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***Characteristics of Supplemental  
Nutrition Assistance Program  
Households: Fiscal Year 2008***



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Food and  
Nutrition  
Service

September 2009





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Department of Agriculture Nutrition  
Service

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# Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2008

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet.<sup>1</sup> 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 presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels, as well as the characteristics of SNAP households and participants nationwide, in fiscal year 2008 (October 2007 to September 2008). The appendices include detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by State, and 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 2008, SNAP provided benefits to 28.4 million people living in over 12.7 million households across the United States. The total cost of the program in fiscal year 2008 was \$37.7 billion, \$34.6 billion of which was for SNAP benefits and the remainder for program administration. The average monthly SNAP benefit for all participants in fiscal year 2008 was \$227 per household.

Compared with fiscal year 2007, the total number of SNAP participants increased by more than 7 percent, while SNAP benefits increased by about 14 percent. The continued growth in SNAP participation from 2007 to 2008 is likely attributable to the deterioration of the economy and expansions in SNAP eligibility and continued outreach efforts.

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 report draws on data from the SNAP QC file.

### Characteristics of SNAP Households and Participants

Approximately 87 percent of all SNAP households lived in poverty, as measured by the federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (see Appendix C). SNAP benefits were concentrated among poorer households—41 percent of all SNAP households had gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline, and these households received 58 percent of all benefits. If the value of SNAP benefits is included as income, 9 percent of all SNAP households would move above the poverty guideline as a result of receiving benefits, and 15 percent would move from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

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<sup>1</sup> On October 1, 2008, the Food Stamp Program changed its name to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The new name reflects the program's mission not only to provide food assistance, but also to increase nutrition to improve the health and well being of low-income people.

Twenty-nine percent of SNAP households had earned income, 26 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 25 percent received Social Security income, and 11 percent received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). The percentage of households with zero gross income continued to increase in fiscal year 2008, rising to nearly 16 percent from 8 percent in fiscal year 2000.

Eighty-three percent of SNAP households included either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 88 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly SNAP benefit (\$329), reflecting their larger household size. The average household with children had 3.3 people compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (61 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult households. Twenty-two percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. Forty-seven 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. Five percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with an elderly member received a relatively small average monthly SNAP benefit (\$94), reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.3 people) and higher-than-average incomes, compared with other SNAP participants. Eighty-one percent of SNAP households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$76 compared with an average monthly benefit of \$172 for households with elderly people not living alone and \$252 for households without any elderly people.

In fiscal year 2008, 42 percent of all SNAP participants were nonelderly adults, and 9 percent were elderly people. Forty-nine percent of all participants were children, similar to the number of participating children in fiscal year 2007. About 66 percent of the children were school age, and 67 percent of nonelderly adult participants were women.

The percentage of households with zero gross income continued its upward trend, increasing from 14 percent in fiscal year 2007 to 16 percent in fiscal year 2008. The percentage of households with zero net income also increased, from 31 percent to 33 percent, while the percentage of households with earnings decreased slightly from 30 percent to 29 percent. The percentage of households with TANF income continued to fall, dropping by 1 point to 11 percent in fiscal year 2008.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a central component of America's nutrition assistance safety net.<sup>1</sup> The stated purpose of SNAP is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, PL 95-113). 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 2008, SNAP served approximately 28.4 million people in an average month at a total cost of \$37.7 billion, \$34.6 billion of which were for SNAP benefits.<sup>2</sup>

Imposing relatively few nonfinancial categorical exclusion criteria, SNAP is the only low-income assistance program available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households.<sup>3</sup> It provides benefits electronically, and the benefits may be redeemed for eligible food items in 175,101 authorized stores across the nation.

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 program regulations under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended.<sup>4</sup> FNS administers SNAP nationally, while State and local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The federal government fully funds the benefits of SNAP. Administrative costs are shared by the cooperating agencies, with FNS paying about 50 percent of the costs.

SNAP benefits are available to most people who meet the income and resource standards set by Congress and thus serve a broad spectrum of the needy population. Using SNAP household data collected for quality control purposes, FNS sponsors this annual report describing the characteristics of the SNAP population (see Appendix G for a list of titles) and also uses the data for additional analyses. This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2008. The remainder of this report draws on data for participating

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<sup>1</sup> On October 1, 2008, the Food Stamp Program changed its name to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The new name reflects the program's mission not only to provide food assistance, but also to increase nutrition to improve the health and well being of low-income people.

<sup>2</sup> The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2008 also included \$3.1 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.

<sup>3</sup> SNAP eligibility requirements include nonfinancial categorical exclusion criteria for certain groups. Specifically, some nonelderly nondisabled childless adults and some noncitizens were ineligible for SNAP benefits in fiscal year 2008.

<sup>4</sup> The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246) took effect October 1, 2008, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5) took effect April 1, 2009. Changes in SNAP rules made under this legislation took effect after the period of this report and will be discussed in detail in the fiscal year 2009 report.

households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules and thus does not include information about those who received disaster assistance in fiscal year 2008.<sup>5</sup>

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 trends in the national economy. In Chapter 3, we describe the characteristics of individuals and households participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2008. 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 2008 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 contained in this report, and in Appendix E, we present the sampling error of the estimates. The data collection instrument used to collect the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) data, which forms the basis of this report, may be found in Appendix F, and a list of the reports in this series for prior years may be found in Appendix G.

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<sup>5</sup> FNS coordinates with State, local, and voluntary organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies. More than 2 million people received disaster assistance at some time in fiscal year 2008.

## CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF SNAP

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to legislative changes to SNAP and economic and demographic trends. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuance. We conclude the chapter with a summary of program participation and costs, including a discussion of how these costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2008.

### PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP. It defines a SNAP “household”; defines categories of households automatically eligible for benefits; and sets gross and net income limits, a resource limit, and various nonfinancial criteria. There are exceptions to the eligibility criteria for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for certain individuals such as people ages 60 and over and people with disabilities.<sup>1</sup>

#### The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as individuals who share a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. The income and countable resources of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. 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. People who are elderly and disabled and cannot prepare and purchase 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.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 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 eligible for Medicare or is 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 a surviving spouse or child of a veteran who is receiving veterans’ benefits and is considered permanently disabled.

<sup>2</sup> Federal poverty guidelines for many assistance programs are established annually by the Secretary of HHS. See Appendix C for a list of the fiscal year 2008 SNAP poverty guidelines and a description of how they are determined.

## **Categorical Eligibility**

Certain households are categorically eligible for SNAP and therefore not subject to income or resource limits. A household is categorically eligible if all of its members receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash or in-kind Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), or General Assistance (GA). Benefits for these categorically-eligible households are determined according to the same rules used for other eligible households.

A broader interpretation of categorical eligibility rules implemented on November 21, 2000 requires States to confer categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified as eligible to receive benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds. 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, but the State determines that the whole household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or to 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 work, this income limit does not apply. In some States, virtually all SNAP applicants receive a TANF/MOE-funded benefit, which makes them categorically eligible for SNAP benefits. In other States, only certain types of households may be authorized to receive the TANF/MOE-funded benefit. In 2008, almost all participating households were categorically eligible for SNAP in 10 States (see Table B-15).

## **Income Eligibility Standards**

Monthly income is the most important determinant of household SNAP eligibility. Households that are not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: a gross income standard and a net income standard.<sup>3</sup>

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. To be eligible for SNAP, a household that is not categorically eligible and does not contain an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$2,238 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2008). Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income standard. Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under SNAP from monthly gross income. The Program deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at the net monthly income:<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> There is a distinction between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount used to compute SNAP benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household receives if the total of allowable deductions is less than the household's gross income. 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.

- **Standard Deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. A household with one to three members received \$134 in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2008; larger households received a larger standard deduction. The standard deduction for outlying States and territories varies to reflect price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are adjusted annually for cost-of-living increases.
- **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 incurred for the care of children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school. The maximum dependent care deduction in fiscal year 2008 was \$200 per month per dependent under age two and \$175 per month per dependent age two or older.
- **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 members of the household. Five States have implemented medical deduction demonstration programs that use standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses below a specified limit.<sup>5</sup> 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 use the 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 \$431 in fiscal year 2008. This amount is indexed to inflation increases. Households with elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories varies to reflect price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Some States also allow homeless households a deduction of up to \$143 for shelter costs.

To be eligible for SNAP, a household must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,721 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in

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<sup>5</sup> For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*.

fiscal year 2008). Categorically eligible households are not subject to the net income limit. The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size, as well as for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (see Appendix C).

## **Resources**

The second most important determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. Households are permitted up to \$2,000 in countable resources or \$3,000 in countable resources if at least one member is age 60 or older or disabled.<sup>6</sup> Countable resources include cash, resources easily converted into cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, or lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources, such as certain vehicles.<sup>7</sup> However, some types of property are not counted, such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income. Categorically eligible households are not subject to resource limits.

Regulations implemented in January 2001 exclude from the resource test any vehicle with equity below \$1,500, and exempt from the equity test one vehicle per adult in the household as well as any vehicles used by a teenager to drive to work or school.<sup>8</sup> For vehicles exempt from the equity test but not excluded entirely from the resource test, any fair market value exceeding \$4,650 is counted toward the resource limit. For any remaining vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or any equity is counted.

In addition, the fiscal year 2001 Agricultural Appropriations Act (enacted in September 2000 and effective July 1, 2001) allowed States to use TANF vehicle rules in place of SNAP rules if the TANF rules were more generous. By September 2008, 30 States had adopted policies that excluded the value of all vehicles from the resource test.<sup>9</sup> Other States adopted policies that excluded the value of one vehicle per adult or per household or increased the allowable value of one or more vehicles. These changes were designed to make it easier for low-income workers to keep a vehicle and still receive SNAP benefits.

## **Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards**

The program has some nonfinancial eligibility standards, such as restrictions on the participation of students, strikers, people who are institutionalized, unauthorized immigrants, nonimmigrant visitors to the United States, and some lawful permanent resident noncitizens. In

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<sup>6</sup> Some States have implemented higher resource limits by matching the eligibility rules of other assistance programs, such as TANF.

<sup>7</sup> Vehicles used as a home, to produce income, to transport fuel or water, or to transport disabled people are exempt from the resource test.

<sup>8</sup> The equity test counts all equity—fair market value minus remaining liens—of the vehicle.

<sup>9</sup> In 10 of these States, almost all participating households were categorically eligible for a TANF/MOE-funded benefit that conferred categorical eligibility (Table B-15).

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

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) severely limited SNAP eligibility for legal noncitizens. While unauthorized immigrants have never been eligible for SNAP, the 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act restored SNAP benefits to the following groups of legal noncitizens who meet the program's requirements:

- Noncitizens who are receiving disability benefits, effective October 1, 2002
- Noncitizens who have lived in the United States for more than five years, effective April 1, 2003
- Noncitizens under age 18, regardless of date of entry, effective October 1, 2003

Those admitted as refugees and those granted asylum or a stay of deportation are eligible for SNAP benefits with no length-of-residency requirements.

In 2008, nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children could receive benefits only if they worked or participated in work-related activities<sup>10</sup>. With certain exceptions, those who did not meet these work requirements were restricted to 3 months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period.<sup>11</sup> Participants ages 18 to 49 were subject to this time limit unless they were in one of the following categories:

- People who were disabled
- People who were mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Women who were pregnant
- People needed in the home to care for an ill or incapacitated person
- Relatives or other caretakers of dependent children
- Students meeting SNAP eligibility requirements
- People who worked at least 20 hours per week
- People complying with work requirements under another program
- People participating in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program
- People participating in a work experience program

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<sup>10</sup> The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5) suspended the work requirements and time-limited benefits for nondisabled childless adults from April 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010.

<sup>11</sup> These nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children could be exempted from the work requirements if they lived in a waiver area (e.g., due to a high unemployment rate) or had been granted a discretionary exemption (limited to 15 percent of the caseload) by the State.

## **APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

To apply for SNAP benefits, individuals usually are required to appear in person at their local SNAP office. However, elderly and disabled people and people with transportation problems may be interviewed by telephone or at their home. As of September 2008, 16 States had statewide online applications and 3 more had online applications in part 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 extremely low income or a low level of resources may be processed more quickly through the expedited SNAP eligibility verification procedures, allowing people to receive SNAP benefits within seven days after they apply. Those eligible for expedited service include (1) migrant or seasonal farm workers with countable resources equal to or less than \$100, and (2) households with gross income equal to or less than \$150 and countable resources equal to or less than \$100.

SNAP participants are required to appear periodically in person at their local SNAP offices or participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies according to the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. The certification period for households with elderly members may be up to 24 months. In fiscal year 2008, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 12 months, a rate likely augmented by the longer certification periods for elderly households.

## **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 is based on the June cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four, adjusted for household size and geographic areas outside the contiguous United States. The cost of the TFP is based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of the foods in the TFP.

As specified in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, the maximum benefit was 100 percent of the TFP in FY 2008. The maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$542 (Appendix C).

The benefit reduction rate is the rate at which benefits are reduced for every additional dollar of net income. The benefit reduction rate is 30 percent, reflecting the assumption that a household will spend 30 percent of its net income on food and that SNAP will provide the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Thus, benefits are reduced by 30 cents for every additional dollar of net income.

A household's monthly SNAP benefit is computed by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit. If a household has zero net income, it receives the maximum SNAP benefit. In fiscal year 2008, all eligible one- and two-person households were guaranteed

a minimum benefit of at least \$10 per month, except during the initial month of participation. For new participants, benefits are pro-rated for the first month.

### **SSI-CAP and MFIP Households**

Some households with SSI receive benefits that are computed differently from other SNAP households because they are under an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP). SSI-CAP is a joint FNS-Social Security Administration (SSA) and State project that streamlines the SNAP application process for single-person households eligible for SSI (which also makes them categorically eligible for SNAP). In fiscal year 2008, 12 States operated SSI-CAP demonstrations: Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. In general, SSI-CAP is limited to one-person elderly households receiving SSI and no earned income.<sup>12</sup> In 9 of the States (Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia), SSI-CAP households receive a standard 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 benefit calculated by using actual income, the standard deduction, a standard utility allowance, and a standardized “high” or “low” shelter expense. SSI-CAP households do not receive any other deductions from their income.

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), households in Minnesota that receive TANF have their benefit computed differently from 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 larger for families with earnings. If the difference between total income and the threshold is larger than the maximum benefit set by Minnesota, the family receives the full food portion of its benefit for food, and possibly an additional cash benefit. As a family’s income rises, the cash portion of the benefit is reduced before the food portion of the benefit. Families with income closer to the income threshold may not receive a cash benefit and will receive a smaller food benefit as well. MFIP participants are credited with a 39 percent earnings deduction but receive no other deductions from their income.

### **SNAP BENEFIT ISSUANCE**

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have implemented Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems. In fiscal year 2008, all EBT systems were on-line, meaning that participants receive a “debit” card, similar to a bank card, which is used to purchase food at authorized retail stores. The household’s monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for SNAP benefits. When a purchase is made, the amount of the purchase is debited from the account.

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<sup>12</sup> 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, and Texas, a household may have earned income and still be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits.

## **PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR**

In fiscal year 2008, Iowa and Massachusetts implemented medical deduction demonstration programs. In these States, households with an elderly or disabled member who incurs medical expenses up to a specified limit receive a standard medical deduction. No new SSI-CAP demonstrations were initiated in fiscal year 2008.

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246), which became law June 18, 2008 and took effect in October 2008, modifies several SNAP eligibility requirements. In addition, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5), which became law February 17, 2009 and took effect April 2009, increases SNAP benefits. These changes take place after the period of this report and will be discussed in detail in the fiscal year 2009 report.

## **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 of SNAP participants increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1994. Since peaking at 28.0 million people in March 1994, the number of eligible SNAP participants declined steadily through 2000 but began to rise in 2001, and increased each year through 2008. There were 17.3 million participants in fiscal year 2001, increasing to 28.4 million participants in fiscal year 2008.<sup>13</sup>

Several factors account for the decline in the number of SNAP participants from 1994 to 2000. Part of the decline is associated with the improved economy in the second half of the 1990's. Major economic indicators generally showed improvement from 1994 to 1998 (Table 2.1), and the number of participants fell during this period of sustained economic growth. In addition, research suggests that about a third of the total decline in the number of participants occurred because rising income and resources lifted people above the program's eligibility limits. Another eight percent of the decline reflects welfare reform's restrictions on the eligibility of noncitizens and limits on the time during which nonelderly nondisabled childless unemployed adults may receive benefits. The remainder of the decline—just over half—occurred because fewer eligible people participated in the program.<sup>14</sup>

The increase in SNAP participants since 2001 coincided with expansions in SNAP eligibility, such as the relaxation of vehicle rules, the restoration of eligibility for many legal noncitizens, and the expansions in categorical eligibility, as well as the outreach efforts promoted by FNS. From 2001 to 2003, the increase also coincided with a rise in the unemployment rate and a weakening economy. From 2004 to 2006, although the economy improved, participation continued to grow as eligibility expanded. In particular, all legal immigrant children became eligible for SNAP. Also, States continued to relax vehicle rules and expand categorical eligibility. From 2007 to 2008, participation grew even further as the economy weakened and the

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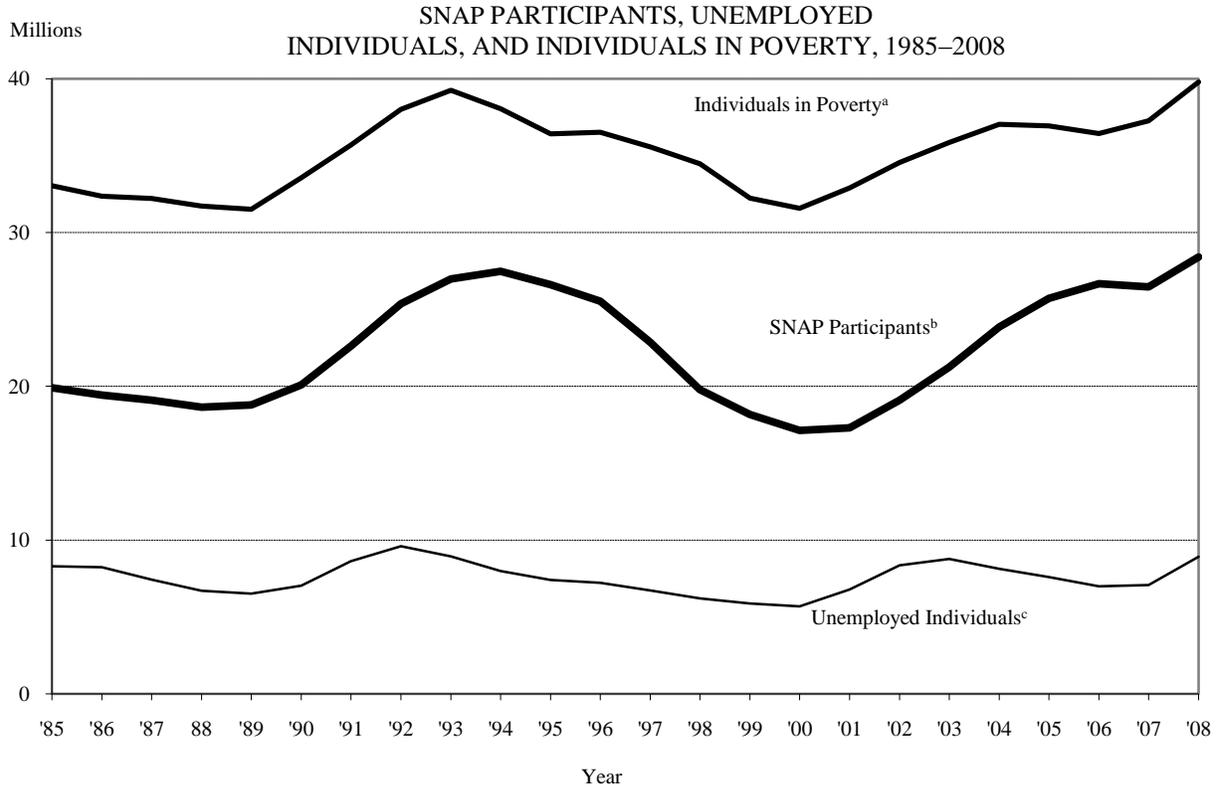
<sup>13</sup> The number of SNAP participants continued to rise during FY 2009, reaching 35.1 million in June 2009.

<sup>14</sup> See Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, *The Decline in Food Stamp Participation: A Report to Congress*, July 2001.

unemployment rate began to rise again. Not only did participation increase since 2001; the percentage of eligible people choosing to participate in SNAP also rose since 2001, from 53.9 percent in fiscal year 2001 to 65.8 percent in fiscal year 2007.<sup>15</sup>

Total SNAP costs increased from \$33.2 billion in fiscal year 2007 to \$37.7 billion in fiscal year 2008. The rise in costs was caused largely by the increase in SNAP participants and the annual increase in the maximum allotment, which was driven by the increase in the Thrifty Food Plan.

FIGURE 2.1



<sup>a</sup> Annual Values: U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty in the United States: 2008.

<sup>b</sup> Average monthly values. Source: Food and Nutrition Service Fiscal Year 2008 Program Operations data.

<sup>c</sup> Average monthly values. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>15</sup> See *Trends in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates: 2000 to 2007*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2009. Participation rates for fiscal year 2008 will be available in spring 2010.

**Table 2.1. Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1994–2008**

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year														
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Real GDP Increase <sup>a</sup>	4.0	2.5	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.1
Productivity Increase <sup>b</sup>	1.0	0.1	3.0	1.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.5	4.1	3.8	2.9	1.8	0.9	1.6	2.7
Unemployment Rate <sup>c</sup>	6.1	5.6	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
Inflation Rate <sup>d</sup>	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.2
Interest Rate <sup>e</sup>	8.0	7.6	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
Individuals Below Poverty Line															
Number in Thousands	38,059	36,425	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
Percentage of Total Population	14.5	13.8	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

<sup>a</sup> Percent change from preceding year.

<sup>b</sup> Percent change from preceding year in output per hour, business sector.

<sup>c</sup> Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

<sup>d</sup> Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for Gross Domestic Product.

<sup>e</sup> Corporate AAA bond yield.

Sources:

First line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

Second line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index."

Third line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Fourth line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

Fifth line of data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Sixth and seventh lines of data: U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty in the United States.

### CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.<sup>1</sup> In an average month in fiscal year 2008, SNAP provided benefits to 27.8 million people living in 12.5 million households.<sup>2</sup> The vast majority of SNAP households (87 percent) lived in poverty, according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2008. Most SNAP households (83 percent) included a child (under age 18), an elderly person (age 60 and over), or a disabled nonelderly person. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of \$222, had a gross monthly income of \$701, a net monthly income of \$335, countable resources of \$126, and was entitled to a total deduction of \$442 per month.<sup>3,4,5</sup> The average household size was 2.2 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 2007 to fiscal year 2008. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the poverty status of participants and the effect of SNAP benefits on poverty among participating households; Tables 3.3 and 3.4 present sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and unit size by household composition; Table 3.5 shows demographic characteristics of participants; and Table

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<sup>1</sup> The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 50,214 households that participated in SNAP in fiscal year 2008. 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 has its own Nutritional Assistance Program, which replaced SNAP in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participate in another block grant program instead of SNAP.

