse of the household head.

Maximum Benefit. From October 2010 through September 2011, the maximum benefit was based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2008 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. The maximum benefit is uniform throughout the contiguous United States but is different for Hawaii, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. See also Appendix C.

Medical Deduction. Deduction available to households with elderly or disabled members, equal to all unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the elderly or disabled person that exceed \$35. See also *Deductions*.

Medical Deduction Demonstrations. State programs that use a standard deduction amount for households with medical expenses below a specified limit.

Metropolitan Households. Households whose SNAP application was processed at an agency in a Census Bureau-defined Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). An MSA has at least one urbanized area with population of 50,000 or more and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.

Micropolitan Households. Households whose SNAP application was processed at an agency in a Census Bureau-defined Micropolitan Statistical Area. A Micropolitan Statistical Area has at least

one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.

Minimum Benefit. From October 2010 through September 2011, the minimum benefit for all one- and two-person units was equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit also varies by geographic region. See also Appendix C.

Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). Minnesota's cash assistance program, which calculates SNAP benefits for participating households as a component separate from the cash assistance calculation within the same grant.

Net Income. Total monthly countable income of a household in dollars after applying deductions. Net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia.

Net Income Limit. SNAP monthly net income eligibility standard, determined by household size, equal to 100 percent of the HHS poverty guidelines. See also Appendix C.

Noncitizen. In this report, "noncitizen" refers to individuals residing in the United States who are not natural-born or naturalized citizens. These include legal permanent residents, refugees, asylees, deportees, and unauthorized aliens. Legal noncitizens are subject to additional nonfinancial eligibility criteria (see Chapter 2). Unauthorized aliens are not eligible to receive SNAP benefits but they may be nonparticipating members of SNAP units.

Nonelderly Adults. Adults ages 18 to 59.

Nonimmigrant Visitors to the United States. Noncitizens who have been admitted for a specified period, including tourists, students, and foreign nationals with work permits.

Nonparticipating Household Head Households. Households headed by someone ineligible for SNAP, such as an ineligible noncitizen.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). A law enacted in 1996 that made sweeping changes to the nation's public assistance programs. It disqualified many lawful permanent resident noncitizens and nonelderly nondisabled adults from SNAP. In addition, it changed cash welfare from an entitlement to temporary assistance designed to move parents to work. Given that many cash welfare recipients also participate in SNAP, changes to the cash welfare program significantly affect SNAP participants.

Poverty Guidelines. The poverty guidelines used by FNS are issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. They are developed on the basis of the poverty thresholds issued by the Census Bureau. Dividing the guidelines by 12 yields the monthly net income limits for SNAP. See also Appendix C.

Preschool-Age Children. Children under age 5.

Pure Public Assistance (PA). A household is considered to be pure PA if each member of the household receives SSI, a cash TANF benefit, or GA income.

Refugees. Noncitizens accorded refugee status. In the tables in this report, the term "refugee" includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

Resource Limit. For all non-categorically eligible households without an elderly or disabled person, the resource limit was \$2,000 in fiscal year 2011. Households with an elderly or disabled person were allowed up to \$3,000 in countable resources. In fiscal year 2012, the resource limit for households with an elderly or disabled person increased to \$3,250. See also *Countable Resources*.

Rural. A household is considered rural if the county in which its local SNAP agency is located is not in a Metropolitan Statistical Area or a Micropolitan Statistical Area.

School-Age Children. Children ages 5 to 17.

Shelter Deduction. See *Excess Shelter Expense Deduction*.

Single-Adult with Children Households. Households with exactly one person age 18 or older, no spouse, and at least one person under age 18.

Single-Person Households. Households with exactly one person.

SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP). Joint FNS-SSA-State partnerships with a goal of streamlining the procedures for providing SNAP benefits to certain households eligible for SSI.

Standard Deduction. Deduction received by all households, which varies by area and household size to reflect price differences among areas. See also Appendix C and *Deductions*.

Standard Utility Allowance (SUA). Specified dollar amounts set by State agencies that States may use in place of actual utility costs to calculate a household's total shelter expenses.

Student. Participant age 18 or older enrolled at least half-time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Used to determine maximum SNAP benefit amounts.

Total Deduction. Includes child support payment, dependent care, earned income, excess shelter expense, medical, and standard deductions to which SNAP households are entitled. In some cases, the total deduction exceeds the amount deducted from gross income because net income may not be less than zero. See also *Deductions*.

Unearned Income. Includes TANF, GA, SSI, Social Security, unemployment benefits, veterans benefits, workers' compensation, other government benefits, contributions, deemed income, education loans, child support, wage

supplementations, energy assistance, State diversion payments, and other unearned income.

Work Registration. Many nonelderly nondisabled SNAP participants are required to register for work with their welfare office or State unemployment agency and must agree to accept any suitable job offered to them. Individuals exempt from SNAP work registration rules include the following:

- All individuals under age 16 or over age 60, and some individuals age 16 and 17
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or the care of an incapacitated person
- Individuals who are physically or mentally unfit for work
- Individuals complying with work requirements of other assistance programs
- Students enrolled at least half-time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment program
- Individuals working 30 hours a week or earning more than an amount equal to 30 hours times the minimum wage

Work Requirements and a Time Limit. SNAP participants age 18 to 49 who are not disabled (often referred to as "able-bodied") and do not have any dependents in their household are subject to work requirements in order to receive SNAP benefits for more than 3 months in a 36-month period. They may be exempt from the work requirement if they work at least 20 hours per week, participate in a qualifying work program, receive a work exemption, or live in a location that qualifies for a waiver due to insufficient jobs. In this report, all adults meeting this definition, regardless of exemption status, are identified as Nondisabled Adults age 18–49 in Childless Households.

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APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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Table A.1. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by Household Composition, Locality, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	SNAP Households		Participants in Households with Household Characteristic		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	44,148	100.0	5,838,193	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	9,794	47.1	31,603	71.6	4,040,573	69.2
School Age	7,304	35.1	25,407	57.5	3,163,503	54.2
Preschool Age	5,153	24.8	17,373	39.4	2,279,563	39.0
No Children	11,009	52.9	12,546	28.4	1,797,620	30.8
Elderly Individuals	3,426	16.5	4,362	9.9	494,729	8.5
No Elderly Individuals	17,378	83.5	39,787	90.1	5,343,464	91.5
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	4,199	20.2	8,326	18.9	924,331	15.8
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	16,605	79.8	35,822	81.1	4,913,862	84.2
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households ^b	4,083	19.6	4,903	11.1	830,338	14.2
No Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households	16,720	80.4	39,245	88.9	5,007,855	85.8
Noncitizens	1,214	5.8	3,223	7.3	407,427	7.0
No Noncitizens	19,590	94.2	40,926	92.7	5,430,767	93.0
Locality						
Metropolitan	16,523	79.4	34,824	78.9	4,670,265	80.0
Micropolitan ^c	2,406	11.6	5,340	12.1	669,240	11.5
Rural	1,557	7.5	3,443	7.8	431,762	7.4
Countable Income Source						
Gross Income	16,652	80.0	37,611	85.2	4,625,052	79.2
No Gross Income	4,151	20.0	6,537	14.8	1,213,141	20.8
Net Income	12,091	58.1	29,227	66.2	3,121,980	53.5
No Net Income	8,199	39.4	14,350	32.5	2,624,569	45.0
Not Applicable ^d	513	2.5	572	1.3	91,644	1.6
Earned Income	6,351	30.5	18,210	41.2	2,094,236	35.9
No Earned Income	14,453	69.5	25,938	58.8	3,743,957	64.1
Unearned Income	12,487	60.0	26,427	59.9	3,246,833	55.6
No Unearned Income	8,316	40.0	17,722	40.1	2,591,360	44.4
TANF Income	1,591	7.6	4,822	10.9	679,824	11.6
No TANF Income	19,212	92.4	39,327	89.1	5,158,369	88.4
GA Income	844	4.1	1,304	3.0	199,236	3.4
No GA Income	19,959	95.9	42,844	97.0	5,638,957	96.6
SSI	4,195	20.2	7,684	17.4	905,380	15.5
No SSI	16,609	79.8	36,465	82.6	4,932,813	84.5
Social Security Income	4,660	22.4	7,400	16.8	756,317	13.0
No Social Security Income	16,143	77.6	36,748	83.2	5,081,876	87.0
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No Income	4,151	20.0	6,537	14.8	1,213,141	20.8
>0-50%	4,719	22.7	12,229	27.7	2,005,435	34.4
51-100	8,472	40.7	17,468	39.6	2,118,733	36.3
101+	3,461	16.6	7,914	17.9	500,884	8.6
SNAP Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	881	4.2	1,066	2.4	14,109	0.2
Maximum Benefit	8,495	40.8	14,654	33.2	2,685,125	46.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

^c A micropolitan area has at least one urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.

^d Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

Table A.2. Average Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, SNAP Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Locality, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	20,803	100.0	58.5	744	338	508	281	2.1	12.2
Household Composition									
Children	9,794	47.1	58.4	948	462	571	413	3.2	9.4
School Age	7,304	35.1	60.8	1,025	517	585	433	3.5	9.4
Preschool Age	5,153	24.8	54.5	915	431	575	442	3.4	9.2
No Children	11,009	52.9	58.6	563	223	449	163	1.1	14.8
Elderly Individuals	3,426	16.5	84.0	833	385	519	144	1.3	19.9
No Elderly Individuals	17,378	83.5	53.5	727	330	506	307	2.3	10.7
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^c	4,199	20.2	82.3	969	482	528	220	2.0	15.8
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	16,605	79.8	52.5	687	303	503	296	2.2	11.3
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households ^d	4,083	19.6	29.8	308	109	381	203	1.2	9.1
No Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households	16,720	80.4	65.5	851	396	540	300	2.3	13.0
Noncitizens	1,214	5.8	63.6	932	421	617	336	2.7	12.6
No Noncitizens	19,590	94.2	58.2	733	333	501	277	2.1	12.2
Locality									
Metropolitan	16,523	79.4	58.2	738	322	520	283	2.1	12.3
Micropolitan ^e	2,406	11.6	60.5	785	406	468	278	2.2	11.4
Rural	1,557	7.5	58.4	754	400	443	277	2.2	11.9
Countable Income Source									
Gross Income	16,652	80.0	73.1	930	425	564	278	2.3	12.9
No Gross Income	4,151	20.0	0.0	0	0	291	292	1.6	9.6
Net Income	12,091	58.1	84.0	1,102	568	535	258	2.4	12.4
No Net Income	8,199	39.4	19.7	218	0	470	320	1.8	10.5
Not Applicable	513	2.5	77.3	706	–	59	179	1.1	36.3
Earned Income	6,351	30.5	79.9	1,197	555	691	330	2.9	9.3
No Earned Income	14,453	69.5	49.1	545	240	425	259	1.8	13.5
Unearned Income	12,487	60.0	72.3	875	415	516	260	2.1	14.2
No Unearned Income	8,316	40.0	37.8	548	228	497	312	2.1	9.3
TANF Income	1,591	7.6	46.8	725	316	466	427	3.0	10.7
No TANF Income	19,212	92.4	59.5	746	340	512	268	2.0	12.4
GA Income	844	4.1	46.1	526	180	492	236	1.5	13.2
No GA Income	19,959	95.9	59.0	753	345	509	283	2.1	12.2
SSI	4,195	20.2	76.7	879	421	502	216	1.8	19.2
No SSI	16,609	79.8	53.9	710	320	509	297	2.2	10.5
Social Security Income	4,660	22.4	91.5	974	486	527	162	1.6	16.9
No Social Security Income	16,143	77.6	49.0	678	297	503	315	2.3	10.9
SNAP Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	881	4.2	133.5	1,309	972	337	16	1.2	14.3
Maximum Benefit	8,495	40.8	21.9	237	0	471	316	1.7	11.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^d These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

^e A micropolitan area has at least one urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.

– Not Applicable.

Table A.3. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Amount of Gross and Net Countable Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	9,794	100.0	3,426	100.0	4,199	100.0
Gross Countable Income								
\$0	4,151	20.0	1,216	12.4	224	6.5	0	0.0
1-199	938	4.5	397	4.1	43	1.2	7	0.2
200-399	1,518	7.3	894	9.1	73	2.1	20	0.5
400-599	1,588	7.6	1,041	10.6	164	4.8	147	3.5
600-799	4,604	22.1	1,112	11.4	1,451	42.4	2,052	48.9
800-999	2,196	10.6	963	9.8	570	16.6	630	15.0
1,000+	5,808	27.9	4,171	42.6	901	26.3	1,342	32.0
Net Countable Income								
\$0	8,199	39.4	3,202	32.7	724	21.1	599	14.3
1-199	2,717	13.1	1,216	12.4	493	14.4	682	16.2
200-399	2,647	12.7	1,114	11.4	627	18.3	811	19.3
400-599	2,293	11.0	1,032	10.5	589	17.2	724	17.3
600-799	1,461	7.0	854	8.7	319	9.3	380	9.1
800-999	1,052	5.1	743	7.6	189	5.5	260	6.2
1,000+	1,921	9.2	1,598	16.3	215	6.3	533	12.7
Not Applicable ^b	513	2.5	35	0.4	270	7.9	210	5.0
Countable Resources								
Categorically Eligible ^c	18,679	89.8	8,833	90.2	3,175	92.7	3,890	92.6
\$0	1,246	6.0	516	5.3	86	2.5	132	3.1
1-500	657	3.2	328	3.4	106	3.1	130	3.1
501-1,000	120	0.6	66	0.7	28	0.8	27	0.6
1,001-2,000	91	0.4	48	0.5	24	0.7	17	0.4
2,001-3,000	10	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.2	3	0.1
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	4,151	20.0	1,216	12.4	224	6.5	0	0.0
>0-25%	1,891	9.1	1,112	11.4	57	1.7	30	0.7
26-50	2,828	13.6	2,184	22.3	155	4.5	367	8.7
51-75	3,781	18.2	2,001	20.4	600	17.5	1,369	32.6
76-100	4,691	22.5	1,561	15.9	1,541	45.0	1,601	38.1
101-125	2,225	10.7	1,186	12.1	487	14.2	562	13.4
126-130	249	1.2	144	1.5	40	1.2	53	1.3
131-150	558	2.7	248	2.5	172	5.0	135	3.2
151+	429	2.1	142	1.5	149	4.4	81	1.9
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	8,199	39.4	3,202	32.7	724	21.1	599	14.3
>0-25%	4,171	20.0	2,356	24.1	614	17.9	988	23.5
26-50	3,737	18.0	1,976	20.2	798	23.3	1,143	27.2
51-75	2,578	12.4	1,368	14.0	596	17.4	768	18.3
76-100	1,194	5.7	695	7.1	286	8.4	362	8.6
101-125	282	1.4	139	1.4	74	2.2	91	2.2
126-130	17	0.1	2	0.0	12	0.4	3	0.1
131-150	61	0.3	11	0.1	30	0.9	18	0.4
151+	52	0.2	10	0.1	22	0.6	16	0.4
Not Applicable ^b	513	2.5	35	0.4	270	7.9	210	5.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

^c Categorically eligible households have no countable resources because the program does not consider resources in their eligibility determinations.

Table A.4. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Countable Gross and Net Income, Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household Size											
	Number (000)	Percent	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	10,125	100.0	4,119	100.0	2,971	100.0	2,006	100.0	988	100.0	594	100.0
Gross Countable Income														
\$0	4,151	20.0	2,878	28.4	611	14.8	381	12.8	167	8.3	80	8.1	35	5.9
1-199	938	4.5	559	5.5	182	4.4	116	3.9	57	2.8	17	1.7	8	1.3
200-399	1,518	7.3	718	7.1	404	9.8	208	7.0	121	6.0	51	5.2	16	2.7
400-599	1,588	7.6	579	5.7	493	12.0	286	9.6	144	7.2	56	5.6	30	5.1
600-799	4,604	22.1	3,342	33.0	556	13.5	347	11.7	222	11.0	94	9.5	43	7.3
800-999	2,196	10.6	1,105	10.9	455	11.1	318	10.7	185	9.2	96	9.7	37	6.2
1,000+	5,808	27.9	945	9.3	1,417	34.4	1,315	44.3	1,111	55.4	595	60.2	425	71.5
Net Countable Income														
\$0	8,199	39.4	4,944	48.8	1,591	38.6	898	30.2	456	22.7	208	21.0	102	17.1
1-199	2,717	13.1	1,461	14.4	540	13.1	364	12.3	229	11.4	89	9.0	33	5.6
200-399	2,647	12.7	1,401	13.8	533	12.9	358	12.0	205	10.2	103	10.4	47	7.9
400-599	2,293	11.0	1,100	10.9	470	11.4	354	11.9	220	11.0	98	9.9	50	8.4
600-799	1,461	7.0	455	4.5	371	9.0	306	10.3	216	10.8	73	7.4	41	6.8
800-999	1,052	5.1	173	1.7	287	7.0	261	8.8	175	8.7	96	9.7	60	10.2
1,000+	1,921	9.2	107	1.1	314	7.6	421	14.2	500	24.9	319	32.3	260	43.7
Not Applicable ^a	513	2.5	484	4.8	13	0.3	9	0.3	5	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.3
Countable Resources														
Categorically Eligible ^b	18,679	89.8	9,095	89.8	3,732	90.6	2,655	89.3	1,793	89.4	877	88.8	527	88.6
\$0	1,246	6.0	671	6.6	216	5.2	168	5.6	109	5.4	52	5.3	30	5.1
1-500	657	3.2	273	2.7	129	3.1	111	3.7	79	3.9	42	4.2	23	3.9
501-1,000	120	0.6	44	0.4	22	0.5	21	0.7	16	0.8	9	0.9	9	1.4
1,001-2,000	91	0.4	36	0.4	18	0.4	16	0.5	9	0.5	7	0.7	6	1.0
2,001-3,000	10	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	—	—
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	4,151	20.0	2,878	28.4	611	14.8	381	12.8	167	8.3	80	8.1	35	5.9
>0-25%	1,891	9.1	779	7.7	397	9.6	318	10.7	219	10.9	105	10.6	72	12.1
26-50	2,828	13.6	696	6.9	716	17.4	596	20.1	446	22.2	237	24.0	138	23.2
51-75	3,781	18.2	1,579	15.6	802	19.5	583	19.6	453	22.6	218	22.0	146	24.6
76-100	4,691	22.5	2,810	27.8	749	18.2	543	18.3	338	16.9	157	15.9	94	15.9
101-125	2,225	10.7	854	8.4	485	11.8	396	13.3	269	13.4	142	14.3	80	13.4
126-130	249	1.2	82	0.8	71	1.7	42	1.4	28	1.4	18	1.8	7	1.2
131-150	558	2.7	243	2.4	144	3.5	78	2.6	54	2.7	22	2.2	18	3.1
151+	429	2.1	205	2.0	145	3.5	34	1.2	31	1.6	10	1.1	4	0.6
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	8,199	39.4	4,944	48.8	1,591	38.6	898	30.2	456	22.7	208	21.0	102	17.1
>0-25%	4,171	20.0	1,689	16.7	857	20.8	702	23.6	512	25.5	266	26.9	144	24.2
26-50	3,737	18.0	1,517	15.0	713	17.3	645	21.7	476	23.7	225	22.8	160	26.9
51-75	2,578	12.4	976	9.6	544	13.2	461	15.5	321	16.0	166	16.8	110	18.6
76-100	1,194	5.7	364	3.6	248	6.0	227	7.6	189	9.4	103	10.4	64	10.8
101-125	282	1.4	95	0.9	80	1.9	29	1.0	47	2.4	19	1.9	13	2.1
126-130	17	0.1	9	0.1	8	0.2	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0
131-150	61	0.3	30	0.3	31	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151+	52	0.2	17	0.2	34	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Applicable ^a	513	2.5	484	4.8	13	0.3	9	0.3	5	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

^b Categorically eligible households have no countable resources because the program does not consider resources in their eligibility determinations.

— No sample households in this category.