<sup>2</sup> The estimates of 27.8 million participants and 12.5 million households differ slightly from the numbers of SNAP participants and households according to FNS administrative records (28.4 million people and 12.7 million households) because the sample estimate is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and for those receiving disaster assistance. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which are \$222 in the SNAP QC data compared with \$227 in the FNS administrative records. (See Appendix D for more information.)

<sup>3</sup> Given that net income is not used in benefit determination, the average monthly net income estimate excludes households participating in MFIP and households participating in SSI-CAP in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

<sup>4</sup> The information on resource holdings reflects only countable resources. Many of the households eligible for SNAP are either categorically eligible and thus not subject to the resource test or have zero countable resources. Other noncategorically-eligible households may live in States that do not count some or all of the value of vehicles as resources.

<sup>5</sup> The average total deduction estimate reflects the entire deduction to which households are entitled. Given that households may not deduct more than their gross income, this figure is greater than the average deduction actually received by households. Since deductions are not used in their benefit determination, the estimate excludes SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

3.6 compares the change since 2007 in average income, deductions, and benefit for participating households in constant 2007 dollars.

## **THE POVERTY STATUS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS<sup>6</sup>**

SNAP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 2008 the gross monthly income of 87 percent of SNAP households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline (Table 3.1).<sup>7</sup> The gross monthly income of 61 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of 41 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline.

The Program effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive larger SNAP benefits than do households with more income. The 41 percent of all SNAP households with a gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2008 received 58 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 13 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 6 percent of all benefits (Table A-1).

The impact of SNAP benefits on a household's purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the benefits to household income and examining the distribution of households by poverty status.<sup>8</sup> As shown in Table 3.2, the combination of cash and SNAP benefits yields a significantly different distribution of SNAP households by poverty status. Specifically, when SNAP benefits are included in gross income, the resulting increase in income of SNAP households was enough to move 9 percent of participating households above the poverty guideline. SNAP benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest SNAP households, moving 15 percent of them above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

## **HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS<sup>9</sup>**

SNAP effectively serves many households that contain people with special needs—children, elderly, and disabled people. In fiscal year 2008, 83 percent of all SNAP households contained a child, an elderly person, or a disabled nonelderly person. These households received 88 percent of all SNAP benefits (Table A-14).

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<sup>6</sup> For more detailed information on the economic status of SNAP households, see Appendix Tables A-3 through A-8.

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix Table C-1 for the poverty guidelines.

<sup>8</sup> This comparison assumes that program participants value their SNAP benefits at face value.

<sup>9</sup> 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 2008**

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline <sup>a</sup>	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
25% or less.....	25.6	34.4
26–50% .....	15.1	23.9
51–75% .....	20.6	20.8
76–100% .....	25.5	15.4
101–130% .....	10.9	5.1
131% or more .....	2.3	0.5

<sup>a</sup> Defined as the fiscal year 2008 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

Source: Fiscal year 2008 SNAP QC sample.

**Table 3.2. Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2008**

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline <sup>a</sup>	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline		Difference in Percentage Points
	Based on Cash Only	Based on Cash and SNAP Benefits <sup>b</sup>	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0.0</b>
50% or less.....	40.7	25.4	-15.3
51–100% .....	46.1	52.8	+6.7
101% or more .....	13.2	21.7	+8.5

<sup>a</sup> Defined as the fiscal year 2008 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

<sup>b</sup> Estimates may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Fiscal year 2008 SNAP QC sample.

## **Households with Children**

In each month of fiscal year 2008, SNAP served approximately 6.3 million households with children, representing just over half (51 percent) of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). Households with children and earnings constituted 82 percent of all SNAP households with earnings. Twenty percent of all households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 5 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 \$329 per month (Table 3.4), primarily reflecting the fact that the average household size among SNAP households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (2.2 people).

In fiscal year 2008, nearly two-thirds (61 percent) of all SNAP households with children were headed by a single adult (usually a female), representing 31 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). Approximately 8 percent of all SNAP households contained a married head of household and children, representing 17 percent of all SNAP households with children.

Of the 3.9 million single-adult SNAP households with children, about 840,000 (22 percent) received TANF, more than 1.5 million (40 percent) had earnings, and more than half a million (14 percent) received SSI. Of the slightly more than 1 million married-head households with children, 64 percent had earned income and 11 percent received TANF (Table 3.3).

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 (\$319 versus \$382) due to the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.4). However, the per capita benefit was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children (\$106 versus \$87), in part because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$745 versus \$1,242).

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

## **Households with Elderly People**

In each month of fiscal year 2008, SNAP served an average of 2.3 million households containing elderly people (age 60 and over), representing 19 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). These households received an average SNAP benefit of \$94 per month and had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.4).

**Table 3.3.-- Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2008**

Households With:	All Households		Households With Countable:											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Social Security		TANF		General Assistance		SSI			
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent		
<b>Total</b> <sup>a</sup> .....	12,465	100.0	3,640	100.0	3,064	100.0	1,321	100.0	639	100.0	3,278	100.0		
<b>Children</b> .....	6,342	50.9	2,975	81.7	602	19.6	1,295	98.0	132	20.6	868	26.5		
Single-Adult Household <sup>b</sup> .....	3,876	31.1	1,547	42.5	350	11.4	844	63.9	91	14.2	542	16.5		
Male Adult .....	214	1.7	72	2.0	28	0.9	44	3.3	4	0.6	26	0.8		
Female Adult .....	3,662	29.4	1,475	40.5	322	10.5	800	60.6	87	13.6	516	15.7		
Multiple-Adult Household .....	1,723	13.8	1,011	27.8	237	7.7	245	18.5	30	4.7	303	9.3		
Married Head Household .....	1,057	8.5	681	18.7	124	4.1	120	9.1	13	2.0	141	4.3		
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	666	5.3	329	9.0	113	3.7	125	9.5	17	2.6	162	4.9		
Children Only .....	743	6.0	418	11.5	15	0.5	206	15.6	11	1.7	23	0.7		
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	2,312	18.5	102	2.8	1,574	51.4	39	2.9	121	18.9	1,226	37.4		
Living Alone .....	1,865	15.0	51	1.4	1,290	42.1	1	0.1	94	14.7	995	30.4		
Not Living Alone .....	447	3.6	51	1.4	284	9.3	38	2.9	27	4.2	231	7.0		
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals</b> <sup>c</sup> .....	2,821	22.6	277	7.6	1,333	43.5	275	20.8	144	22.6	2,105	64.2		
Living Alone .....	1,581	12.7	75	2.1	843	27.5	2	0.2	73	11.4	1,098	33.5		
Not Living Alone .....	1,240	9.9	202	5.6	490	16.0	273	20.6	72	11.2	1,007	30.7		
<b>Other Households</b> <sup>d</sup> .....	2,164	17.4	491	13.5	21	0.7	16	1.2	305	47.8	-	-		
Single-Person Household .....	1,972	15.8	397	10.9	16	0.5	11	0.8	292	45.8	-	-		
Multi-Person Household .....	192	1.5	94	2.6	6	0.2	5	0.4	13	2.0	-	-		
<b>Single-Person Households</b> .....	5,671	45.5	657	18.1	2,152	70.2	79	6.0	465	72.7	2,094	63.9		

<sup>a</sup> The sum of individual categories does not match the table total because a household can have more than one of the characteristics.

<sup>b</sup> Because gender is missing for some individuals in the SNAP QC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females may not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled nonelderly individuals.

- No sample households are found in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table 3.4-- Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2008**

Households With:	Average Values				
	Gross Monthly Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Countable Income (Dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Monthly SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Monthly SNAP Benefit Per Person (Dollars)
<b>Total</b> .....	701	335	222	2.2	103
<b>Children</b> .....	839	422	329	3.3	104
Single-Adult Household .....	745	364	319	3.1	106
Male Adult .....	681	328	289	2.7	109
Female Adult .....	749	366	321	3.1	106
Multiple-Adult Household .....	1,166	647	387	4.4	90
Married Head Household .....	1,242	701	382	4.5	87
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	1,045	562	393	4.2	95
Children Only .....	573	199	247	2.1	124
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	762	375	94	1.3	75
Living Alone .....	694	314	76	1.0	76
Not Living Alone .....	1,047	610	172	2.4	70
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals<sup>b</sup></b> .....	885	463	159	2.0	79
Living Alone .....	716	305	79	1.0	79
Not Living Alone .....	1,101	662	261	3.3	78
<b>Other Households<sup>c</sup></b> .....	219	68	158	1.1	147
Single-Person Household .....	183	51	150	1.0	150
Multi-Person Household .....	592	240	247	2.1	116
<b>Single-Person Households</b> .....	507	205	105	1.0	105

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and 190,841 households participating in an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas or Virginia are excluded from this column.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Elderly people who received SNAP benefits tended to live alone and thus received relatively small benefit amounts. In fiscal year 2008, 81 percent of all SNAP households with elderly members were single-person households (Table 3.3). These households received an average SNAP benefit of \$76 per month compared with \$129 in benefits for multi-person households containing only elderly people and \$206 in benefits for multi-person households containing both elderly and nonelderly people (Table A-15). In households without elderly members, the average SNAP benefit was \$252 (Table A-2). The average size of households with elderly people not living alone was 2.4 people.

A majority of SNAP households that contained elderly people received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2008, 53 percent of all SNAP households with elderly members received SSI and 68 percent received Social Security (Table 3.3). Twenty-nine percent of households with elderly members received both SSI and Social Security income, down from 34 percent in 2007 (Table A-6). SNAP households with elderly members represented 37 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 51 percent of SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.3).

### **Households with Disabled Nonelderly People**

In every month of fiscal year 2008, SNAP served an average of 2.8 million households containing disabled nonelderly people (Table 3.3).<sup>1</sup> Households with disabled nonelderly people represented 23 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$159 (Table 3.4).

About 56 percent of SNAP households with disabled nonelderly people were single-person households (Table 3.3). Households containing a disabled nonelderly person living alone received a lower average monthly SNAP benefit than did households containing disabled nonelderly people not living alone (\$79 compared with \$261) (Table 3.4). Again, the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled nonelderly people who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.3 individuals and a per capita benefit of \$78. Seventy-five percent of households with disabled nonelderly people received SSI and 47 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3).

### **Other Households Served by SNAP**

SNAP serves needy households other than those that contain children, elderly people, or disabled people. In fiscal year 2008, 17 percent of all SNAP households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults with no children (Table 3.3). These households tended to be single-person households (91 percent) and were the largest category (48 percent) of

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<sup>1</sup> The SNAP QC data do not include information to identify elderly persons who are disabled. In addition, while we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person in the SNAP QC datafile, we cannot identify which household member is disabled. In this report, we identify households with a disabled nonelderly person as households with either (1) nonelderly SSI recipients, (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals, or (3) nonelderly adults who do not appear to be working and who are receiving Social Security, veteran's benefits, or worker's compensation.

households that received GA. However, 86 percent of these households did not receive General Assistance. These households had a very low average monthly gross income (\$219), and 53 percent had zero gross income (Table A-16). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average SNAP benefit of \$158 per month (Table 3.4).

### **Single-Person Households**

Of all SNAP households in fiscal year 2008, 45 percent were single-person households (Table 3.3).<sup>2</sup> These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$105 (Table 3.4). A majority of these individuals (57 percent) were female, and 33 percent were elderly; another 28 percent were nonelderly disabled individuals (Tables A-17 and A-24). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of SNAP participants living alone had earned income (12 percent versus 29 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (21 percent versus 16 percent) (Tables 3.3 and A-4). By comparison, 44 percent of all multiple-person households had earned income, and 12 percent had zero gross income. Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly and disabled individuals making up single-person households, 37 and 38 percent of these households received, respectively, SSI and Social Security income.

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS**

In fiscal year 2008, 49 percent of SNAP participants were children (younger than age 18), and they received 49 percent of pro-rated SNAP benefits (Table 3.5). Nearly two-thirds (66 percent) of children served by SNAP were school age (ages 5 to 17). Forty-two percent of participants were nonelderly adults (ages 18 to 59), and 9 percent were elderly adults.

Sixty-seven percent of both nonelderly adults and elderly adults were female (Table A-23). Eight percent of participants were citizen children living with noncitizens. A little more than 6 percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born immigrants—3 percent were naturalized citizens, nearly 3 percent were Legal Permanent Residents, and nearly 1 percent were refugees.

## **CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS**

The overall economic conditions of the average SNAP household declined from fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2008, likely a result of the deteriorating job market and national economy. The average household gross income decreased in real dollars from \$718 in fiscal year 2007 to \$701 in fiscal year 2008, while the average household net income decreased in real dollars from \$343 to \$335 during this same period (Table 3.6). While the percentage of households with zero gross income and zero net income each increased by 2 percentage points in fiscal year 2008 (to 16 percent and 33 percent, respectively), the average household benefit decreased in real dollars from \$226 to \$222. The percentage of households with earnings declined slightly in fiscal year 2008, to 29 percent, while the percentage of households with TANF income continued to fall, dropping by more than 1 point to 11 percent in fiscal year 2008 (Table 3.6 and Table A-26).

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<sup>2</sup> These individuals apply for SNAP benefits for themselves only. Other people may be living in the household.

**Table 3.5 -- SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2008**

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Pro-rated Benefits <sup>a</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	27,791	100.0	2,772,510	100.0
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Born Citizen .....	25,996	93.5	2,594,519	93.6
Naturalized Citizen .....	827	3.0	79,495	2.9
Refugee .....	203	0.7	21,246	0.8
Other Noncitizen .....	765	2.8	77,251	2.8
<b>Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens<sup>b</sup></b> .....	2,072	7.5	225,377	8.1
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults</b> .....	1,055	3.8	144,708	5.2
<b>Age</b>				
Children .....	13,496	48.6	1,358,361	49.0
Preschool Age Children .....	4,656	16.8	495,827	17.9
0-1 .....	1,945	7.0	209,643	7.6
2-4 .....	2,711	9.8	286,184	10.3
School Age Children .....	8,840	31.8	862,534	31.1
5-7 .....	2,508	9.0	253,320	9.1
8-11 .....	2,826	10.2	276,566	10.0
12-15 .....	2,426	8.7	232,239	8.4
16-17 .....	1,080	3.9	100,409	3.6
Nonelderly Adults (18-59) .....	11,775	42.4	1,227,655	44.3
Elderly Adults (60 or more) .....	2,519	9.1	186,291	6.7
Unknown Age .....	1	0.0	202	0.0

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

<sup>b</sup> Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table 3.6. Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2007 and Fiscal Year 2008**

Characteristic	Fiscal Year 2007		Fiscal Year 2008	Percentage Change in Nominal Values	Percentage Change in Real Values
	Nominal Value	Real Value (in 2008 dollars)	Nominal Value		
Average Gross Income <sup>a</sup>					
Per Household	\$691	\$718	\$701	+1.4	-2.4
Per Person	377	392	384	+1.9	-2.0
Average Net Income <sup>a</sup>					
Per Household	330	343	335	+1.5	-2.3
Per Person	164	170	168	+2.4	-1.2
Average Total Deduction <sup>a</sup>	430	447	442	+2.8	-1.1
Average Household Benefit <sup>b</sup>	212	226	222	+4.7	-1.8
Consumer Price Index (CPI)					
All Items	207.3		215.3	+3.9	
Food at Home	201.2		214.1	+6.4	

<sup>a</sup> Real values are in constant fiscal year 2008 dollars. Fiscal year 2007 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2008 (3.9 percent).

<sup>b</sup> Real values are in constant fiscal year 2008 dollars. Fiscal year 2007 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2008 (6.4 percent).

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2008 SNAP QC samples.

## **ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS**



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## ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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### ACRONYMS

EBT	= Electronic Benefit Transfer
FNS	= U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
SNAP	= Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SNAP QC	= Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control
GA	= General Assistance
HHS	= U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	= Minnesota Family Investment Program
MOE	= Maintenance of Effort
PRWORA	= Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
SSI	= Supplemental Security Income
SSI-CAP	= SSI Combined Application Project
TANF	= Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TFP	= Thrifty Food Plan
USDA	= U.S. Department of Agriculture

### DEFINITIONS

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

**Categorically Eligible Households.**

Households in which all members receive TANF, SSI, or GA. 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 where at least one member receives a benefit or service, but the State determines that the whole 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 work, 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.

**Children.** Individuals under age 18.

**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*.

**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 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, and self-employment 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 39 percent earned income deduction.) See also *Deductions* and *Minnesota Family Investment Program*.

**Elderly People.** Adults ages 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 2008 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 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 timeframe.

**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.

**Homeless Household Shelter Estimate.** Some States allow homeless households to deduct a set amount 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 either nonelderly SSI recipients, a medical deduction and no elderly individuals, or nonelderly adults who do not appear to be working and who are receiving Social Security, veteran's benefits, or workers' compensation.

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

**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 containing a spouse of the household head.

**Maximum Benefit.** In 2008, was based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. Maximum benefit varies from the Continental United States to Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. See also Appendix C.

**Medical Deduction.** Deduction available to households that contain 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.** \$10 for one- or two-person households.

**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 household in dollars after applying deductions. Net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York,

North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, 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.

**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 who is 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. Dividing the guidelines by 12 yields the monthly net income limits for SNAP. The Census Bureau establishes other poverty thresholds used primarily for statistical purposes. See also Appendix C.

**Preschool-Age Children.** Children under age 5.

**Pure PA.** A household is considered to be pure PA if every member of the household receives SSI income, is covered by a cash TANF benefit, or receives SSI or GA income.

**Refugees.** Noncitizens accorded refugee status. In the tables in this report, the term “refugee” includes refugees, asylees, and deportees. See also *Asylees* and *Deportees*.

**Resource Limit.** For most non-categorically eligible households, the resource limit was \$2,000 in fiscal year 2008. Households containing an elderly or disabled person were allowed up to \$3,000 of countable resources. 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 containing 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 single-person 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*.

**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 supplementation, 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 ages 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

**APPENDIX A**

**DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**



**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
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	27,791	100.0	2,772,510	100.0
<b>Household Composition</b>						
Children .....	6,341	50.9	20,890	75.2	2,085,762	75.2
School Age .....	4,776	38.3	16,932	60.9	1,646,423	59.4
Preschool Age .....	3,403	27.3	11,750	42.3	1,202,851	43.4
No Children .....	6,124	49.1	6,901	24.8	686,748	24.8
Elderly Individuals .....	2,312	18.5	2,939	10.6	218,455	7.9
No Elderly Individuals .....	10,153	81.5	24,852	89.4	2,554,055	92.1
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup> .....	2,821	22.6	5,706	20.5	449,212	16.2
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	9,644	77.4	22,085	79.5	2,323,298	83.8
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults <sup>b</sup> .....	976	7.8	1,499	5.4	186,407	6.7
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults .....	11,489	92.2	26,292	94.6	2,586,103	93.3
Noncitizens .....	693	5.6	1,822	6.6	178,304	6.4
No Noncitizens .....	11,772	94.4	25,969	93.4	2,594,206	93.6
<b>Locality</b>						
Metropolitan .....	9,764	78.3	21,716	78.1	2,200,939	79.4
Micropolitan <sup>c</sup> .....	1,561	12.5	3,522	12.7	336,635	12.1
Rural .....	1,098	8.8	2,511	9.0	231,438	8.3
<b>Countable Income Source</b>						
Gross Income .....	10,479	84.1	24,217	87.1	2,245,479	81.0
No Gross Income .....	1,986	15.9	3,574	12.9	527,031	19.0
Net Income .....	8,109	65.1	19,593	70.5	1,591,189	57.4
No Net Income .....	4,137	33.2	7,925	28.5	1,161,093	41.9
Not Applicable <sup>d</sup> .....	219	1.8	273	1.0	20,228	0.7
Earned Income .....	3,640	29.2	11,100	39.9	960,419	34.6
No Earned Income .....	8,825	70.8	16,691	60.1	1,812,091	65.4
Unearned Income .....	8,171	65.5	17,467	62.8	1,616,921	58.3
No Unearned Income .....	4,294	34.5	10,324	37.2	1,155,589	41.7
TANF Income .....	1,321	10.6	4,106	14.8	425,301	15.3
No TANF Income .....	11,144	89.4	23,685	85.2	2,347,209	84.7
GA Income .....	639	5.1	988	3.6	110,043	4.0
No GA Income .....	11,826	94.9	26,804	96.4	2,662,467	96.0
SSI .....	3,278	26.3	5,890	21.2	471,252	17.0
No SSI .....	9,187	73.7	21,901	78.8	2,301,258	83.0
Social Security Income .....	3,064	24.6	4,886	17.6	348,769	12.6
No Social Security Income .....	9,401	75.4	22,905	82.4	2,423,741	87.4
<b>Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>						
No income .....	1,986	15.9	3,574	12.9	527,031	19.0
>0-50% .....	3,093	24.8	8,490	30.5	1,089,236	39.3
51-100 .....	5,741	46.1	11,908	42.8	1,002,517	36.2
101+ .....	1,646	13.2	3,819	13.7	153,726	5.5
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>						
Minimum Benefit .....	836	6.7	978	3.5	8,360	0.3
Maximum Benefit .....	4,146	33.3	7,944	28.6	1,163,876	42.0

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table A-2. Average Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, 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 (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Total Deduction (Dollars) <sup>b</sup>	Countable Resources (Dollars)	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	701	335	442	126	222	2.2	12.0
<b>Household Composition</b>									
Children .....	6,341	50.9	839	422	492	108	329	3.3	8.9
School Age .....	4,776	38.3	904	469	504	115	345	3.5	9.0
Preschool Age .....	3,403	27.3	817	401	496	94	353	3.5	8.7
No Children .....	6,124	49.1	557	242	390	144	112	1.1	15.3
Elderly Individuals .....	2,312	18.5	762	375	431	238	94	1.3	19.4
No Elderly Individuals .....	10,153	81.5	687	326	445	100	252	2.4	10.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>c</sup> .....	2,821	22.6	885	463	444	135	159	2.0	15.0
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	9,644	77.4	647	297	442	123	241	2.3	11.2
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults <sup>d</sup> .....	976	7.8	320	139	320	49	191	1.5	8.0
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults .....	11,489	92.2	733	352	453	132	225	2.3	12.4
Noncitizens .....	693	5.6	823	375	535	169	257	2.6	13.2
No Noncitizens .....	11,772	94.4	694	333	437	123	220	2.2	12.0
<b>Locality</b>									
Metropolitan .....	9,764	78.3	695	320	453	121	225	2.2	12.1
Microlocality .....	1,561	12.5	720	375	419	143	216	2.3	11.3
Rural .....	1,098	8.8	732	412	381	151	211	2.3	12.1
<b>Countable Income Source</b>									
Gross Income .....	10,479	84.1	834	399	476	143	214	2.3	12.8
No Gross Income .....	1,986	15.9	0	0	267	37	265	1.8	8.3
Net Income .....	8,109	65.1	956	506	450	158	196	2.4	12.6
No Net Income .....	4,137	33.2	206	0	429	60	281	1.9	9.9
Not Applicable <sup>e</sup> .....	219	1.8	590	-	70	186	92	1.2	32.7
Earned Income .....	3,640	29.2	1,109	541	603	153	264	3.0	8.8
No Earned Income .....	8,825	70.8	532	248	375	114	205	1.9	13.4
Unearned Income .....	8,171	65.5	779	383	435	144	198	2.1	14.0
No Unearned Income .....	4,294	34.5	552	246	455	92	269	2.4	8.4
TANF Income .....	1,321	10.6	747	371	409	53	322	3.1	10.1
No TANF Income .....	11,144	89.4	695	331	446	134	211	2.1	12.3
GA Income .....	639	5.1	523	213	392	76	172	1.5	12.8
No GA Income .....	11,826	94.9	710	342	445	128	225	2.3	12.0
SSI .....	3,278	26.3	807	414	421	130	144	1.8	18.5
No SSI .....	9,187	73.7	663	308	449	124	250	2.4	9.7
Social Security Income .....	3,064	24.6	863	451	439	227	114	1.6	16.6
No Social Security Income .....	9,401	75.4	648	298	443	93	258	2.4	10.6
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>									
Minimum Benefit .....	836	6.7	1,023	758	265	257	10	1.2	16.6
Maximum Benefit .....	4,146	33.3	207	0	429	60	281	1.9	9.9

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

<sup>e</sup> Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

- Not Applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	6,341	100.0	2,312	100.0	2,821	100.0
<b>Gross Countable Income</b>								
\$0 .....	1,986	15.9	784	12.4	63	2.7	0	0.0
1-199 .....	604	4.8	327	5.2	22	1.0	7	0.2
200-399 .....	1,057	8.5	665	10.5	61	2.6	13	0.4
400-599 .....	1,173	9.4	728	11.5	182	7.9	173	6.1
600-799 .....	3,383	27.1	835	13.2	1,240	53.6	1,466	52.0
800-999 .....	1,353	10.9	668	10.5	376	16.3	439	15.5
1,000+ .....	2,908	23.3	2,332	36.8	368	15.9	724	25.7
<b>Net Countable Income</b>								
\$0 .....	4,137	33.2	1,926	30.4	340	14.7	298	10.6
1-199 .....	1,897	15.2	911	14.4	354	15.3	488	17.3
200-399 .....	1,975	15.8	833	13.1	522	22.6	670	23.7
400-599 .....	1,697	13.6	749	11.8	495	21.4	575	20.4
600-799 .....	980	7.9	586	9.2	237	10.2	293	10.4
800-999 .....	634	5.1	476	7.5	118	5.1	180	6.4
1,000+ .....	926	7.4	832	13.1	77	3.3	294	10.4
Not Applicable <sup>b</sup> .....	219	1.8	28	0.4	168	7.3	23	0.8
<b>Countable Resources</b>								
\$0 .....	9,044	72.6	4,599	72.5	1,406	60.8	1,980	70.2
1-500 .....	2,429	19.5	1,304	20.6	543	23.5	591	20.9
501-1,000 .....	538	4.3	244	3.9	185	8.0	139	4.9
1,001-1,500 .....	245	2.0	111	1.7	90	3.9	62	2.2
1,501-1,750 .....	71	0.6	33	0.5	21	0.9	16	0.6
1,751-2,000 .....	56	0.5	27	0.4	21	0.9	11	0.4
2,001-3,000 .....	60	0.5	12	0.2	37	1.6	18	0.6
3,001+ .....	22	0.2	10	0.2	8	0.3	4	0.2
<b>Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>								
No Gross Income .....	1,986	15.9	784	12.4	63	2.7	0	0.0
>0-25% .....	1,206	9.7	822	13.0	35	1.5	17	0.6
26-50 .....	1,886	15.1	1,466	23.1	108	4.7	278	9.8
51-75 .....	2,564	20.6	1,369	21.6	504	21.8	970	34.4
76-100 .....	3,177	25.5	1,055	16.6	1,182	51.1	1,116	39.6
101-125 .....	1,229	9.9	666	10.5	293	12.7	323	11.4
126-130 .....	131	1.1	72	1.1	25	1.1	39	1.4
131-150 .....	167	1.3	62	1.0	64	2.8	48	1.7
151+ .....	119	1.0	45	0.7	39	1.7	29	1.0
<b>Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>								
No Net Income .....	4,137	33.2	1,926	30.4	340	14.7	298	10.6
>0-25% .....	2,806	22.5	1,677	26.5	428	18.5	687	24.3
26-50 .....	2,640	21.2	1,359	21.4	622	26.9	890	31.6
51-75 .....	1,834	14.7	909	14.3	524	22.7	623	22.1
76-100 .....	704	5.7	400	6.3	191	8.2	255	9.0
101-125 .....	85	0.7	29	0.5	27	1.2	33	1.2
126-130 .....	10	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.1
131-150 .....	17	0.1	5	0.1	8	0.3	4	0.1
151+ .....	13	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.2
Not Applicable <sup>b</sup> .....	219	1.8	28	0.4	168	7.3	23	0.8

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	5,671	100.0	2,465	100.0	1,942	100.0	1,264	100.0	684	100.0	440	100.0
<b>Gross Countable Income</b>														
\$0 .....	1,986	15.9	1,179	20.8	358	14.5	242	12.5	125	9.9	55	8.0	28	6.4
1-199 .....	604	4.8	301	5.3	136	5.5	91	4.7	44	3.5	25	3.7	7	1.6
200-399 .....	1,057	8.5	457	8.1	266	10.8	182	9.4	94	7.4	42	6.1	16	3.7
400-599 .....	1,173	9.4	462	8.1	327	13.2	209	10.7	108	8.5	46	6.7	22	4.9
600-799 .....	3,383	27.1	2,431	42.9	410	16.6	287	14.8	152	12.0	69	10.1	33	7.5
800-999 .....	1,353	10.9	535	9.4	353	14.3	225	11.6	120	9.5	85	12.5	35	7.9
1,000+ .....	2,908	23.3	306	5.4	614	24.9	705	36.3	622	49.2	362	53.0	299	68.0
<b>Net Countable Income</b>														
\$0 .....	4,137	33.2	2,225	39.2	845	34.3	564	29.0	290	23.0	148	21.6	66	15.0
1-199 .....	1,897	15.2	962	17.0	404	16.4	282	14.5	150	11.9	66	9.7	33	7.6
200-399 .....	1,975	15.8	1,065	18.8	357	14.5	287	14.8	153	12.1	77	11.2	37	8.3
400-599 .....	1,697	13.6	838	14.8	332	13.5	245	12.6	153	12.1	85	12.5	45	10.2
600-799 .....	980	7.9	292	5.1	240	9.7	206	10.6	134	10.6	65	9.6	43	9.8
800-999 .....	634	5.1	69	1.2	155	6.3	180	9.2	130	10.2	57	8.3	44	9.9
1,000+ .....	926	7.4	27	0.5	121	4.9	172	8.9	251	19.8	184	26.9	171	38.9
Not Applicable <sup>a</sup> .....	219	1.8	193	3.4	11	0.5	7	0.4	4	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.3
<b>Countable Resources</b>														
\$0 .....	9,044	72.6	4,220	74.4	1,779	72.2	1,398	72.0	877	69.4	476	69.7	293	66.6
1-500 .....	2,429	19.5	983	17.3	493	20.0	405	20.9	289	22.8	154	22.5	105	24.0
501-1,000 .....	538	4.3	249	4.4	104	4.2	78	4.0	55	4.3	31	4.6	22	4.9
1,001-1,500 .....	245	2.0	108	1.9	50	2.0	35	1.8	25	2.0	14	2.0	12	2.7
1,501-1,750 .....	71	0.6	32	0.6	16	0.6	12	0.6	7	0.5	3	0.4	2	0.5
1,751-2,000 .....	56	0.5	27	0.5	9	0.4	8	0.4	6	0.5	3	0.4	2	0.6
2,001-3,000 .....	60	0.5	39	0.7	14	0.6	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.5
3,001 + .....	22	0.2	12	0.2	1	0.0	4	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.3
<b>Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>														
No Gross Income .....	1,986	15.9	1,179	20.8	358	14.5	242	12.5	125	9.9	55	8.0	28	6.4
>0-25% .....	1,206	9.7	402	7.1	253	10.3	246	12.7	161	12.8	95	13.9	49	11.1
26-50 .....	1,886	15.1	460	8.1	415	16.8	425	21.9	288	22.8	181	26.5	117	26.5
51-75 .....	2,564	20.6	1,073	18.9	563	22.8	407	21.0	265	21.0	147	21.4	109	24.8
76-100 .....	3,177	25.5	1,908	33.6	478	19.4	364	18.8	233	18.4	116	17.0	77	17.5
101-125 .....	1,229	9.9	453	8.0	279	11.3	211	10.9	161	12.7	76	11.1	49	11.1
126-130 .....	131	1.1	50	0.9	27	1.1	24	1.2	16	1.3	8	1.2	6	1.5
131-150 .....	167	1.3	90	1.6	42	1.7	16	0.8	9	0.7	5	0.8	4	0.9
151+ .....	119	1.0	57	1.0	50	2.0	5	0.3	6	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.3
<b>Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>														
No Net Income .....	4,137	33.2	2,225	39.2	845	34.3	564	29.0	290	23.0	148	21.6	66	15.0
>0-25% .....	2,806	22.5	1,061	18.7	566	23.0	525	27.1	340	26.9	193	28.2	122	27.7
26-50 .....	2,640	21.2	1,135	20.0	501	20.3	420	21.6	299	23.7	163	23.9	121	27.5
51-75 .....	1,834	14.7	766	13.5	341	13.8	306	15.8	221	17.5	116	17.0	83	18.8
76-100 .....	704	5.7	231	4.1	143	5.8	119	6.1	106	8.4	60	8.8	45	10.2
101-125 .....	85	0.7	40	0.7	38	1.5	-	-	3	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.5
126-130 .....	10	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-150 .....	17	0.1	8	0.1	9	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151+ .....	13	0.1	7	0.1	7	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Applicable <sup>a</sup> .....	219	1.8	193	3.4	11	0.5	7	0.4	4	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.3

<sup>a</sup> Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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) <sup>a</sup>	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent) <sup>a</sup>	Countable Resources (Dollars)		SNAP Benefit (Dollars)
							Over All Households	Over Households With Countable Resources	
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	701	335	58.3	26.6	126	458	222
<b>Household Composition</b>									
Children .....	6,341	50.9	839	422	54.6	26.5	108	395	329
School Age .....	4,776	38.3	904	469	56.6	28.5	115	401	345
Preschool Age .....	3,403	27.3	817	401	51.3	24.1	94	362	353
No Children .....	6,124	49.1	557	242	62.1	26.7	144	524	112
Elderly Individuals .....	2,312	18.5	762	375	82.0	39.3	238	607	94
No Elderly Individuals .....	10,153	81.5	687	326	52.9	23.9	100	404	252
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>b</sup> .....	2,821	22.6	885	463	79.6	39.3	135	452	159
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	9,644	77.4	647	297	52.1	22.8	123	460	241
<b>Household Size</b>									
1 .....	5,671	45.5	507	205	59.5	24.1	135	528	105
2 .....	2,465	19.8	671	310	58.8	27.1	112	401	210
3 .....	1,942	15.6	793	381	55.4	26.6	107	383	313
4 .....	1,264	10.1	993	532	57.6	30.9	144	472	384
5 .....	684	5.5	1,128	626	56.1	31.1	110	364	457
6 .....	284	2.3	1,375	801	59.7	34.7	121	376	537
7 .....	95	0.8	1,535	953	59.1	36.7	196	542	575
8+ .....	61	0.5	1,666	1065	54.5	34.8	114	334	731

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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:					
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>b</sup>	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	6,341	100.0	2,312	100.0	2,821	100.0
<b>Countable Earned Income</b> .....	3,640	29.2	2,975	46.9	102	4.4	277	9.8
Wages and Salaries .....	3,222	25.9	2,675	42.2	81	3.5	245	8.7
Self-Employment .....	418	3.4	307	4.8	21	0.9	30	1.1
Other Earned Income .....	67	0.5	51	0.8	2	0.1	3	0.1
<b>Countable Unearned Income</b> .....	8,171	65.5	3,711	58.5	2,215	95.8	2,820	100.0
TANF .....	1,321	10.6	1,295	20.4	39	1.7	275	9.7
General Assistance .....	639	5.1	130	2.1	121	5.2	144	5.1
Supplemental Security Income .....	3,278	26.3	868	13.7	1,226	53.0	2,105	74.6
Social Security .....	3,064	24.6	602	9.5	1,574	68.1	1,333	47.3
Unemployment Income .....	258	2.1	186	2.9	8	0.4	11	0.4
Veterans' Benefits .....	125	1.0	26	0.4	65	2.8	33	1.2
Workers' Compensation .....	32	0.3	20	0.3	5	0.2	14	0.5
Other Government Benefits <sup>c</sup> .....	174	1.4	60	0.9	61	2.6	85	3.0
Household Contributions .....	455	3.7	315	5.0	41	1.8	35	1.3
Household Deemed Income .....	8	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Educational Loans .....	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments .....	1,227	9.8	1,194	18.8	14	0.6	209	7.4
State Diversion Payments .....	12	0.1	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Energy Assistance Income .....	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Wage Supplementation .....	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other Unearned Income <sup>d</sup> .....	414	3.3	196	3.1	163	7.1	49	1.7
TANF or GA Income .....	1,947	15.6	1,412	22.3	159	6.9	410	14.5
TANF and Earnings .....	288	2.3	286	4.5	5	0.2	16	0.6
TANF and SSI .....	268	2.1	259	4.1	18	0.8	253	9.0
TANF or SSI or GA .....	4,768	38.3	1,977	31.2	1,298	56.1	2,138	75.8
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings .....	550	4.4	457	7.2	28	1.2	226	8.0
TANF and Child Support .....	94	0.8	94	1.5	4	0.2	27	1.0
SSI and Social Security .....	1,286	10.3	217	3.4	678	29.3	643	22.8
SSI or Social Security .....	5,057	40.6	1,253	19.8	2,122	91.8	2,795	99.1
SSI and Earnings .....	239	1.9	159	2.5	21	0.9	223	7.9
GA and Earnings .....	47	0.4	32	0.5	4	0.2	10	0.4
Earnings and Child Support .....	515	4.1	508	8.0	1	0.1	32	1.1
<b>No Countable Income</b> .....	1,986	15.9	784	12.4	63	2.7	0	0.0

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

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Examples of other government benefits include Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.

<sup>d</sup> Examples of other unearned income include alimony, foster care payments, and dividends and interest payments.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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					
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) <sup>b</sup>	Income Source (Dollars) <sup>c</sup>	Total Deduction (Dollars) <sup>d</sup>	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	701	335	-	442	222	2.2
<b>Countable Earned Income</b> .....	3,640	29.2	1,109	541	950	603	264	3.0
Wages and Salaries .....	3,222	25.9	1,169	581	1005	615	257	3.1
Self-Employment .....	418	3.4	760	304	468	542	313	2.9
Other Earned Income .....	67	0.5	587	212	331	437	282	2.4
<b>Countable Unearned Income</b> .....	8,171	65.5	779	383	646	435	198	2.1
TANF .....	1,321	10.6	747	371	391	409	322	3.1
General Assistance .....	639	5.1	523	213	216	392	172	1.5
Supplemental Security Income .....	3,278	26.3	807	414	497	421	144	1.8
Social Security .....	3,064	24.6	863	451	672	439	114	1.6
Unemployment Income .....	258	2.1	1,030	591	799	460	246	3.0
Veterans' Benefits .....	125	1.0	842	447	400	437	121	1.6
Workers' Compensation .....	32	0.3	992	546	710	478	213	2.6
Other Government Benefits <sup>e</sup> .....	174	1.4	877	427	210	501	171	2.0
Household Contributions .....	455	3.7	544	210	238	418	293	2.5
Household Deemed Income .....	8	0.1	882	545	739	384	210	2.6
Educational Loans .....	2	0.0	872	581	206	362	308	3.4
Child Support Enforcement Payments .....	1,227	9.8	943	510	309	477	324	3.5
State Diversion Payments .....	12	0.1	645	303	306	406	141	1.4
Energy Assistance Income .....	2	0.0	596	176	265	510	204	1.7
Wage Supplementation .....	2	0.0	1,195	962	560	233	91	2.6
Other Unearned Income <sup>f</sup> .....	414	3.3	861	429	297	471	193	2.2
TANF or GA Income .....	1,947	15.6	672	317	336	403	273	2.6
TANF and Earnings .....	288	2.3	1,088	584	1028	514	281	3.3
TANF and SSI .....	268	2.1	1,105	709	931	402	267	3.5
TANF or SSI or GA .....	4,768	38.3	734	355	479	414	190	2.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings .....	550	4.4	1,218	688	1128	546	242	3.2
TANF and Child Support .....	94	0.8	918	517	482	421	339	3.6
SSI and Social Security .....	1,286	10.3	796	422	738	403	110	1.5
SSI or Social Security .....	5,057	40.6	844	435	729	436	134	1.7
SSI and Earnings .....	239	1.9	1,434	876	1242	576	194	3.2
GA and Earnings .....	47	0.4	1,073	532	905	587	232	2.7
Earnings and Child Support .....	515	4.1	1,372	770	1300	613	274	3.7
<b>No Countable Income</b> .....	1,986	15.9	0	0	0	267	265	1.8

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

<sup>b</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>c</sup> Average value of specified source over households with income from source.

<sup>d</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>e</sup> Examples of other government benefits include Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.

<sup>f</sup> Examples of other unearned income include alimony, foster care payments, and dividends and interest payments.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	6,341	100.0	2,312	100.0	2,821	100.0
<b>Countable Earned Income</b>								
\$0 .....	8,825	70.8	3,365	53.1	2,210	95.6	2,544	90.2
1-199 .....	352	2.8	188	3.0	23	1.0	59	2.1
200-399 .....	377	3.0	258	4.1	19	0.8	42	1.5
400-599 .....	407	3.3	307	4.8	13	0.6	38	1.4
600-799 .....	494	4.0	383	6.0	15	0.6	38	1.3
800-999 .....	444	3.6	365	5.8	10	0.4	29	1.0
1,000+ .....	1,565	12.6	1,474	23.2	23	1.0	71	2.5
<b>Countable Unearned Income</b>								
\$0 .....	4,294	34.5	2,629	41.5	97	4.2	1	0.0
1-199 .....	761	6.1	544	8.6	22	0.9	11	0.4
200-399 .....	1,188	9.5	852	13.4	66	2.9	20	0.7
400-599 .....	1,075	8.6	688	10.8	186	8.0	213	7.6
600-799 .....	3,167	25.4	671	10.6	1,245	53.9	1,586	56.2
800-999 .....	934	7.5	352	5.5	368	15.9	423	15.0
1,000+ .....	1,045	8.4	605	9.5	328	14.2	566	20.1
<b>Countable TANF Income</b>								
\$0 .....	11,144	89.4	5,046	79.6	2,273	98.3	2,546	90.3
1-199 .....	252	2.0	244	3.8	14	0.6	91	3.2
200-399 .....	496	4.0	481	7.6	18	0.8	116	4.1
400-599 .....	388	3.1	385	6.1	5	0.2	55	1.9
600-799 .....	136	1.1	136	2.1	2	0.1	11	0.4
800-999 .....	41	0.3	41	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000+ .....	8	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
<b>Countable GA Income</b>								
\$0 .....	11,826	94.9	6,210	97.9	2,191	94.8	2,677	94.9
1-199 .....	298	2.4	48	0.8	78	3.4	105	3.7
200-399 .....	267	2.1	36	0.6	37	1.6	21	0.7
400-599 .....	51	0.4	29	0.5	3	0.1	12	0.4
600-799 .....	16	0.1	14	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.2
800-999 .....	5	0.0	4	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0
1,000+ .....	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Countable TANF or GA Income</b>								
\$0 .....	10,518	84.4	4,928	77.7	2,153	93.1	2,411	85.5
1-199 .....	539	4.3	280	4.4	91	3.9	189	6.7
200-399 .....	760	6.1	514	8.1	55	2.4	135	4.8
400-599 .....	438	3.5	413	6.5	8	0.4	66	2.3
600-799 .....	153	1.2	151	2.4	4	0.2	16	0.6
800-999 .....	46	0.4	44	0.7	1	0.1	2	0.1
1,000+ .....	11	0.1	9	0.1	0	0.0	2	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 <sup>a</sup>	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Countable SSI</b>								
\$0 .....	9,187	73.7	5,473	86.3	1,086	47.0	716	25.4
1-199 .....	703	5.6	83	1.3	388	16.8	323	11.5
200-399 .....	405	3.3	58	0.9	211	9.1	204	7.2
400-599 .....	456	3.7	163	2.6	150	6.5	312	11.1
600-799 .....	1,498	12.0	451	7.1	406	17.5	1,105	39.2
800-999 .....	68	0.5	15	0.2	40	1.7	34	1.2
1,000+ .....	147	1.2	97	1.5	31	1.4	128	4.5
Maximum for 1 Person <sup>b</sup> ..	729	5.8	221	3.5	178	7.7	555	19.7
Maximum for 2 Persons <sup>c</sup> ..	28	0.2	2	0.0	21	0.9	10	0.4
<b>Countable Social Security</b>								
\$0 .....	9,401	75.4	5,739	90.5	738	31.9	1,488	52.7
1-199 .....	127	1.0	62	1.0	46	2.0	46	1.6
200-399 .....	386	3.1	98	1.5	192	8.3	155	5.5
400-599 .....	751	6.0	126	2.0	411	17.8	303	10.8
600-799 .....	916	7.4	114	1.8	466	20.2	420	14.9
800-999 .....	511	4.1	75	1.2	276	12.0	227	8.0
1,000+ .....	373	3.0	126	2.0	183	7.9	182	6.4
<b>Other Countable Unearned Income</b>								
\$0 .....	9,878	79.2	4,457	70.3	1,952	84.4	2,405	85.2
1-199 .....	982	7.9	622	9.8	202	8.7	205	7.3
200-399 .....	727	5.8	573	9.0	80	3.5	100	3.6
400-599 .....	381	3.1	298	4.7	33	1.4	54	1.9
600-799 .....	198	1.6	152	2.4	18	0.8	27	1.0
800-999 .....	126	1.0	92	1.5	15	0.6	16	0.6
1,000+ .....	166	1.3	141	2.2	12	0.5	13	0.5

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> The fiscal year 2008 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person is \$637. The number shown is the number of households where one person receives an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than one person.)