Table A.5. Average Gross and Net Countable Income, Average Gross and Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Average Countable Resources, and Average Benefit of Participating Households by Household Composition and Size

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent) ^a	Countable Resources Over Households with Countable Resources (Dollars)	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)
Total	20,803	100.0	744	338	58.5	25.0	331	281
Household Composition								
Children	9,794	47.1	948	462	58.4	27.4	320	413
School Age	7,304	35.1	1,025	517	60.8	29.7	330	433
Preschool Age	5,153	24.8	915	431	54.5	24.4	314	442
No Children	11,009	52.9	563	223	58.6	22.7	344	163
Elderly Individuals	3,426	16.5	833	385	84.0	37.5	463	144
No Elderly Individuals	17,378	83.5	727	330	53.5	22.6	299	307
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^b	4,199	20.2	969	482	82.3	37.7	303	220
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	16,605	79.8	687	303	52.5	21.8	338	296
Household Size								
1	10,125	48.7	499	176	55.2	19.5	326	153
2	4,119	19.8	761	336	62.6	27.6	335	272
3	2,971	14.3	915	435	59.9	28.5	298	397
4	2,006	9.6	1,149	604	62.5	32.8	321	489
5	988	4.7	1,324	724	61.5	33.6	400	579
6	373	1.8	1,598	937	64.9	38.0	333	675
7	147	0.7	1,557	930	56.0	33.4	401	782
8+	74	0.4	1,900	1,198	58.0	36.4	675	947

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

Table A.6. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Type of Countable Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Households with:					
	Number (000) ^a	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^b	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	9,794	100.0	3,426	100.0	4,199	100.0
Countable Earned Income	6,351	30.5	4,816	49.2	199	5.8	457	10.9
Wages and Salaries	5,581	26.8	4,309	44.0	162	4.7	411	9.8
Self-Employment	860	4.1	591	6.0	42	1.2	53	1.3
Other Earned Income	36	0.2	15	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.1
Countable Unearned Income	12,487	60.0	5,551	56.7	3,128	91.3	4,196	99.9
TANF	1,591	7.6	1,540	15.7	47	1.4	284	6.8
General Assistance	844	4.1	182	1.9	144	4.2	173	4.1
Supplemental Security Income	4,195	20.2	1,118	11.4	1,386	40.5	2,894	68.9
Social Security	4,660	22.4	910	9.3	2,322	67.8	2,127	50.7
Unemployment Income	1,232	5.9	756	7.7	51	1.5	55	1.3
Veterans' Benefits	165	0.8	35	0.4	83	2.4	40	0.9
Workers' Compensation	58	0.3	34	0.3	4	0.1	23	0.6
Other Government Benefits ^c	129	0.6	51	0.5	50	1.5	40	1.0
Household Contributions	623	3.0	399	4.1	41	1.2	58	1.4
Household Deemed Income	19	0.1	18	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.0
Educational Loans	4	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	1,980	9.5	1,904	19.4	21	0.6	325	7.7
State Diversion Payments	8	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Energy Assistance Income	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wage Supplementation	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other Unearned Income ^d	682	3.3	291	3.0	266	7.8	80	1.9
TANF or GA Income	2,427	11.7	1,715	17.5	190	5.6	451	10.7
TANF and Earnings	356	1.7	348	3.6	6	0.2	29	0.7
TANF and SSI	267	1.3	262	2.7	18	0.5	261	6.2
TANF or SSI or GA	6,141	29.5	2,516	25.7	1,481	43.2	2,940	70.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	749	3.6	605	6.2	38	1.1	358	8.5
TANF and Child Support	114	0.5	113	1.2	4	0.1	33	0.8
SSI and Social Security	1,546	7.4	276	2.8	745	21.7	860	20.5
SSI or Social Security	7,309	35.1	1,751	17.9	2,963	86.5	4,161	99.1
SSI and Earnings	375	1.8	250	2.6	33	1.0	354	8.4
GA and Earnings	61	0.3	44	0.5	2	0.1	17	0.4
Earnings and Child Support	862	4.1	838	8.6	3	0.1	61	1.5
No Countable Income	4,151	20.0	1,216	12.4	224	6.5	0	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

^b Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^c Examples of other government benefits include Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.

^d Examples of other unearned income include alimony, foster care payments, and dividends and interest payments.

Table A.7. Average Income, Total Deduction, SNAP Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Countable Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Average Values					
	Number (000) ^a	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^b	Income Source (Dollars) ^c	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^d	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)
Total	20,803	100.0	744	338	-	508	281	2.1
Countable Earned Income	6,351	30.5	1,197	555	1,022	691	330	2.9
Wages and Salaries	5,581	26.8	1,267	599	1,083	705	324	2.9
Self-Employment	860	4.1	810	301	512	621	378	2.7
Other Earned Income	36	0.2	653	314	234	476	327	2.5
Countable Unearned Income	12,487	60.0	875	415	720	516	260	2.1
TANF	1,591	7.6	725	316	396	466	427	3.0
General Assistance	844	4.1	526	180	235	492	236	1.5
Supplemental Security Income	4,195	20.2	879	421	554	502	216	1.8
Social Security	4,660	22.4	974	486	760	527	162	1.6
Unemployment Income	1,232	5.9	1,086	615	849	498	277	2.6
Veterans' Benefits	165	0.8	941	499	485	479	165	1.6
Workers' Compensation	58	0.3	1,278	750	899	566	222	2.4
Other Government Benefits ^e	129	0.6	1,082	578	352	571	234	2.2
Household Contributions	623	3.0	652	256	260	486	350	2.4
Household Deemed Income	19	0.1	764	364	625	459	291	2.2
Educational Loans	4	0.0	829	312	355	612	420	3.1
Child Support Enforcement Payments	1,980	9.5	1,078	582	337	544	402	3.4
State Diversion Payments	8	0.0	707	270	433	581	266	1.9
Energy Assistance Income	1	0.0	213	0	213	564	200	1.0
Wage Supplementation	1	0.0	1,319	464	330	855	529	4.0
Other Unearned Income ^f	682	3.3	1,012	499	341	573	242	2.1
TANF or GA Income	2,427	11.7	655	268	341	475	361	2.5
TANF and Earnings	356	1.7	1,063	516	974	572	397	3.2
TANF and SSI	267	1.3	1,188	723	968	469	375	3.5
TANF or SSI or GA	6,141	29.5	775	341	513	491	267	2.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	749	3.6	1,316	708	1,219	632	340	3.2
TANF and Child Support	114	0.5	984	527	556	486	457	3.6
SSI and Social Security	1,546	7.4	860	426	795	471	174	1.6
SSI or Social Security	7,309	35.1	943	462	802	524	190	1.7
SSI and Earnings	375	1.8	1,600	932	1,425	691	287	3.3
GA and Earnings	61	0.3	1,293	704	1,033	626	323	3.1
Earnings and Child Support	862	4.1	1,506	825	1,401	694	352	3.6
No Countable Income	4,151	20.0	0	0	0	291	292	1.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households can receive income from more than one source.

^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Average value of specified source over households with income from source.

^d Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^e Examples of other government benefits include Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.

^f Examples of other unearned income include alimony, foster care payments, and dividends and interest payments.

Table A.8. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Countable Earned and Unearned Income Amounts

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	9,794	100.0	3,426	100.0	4,199	100.0
Countable Earned Income								
\$0	14,453	69.5	4,978	50.8	3,227	94.2	3,742	89.1
1-199	603	2.9	264	2.7	37	1.1	84	2.0
200-399	624	3.0	392	4.0	35	1.0	62	1.5
400-599	686	3.3	492	5.0	33	1.0	68	1.6
600-799	777	3.7	555	5.7	18	0.5	54	1.3
800-999	736	3.5	539	5.5	18	0.5	51	1.2
1,000-1,249	813	3.9	632	6.5	23	0.7	36	0.9
1,250-1,499	704	3.4	614	6.3	15	0.4	39	0.9
1,500-1,999	857	4.1	792	8.1	15	0.4	41	1.0
2,000+	550	2.6	535	5.5	4	0.1	22	0.5
Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	8,316	40.0	4,243	43.3	298	8.7	2	0.1
1-199	1,081	5.2	688	7.0	44	1.3	13	0.3
200-399	1,648	7.9	1,153	11.8	77	2.3	33	0.8
400-599	1,425	6.8	984	10.0	168	4.9	191	4.6
600-799	4,294	20.6	922	9.4	1,461	42.7	2,245	53.5
800-999	1,598	7.7	558	5.7	561	16.4	643	15.3
1,000-1,249	1,220	5.9	484	4.9	461	13.4	471	11.2
1,250-1,499	665	3.2	389	4.0	195	5.7	334	7.9
1,500+	556	2.7	372	3.8	160	4.7	266	6.3
Countable TANF Income								
\$0	19,212	92.4	8,254	84.3	3,379	98.6	3,914	93.2
1-199	290	1.4	276	2.8	19	0.5	95	2.3
200-399	589	2.8	555	5.7	13	0.4	110	2.6
400-599	488	2.3	486	5.0	8	0.2	47	1.1
600-799	162	0.8	161	1.6	2	0.1	21	0.5
800-999	45	0.2	45	0.5	2	0.1	7	0.2
1,000+	17	0.1	16	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.1
Countable GA Income								
\$0	19,959	95.9	9,612	98.1	3,281	95.8	4,026	95.9
1-199	404	1.9	57	0.6	95	2.8	119	2.8
200-399	311	1.5	35	0.4	32	0.9	25	0.6
400-599	82	0.4	53	0.5	14	0.4	16	0.4
600-799	29	0.1	23	0.2	2	0.1	7	0.2
800-999	12	0.1	12	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
1,000+	6	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Countable TANF or GA Income								
\$0	18,376	88.3	8,079	82.5	3,235	94.4	3,748	89.3
1-199	687	3.3	326	3.3	113	3.3	209	5.0
200-399	899	4.3	590	6.0	45	1.3	135	3.2
400-599	569	2.7	538	5.5	22	0.6	63	1.5
600-799	191	0.9	184	1.9	5	0.1	28	0.7
800-999	58	0.3	58	0.6	2	0.1	11	0.3
1,000+	23	0.1	19	0.2	4	0.1	5	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.8. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Countable Earned and Unearned Income Amounts — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Countable SSI								
\$0	16,609	79.8	8,676	88.6	2,040	59.5	1,305	31.1
1-199	723	3.5	78	0.8	362	10.6	370	8.8
200-399	504	2.4	89	0.9	234	6.8	287	6.8
400-599	440	2.1	111	1.1	160	4.7	294	7.0
600-799	2,185	10.5	635	6.5	535	15.6	1,677	39.9
800-999	93	0.4	48	0.5	33	1.0	66	1.6
1,000+	250	1.2	156	1.6	62	1.8	201	4.8
Maximum for 1 Person ^b ...	1,079	5.2	197	2.0	276	8.1	807	19.2
Countable Social Security								
\$0	16,143	77.6	8,884	90.7	1,103	32.2	2,071	49.3
1-199	178	0.9	103	1.1	46	1.3	87	2.1
200-399	480	2.3	121	1.2	223	6.5	218	5.2
400-599	822	4.0	179	1.8	398	11.6	365	8.7
600-799	1,257	6.0	164	1.7	624	18.2	600	14.3
800-999	965	4.6	131	1.3	502	14.7	437	10.4
1,000+	959	4.6	212	2.2	529	15.4	420	10.0
Other Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	16,244	78.1	6,610	67.5	2,928	85.5	3,614	86.1
1-199	1,230	5.9	767	7.8	223	6.5	199	4.7
200-399	1,119	5.4	843	8.6	112	3.3	142	3.4
400-599	715	3.4	534	5.5	44	1.3	97	2.3
600-799	468	2.2	305	3.1	36	1.0	56	1.3
800-999	397	1.9	247	2.5	42	1.2	43	1.0
1,000+	624	3.0	483	4.9	40	1.2	47	1.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b The fiscal year 2011 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person is \$674. The number shown is the number of households in which one person receives an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than one person.)

Table A.9. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Type of Deduction										
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Dependent Care		Excess Shelter			Medical		Child Support	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent with Maxi- mum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	6,335	30.5	806	3.9	14,936	71.8	29.1	918	4.4	417	2.0
Household Composition													
Children	9,794	100.0	4,813	49.1	804	8.2	7,674	78.4	38.6	137	1.4	218	2.2
School Age	7,304	100.0	3,596	49.2	553	7.6	5,821	79.7	38.3	125	1.7	171	2.3
Preschool Age	5,153	100.0	2,676	51.9	576	11.2	3,949	76.6	39.0	39	0.8	111	2.2
No Children	11,009	100.0	1,521	13.8	2	0.0	7,262	66.0	19.1	781	7.1	199	1.8
Elderly Individuals	3,426	100.0	197	5.7	1	0.0	2,558	74.7	0.2	546	15.9	21	0.6
No Elderly Individuals	17,378	100.0	6,138	35.3	805	4.6	12,378	71.2	35.1	372	2.1	396	2.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^b	4,199	100.0	449	10.7	51	1.2	3,358	80.0	0.1	397	9.5	114	2.7
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	16,605	100.0	5,886	35.4	755	4.5	11,578	69.7	37.6	521	3.1	303	1.8
Countable Income Source													
Gross Income	16,652	100.0	6,335	38.0	798	4.8	13,419	80.6	26.1	917	5.5	394	2.4
No Gross Income	4,151	100.0	—	—	8	0.2	1,517	36.5	55.7	1	0.0	23	0.6
Net Income	12,091	100.0	4,918	40.7	675	5.6	9,671	80.0	20.1	786	6.5	287	2.4
No Net Income	8,199	100.0	1,410	17.2	131	1.6	5,265	64.2	45.8	132	1.6	130	1.6
Not Applicable ^c	513	100.0	6	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earned Income	6,351	100.0	6,335	99.7	733	11.5	5,291	83.3	40.5	76	1.2	205	3.2
No Earned Income	14,453	100.0	—	—	73	0.5	9,645	66.7	22.9	842	5.8	212	1.5
Unearned Income	12,487	100.0	2,173	17.4	363	2.9	9,905	79.3	19.5	910	7.3	257	2.1
No Unearned Income	8,316	100.0	4,161	50.0	443	5.3	5,031	60.5	48.1	8	0.1	160	1.9
TANF Income	1,591	100.0	356	22.4	34	2.2	1,311	82.4	33.1	15	0.9	8	0.5
No TANF Income	19,212	100.0	5,979	31.1	772	4.0	13,625	70.9	28.7	903	4.7	409	2.1
GA Income	844	100.0	58	6.9	2	0.2	678	80.4	36.7	9	1.1	6	0.7
No GA Income	19,959	100.0	6,276	31.4	804	4.0	14,258	71.4	28.8	909	4.6	411	2.1
SSI	4,195	100.0	366	8.7	46	1.1	3,169	75.6	0.2	104	2.5	59	1.4
No SSI	16,609	100.0	5,969	35.9	760	4.6	11,766	70.8	36.9	814	4.9	358	2.2
Social Security Income	4,660	100.0	353	7.6	26	0.6	3,785	81.2	2.6	865	18.6	122	2.6
No Social Security Income ...	16,143	100.0	5,981	37.1	780	4.8	11,151	69.1	38.1	53	0.3	295	1.8
SNAP Benefit													
Minimum Benefit	881	100.0	184	20.8	3	0.4	494	56.0	3.4	201	22.8	9	1.1
Maximum Benefit	8,495	100.0	1,413	16.6	132	1.6	5,276	62.1	45.7	133	1.6	130	1.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Percentage of households with deduction that receive the maximum.

^b Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^c Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

— No sample households in this category.

Table A.10. Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income ^a		Dependent Care ^b		Excess Shelter ^c		Medical ^b		Child Support ^c	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
Total	20,803	64	205	9	223	277	376	6	141	5	245
Household Composition											
Children	9,794	112	228	18	223	282	358	2	113	6	269
School Age	7,304	117	238	18	231	288	360	2	112	6	272
Preschool Age	5,153	120	231	26	228	269	350	1	97	6	292
No Children	11,009	19	130	0	175	272	394	11	146	4	220
Elderly Individuals	3,426	9	143	0	694	340	419	27	151	1	154
No Elderly Individuals ..	17,378	74	207	11	222	265	367	3	127	6	250
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^d	4,199	18	160	3	240	341	405	13	132	5	177
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	16,605	75	208	10	222	261	367	5	148	5	271
Countable Income Source											
Gross Income	16,652	81	205	11	224	311	374	8	141	6	235
No Gross Income	4,151	0	0	0	149	143	391	0	60	2	418
Net Income	12,091	99	241	12	219	262	327	8	121	6	235
No Net Income	8,199	13	78	4	245	299	465	4	260	4	268
Not Applicable ^e	513	59	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned Income	6,351	204	205	26	229	299	358	2	172	9	266
No Earned Income	14,453	0	0	1	163	267	386	8	138	3	226
Unearned Income	12,487	33	177	7	222	314	380	11	139	5	223
No Unearned Income	8,316	110	219	12	224	222	367	0	292	5	281
TANF Income	1,591	28	123	3	133	283	341	2	234	1	249
No TANF Income	19,212	67	210	9	227	276	379	7	139	5	245
GA Income	844	11	156	1	228	329	405	1	109	1	145
No GA Income	19,959	67	205	9	223	274	374	7	141	5	247
SSI	4,195	18	172	3	245	330	386	3	113	2	146
No SSI	16,609	74	207	10	222	265	373	7	144	6	262
Social Security Income	4,660	11	137	2	314	338	398	27	139	5	179
No Social Security Income	16,143	79	209	11	220	260	368	1	167	5	273
SNAP Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	881	50	241	1	156	117	209	25	108	2	147
Maximum Benefit	8,495	13	78	4	245	299	465	4	260	4	267

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 644,511 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,612 MFIP households and 644,511 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^d Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^e Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

Table A.11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	9,794	100.0	3,426	100.0	4,199	100.0	6,351	100.0
Total Deduction										
\$0-141 ^b	31	0.1	29	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
142	3,677	17.7	888	9.1	471	13.7	376	9.0	2	0.0
143-200	983	4.7	525	5.4	142	4.1	207	4.9	195	3.1
201-300	1,395	6.7	589	6.0	333	9.7	445	10.6	268	4.2
301-400	1,596	7.7	728	7.4	393	11.5	469	11.2	429	6.8
401-500	2,029	9.8	1,017	10.4	345	10.1	556	13.2	598	9.4
501-600	3,740	18.0	1,824	18.6	366	10.7	492	11.7	659	10.4
601-700	2,337	11.2	1,407	14.4	341	10.0	457	10.9	1,174	18.5
701-800	1,680	8.1	964	9.8	238	7.0	336	8.0	1,156	18.2
801-900	1,136	5.5	705	7.2	173	5.1	224	5.3	782	12.3
901-1000	695	3.3	461	4.7	121	3.5	154	3.7	457	7.2
1000+	1,025	4.9	655	6.7	232	6.8	272	6.5	623	9.8
Not Applicable ^c	479	2.3	2	0.0	269	7.9	210	5.0	5	0.1
Earned Income Deduction										
\$0	13,824	66.5	4,979	50.8	2,875	83.9	3,459	82.4	11	0.2
1-50	772	3.7	372	3.8	45	1.3	97	2.3	772	12.2
51-100	777	3.7	521	5.3	39	1.1	79	1.9	777	12.2
101-150	945	4.5	674	6.9	31	0.9	75	1.8	945	14.9
151-200	940	4.5	686	7.0	25	0.7	61	1.4	940	14.8
201-250	800	3.8	628	6.4	23	0.7	36	0.9	800	12.6
251-300	713	3.4	622	6.4	17	0.5	41	1.0	713	11.2
301-350	502	2.4	459	4.7	8	0.2	26	0.6	502	7.9
351+	887	4.3	851	8.7	10	0.3	34	0.8	887	14.0
Not Applicable ^d	645	3.1	2	0.0	354	10.3	291	6.9	5	0.1
Dependent Care Deduction										
\$0	19,319	92.9	8,954	91.4	3,071	89.6	3,857	91.9	5,606	88.3
1-50	107	0.5	106	1.1	0	0.0	9	0.2	80	1.3
51-100	135	0.7	135	1.4	0	0.0	5	0.1	124	1.9
101-150	106	0.5	106	1.1	0	0.0	8	0.2	101	1.6
151-200	106	0.5	106	1.1	—	—	4	0.1	96	1.5
201-250	74	0.4	74	0.8	—	—	4	0.1	71	1.1
251-300	69	0.3	69	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.2	65	1.0
301+	209	1.0	209	2.1	0	0.0	16	0.4	196	3.1
Not Applicable ^e	678	3.3	35	0.4	354	10.3	291	6.9	12	0.2
Medical Deduction										
\$0	19,207	92.3	9,622	98.2	2,526	73.7	3,511	83.6	6,263	98.6
1-50	120	0.6	11	0.1	66	1.9	60	1.4	8	0.1
51-100	381	1.8	66	0.7	219	6.4	172	4.1	32	0.5
101-150	187	0.9	40	0.4	103	3.0	88	2.1	18	0.3
151-200	72	0.3	8	0.1	54	1.6	20	0.5	3	0.0
201-250	39	0.2	4	0.0	26	0.7	14	0.3	4	0.1
251-300	25	0.1	1	0.0	19	0.6	6	0.1	4	0.1
301+	94	0.5	7	0.1	60	1.7	38	0.9	8	0.1
Not Applicable ^e	678	3.3	35	0.4	354	10.3	291	6.9	12	0.2
Child Support Deduction										
\$0	19,708	94.7	9,540	97.4	3,051	89.1	3,794	90.4	6,134	96.6
1-50	50	0.2	16	0.2	4	0.1	22	0.5	20	0.3
51-100	60	0.3	24	0.2	7	0.2	22	0.5	18	0.3
101-150	51	0.2	27	0.3	1	0.0	19	0.5	24	0.4
151-200	45	0.2	29	0.3	2	0.1	11	0.3	26	0.4
201-250	38	0.2	21	0.2	5	0.1	12	0.3	20	0.3
251-300	41	0.2	24	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2	22	0.4
301+	131	0.6	77	0.8	2	0.1	21	0.5	75	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Child Support Deduction										
Not Applicable ^f	678	3.3	35	0.4	354	10.3	291	6.9	12	0.2
Excess Shelter Deduction										
\$0	5,354	25.7	2,085	21.3	598	17.4	631	15.0	1,048	16.5
1-50	695	3.3	354	3.6	123	3.6	141	3.4	204	3.2
51-100	647	3.1	350	3.6	134	3.9	201	4.8	245	3.9
101-150	778	3.7	388	4.0	172	5.0	218	5.2	288	4.5
151-200	879	4.2	422	4.3	205	6.0	223	5.3	299	4.7
201-250	916	4.4	459	4.7	207	6.0	241	5.7	304	4.8
251-300	1,047	5.0	523	5.3	169	4.9	285	6.8	337	5.3
301-350	1,141	5.5	634	6.5	168	4.9	276	6.6	404	6.4
351-400	1,066	5.1	534	5.4	163	4.7	220	5.3	402	6.3
401-457	1,198	5.8	585	6.0	224	6.5	288	6.9	441	6.9
458	4,343	20.9	2,955	30.2	6	0.2	3	0.1	2,137	33.6
459+	2,225	10.7	469	4.8	988	28.8	1,260	30.0	231	3.6
Not Applicable ^f	513	2.5	35	0.4	270	7.9	210	5.0	12	0.2
No Deduction	5,354	25.7	2,085	21.3	598	17.4	631	15.0	1,048	16.5
Deduction Less than Cap ^g	8,376	40.3	4,253	43.4	1,566	45.7	2,095	49.9	2,925	46.1
Deduction Equal to Cap	4,351	20.9	2,962	30.2	6	0.2	3	0.1	2,142	33.7
Benefit Less than Maximum										
Benefit	1,940	9.3	1,568	16.0	5	0.1	3	0.1	1,400	22.0
Benefit Equal to Maximum										
Benefit	2,411	11.6	1,394	14.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	742	11.7
Deduction Greater than Cap	2,209	10.6	458	4.7	986	28.8	1,259	30.0	224	3.5
Not Applicable ^f	513	2.5	35	0.4	270	7.9	210	5.0	12	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b This row contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of \$125 for 1- and 2-person households, and \$127 for 3-person households.