<sup>c</sup> The fiscal year 2008 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons is \$956. The number shown is the number of households where two persons receive an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than two persons.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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	Percent With Maximum <sup>a</sup>	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum <sup>a</sup>	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	3,631	29.1	523	4.2	14.7	8,857	71.1	22.1	519	4.2	215	1.7
<b>Household Composition</b>														
Children .....	6,341	100.0	2,973	46.9	522	8.2	14.7	4,714	74.3	32.3	69	1.1	125	2.0
School Age .....	4,776	100.0	2,256	47.2	360	7.5	9.9	3,599	75.4	32.0	61	1.3	98	2.1
Preschool Age .....	3,403	100.0	1,671	49.1	388	11.4	13.7	2,466	72.5	33.0	25	0.7	73	2.1
No Children .....	6,124	100.0	658	10.7	0	0.0	–	4,143	67.7	10.6	449	7.3	90	1.5
Elderly Individuals .....	2,312	100.0	99	4.3	1	0.1	27.1	1,721	74.4	0.0	314	13.6	11	0.5
No Elderly Individuals .....	10,153	100.0	3,532	34.8	522	5.1	14.6	7,136	70.3	27.4	204	2.0	204	2.0
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>b</sup> .....	2,821	100.0	274	9.7	32	1.1	18.7	2,261	80.2	0.1	216	7.7	74	2.6
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	9,644	100.0	3,357	34.8	491	5.1	14.4	6,595	68.4	29.6	303	3.1	141	1.5
<b>Countable Income Source</b>														
Gross Income .....	10,479	100.0	3,631	34.7	514	4.9	14.7	8,127	77.6	19.3	518	4.9	210	2.0
No Gross Income .....	1,986	100.0	–	–	9	0.5	13.5	730	36.8	53.7	1	0.0	5	0.3
Net Income .....	8,109	100.0	2,970	36.6	449	5.5	14.3	6,177	76.2	14.5	458	5.6	161	2.0
No Net Income .....	4,137	100.0	654	15.8	74	1.8	16.7	2,680	64.8	39.8	61	1.5	54	1.3
Not Applicable <sup>c</sup> .....	219	100.0	7	3.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Earned Income .....	3,640	100.0	3,631	99.8	478	13.1	14.7	2,837	77.9	33.6	37	1.0	126	3.5
No Earned Income .....	8,825	100.0	–	–	45	0.5	14.2	6,020	68.2	16.7	481	5.5	89	1.0
Unearned Income .....	8,171	100.0	1,323	16.2	222	2.7	12.0	6,288	77.0	14.1	515	6.3	133	1.6
No Unearned Income .....	4,294	100.0	2,308	53.7	301	7.0	16.6	2,569	59.8	41.7	4	0.1	83	1.9
TANF Income .....	1,321	100.0	287	21.7	29	2.2	7.9	1,012	76.6	27.0	15	1.2	8	0.6
No TANF Income .....	11,144	100.0	3,344	30.0	494	4.4	15.1	7,845	70.4	21.5	503	4.5	207	1.9
GA Income .....	639	100.0	47	7.3	1	0.1	8.1	488	76.4	21.3	8	1.3	5	0.8
No GA Income .....	11,826	100.0	3,584	30.3	522	4.4	14.7	8,369	70.8	22.2	510	4.3	210	1.8
SSI .....	3,278	100.0	234	7.1	31	0.9	18.7	2,525	77.0	0.1	102	3.1	44	1.3
No SSI .....	9,187	100.0	3,397	37.0	492	5.4	14.4	6,332	68.9	30.9	416	4.5	171	1.9
Social Security Income .....	3,064	100.0	212	6.9	12	0.4	7.7	2,387	77.9	2.4	461	15.0	70	2.3
No Social Security Income ...	9,401	100.0	3,419	36.4	511	5.4	14.8	6,470	68.8	29.4	58	0.6	145	1.5
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>														
Minimum Benefit .....	836	100.0	150	17.9	7	0.8	59.4	379	45.3	2.2	123	14.7	10	1.2
Maximum Benefit .....	4,146	100.0	656	15.8	76	1.8	16.4	2,690	64.9	39.7	61	1.5	54	1.3

<sup>a</sup> Percent of households with deduction that receive the maximum.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>		Dependent Care <sup>b</sup>		Excess Shelter <sup>c</sup>		Medical <sup>b</sup>		Child Support <sup>c</sup>	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	57	190	7	157	231	319	6	131	4	215
<b>Household Composition</b>											
Children .....	6,341	97	208	13	157	233	312	1	117	5	243
School Age .....	4,776	102	215	13	165	238	315	1	116	5	245
Preschool Age .....	3,403	105	214	18	160	221	304	1	107	6	264
No Children .....	6,124	13	111	0	271	229	328	10	133	3	177
Elderly Individuals .....	2,312	6	136	0	224	270	336	19	129	1	166
No Elderly Individuals ..	10,153	67	192	8	157	223	315	3	133	4	218
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>d</sup> .....	2,821	14	141	2	173	274	339	10	132	5	178
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	9,644	69	194	8	156	218	313	4	130	4	235
<b>Countable Income Source</b>											
Gross Income .....	10,479	68	190	8	158	250	316	7	130	4	217
No Gross Income .....	1,986	0	0	1	114	131	353	0	305	0	166
Net Income .....	8,109	80	217	9	159	211	277	7	116	4	201
No Net Income .....	4,137	11	69	3	146	270	417	4	239	3	259
Not Applicable <sup>e</sup> .....	219	70	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned Income .....	3,640	190	190	21	161	238	305	2	200	8	244
No Earned Income .....	8,825	0	0	1	118	228	326	7	125	2	175
Unearned Income .....	8,171	27	164	4	157	253	320	9	130	3	204
No Unearned Income ....	4,294	110	206	11	157	191	317	0	184	5	234
TANF Income .....	1,321	30	138	2	87	231	301	1	105	1	236
No TANF Income .....	11,144	60	195	7	161	231	322	6	131	4	215
GA Income .....	639	10	138	0	102	237	310	3	214	1	152
No GA Income .....	11,826	59	191	7	157	231	320	6	129	4	217
SSI .....	3,278	12	148	2	176	265	324	3	95	3	179
No SSI .....	9,187	71	193	8	156	220	318	6	139	4	225
Social Security Income .....	3,064	9	126	1	168	268	330	21	130	4	175
No Social Security Income .....	9,401	72	194	9	157	219	315	1	133	4	235
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>											
Minimum Benefit .....	836	37	207	1	159	75	165	16	106	2	131
Maximum Benefit .....	4,146	11	69	3	147	270	417	4	239	3	259

<sup>a</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 292,582 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>b</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 292,582 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>c</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	6,341	100.0	2,312	100.0	2,821	100.0	3,640	100.0
<b>Total Deduction</b>										
\$0-117 .....	23	0.2	23	0.4	–	–	–	–	2	0.0
118-133 .....	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
134 .....	2,146	17.2	653	10.3	331	14.3	319	11.3	1	0.0
135-150 .....	275	2.2	196	3.1	33	1.4	74	2.6	36	1.0
151-200 .....	642	5.2	323	5.1	127	5.5	202	7.1	96	2.6
201-250 .....	565	4.5	216	3.4	170	7.3	193	6.9	94	2.6
251-300 .....	651	5.2	259	4.1	160	6.9	205	7.3	155	4.3
301-350 .....	702	5.6	308	4.9	171	7.4	217	7.7	175	4.8
351-400 .....	710	5.7	370	5.8	144	6.2	188	6.6	215	5.9
401-450 .....	745	6.0	396	6.3	141	6.1	183	6.5	234	6.4
451-500 .....	743	6.0	385	6.1	158	6.8	212	7.5	248	6.8
501+ .....	5,071	40.7	3,210	50.6	710	30.7	1,007	35.7	2,379	65.3
Not Applicable <sup>b</sup> .....	191	1.5	–	–	168	7.3	23	0.8	3	0.1
<b>Earned Income Deduction</b>										
None .....	8,541	68.5	3,367	53.1	1,996	86.3	2,472	87.6	6	0.2
\$1-50 .....	456	3.7	254	4.0	28	1.2	68	2.4	456	12.5
51-100 .....	480	3.9	348	5.5	19	0.8	50	1.8	480	13.2
101-150 .....	576	4.6	441	7.0	16	0.7	47	1.7	576	15.8
151-200 .....	567	4.6	466	7.3	13	0.6	38	1.3	567	15.6
201-250 .....	517	4.1	467	7.4	6	0.3	26	0.9	517	14.2
251-300 .....	391	3.1	370	5.8	5	0.2	19	0.7	391	10.7
301+ .....	644	5.2	627	9.9	11	0.5	26	0.9	644	17.7
Not Applicable <sup>c</sup> .....	293	2.3	–	–	217	9.4	75	2.7	3	0.1
<b>Dependent Care Deduction</b>										
None .....	11,621	93.2	5,790	91.3	2,093	90.5	2,714	96.2	3,151	86.6
\$1-50 .....	89	0.7	89	1.4	0	0.0	6	0.2	72	2.0
51-100 .....	95	0.8	95	1.5	0	0.0	5	0.2	87	2.4
101-150 .....	88	0.7	88	1.4	–	–	6	0.2	83	2.3
151-200 .....	144	1.2	143	2.3	0	0.0	8	0.3	134	3.7
201+ .....	107	0.9	107	1.7	1	0.0	7	0.3	102	2.8
Not Applicable <sup>d</sup> .....	321	2.6	28	0.4	217	9.4	75	2.7	11	0.3
<b>Medical Deduction</b>										
None .....	11,626	93.3	6,243	98.5	1,781	77.0	2,530	89.7	3,592	98.7
\$1-25 .....	76	0.6	6	0.1	44	1.9	34	1.2	3	0.1
26-50 .....	41	0.3	2	0.0	26	1.1	17	0.6	1	0.0
51-75 .....	145	1.2	29	0.5	82	3.6	65	2.3	8	0.2
76-100 .....	48	0.4	8	0.1	29	1.3	20	0.7	4	0.1
101-150 .....	79	0.6	11	0.2	50	2.2	30	1.1	7	0.2
151-200 .....	43	0.3	3	0.1	32	1.4	13	0.5	2	0.0
201-300 .....	42	0.3	5	0.1	27	1.2	15	0.5	5	0.1
301+ .....	45	0.4	5	0.1	23	1.0	22	0.8	8	0.2
Not Applicable <sup>d</sup> .....	321	2.6	28	0.4	217	9.4	75	2.7	11	0.3
<b>Child Support Deduction</b>										
None .....	11,929	95.7	6,188	97.6	2,084	90.1	2,671	94.7	3,503	96.2
\$1-50 .....	38	0.3	18	0.3	3	0.1	20	0.7	15	0.4
51-100 .....	32	0.3	15	0.2	2	0.1	15	0.5	14	0.4
101-150 .....	33	0.3	17	0.3	3	0.1	10	0.4	19	0.5
151-200 .....	24	0.2	13	0.2	1	0.0	6	0.2	16	0.4
201-250 .....	20	0.2	14	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.2	16	0.4
251-300 .....	16	0.1	10	0.2	–	–	4	0.1	12	0.3
301+ .....	51	0.4	37	0.6	1	0.1	14	0.5	35	1.0
Not Applicable <sup>e</sup> .....	321	2.6	28	0.4	217	9.4	75	2.7	11	0.3

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 <sup>a</sup>		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Excess Shelter Deduction</b>										
None .....	3,389	27.2	1,599	25.2	423	18.3	537	19.0	792	21.8
\$1-50 .....	529	4.2	292	4.6	97	4.2	138	4.9	158	4.3
51-100 .....	637	5.1	324	5.1	155	6.7	182	6.5	204	5.6
101-150 .....	694	5.6	329	5.2	166	7.2	217	7.7	222	6.1
151-200 .....	737	5.9	350	5.5	167	7.2	206	7.3	221	6.1
201-250 .....	736	5.9	377	5.9	161	7.0	195	6.9	230	6.3
251-300 .....	766	6.1	424	6.7	131	5.7	172	6.1	252	6.9
301-350 .....	729	5.8	354	5.6	174	7.5	202	7.2	212	5.8
351-399 .....	582	4.7	293	4.6	117	5.1	187	6.6	184	5.1
400-430 .....	346	2.8	191	3.0	66	2.9	97	3.4	113	3.1
431 .....	1,954	15.7	1,517	23.9	0	0.0	3	0.1	951	26.1
432+ .....	1,145	9.2	264	4.2	487	21.0	662	23.5	90	2.5
Not Applicable <sup>e</sup> .....	219	1.8	28	0.4	168	7.3	23	0.8	11	0.3
No Deduction .....	3,389	27.2	1,599	25.2	423	18.3	537	19.0	792	21.8
Deduction Less Than Cap <sup>f</sup> .....	5,762	46.2	2,935	46.3	1,235	53.4	1,597	56.6	1,797	49.4
Deduction Equal to Cap .....	1,958	15.7	1,520	24.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	953	26.2
Benefit Less than Maximum										
Benefit .....	890	7.1	796	12.6	0	0.0	3	0.1	647	17.8
Benefit Equal to Maximum										
Benefit .....	1,068	8.6	725	11.4	—	—	0	0.0	306	8.4
Deduction Greater Than Cap .....	1,137	9.1	258	4.1	486	21.0	662	23.5	87	2.4
Not Applicable <sup>e</sup> .....	219	1.8	28	0.4	168	7.3	23	0.8	11	0.3

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Deductions are not used in the benefit determination of SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

<sup>c</sup> This deduction is not used in the benefit determination of SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

<sup>d</sup> This deduction is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

<sup>e</sup> This deduction is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

<sup>f</sup> Households without elderly or disabled members are subject to a cap on their excess shelter deduction.

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	6,341	100.0	2,312	100.0	2,821	100.0	3,640	100.0	1,321	100.0
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>												
\$10 or less .....	844	6.8	92	1.5	415	17.9	323	11.5	154	4.2	18	1.3
11 - 25 .....	277	2.2	25	0.4	115	5.0	138	4.9	30	0.8	4	0.3
26 - 50 .....	606	4.9	70	1.1	302	13.1	234	8.3	83	2.3	11	0.8
51 - 75 .....	698	5.6	104	1.6	326	14.1	273	9.7	112	3.1	18	1.4
76 - 100 .....	630	5.1	149	2.3	235	10.1	257	9.1	141	3.9	25	1.9
101 - 150 .....	1,271	10.2	392	6.2	365	15.8	450	15.9	369	10.1	84	6.4
151 - 200 .....	2,984	23.9	670	10.6	391	16.9	416	14.7	658	18.1	154	11.6
201 - 300 .....	2,180	17.5	1,895	29.9	112	4.8	314	11.1	883	24.3	414	31.3
301 or more .....	2,974	23.9	2,943	46.4	52	2.2	416	14.7	1,209	33.2	596	45.1
<b>Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum</b>												
Minimum .....	836	6.7	84	1.3	413	17.9	319	11.3	150	4.1	16	1.2
< 25% <sup>b</sup> .....	970	7.8	371	5.8	332	14.4	393	13.9	300	8.2	52	4.0
25 - 50 .....	2,012	16.1	975	15.4	595	25.8	660	23.4	778	21.4	156	11.8
51 - 75 .....	2,242	18.0	1,365	21.5	405	17.5	694	24.6	949	26.1	314	23.7
76 - 99 .....	2,258	18.1	1,614	25.5	225	9.7	455	16.1	806	22.1	491	37.2
Maximum .....	4,146	33.3	1,931	30.5	341	14.8	300	10.6	657	18.0	292	22.1
<b>Months in Certification Period</b>												
Average <sup>c</sup> .....	12	-	9	-	19	-	15	-	9	-	10	-
1 .....	29	0.2	11	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.1
2 .....	29	0.2	11	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	1	0.1
3 .....	119	1.0	41	0.6	4	0.2	7	0.3	22	0.6	8	0.6
4 .....	102	0.8	30	0.5	1	0.1	3	0.1	20	0.5	4	0.3
5 .....	119	1.0	89	1.4	3	0.1	20	0.7	35	1.0	19	1.4
6 .....	4,490	36.0	3,169	50.0	196	8.5	651	23.1	1,917	52.7	441	33.4
7 .....	97	0.8	57	0.9	6	0.2	14	0.5	32	0.9	11	0.8
8 .....	35	0.3	22	0.3	2	0.1	5	0.2	8	0.2	5	0.4
9 .....	28	0.2	21	0.3	1	0.0	6	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.5
10 .....	34	0.3	23	0.4	3	0.1	5	0.2	9	0.2	11	0.9
11 .....	124	1.0	53	0.8	28	1.2	23	0.8	20	0.6	16	1.2
12 .....	5,220	41.9	2,650	41.8	973	42.1	1,213	43.0	1,500	41.2	746	56.5
13+ .....	2,025	16.2	157	2.5	1,090	47.2	863	30.6	57	1.6	47	3.5
Unknown .....	15	0.1	7	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.3

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

<sup>c</sup> Average number of months in certification period. Percent not applicable in this row.

- Not Applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	621	100.0	11,844	100.0
Initial Certification .....	4,864	39.0	621	100.0	4,243	35.8
Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service .....	1,274	10.2	283	45.6	991	8.4
Eligible For But Did Not Receive Expedited Service .....	329	2.6	39	6.4	290	2.4
Not Eligible For Expedited Service .....	3,260	26.2	298	48.0	2,962	25.0
Recertification .....	7,601	61.0	–	–	7,601	64.2
Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service .....	99	0.8	–	–	99	0.8
Eligible For But Did Not Receive Expedited Service .....	54	0.4	–	–	54	0.5
Not Eligible For Expedited Service .....	7,448	59.7	–	–	7,448	62.9

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	12,465	100.0	27,791	100.0	2,772,510	100.0
<b>Children<sup>b</sup></b> .....	6,342	50.9	20,893	75.2	2,086,166	75.2
Single-Adult Household <sup>c</sup> .....	3,876	31.1	11,830	42.6	1,236,844	44.6
Male Adult .....	214	1.7	576	2.1	61,925	2.2
Female Adult .....	3,662	29.4	11,254	40.5	1,174,919	42.4
Multiple-Adult Household .....	1,723	13.8	7,515	27.0	666,177	24.0
Married Head Household .....	1,057	8.5	4,719	17.0	403,977	14.6
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	666	5.3	2,796	10.1	262,201	9.5
Children Only .....	743	6.0	1,548	5.6	183,145	6.6
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	2,312	18.5	2,939	10.6	218,455	7.9
Living Alone .....	1,865	15.0	1,865	6.7	141,508	5.1
Living with Only Elderly Individuals .....	197	1.6	394	1.4	25,487	0.9
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual .....	250	2.0	680	2.4	51,459	1.9
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals<sup>d</sup></b> .....	2,821	22.6	5,706	20.5	449,212	16.2
Living Alone .....	1,581	12.7	1,581	5.7	124,930	4.5
Not Living Alone .....	1,240	9.9	4,126	14.8	324,282	11.7
<b>Other Households<sup>e</sup></b> .....	2,164	17.4	2,382	8.6	342,541	12.4
Single-Person Household .....	1,972	15.8	1,972	7.1	295,199	10.6
Multi-Person Household .....	192	1.5	410	1.5	47,342	1.7
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults<sup>f</sup></b> .....	976	7.8	1,499	5.4	186,407	6.7
Single-Person Household .....	710	5.7	710	2.6	107,964	3.9
Multi-Person Household .....	267	2.1	789	2.8	78,443	2.8
<b>Single-Person Households</b> .....	5,671	45.5	5,671	20.4	597,521	21.6

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head

<sup>c</sup> Because gender is missing for some individuals in the SNAP QC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females may not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

<sup>f</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table A-15. Average Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, 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 (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Total Deduction (Dollars) <sup>b</sup>	Countable Resources (Dollars)	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b> .....	12,465	100.0	701	335	442	126	222	2.2	12.0
<b>Children<sup>d</sup></b> .....	6,342	50.9	839	422	492	108	329	3.3	8.9
Single-Adult Household <sup>e</sup> .....	3,876	31.1	745	364	458	94	319	3.1	9.0
Male Adult .....	214	1.7	681	328	471	96	289	2.7	9.4
Female Adult .....	3,662	29.4	749	366	457	94	321	3.1	9.0
Multiple-Adult Household ...	1,723	13.8	1166	647	582	158	387	4.4	8.7
Married Head Household ..	1,057	8.5	1242	701	604	187	382	4.5	8.7
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	666	5.3	1045	562	546	112	393	4.2	8.8
Children Only .....	743	6.0	573	199	458	68	247	2.1	9.0
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	2,312	18.5	762	375	431	238	94	1.3	19.4
Living Alone .....	1,865	15.0	694	314	421	230	76	1.0	20.7
Living with Only Elderly Individuals .....	197	1.6	1010	587	441	317	129	2.0	17.3
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual .....	250	2.0	1077	628	490	237	206	2.7	11.5
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals<sup>f</sup></b> .....	2,821	22.6	885	463	444	135	159	2.0	15.0
Living Alone .....	1,581	12.7	716	305	435	139	79	1.0	18.4
Not Living Alone .....	1,240	9.9	1101	662	454	129	261	3.3	10.6
<b>Other Households<sup>g</sup></b> .....	2,164	17.4	219	68	313	53	158	1.1	8.6
Single-Person Household .....	1,972	15.8	183	51	296	50	150	1.0	8.6
Multi-Person Household .....	192	1.5	594	242	488	86	246	2.1	8.6
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults<sup>h</sup></b> .....	976	7.8	320	139	320	49	191	1.5	8.0
Single-Person Household .....	710	5.7	140	38	262	24	152	1.0	7.7
Multi-Person Household .....	267	2.1	800	407	475	115	294	3.0	9.0
<b>Single-Person Households</b> ....	5,671	45.5	507	205	380	135	105	1.0	15.3

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head

<sup>e</sup> Because gender is missing for some individuals in the SNAP QC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females may not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

<sup>h</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	12,465	100.0	3,640	100.0	1,986	100.0	1,321	100.0	639	100.0	3,278	100.0	3,064	100.0
<b>Children<sup>b</sup></b> .....	6,342	50.9	2,975	81.7	784	39.5	1,295	98.0	132	20.6	868	26.5	602	19.6
Single-Adult Household <sup>c</sup> .....	3,876	31.1	1,547	42.5	565	28.4	844	63.9	91	14.2	542	16.5	350	11.4
Male Adult .....	214	1.7	72	2.0	51	2.5	44	3.3	4	0.6	26	0.8	28	0.9
Female Adult .....	3,662	29.4	1,475	40.5	514	25.9	800	60.6	87	13.6	516	15.7	322	10.5
Multiple-Adult Household .....	1,723	13.8	1,011	27.8	142	7.2	245	18.5	30	4.7	303	9.3	237	7.7
Married Head Household .....	1,057	8.5	681	18.7	88	4.4	120	9.1	13	2.0	141	4.3	124	4.1
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	666	5.3	329	9.0	55	2.7	125	9.5	17	2.6	162	4.9	113	3.7
Children Only .....	743	6.0	418	11.5	77	3.9	206	15.6	11	1.7	23	0.7	15	0.5
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	2,312	18.5	102	2.8	63	3.2	39	2.9	121	18.9	1,226	37.4	1,574	51.4
Living Alone .....	1,865	15.0	51	1.4	53	2.7	1	0.1	94	14.7	995	30.4	1,290	42.1
Living with Only Elderly Individuals .....	197	1.6	6	0.2	5	0.3	0	0.0	14	2.3	118	3.6	121	3.9
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual .....	250	2.0	44	1.2	5	0.2	38	2.9	13	2.0	112	3.4	163	5.3
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals<sup>d</sup></b> .....	2,821	22.6	277	7.6	0	0.0	275	20.8	144	22.6	2,105	64.2	1,333	43.5
Living Alone .....	1,581	12.7	75	2.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	73	11.4	1,098	33.5	843	27.5
Not Living Alone .....	1,240	9.9	202	5.6	–	–	273	20.6	72	11.2	1,007	30.7	490	16.0
<b>Other Households<sup>e</sup></b> .....	2,164	17.4	491	13.5	1,142	57.5	16	1.2	305	47.8	–	–	21	0.7
Single-Person .....	1,972	15.8	397	10.9	1,087	54.7	11	0.8	292	45.8	–	–	16	0.5
Multi-Person .....	192	1.5	94	2.6	55	2.8	5	0.4	13	2.0	–	–	6	0.2
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults<sup>f</sup></b> .....	976	7.8	253	6.9	512	25.8	22	1.7	44	6.9	69	2.1	56	1.8
Single-Person Household .....	710	5.7	146	4.0	472	23.8	1	0.1	34	5.3	5	0.1	3	0.1
Multi-Person Household .....	267	2.1	107	2.9	40	2.0	21	1.6	11	1.7	64	2.0	53	1.7
<b>Single-Person Households</b> .....	5,671	45.5	657	18.1	1,179	59.3	79	6.0	465	72.7	2,094	63.9	2,152	70.2

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head

<sup>c</sup> Because gender is missing for some individuals in the SNAP QC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females may not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

<sup>f</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	6,341	100.0	4,776	100.0	3,403	100.0	2,312	100.0	2,821	100.0
<b>Household Composition</b>												
Children .....	6,341	50.9	6,341	100.0	4,776	100.0	3,403	100.0	126	5.4	1,000	35.5
School Age .....	4,776	38.3	4,776	75.3	4,776	100.0	1,838	54.0	116	5.0	867	30.7
Preschool Age .....	3,403	27.3	3,403	53.7	1,838	38.5	3,403	100.0	24	1.0	386	13.7
Elderly Individuals .....	2,312	18.5	126	2.0	116	2.4	24	0.7	2,312	100.0	68	2.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup> .....	2,821	22.6	1,000	15.8	867	18.2	386	11.3	68	2.9	2,821	100.0
<b>Countable Income Source and Resources</b>												
Gross Income .....	10,479	84.1	5,556	87.6	4,274	89.5	2,926	86.0	2,249	97.3	2,821	100.0
No Gross Income .....	1,986	15.9	784	12.4	502	10.5	477	14.0	63	2.7	0	0.0
Net Income .....	8,109	65.1	4,387	69.2	3,451	72.3	2,287	67.2	1,804	78.0	2,500	88.6
No Net Income .....	4,137	33.2	1,926	30.4	1,305	27.3	1,101	32.4	340	14.7	298	10.6
Not Applicable <sup>b</sup> .....	219	1.8	28	0.4	20	0.4	15	0.4	168	7.3	23	0.8
Earned Income .....	3,640	29.2	2,975	46.9	2,258	47.3	1,671	49.1	102	4.4	277	9.8
Unearned Income .....	8,171	65.5	3,711	58.5	2,959	62.0	1,814	53.3	2,215	95.8	2,820	100.0
TANF Income .....	1,321	10.6	1,295	20.4	941	19.7	699	20.6	39	1.7	275	9.7
GA Income .....	639	5.1	130	2.1	102	2.1	67	2.0	121	5.2	144	5.1
SSI .....	3,278	26.3	868	13.7	754	15.8	339	10.0	1,226	53.0	2,105	74.6
Social Security Income .....	3,064	24.6	602	9.5	541	11.3	187	5.5	1,574	68.1	1,333	47.3
Countable Resources .....	3,421	27.4	1,742	27.5	1,368	28.6	884	26.0	905	39.2	841	29.8
<b>Deductions</b>												
Total Deduction .....	12,253	98.3	6,320	99.7	4,760	99.7	3,393	99.7	2,144	92.7	2,798	99.2
Earned Income Deduction .....	3,631	29.1	2,973	46.9	2,256	47.2	1,671	49.1	99	4.3	274	9.7
Dependent Care Deduction .....	523	4.2	522	8.2	360	7.5	388	11.4	1	0.1	32	1.1
Excess Shelter Deduction .....	8,857	71.1	4,714	74.3	3,599	75.4	2,466	72.5	1,721	74.4	2,261	80.2
Medical Deduction .....	519	4.2	69	1.1	61	1.3	25	0.7	314	13.6	216	7.7
Child Support Deduction .....	215	1.7	125	2.0	98	2.1	73	2.1	11	0.5	74	2.6
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>												
\$10 or Less .....	844	6.8	92	1.5	68	1.4	28	0.8	415	17.9	323	11.5
11-100 .....	2,211	17.7	348	5.5	265	5.5	133	3.9	978	42.3	902	32.0
101-200 .....	4,255	34.1	1,062	16.8	729	15.3	510	15.0	756	32.7	866	30.7
201-300 .....	2,180	17.5	1,895	29.9	1,231	25.8	961	28.2	112	4.8	314	11.1
301 or More .....	2,974	23.9	2,943	46.4	2,482	52.0	1,771	52.0	52	2.2	416	14.7
Minimum Benefit .....	836	6.7	84	1.3	61	1.3	26	0.8	413	17.9	319	11.3
Maximum Benefit .....	4,146	33.3	1,931	30.5	1,309	27.4	1,102	32.4	341	14.8	300	10.6
<b>Household Size</b>												
1 .....	5,671	45.5	258	4.1	122	2.5	136	4.0	1,865	80.7	1,581	56.0
2 .....	2,465	19.8	1,811	28.6	1,068	22.4	843	24.8	340	14.7	466	16.5
3 .....	1,942	15.6	1,890	29.8	1,429	29.9	975	28.7	65	2.8	320	11.3
4 .....	1,264	10.1	1,258	19.8	1,083	22.7	722	21.2	20	0.9	221	7.8
5 .....	684	5.5	683	10.8	642	13.4	422	12.4	13	0.6	125	4.4
6+ .....	440	3.5	440	6.9	433	9.1	304	8.9	9	0.4	108	3.8

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Countable Income and Resources</b>						
Gross Income .....	701	839	904	817	762	885
Net Income <sup>b</sup> .....	335	422	469	401	375	463
Earned Income .....	277	487	509	525	30	69
Unearned Income .....	424	352	396	292	733	817
TANF Income .....	41	81	80	83	5	29
GA Income .....	11	6	7	7	8	7
SSI .....	131	85	99	62	220	409
Social Security Income .....	165	64	78	36	459	329
Countable Resources .....	126	108	115	94	238	135
<b>Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>						
Gross Income .....	58.3	54.6	56.6	51.3	82.0	79.6
Net Income <sup>b</sup> .....	26.1	26.4	28.4	24.0	36.5	38.9
<b>Deductions</b>						
Total Deduction <sup>c</sup> .....	442	492	504	496	431	444
Earned Income Deduction <sup>d</sup> .....	57	97	102	105	6	14
Over Households With Deduction .....	190	208	215	214	136	141
Dependent Care Deduction <sup>e</sup> .....	7	13	13	18	0	2
Over Households With Deduction .....	157	157	165	160	224	173
Excess Shelter Deduction <sup>f</sup> .....	231	233	238	221	270	274
Over Households With Deduction .....	319	312	315	304	336	339
Medical Deduction <sup>e</sup> .....	6	1	1	1	19	10
Over Households With Deduction .....	131	117	116	107	129	132
Child Support Deduction <sup>f</sup> .....	4	5	5	6	1	5
Over Households With Deduction .....	215	243	245	264	166	178
<b>SNAP Benefit</b> .....	222	329	345	353	94	159
<b>Household Size</b> .....	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	1.3	2.0
<b>Certification Period</b> .....	12.0	8.9	9.0	8.7	19.4	15.0

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

<sup>c</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

<sup>d</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 292,582 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this category.

<sup>e</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 292,582 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this category.

<sup>f</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	3,640	100.0	8,171	100.0	1,321	100.0	639	100.0
<b>Household Composition</b>										
Children .....	6,341	50.9	2,975	81.7	3,711	45.4	1,295	98.0	130	20.4
School Age .....	4,776	38.3	2,258	62.0	2,959	36.2	941	71.2	102	16.0
Preschool Age .....	3,403	27.3	1,671	45.9	1,814	22.2	699	52.9	67	10.5
Elderly Individuals .....	2,312	18.5	102	2.8	2,215	27.1	39	2.9	121	18.9
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup> .....	2,821	22.6	277	7.6	2,820	34.5	275	20.8	144	22.6
<b>Countable Income Source and Resources</b>										
Gross Income .....	10,479	84.1	3,640	100.0	8,171	100.0	1,321	100.0	639	100.0
No Gross Income <sup>b</sup> .....	1,986	15.9	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Net Income .....	8,109	65.1	2,975	81.7	6,347	77.7	1,031	78.0	360	56.3
No Net Income .....	4,137	33.2	655	18.0	1,628	19.9	291	22.0	279	43.6
Not Applicable <sup>c</sup> .....	219	1.8	11	0.3	196	2.4	-	-	0	0.0
Earned Income .....	3,640	29.2	3,640	100.0	1,332	16.3	288	21.8	47	7.3
Unearned Income .....	8,171	65.5	1,332	36.6	8,171	100.0	1,321	100.0	639	100.0
TANF Income .....	1,321	10.6	288	7.9	1,321	16.2	1,321	100.0	13	2.1
GA Income .....	639	5.1	47	1.3	639	7.8	13	1.0	639	100.0
SSI Income .....	3,278	26.3	239	6.6	3,278	40.1	268	20.3	198	31.1
Social Security Income .....	3,064	24.6	217	6.0	3,064	37.5	119	9.0	90	14.0
Countable Resources .....	3,421	27.4	1,220	33.5	2,418	29.6	207	15.6	83	12.9
<b>Deductions</b>										
Total Deduction .....	12,253	98.3	3,637	99.9	7,976	97.6	1,321	100.0	639	100.0
Earned Income Deduction .....	3,631	29.1	3,631	99.8	1,323	16.2	287	21.7	47	7.3
Dependent Care Deduction .....	523	4.2	478	13.1	222	2.7	29	2.2	1	0.1
Excess Shelter Deduction .....	8,857	71.1	2,837	77.9	6,288	77.0	1,012	76.6	488	76.4
Medical Deduction .....	519	4.2	37	1.0	515	6.3	15	1.2	8	1.3
Child Support Deduction .....	215	1.7	126	3.5	133	1.6	8	0.6	5	0.8
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>										
\$10 or Less .....	844	6.8	154	4.2	787	9.6	18	1.3	26	4.1
11-100 .....	2,211	17.7	365	10.0	2,011	24.6	57	4.3	94	14.8
101-200 .....	4,255	34.1	1,028	28.2	2,389	29.2	238	18.0	393	61.5
201-300 .....	2,180	17.5	883	24.3	1,231	15.1	414	31.3	64	10.1
301 or More .....	2,974	23.9	1,209	33.2	1,753	21.4	596	45.1	61	9.5
Minimum Benefit .....	836	6.7	150	4.1	781	9.6	16	1.2	26	4.1
Maximum Benefit .....	4,146	33.3	657	18.0	1,636	20.0	292	22.1	279	43.6
<b>Household Size</b>										
1 .....	5,671	45.5	657	18.1	4,010	49.1	79	6.0	465	72.7
2 .....	2,465	19.8	818	22.5	1,584	19.4	451	34.1	80	12.5
3 .....	1,942	15.6	887	24.4	1,150	14.1	370	28.0	46	7.3
4 .....	1,264	10.1	654	18.0	736	9.0	215	16.3	29	4.6
5 .....	684	5.5	363	10.0	411	5.0	127	9.6	10	1.6
6+ .....	440	3.5	260	7.1	279	3.4	78	5.9	8	1.3

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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
<b>Countable Income and Resources</b>					
Gross Income .....	701	1,109	779	747	523
Net Income <sup>a</sup> .....	335	541	383	371	213
Earned Income .....	277	950	133	150	51
Unearned Income .....	424	160	646	597	472
TANF Income .....	41	27	63	391	7
GA Income .....	11	3	17	1	216
SSI .....	131	33	199	128	163
Social Security Income .....	165	34	252	49	74
Countable Resources .....	126	153	144	53	76
<b>Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>					
Gross Income .....	58.3	76.5	68.7	51.0	49.6
Net Income <sup>a</sup> .....	26.1	35.4	31.4	24.2	18.4
<b>Deductions</b>					
Total Deduction <sup>b</sup> .....	442	603	435	409	392
Earned Income Deduction <sup>c</sup> .....	57	190	27	30	10
Over Households With Deduction .....	190	190	164	138	138
Dependent Care Deduction <sup>d</sup> .....	7	21	4	2	0
Over Households With Deduction .....	157	161	157	87	102
Excess Shelter Deduction <sup>e</sup> .....	231	238	253	231	237
Over Households With Deduction .....	319	305	320	301	310
Medical Deduction <sup>d</sup> .....	6	2	9	1	3
Over Households With Deduction .....	131	200	130	105	214
Child Support Deduction <sup>e</sup> .....	4	8	3	1	1
Over Households With Deduction .....	215	244	204	236	152
SNAP Benefit .....	222	264	198	322	172
Household Size .....	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.1	1.5
Certification Period .....	12.0	8.8	14.0	10.1	12.8

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

<sup>c</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 292,582 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this category.

<sup>d</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 292,582 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this category.

<sup>e</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table A-21. Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race of the Household Head**

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup>		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	6,341	100.0	2,312	100.0	2,821	100.0	3,640	100.0	1,321	100.0
<b>Race<sup>b</sup> of Household Head</b>												
White <sup>c</sup> .....	4,083	32.8	1,812	28.6	781	33.8	1,137	40.3	1,149	31.6	291	22.0
African American <sup>d</sup> .....	2,590	20.8	1,388	21.9	398	17.2	571	20.2	717	19.7	326	24.7
Hispanic <sup>e</sup> .....	1,116	9.0	708	11.2	193	8.3	184	6.5	378	10.4	168	12.7
Asian <sup>f</sup> .....	291	2.3	100	1.6	135	5.9	35	1.2	71	1.9	22	1.6
Native American <sup>g</sup> .....	478	3.8	205	3.2	156	6.7	87	3.1	108	3.0	38	2.9
Race Unknown <sup>h</sup> .....	3,100	24.9	1,337	21.1	642	27.8	782	27.7	759	20.8	255	19.3
<b>Nonparticipating Household Head<sup>i</sup> ...</b>	808	6.5	792	12.5	7	0.3	26	0.9	459	12.6	221	16.7

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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 26 percent of participants in FY 2008. Because of these changes, FY 2008 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to FY 2007.

<sup>c</sup> This category includes the following values: White; White, not of Hispanic origin.

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

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> This category includes the following values: Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; Asian and White; Asian or Pacific Islander.

<sup>g</sup> 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).

<sup>h</sup> This category includes the following values: Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into any previously mentioned value; 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.

<sup>i</sup> This category includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	6,341	100.0	2,312	100.0	2,821	100.0	3,640	100.0	1,321	100.0
<b>Citizenship</b>												
U. S. Born Citizen .....	11,657	93.5	6,270	98.9	1,740	75.3	2,743	97.2	3,552	97.6	1,304	98.7
Naturalized Citizen .....	681	5.5	219	3.5	392	17.0	79	2.8	163	4.5	38	2.9
Refugee .....	92	0.7	49	0.8	18	0.8	6	0.2	26	0.7	16	1.2
Legal Permanent Resident .....	604	4.8	313	4.9	227	9.8	61	2.2	227	6.2	57	4.3
Unknown .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults .....	289	2.3	289	4.6	7	0.3	28	1.0	182	5.0	57	4.3
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults .....	669	5.4	669	10.6	3	0.1	14	0.5	440	12.1	196	14.8

<sup>a</sup> 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.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Female Participants		Male Participants		Pro-rated Benefits <sup>b</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent <sup>a</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>a</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>a</sup>	Dollars (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	27,791	100.0	16,254	58.5	11,537	41.5	2,772,510	100.0
<b>Citizenship</b>								
U. S. Born Citizen .....	25,996	93.5	15,129	54.4	10,868	39.1	2,594,519	93.6
Naturalized Citizen .....	827	3.0	534	1.9	293	1.1	79,495	2.9
Refugee .....	203	0.7	109	0.4	94	0.3	21,246	0.8
Other Noncitizen .....	765	2.8	483	1.7	282	1.0	77,251	2.8
<b>Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults<sup>c</sup></b> .....	2,072	7.5	998	3.6	1,074	3.9	225,377	8.1
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults<sup>d</sup></b> .....	1,055	3.8	490	1.8	564	2.0	144,708	5.2
<b>Age</b>								
Child .....	13,496	48.6	6,702	24.1	6,794	24.4	1,358,361	49.0
Preschool (4 or Less) .....	4,656	16.8	2,328	8.4	2,328	8.4	495,827	17.9
School Age (5-17) .....	8,840	31.8	4,374	15.7	4,466	16.1	862,534	31.1
Nonelderly Adult .....	11,775	42.4	7,862	28.3	3,913	14.1	1,227,655	44.3
18-35 .....	6,117	22.0	4,409	15.9	1,708	6.1	645,034	23.3
36-59 .....	5,658	20.4	3,454	12.4	2,205	7.9	582,622	21.0
Elderly Individual (60 or More) .....	2,519	9.1	1,690	6.1	829	3.0	186,291	6.7
Unknown Age .....	1	0.0	-	-	1	0.0	202	0.0
<b>Race<sup>e</sup></b>								
White <sup>f</sup> .....	8,417	30.3	4,932	17.7	3,485	12.5	798,315	28.8
African American <sup>g</sup> .....	6,270	22.6	3,806	13.7	2,464	8.9	636,810	23.0
Hispanic <sup>h</sup> .....	4,112	14.8	2,309	8.3	1,803	6.5	426,364	15.4
Asian <sup>i</sup> .....	693	2.5	377	1.4	316	1.1	76,883	2.8
Native American <sup>j</sup> .....	1,192	4.3	691	2.5	501	1.8	123,089	4.4
Race Unknown <sup>k</sup> .....	7,108	25.6	4,140	14.9	2,968	10.7	711,049	25.6

<sup>a</sup> Percent of all participants.

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

<sup>c</sup> Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

<sup>d</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

<sup>e</sup> 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 26 percent of participants in FY 2008. Because of these changes, FY 2008 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to FY 2007.

<sup>f</sup> This category includes the following values: White; White, not of Hispanic origin.

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

<sup>h</sup> 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.

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

<sup>j</sup> 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).

<sup>k</sup> This category includes the following values: Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into any previously mentioned value; 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.

<sup>–</sup> No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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+
<b>Total</b> .....	27,791	5,671	4,930	5,825	5,055	3,419	1,706	666	520
<b>Children Under Age 12</b>									
0 - 2 years .....	2,868	101	616	788	657	391	190	72	54
3 - 5 years .....	2,609	51	409	710	658	436	208	82	56
6 - 8 years .....	2,464	35	306	612	644	462	236	91	78
9 - 11 years .....	2,050	22	231	462	519	434	219	91	72
<b>Females</b> .....	16,254	3,239	3,152	3,557	2,865	1,873	923	352	293
0 - 2 years .....	1,437	53	299	396	317	208	99	35	30
3 - 5 years .....	1,298	23	207	354	329	211	106	42	27
6 - 8 years .....	1,205	14	136	315	315	216	120	47	42
9 - 11 years .....	986	7	115	217	244	208	110	45	39
12 - 14 years .....	915	16	113	224	221	180	92	34	35
15 - 19 years .....	1,284	79	259	329	245	174	102	47	48
20 - 50 years .....	6,409	1,082	1,496	1,596	1,141	648	282	93	69
51+ years .....	2,721	1,964	525	127	54	28	12	9	1
<b>Males</b> .....	11,537	2,432	1,778	2,267	2,190	1,546	783	314	227
0 - 2 years .....	1,431	48	317	392	339	183	91	37	24
3 - 5 years .....	1,310	28	202	356	329	225	102	39	28
6 - 8 years .....	1,258	21	169	297	329	246	117	44	35
9 - 11 years .....	1,064	15	116	246	275	225	109	46	32
12 - 14 years .....	913	9	123	218	223	170	101	39	30
15 - 19 years .....	1,118	38	191	292	238	181	92	49	37
20 - 50 years .....	2,912	1,269	295	385	421	290	160	55	37
51+ years .....	1,529	1,004	364	81	35	25	12	4	4

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 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
<b>Total</b> .....	12,465	100.0	27,791	100.0	11,775	100.0
<b>Work Registration Status</b>						
Work Registrant .....	2,249	18.0	3,153	11.3	2,983	25.3
Mandatory E&T Participant .....	942	7.6	1,243	4.5	1,229	10.4
Voluntary E&T Participant .....	46	0.4	64	0.2	62	0.5
Not E&T Participant .....	1,262	10.1	1,846	6.6	1,692	14.4
Exempt .....	9,408	75.5	24,638	88.7	8,792	74.7
For Disability .....	4,155	33.3	5,573	20.1	3,358	28.5
For Reason Other Than Disability .....	5,253	42.1	19,065	68.6	5,434	46.2
Nonparticipating Household Head <sup>a</sup> .....	808	6.5	—	—	—	—
<b>SNAP Employment and Training Program Status</b>						
Total Participating in SNAP E&T .....	479	3.8	1,838	6.6	627	5.3
SNAP Job Search or Job Search Training .....	356	2.9	486	1.7	452	3.8
SNAP E&T Workfare or Work Experience .....	71	0.6	85	0.3	82	0.7
SNAP E&T Work Supplementation .....	20	0.2	24	0.1	24	0.2
SNAP E&T Education Leading to HS Diploma or GED .....	4	0.0	1,203	4.3	31	0.3
SNAP E&T Postsecondary Education Leading to Degree or Certificate .....	18	0.1	25	0.1	24	0.2
SNAP E&T Remedial Education Not Leading to a Degree .....	1	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0
SNAP E&T Vocational Training .....	8	0.1	10	0.0	10	0.1
Total Participating in Other E&T .....	1,494	12.0	2,760	9.9	1,431	12.2
Participating in Non-SNAP E&T (Such as TANF) .....	1,132	9.1	1,948	7.0	989	8.4
Other .....	362	2.9	813	2.9	442	3.8
Not Participating in E&T .....	9,684	77.7	23,193	83.5	9,717	82.5
Nonparticipating Household Head <sup>a</sup> .....	808	6.5	—	—	—	—
<b>Employment Status</b>						
Total Employed .....	2,781	22.3	3,535	12.7	3,416	29.0
Self-Employed, Farming .....	7	0.1	12	0.0	11	0.1
Self-Employed, Non-Farming .....	255	2.0	346	1.2	329	2.8
Migrant Farm Labor .....	0	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Non-Migrant Farm Labor .....	2	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Active Duty Military Service .....	1	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Employed by Other .....	2,515	20.2	3,167	11.4	3,065	26.0
Unemployed and Looking for Work .....	1,669	13.4	2,256	8.1	2,211	18.8
Not in Labor Force and Not Looking for Work .....	7,207	57.8	22,000	79.2	6,148	52.2
Nonparticipating Household Head <sup>a</sup> .....	808	6.5	—	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> 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.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table A-26. Comparison of Participating Households with Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2008<sup>a</sup>**

Time Period	Total Households (000)	Percentage of Households with:									
		Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income <sup>b</sup>	Minimum Benefit	Elderly People	Children	Disabled People <sup>c</sup>	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	11.7	25.8	8.4	18.0	54.7	23.3	17.0	28.2	28.1	5.5
Fiscal Year 2004	10,070	13.0	29.4	6.1	17.3	54.3	22.9	16.1	28.8	26.9	6.2
Fiscal Year 2005	10,854	13.6	29.8	5.3	17.1	53.8	23.1	14.5	29.3	26.5	6.2
Fiscal Year 2006	11,315	14.0	30.8	6.2	17.9	52.2	23.1	13.0	29.7	26.8	6.1
Fiscal Year 2007	11,563	14.4	31.0	6.7	17.9	51.3	23.9	12.1	29.8	27.7	5.7
Fiscal Year 2008	12,465	15.9	33.2	6.7	18.5	50.9	22.6	10.6	29.2	26.3	5.6

<sup>a</sup> Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989.