^c Deductions are not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

^d This deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households.

^e This deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households.

^f This deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

^g Households without elderly or disabled members are subject to a cap on their excess shelter deduction.

^h No sample households in this category.

Table A.12. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and SNAP Benefit Amount, SNAP Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit, and Certification Period

	Total Households		Households with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	9,794	100.0	3,426	100.0	4,199	100.0	6,351	100.0	1,591	100.0
SNAP Benefit												
Minimum Benefit or less ^b	889	4.3	82	0.8	419	12.2	295	7.0	189	3.0	6	0.4
Greater than the Minimum - 50	670	3.2	82	0.8	265	7.7	273	6.5	105	1.6	8	0.5
51 - 100	1,432	6.9	191	1.9	622	18.2	510	12.1	253	4.0	14	0.9
101 - 199	3,457	16.6	859	8.8	984	28.7	1,231	29.3	1,008	15.9	107	6.7
200	5,224	25.1	341	3.5	751	21.9	544	12.9	686	10.8	75	4.7
201 - 300	1,566	7.5	1,271	13.0	143	4.2	361	8.6	925	14.6	157	9.9
301 - 400	3,162	15.2	2,644	27.0	173	5.0	385	9.2	1,290	20.3	490	30.8
401 - 500	1,130	5.4	1,106	11.3	29	0.8	221	5.3	652	10.3	191	12.0
501 - 600	1,607	7.7	1,558	15.9	22	0.6	160	3.8	596	9.4	257	16.2
601 or More	1,667	8.0	1,660	16.9	17	0.5	218	5.2	646	10.2	285	17.9
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	881	4.2	75	0.8	419	12.2	290	6.9	184	2.9	6	0.4
< 25% ^c	1,011	4.9	384	3.9	304	8.9	379	9.0	320	5.0	30	1.9
25 - 50	2,845	13.7	1,399	14.3	742	21.6	849	20.2	1,221	19.2	103	6.5
51 - 75	3,551	17.1	2,139	21.8	601	17.5	1,059	25.2	1,635	25.7	304	19.1
76 - 99	4,020	19.3	2,588	26.4	488	14.2	881	21.0	1,569	24.7	611	38.4
Maximum	8,495	40.8	3,209	32.8	873	25.5	740	17.6	1,422	22.4	537	33.7
Months in Certification Period												
Average ^d	12	—	9	—	20	—	16	—	9	—	11	—
1-5	354	1.7	165	1.7	14	0.4	39	0.9	96	1.5	16	1.0
6	7,073	34.0	4,296	43.9	302	8.8	791	18.8	2,821	44.4	347	21.8
7-11	549	2.6	308	3.1	43	1.3	56	1.3	155	2.4	102	6.4
12	9,616	46.2	4,814	49.2	1,360	39.7	1,965	46.8	3,195	50.3	1,085	68.2
13-23	164	0.8	64	0.7	39	1.1	49	1.2	21	0.3	12	0.7
24	2,187	10.5	129	1.3	1,169	34.1	981	23.4	54	0.8	24	1.5
25-35	30	0.1	—	—	18	0.5	12	0.3	1	0.0	—	—
36	469	2.3	6	0.1	270	7.9	166	4.0	3	0.0	—	—
37+	346	1.7	3	0.0	209	6.1	134	3.2	2	0.0	—	—
Unknown	15	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.^b The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the FY 2011 minimum benefit values.^c Does not include households with the minimum benefit.^d Average number of months in certification period. Percent not applicable in this row.

— Not Applicable.

Table A.13. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action and Expedited Service

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	869	100.0	19,934	100.0
Initial Certification	8,061	38.7	869	100.0	7,191	36.1
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service	2,468	11.9	427	49.1	2,041	10.2
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	555	2.7	53	6.1	502	2.5
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	5,037	24.2	390	44.8	4,648	23.3
Recertification	12,743	61.3	–	–	12,743	63.9
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service	175	0.8	–	–	175	0.9
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	59	0.3	–	–	59	0.3
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	12,508	60.1	–	–	12,508	62.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

– By definition these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in these categories.

Table A.14. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by Household Composition

Household Composition	SNAP Households		Participants in Households with Household Characteristic		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	20,803	100.0	44,148	100.0	5,838,193	100.0
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	15,770	75.8	38,549	87.3	4,855,250	83.2
Children^b	9,794	47.1	31,603	71.6	4,040,573	69.2
Single-Adult Household	5,477	26.3	16,121	36.5	2,164,038	37.1
Male Adult	373	1.8	976	2.2	133,695	2.3
Female Adult	5,104	24.5	15,144	34.3	2,030,343	34.8
Multiple-Adult Household	3,026	14.5	12,848	29.1	1,468,146	25.1
Married Head Household	1,873	9.0	8,085	18.3	906,046	15.5
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,154	5.5	4,762	10.8	562,100	9.6
Children Only	1,290	6.2	2,634	6.0	408,389	7.0
Elderly Individuals	3,426	16.5	4,362	9.9	494,729	8.5
Living Alone	2,730	13.1	2,730	6.2	332,497	5.7
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	319	1.5	638	1.4	59,933	1.0
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	377	1.8	993	2.3	102,299	1.8
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^c	4,199	20.2	8,326	18.9	924,331	15.8
Living Alone	2,382	11.5	2,382	5.4	295,819	5.1
Not Living Alone	1,816	8.7	5,944	13.5	628,512	10.8
Other Households^d	5,033	24.2	5,599	12.7	982,944	16.8
Single-Person Household	4,545	21.8	4,545	10.3	833,274	14.3
Multi-Person Household	488	2.3	1,055	2.4	149,670	2.6
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^e	4,083	19.6	4,903	11.1	830,338	14.2
Single-Person Household	3,415	16.4	3,415	7.7	629,257	10.8
Multi-Person Household	668	3.2	1,488	3.4	201,082	3.4
Single-Person Households	10,125	48.7	10,125	22.9	1,547,218	26.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^b Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head.

^c Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^d Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

^e These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

NOTE: This table was revised in June 2015.

Table A.15. Average Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, SNAP Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total^c	20,803	100.0	58.5	744	338	508	281	2.1	12.2
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	15,770	75.8	68.4	896	421	552	308	2.4	13.2
Children^d	9,794	47.1	58.4	948	462	571	413	3.2	9.4
Single-Adult Household	5,477	26.3	55.5	832	389	530	395	2.9	9.4
Male Adult	373	1.8	53.8	757	359	516	359	2.6	9.9
Female Adult	5,104	24.5	55.6	837	391	531	398	3.0	9.4
Multiple-Adult Household	3,026	14.5	68.3	1,309	716	661	485	4.2	9.3
Married Head Household	1,873	9.0	70.3	1,368	754	682	484	4.3	9.2
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,154	5.5	64.9	1,213	655	628	487	4.1	9.6
Children Only	1,290	6.2	47.8	594	178	532	316	2.0	9.2
Elderly Individuals	3,426	16.5	84.0	833	385	519	144	1.3	19.9
Living Alone	2,730	13.1	82.2	743	305	500	122	1.0	21.3
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	319	1.5	99.2	1,207	660	602	188	2.0	17.6
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	377	1.8	84.5	1,172	672	571	271	2.6	11.5
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^e	4,199	20.2	82.3	969	482	528	220	2.0	15.8
Living Alone	2,382	11.5	85.1	769	289	514	124	1.0	19.5
Not Living Alone	1,816	8.7	78.5	1,232	713	544	346	3.3	10.9
Other Households^f	5,033	24.2	27.7	270	88	375	195	1.1	9.2
Single-Person Household	4,545	21.8	24.6	222	64	357	183	1.0	9.2
Multi-Person Household	488	2.3	56.5	711	310	546	307	2.2	9.2
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^g	4,083	19.6	29.8	308	109	381	203	1.2	9.1
Single-Person Household	3,415	16.4	23.7	214	61	350	184	1.0	9.0
Multi-Person Household	668	3.2	61.0	785	354	540	301	2.2	9.7
Single-Person Households	10,125	48.7	55.2	499	176	435	153	1.0	14.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^d Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head.

^e Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^f Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

^g These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

NOTE: This table was revised in June 2015.

Table A.16. Distribution of Participating Households by Countable Income Type and Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Countable Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Zero Gross Income		TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	20,803	100.0	6,351	100.0	4,151	100.0	1,591	100.0	844	100.0	4,195	100.0	4,660	100.0
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	15,770	75.8	5,141	81.0	1,433	34.5	1,550	97.4	419	49.6	4,194	100.0	4,622	99.2
Children^b	9,794	47.1	4,816	75.8	1,216	29.3	1,540	96.8	182	21.6	1,118	26.6	910	19.5
Single-Adult Household	5,477	26.3	2,201	34.7	782	18.8	956	60.1	115	13.7	635	15.1	535	11.5
Male Adult	373	1.8	110	1.7	80	1.9	60	3.8	9	1.0	30	0.7	59	1.3
Female Adult	5,104	24.5	2,091	32.9	702	16.9	896	56.3	106	12.6	605	14.4	477	10.2
Multiple-Adult Household	3,026	14.5	1,811	28.5	277	6.7	335	21.1	49	5.9	453	10.8	351	7.5
Married Head Household	1,873	9.0	1,197	18.8	180	4.3	161	10.1	22	2.7	236	5.6	190	4.1
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,154	5.5	615	9.7	97	2.3	174	10.9	27	3.2	216	5.2	162	3.5
Children Only	1,290	6.2	804	12.7	157	3.8	249	15.7	17	2.1	30	0.7	24	0.5
Elderly Individuals	3,426	16.5	199	3.1	224	5.4	47	2.9	144	17.1	1,386	33.0	2,322	49.8
Living Alone	2,730	13.1	88	1.4	210	5.1	2	0.1	108	12.8	1,125	26.8	1,849	39.7
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	319	1.5	33	0.5	5	0.1	–	–	20	2.4	127	3.0	213	4.6
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	377	1.8	78	1.2	9	0.2	44	2.8	16	1.9	135	3.2	260	5.6
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^c	4,199	20.2	457	7.2	0	0.0	284	17.9	173	20.5	2,894	69.0	2,127	45.6
Living Alone	2,382	11.5	96	1.5	0	0.0	2	0.1	83	9.8	1,538	36.7	1,317	28.3
Not Living Alone	1,816	8.7	360	5.7	–	–	283	17.8	90	10.7	1,356	32.3	810	17.4
Other Households^d	5,033	24.2	1,209	19.0	2,718	65.5	41	2.6	425	50.4	0	0.0	38	0.8
Single-Person	4,545	21.8	950	15.0	2,600	62.6	27	1.7	408	48.4	0	0.0	23	0.5
Multi-Person	488	2.3	260	4.1	118	2.8	14	0.9	17	2.0	–	–	15	0.3
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^e	4,083	19.6	990	15.6	2,101	50.6	41	2.6	329	38.9	127	3.0	160	3.4
Single-Person Household	3,415	16.4	728	11.5	1,992	48.0	24	1.5	302	35.8	0	0.0	13	0.3
Multi-Person Household	668	3.2	262	4.1	108	2.6	18	1.1	27	3.1	127	3.0	147	3.2
Single-Person Households	10,125	48.7	1,407	22.2	2,878	69.3	121	7.6	609	72.1	2,664	63.5	3,197	68.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics in the table.

^b Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head.

^c Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^d Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

^e These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

– No sample households in this category.

NOTE: This table was revised in June 2015.

Table A.17. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		School-Age Children		Preschool-Age Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	9,794	100.0	7,304	100.0	5,153	100.0	3,426	100.0	4,199	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	9,794	47.1	9,794	100.0	7,304	100.0	5,153	100.0	162	4.7	1,406	33.5
School Age	7,304	35.1	7,304	74.6	7,304	100.0	2,663	51.7	148	4.3	1,235	29.4
Preschool Age	5,153	24.8	5,153	52.6	2,663	36.5	5,153	100.0	35	1.0	491	11.7
Elderly Individuals	3,426	16.5	162	1.7	148	2.0	35	0.7	3,426	100.0	121	2.9
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	4,199	20.2	1,406	14.4	1,235	16.9	491	9.5	121	3.5	4,199	100.0
Countable Income Source and Resources												
Gross Income	16,652	80.0	8,578	87.6	6,546	89.6	4,443	86.2	3,202	93.5	4,198	100.0
No Gross Income	4,151	20.0	1,216	12.4	758	10.4	710	13.8	224	6.5	0	0.0
Net Income	12,091	58.1	6,557	66.9	5,159	70.6	3,333	64.7	2,432	71.0	3,390	80.7
No Net Income	8,199	39.4	3,202	32.7	2,121	29.0	1,799	34.9	724	21.1	599	14.3
Not Applicable ^b	513	2.5	35	0.4	23	0.3	20	0.4	270	7.9	210	5.0
Earned Income	6,351	30.5	4,816	49.2	3,596	49.2	2,678	52.0	199	5.8	457	10.9
Unearned Income	12,487	60.0	5,551	56.7	4,418	60.5	2,656	51.5	3,128	91.3	4,196	99.9
TANF Income	1,591	7.6	1,540	15.7	1,083	14.8	874	17.0	47	1.4	284	6.8
GA Income	844	4.1	182	1.9	143	2.0	85	1.6	144	4.2	173	4.1
SSI	4,195	20.2	1,118	11.4	983	13.5	408	7.9	1,386	40.5	2,894	68.9
Social Security Income	4,660	22.4	910	9.3	826	11.3	262	5.1	2,322	67.8	2,127	50.7
Countable Resources	1,220	5.9	662	6.8	508	7.0	343	6.7	239	7.0	233	5.6
Deductions												
Total Deduction	20,296	97.6	9,765	99.7	7,284	99.7	5,138	99.7	3,156	92.1	3,989	95.0
Standard Deduction	20,290	97.5	9,759	99.6	7,280	99.7	5,133	99.6	3,156	92.1	3,989	95.0
Earned Income Deduction	6,335	30.5	4,813	49.1	3,596	49.2	2,676	51.9	197	5.7	449	10.7
Dependent Care Deduction	806	3.9	804	8.2	553	7.6	576	11.2	1	0.0	51	1.2
Excess Shelter Deduction	14,936	71.8	7,674	78.4	5,821	79.7	3,949	76.6	2,558	74.7	3,358	80.0
Medical Deduction	918	4.4	137	1.4	125	1.7	39	0.8	546	15.9	397	9.5
Child Support Deduction	417	2.0	218	2.2	171	2.3	111	2.2	21	0.6	114	2.7
SNAP Benefit												
Minimum Benefit or less ^c	889	4.3	82	0.8	65	0.9	21	0.4	419	12.2	295	7.0
Greater than the Minimum - 100	2,102	10.1	272	2.8	202	2.8	95	1.8	887	25.9	783	18.7
101-200	8,681	41.7	1,199	12.2	772	10.6	529	10.3	1,736	50.7	1,775	42.3
201-300	1,566	7.5	1,271	13.0	928	12.7	585	11.3	143	4.2	361	8.6
301 or More	7,566	36.4	6,968	71.2	5,337	73.1	3,923	76.1	240	7.0	985	23.5
Minimum Benefit	881	4.2	75	0.8	59	0.8	17	0.3	419	12.2	290	6.9
Maximum Benefit	8,495	40.8	3,209	32.8	2,125	29.1	1,802	35.0	873	25.5	740	17.6
Household Size												
1	10,125	48.7	476	4.9	221	3.0	255	4.9	2,730	79.7	2,382	56.7
2	4,119	19.8	2,912	29.7	1,737	23.8	1,368	26.5	551	16.1	709	16.9
3	2,971	14.3	2,837	29.0	2,113	28.9	1,440	28.0	85	2.5	470	11.2
4	2,006	9.6	1,989	20.3	1,715	23.5	1,084	21.0	36	1.1	317	7.6
5	988	4.7	986	10.1	933	12.8	586	11.4	16	0.5	181	4.3
6+	594	2.9	594	6.1	585	8.0	420	8.1	8	0.2	139	3.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

^c The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the FY 2011 minimum benefit values.

Table A.18. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households with:					
	Total	Children	School-Age Children	Preschool-Age Children	Elderly Individuals	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a
Countable Income						
Gross Income	744	948	1,025	915	833	969
Net Income ^b	338	462	517	431	385	482
Earned Income	312	561	586	599	41	86
Unearned Income	432	387	439	316	792	884
TANF Income	30	63	61	72	5	22
GA Income	10	7	8	6	8	7
SSI	112	79	95	55	189	411
Social Security Income	170	67	82	33	536	384
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	58.5	58.4	60.8	54.5	84.0	82.3
Net Income ^b	24.3	27.3	29.6	24.3	34.5	35.8
Deductions						
Total Deduction ^c	508	571	585	575	519	528
Earned Income Deduction ^d	64	112	117	120	9	18
Over Households with Deduction	205	228	238	231	143	160
Dependent Care Deduction ^e	9	18	18	26	0	3
Over Households with Deduction	223	223	231	228	694	240
Excess Shelter Deduction ^f	277	282	288	269	340	341
Over Households with Deduction	376	358	360	350	419	405
Medical Deduction ^e	6	2	2	1	27	13
Over Households with Deduction	141	113	112	97	151	132
Child Support Deduction ^f	5	6	6	6	1	5
Over Households with Deduction	245	269	272	292	154	177
SNAP Benefit	281	413	433	442	144	220
Household Size	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.4	1.3	2.0
Certification Period	12.2	9.4	9.4	9.2	19.9	15.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^c Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 479,294 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 644,511 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,612 MFIP households and 644,511 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^f Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

Table A.19. Distribution of Participating Households with Countable Earned and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Countable Income Type							
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	6,351	100.0	12,487	100.0	1,591	100.0	844	100.0
Household Composition										
Children	9,794	47.1	4,816	75.8	5,551	44.5	1,540	96.8	182	21.6
School Age	7,304	35.1	3,596	56.6	4,418	35.4	1,083	68.0	143	17.0
Preschool Age	5,153	24.8	2,678	42.2	2,656	21.3	874	54.9	85	10.0
Elderly Individuals	3,426	16.5	199	3.1	3,128	25.0	47	2.9	144	17.1
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	4,199	20.2	457	7.2	4,196	33.6	284	17.9	173	20.5
Countable Income Source										
Gross Income	16,652	80.0	6,351	100.0	12,487	100.0	1,591	100.0	844	100.0
No Gross Income ^b	4,151	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Income	12,091	58.1	4,923	77.5	9,099	72.9	1,046	65.8	364	43.1
No Net Income	8,199	39.4	1,416	22.3	2,893	23.2	535	33.6	471	55.9
Not Applicable ^c	513	2.5	12	0.2	494	4.0	10	0.6	9	1.0
Earned Income	6,351	30.5	6,351	100.0	2,186	17.5	356	22.4	61	7.2
Unearned Income	12,487	60.0	2,186	34.4	12,487	100.0	1,591	100.0	844	100.0
TANF Income	1,591	7.6	356	5.6	1,591	12.7	1,591	100.0	8	0.9
GA Income	844	4.1	61	1.0	844	6.8	8	0.5	844	100.0
SSI Income	4,195	20.2	375	5.9	4,195	33.6	267	16.8	220	26.1
Social Security Income	4,660	22.4	356	5.6	4,660	37.3	127	8.0	120	14.2
Deductions										
Total Deduction	20,296	97.6	6,345	99.9	11,994	96.1	1,581	99.4	835	99.0
Standard Deduction	20,290	97.5	6,339	99.8	11,993	96.0	1,581	99.4	835	99.0
Earned Income Deduction	6,335	30.5	6,335	99.7	2,173	17.4	356	22.4	58	6.9
Dependent Care Deduction	806	3.9	733	11.5	363	2.9	34	2.2	2	0.2
Excess Shelter Deduction	14,936	71.8	5,291	83.3	9,905	79.3	1,311	82.4	678	80.4
Medical Deduction	918	4.4	76	1.2	910	7.3	15	0.9	9	1.1
Child Support Deduction	417	2.0	205	3.2	257	2.1	8	0.5	6	0.7
SNAP Benefit										
Minimum Benefit or less ^d	889	4.3	189	3.0	804	6.4	6	0.4	9	1.1
Greater than the Minimum - 100	2,102	10.1	358	5.6	1,889	15.1	22	1.4	64	7.6
101-200	8,681	41.7	1,694	26.7	4,583	36.7	182	11.4	565	67.0
201-300	1,566	7.5	925	14.6	1,009	8.1	157	9.9	38	4.5
301 or More	7,566	36.4	3,183	50.1	4,202	33.7	1,224	76.9	167	19.7
Minimum Benefit	881	4.2	184	2.9	799	6.4	6	0.4	9	1.1
Maximum Benefit	8,495	40.8	1,422	22.4	3,187	25.5	537	33.7	480	56.9
Household Size										
1	10,125	48.7	1,407	22.2	6,122	49.0	121	7.6	609	72.1
2	4,119	19.8	1,512	23.8	2,499	20.0	561	35.3	112	13.3
3	2,971	14.3	1,424	22.4	1,725	13.8	411	25.8	63	7.5
4	2,006	9.6	1,081	17.0	1,186	9.5	285	17.9	33	3.9
5	988	4.7	569	9.0	572	4.6	129	8.1	16	1.8
6+	594	2.9	357	5.6	382	3.1	84	5.3	11	1.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Some states allow child support expenses to be subtracted before gross income is calculated. As a result, it is possible to have countable income but no gross income.

^c Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

^d The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the FY 2011 minimum benefit values.

— No sample households in this category.

Table A.20. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households with Countable Earned and Unearned Income

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households with:				
	Total	Countable Earned Income	Countable Unearned Income	Countable TANF Income	Countable GA Income
Countable Income					
Gross Income	744	1,197	875	725	526
Net Income ^a	338	555	415	316	180
Earned Income	312	1,022	154	138	54
Unearned Income	432	176	720	587	472
TANF Income	30	20	50	396	3
GA Income	10	3	16	0	235
SSI	112	34	186	107	141
Social Security Income	170	37	284	44	76
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline					
Gross Income	58.5	79.9	72.3	46.8	46.1
Net Income ^a	24.3	34.5	30.9	19.0	13.6
Deductions					
Total Deduction ^b	508	691	516	466	492
Earned Income Deduction ^c	64	204	33	28	11
Over Households with Deduction	205	205	177	123	156
Dependent Care Deduction ^d	9	26	7	3	1
Over Households with Deduction	223	229	222	133	228
Excess Shelter Deduction ^e	277	299	314	283	329
Over Households with Deduction	376	358	380	341	405
Medical Deduction ^d	6	2	11	2	1
Over Households with Deduction	141	172	139	234	109
Child Support Deduction ^e	5	9	5	1	1
Over Households with Deduction	245	266	223	249	145
SNAP Benefit	281	330	260	427	236
Household Size	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.0	1.5
Certification Period	12.2	9.3	14.2	10.7	13.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 479,294 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 644,511 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,612 MFIP households and 644,511 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

Table A.21. Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race/Hispanic Status of the Household Head

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	9,794	100.0	3,426	100.0	4,199	100.0	6,351	100.0	1,591	100.0
Race and Hispanic Status^b of Household Head												
White, not Hispanic ^c	7,613	36.6	3,171	32.4	1,356	39.6	1,802	42.9	2,210	34.8	408	25.6
African American, not Hispanic ^d	4,742	22.8	2,091	21.3	622	18.2	1,049	25.0	1,221	19.2	404	25.4
Hispanic, Any Race ^e	2,001	9.6	1,113	11.4	357	10.4	316	7.5	704	11.1	211	13.3
Asian, not Hispanic ^f	491	2.4	190	1.9	201	5.9	43	1.0	152	2.4	42	2.6
Native American, not Hispanic ^g	693	3.3	259	2.6	207	6.1	110	2.6	168	2.6	45	2.8
Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic ^h	26	0.1	12	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.1	1	0.1
Race Unknown ⁱ	3,820	18.4	1,559	15.9	676	19.7	837	19.9	993	15.6	206	13.0
Nonparticipating Household Head^j ..	1,417	6.8	1,399	14.3	3	0.1	39	0.9	893	14.1	274	17.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b New codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the new codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is voluntary under the new format and was missing for 21 percent of participants in FY 2011. Because of these changes, FY 2011 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to FY 2007.

^c This category includes the following values: White; White, not of Hispanic origin.

^d This category includes the following values: Black or African American; (Black or African American) and White; Black, not of Hispanic origin.

^e This category includes the following values: Hispanic; (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native); (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian; (Hispanic or Latino) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander); (Hispanic or Latino) and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into the listed values.

^f This category includes the following values: Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; Asian and White; Asian or Pacific Islander.

^g This category includes the following values: American Indian or Alaska Native; (American Indian or Alaska Native) and White; (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American); American Indian or Alaska Native (old value).

^h This category includes households with household heads that reported more than one race but that do not fit into any previous category.

ⁱ This category includes the following values: Unknown; Not recorded on the application for this individual; The application was not found during the QC review, therefore racial/ethnic data is not available.

^j This category includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

Table A.22. Distribution of Participating Households By Presence of a Household Member with Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	9,794	100.0	3,426	100.0	4,199	100.0	6,351	100.0	1,591	100.0
Citizenship												
U. S. Born Citizen	19,509	93.8	9,644	98.5	2,637	77.0	4,059	96.7	6,131	96.5	1,557	97.9
Naturalized Citizen	1,103	5.3	417	4.3	525	15.3	144	3.4	309	4.9	58	3.7
Refugee	144	0.7	78	0.8	28	0.8	9	0.2	52	0.8	28	1.8
Legal Permanent Resident	1,072	5.2	567	5.8	333	9.7	115	2.7	473	7.4	59	3.7
Unknown	1	0.0	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	—	—
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults	502	2.4	502	5.1	19	0.6	55	1.3	325	5.1	63	3.9
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults	1,315	6.3	1,315	13.4	3	0.1	36	0.9	917	14.4	259	16.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

— No sample households in this category.

Table A.23. Gender and SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Female Participants		Male Participants		Pro-rated Benefits ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	44,148	100.0	24,936	56.5	19,212	43.5	5,838,193	100.0
Age								
Child	19,927	45.1	9,809	22.2	10,118	22.9	2,580,620	44.2
Preschool (4 or Less)	6,780	15.4	3,313	7.5	3,466	7.9	928,628	15.9
School Age (5-17)	13,147	29.8	6,496	14.7	6,651	15.1	1,651,992	28.3
Nonelderly Adult	20,452	46.3	12,643	28.6	7,809	17.7	2,824,272	48.4
18-35	10,617	24.0	6,947	15.7	3,670	8.3	1,482,522	25.4
36-59	9,835	22.3	5,695	12.9	4,139	9.4	1,341,750	23.0
Elderly Individual (60 or More)	3,770	8.5	2,485	5.6	1,285	2.9	433,301	7.4
Citizenship								
U. S. Born Citizen	41,007	92.9	23,011	52.1	17,996	40.8	5,418,614	92.8
Naturalized Citizen	1,379	3.1	893	2.0	486	1.1	184,586	3.2
Refugee	349	0.8	186	0.4	164	0.4	46,430	0.8
Other Noncitizen	1,412	3.2	846	1.9	566	1.3	188,460	3.2
Unknown	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	104	0.0
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults^c	3,741	8.5	1,785	4.0	1,956	4.4	529,016	9.1
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^d	4,486	10.2	1,927	4.4	2,559	5.8	778,211	13.3
Race and Hispanic Status^e								
White, not Hispanic ^f	15,255	34.6	8,685	19.7	6,570	14.9	1,930,409	33.1
African American, not Hispanic ^g	10,160	23.0	5,918	13.4	4,242	9.6	1,371,781	23.5
Hispanic, Any Race ^h	6,814	15.4	3,707	8.4	3,107	7.0	928,238	15.9
Asian, not Hispanic ⁱ	1,138	2.6	636	1.4	502	1.1	163,058	2.8
Native American, not Hispanic ^j	1,587	3.6	902	2.0	685	1.6	216,840	3.7
Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic ^k	107	0.2	59	0.1	48	0.1	16,150	0.3
Race Unknown ^l	9,087	20.6	5,029	11.4	4,058	9.2	1,211,716	20.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Percent of all participants.

^b Pro-rated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

^c Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

^d These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

^e New codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the new codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is voluntary under the new format and was missing for 21 percent of participants in FY 2011. Because of these changes, FY 2011 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to FY 2007.

^f This category includes the following values: White; White, not of Hispanic origin.

^g This category includes the following values: Black or African American; (Black or African American) and White; Black, not of Hispanic origin.

^h This category includes the following values: Hispanic; (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native); (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian; (Hispanic or Latino) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander); (Hispanic or Latino) and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into the listed values.

ⁱ This category includes the following values: Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; Asian and White; Asian or Pacific Islander.

^j This category includes the following values: American Indian or Alaska Native; (American Indian or Alaska Native) and White; (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American); American Indian or Alaska Native (old value).

^k This category includes individuals who reported more than one race and who do not fit into any previously mentioned value.

^l This category includes the following values: Unknown; Not recorded on the application for this individual; The application was not found during the QC review, therefore racial/ethnic data is not available.

Table A.24. Distribution of Participants by Thrifty Food Plan Sex-Age Groups and Household Size

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total (000)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	44,148	10,125	8,238	8,914	8,025	4,941	2,236	1031	640
Children Under Age 12									
0 - 2 years	3,975	160	894	1,113	893	515	212	120	69
3 - 5 years	4,123	123	800	1,084	1,021	603	281	130	82
6 - 8 years	3,502	63	499	837	959	647	293	132	72
9 - 11 years	3,289	42	402	769	917	605	311	151	91
Females	24,936	5,261	5,120	5,264	4,547	2,695	1,191	522	336
0 - 2 years	1,941	74	439	527	448	249	107	61	37
3 - 5 years	2,006	58	382	524	498	317	132	54	40
6 - 8 years	1,687	20	225	391	476	324	149	64	38
9 - 11 years	1,664	25	200	375	477	306	166	67	48
12 - 14 years	1,365	25	176	338	353	265	116	52	40
15 - 19 years	1,836	140	355	460	385	236	146	67	47
20 - 50 years	10,165	1,911	2,452	2,440	1,804	964	358	153	83
51+ years	4,272	3,008	892	209	105	34	16	6	3
Males	19,212	4,864	3,118	3,650	3,478	2,246	1,045	508	304
0 - 2 years	2,034	85	455	586	445	266	104	59	33
3 - 5 years	2,117	65	418	559	522	286	148	76	42
6 - 8 years	1,814	43	274	445	483	323	144	68	33
9 - 11 years	1,625	17	203	394	439	300	145	85	43
12 - 14 years	1,350	17	191	327	339	237	130	65	44
15 - 19 years	1,767	115	312	437	406	274	118	54	51
20 - 50 years	5,774	2,746	604	747	766	520	243	95	53
51+ years	2,730	1,775	661	154	76	40	12	6	6

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.25. Distribution of Household Heads, All Participants, and Nonelderly Adult Participants by Work Registration Status and Employment Status

Employment/Work Registration Status	Household Heads		All Participants		Nonelderly Adult Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,803	100.0	44,148	100.0	20,452	100.0
Work Registration Status						
Work Registrant	4,808	23.1	6,626	15.0	6,409	31.3
Mandatory E&T Participant	2,274	10.9	3,013	6.8	2,995	14.6
Voluntary E&T Participant	143	0.7	191	0.4	188	0.9
Not E&T Participant	2,391	11.5	3,422	7.8	3,226	15.8
Exempt	14,578	70.1	37,522	85.0	14,043	68.7
For Disability	5,442	26.2	6,587	14.9	4,373	21.4
For Reason Other than Disability	9,135	43.9	30,935	70.1	9,670	47.3
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	1,417	6.8	—	—	—	—
SNAP Employment and Training Program Status						
Total Participating in SNAP E&T	1,099	5.3	2,815	6.4	1,422	7.0
SNAP Job Search or Job Search Training	896	4.3	1,131	2.6	1,121	5.5
SNAP E&T Workfare or Work Experience	122	0.6	159	0.4	157	0.8
SNAP E&T Work Supplementation	13	0.1	27	0.1	27	0.1
SNAP E&T Education Leading to HS Diploma or GED	5	0.0	1,415	3.2	37	0.2
SNAP E&T Postsecondary Education Leading to Degree or Certificate	56	0.3	70	0.2	69	0.3
SNAP E&T Remedial Education Not Leading to a Degree	2	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
SNAP E&T Vocational Training	6	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0
Total Participating in Other E&T	2,377	11.4	4,859	11.0	2,371	11.6
Participating in Non-SNAP E&T (Such as TANF)	1,719	8.3	3,028	6.9	1,515	7.4
Other	658	3.2	1,831	4.1	856	4.2
Not Participating in E&T	15,910	76.5	36,475	82.6	16,660	81.5
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	1,417	6.8	—	—	—	—
Employment Status						
Total Employed	4,563	21.9	5,838	13.2	5,658	27.7
Self-Employed, Farming	6	0.0	11	0.0	9	0.0
Self-Employed, Non-Farming	492	2.4	663	1.5	623	3.0
Migrant Farm Labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Non-Migrant Farm Labor	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Active Duty Military Service	3	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0
Employed by Other	4,059	19.5	5,157	11.7	5,018	24.5
Unemployed and Looking for Work	4,404	21.2	5,914	13.4	5,771	28.2
Not in Labor Force and Not Looking for Work	10,419	50.1	32,396	73.4	9,022	44.1
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	1,417	6.8	—	—	—	—

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are ineligible for the SNAP, or are in separate SNAP units not included in the SNAP QC sample. This category also includes some households with no adult listed on the file.

— Not Applicable.

Table A.26. Comparison of Participating Households with Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2011^a

Time Period	Total Households (000)	Percentage of Households with:									
		Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income ^b	Minimum Benefit	Elderly Individuals	Children	Disabled Individuals ^c	AFDC/TANF	Earnings	SSI	Any Noncitizen
Fiscal Year 1989	7,217	7.1	18.3	7.5	19.3	60.4	9.1	41.9	19.6	20.6	9.8
Fiscal Year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	8.9	42.0	19.0	19.6	10.3
Fiscal Year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	9.0	40.5	19.8	18.6	11.8
Fiscal Year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	9.5	39.5	20.2	18.4	10.4
Fiscal Year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	10.7	39.4	20.6	19.4	11.6
Fiscal Year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	12.5	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
Fiscal Year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	18.9	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal Year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	20.2	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal Year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	22.3	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
Fiscal Year 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	24.4	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
Fiscal Year 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	26.4	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
Fiscal Year 2000	7,335	8.4	20.1	10.9	21.0	53.9	27.5	25.8	27.2	31.7	6.4
Fiscal Year 2001	7,450	9.4	22.2	11.2	20.4	53.6	27.7	23.1	27.0	31.8	5.4
Fiscal Year 2002	8,201	10.5	24.3	10.7	18.7	54.1	27.0	20.9	28.0	29.5	5.2
Fiscal Year 2003	8,971	12.7	27.7	7.0	17.1	55.1	22.1	17.2	27.5	26.3	5.4
Fiscal Year 2004	10,069	13.1	29.7	5.9	17.3	54.3	22.7	16.2	28.5	26.8	6.2
Fiscal Year 2005	10,852	13.7	30.0	5.2	17.1	53.7	23.0	14.5	29.1	26.4	6.2
Fiscal Year 2006	11,313	14.1	31.0	6.2	17.9	52.0	23.1	13.0	29.5	26.8	6.1
Fiscal Year 2007	11,561	14.7	31.4	6.6	17.8	51.0	23.8	12.1	29.6	27.7	5.7
Fiscal Year 2008	12,464	16.2	33.6	6.7	18.5	50.6	22.6	10.6	28.9	26.2	5.6
Fiscal Year 2009	14,981	17.6	36.0	4.1	16.6	49.9	21.2	9.7	29.4	23.6	5.9
Fiscal Year 2010	18,369	19.7	38.3	3.8	15.5	48.7	19.8	8.0	29.9	20.9	5.9
Fiscal Year 2011	20,803	20.0	39.4	4.2	16.5	47.1	20.2	7.6	30.5	20.2	5.8

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: Beginning with 2003, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. Beginning with 2005, the weighting process was revised so that weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the 2009 report, we extended this methodology to the 2003 and 2004 data. We also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every year from 2003 to 2008. Therefore, statistics for these years may vary slightly from those presented in reports prior to 2009.

^aFiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989.

^bBeginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

^cThe substantial increase in 1995 and decrease in 2003 are in part a result of the changes in definition of a disabled household. Prior to 1995, disabled households were defined as households with SSI but no members over age 59. In 1995, that definition changed to households with at least one member under age 65 who received SSI, or at least one member age 18 to 61 who received Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. Due to changes in the SNAP QC data in 2003, the definition of a disabled household changed again, to households with either SSI income or a medical expense deduction and without an elderly person, and households with a nonelderly adult who does not appear to be working and is receiving Social Security, veterans benefits, or workers' compensation.

Table A.27. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2011

Time Period	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars) ^a		Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b		SNAP Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidelines (Percent)	Household Size (Persons)
	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^d		
Fiscal Year 1989	442	802	247	448	216	392	132	240	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	780	251	432	225	387	150	256	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	766	253	418	235	388	162	270	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	766	258	414	250	401	170	281	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	763	258	402	262	408	170	274	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	770	268	407	272	413	168	264	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	759	265	391	283	418	172	261	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	757	275	394	287	411	174	255	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	782	299	419	291	408	169	242	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	806	321	443	294	406	165	232	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	814	338	456	299	404	162	223	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	810	355	464	298	389	158	213	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001	624	793	353	448	311	395	163	213	62	2.3
Fiscal Year 2002	633	796	355	446	324	407	173	223	61	2.3
Fiscal Year 2003	608	743	317	388	346	423	192	242	57	2.3
Fiscal Year 2004	634	755	312	372	382	455	197	239	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2005	644	742	316	364	390	449	209	249	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2006	668	745	323	360	410	457	208	244	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2007	684	742	325	353	430	466	212	238	59	2.2
Fiscal Year 2008	693	724	329	344	441	461	222	235	58	2.2
Fiscal Year 2009	711	745	329	345	471	494	272	286	58	2.2
Fiscal Year 2010	731	754	336	347	491	506	287	301	57	2.2
Fiscal Year 2011	744	744	338	338	508	508	281	281	59	2.1

Source of CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: Beginning with 2003, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. Beginning with 2005, the weighting process was revised so that weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the 2009 report, we extended this methodology to the 2003 and 2004 data. We also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every year from 2003 to 2008. Therefore, statistics for these years may vary slightly from those presented in reports prior to 2009.

^aBeginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States with standardized SSI-CAP benefit amounts.

^b Some of the change in average total deductions and average net income between 2003 and 2004 may be attributable to two changes in the SNAP QC datafile development process. First, we revised the way certain deductions are calculated to correct for inconsistencies and data entry errors. Second, given that deductions are not used in their benefit determination, SSI-CAP participants in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from the average total deduction calculation beginning in 2004.

^cReal values are in constant 2011 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^dReal values are in constant 2011 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Table A.28. Comparison of Number of SNAP Participants by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2011

Time Period	Total Participants (000)	Female Participants (000)	Male Participants (000)	Children (Ages 0-17) (000)	Nonelderly Adults (Age 18-59) (000)	Elderly Individuals (Age 60+) (000)
Fiscal Year 1989	18,956	11,334	7,612	9,447	7,623	1,562
Fiscal Year 1990	20,440	12,169	8,265	10,143	8,245	1,574
Fiscal Year 1991	22,988	13,679	9,300	11,967	9,397	1,624
Fiscal Year 1992	25,775	15,204	10,566	13,368	10,700	1,703
Fiscal Year 1993	27,595	16,276	11,316	14,213	11,499	1,870
Fiscal Year 1994	28,009	16,453	11,552	14,410	11,615	1,955
Fiscal Year 1995	26,955	16,025	10,926	13,883	11,118	1,923
Fiscal Year 1996	25,926	15,373	10,549	13,214	10,783	1,895
Fiscal Year 1997	23,117	13,880	9,233	11,871	9,385	1,834
Fiscal Year 1998	19,969	11,967	7,926	10,546	7,772	1,637
Fiscal Year 1999	18,149	10,878	7,226	9,354	7,090	1,699
Fiscal Year 2000	17,091	10,198	6,891	8,765	6,623	1,702
Fiscal Year 2001	17,297	10,347	6,949	8,841	6,789	1,660
Fiscal Year 2002	19,041	11,269	7,769	9,712	7,636	1,687
Fiscal Year 2003	20,764	12,211	8,552	10,554	8,516	1,691
Fiscal Year 2004	23,279	13,697	9,573	11,635	9,720	1,920
Fiscal Year 2005	24,794	14,656	10,132	12,363	10,383	2,046
Fiscal Year 2006	25,472	14,957	10,515	12,514	10,732	2,227
Fiscal Year 2007	25,775	15,120	10,655	12,605	10,909	2,261
Fiscal Year 2008	27,607	16,151	11,456	13,359	11,732	2,514
Fiscal Year 2009	32,889	18,854	14,035	15,617	14,544	2,728
Fiscal Year 2010	39,759	22,405	17,354	18,516	18,121	3,121
Fiscal Year 2011	44,148	24,936	19,212	19,927	20,452	3,770

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: Beginning with 2003, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. Beginning with 2005, the weighting process was revised so that weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the 2009 report, we extended this methodology to the 2003 and 2004 data. We also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every year from 2003 to 2008. Therefore, statistics for these years may vary slightly from those presented in reports prior to 2009.

APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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Table B.1. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by State

State	SNAP Households		Participants in Households		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	20,803	100.0	44,148	100.0	5,838,193	100.0
Alabama	377	1.8	855	1.9	110,705	1.9
Alaska	35	0.2	86	0.2	14,657	0.3
Arizona	456	2.2	1,049	2.4	133,408	2.3
Arkansas	205	1.0	474	1.1	57,925	1.0
California	1,603	7.7	3,656	8.3	538,308	9.2
Colorado	197	0.9	447	1.0	62,368	1.1
Connecticut	201	1.0	369	0.8	51,690	0.9
Delaware	61	0.3	133	0.3	16,852	0.3
District of Columbia	76	0.4	134	0.3	18,963	0.3
Florida	1,659	8.0	3,075	7.0	427,056	7.3
Georgia	781	3.8	1,760	4.0	237,574	4.1
Guam	12	0.1	40	0.1	8,510	0.1
Hawaii	79	0.4	158	0.4	33,796	0.6
Idaho	95	0.5	226	0.5	29,722	0.5
Illinois	852	4.1	1,780	4.0	245,626	4.2
Indiana	375	1.8	865	2.0	113,257	1.9
Iowa	171	0.8	371	0.8	45,839	0.8
Kansas	136	0.7	294	0.7	36,725	0.6
Kentucky	374	1.8	811	1.8	101,507	1.7
Louisiana	381	1.8	870	2.0	111,590	1.9
Maine	126	0.6	246	0.6	31,141	0.5
Maryland	325	1.6	661	1.5	82,359	1.4
Massachusetts	443	2.1	807	1.8	103,921	1.8
Michigan	964	4.6	1,924	4.4	258,634	4.4
Minnesota	243	1.2	498	1.1	56,445	1.0
Mississippi	269	1.3	613	1.4	75,018	1.3
Missouri	427	2.1	930	2.1	115,516	2.0
Montana	56	0.3	123	0.3	15,839	0.3
Nebraska	75	0.4	171	0.4	20,931	0.4
Nevada	154	0.7	328	0.7	40,372	0.7
New Hampshire	53	0.3	112	0.3	13,129	0.2
New Jersey	367	1.8	749	1.7	97,886	1.7
New Mexico	177	0.8	410	0.9	51,223	0.9
New York	1,573	7.6	2,957	6.7	431,537	7.4
North Carolina	724	3.5	1,564	3.5	191,743	3.3
North Dakota	27	0.1	60	0.1	7,679	0.1
Ohio	837	4.0	1,760	4.0	243,442	4.2
Oklahoma	267	1.3	605	1.4	77,198	1.3
Oregon	416	2.0	762	1.7	95,834	1.6
Pennsylvania	812	3.9	1,707	3.9	215,989	3.7
Rhode Island	85	0.4	156	0.4	21,450	0.4
South Carolina	385	1.9	834	1.9	108,651	1.9
South Dakota	43	0.2	100	0.2	13,374	0.2
Tennessee	590	2.8	1,231	2.8	162,976	2.8
Texas	1,601	7.7	3,947	8.9	489,158	8.4
Utah	110	0.5	280	0.6	32,978	0.6
Vermont	45	0.2	89	0.2	10,620	0.2
Virgin Islands	9	0.0	22	0.1	3,924	0.1
Virginia	399	1.9	843	1.9	107,992	1.8
Washington	535	2.6	1,040	2.4	129,797	2.2
West Virginia	156	0.8	336	0.8	39,626	0.7
Wisconsin	369	1.8	798	1.8	91,555	1.6
Wyoming	15	0.1	34	0.1	4,178	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Table B.2. Average Values of Selected Characteristics by State

State	Average Values					
	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	744	338	508	281	2.1	12.2
Alabama	683	357	410	293	2.3	13.3
Alaska	928	497	582	421	2.5	6.9
Arizona	763	383	470	293	2.3	9.6
Arkansas	722	420	363	282	2.3	14.2
California	578	222	463	336	2.3	11.9
Colorado	708	278	549	316	2.3	10.3
Connecticut	789	258	671	257	1.8	13.7
Delaware	828	384	535	277	2.2	13.8
District of Columbia	505	251	428	250	1.8	14.1
Florida	645	260	480	257	1.9	9.7
Georgia	679	318	446	304	2.3	7.4
Guam	727	348	514	681	3.2	12.0
Hawaii	783	439	412	428	2.0	11.6
Idaho	784	342	552	313	2.4	10.2
Illinois	644	282	445	288	2.1	10.7
Indiana	719	349	460	302	2.3	9.5
Iowa	810	392	506	267	2.2	7.2
Kansas	734	376	448	269	2.2	13.1
Kentucky	670	377	372	271	2.2	8.8
Louisiana	717	363	417	293	2.3	14.9
Maine	906	362	632	248	2.0	12.0
Maryland	786	384	492	254	2.0	8.2
Massachusetts	875	331	647	235	1.8	15.2
Michigan	831	318	702	268	2.0	14.7
Minnesota	766	500	362	232	2.0	12.1
Mississippi	700	406	361	279	2.3	14.7
Missouri	716	386	408	271	2.2	15.4
Montana	776	353	510	282	2.2	14.2
Nebraska	813	409	485	280	2.3	15.1
Nevada	760	402	445	262	2.1	7.6
New Hampshire	978	433	644	246	2.1	7.1
New Jersey	843	339	617	267	2.0	14.5
New Mexico	767	394	447	290	2.3	14.7
New York	854	281	724	274	1.9	19.1
North Carolina	755	418	437	265	2.2	7.8
North Dakota	915	357	640	281	2.2	7.7
Ohio	713	286	535	291	2.1	11.9
Oklahoma	706	368	427	289	2.3	15.0
Oregon	790	365	519	231	1.8	12.0
Pennsylvania	872	368	636	266	2.1	17.3
Rhode Island	844	279	720	253	1.8	15.5
South Carolina	635	338	373	282	2.2	8.9
South Dakota	835	331	605	312	2.3	13.3
Tennessee	615	322	373	276	2.1	7.8
Texas	815	425	470	306	2.5	11.3
Utah	831	468	439	299	2.5	7.2
Vermont	1,080	421	758	237	2.0	12.7
Virgin Islands	686	388	347	431	2.4	7.2
Virginia	679	353	417	271	2.1	13.6
Washington	809	369	597	242	1.9	14.3
West Virginia	792	431	425	253	2.1	13.3
Wisconsin	969	469	654	248	2.2	11.8
Wyoming	785	423	441	287	2.4	8.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

Table B.3. Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State

State	Number (000)	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline							
		Zero Gross Income		1% – 50%		51% – 100%		101% or More	
		Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
Total^a	20,803	4,151	20.0	4,719	22.7	8,472	40.7	3,461	16.6
Alabama	377	86	22.7	81	21.4	165	43.8	46	12.2
Alaska	35	9	25.1	8	22.6	13	37.2	5	15.1
Arizona	456	114	25.0	96	21.1	156	34.2	90	19.6
Arkansas	205	44	21.3	43	21.1	95	46.1	24	11.5
California	1,603	306	19.1	778	48.5	419	26.2	100	6.2
Colorado	197	33	16.8	58	29.6	78	39.6	28	14.0
Connecticut	201	34	17.1	41	20.2	79	39.5	46	23.2
Delaware	61	10	15.8	16	25.6	21	35.2	14	23.4
District of Columbia	76	26	34.5	20	26.5	22	29.3	7	9.6
Florida	1,659	482	29.0	247	14.9	683	41.2	247	14.9
Georgia	781	205	26.3	157	20.2	316	40.4	102	13.1
Guam	12	3	21.3	5	38.2	3	25.3	2	15.2
Hawaii	79	14	17.9	20	25.6	37	46.5	8	10.0
Idaho	95	19	19.9	21	21.9	40	42.0	15	16.2
Illinois	852	230	26.9	165	19.4	358	42.1	99	11.6
Indiana	375	80	21.3	80	21.3	164	43.8	51	13.6
Iowa	171	31	17.9	37	21.6	72	41.8	32	18.7
Kansas	136	28	20.5	29	21.1	60	43.8	20	14.6
Kentucky	374	83	22.1	78	20.9	176	47.0	37	10.0
Louisiana	381	63	16.5	97	25.4	176	46.1	46	12.0
Maine	126	21	16.5	16	12.6	54	42.9	35	28.1
Maryland	325	72	22.1	65	19.9	126	38.8	62	19.1
Massachusetts	443	59	13.3	71	16.1	210	47.3	103	23.3
Michigan	964	176	18.2	165	17.2	397	41.1	226	23.5
Minnesota	243	40	16.4	59	24.1	101	41.6	43	17.9
Mississippi	269	57	21.2	55	20.4	132	49.0	25	9.4
Missouri	427	83	19.4	93	21.7	189	44.2	63	14.7
Montana	56	12	21.5	10	17.7	23	40.8	11	20.0
Nebraska	75	11	14.2	15	20.7	37	49.1	12	16.0
Nevada	154	35	23.0	32	21.0	56	36.6	30	19.4
New Hampshire	53	7	12.6	7	12.8	25	46.5	15	28.1
New Jersey	367	19	5.3	112	30.6	162	44.1	74	20.1
New Mexico	177	28	15.8	50	28.1	75	42.3	24	13.8
New York	1,573	126	8.0	331	21.1	787	50.0	328	20.9
North Carolina	724	174	24.0	149	20.5	265	36.6	137	18.9
North Dakota	27	3	11.9	6	20.4	11	40.7	7	27.0
Ohio	837	173	20.7	177	21.2	352	42.1	135	16.1
Oklahoma	267	50	18.6	65	24.2	122	45.6	31	11.6
Oregon	416	88	21.1	78	18.8	147	35.4	103	24.7
Pennsylvania	812	73	9.0	189	23.2	377	46.4	173	21.4
Rhode Island	85	13	15.7	13	15.1	38	45.0	20	24.2
South Carolina	385	101	26.1	92	23.9	144	37.5	48	12.5
South Dakota	43	7	16.3	9	20.1	19	45.3	8	18.3
Tennessee	590	167	28.4	122	20.7	228	38.7	72	12.2
Texas	1,601	358	22.3	349	21.8	581	36.3	313	19.5
Utah	110	23	21.3	21	19.1	49	44.6	17	15.0
Vermont	45	5	11.0	5	11.6	16	36.4	18	40.9
Virgin Islands	9	1	10.6	4	46.1	3	28.4	1	15.0
Virginia	399	88	22.0	89	22.3	170	42.5	53	13.2
Washington	535	95	17.8	118	22.0	207	38.6	115	21.6
West Virginia	156	21	13.7	27	17.2	88	56.0	21	13.2
Wisconsin	369	66	17.9	46	12.4	142	38.4	115	31.3
Wyoming	15	3	18.2	3	20.1	7	48.2	2	13.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Table B.4. Distribution of Participating Households by Shelter-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households with Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Monthly Shelter Expense Among Households with Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction ^a (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
Total^b	14,936	71.8	4,351	20.9	600	734	376
Alabama	249	66.1	39	10.4	429	548	282
Alaska	22	61.9	3	9.9	548	706	400
Arizona	287	63.0	84	18.4	522	719	345
Arkansas	119	58.1	12	5.8	376	504	236
California	1,220	76.1	474	29.6	550	683	340
Colorado	152	77.2	66	33.3	678	804	417
Connecticut	168	83.9	76	37.8	900	1,066	550
Delaware	44	72.7	13	22.0	631	786	387
District of Columbia	66	87.0	6	7.7	455	479	295
Florida	1,149	69.3	318	19.1	557	761	385
Georgia	500	64.0	111	14.2	458	630	318
Guam	5	37.9	0	2.5	211	358	216
Hawaii	38	47.8	4	5.3	369	534	282
Idaho	74	77.4	24	25.1	638	772	376
Illinois	563	66.1	123	14.4	478	668	345
Indiana	258	68.9	48	12.9	493	635	327
Iowa	129	75.1	36	20.9	590	690	347
Kansas	95	69.7	18	13.5	474	583	297
Kentucky	232	62.1	28	7.5	400	524	269
Louisiana	232	60.8	32	8.4	424	561	285
Maine	102	81.3	35	27.7	835	976	490
Maryland	215	66.1	62	19.0	575	739	370
Massachusetts	371	83.8	113	25.5	858	965	503
Michigan	916	95.0	453	47.0	907	913	470
Minnesota	128	52.7	20	8.4	415	602	290
Mississippi	130	48.5	14	5.3	347	471	239
Missouri	266	62.3	44	10.3	415	541	280
Montana	39	69.0	14	25.2	588	757	386
Nebraska	55	74.2	12	15.8	558	634	330
Nevada	103	67.0	22	14.3	512	682	320
New Hampshire	46	86.7	19	35.3	892	934	463
New Jersey	350	95.5	96	26.1	781	781	405
New Mexico	111	63.0	28	15.7	464	583	303
New York	1,172	74.5	537	34.2	993	1,022	522
North Carolina	470	64.9	98	13.6	480	609	300
North Dakota	22	78.8	8	28.8	721	824	433
Ohio	605	72.2	219	26.1	644	817	446
Oklahoma	186	69.6	31	11.5	459	584	289
Oregon	308	74.0	92	22.2	621	775	375
Pennsylvania	720	88.7	261	32.1	791	813	440
Rhode Island	83	98.3	37	44.1	938	941	503
South Carolina	185	48.1	33	8.6	341	540	282
South Dakota	30	71.0	12	28.6	679	809	433
Tennessee	327	55.4	57	9.8	384	582	294
Texas	1,034	64.6	191	11.9	487	627	308
Utah	68	61.2	16	14.9	488	654	300
Vermont	40	88.3	15	32.5	1,032	1,100	547
Virgin Islands	5	53.4	1	8.4	298	371	191
Virginia	266	66.8	54	13.5	448	556	278
Washington	510	95.3	137	25.5	736	736	383
West Virginia	110	70.3	16	10.0	502	593	299
Wisconsin	352	95.3	86	23.3	809	809	398
Wyoming	10	68.5	2	12.9	470	570	280

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Over households with a shelter deduction.^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Table B.5. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Composition and by State

State	Households with:									
	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Single Adults with Children		Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^c	9,794	47.1	3,426	16.5	4,199	20.2	5,477	26.3	4,083	19.6
Alabama	196	51.9	48	12.6	86	22.8	125	33.2	75	20.0
Alaska	17	48.4	5	13.1	6	15.9	8	23.1	10	27.9
Arizona	229	50.3	66	14.5	59	13.0	111	24.4	98	21.5
Arkansas	107	52.2	27	13.1	53	25.8	64	31.4	41	20.1
California	1,072	66.9	76	4.7	39	2.5	443	27.6	331	20.7
Colorado	107	54.4	28	14.3	36	18.1	60	30.2	29	14.6
Connecticut	71	35.1	40	20.1	48	23.8	44	22.0	44	21.7
Delaware	31	51.0	7	12.0	12	19.7	20	33.4	12	19.2
District of Columbia	26	34.3	12	15.3	14	18.3	20	26.6	22	28.8
Florida	612	36.9	343	20.7	278	16.7	264	15.9	412	24.8
Georgia	404	51.7	112	14.4	129	16.6	249	31.9	165	21.2
Guam	9	72.5	2	12.8	0	3.9	3	22.6	1	11.3
Hawaii	30	38.2	17	22.0	15	18.7	15	19.1	16	20.5
Idaho	50	52.7	11	11.4	19	19.9	22	23.7	19	20.2
Illinois	389	45.6	123	14.4	174	20.5	252	29.6	181	21.2
Indiana	194	51.8	51	13.5	91	24.3	121	32.3	63	16.9
Iowa	80	46.5	20	11.9	35	20.5	45	26.0	37	21.8
Kansas	66	48.5	17	12.4	29	21.4	39	28.4	27	19.7
Kentucky	162	43.4	56	15.1	122	32.5	88	23.5	83	22.1
Louisiana	191	50.2	59	15.6	90	23.7	140	36.8	70	18.4
Maine	48	38.0	22	17.6	33	26.6	26	20.9	27	21.5
Maryland	141	43.3	53	16.3	66	20.3	96	29.6	76	23.4
Massachusetts	168	37.9	103	23.2	132	29.8	109	24.6	68	15.3
Michigan	361	37.4	148	15.4	234	24.3	193	20.1	248	25.7
Minnesota	102	42.1	36	14.7	61	25.0	55	22.8	43	17.7
Mississippi	135	50.4	37	13.7	68	25.3	84	31.3	50	18.8
Missouri	199	46.7	57	13.3	105	24.7	121	28.4	90	21.2
Montana	26	46.5	8	14.4	11	19.8	16	27.9	12	21.2
Nebraska	38	50.8	11	15.0	18	24.7	26	34.1	10	13.6
Nevada	71	45.9	29	19.0	25	16.1	35	22.4	31	20.0
New Hampshire	24	44.9	7	13.4	19	36.2	14	27.1	8	15.1
New Jersey	169	46.0	89	24.2	66	18.1	101	27.5	59	16.0
New Mexico	97	55.1	23	13.2	29	16.2	53	30.1	33	18.4
New York	594	37.7	488	31.0	393	25.0	350	22.3	221	14.1
North Carolina	356	49.2	100	13.8	129	17.8	206	28.4	169	23.3
North Dakota	13	49.3	5	17.8	6	22.0	9	33.8	4	14.8
Ohio	368	43.9	132	15.7	217	25.9	235	28.0	154	18.4
Oklahoma	132	49.5	40	15.1	58	21.7	76	28.5	45	16.7
Oregon	150	36.1	57	13.7	70	16.9	77	18.5	132	31.8
Pennsylvania	335	41.3	171	21.0	241	29.7	206	25.4	125	15.4
Rhode Island	33	39.2	18	21.8	21	24.3	20	24.1	16	18.3
South Carolina	183	47.4	55	14.2	65	16.8	122	31.8	89	23.0
South Dakota	22	50.8	7	15.2	11	24.9	13	30.8	8	17.6
Tennessee	255	43.2	80	13.6	127	21.6	150	25.5	153	25.9
Texas	993	62.0	275	17.2	287	18.0	523	32.7	128	8.0
Utah	59	53.4	11	10.2	20	18.3	31	28.4	22	20.3
Vermont	17	38.4	10	21.5	12	27.6	10	22.3	8	18.7
Virgin Islands	5	59.6	2	26.3	1	5.5	4	38.6	1	14.4
Virginia	193	48.4	64	16.1	84	21.1	124	31.0	74	18.4
Washington	211	39.5	79	14.8	116	21.6	111	20.7	135	25.3
West Virginia	69	44.0	28	17.8	54	34.4	38	24.2	25	15.9
Wisconsin	174	47.2	57	15.4	80	21.7	103	27.8	81	21.9
Wyoming	8	54.8	2	14.9	3	20.4	5	31.5	2	13.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to changes in the SNAP QC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

^c Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Table B.6. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Countable Income Sources and by State

State	Households with Countable:									
	TANF ^a		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	1,591	7.6	844	4.1	4,195	20.2	4,660	22.4	6,351	30.5
Alabama	15	3.9	0	0.1	86	22.7	84	22.3	108	28.6
Alaska	4	12.5	8	23.2	5	14.1	6	17.5	10	27.6
Arizona	20	4.5	—	—	58	12.8	79	17.2	163	35.8
Arkansas	4	2.1	1	0.6	50	24.4	51	24.6	61	29.9
California	540	33.7	121	7.5	—	—	101	6.3	546	34.1
Colorado	2	1.2	28	13.9	34	17.4	40	20.3	67	33.9
Connecticut	18	8.9	13	6.5	41	20.5	56	28.1	49	24.2
Delaware	4	7.1	4	6.9	9	14.8	12	19.9	20	33.3
District of Columbia	17	22.1	1	1.8	15	20.4	14	18.5	8	10.5
Florida	54	3.3	2	0.1	345	20.8	386	23.3	396	23.9
Georgia	16	2.0	1	0.1	118	15.1	155	19.8	260	33.3
Guam	1	11.7	1	4.9	0	0.3	2	12.3	5	41.3
Hawaii	7	8.5	6	7.2	18	22.7	18	22.3	24	30.7
Idaho	1	0.7	9	9.1	14	14.9	21	21.6	40	42.1
Illinois	31	3.7	33	3.9	161	18.9	182	21.4	242	28.4
Indiana	20	5.5	—	—	75	19.9	99	26.5	119	31.7
Iowa	16	9.5	—	—	32	18.7	35	20.6	69	40.2
Kansas	12	8.7	2	1.3	26	19.1	31	22.4	48	35.5
Kentucky	21	5.5	0	0.1	122	32.6	98	26.3	84	22.4
Louisiana	8	2.1	1	0.3	99	26.0	88	23.0	122	31.9
Maine	13	10.2	26	20.8	24	19.3	42	33.1	38	30.0
Maryland	23	7.0	19	6.0	72	22.2	72	22.3	87	26.9
Massachusetts	46	10.4	17	3.8	142	32.1	153	34.4	97	21.9
Michigan	67	6.9	13	1.3	201	20.8	230	23.9	345	35.8
Minnesota	10	4.3	23	9.5	63	26.0	56	22.9	74	30.5
Mississippi	11	3.9	—	—	74	27.4	60	22.5	78	28.9
Missouri	38	8.9	0	0.1	92	21.5	111	26.0	120	28.2
Montana	4	7.1	0	0.3	10	18.1	14	24.6	20	35.4
Nebraska	7	9.2	5	6.3	15	19.8	22	28.9	26	34.8
Nevada	8	5.5	2	1.3	27	17.8	35	22.7	48	31.2
New Hampshire	5	9.1	8	15.4	13	24.7	20	36.7	16	29.5
New Jersey	33	9.1	47	12.8	87	23.7	89	24.2	107	29.1
New Mexico	22	12.7	3	1.6	34	19.2	30	16.8	70	39.6
New York	45	2.9	239	15.2	534	34.0	461	29.3	391	24.9
North Carolina	17	2.4	1	0.2	118	16.3	158	21.8	223	30.8
North Dakota	2	5.7	—	—	6	20.3	8	27.8	11	40.8
Ohio	78	9.3	13	1.5	205	24.5	216	25.8	215	25.6
Oklahoma	8	3.1	59	22.2	59	22.0	64	24.1	82	30.5
Oregon	27	6.5	2	0.5	61	14.6	86	20.6	153	36.8
Pennsylvania	57	7.0	70	8.7	249	30.6	234	28.8	214	26.4
Rhode Island	7	8.1	1	1.8	20	23.7	26	30.2	23	26.8
South Carolina	18	4.6	1	0.2	67	17.3	78	20.3	115	29.9
South Dakota	3	6.7	0	0.4	9	21.7	12	27.9	16	38.4
Tennessee	54	9.1	—	—	105	17.8	142	24.1	149	25.3
Texas	49	3.0	—	—	255	15.9	309	19.3	672	42.0
Utah	5	4.5	1	0.7	19	16.8	21	19.2	42	37.7
Vermont	5	12.2	1	2.1	9	20.5	16	35.8	14	30.1
Virgin Islands	0	4.1	1	8.4	—	—	2	22.1	4	42.9
Virginia	34	8.6	4	1.1	82	20.5	93	23.2	121	30.4
Washington	51	9.6	54	10.2	109	20.3	105	19.6	154	28.9
West Virginia	11	6.8	—	—	53	34.1	47	30.1	41	26.4
Wisconsin	19	5.3	1	0.4	70	19.0	90	24.5	139	37.8
Wyoming	1	4.1	0	0.9	3	18.1	4	25.1	5	36.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a This does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (e.g., households participating in Minnesota's Family Investment Program).