<sup>b</sup> Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

<sup>c</sup> The substantial increase in 1995 and decrease in 2003 are due in part to 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 containing a nonelderly adult who does not appear to be working and who is receiving Social Security, Veterans' benefits, or Worker's compensation.

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.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

**Table A-27. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2008**

Time Period	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars) <sup>a</sup>		Total Deduction (Dollars) <sup>b</sup>		Countable Resources (Dollars)		SNAP Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidelines (Percent)	Household Size (Persons)
	Nominal Value	Real Value <sup>c</sup>	Nominal Value	Real Value <sup>c</sup>	Nominal Value	Real Value <sup>c</sup>	Nominal Value	Real Value <sup>c</sup>	Nominal Value	Real Value <sup>d</sup>		
Fiscal Year 1989	442	696	247	389	216	340	79	124	132	202	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	677	251	375	225	336	79	118	150	215	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	665	253	363	235	337	78	112	162	226	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	665	258	359	250	348	78	109	170	236	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	662	258	349	262	354	77	104	170	230	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	668	268	353	272	358	81	107	168	221	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	659	265	340	283	363	83	106	172	219	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	657	275	342	287	357	93	116	174	214	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	679	299	364	291	354	92	112	169	203	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	700	321	385	294	352	118	141	165	194	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	707	338	396	299	351	142	166	162	187	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	703	355	403	298	338	156	177	158	179	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001	624	688	353	389	311	343	148	163	163	178	62	2.3
Fiscal Year 2002	633	687	355	385	324	352	134	145	173	187	61	2.3
Fiscal Year 2003	640	679	348	369	343	364	154	163	185	196	60	2.3
Fiscal Year 2004	643	665	321	332	381	394	143	148	196	200	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2005	648	669	319	329	390	403	137	141	209	213	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2006	673	692	328	337	411	423	137	141	208	217	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2007	691	718	330	343	430	447	144	150	212	226	60	2.2
Fiscal Year 2008	701	701	335	335	442	442	126	126	222	222	58	2.2

<sup>a</sup> Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

<sup>b</sup> 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 Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from the average total deduction calculation beginning in 2004.

<sup>c</sup> Real values are in constant 2007 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

<sup>d</sup> Real values are in constant 2007 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

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.

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

**Table A-28. Comparison of Number of SNAP Participants by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2008**

	Total Participants (000)	Female Participants by Age (000)				Male Participants by Age (000)			
		0–17	18–59	60+	Total <sup>a</sup>	0–17	18–59	60+	Total <sup>a</sup>
Fiscal Year 1989 .....	18,956	4,681	5,359	1,132	11,334	4,761	2,262	429	7,612
Fiscal Year 1990 .....	20,440	4,998	5,802	1,139	12,169	5,141	2,442	435	8,265
Fiscal Year 1991 .....	22,988	5,952	6,556	1,171	13,679	6,008	2,840	452	9,300
Fiscal Year 1992 .....	25,775	6,618	7,348	1,235	15,204	6,746	3,350	468	10,566
Fiscal Year 1993 .....	27,595	7,080	7,855	1,334	16,276	7,131	3,643	536	11,316
Fiscal Year 1994 .....	28,009	7,102	7,949	1,389	16,453	7,305	3,666	566	11,552
Fiscal Year 1995 .....	26,955	6,927	7,714	1,369	16,025	6,952	3,403	554	10,926
Fiscal Year 1996 .....	25,926	6,573	7,427	1,354	15,373	6,639	3,355	541	10,549
Fiscal Year 1997 .....	23,117	5,950	6,588	1,328	13,880	5,918	2,796	506	9,233
Fiscal Year 1998 .....	19,969	5,258	5,505	1,197	11,967	5,258	2,236	430	7,926
Fiscal Year 1999 .....	18,149	4,654	5,006	1,217	10,878	4,676	2,066	482	7,226
Fiscal Year 2000 .....	17,091	4,313	4,667	1,216	10,198	4,451	1,954	485	6,891
Fiscal Year 2001 .....	17,297	4,404	4,751	1,189	10,347	4,437	2,037	471	6,949
Fiscal Year 2002 .....	19,041	4,821	5,260	1,187	11,269	4,891	2,375	501	7,769
Fiscal Year 2003.....	20,934	5,269	5,813	1,243	12,327	5,359	2,700	544	8,605
Fiscal Year 2004 .....	23,486	5,852	6,643	1,313	13,809	5,944	3,119	605	9,668
Fiscal Year 2005 .....	24,881	6,228	7,065	1,408	14,701	6,198	3,337	639	10,174
Fiscal Year 2006.....	25,595	6,211	7,278	1,526	15,014	6,392	3,485	703	10,580
Fiscal Year 2007.....	25,926	6,238	7,393	1,566	15,197	6,482	3,548	700	10,730
Fiscal Year 2008.....	27,791	6,702	7,862	1,690	16,254	6,794	3,913	829	11,537

<sup>a</sup>Total participants may not equal the sum of male and female participants if there are persons whose sex was not coded on the file.

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.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

**APPENDIX B**

**DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE**



**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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	12,465	100.0	27,791	100.0	2,772,510	100.0
Alabama .....	229	1.8	564	2.0	54,135	2.0
Alaska .....	21	0.2	55	0.2	7,596	0.3
Arizona .....	255	2.0	617	2.2	63,074	2.3
Arkansas .....	154	1.2	370	1.3	34,220	1.2
California .....	902	7.2	2,196	7.9	245,537	8.9
Colorado .....	108	0.9	251	0.9	26,549	1.0
Connecticut .....	117	0.9	216	0.8	22,732	0.8
Delaware .....	32	0.3	73	0.3	6,951	0.3
District of Columbia .....	46	0.4	86	0.3	9,088	0.3
Florida .....	743	6.0	1,449	5.2	147,134	5.3
Georgia .....	413	3.3	1,009	3.6	104,949	3.8
Guam .....	8	0.1	27	0.1	4,783	0.2
Hawaii .....	48	0.4	95	0.3	15,294	0.6
Idaho .....	40	0.3	98	0.4	9,536	0.3
Illinois .....	588	4.7	1,283	4.6	139,502	5.0
Indiana .....	260	2.1	606	2.2	60,877	2.2
Iowa .....	112	0.9	245	0.9	23,853	0.9
Kansas .....	84	0.7	182	0.7	17,103	0.6
Kentucky .....	278	2.2	619	2.2	59,810	2.2
Louisiana .....	268	2.2	643	2.3	62,703	2.3
Maine .....	84	0.7	166	0.6	15,291	0.6
Maryland .....	164	1.3	351	1.3	34,981	1.3
Massachusetts .....	265	2.1	502	1.8	47,271	1.7
Michigan .....	581	4.7	1,235	4.4	120,050	4.3
Minnesota .....	137	1.1	286	1.0	26,492	1.0
Mississippi .....	186	1.5	444	1.6	41,088	1.5
Missouri .....	309	2.5	874	3.1	65,168	2.4
Montana .....	35	0.3	79	0.3	7,736	0.3
Nebraska .....	52	0.4	120	0.4	10,620	0.4
Nevada .....	66	0.5	142	0.5	13,825	0.5
New Hampshire .....	31	0.2	62	0.2	5,788	0.2
New Jersey .....	207	1.7	429	1.5	43,090	1.6
New Mexico .....	93	0.7	235	0.8	21,553	0.8
New York .....	1,017	8.2	1,917	6.9	208,692	7.5
North Carolina .....	416	3.3	940	3.4	90,460	3.3
North Dakota .....	21	0.2	47	0.2	4,817	0.2
Ohio .....	517	4.1	1,138	4.1	119,631	4.3
Oklahoma .....	171	1.4	407	1.5	39,164	1.4
Oregon .....	241	1.9	460	1.7	43,162	1.6
Pennsylvania .....	554	4.4	1,173	4.2	113,099	4.1
Rhode Island .....	41	0.3	83	0.3	8,777	0.3
South Carolina .....	250	2.0	577	2.1	56,149	2.0
South Dakota .....	26	0.2	63	0.2	6,470	0.2
Tennessee .....	401	3.2	889	3.2	89,303	3.2
Texas .....	977	7.8	2,481	8.9	240,315	8.7
Utah .....	53	0.4	131	0.5	12,395	0.4
Vermont .....	27	0.2	55	0.2	4,997	0.2
Virgin Islands .....	5	0.0	13	0.0	1,886	0.1
Virginia .....	240	1.9	533	1.9	49,365	1.8
Washington .....	286	2.3	567	2.0	54,749	2.0
West Virginia .....	122	1.0	269	1.0	23,927	0.9
Wisconsin .....	177	1.4	413	1.5	34,592	1.2
Wyoming .....	9	0.1	22	0.1	2,179	0.1

<sup>a</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average Values						
	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Total Deduction (Dollars) <sup>b</sup>	Countable Resources (Dollars)	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
<b>Total</b> .....	701	335	442	126	222	2.2	12.0
Alabama .....	699	383	382	27	236	2.5	11.8
Alaska .....	863	483	542	154	358	2.6	6.8
Arizona .....	697	330	458	71	247	2.4	7.1
Arkansas .....	673	400	329	173	222	2.4	14.4
California .....	591	247	446	96	272	2.4	12.0
Colorado .....	642	285	454	144	245	2.3	11.5
Connecticut .....	652	268	482	114	194	1.8	12.8
Delaware .....	824	384	500	0	218	2.3	7.2
District of Columbia .....	429	258	239	7	198	1.9	11.1
Florida .....	619	289	396	191	198	2.0	11.0
Georgia .....	667	308	424	71	254	2.4	7.6
Guam .....	598	237	475	99	610	3.4	8.4
Hawaii .....	783	457	375	187	317	2.0	11.6
Idaho .....	754	363	490	153	238	2.5	10.0
Illinois .....	598	255	422	102	237	2.2	11.5
Indiana .....	692	332	443	193	234	2.3	7.9
Iowa .....	714	345	451	287	214	2.2	11.7
Kansas .....	719	365	420	171	204	2.2	13.1
Kentucky .....	658	355	363	185	215	2.2	12.3
Louisiana .....	688	358	391	76	234	2.4	14.9
Maine .....	838	368	522	425	183	2.0	11.9
Maryland .....	672	328	424	42	213	2.1	7.8
Massachusetts .....	830	342	562	226	179	1.9	14.8
Michigan .....	780	353	515	215	206	2.1	14.1
Minnesota .....	626	417	307	69	193	2.1	11.8
Mississippi .....	672	390	350	90	221	2.4	10.8
Missouri .....	1015	617	428	142	211	2.8	11.8
Montana .....	699	344	438	221	222	2.3	15.1
Nebraska .....	776	428	426	199	205	2.3	8.5
Nevada .....	680	338	424	66	210	2.1	8.1
New Hampshire .....	811	360	544	180	189	2.0	7.6
New Jersey .....	715	310	455	24	208	2.1	8.9
New Mexico .....	759	422	395	73	231	2.5	9.8
New York .....	765	257	605	73	205	1.9	18.6
North Carolina .....	683	356	423	92	218	2.3	8.6
North Dakota .....	818	309	592	0	226	2.2	11.9
Ohio .....	648	285	449	110	232	2.2	7.7
Oklahoma .....	672	371	379	259	229	2.4	15.2
Oregon .....	714	364	433	8	179	1.9	11.2
Pennsylvania .....	744	340	477	191	204	2.1	16.6
Rhode Island .....	723	272	513	22	215	2.0	12.1
South Carolina .....	642	358	341	0	225	2.3	11.6
South Dakota .....	721	312	518	231	248	2.4	14.5
Tennessee .....	635	327	377	123	223	2.2	8.1
Texas .....	737	385	421	194	246	2.5	12.4
Utah .....	729	391	419	159	235	2.5	7.2
Vermont .....	911	377	595	275	185	2.0	9.4
Virgin Islands .....	612	351	296	172	378	2.7	7.6
Virginia .....	686	380	365	138	206	2.2	13.4
Washington .....	683	330	425	2	191	2.0	13.5
West Virginia .....	720	411	373	199	197	2.2	13.3
Wisconsin .....	873	498	450	0	195	2.3	11.8
Wyoming .....	720	357	462	210	232	2.4	6.5

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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					
		50% or Less		51% - 100%		101% or More	
		Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	12,465	5,079	40.7	5,741	46.1	1,646	13.2
Alabama .....	229	92	40.2	113	49.4	24	10.4
Alaska .....	21	11	50.7	8	36.5	3	12.8
Arizona .....	255	122	47.9	92	36.2	40	15.9
Arkansas .....	154	65	42.5	75	48.6	14	8.9
California .....	902	550	61.0	294	32.6	58	6.5
Colorado .....	108	47	43.1	49	45.6	12	11.3
Connecticut .....	117	48	41.1	52	44.7	17	14.2
Delaware .....	32	12	38.0	12	39.1	7	22.9
District of Columbia .....	46	31	67.2	13	27.4	2	5.4
Florida .....	743	308	41.4	359	48.4	75	10.2
Georgia .....	413	182	44.1	182	44.1	49	11.8
Guam .....	8	5	64.6	2	28.0	1	7.4
Hawaii .....	48	19	38.7	25	52.2	4	9.1
Idaho .....	40	15	37.0	21	51.5	5	11.5
Illinois .....	588	284	48.2	238	40.5	67	11.3
Indiana .....	260	110	42.5	111	42.8	38	14.7
Iowa .....	112	44	39.1	50	45.0	18	15.9
Kansas .....	84	32	37.6	41	48.7	11	13.7
Kentucky .....	278	107	38.4	150	54.0	21	7.6
Louisiana .....	268	107	40.0	131	48.8	30	11.2
Maine .....	84	21	25.0	44	53.2	18	21.9
Maryland .....	164	73	44.5	68	41.3	23	14.3
Massachusetts .....	265	73	27.5	145	54.7	47	17.7
Michigan .....	581	219	37.7	238	40.9	124	21.4
Minnesota .....	137	60	43.5	61	44.3	17	12.3
Mississippi .....	186	77	41.3	93	50.0	16	8.6
Missouri .....	309	76	24.6	161	51.9	73	23.5
Montana .....	35	13	38.2	17	47.8	5	14.0
Nebraska .....	52	18	34.7	25	48.0	9	17.3
Nevada .....	66	26	40.0	31	46.9	9	13.1
New Hampshire .....	31	7	24.1	17	57.0	6	18.9
New Jersey .....	207	80	38.8	102	49.5	24	11.6
New Mexico .....	93	38	40.6	45	48.6	10	10.8
New York .....	1,017	300	29.4	555	54.5	163	16.1
North Carolina .....	416	171	41.0	197	47.4	48	11.5
North Dakota .....	21	7	32.6	9	42.4	5	25.0
Ohio .....	517	216	41.8	242	46.9	58	11.3
Oklahoma .....	171	70	41.1	81	47.2	20	11.7
Oregon .....	241	97	40.4	94	39.1	49	20.5
Pennsylvania .....	554	185	33.4	294	53.1	75	13.5
Rhode Island .....	41	15	35.5	21	51.7	5	12.7
South Carolina .....	250	115	46.0	110	44.0	25	10.0
South Dakota .....	26	11	40.5	11	43.5	4	16.0
Tennessee .....	401	178	44.4	173	43.3	49	12.3
Texas .....	977	400	41.0	447	45.8	129	13.2
Utah .....	53	22	41.8	24	45.3	7	12.9
Vermont .....	27	5	20.0	14	53.2	7	26.8
Virgin Islands .....	5	3	65.2	1	25.2	0	9.6
Virginia .....	240	90	37.6	123	51.2	27	11.2
Washington .....	286	120	41.9	130	45.2	37	12.9
West Virginia .....	122	41	33.4	68	55.7	13	10.9
Wisconsin .....	177	58	32.6	75	42.4	44	25.0
Wyoming .....	9	4	38.2	5	49.5	1	12.3

<sup>a</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup> (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b> .....	8,857	71.1	1,958	15.7	507	610	319
Alabama .....	155	67.7	15	6.4	393	474	237
Alaska .....	12	58.2	2	9.7	489	612	378
Arizona .....	177	69.6	48	18.8	499	631	319
Arkansas .....	86	56.1	8	5.0	340	453	208
California .....	720	79.8	268	29.7	546	633	316
Colorado .....	84	77.2	22	19.8	534	617	328
Connecticut .....	87	74.3	22	18.8	596	730	408
Delaware .....	23	72.3	7	20.8	572	714	344
District of Columbia .....	16	35.7	2	4.8	213	395	233
Florida .....	538	72.4	84	11.2	459	571	290
Georgia .....	285	69.0	49	11.9	448	585	287
Guam .....	4	50.6	0	2.4	186	264	168
Hawaii .....	24	50.2	2	3.3	332	433	234
Idaho .....	32	79.2	7	18.7	545	629	308
Illinois .....	405	68.8	72	12.2	449	604	317
Indiana .....	185	71.2	46	17.9	518	630	332
Iowa .....	87	77.5	21	18.9	520	599	304
Kansas .....	63	75.3	11	13.6	476	547	274
Kentucky .....	187	67.3	15	5.4	389	473	248
Louisiana .....	168	62.6	23	8.7	400	524	256
Maine .....	70	84.2	15	18.0	672	749	368
Maryland .....	115	70.3	23	14.0	488	606	299
Massachusetts .....	234	88.4	56	21.1	769	824	417
Michigan .....	422	72.5	134	23.1	622	769	392
Minnesota .....	71	51.7	8	5.9	332	499	247
Mississippi .....	89	48.0	10	5.5	338	441	230
Missouri .....	200	64.8	23	7.4	488	547	222
Montana .....	25	70.5	5	15.6	487	575	319
Nebraska .....	38	74.3	7	12.8	483	524	269
Nevada .....	50	75.2	9	14.3	501	601	293
New Hampshire .....	26	84.4	8	25.8	742	774	408
New Jersey .....	157	76.0	36	17.3	555	646	349
New Mexico .....	61	64.9	10	10.6	416	492	257
New York .....	858	84.4	294	28.9	765	796	470
North Carolina .....	288	69.4	55	13.2	457	548	279
North Dakota .....	17	80.2	6	28.1	648	707	399
Ohio .....	374	72.3	96	18.6	509	616	346
Oklahoma .....	119	69.5	18	10.7	420	508	253
Oregon .....	169	70.2	34	14.1	493	627	300
Pennsylvania .....	451	81.5	98	17.7	605	667	352
Rhode Island .....	31	76.5	8	19.6	675	768	439
South Carolina .....	138	55.4	16	6.3	337	460	226
South Dakota .....	19	73.1	7	28.5	607	724	395
Tennessee .....	256	63.8	43	10.7	410	544	276
Texas .....	588	60.2	91	9.3	412	504	255
Utah .....	35	67.0	8	16.0	469	565	276
Vermont .....	23	86.3	7	26.4	794	836	429
Virgin Islands .....	2	47.8	0	6.4	218	280	149
Virginia .....	155	64.4	24	10.2	400	484	238
Washington .....	222	77.3	44	15.2	508	594	299
West Virginia .....	86	70.4	10	8.2	428	485	244
Wisconsin .....	122	68.9	28	15.9	536	634	290
Wyoming .....	7	73.5	2	18.4	511	598	318

<sup>a</sup> Over households with a shelter deduction.