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

— No sample data in this category.

Table B.7. Average Values of Selected Countable Income Sources by State

State	Average Countable Values ^a				
	TANF ^b	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
Total	396	235	554	760	1,022
Alabama	206	275	515	694	1,004
Alaska	646	346	524	806	1,311
Arizona	251	—	549	815	1,209
Arkansas	170	212	537	697	1,052
California	515	219	—	709	712
Colorado	378	283	488	761	896
Connecticut	479	198	548	810	1,037
Delaware	317	116	594	811	1,246
District of Columbia	381	289	537	659	1,073
Florida	237	180	520	732	1,051
Georgia	220	1,232	527	806	1,001
Guam	183	144	761	600	1,334
Hawaii	567	381	516	726	1,136
Idaho	284	48	506	769	968
Illinois	346	111	559	739	937
Indiana	201	—	517	729	980
Iowa	335	—	496	783	989
Kansas	257	195	493	688	1,045
Kentucky	252	186	563	688	962
Louisiana	272	521	537	671	963
Maine	438	15	497	790	1,264
Maryland	477	182	567	715	1,204
Massachusetts	511	270	565	749	1,200
Michigan	413	280	565	816	1,018
Minnesota	9	193	612	690	1,038
Mississippi	152	—	531	657	1,016
Missouri	255	156	482	729	980
Montana	463	229	474	732	1,085
Nebraska	333	72	485	742	1,055
Nevada	377	301	474	787	1,064
New Hampshire	556	168	504	802	1,265
New Jersey	355	172	565	805	1,120
New Mexico	361	241	488	678	1,039
New York	492	387	616	789	999
North Carolina	239	207	519	774	1,130
North Dakota	347	—	487	716	1,176
Ohio	372	115	544	786	951
Oklahoma	186	38	491	701	1,050
Oregon	399	80	519	819	1,015
Pennsylvania	354	193	599	762	1,089
Rhode Island	466	157	546	852	1,087
South Carolina	194	133	489	706	953
South Dakota	372	108	498	723	1,092
Tennessee	185	—	508	767	919
Texas	184	—	604	785	1,097
Utah	459	302	529	703	1,215
Vermont	556	192	579	910	1,372
Virgin Islands	407	180	—	674	916
Virginia	288	204	490	744	948
Washington	374	157	557	796	1,222
West Virginia	302	—	561	724	1,043
Wisconsin	520	178	636	823	1,251
Wyoming	547	388	452	704	1,108

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Average values are over households with income source.

^b This does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (e.g., households participating in Minnesota's Family Investment Program).

— No sample data in this category.

Table B.8. Distribution of Participating Households by Earnings-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households with Earnings			Average Earned Income Deduction (Dollars)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Average Earnings (Dollars)	All Households ^a	Households with Deduction
Total^b	6,351	30.5	1,022	64	205
Alabama	108	28.6	1,004	57	201
Alaska	10	27.6	1,311	72	262
Arizona	163	35.8	1,209	86	242
Arkansas	61	29.9	1,052	63	210
California	546	34.1	712	48	142
Colorado	67	33.9	896	61	179
Connecticut	49	24.2	1,037	50	207
Delaware	20	33.3	1,246	83	249
District of Columbia	8	10.5	1,073	23	214
Florida	396	23.9	1,051	53	210
Georgia	260	33.3	1,001	67	200
Guam	5	41.3	1,334	110	267
Hawaii	24	30.7	1,136	70	227
Idaho	40	42.1	968	81	193
Illinois	242	28.4	937	53	187
Indiana	119	31.7	980	62	196
Iowa	69	40.2	989	79	198
Kansas	48	35.5	1,045	74	209
Kentucky	84	22.4	962	44	192
Louisiana	122	31.9	963	63	192
Maine	38	30.0	1,264	76	253
Maryland	87	26.9	1,204	66	240
Massachusetts	97	21.9	1,200	53	240
Michigan	345	35.8	1,018	74	203
Minnesota	74	30.5	1,038	67	242
Mississippi	78	28.9	1,016	65	203
Missouri	120	28.2	980	55	196
Montana	20	35.4	1,085	77	217
Nebraska	26	34.8	1,055	73	211
Nevada	48	31.2	1,064	66	213
New Hampshire	16	29.5	1,265	75	253
New Jersey	107	29.1	1,120	65	224
New Mexico	70	39.6	1,039	85	208
New York	391	24.9	999	62	202
North Carolina	223	30.8	1,130	71	226
North Dakota	11	40.8	1,176	96	236
Ohio	215	25.6	951	49	190
Oklahoma	82	30.5	1,050	64	210
Oregon	153	36.8	1,015	75	203
Pennsylvania	214	26.4	1,089	60	218
Rhode Island	23	26.8	1,087	58	217
South Carolina	115	29.9	953	59	190
South Dakota	16	38.4	1,092	88	220
Tennessee	149	25.3	919	46	184
Texas	672	42.0	1,097	92	219
Utah	42	37.7	1,215	91	243
Vermont	14	30.1	1,372	83	274
Virgin Islands	4	42.9	916	78	183
Virginia	121	30.4	948	58	189
Washington	154	28.9	1,222	81	246
West Virginia	41	26.4	1,043	55	208
Wisconsin	139	37.8	1,251	94	250
Wyoming	5	36.4	1,108	81	221

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because the earnings deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 644,511 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column.

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Table B.9. Distribution of Entrant Households with and without Expedited Service by State

State	Total Entrant Households (000)	Entrant Households Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service		Entrant Households Eligible For But Not Receiving Expedited Service		Entrant Households Not Eligible For Expedited Service	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	869	427	49.1	53	6.1	390	44.8
Alabama	15	7	46.7	1	9.7	7	43.6
Alaska	3	1	44.5	0	4.3	1	51.2
Arizona	17	11	62.8	1	8.6	5	28.7
Arkansas	12	4	36.5	1	7.7	6	55.8
California	84	45	54.2	6	7.2	32	38.6
Colorado	9	6	60.2	1	10.4	3	29.4
Connecticut	10	4	41.7	2	22.0	4	36.3
Delaware	2	1	70.1	–	–	1	29.9
District of Columbia	4	3	66.3	0	2.6	1	31.1
Florida	74	47	64.0	–	–	27	36.0
Georgia	1	–	–	–	–	1	100.0
Guam	0	0	49.5	–	–	0	50.5
Hawaii	2	1	39.9	0	12.5	1	47.7
Idaho	4	2	52.4	0	2.1	2	45.5
Illinois	21	8	39.1	2	11.7	10	49.2
Indiana	15	6	41.1	1	7.0	8	51.9
Iowa	8	2	32.3	0	5.1	5	62.6
Kansas	7	3	43.5	0	6.1	3	50.4
Kentucky	0	–	–	–	–	0	100.0
Louisiana	22	6	28.2	2	7.2	14	64.6
Maine	3	1	34.9	–	–	2	65.1
Maryland	25	15	59.2	3	13.6	7	27.2
Massachusetts	17	5	29.0	0	2.4	12	68.6
Michigan	36	16	44.8	4	11.6	16	43.6
Minnesota	10	4	41.9	1	6.3	5	51.9
Mississippi	5	3	63.2	–	–	2	36.8
Missouri	24	12	50.0	3	11.3	9	38.7
Montana	3	2	69.4	–	–	1	30.6
Nebraska	2	1	23.5	0	20.1	1	56.4
Nevada	7	4	60.5	0	4.0	2	35.6
New Hampshire	3	1	52.1	0	6.1	1	41.8
New Jersey	10	5	45.1	–	–	6	54.9
New Mexico	9	5	55.8	–	–	4	44.2
New York	65	47	72.9	–	–	18	27.1
North Carolina	41	18	43.5	2	4.5	21	52.0
North Dakota	1	0	36.3	0	5.0	1	58.7
Ohio	20	8	40.3	2	7.6	11	52.2
Oklahoma	12	7	53.7	0	1.8	5	44.5
Oregon	20	11	56.0	–	–	9	44.0
Pennsylvania	29	14	49.9	2	8.1	12	41.9
Rhode Island	4	2	54.0	0	5.4	2	40.6
South Carolina	14	6	41.0	1	10.6	7	48.4
South Dakota	3	1	46.3	–	–	1	53.7
Tennessee	24	11	47.2	3	14.5	9	38.3
Texas	105	39	37.3	4	3.7	62	59.0
Utah	5	3	55.8	0	5.4	2	38.8
Vermont	3	1	21.7	0	17.3	2	61.0
Virgin Islands	0	0	55.8	–	–	0	44.2
Virginia	13	5	36.4	1	7.7	8	55.9
Washington	22	9	42.8	2	9.5	11	47.7
West Virginia	7	3	39.4	–	–	5	60.6
Wisconsin	16	7	46.1	2	12.7	6	41.2
Wyoming	1	0	42.6	0	6.2	0	51.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

Table B.10. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Hispanic Status of Household Head and by State

State	Race/Hispanic Status ^a of Household Head									
	White, not Hispanic		African American, not Hispanic		Hispanic, Any Race		Other, not Hispanic ^b		Missing/Unknown ^c	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^d	7,613	36.6	4,742	22.8	2,001	9.6	1,210	5.8	5,237	25.2
Alabama	159	42.1	198	52.5	1	0.3	3	0.9	16	4.2
Alaska	16	44.9	2	6.4	0	1.0	14	40.5	3	7.2
Arizona	200	43.9	34	7.4	125	27.5	55	12.0	42	9.2
Arkansas	119	57.9	63	30.8	3	1.4	2	1.2	18	8.7
California	370	23.1	248	15.5	468	29.2	106	6.6	411	25.6
Colorado	30	15.3	5	2.7	19	9.6	3	1.6	140	70.7
Connecticut	86	42.8	50	24.9	54	27.0	4	1.9	7	3.4
Delaware	5	8.5	5	8.1	0	0.3	0	0.3	50	82.9
District of Columbia	1	0.9	70	92.2	2	2.2	1	1.8	2	2.9
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	410	24.7	1,249	75.3
Georgia	264	33.8	442	56.7	15	2.0	13	1.7	46	5.9
Guam	0	0.4	—	—	—	—	10	79.0	3	20.6
Hawaii	17	22.0	1	1.8	2	2.4	53	66.9	5	6.9
Idaho	78	81.8	1	1.4	6	6.8	2	2.0	8	8.1
Illinois	304	35.6	276	32.4	39	4.6	17	2.0	216	25.3
Indiana	254	67.8	94	25.2	8	2.2	5	1.2	14	3.6
Iowa	104	60.4	13	7.5	3	1.8	3	1.8	49	28.6
Kansas	89	65.5	23	16.6	9	6.4	4	2.9	12	8.6
Kentucky	296	79.2	63	16.9	2	0.5	1	0.3	11	3.0
Louisiana	112	29.4	244	63.9	4	1.1	5	1.3	17	4.4
Maine	118	94.0	3	2.6	1	0.9	2	1.4	1	1.1
Maryland	101	31.2	168	51.7	8	2.5	10	3.2	37	11.4
Massachusetts	252	56.9	69	15.7	66	14.8	16	3.6	40	9.0
Michigan	483	50.1	287	29.7	16	1.7	19	2.0	159	16.5
Minnesota	138	56.7	57	23.6	7	3.0	22	9.2	18	7.5
Mississippi	78	29.2	161	59.9	0	0.2	2	0.7	27	10.1
Missouri	263	61.6	136	31.9	3	0.6	4	1.1	20	4.8
Montana	34	60.7	0	0.6	0	0.7	11	19.8	10	18.3
Nebraska	47	63.2	15	19.7	5	6.8	4	5.1	4	5.3
Nevada	73	47.4	31	19.8	25	16.3	9	6.1	16	10.4
New Hampshire	49	91.3	1	2.4	1	2.8	1	1.6	1	1.9
New Jersey	118	32.1	124	33.8	79	21.5	13	3.5	33	9.1
New Mexico	28	15.8	5	2.6	71	39.9	16	9.1	57	32.5
New York	514	32.7	425	27.0	435	27.6	110	7.0	89	5.6
North Carolina	318	43.9	323	44.6	16	2.2	21	2.9	46	6.3
North Dakota	18	66.3	1	3.3	0	0.5	7	26.5	1	3.3
Ohio	2	0.3	2	0.2	—	—	24	2.9	809	96.7
Oklahoma	163	61.1	48	18.1	10	3.8	29	10.7	17	6.2
Oregon	307	73.9	18	4.4	7	1.7	19	4.6	64	15.4
Pennsylvania	479	58.9	219	27.0	71	8.8	21	2.6	22	2.7
Rhode Island	—	—	0	0.2	—	—	20	23.5	65	76.3
South Carolina	137	35.5	213	55.3	21	5.5	2	0.5	12	3.1
South Dakota	23	54.7	2	3.6	0	1.0	15	34.2	3	6.5
Tennessee	171	29.0	71	12.0	—	—	2	0.4	346	58.6
Texas	276	17.2	206	12.8	365	22.8	19	1.2	735	45.9
Utah	83	75.3	3	3.0	8	7.1	6	5.5	10	9.0
Vermont	14	30.4	0	0.8	0	0.1	1	1.3	30	67.3
Virgin Islands	0	2.7	7	72.2	2	18.2	—	—	1	6.9
Virginia	176	44.2	185	46.4	9	2.2	8	2.0	21	5.2
Washington	263	49.0	34	6.4	9	1.8	45	8.4	184	34.4
West Virginia	143	91.2	11	6.8	1	0.3	0	0.2	2	1.4
Wisconsin	231	62.6	83	22.5	2	0.4	17	4.5	37	10.0
Wyoming	10	66.7	0	1.8	1	6.3	2	11.3	2	14.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a New codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the new codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is voluntary under the new format and was missing for 21 percent of participants in FY 2011. Because of these changes, FY 2011 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to FY 2007.

^b Other includes household heads that are Asian, Native American, or who reported multiple races that do not fit into previous categories.

^c Missing/Unknown includes household heads for which racial/ethnic information was not recorded on the application, is not available because the application was not found, or is unknown, and households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

^d Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

— No sample data in this category.

Table B.11. Distribution of Participants by Age and by State

State	Preschool-Age Children		School-Age Children		Total Children		Nonelderly Adults		Elderly Adults		Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	6,780	15.4	13,147	29.8	19,927	45.1	20,452	46.3	3,770	8.5	4,486	10.2
Alabama	129	15.1	263	30.8	392	45.9	412	48.2	51	5.9	86	10.1
Alaska	14	16.5	25	29.0	39	45.5	42	48.8	5	5.7	11	12.9
Arizona	166	15.9	332	31.6	498	47.5	479	45.7	72	6.8	106	10.1
Arkansas	76	16.0	139	29.3	215	45.3	230	48.6	29	6.0	48	10.1
California	787	21.5	1,331	36.4	2,118	57.9	1,455	39.8	83	2.3	355	9.7
Colorado	74	16.6	157	35.2	232	51.8	186	41.6	30	6.6	31	7.0
Connecticut	51	13.8	87	23.6	138	37.4	187	50.6	44	12.0	46	12.6
Delaware	22	16.4	41	30.6	63	47.0	63	47.1	8	5.9	12	9.2
District of Columbia	19	14.2	32	24.0	51	38.2	71	53.1	12	8.7	23	17.4
Florida	400	13.0	807	26.3	1,207	39.3	1,489	48.4	378	12.3	445	14.5
Georgia	290	16.5	537	30.5	826	47.0	809	46.0	125	7.1	183	10.4
Guam	9	21.9	15	38.5	24	60.4	14	35.2	2	4.4	2	4.1
Hawaii	25	15.5	40	25.2	65	40.7	75	47.2	19	12.1	17	10.9
Idaho	40	17.5	69	30.5	109	48.0	106	46.8	12	5.2	20	9.1
Illinois	273	15.3	549	30.8	821	46.1	827	46.5	132	7.4	200	11.2
Indiana	133	15.4	271	31.3	404	46.7	408	47.1	53	6.2	75	8.6
Iowa	57	15.3	104	28.1	161	43.5	186	50.3	23	6.2	41	11.1
Kansas	50	17.0	87	29.8	137	46.7	139	47.3	17	5.9	29	10.0
Kentucky	106	13.1	212	26.1	318	39.2	432	53.2	62	7.6	96	11.8
Louisiana	138	15.8	267	30.7	404	46.5	400	46.0	65	7.5	81	9.3
Maine	30	12.3	57	23.0	87	35.2	136	55.2	24	9.6	30	12.2
Maryland	98	14.9	180	27.3	279	42.2	324	49.0	58	8.8	82	12.4
Massachusetts	93	11.6	216	26.8	310	38.3	389	48.1	109	13.5	72	8.9
Michigan	217	11.3	495	25.7	712	37.0	1,051	54.6	161	8.4	280	14.6
Minnesota	78	15.6	143	28.8	221	44.4	238	47.7	39	7.9	46	9.2
Mississippi	88	14.4	196	32.0	284	46.3	290	47.3	39	6.3	56	9.2
Missouri	137	14.8	278	30.0	416	44.7	453	48.7	61	6.6	98	10.6
Montana	18	14.4	33	27.2	51	41.6	63	51.3	9	7.1	14	11.6
Nebraska	32	18.7	50	29.4	82	48.1	77	45.2	11	6.7	11	6.7
Nevada	60	18.3	94	28.8	154	47.2	142	43.3	31	9.6	34	10.4
New Hampshire	13	12.0	32	28.3	45	40.2	60	53.2	7	6.6	9	8.2
New Jersey	109	14.5	229	30.5	337	45.0	306	40.8	106	14.2	66	8.7
New Mexico	71	17.3	131	31.9	202	49.2	183	44.7	25	6.1	37	8.9
New York	357	12.1	766	25.9	1,123	38.0	1,272	43.0	562	19.0	244	8.3
North Carolina	254	16.2	449	28.7	702	44.9	753	48.1	109	7.0	188	12.0
North Dakota	10	16.2	17	28.3	27	44.5	28	46.5	5	9.0	4	7.2
Ohio	239	13.6	495	28.1	734	41.7	882	50.1	145	8.2	176	10.0
Oklahoma	97	16.0	175	29.0	272	45.0	288	47.6	45	7.4	50	8.3
Oregon	93	12.2	188	24.7	282	36.9	419	54.9	62	8.1	143	18.7
Pennsylvania	230	13.5	480	28.1	710	41.6	814	47.7	183	10.7	139	8.1
Rhode Island	20	13.0	39	25.1	59	38.1	76	49.0	20	12.9	17	10.8
South Carolina	118	14.1	254	30.4	372	44.6	404	48.4	59	7.0	101	12.1
South Dakota	18	17.8	30	30.2	48	48.1	45	45.2	7	6.8	8	8.0
Tennessee	167	13.6	353	28.6	519	42.2	625	50.7	87	7.1	166	13.5
Texas	769	19.5	1,419	35.9	2,188	55.4	1,453	36.8	306	7.8	132	3.3
Utah	52	18.7	88	31.5	140	50.2	127	45.4	12	4.4	25	9.0
Vermont	12	13.5	19	21.6	31	35.1	48	53.1	11	11.8	10	10.8
Virgin Islands	4	16.4	8	34.3	11	50.7	8	37.2	3	12.1	1	6.2
Virginia	130	15.4	255	30.2	385	45.7	388	46.0	71	8.4	77	9.1
Washington	146	14.0	276	26.6	422	40.6	530	50.9	88	8.5	141	13.5
West Virginia	41	12.2	90	26.8	131	39.0	174	51.9	30	9.0	29	8.5
Wisconsin	115	14.4	237	29.6	351	44.0	385	48.2	62	7.8	88	11.1
Wyoming	6	17.4	10	28.5	16	46.0	16	47.1	2	6.9	2	6.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Table B.12. Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and by State