<sup>b</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households With:									
	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup>		Single Adults with Children		Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults <sup>b</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b> .....	6,341	50.9	2,312	18.5	2,821	22.6	3,876	31.1	976	7.8
Alabama .....	139	60.9	29	12.6	67	29.2	107	46.5	21	9.2
Alaska .....	11	51.3	3	14.6	3	15.7	7	30.7	4	18.3
Arizona .....	153	59.9	27	10.7	41	16.2	76	30.0	21	8.2
Arkansas .....	82	53.3	23	15.1	38	25.0	54	35.3	40	25.8
California .....	667	73.9	45	5.0	13	1.5	282	31.3	77	8.6
Colorado .....	59	54.2	20	18.2	23	21.4	38	34.6	5	4.2
Connecticut .....	43	36.6	23	19.5	31	26.9	33	27.9	17	14.2
Delaware .....	19	58.9	4	11.0	7	21.8	14	44.0	1	4.6
District of Columbia .....	17	36.7	7	15.3	8	17.4	13	27.9	12	26.3
Florida .....	296	39.9	217	29.2	154	20.7	154	20.7	72	9.7
Georgia .....	232	56.2	69	16.7	81	19.7	167	40.4	33	7.9
Guam .....	6	79.6	1	10.8	0	3.6	3	35.7	0	0.3
Hawaii .....	18	37.3	12	24.4	11	23.3	11	22.3	2	4.6
Idaho .....	22	56.0	5	13.1	11	26.7	12	29.7	2	5.4
Illinois .....	284	48.3	89	15.2	132	22.4	189	32.1	108	18.4
Indiana .....	138	53.2	39	15.2	71	27.3	89	34.3	20	7.8
Iowa .....	54	48.4	14	12.5	27	24.1	33	30.0	1	0.7
Kansas .....	38	44.9	12	14.8	23	28.0	24	28.5	6	6.7
Kentucky .....	134	48.4	55	19.6	97	34.9	77	27.8	28	10.1
Louisiana .....	148	55.0	53	19.8	62	23.2	116	43.4	40	14.9
Maine .....	34	41.1	18	20.9	27	32.3	20	23.5	9	10.8
Maryland .....	77	47.2	28	16.8	39	23.7	60	36.4	5	3.3
Massachusetts .....	105	39.6	65	24.7	93	35.0	76	28.7	12	4.7
Michigan .....	251	43.1	91	15.7	137	23.6	161	27.7	2	0.4
Minnesota .....	65	47.3	22	15.8	36	26.5	37	26.6	6	4.1
Mississippi .....	96	51.9	32	17.0	48	25.9	64	34.7	19	10.4
Missouri .....	193	62.5	51	16.4	86	27.8	110	35.4	21	6.8
Montana .....	17	48.9	6	15.8	9	26.9	10	29.0	3	9.1
Nebraska .....	26	51.1	9	16.9	12	23.7	17	33.4	3	5.6
Nevada .....	31	46.6	14	20.7	16	24.9	19	28.8	2	3.4
New Hampshire .....	14	45.6	6	20.7	12	37.8	10	32.0	1	2.5
New Jersey .....	97	46.7	51	24.5	46	22.2	61	29.3	7	3.3
New Mexico .....	55	59.2	14	14.5	21	22.6	34	36.0	6	6.6
New York .....	397	39.0	300	29.5	268	26.4	237	23.3	36	3.5
North Carolina .....	214	51.5	84	20.2	85	20.5	138	33.3	34	8.1
North Dakota .....	11	50.4	4	16.5	5	24.0	7	34.7	1	7.0
Ohio .....	256	49.5	81	15.6	144	27.8	168	32.5	40	7.8
Oklahoma .....	88	51.3	28	16.3	48	27.8	56	32.9	7	4.0
Oregon .....	94	39.3	44	18.2	48	20.0	51	21.4	49	20.3
Pennsylvania .....	241	43.5	102	18.5	192	34.7	160	28.9	39	7.1
Rhode Island .....	19	45.5	8	19.6	13	32.5	14	33.2	1	3.4
South Carolina .....	130	52.3	49	19.8	46	18.3	91	36.4	28	11.1
South Dakota .....	13	50.2	5	18.0	6	21.7	8	32.0	3	10.2
Tennessee .....	198	49.4	82	20.4	83	20.7	121	30.1	45	11.3
Texas .....	618	63.2	221	22.6	163	16.7	369	37.8	27	2.7
Utah .....	30	56.5	7	13.2	10	18.7	17	32.7	3	5.0
Vermont .....	11	42.5	6	22.9	9	31.7	7	25.9	1	4.4
Virgin Islands .....	3	64.3	1	23.2	0	4.9	2	46.5	0	1.2
Virginia .....	123	51.4	47	19.6	62	25.7	84	35.2	14	5.9
Washington .....	113	39.6	49	17.1	70	24.4	67	23.3	30	10.6
West Virginia .....	57	46.8	20	16.2	44	35.9	32	26.0	9	7.4
Wisconsin .....	98	55.1	23	12.8	39	22.1	66	37.4	1	0.8
Wyoming .....	5	57.3	1	13.3	2	24.9	4	39.2	1	6.5

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

<sup>c</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households With Countable:									
	TANF <sup>a</sup>		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b> .....	1,321	10.6	639	5.1	3,278	26.3	3,064	24.6	3,640	29.2
Alabama .....	18	8.0	–	–	68	29.7	55	24.1	71	31.0
Alaska .....	3	14.6	4	20.0	3	14.2	4	18.4	7	32.7
Arizona .....	33	12.8	–	–	38	14.8	43	16.9	104	40.9
Arkansas .....	6	4.0	0	0.3	39	25.7	43	28.1	45	29.5
California .....	368	40.8	67	7.4	–	–	53	5.9	290	32.1
Colorado .....	1	0.9	20	18.4	24	22.3	27	24.5	33	30.5
Connecticut .....	14	12.1	16	13.4	34	28.9	31	26.6	23	20.1
Delaware .....	3	10.8	3	8.6	5	16.5	7	22.1	12	36.8
District of Columbia .....	12	27.0	3	5.6	9	18.8	7	15.6	4	8.2
Florida .....	30	4.0	4	0.5	227	30.5	212	28.6	159	21.3
Georgia .....	20	4.8	0	0.1	92	22.4	91	22.2	143	34.7
Guam .....	1	13.0	1	6.6	0	0.6	1	10.1	3	40.7
Hawaii .....	6	13.4	6	12.2	16	32.2	11	23.4	13	27.2
Idaho .....	1	2.4	7	16.8	11	26.6	9	23.0	15	37.6
Illinois .....	18	3.1	31	5.3	148	25.2	117	19.9	167	28.4
Indiana .....	41	15.6	–	–	64	24.7	71	27.2	77	29.7
Iowa .....	12	11.1	0	0.2	27	23.8	28	25.1	43	38.3
Kansas .....	11	12.6	5	5.6	21	24.8	24	28.1	27	31.9
Kentucky .....	25	9.0	0	0.0	108	38.8	89	32.0	62	22.1
Louisiana .....	7	2.6	2	0.8	84	31.2	72	26.8	82	30.7
Maine .....	13	15.2	25	29.5	23	27.6	32	38.0	23	27.4
Maryland .....	15	9.3	11	6.4	42	25.4	38	23.1	40	24.6
Massachusetts .....	42	16.0	9	3.5	119	45.1	86	32.4	47	17.8
Michigan .....	69	11.9	8	1.4	120	20.6	155	26.7	196	33.7
Minnesota .....	–	–	14	10.1	40	29.4	32	22.9	33	24.2
Mississippi .....	9	5.1	0	0.1	59	31.7	51	27.4	53	28.5
Missouri .....	32	10.2	1	0.2	80	25.9	84	27.2	131	42.5
Montana .....	3	8.0	0	0.2	9	26.3	9	27.1	11	30.5
Nebraska .....	6	12.2	4	7.1	12	22.3	15	29.3	18	35.4
Nevada .....	6	8.6	0	0.5	18	27.4	18	27.9	17	25.5
New Hampshire .....	4	11.4	6	19.9	9	29.2	13	41.0	7	23.1
New Jersey .....	34	16.7	33	16.0	64	30.8	49	23.7	42	20.4
New Mexico .....	14	15.5	2	1.6	22	23.2	21	22.6	36	38.3
New York .....	61	6.0	159	15.7	400	39.3	296	29.1	231	22.7
North Carolina .....	17	4.1	3	0.6	103	24.7	118	28.5	126	30.4
North Dakota .....	2	7.7	0	1.4	4	20.8	6	30.1	9	40.9
Ohio .....	59	11.4	19	3.7	149	28.8	125	24.3	134	26.0
Oklahoma .....	4	2.3	46	26.9	48	28.1	47	27.5	49	28.8
Oregon .....	16	6.6	22	9.2	49	20.2	60	25.1	78	32.3
Pennsylvania .....	76	13.8	52	9.3	208	37.6	163	29.4	121	21.9
Rhode Island .....	10	25.4	1	2.1	15	36.0	12	29.1	7	17.2
South Carolina .....	17	6.8	–	–	57	22.7	59	23.8	77	30.9
South Dakota .....	2	5.8	0	0.2	6	21.9	8	29.8	9	34.7
Tennessee .....	43	10.7	–	–	82	20.6	113	28.2	112	27.9
Texas .....	49	5.0	–	–	274	28.1	229	23.4	377	38.6
Utah .....	3	5.6	1	2.4	10	19.4	11	21.7	19	36.6
Vermont .....	5	17.0	2	8.4	8	28.0	11	41.3	8	30.9
Virgin Islands .....	0	6.8	1	13.3	–	–	1	21.1	2	35.7
Virginia .....	26	10.7	3	1.2	71	29.7	66	27.5	68	28.4
Washington .....	33	11.6	47	16.3	82	28.6	61	21.5	67	23.4
West Virginia .....	8	6.6	–	–	45	37.0	33	27.4	32	26.2
Wisconsin .....	11	6.3	2	1.3	32	17.9	41	23.2	75	42.3
Wyoming .....	0	2.5	0	1.1	2	24.5	3	26.7	3	35.6

<sup>a</sup> This does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (e.g. households participating in Minnesota’s Family Investment Program.)

<sup>b</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average Countable Values <sup>a</sup>				
	TANF <sup>b</sup>	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
<b>Total</b> .....	391	216	497	672	950
Alabama .....	200	–	515	640	985
Alaska .....	627	296	494	717	1,127
Arizona .....	264	–	492	690	1,025
Arkansas .....	167	176	427	649	976
California .....	566	255	–	692	753
Colorado .....	253	202	478	710	828
Connecticut .....	458	222	475	678	892
Delaware .....	264	123	524	733	1,162
District of Columbia .....	407	269	522	638	902
Florida .....	309	367	504	646	909
Georgia .....	205	80	460	674	926
Guam .....	269	171	357	573	1,012
Hawaii .....	514	385	502	683	1,117
Idaho .....	292	57	467	627	1,031
Illinois .....	270	116	558	680	870
Indiana .....	205	–	488	690	894
Iowa .....	327	361	449	694	791
Kansas .....	313	156	460	667	955
Kentucky .....	255	900	489	633	816
Louisiana .....	207	277	450	605	971
Maine .....	402	16	428	735	1,065
Maryland .....	463	186	482	680	1,096
Massachusetts .....	470	284	524	672	1,123
Michigan .....	387	225	483	751	1,003
Minnesota .....	–	230	492	676	976
Mississippi .....	143	390	440	622	973
Missouri .....	254	385	536	752	1,309
Montana .....	390	281	456	646	966
Nebraska .....	328	131	457	691	959
Nevada .....	323	385	498	703	1,012
New Hampshire .....	460	165	451	714	973
New Jersey .....	330	187	552	665	1,018
New Mexico .....	364	264	511	676	987
New York .....	455	342	546	678	898
North Carolina .....	252	271	423	662	973
North Dakota .....	299	371	421	697	951
Ohio .....	359	115	502	667	879
Oklahoma .....	231	41	440	651	961
Oregon .....	362	61	483	744	987
Pennsylvania .....	340	196	540	665	961
Rhode Island .....	447	172	530	681	961
South Carolina .....	184	–	477	654	856
South Dakota .....	365	404	392	669	946
Tennessee .....	165	–	509	707	889
Texas .....	165	–	435	603	996
Utah .....	347	252	423	665	1,035
Vermont .....	528	98	460	716	1,066
Virgin Islands .....	306	171	–	600	971
Virginia .....	289	206	442	659	934
Washington .....	433	205	513	636	997
West Virginia .....	291	–	521	663	984
Wisconsin .....	504	413	568	782	1,037
Wyoming .....	350	260	404	632	959

<sup>a</sup> Average values are over households with income source.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>	Households with Deduction
<b>Total</b> .....	3,640	29.2	950	57	190
Alabama .....	71	31.0	985	61	197
Alaska .....	7	32.7	1,127	74	225
Arizona .....	104	40.9	1,025	84	205
Arkansas .....	45	29.5	976	57	195
California .....	290	32.1	753	48	151
Colorado .....	33	30.5	828	50	165
Connecticut .....	23	20.1	892	36	178
Delaware .....	12	36.8	1,162	85	232
District of Columbia .....	4	8.2	902	15	180
Florida .....	159	21.3	909	42	181
Georgia .....	143	34.7	926	64	185
Guam .....	3	40.7	1,012	82	202
Hawaii .....	13	27.2	1,117	61	223
Idaho .....	15	37.6	1,031	77	206
Illinois .....	167	28.4	870	49	175
Indiana .....	77	29.7	894	53	179
Iowa .....	43	38.3	791	60	158
Kansas .....	27	31.9	955	61	191
Kentucky .....	62	22.1	816	38	163
Louisiana .....	82	30.7	971	61	194
Maine .....	23	27.4	1,065	58	214
Maryland .....	40	24.6	1,096	54	219
Massachusetts .....	47	17.8	1,123	41	226
Michigan .....	196	33.7	1,003	67	201
Minnesota .....	33	24.2	976	54	224
Mississippi .....	53	28.5	973	63	194
Missouri .....	131	42.5	1,309	111	261
Montana .....	11	30.5	966	59	195
Nebraska .....	18	35.4	959	68	191
Nevada .....	17	25.5	1,012	52	202
New Hampshire .....	7	23.1	973	45	194
New Jersey .....	42	20.4	1,018	41	203
New Mexico .....	36	38.3	987	75	197
New York .....	231	22.7	898	42	180
North Carolina .....	126	30.4	973	62	194
North Dakota .....	9	40.9	951	78	191
Ohio .....	134	26.0	879	46	177
Oklahoma .....	49	28.8	961	55	193
Oregon .....	78	32.3	987	64	197
Pennsylvania .....	121	21.9	961	42	192
Rhode Island .....	7	17.2	961	33	192
South Carolina .....	77	30.9	856	54	171
South Dakota .....	9	34.7	946	66	189
Tennessee .....	112	27.9	889	50	177
Texas .....	377	38.6	996	84	200
Utah .....	19	36.6	1,035	76	207
Vermont .....	8	30.9	1,066	66	213
Virgin Islands .....	2	35.7	971	69	194
Virginia .....	68	28.4	934	54	186
Washington .....	67	23.4	997	54	199
West Virginia .....	32	26.2	984	52	196
Wisconsin .....	75	42.3	1,037	88	207
Wyoming .....	3	35.6	959	68	192

<sup>a</sup> Because the earnings deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 292,582 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this column.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	621	283	45.6	39	6.4	298	48.0
Alabama .....	12	4	30.8	1	8.5	7	60.7
Alaska .....	1	1	42.0	0	4.2	1	53.9
Arizona .....	15	9	59.5	1	4.3	5	36.2
Arkansas .....	9	3	28.5	2	17.6	5	53.9
California .....	45	22	48.3	6	12.2	18	39.6
Colorado .....	4	2	49.4	0	7.2	2	43.5
Connecticut .....	6	3	52.8	0	5.8	2	41.4
Delaware .....	2	1	48.2	0	26.3	0	25.5
District of Columbia .....	3	2	68.2	-	-	1	31.8
Florida .....	30	15	49.3	2	7.4	13	43.4
Georgia .....	29	7	24.4	2	7.4	20	68.1
Guam .....	0	0	30.5	0	17.6	0	52.0
Hawaii .....	1	1	39.2	0	11.9	1	48.9
Idaho .....	2	1	56.4	0	3.3	1	40.3
Illinois .....	27	10	37.7	1	3.0	16	59.2
Indiana .....	12	6	47.7	1	10.8	5	41.5
Iowa .....	8	4	51.0	0	3.0	4	46.0
Kansas .....	3	1	45.1	0	8.8	1	46.2
Kentucky .....	14	6	40.5	1	4.3	8	55.2
Louisiana .....	18	6	36.3	1	6.5	10	57.2
Maine .....	3	2	54.1	-	-	1	45.9
Maryland .....	12	7	60.0	0	3.5	4	36.5
Massachusetts .....	15	7	47.3	0	1.4	8	51.2
Michigan .....	21	10	46.6	4	20.7	7	32.7
Minnesota .....	7	3	41.4	0	4.5	4	54.1
Mississippi .....	4	2	45.4	1	15.9	2	38.7
Missouri .....	14	5	34.1	0	1.2	9	64.7
Montana .....	2	2	73.7	-	-	1	26.3
Nebraska .....	4	2	42.1	0	5.6	2	52.3
Nevada .....	4	3	70.3	0	4.5	1	25.1
New Hampshire .....	2	1	50.9	0	3.8	1	45.3
New Jersey .....	9	4	45.6	0	5.5	4	49.0
New Mexico .....	8	3	43.8	0	2.1	4	54.1
New York .....	45	28	63.1	-	-	16	36.9
North Carolina .....	23	13	55.1	0	1.9	10	43.0
North Dakota .....	1	0	55.9	0	2.9	0	41.2
Ohio .....	25	13	50.7	2	8.8	10	40.5
Oklahoma .....	10	5	46.8	1	5.0	5	48.2
Oregon .....	9	4	44.0	0	2.5	5	53.5
Pennsylvania .....	23	13	55.8	2	7.0	9	37.2
Rhode Island .....	2	0	29.3	0	7.2	1	63.5
South Carolina .....	12	5	40.3	1	5.3	6	54.4
South Dakota .....	2	1	40.1	-	-	1	59.9
Tennessee .....	19	10	52.1	2	11.9	7	35.9
Texas .....	62	19	31.6	3	5.3	39	63.1
Utah .....	3	3	82.2	0	5.3	0	12.6
Vermont .....	1	0	38.9	0	2.2	1	58.9
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	22.3	0	9.6	0	68.1
Virginia .....	10	5	49.3	1	6.7	4	44.0
Washington .....	16	8	49.3	1	4.3	8	46.4
West Virginia .....	5	1	22.8	0	3.1	4	74.2
Wisconsin .....	7	3	37.3	0	5.2	4	57.5
Wyoming .....	1	0	47.2	0	2.9	0	49.9

<sup>a</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table B-10. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head and by State**

State	Race/Ethnic Origin <sup>a</sup> of Household Head									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>		Missing/Unknown <sup>c</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b> .....	4,083	32.8	2,590	20.8	1,116	9.0	779	6.3	3,897	31.3
Alabama .....	41	17.8	110	47.8	1	0.5	22	9.4	56	24.5
Alaska .....	—	—	9	41.7	—	—	1	5.8	11	52.5
Arizona .....	100	39.3	17	6.7	70	27.6	29	11.2	39	15.1
Arkansas .....	74	47.9	49	31.9	2	1.6	1	0.9	27	17.7
California .....	184	20.4	143	15.9	237	26.3	44	4.9	294	32.6
Colorado .....	17	15.4	4	3.6	4	3.9	2	1.6	82	75.5
Connecticut .....	26	22.5	21	17.6	21	18.2	16	13.4	33	28.3
Delaware .....	2	7.2	2	5.4	0	0.8	—	—	28	86.5
District of Columbia .....	0	0.2	—	—	0	0.3	1	2.2	45	97.4
Florida .....	—	—	1	0.1	—	—	235	31.6	508	68.3
Georgia .....	125	30.4	266	64.4	4	0.9	5	1.2	13	3.1
Guam .....	—	—	0	0.3	—	—	6	81.7	1	18.0
Hawaii .....	8	17.3	1	1.5	2	3.2	32	66.8	5	11.2
Idaho .....	34	83.9	0	0.5	3	7.1	1	1.6	3	6.8
Illinois .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	12.0	518	88.0
Indiana .....	161	62.2	70	27.1	9	3.5	4	1.4	15	5.7
Iowa .....	59	52.4	8	7.4	1	1.0	2	1.6	42	37.6
Kansas .....	55	65.9	15	18.0	3	3.0	3	3.6	8	9.6
Kentucky .....	222	79.8	42	15.3	2	0.6	2	0.6	10	3.7
Louisiana .....	87	32.5	162	60.4	1	0.5	3	1.0	15	5.7
Maine .....	77	92.5	1	1.7	0	0.3	2	2.8	2	2.7
Maryland .....	5	3.0	9	5.6	1	0.5	8	4.6	142	86.3
Massachusetts .....	112	42.4	30	11.4	2	0.9	12	4.6	107	40.6
Michigan .....	149	25.7	134	23.1	8	1.4	8	1.4	282	48.5
Minnesota .....	74	54.2	36	26.6	4	3.2	17	12.3	5	3.8
Mississippi .....	—	—	0	0.1	—	—	1	0.5	185	99.4
Missouri .....	206	66.6	92	29.6	1	0.5	1	0.5	9	2.9
Montana .....	20	58.3	2	6.3	0	0.9	6	18.4	6	16.0
Nebraska .....	34	66.3	9	17.5	2	4.3	3	5.7	3	6.3
Nevada .....	30	45.8	15	22.2	10	15.5	5	7.8	6	8.7
New Hampshire .....	23	76.4	1	3.7	1	3.5	1	2.9	4	13.5
New Jersey .....	59	28.6	69	33.4	48	23.4	8	4.0	22	10.6
New Mexico .....	23	24.8	2	2.5	47	49.9	13	13.5	9	9.4
New York .....	364	35.8	284	27.9	227	22.3	69	6.8	74	7.2
North Carolina .....	171	41.1	196	47.2	6	1.4	13	3.2	30	7.2
North Dakota .....	14	64.9	1	4.3	0	0.4	5	23.2	2	7.2
Ohio .....	—	—	0	0.0	—	—	9	1.7	508	98.3
Oklahoma .....	109	64.0	29	17.1	7	4.3	21	12.1	4	2.4
Oregon .....	177	73.4	11	4.4	2	0.8	16	6.6	36	14.8
Pennsylvania .....	285	51.4	161	29.1	51	9.1	13	2.3	45	8.1
Rhode Island .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	28.6	29	71.4
South Carolina .....	72	29.0	128	51.2	28	11.4	2	0.7	19	7.8
South Dakota .....	—	—	10	38.7	—	—	0	1.1	16	60.2
Tennessee .....	199	49.6	80	19.8	2	0.4	4	0.9	117	29.2
Texas .....	194	19.8	176	18.1	293	30.0	14	1.4	300	30.7
Utah .....	34	64.3	2	3.7	4	7.7	4	7.7	9	16.7
Vermont .....	14	52.9	0	0.8	0	0.1	1	2.7	12	43.5
Virgin Islands .....	0	3.2	3	69.4	1	23.1	0	1.1	0	3.2
Virginia .....	109	45.4	113	47.1	3	1.1	7	2.9	8	3.5
Washington .....	114	39.8	15	5.4	4	1.3	19	6.6	134	46.9
West Virginia .....	111	91.4	7	6.1	0	0.1	1	0.5	2	1.9
Wisconsin .....	98	55.2	51	28.9	1	0.6	8	4.5	19	10.9
Wyoming .....	7	76.0	0	2.9	1	7.2	1	9.1	0	4.8

<sup>a</sup> 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 26 percent of participants in FY 2008. Because of these changes, FY 2008 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to FY 2007.