State	All Participants		U. S. Born Citizens		Naturalized Citizens		Refugees		Other Noncitizens		Citizen Children Living with a Noncitizen ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	44,148	100.0	41,007	100.0	1,379	100.0	349	100.0	1,412	100.0	3,741	100.0
Alabama	855	1.9	853	2.1	0	0.0	—	—	2	0.1	27	0.7
Alaska	86	0.2	82	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.0
Arizona	1,049	2.4	958	2.3	31	2.2	4	1.3	55	3.9	158	4.2
Arkansas	474	1.1	469	1.1	2	0.1	—	—	3	0.2	19	0.5
California	3,656	8.3	3,249	7.9	144	10.5	71	20.2	191	13.6	980	26.2
Colorado	447	1.0	420	1.0	10	0.7	3	1.0	14	1.0	64	1.7
Connecticut	369	0.8	342	0.8	12	0.9	1	0.3	13	1.0	18	0.5
Delaware	133	0.3	130	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.2
District of Columbia	134	0.3	131	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.1
Florida	3,075	7.0	2,616	6.4	212	15.4	31	8.9	215	15.3	232	6.2
Georgia	1,760	4.0	1,705	4.2	19	1.4	11	3.3	25	1.7	110	3.0
Guam	40	0.1	38	0.1	1	0.1	—	—	1	0.1	8	0.2
Hawaii	158	0.4	142	0.3	11	0.8	0	0.0	6	0.4	10	0.3
Idaho	226	0.5	214	0.5	3	0.2	5	1.5	5	0.3	18	0.5
Illinois	1,780	4.0	1,679	4.1	60	4.3	3	0.7	38	2.7	140	3.8
Indiana	865	2.0	851	2.1	7	0.5	1	0.4	6	0.4	27	0.7
Iowa	371	0.8	360	0.9	4	0.3	3	0.8	4	0.3	17	0.5
Kansas	294	0.7	285	0.7	3	0.2	3	0.9	3	0.2	19	0.5
Kentucky	811	1.8	797	1.9	2	0.2	10	3.0	1	0.1	21	0.6
Louisiana	870	2.0	863	2.1	1	0.1	—	—	5	0.4	13	0.4
Maine	246	0.6	238	0.6	2	0.2	3	0.8	4	0.3	5	0.1
Maryland	661	1.5	613	1.5	22	1.6	8	2.4	17	1.2	27	0.7
Massachusetts	807	1.8	691	1.7	63	4.6	4	1.2	48	3.4	51	1.4
Michigan	1,924	4.4	1,869	4.6	31	2.2	1	0.3	24	1.7	44	1.2
Minnesota	498	1.1	440	1.1	22	1.6	24	7.0	12	0.8	23	0.6
Mississippi	613	1.4	612	1.5	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	2	0.0
Missouri	930	2.1	906	2.2	8	0.6	7	2.0	9	0.7	17	0.4
Montana	123	0.3	122	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nebraska	171	0.4	163	0.4	3	0.2	3	0.8	2	0.2	6	0.1
Nevada	328	0.7	305	0.7	6	0.4	2	0.6	14	1.0	57	1.5
New Hampshire	112	0.3	107	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.8	2	0.1	3	0.1
New Jersey	749	1.7	625	1.5	58	4.2	5	1.4	62	4.4	80	2.1
New Mexico	410	0.9	393	1.0	7	0.5	0	0.0	10	0.7	42	1.1
New York	2,957	6.7	2,312	5.6	377	27.4	13	3.7	254	18.0	242	6.5
North Carolina	1,564	3.5	1,532	3.7	9	0.7	7	1.9	16	1.1	112	3.0
North Dakota	60	0.1	56	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.0
Ohio	1,760	4.0	1,732	4.2	10	0.7	9	2.6	8	0.6	16	0.4
Oklahoma	605	1.4	596	1.5	3	0.2	0	0.1	5	0.4	21	0.6
Oregon	762	1.7	714	1.7	15	1.1	7	2.0	25	1.8	67	1.8
Pennsylvania	1,707	3.9	1,631	4.0	27	1.9	22	6.4	27	1.9	49	1.3
Rhode Island	156	0.4	138	0.3	7	0.5	2	0.6	9	0.7	14	0.4
South Carolina	834	1.9	828	2.0	3	0.2	—	—	2	0.2	20	0.5
South Dakota	100	0.2	96	0.2	0	0.0	4	1.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Tennessee	1,231	2.8	1,211	3.0	2	0.1	3	0.9	15	1.0	53	1.4
Texas	3,947	8.9	3,643	8.9	85	6.2	36	10.4	182	12.9	689	18.4
Utah	280	0.6	265	0.6	6	0.5	3	0.9	5	0.4	23	0.6
Vermont	89	0.2	87	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	22	0.1	17	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Virginia	843	1.9	811	2.0	18	1.3	4	1.1	10	0.7	46	1.2
Washington	1,040	2.4	927	2.3	53	3.8	16	4.7	44	3.1	101	2.7
West Virginia	336	0.8	334	0.8	1	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	—	—
Wisconsin	798	1.8	773	1.9	7	0.5	8	2.3	9	0.7	32	0.8
Wyoming	34	0.1	34	0.1	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

— No sample data in this category.

Table B.13. Distribution of Noncitizen Participants by Age and by State

State	Total (000)	Children		Nonelderly Adults		Elderly Adults	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	1,761	336	19.1	1020	57.9	406	23.0
Alabama	2	—	—	1	69.1	1	30.9
Alaska	2	1	28.8	1	62.4	0	8.8
Arizona	59	6	10.0	46	77.2	8	12.8
Arkansas	3	0	5.0	2	64.9	1	30.1
California	262	43	16.4	193	73.8	26	9.9
Colorado	17	3	17.6	12	70.1	2	12.3
Connecticut	15	2	12.1	7	49.7	6	38.2
Delaware	2	1	31.4	1	48.6	0	20.0
District of Columbia	2	0	9.2	1	62.5	0	28.3
Florida	246	38	15.2	142	57.5	67	27.2
Georgia	36	12	33.2	19	53.0	5	13.8
Guam	1	0	4.3	0	40.9	0	54.8
Hawaii	6	1	16.4	3	48.6	2	35.1
Idaho	10	3	29.0	6	58.3	1	12.7
Illinois	41	6	15.6	23	56.3	11	28.1
Indiana	7	1	17.3	3	41.3	3	41.4
Iowa	7	2	29.9	4	55.6	1	14.5
Kansas	6	2	34.0	3	56.8	1	9.1
Kentucky	12	3	29.4	7	63.0	1	7.6
Louisiana	5	—	—	4	81.5	1	18.5
Maine	6	1	23.2	4	69.6	0	7.2
Maryland	26	5	20.4	16	61.5	5	18.0
Massachusetts	53	12	23.2	31	58.6	10	18.2
Michigan	25	2	6.0	12	46.9	12	47.1
Minnesota	36	12	32.6	20	55.5	4	11.9
Mississippi	0	—	—	0	43.5	0	56.5
Missouri	16	7	42.7	9	55.1	0	2.2
Montana	0	0	24.8	0	75.2	—	—
Nebraska	5	2	31.8	3	54.9	1	13.4
Nevada	17	1	6.3	11	68.2	4	25.5
New Hampshire	4	1	20.9	3	65.2	1	13.9
New Jersey	67	15	22.6	28	42.3	23	35.1
New Mexico	10	1	5.1	8	74.8	2	20.2
New York	267	47	17.8	122	45.7	98	36.6
North Carolina	23	7	28.7	13	59.3	3	12.1
North Dakota	3	1	37.5	2	58.5	0	4.0
Ohio	17	7	39.8	6	36.1	4	24.1
Oklahoma	5	—	—	3	56.5	2	43.5
Oregon	32	11	34.0	18	55.2	4	10.8
Pennsylvania	49	11	23.4	24	48.5	14	28.1
Rhode Island	11	2	18.1	7	62.8	2	19.1
South Carolina	2	—	—	1	29.4	2	70.6
South Dakota	4	2	50.4	2	44.1	0	5.4
Tennessee	18	11	61.1	7	36.5	0	2.4
Texas	219	33	15.3	134	61.4	51	23.3
Utah	8	2	23.5	5	58.8	1	17.7
Vermont	1	0	16.2	1	69.3	0	14.6
Virgin Islands	2	1	33.7	1	45.6	0	20.7
Virginia	14	2	11.1	9	62.2	4	26.7
Washington	61	12	19.5	32	53.6	16	27.0
West Virginia	0	—	—	0	100.0	—	—
Wisconsin	17	5	26.5	9	50.3	4	23.2
Wyoming	0	—	—	0	55.6	0	44.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

— No sample data in this category.

Table B.14. Distribution of Participating Households by Use of Standard Utility Allowance and by State

State	Number (000)	Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) - Usage and Entitlement ^a					
		Households with Heating/Cooling SUA		Households with Another SUA		Households with No SUA	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	20,803	13,657	65.6	1,313	6.3	5,320	25.6
Alabama	377	262	69.6	10	2.6	105	27.8
Alaska	35	12	35.1	11	32.0	11	32.9
Arizona	456	257	56.4	27	5.9	172	37.8
Arkansas	205	121	58.9	7	3.3	78	37.8
California	1,603	866	54.1	95	5.9	642	40.0
Colorado	197	124	62.6	23	11.4	51	25.9
Connecticut	201	167	83.1	1	0.4	33	16.5
Delaware	61	37	60.6	5	8.4	19	31.0
District of Columbia	76	71	93.7	0	0.5	4	5.7
Florida	1,659	898	54.1	163	9.8	598	36.1
Georgia	781	483	61.9	31	4.0	266	34.1
Guam	12	—	—	6	45.7	7	54.3
Hawaii	79	0	0.1	35	43.8	44	56.1
Idaho	95	67	70.1	7	7.4	21	22.5
Illinois	852	444	52.1	84	9.9	324	38.0
Indiana	375	234	62.6	20	5.2	121	32.2
Iowa	171	116	67.5	22	12.7	34	19.9
Kansas	136	90	66.2	12	9.1	34	24.7
Kentucky	374	241	64.5	14	3.9	109	29.1
Louisiana	381	239	62.6	22	5.8	113	29.5
Maine	126	89	70.5	13	10.6	24	18.8
Maryland	325	160	49.3	44	13.6	115	35.5
Massachusetts	443	334	75.4	40	9.1	69	15.5
Michigan	964	926	96.1	13	1.3	7	0.8
Minnesota	243	108	44.5	27	11.2	74	30.5
Mississippi	269	150	55.9	1	0.5	92	34.3
Missouri	427	271	63.4	17	3.9	140	32.7
Montana	56	34	60.6	3	6.1	19	33.3
Nebraska	75	51	68.9	6	7.6	18	23.6
Nevada	154	87	56.2	5	3.0	63	40.8
New Hampshire	53	41	76.3	8	14.4	5	9.3
New Jersey	367	356	97.1	—	—	10	2.6
New Mexico	177	105	59.4	11	6.4	54	30.6
New York	1,573	1,050	66.7	134	8.5	62	3.9
North Carolina	724	503	69.5	14	2.0	190	26.2
North Dakota	27	20	74.2	2	7.2	5	18.6
Ohio	837	531	63.5	35	4.2	270	32.3
Oklahoma	267	182	68.0	12	4.4	74	27.7
Oregon	416	302	72.6	18	4.3	96	23.1
Pennsylvania	812	732	90.1	5	0.7	36	4.4
Rhode Island	85	84	98.8	0	0.1	1	1.1
South Carolina	385	190	49.3	1	0.4	179	46.3
South Dakota	43	28	65.3	3	6.3	10	22.8
Tennessee	590	310	52.5	19	3.3	260	44.2
Texas	1,601	1,021	63.8	143	8.9	433	27.1
Utah	110	61	55.3	8	7.2	41	37.5
Vermont	45	35	79.0	4	10.0	5	11.0
Virgin Islands	9	—	—	0	1.9	9	98.1
Virginia	399	216	54.3	50	12.6	130	32.5
Washington	535	462	86.3	70	13.1	3	0.6
West Virginia	156	113	72.1	7	4.7	36	23.2
Wisconsin	369	367	99.4	2	0.6	—	—
Wyoming	15	9	62.9	0	1.7	5	35.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,612 MFIP households and 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category.^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

— No sample data in this category.

Table B.15. Distribution of Participating Categorically Eligible Households by Public Assistance Status and by State

State	Total SNAP Households (000)	Categorically Eligible Households					
		Total Households		Pure PA Households ^a		Other Categorically Eligible Households ^b	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^c	20,803	18,679	89.8	4,985	24.0	13,694	65.8
Alabama	377	377	100.0	63	16.7	314	83.3
Alaska	35	10	30.0	10	27.7	1	2.3
Arizona	456	456	100.0	62	13.6	394	86.4
Arkansas	205	39	18.8	34	16.3	5	2.5
California	1,603	1,421	88.6	600	37.4	821	51.2
Colorado	197	138	69.8	39	19.7	99	50.2
Connecticut	201	200	99.6	53	26.6	146	73.0
Delaware	61	61	100.0	14	22.5	47	77.5
District of Columbia	76	76	100.0	26	34.2	50	65.8
Florida	1,659	1,659	100.0	337	20.3	1,322	79.7
Georgia	781	779	99.8	90	11.6	688	88.2
Guam	12	12	100.0	2	14.9	11	85.1
Hawaii	79	79	100.0	25	31.5	54	68.5
Idaho	95	95	100.0	11	11.6	84	88.4
Illinois	852	852	100.0	150	17.6	702	82.4
Indiana	375	69	18.4	66	17.7	3	0.7
Iowa	171	140	82.0	37	21.6	103	60.3
Kansas	136	34	24.6	30	21.9	4	2.7
Kentucky	374	374	100.0	94	25.2	280	74.8
Louisiana	381	381	100.0	70	18.4	311	81.6
Maine	126	126	100.0	32	25.2	94	74.8
Maryland	325	325	100.0	91	28.2	233	71.8
Massachusetts	443	443	100.0	172	38.8	271	61.2
Michigan	964	964	100.0	208	21.6	756	78.4
Minnesota	243	243	100.0	106	43.4	138	56.6
Mississippi	269	268	99.9	56	21.0	212	78.9
Missouri	427	129	30.1	99	23.1	30	7.0
Montana	56	56	100.0	11	20.0	45	80.0
Nebraska	75	21	27.8	19	25.7	2	2.1
Nevada	154	154	100.0	28	18.0	126	82.0
New Hampshire	53	35	65.4	15	27.5	20	37.9
New Jersey	367	366	99.8	142	38.6	224	61.2
New Mexico	177	177	100.0	48	27.4	128	72.6
New York	1,573	1,572	99.9	590	37.5	982	62.4
North Carolina	724	724	100.0	95	13.1	629	86.9
North Dakota	27	27	100.0	6	20.8	22	79.2
Ohio	837	837	100.0	215	25.7	622	74.3
Oklahoma	267	267	100.0	54	20.3	213	79.7
Oregon	416	416	100.0	70	16.7	346	83.3
Pennsylvania	812	812	100.0	297	36.6	515	63.4
Rhode Island	85	85	99.9	23	27.0	62	73.0
South Carolina	385	385	100.0	58	15.0	328	85.0
South Dakota	43	13	31.1	9	20.8	4	10.4
Tennessee	590	138	23.3	119	20.2	18	3.1
Texas	1,601	1,601	100.0	205	12.8	1,395	87.2
Utah	110	26	23.6	19	16.8	7	6.8
Vermont	45	45	99.7	12	26.6	33	73.1
Virgin Islands	9	9	100.0	1	10.0	8	90.0
Virginia	399	100	25.1	93	23.2	8	1.9
Washington	535	535	100.0	165	30.9	370	69.1
West Virginia	156	156	100.0	47	29.9	110	70.1
Wisconsin	369	369	100.0	67	18.2	302	81.8
Wyoming	15	3	18.2	2	16.3	0	1.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Pure PA households are those in which each member 1) received SSI, 2) was covered by a cash TANF benefit, or 3) received GA income.

^b These households are categorically eligible due to the receipt of noncash TANF benefits or services such as child care or transportation subsidies, or through broad-based categorical eligibility. The vast majority of these households meet the federal SNAP eligibility criteria.

^c Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Table B.16. Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State, and Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households

State	Total SNAP Households (000)	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline ^a								
		Based on Cash Only			Based on Cash and SNAP Benefits			Difference in Percentage Points		
		50 Percent or Less	51 Percent to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More	50 Percent or Less	51 Percent to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More	50 Percent or Less	51 Percent to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More
Total^b	20,803	42.6	40.7	16.6	27.2	43.2	29.6	-15.4	2.4	13.0
Alabama	377	44.0	43.8	12.2	29.6	48.6	21.9	-14.5	4.8	9.7
Alaska	35	47.7	37.2	15.1	29.9	42.3	27.8	-17.8	5.1	12.7
Arizona	456	46.2	34.2	19.6	33.7	35.8	30.5	-12.5	1.6	10.9
Arkansas	205	42.4	46.1	11.5	28.4	49.7	21.9	-14.0	3.6	10.4
California	1,603	67.6	26.2	6.2	31.5	54.9	13.5	-36.1	28.8	7.3
Colorado	197	46.4	39.6	14.0	28.0	45.6	26.4	-18.4	6.0	12.4
Connecticut	201	37.3	39.5	23.2	23.8	37.3	38.9	-13.5	-2.2	15.7
Delaware	61	41.4	35.2	23.4	26.5	40.0	33.5	-14.9	4.9	10.1
District of Columbia	76	61.0	29.3	9.6	37.1	48.2	14.8	-24.0	18.8	5.1
Florida	1,659	43.9	41.2	14.9	34.9	39.4	25.8	-9.1	-1.8	10.9
Georgia	781	46.4	40.4	13.1	33.0	41.9	25.1	-13.5	1.5	12.0
Guam	12	59.5	25.3	15.2	18.8	46.0	35.2	-40.7	20.7	20.0
Hawaii	79	43.5	46.5	10.0	20.8	52.2	27.0	-22.7	5.6	17.0
Idaho	95	41.8	42.0	16.2	27.3	41.6	31.1	-14.5	-0.5	14.9
Illinois	852	46.3	42.1	11.6	32.5	45.5	22.0	-13.8	3.4	10.4
Indiana	375	42.6	43.8	13.6	29.6	45.1	25.3	-13.0	1.3	11.7
Iowa	171	39.5	41.8	18.7	23.6	44.0	32.4	-15.9	2.2	13.7
Kansas	136	41.6	43.8	14.6	27.0	48.5	24.5	-14.6	4.7	9.9
Kentucky	374	43.1	47.0	10.0	29.3	52.9	17.8	-13.8	5.9	7.8
Louisiana	381	42.0	46.1	12.0	28.1	49.0	22.9	-13.9	3.0	10.9
Maine	126	29.0	42.9	28.1	18.9	37.5	43.6	-10.1	-5.4	15.6
Maryland	325	42.0	38.8	19.1	29.5	41.0	29.5	-12.5	2.2	10.3
Massachusetts	443	29.3	47.3	23.3	15.4	34.4	50.2	-13.9	-12.9	26.8
Michigan	964	35.4	41.1	23.5	22.3	38.6	39.1	-13.1	-2.5	15.6
Minnesota	243	40.5	41.6	17.9	32.4	40.2	27.3	-8.1	-1.4	9.5
Mississippi	269	41.6	49.0	9.4	30.0	50.8	19.1	-11.6	1.8	9.7
Missouri	427	41.1	44.2	14.7	26.5	49.7	23.8	-14.6	5.5	9.1
Montana	56	39.2	40.8	20.0	26.3	40.9	32.8	-12.9	0.1	12.8
Nebraska	75	34.9	49.1	16.0	19.0	49.5	31.5	-15.9	0.4	15.5
Nevada	154	44.0	36.6	19.4	29.5	41.9	28.6	-14.5	5.3	9.2
New Hampshire	53	25.4	46.5	28.1	13.9	42.5	43.6	-11.6	-4.0	15.6
New Jersey	367	35.8	44.1	20.1	18.4	48.0	33.6	-17.4	3.9	13.6
New Mexico	177	43.9	42.3	13.8	24.0	51.7	24.3	-19.9	9.4	10.5
New York	1,573	29.1	50.0	20.9	13.0	33.9	53.1	-16.1	-16.1	32.2
North Carolina	724	44.5	36.6	18.9	30.4	41.5	28.1	-14.2	4.9	9.2
North Dakota	27	32.3	40.7	27.0	19.1	40.3	40.6	-13.2	-0.4	13.6
Ohio	837	41.8	42.1	16.1	25.7	46.4	27.8	-16.1	4.4	11.7
Oklahoma	267	42.8	45.6	11.6	30.4	47.3	22.4	-12.4	1.7	10.7
Oregon	416	39.9	35.4	24.7	29.4	34.4	36.2	-10.5	-1.0	11.5
Pennsylvania	812	32.3	46.4	21.4	18.0	45.4	36.6	-14.2	-1.0	15.2
Rhode Island	85	30.8	45.0	24.2	19.3	35.0	45.7	-11.5	-10.0	21.5
South Carolina	385	50.0	37.5	12.5	35.9	44.0	20.1	-14.1	6.5	7.5
South Dakota	43	36.4	45.3	18.3	22.3	41.2	36.5	-14.1	-4.1	18.2
Tennessee	590	49.1	38.7	12.2	37.0	42.7	20.2	-12.1	4.0	8.1
Texas	1,601	44.1	36.3	19.5	29.0	40.6	30.4	-15.1	4.3	10.9
Utah	110	40.4	44.6	15.0	26.7	46.2	27.1	-13.7	1.6	12.1
Vermont	45	22.6	36.4	40.9	13.3	22.9	63.8	-9.4	-13.5	22.9
Virgin Islands	9	56.6	28.4	15.0	24.5	47.3	28.2	-32.1	18.9	13.2
Virginia	399	44.3	42.5	13.2	29.9	47.9	22.2	-14.4	5.4	9.0
Washington	535	39.8	38.6	21.6	24.1	45.7	30.1	-15.7	7.2	8.5
West Virginia	156	30.8	56.0	13.2	18.9	56.0	25.1	-11.9	<0	11.9
Wisconsin	369	30.4	38.4	31.3	21.9	29.3	48.8	-8.4	-9.1	17.5
Wyoming	15	38.2	48.2	13.6	22.0	52.1	25.9	-16.2	3.9	12.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2011 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

<0 Negative value too near zero to display.

APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2011 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table C.1. Fiscal Year 2010 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$10,830	\$13,530	\$12,460
2	14,570	18,210	16,760
3	18,310	22,890	21,060
4	22,050	27,570	25,360
5	25,790	32,250	29,660
6	29,530	36,930	33,960
7	33,270	41,610	38,260
8	37,010	46,290	42,560
Each Additional Member	+3,740	+4,680	+4,300

Source: 75 *Federal Register* 148, August 3, 2010.

^a HHS issued these numbers, which provide the basis for the fiscal year 2011 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards. The 2010 poverty guidelines were unchanged from the 2009 poverty guidelines (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/10fedreg.shtml>), since both the 2009 and 2010 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2008 Census poverty thresholds.

Table C.2. SNAP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2011^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,174	\$1,466	\$1,350
2	1,579	1,973	1,816
3	1,984	2,480	2,282
4	2,389	2,987	2,748
5	2,794	3,494	3,214
6	3,200	4,001	3,679
7	3,605	4,508	4,145
8	4,010	5,015	4,611
Each Additional Member	+406	+507	+466

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^a The fiscal year 2011 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2010 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2011 gross income limits by multiplying the 2010 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12, and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2010 poverty guidelines were unchanged from the 2009 poverty guidelines (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/10fedreg.shtml>), since both the 2009 and 2010 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2008 Census poverty thresholds; therefore, the gross income limits applied to SNAP households in fiscal year 2011 were based on 2008 poverty measures.

Table C.3. SNAP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2011^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$903	\$1,128	\$1,039
2	1,215	1,518	1,397
3	1,526	1,908	1,755
4	1,838	2,298	2,114
5	2,150	2,688	2,472
6	2,461	3,078	2,830
7	2,773	3,468	3,189
8	3,085	3,858	3,547
Each Additional Member	+312	+390	+359

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^a The fiscal year 2011 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2010 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2011 net income limits by dividing the 2010 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2010 poverty guidelines were unchanged from the 2009 poverty guidelines (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/10fedreg.shtml>), since both the 2009 and 2010 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2008 Census poverty thresholds; therefore, the net income limits applied to SNAP households in fiscal year 2011 were based on 2008 poverty measures.

Table C.4. Value of Standard and Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2011

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1–2 people	\$142	\$243	\$201	\$286	\$125
3 people	142	243	201	286	127
4 people	153	243	201	305	153
5 people	179	243	205	357	179
6 or more people	205	256	235	409	205
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	458	732	617	538	361

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Estimate was \$143.

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (PL 110-246) eliminated the Maximum Dependent Care Deduction.

Certain State-specific programs did not apply all federal SNAP deductions in the benefit calculation. Only the earnings deduction was used in the benefit calculation for MFIP households. No deductions were used for SSI-CAP households with standardized benefits. States with non-standardized SSI-CAP benefits used the standard deduction and the excess shelter deduction when calculating benefit levels for SSI-CAP households.

Table C.5. Value of Maximum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2011^{a, b}

Household Size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$200	\$239	\$304	\$371	\$314	\$295	\$257
2	367	438	559	680	575	541	472
3	526	627	800	974	824	775	676
4	668	797	1,016	1,237	1,046	985	859
5	793	946	1,207	1,469	1,243	1,169	1,020
6	952	1,135	1,448	1,762	1,491	1,403	1,224
7	1,052	1,255	1,600	1,948	1,648	1,551	1,353
8	1,202	1,434	1,829	2,226	1,884	1,773	1,546
Each Additional Member	+150	+179	+229	+278	+236	+222	+193

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^a The maximum benefit values were effective from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011 and were based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2008 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

^b Due to the unusual nature of Alaska's terrain and climate, areas outside major urban centers are less accessible to food distributors. Therefore, the value of the maximum benefit was adjusted to account for differences in the estimated cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in various regions of the State. For this purpose, all regions of Alaska were classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban.

Table C.6. Value of Minimum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2011^{a, b}

Household Size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 – 2	\$16	\$19	\$24	\$30	\$25	\$24	\$21

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^aThe minimum benefit values were effective from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011.

^b The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households.

APPENDIX D
SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the SNAP Quality Control System (SNAP QC), an ongoing review of SNAP household circumstances. The system is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible for participation in SNAP and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. It is based on State samples (from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) of approximately 58,000 participating SNAP households and a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The State samples of participating units are stratified by month. Annual required State samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the State's caseload. Each month, State agencies select an independent sample that is generally proportional to the size of the monthly participating caseload.

Target Universe

The target universe of this study is all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.¹

While most participating SNAP households are included in the target universe, certain types of households not subject to review are excluded. Specifically, the universe includes all households receiving SNAP benefits during the review period except those in which all participants (1) died or moved outside the State; (2) received benefits through a disaster certification authorized by FNS; (3) were under investigation for SNAP fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings) and/or were appealing a notice of adverse action; or (4) received restored benefits in accordance with the State manual but were otherwise ineligible. The sampling unit within the universe each month is the active SNAP household as specified in FNS regulations.

Data Editing

The estimates in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2011 SNAP QC datafile, an edited version of the raw datafile generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2011 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2010 through September 2011.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or that were found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited datafile. Of the 57,892 sample cases in the raw datafile, 2,545 were determined not subject to review. The Quality Control System did not deselect any cases to correct for oversampling (see Table D.1). Of those cases subject to review, 3,388 did not undergo a complete review because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all members had died or moved. An additional 758 households were found either ineligible for SNAP or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit and thus were dropped from the datafile because data on their characteristics are not collected. An additional 86 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final unweighted number of households in the final fiscal year 2011 SNAP QC file is 51,115. Table D.2 shows the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

¹ Participating households in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Before that year, the universe excluded households in those areas.

Table D.1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included in the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2011

	Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC Sample
Number of cases sampled	57,892
Cases not subject to review	2,545
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0
Cases subject to review	55,347
Incomplete cases	3,388
Cases completed	51,959
Households not eligible for a positive benefit	47
Households not eligible for SNAP	711
Households eligible for a positive benefit	51,201
Households dropped due to inconsistencies	86
Households on the final file	51,115

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC sample.

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review may bias the sample results if the characteristics of households not reviewed differ significantly from those of reviewed households. In the absence of direct measures of such differences, the ratio of completed reviews to total cases subject to review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. For fiscal year 2011, the completion rate is 94 percent, a slight increase from fiscal year 2010.

Consistent measures of unit size, income, and benefit level are important to any analysis of SNAP households. Inconsistencies may occur in the initial case record information, the transcription and data entry process, or the extraction of SNAP information for the selected months.

To obtain the highest degree of consistency between related variables in the data while maintaining the database's integrity, the reported raw data are edited as described in the *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should equal the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions the household is eligible for, and the SNAP benefit level should equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income. Exceptions are households participating in MFIP or SSI-CAP in States with standardized benefit amounts. These households are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, and their data have been edited accordingly. Additionally, if the value of deductions exceeds gross income, net income is equal to zero.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved in the editing process, the measures could not be reconciled for 86 records in the raw datafile. These 86 records were therefore dropped from the edited datafile.

Table D.2. Unweighted Distribution of Participating Households by State

State	SNAP Households	
	Number	Percent
Total	51,115	100.0
Alabama	1,078	2.1
Alaska	613	1.2
Arizona	1,008	2.0
Arkansas	1,322	2.6
California	1,005	2.0
Colorado	940	1.8
Connecticut	992	1.9
Delaware	872	1.7
District of Columbia	1,034	2.0
Florida	1,048	2.1
Georgia	1,078	2.1
Guam	401	0.8
Hawaii	1,014	2.0
Idaho	987	1.9
Illinois	1,111	2.2
Indiana	1,000	2.0
Iowa	942	1.8
Kansas	959	1.9
Kentucky	1,287	2.5
Louisiana	1,156	2.3
Maine	1,156	2.3
Maryland	1,046	2.0
Massachusetts	959	1.9
Michigan	903	1.8
Minnesota	1,055	2.1
Mississippi	1,249	2.4
Missouri	1,090	2.1
Montana	927	1.8
Nebraska	861	1.7
Nevada	1,018	2.0
New Hampshire	813	1.6
New Jersey	1,015	2.0
New Mexico	1,068	2.1
New York	933	1.8
North Carolina	1,098	2.1
North Dakota	516	1.0
Ohio	1,328	2.6
Oklahoma	1,012	2.0
Oregon	1,026	2.0
Pennsylvania	906	1.8
Rhode Island	996	1.9
South Carolina	1,173	2.3
South Dakota	741	1.4
Tennessee	1,027	2.0
Texas	1,056	2.1
Utah	955	1.9
Vermont	731	1.4
Virgin Islands	313	0.6
Virginia	910	1.8
Washington	963	1.9
West Virginia	954	1.9
Wisconsin	939	1.8
Wyoming	531	1.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2011 in this report are based on a sample of 51,115 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustment to remove households ineligible for benefits as well as those receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, as these households are not included in the SNAP QC datafile.² The weighting procedure matches to SNAP Program Operation totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by State and stratum, (2) the monthly number of participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State. Table D.3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2011.

The fiscal year 2011 weighting methodology is similar to the weighting methodology used for the fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2010 SNAP QC datafiles. However, it differs from the weighting methodology used in the development of the SNAP QC datafiles prior to fiscal year 2005, which matched to Program Operation totals for households only and not to individuals or benefits. The fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC datafiles are weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP households by State and stratum. SNAP QC datafiles before fiscal year 2003 are weighted to match the monthly number of SNAP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

Table D.3. Comparison of Program Data to Edited SNAP QC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2011

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2011			
	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible Households	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of households	21,072,113	31,156	237,812	20,803,145
Number of participants	44,708,726	75,179	485,158	44,148,389
Value of benefits	\$5,984,450,212	\$20,777,434	\$125,479,487	\$5,838,193,291
Average household size	2.12	2.41	2.04	2.12
Average benefit per person	\$133.85	— ^a	\$258.64	\$132.24

Sources: Fiscal Year 2011 Program Data and SNAP QC datafile.

^a We adjust households and individuals for new disaster SNAP households only, and adjust benefits for disaster SNAP benefits issued to new households as well as supplemental benefits issued to qualifying ongoing SNAP households. As a result, the average disaster SNAP benefit per person cannot be calculated from the information in this table.

² The adjusted total number of households and benefits is lower than Program Data figures by about 1 and 2 percent, respectively.

Comparison to Reported Data

Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for fiscal year 2011. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC datafile before any editing has taken place. Calculated values and averages are based on the edited datafile used for this report.

Table D.4. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2011

Variable	All Households	Households with:			
		Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	Disabled Nonelderly Adults
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	744	1,198	833	948	969
Reported.....	744	1,198	833	948	969
Average Net Income (Dollars) ^a					
Calculated.....	338	555	385	462	482
Reported.....	337	553	382	460	481
Average Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b					
Calculated.....	508	691	519	571	528
Reported.....	510	697	512	575	536
Average SNAP Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	281	330	144	413	220
Reported ^c	279	330	141	412	220
Percent with Zero Gross Income					
Calculated.....	20.0	0.0	6.5	12.4	0.0
Reported.....	20.1	0.1	6.5	12.5	0.0
Percent with Zero Net Income					
Calculated.....	39.4	22.3	21.1	32.7	14.3
Reported.....	40.7	22.4	23.8	33.1	17.1
Percent with Minimum Benefit					
Calculated.....	4.2	2.9	12.2	0.8	6.9
Reported.....	4.1	2.8	11.6	0.7	6.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC data file.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 33,612 households participating in MFIP and 479,294 households participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 479,294 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

^c Reported benefit adjusted for reported overissuance errors, underissuance errors, and prorated benefits.

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APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of SNAP households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard errors depends on: (1) the degree of variation in the variable within the population from which the sample is drawn; (2) the design of the sample, including such issues as stratification and sampling probabilities; and (3) the size of the sample on which the estimate is based. This appendix presents estimates of the standard errors associated with key statistics and outlines methods for estimating the standard errors of other statistics for which standard errors have not been directly calculated.

Standard Errors

The standard error of an estimated proportion of households, s_p , based on a simple random sample is:

$$(1) \quad s_p = \sqrt{[p(1-p)(N-n)] / [(n-1)N]}$$

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, N is the number of households in the population, and n is the sample size.¹ The standard error of an estimated number of households, s_N , based on a simple random sample is:

$$(2) \quad s_N = Ns_p$$

These formulas for the standard errors of estimates based on a simple random sample do not necessarily apply to estimates derived from more complex samples, such as the stratified design of the SNAP QC sample. In this appendix, standard errors calculated using equations (1) and (2) are referred to as “naïve standard errors.” Standard errors can be estimated more accurately using a bootstrap method.

The bootstrap method requires the computation of 500 sets of replicate household weights. Each set is calculated using a nonlinear programming method based on a random sample of the

¹ More precisely, n is the sample size corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or “base” of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all SNAP households in fiscal year 2011, $n = 51,115$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2011 are shown in the sample size column of Table E-1. For subgroups not shown in Table E-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (51,115) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 2011, $N = 20,803,000$ and there are 3,426,000 elderly households. Thus the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2011 would be calculated as $(3,426,000 / 20,803,000) \times (51,115) = 8,418$. In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 8,138, as shown in Table E-1.

SNAP QC data file. These replicate weights are then used to calculate standard errors. The following discussion presents standard errors of selected estimates that were computed using the bootstrap method. It then presents a simple method for approximating standard errors of estimates for which individual standard errors have not been computed.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

The standard errors of selected estimates of SNAP households in fiscal year 2011 are shown in Table E.1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.² For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is 881,000 (Table A.1), and the corresponding standard error is 25,730 (Table E.1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 829,540 to 932,460.³

For standard errors not shown in Table E.1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for Fiscal Year 2011 can be calculated using equation (3):

$$(3) \quad S_E = S_N \times d$$

where S_N is the naive standard error from equation (2) above, and d is the square root of the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest, from Table E.2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the SNAP QC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method (Table E.1) to the naive variance.⁴ When the population subgroup (for example, households with elderly) is listed in Table E.2, but the characteristic of interest is not, use the average square root of the design effect for the subgroup, from the rightmost column of Table E.2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all SNAP households, 1.91.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in appendix Table A.17, 724,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to

² A confidence interval is a range of values that will contain the true value of an estimated characteristic with a known probability. For instance, a 95 percent confidence interval extends approximately 2 standard errors above and below the estimated value for a characteristic, and 95 percent of all confidence intervals will contain the true value.

³ Calculated as: $(881,000 - (2 \times 25,730)) = 829,540$ and $(881,000 + (2 \times 25,730)) = 932,460$.

⁴ The variance and naive variance are the standard error and naive standard error squared, respectively.

calculate the naive standard error. Using equations (1) and (2), the value is 15,486.⁵ Multiplying 15,486 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.74, from Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 26,946.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Comparing equations (1) and (2), it is apparent that the standard error of an estimated percentage of households, S_p , is equal to the standard error of the corresponding count of households, S_N , divided by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage. That is:

$$(4) \quad S_p = S_N / N$$

For example, appendix Table A.17 shows that, of the 9,794,000 households with children, 1,216,000 (12.4 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 29,600 (Table E.1). To calculate S_p , the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 9,794,000 households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.3 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 11.8 to 13.0 percent around the point estimate of 12.4 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors that are not shown in Table E.1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using equation (3). Then divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 3,426,000 households with elderly individuals, 724,000 (21.1 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 26,946) by 3,426,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.8 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for Fiscal Year 2011 are provided in Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in Fiscal Year 2011 is \$2.71 (Table E.3), and the mean itself is \$744 (Table A.20). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$739 to \$749.

⁵ Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(724,000/3,426,000) \times (1 - (724,000/3,426,000)) \times (3,426,000 - 8,138)] / [(8,138 - 1) \times 3,426,000]} = 0.004520$$

$$\text{Equation (2): } 3,426,000 \times 0.004520 = 15,486$$

where 3,426,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 724,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 8,138 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E-1), and 15,486 is the standard error.

Generalized approximation methods such as the one used in equation (3) work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages, because the standard errors depend only on the sample size, the estimated proportion, and the design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends on the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Table E.3 can be obtained from Table E.4. Table E.4 shows for each variable in Table E.3 the average, minimum, and maximum value of that variable's standard error as a percentage of the variable's mean value. These three values are shown for all SNAP households and for selected subgroups. The standard errors in Table E.4 include design effects.

Table E.1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2011^a

	Households (000) With:								Sample Size	Estimated Population (000)
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	School Age Children	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		
All SNAP Households	58.34	87.83	25.73	66.20	48.25	74.41	58.74	49.68	51,115	20,803
With Elderly Individuals.....	15.36	27.05	17.32	13.68	48.25	12.54	11.76	10.90	8,138	3,426
Without Elderly Individuals	56.06	82.55	18.99	65.82	NA	73.34	57.60	49.63	42,977	17,378
With Children.....	29.60	46.22	7.26	63.01	12.54	74.41	58.74	32.66	23,566	9,794
With School Age Children	23.98	39.58	6.59	50.25	11.76	58.74	58.74	30.54	17,502	7,304
Without Children	52.10	72.76	23.95	33.82	46.87	NA	NA	42.92	27,549	11,009
With Earnings	NA	36.40	12.54	66.20	13.68	63.01	50.25	18.03	15,596	6,351
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	0.35	22.16	14.28	18.03	10.90	32.66	30.54	49.68	10,998	4,199

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC sample.

^aStandard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

NA = not applicable.

Table E.2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2011^a

Base of Estimated Number	Households With:								Average Square Root of Design Effect
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	School Age Children	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
All SNAP Households	1.59	1.95	1.39	1.56	1.41	1.62	1.34	1.35	1.53
With Elderly Individuals	1.64	1.74	1.39	1.54	NA	1.56	1.53	1.55	1.56
Without Elderly Individuals	1.60	1.99	1.41	1.64	NA	1.76	1.40	1.40	1.60
With Children	1.41	1.54	1.31	1.98	1.54	NA	2.11	1.46	1.62
With School Age Children	1.42	1.58	1.33	1.82	1.51	NA	NA	1.48	1.52
Without Children	1.78	2.20	1.39	1.47	1.55	NA	NA	1.49	1.65
With Earnings	NA	1.72	1.47	NA	1.54	2.89	1.99	1.37	1.83
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.	0.98	1.58	1.41	1.45	1.63	1.73	1.67	NA	1.49

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC sample.

^a The design effect is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method to the naive variance for the specific cell of the table. The average square root of design effect for each row is a simple arithmetic average of the values for each cell in the row.

NA = not applicable.

Table E.3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2011^a

	Gross Income	Net Income	Benefits	All Deductions	Total Resources	Household Size	Certification Period	Earnings ^b	TANF ^b	SSI ^b	Shelter Deduction ^b
All SNAP Households.....	2.71	1.08	0.23	1.92	0.76	0.00	0.05	6.96	4.87	4.17	1.57
With Elderly Individuals	7.12	6.36	1.73	6.09	2.84	0.01	0.21	35.94	38.82	7.43	5.93
Without Elderly Individuals	3.27	1.46	0.57	1.97	0.70	0.00	0.05	7.13	4.82	5.12	1.46
With Children.....	4.80	3.47	2.00	2.80	1.03	0.02	0.03	9.01	4.95	9.58	1.95
With School Age Children.....	6.52	5.04	2.49	3.31	1.31	0.02	0.04	11.70	6.37	10.25	2.26
Without Children.....	4.38	2.95	0.69	2.62	1.15	0.00	0.10	11.15	19.70	4.64	2.52
With Earnings.....	6.74	5.78	1.88	3.21	1.56	0.02	0.03	6.96	11.82	12.73	2.18
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	5.77	5.85	2.30	4.53	1.34	0.02	0.16	27.79	11.30	5.09	4.00

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC sample.

^aStandard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

^bFor households with a nonzero amount.

Table E.4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2011^a

Number of Households in Base of Mean (000)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
20,803 (All SNAP Households).....	0.8	0.0	3.9
3,426 (Households With Elderly Individuals)	3.2	0.8	11.5
9,794 (Households With Children).....	1.1	0.3	4.8
6,351 (Households With Earnings)	1.5	0.4	5.7
4,199 (Households With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals).....	2.0	0.6	7.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC sample.

^aStandard errors from Table E.3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

^b Average standard error across all 11 variables in Table E.3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^cLowest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in Table E.3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^dHighest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in Table E.3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

APPENDIX F
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0299. The time required to complete this collection is estimated to average 1.05 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.14. This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

Section 1 - Review Summary

1. QC Review Number <input type="text"/>	2. Case Number <input type="text"/>	3. State <input type="text"/>	4. Local Agency <input type="text"/>	5. Sample Month and Year <input type="text"/>	6. Stratum <input type="text"/>
7. Disposition <input type="text"/>	8. Findings <input type="text"/>	9. SNAP Allotment Under Review <input type="text"/>	10. Error Amount <input type="text"/>	11. Case Classification <input type="text"/>	

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	b. Time Period
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SBU

Section 3 - Household Characteristics

20. Most Recent Cert. Action
Month, Day, Year

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21. Type of Action

--

22. Length of Cert. Period
#of months

--	--

23. Allotment Adjustment

--

24. Amount of
Allotment Adjustment

--	--	--	--

25. Number of
Household Members

--	--

26. Receipt of
Expedited Service

--

27. Authorized Representative
Used at Application

--

28. Categorical Eligibility

--

29. Reporting Requirement

--	--

Resources:

30. Liquid

--	--	--	--	--	--

31. Property
(excluding home)

--	--	--	--	--	--

32a. Vehicle

--

32b. Status
2nd Vehicle

--

33. Countable
Vehicle Assests

--	--	--	--	--

34. Other Non-liquid

--	--	--	--	--	--

Income:

35. Gross

--	--	--	--	--	--

36. Net

--	--	--	--	--

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

--	--	--

38. Medical

--	--	--	--

39. Dependent Care

--	--	--

40. Child Support

--	--	--	--

41. Shelter

--	--	--	--	--

42. Homeless

--

Additional
Information on
Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

--	--	--	--	--

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

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45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

--	--	--	--

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

46. Person Number	47. SNAP Participation	48. Relation to Head of HH	49. Age	50. Sex	51. Race	52. Citizen Status	53. Edu. Level	54. Employment Status	54. Employment Hours	55. SNAP Work Reg.	56. SNAP E & T	57. ABAWD Status	58. Dependent Care Cost
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You may record information on up to 16 individuals using additional pages.

Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

59. Person Number	Source 1 60. Income Type	61. Amount	Source 2 62. Income Type	63. Amount	Source 3 64. Income Type	65. Amount	Source 4 66. Income Type	67. Amount
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You may record income on up to 10 individuals by using additional pages.

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

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Section 7 - Optional For State Use

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APPENDIX G

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households, Fiscal Year 2010. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis, 2011.

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