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

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

— No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Preschool Age Child		School Age Child		Total Children		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult		People in Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	4,656	16.8	8,840	31.8	13,496	48.6	11,775	42.4	2,519	9.1	2,385	8.6
Alabama .....	87	15.5	204	36.2	292	51.7	242	42.9	30	5.3	37	6.6
Alaska .....	8	15.3	18	33.4	27	48.6	25	45.3	3	6.1	7	12.0
Arizona .....	122	19.7	220	35.6	342	55.4	244	39.6	31	5.1	58	9.4
Arkansas .....	57	15.5	120	32.5	177	48.0	168	45.4	25	6.7	33	8.8
California .....	453	20.6	938	42.7	1,391	63.3	755	34.4	51	2.3	204	9.3
Colorado .....	46	18.2	84	33.6	130	51.8	99	39.7	21	8.5	18	7.2
Connecticut .....	29	13.3	56	25.9	85	39.2	106	49.3	25	11.5	31	14.4
Delaware .....	15	20.9	23	30.9	38	51.7	32	43.2	4	5.0	6	8.2
District of Columbia .....	11	13.1	24	28.2	36	41.3	43	50.4	7	8.3	18	21.0
Florida .....	230	15.9	410	28.3	640	44.2	565	39.0	244	16.9	137	9.5
Georgia .....	169	16.7	348	34.5	517	51.2	419	41.5	74	7.3	77	7.7
Guam .....	6	23.9	11	41.1	17	65.0	8	31.4	1	3.6	1	2.6
Hawaii .....	14	15.0	24	25.7	39	40.7	43	44.9	14	14.4	11	11.7
Idaho .....	20	20.6	31	31.8	52	52.4	41	41.9	6	5.6	6	5.6
Illinois .....	214	16.7	391	30.5	605	47.2	580	45.2	98	7.6	153	11.9
Indiana .....	99	16.4	198	32.7	298	49.1	267	44.2	41	6.7	46	7.6
Iowa .....	40	16.3	72	29.3	112	45.6	118	48.2	15	6.3	28	11.5
Kansas .....	30	16.5	55	30.2	85	46.6	84	46.2	13	7.2	17	9.5
Kentucky .....	83	13.4	174	28.2	258	41.6	301	48.7	60	9.7	47	7.5
Louisiana .....	110	17.2	213	33.1	323	50.2	264	41.0	56	8.8	45	7.0
Maine .....	21	12.6	43	26.0	64	38.6	83	50.2	19	11.2	13	7.9
Maryland .....	59	16.7	100	28.6	159	45.3	161	45.9	31	8.8	38	10.9
Massachusetts .....	65	12.9	143	28.5	208	41.4	224	44.5	71	14.1	34	6.8
Michigan .....	171	13.9	355	28.7	526	42.6	611	49.4	98	7.9	171	13.9
Minnesota .....	48	16.7	92	32.1	140	48.8	123	42.9	24	8.3	24	8.4
Mississippi .....	73	16.4	145	32.6	218	49.0	194	43.6	33	7.3	38	8.5
Missouri .....	161	18.4	299	34.2	460	52.6	359	41.0	56	6.4	32	3.7
Montana .....	14	17.7	21	26.6	35	44.4	38	48.3	6	7.3	7	8.8
Nebraska .....	25	20.9	35	29.0	60	50.0	51	42.5	9	7.5	9	7.1
Nevada .....	26	18.4	43	30.5	69	48.9	58	40.8	15	10.3	10	7.3
New Hampshire .....	10	15.8	16	26.1	26	41.9	29	47.1	7	11.0	3	5.0
New Jersey .....	70	16.3	137	31.8	206	48.1	167	38.9	56	13.0	39	9.1
New Mexico .....	42	17.9	81	34.4	123	52.3	98	41.6	14	6.0	15	6.2
New York .....	255	13.3	524	27.3	779	40.7	798	41.6	338	17.7	169	8.8
North Carolina .....	163	17.3	296	31.5	459	48.9	393	41.8	88	9.4	78	8.3
North Dakota .....	8	17.4	14	29.2	22	46.6	21	45.2	4	8.1	4	8.1
Ohio .....	181	15.9	343	30.1	524	46.0	530	46.5	85	7.5	95	8.3
Oklahoma .....	71	17.5	122	30.1	194	47.6	183	45.0	30	7.4	28	6.9
Oregon .....	64	13.9	121	26.4	185	40.3	226	49.2	48	10.5	72	15.7
Pennsylvania .....	170	14.5	332	28.3	502	42.8	561	47.8	110	9.4	105	9.0
Rhode Island .....	13	16.0	25	30.1	38	46.0	36	43.6	9	10.4	5	6.6
South Carolina .....	91	15.8	180	31.2	271	47.0	255	44.1	51	8.8	60	10.3
South Dakota .....	12	19.8	18	29.2	31	49.1	27	42.5	5	8.4	5	7.2
Tennessee .....	132	14.9	262	29.4	394	44.3	407	45.8	88	9.9	90	10.1
Texas .....	539	21.7	873	35.2	1,412	56.9	834	33.6	235	9.5	75	3.0
Utah .....	26	19.7	44	33.8	70	53.5	53	40.1	8	6.4	9	6.8
Vermont .....	8	15.4	13	23.5	21	38.9	27	48.9	7	12.1	4	7.0
Virgin Islands .....	2	16.6	5	37.5	7	54.1	5	35.8	1	10.0	1	6.4
Virginia .....	92	17.3	163	30.5	255	47.8	226	42.4	52	9.8	34	6.4
Washington .....	84	14.8	163	28.8	247	43.5	264	46.6	56	9.8	76	13.4
West Virginia .....	35	12.8	74	27.5	109	40.4	139	51.8	21	7.9	20	7.5
Wisconsin .....	73	17.7	134	32.5	208	50.2	181	43.8	24	5.9	39	9.5
Wyoming .....	4	20.0	7	30.7	11	50.7	10	43.5	1	5.8	1	6.5

<sup>a</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	All Participants		U. S. Born Citizen		Naturalized Citizen		Refugee		Other Noncitizen		Citizen Children Living with a Noncitizen <sup>a</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	27,791	100.0	25,996	100.0	827	100.0	203	100.0	765	100.0	2,072	100.0
Alabama .....	564	2.0	561	2.2	1	0.1	1	0.4	2	0.2	7	0.3
Alaska .....	55	0.2	52	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1
Arizona .....	617	2.2	572	2.2	10	1.3	8	4.0	26	3.5	114	5.5
Arkansas .....	370	1.3	367	1.4	1	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.2	7	0.4
California .....	2,196	7.9	1,957	7.5	82	10.0	40	19.7	117	15.2	649	31.3
Colorado .....	251	0.9	236	0.9	5	0.6	5	2.4	5	0.6	19	0.9
Connecticut .....	216	0.8	202	0.8	5	0.7	0	0.2	8	1.0	7	0.4
Delaware .....	73	0.3	72	0.3	1	0.1	-	-	0	0.1	2	0.1
District of Columbia .....	86	0.3	82	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.1
Florida .....	1,449	5.2	1,191	4.6	128	15.5	19	9.1	111	14.6	118	5.7
Georgia .....	1,009	3.6	986	3.8	11	1.3	3	1.7	9	1.2	34	1.6
Guam .....	27	0.1	25	0.1	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.3
Hawaii .....	95	0.3	83	0.3	7	0.9	0	0.1	5	0.7	6	0.3
Idaho .....	98	0.4	95	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.4	1	0.2	6	0.3
Illinois .....	1,283	4.6	1,218	4.7	44	5.3	3	1.4	18	2.4	79	3.8
Indiana .....	606	2.2	593	2.3	4	0.5	6	2.9	3	0.4	16	0.8
Iowa .....	245	0.9	237	0.9	3	0.3	3	1.7	2	0.3	8	0.4
Kansas .....	182	0.7	177	0.7	2	0.3	0	0.1	3	0.4	9	0.4
Kentucky .....	619	2.2	615	2.4	2	0.2	1	0.7	1	0.2	10	0.5
Louisiana .....	643	2.3	641	2.5	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.2	7	0.3
Maine .....	166	0.6	161	0.6	3	0.3	3	1.2	1	0.1	3	0.1
Maryland .....	351	1.3	328	1.3	13	1.5	3	1.5	7	1.0	5	0.2
Massachusetts .....	502	1.8	443	1.7	32	3.8	3	1.6	25	3.3	22	1.1
Michigan .....	1,235	4.4	1,205	4.6	18	2.1	7	3.3	6	0.7	16	0.8
Minnesota .....	286	1.0	238	0.9	16	1.9	24	11.6	8	1.1	11	0.5
Mississippi .....	444	1.6	442	1.7	2	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.1
Missouri .....	874	3.1	868	3.3	2	0.3	4	2.1	-	-	13	0.6
Montana .....	79	0.3	78	0.3	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.1	0	0.0
Nebraska .....	120	0.4	116	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.6	2	0.2	5	0.3
Nevada .....	142	0.5	129	0.5	5	0.5	1	0.3	7	1.0	16	0.8
New Hampshire .....	62	0.2	59	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.5	1	0.2	2	0.1
New Jersey .....	429	1.5	374	1.4	25	3.1	2	0.9	28	3.6	42	2.0
New Mexico .....	235	0.8	224	0.9	3	0.3	1	0.3	8	1.1	21	1.0
New York .....	1,917	6.9	1,537	5.9	232	28.1	7	3.4	141	18.4	156	7.5
North Carolina .....	940	3.4	925	3.6	4	0.5	4	1.9	6	0.8	50	2.4
North Dakota .....	47	0.2	46	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.0
Ohio .....	1,138	4.1	1,123	4.3	8	1.0	3	1.5	4	0.6	6	0.3
Oklahoma .....	407	1.5	402	1.5	2	0.2	0	0.2	3	0.4	10	0.5
Oregon .....	460	1.7	432	1.7	9	1.1	3	1.3	16	2.1	37	1.8
Pennsylvania .....	1,173	4.2	1,134	4.4	17	2.0	8	4.0	14	1.9	19	0.9
Rhode Island .....	83	0.3	72	0.3	5	0.6	1	0.6	5	0.7	8	0.4
South Carolina .....	577	2.1	576	2.2	1	0.1	-	-	0	0.1	8	0.4
South Dakota .....	63	0.2	61	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.0
Tennessee .....	889	3.2	878	3.4	4	0.4	3	1.4	5	0.6	23	1.1
Texas .....	2,481	8.9	2,290	8.8	69	8.4	8	3.9	114	14.9	386	18.7
Utah .....	131	0.5	125	0.5	2	0.2	2	0.9	3	0.4	13	0.6
Vermont .....	55	0.2	53	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands .....	13	0.0	11	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Virginia .....	533	1.9	508	2.0	12	1.5	5	2.3	9	1.1	15	0.7
Washington .....	567	2.0	507	1.9	25	3.0	12	6.0	23	3.0	52	2.5
West Virginia .....	269	1.0	269	1.0	1	0.1	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin .....	413	1.5	400	1.5	3	0.4	4	1.9	6	0.8	20	0.9
Wyoming .....	22	0.1	22	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0

<sup>a</sup> Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Total	Children		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	968	189	19.6	518	53.5	261	27.0
Alabama .....	3	1	54.7	1	45.3	—	—
Alaska .....	1	0	24.4	1	60.8	0	14.8
Arizona .....	35	7	19.7	22	63.1	6	17.1
Arkansas .....	2	0	11.1	1	69.2	0	19.7
California .....	157	31	19.9	110	70.0	16	10.2
Colorado .....	9	4	44.3	4	37.0	2	18.7
Connecticut .....	8	1	6.3	4	46.2	4	47.5
Delaware .....	0	0	33.5	0	38.9	0	27.6
District of Columbia .....	2	0	21.7	1	45.3	1	32.9
Florida .....	130	13	9.9	60	46.0	57	44.1
Georgia .....	12	1	9.5	7	60.5	4	30.1
Guam .....	1	0	7.7	0	57.9	0	34.4
Hawaii .....	5	1	15.6	2	38.1	3	46.3
Idaho .....	2	1	23.0	1	52.1	1	24.9
Illinois .....	21	3	14.4	14	66.3	4	19.3
Indiana .....	9	3	30.8	5	58.7	1	10.5
Iowa .....	6	3	44.4	2	37.4	1	18.2
Kansas .....	3	0	6.8	1	48.4	1	44.8
Kentucky .....	3	1	20.0	2	59.9	1	20.1
Louisiana .....	2	—	—	1	71.3	1	28.7
Maine .....	3	2	46.9	1	44.3	0	8.8
Maryland .....	11	3	24.2	4	41.1	4	34.7
Massachusetts .....	28	8	28.3	12	42.5	8	29.3
Michigan .....	12	2	18.0	9	69.9	2	12.2
Minnesota .....	32	16	51.1	12	38.8	3	10.1
Mississippi .....	1	0	22.7	0	77.3	—	—
Missouri .....	4	0	3.1	4	96.9	—	—
Montana .....	0	0	34.2	0	37.5	0	28.3
Nebraska .....	3	1	36.8	2	59.6	0	3.6
Nevada .....	8	0	5.5	4	54.0	3	40.5
New Hampshire .....	2	0	19.2	1	60.0	0	20.7
New Jersey .....	30	6	18.9	12	40.5	12	40.6
New Mexico .....	9	0	4.9	6	66.9	2	28.3
New York .....	148	27	18.0	68	46.3	53	35.7
North Carolina .....	10	1	8.3	8	77.5	1	14.2
North Dakota .....	1	0	36.4	1	53.4	0	10.2
Ohio .....	7	4	47.8	3	39.3	1	12.9
Oklahoma .....	3	0	4.9	2	55.7	1	39.3
Oregon .....	18	5	25.3	11	59.1	3	15.6
Pennsylvania .....	23	7	31.3	12	51.8	4	16.9
Rhode Island .....	7	2	24.3	4	57.6	1	18.1
South Carolina .....	0	—	—	0	100.0	—	—
South Dakota .....	1	1	47.0	0	33.0	0	20.0
Tennessee .....	8	2	27.8	5	62.6	1	9.6
Texas .....	122	13	10.7	68	55.8	41	33.5
Utah .....	5	1	16.1	2	50.3	2	33.6
Vermont .....	1	0	33.3	0	34.8	0	31.9
Virgin Islands .....	1	0	15.8	1	69.8	0	14.4
Virginia .....	13	6	42.6	4	29.6	4	27.8
Washington .....	35	9	25.4	16	45.5	10	29.1
West Virginia .....	0	—	—	0	100.0	—	—
Wisconsin .....	10	4	40.1	4	43.2	2	16.7
Wyoming .....	0	—	—	0	69.9	0	30.1

— No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 <sup>a</sup>					
		Households with Heating/Cooling SUA		Households with Another SUA		Households with No SUA	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b> .....	12,465	7,587	60.9	1,111	8.9	3,548	28.5
Alabama .....	229	170	74.4	4	1.7	55	24.0
Alaska .....	21	8	38.9	7	31.2	6	29.9
Arizona .....	255	156	61.4	15	6.0	83	32.6
Arkansas .....	154	96	62.2	3	2.1	55	35.8
California .....	902	519	57.5	43	4.8	340	37.7
Colorado .....	108	25	22.6	11	9.8	73	67.6
Connecticut .....	117	66	56.4	11	9.3	40	34.3
Delaware .....	32	21	65.0	1	3.2	10	31.8
District of Columbia .....	46	11	24.3	5	10.4	30	65.3
Florida .....	743	408	54.9	88	11.9	247	33.2
Georgia .....	413	278	67.3	13	3.3	122	29.5
Guam .....	8	0	0.3	4	50.6	4	49.1
Hawaii .....	48	–	–	24	49.3	24	50.7
Idaho .....	40	1	1.3	0	0.9	39	97.8
Illinois .....	588	318	54.0	45	7.7	225	38.3
Indiana .....	260	145	55.8	3	1.1	112	43.1
Iowa .....	112	78	70.0	9	8.2	24	21.9
Kansas .....	84	60	71.0	7	8.7	17	20.3
Kentucky .....	278	198	71.2	6	2.3	61	21.8
Louisiana .....	268	171	63.7	12	4.4	79	29.5
Maine .....	84	57	67.8	13	15.7	14	16.5
Maryland .....	164	81	49.1	18	10.8	66	40.0
Massachusetts .....	265	175	66.2	60	22.6	30	11.2
Michigan .....	581	340	58.5	67	11.5	174	29.9
Minnesota .....	137	53	38.7	15	11.2	41	29.6
Mississippi .....	186	104	55.9	4	2.4	55	29.6
Missouri .....	309	244	78.9	11	3.5	54	17.6
Montana .....	35	21	60.4	3	9.6	10	30.0
Nebraska .....	52	36	69.4	5	9.2	11	21.4
Nevada .....	66	40	59.9	1	2.2	25	37.9
New Hampshire .....	31	21	67.7	6	21.2	3	11.2
New Jersey .....	207	120	58.3	19	9.3	67	32.4
New Mexico .....	93	60	64.6	5	5.9	28	29.5
New York .....	1,017	710	69.8	208	20.4	70	6.9
North Carolina .....	416	300	72.3	7	1.6	87	20.9
North Dakota .....	21	16	73.6	3	12.8	3	13.6
Ohio .....	517	327	63.2	28	5.5	162	31.3
Oklahoma .....	171	121	70.6	8	4.6	42	24.9
Oregon .....	241	158	65.7	12	5.1	70	29.2
Pennsylvania .....	554	354	63.9	77	13.9	123	22.2
Rhode Island .....	41	23	55.7	2	5.5	16	38.8
South Carolina .....	250	143	57.2	1	0.6	98	39.4
South Dakota .....	26	17	66.7	2	6.3	7	27.0
Tennessee .....	401	237	59.1	21	5.3	143	35.7
Texas .....	977	562	57.5	82	8.4	245	25.1
Utah .....	53	34	64.5	4	8.4	14	27.1
Vermont .....	27	20	73.9	4	15.2	3	10.9
Virgin Islands .....	5	–	–	0	2.8	5	97.2
Virginia .....	240	132	54.8	25	10.6	80	33.5
Washington .....	286	154	53.8	55	19.2	77	27.0
West Virginia .....	122	87	71.6	1	0.9	34	27.6
Wisconsin .....	177	109	61.5	28	15.6	41	22.9
Wyoming .....	9	6	66.6	1	7.3	2	26.1

<sup>a</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 MFIP households and 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

<sup>b</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**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 Cash PA Households <sup>a</sup>		Other Categorically Eligible Households	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b> .....	12,465	7,148	57.3	3,773	30.3	3,375	27.1
Alabama .....	229	55	24.2	50	21.7	6	2.5
Alaska .....	21	6	29.8	6	26.9	1	2.9
Arizona .....	255	255	99.9	51	20.1	203	79.8
Arkansas .....	154	33	21.2	28	18.5	4	2.7
California .....	902	506	56.1	405	44.9	101	11.2
Colorado .....	108	33	30.0	26	24.1	6	6.0
Connecticut .....	117	49	41.5	46	38.9	3	2.6
Delaware .....	32	32	100.0	8	25.9	24	74.1
District of Columbia .....	46	20	42.8	18	39.2	2	3.6
Florida .....	743	211	28.5	204	27.5	7	0.9
Georgia .....	413	281	68.1	74	17.9	207	50.1
Guam .....	8	1	18.9	1	15.9	0	3.0
Hawaii .....	48	25	51.2	23	47.0	2	4.2
Idaho .....	40	9	22.4	9	22.3	0	0.1
Illinois .....	588	125	21.2	113	19.2	12	2.0
Indiana .....	260	84	32.2	76	29.4	7	2.8
Iowa .....	112	32	28.2	29	25.8	3	2.4
Kansas .....	84	33	38.9	30	36.1	2	2.8
Kentucky .....	278	94	33.7	82	29.5	12	4.2
Louisiana .....	268	62	23.1	58	21.5	4	1.7
Maine .....	84	54	64.7	30	36.0	24	28.7
Maryland .....	164	120	72.9	49	29.6	71	43.3
Massachusetts .....	265	236	89.1	137	51.9	98	37.2
Michigan .....	581	581	100.0	141	24.3	440	75.7
Minnesota .....	137	137	100.0	47	34.1	91	65.9
Mississippi .....	186	48	25.9	46	24.8	2	1.1
Missouri .....	309	100	32.3	68	22.0	32	10.2
Montana .....	35	10	28.9	9	25.5	1	3.4
Nebraska .....	52	18	34.1	15	28.6	3	5.5
Nevada .....	66	21	31.9	18	28.0	3	3.9
New Hampshire .....	31	12	38.4	11	34.7	1	3.7
New Jersey .....	207	111	53.8	103	50.0	8	3.8
New Mexico .....	93	31	33.5	29	31.1	2	2.4
New York .....	1,017	903	88.8	444	43.7	459	45.1
North Carolina .....	416	95	22.8	84	20.3	10	2.5
North Dakota .....	21	21	100.0	5	22.0	17	78.0
Ohio .....	517	179	34.7	172	33.2	8	1.5
Oklahoma .....	171	43	24.9	42	24.4	1	0.5
Oregon .....	241	241	100.0	51	21.3	189	78.7
Pennsylvania .....	554	263	47.6	250	45.1	13	2.4
Rhode Island .....	41	22	52.6	21	51.0	1	1.6
South Carolina .....	250	249	99.9	47	18.6	203	81.3
South Dakota .....	26	8	30.3	5	19.0	3	11.3
Tennessee .....	401	108	26.9	90	22.4	18	4.4
Texas .....	977	977	100.0	244	25.0	733	75.0
Utah .....	53	18	34.3	12	22.6	6	11.7
Vermont .....	27	16	57.6	10	37.6	5	20.0
Virgin Islands .....	5	1	20.2	1	19.1	0	1.0
Virginia .....	240	79	32.9	75	31.3	4	1.6
Washington .....	286	285	99.5	117	41.0	167	58.5
West Virginia .....	122	39	32.0	35	28.9	4	3.1
Wisconsin .....	177	177	100.0	26	14.4	152	85.6
Wyoming .....	9	2	21.9	2	20.3	0	1.7

<sup>a</sup> Pure cash PA households are those in which every member 1) received SSI income, or 2) was covered by a cash TANF benefit, or 3) received either SSI income, GA income, or was covered by a cash TANF benefit.

<sup>b</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.



**APPENDIX C**

**FISCAL YEAR 2008 SNAP PARAMETERS AND MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNTS**



**Table C-1. Fiscal Year 2007 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines<sup>a</sup>**

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$10,210	\$12,770	\$11,750
2	13,690	17,120	15,750
3	17,170	21,470	19,750
4	20,650	25,820	23,750
5	24,130	30,170	27,750
6	27,610	34,520	31,750
7	31,090	38,870	35,750
8	34,570	43,220	39,750
Each Additional Member	+3,480	+4,350	+4,000

<sup>a</sup> These numbers, which provide the basis for the fiscal year 2008 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards, were issued by HHS. The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds that are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Source: *72 Federal Register* 15, January 24, 2007.

**Table C-2. SNAP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2008<sup>a</sup>**

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,107	\$1,384	\$1,273
2	1,484	1,855	1,707
3	1,861	2,326	2,140
4	2,238	2,798	2,573
5	2,615	3,269	3,007
6	2,992	3,740	3,440
7	3,369	4,211	3,873
8	3,746	4,683	4,307
Each Additional Member	+377	+472	+434

<sup>a</sup>The fiscal year 2008 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2007 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2008 gross income limits by multiplying the 2007 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2007 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2006 Census poverty thresholds; therefore, the gross income limits applied to SNAP households in fiscal year 2008 were based on 2006 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**Table C-3. SNAP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2008<sup>a</sup>**

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$851	\$1065	\$980
2	1,141	1,427	1,313
3	1,431	1,790	1,646
4	1,721	2,152	1,980
5	2,011	2,515	2,313
6	2,301	2,877	2,646
7	2,591	3,240	2,980
8	2,881	3,602	3,313
Each Additional Member	+290	+363	+334

<sup>a</sup> The fiscal year 2008 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2007 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2008 net income limits by dividing the 2007 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2007 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2006 Census poverty thresholds; accordingly, the net income limits applied to SNAP households in fiscal year 2008 were based on 2006 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**Table C-4. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2008**

Deduction	Continental United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1–2 people	\$134	\$229	\$189	\$269	\$118
3 people	134	229	189	269	119
4 people	143	229	189	286	143
5 people	167	229	192	334	167
6 or more people	191	239	220	382	191
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	431	689	581	506	340

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Estimate was \$143.  
The Maximum Dependent Care Deduction was \$200 for each dependent under age 2 and \$175 for each dependent age 2 or older.

The benefit calculation procedures of certain State-specific programs did not apply all the deductions used in the federal SNAP. The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) used only the earnings deduction. SSI Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAP) in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia did not use any deductions. The SSI-CAP in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington used only the standard deduction and the excess shelter deduction.

**Table C-5. Value of Maximum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**

Household Size	Continental United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$162	\$194	\$248	\$301	\$258	\$239	\$209
2	298	356	454	553	473	439	383
3	426	510	651	792	678	629	548
4	542	648	826	1,006	861	799	697
5	643	770	981	1,195	1,022	948	827
6	772	924	1,178	1,434	1,227	1,138	993
7	853	1,021	1,302	1,585	1,356	1,258	1,097
8	975	1,167	1,488	1,811	1,549	1,438	1,254
Each Additional Member	+122	+146	+186	+226	+194	+180	+157

<sup>a</sup> The maximum benefit values were effective from October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008 and were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

<sup>b</sup> 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. All regions of Alaska were classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban for this purpose.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.



**APPENDIX D**

**SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES**



## 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 to participate 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.<sup>1</sup>

While almost all participating SNAP households are included in the target universe, certain types of households not amenable to review are excluded. Specifically, the universe includes all households receiving SNAP benefits during the review period except those in which 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 presented in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2008 SNAP QC datafile, an edited version of the raw datafile generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2008 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2007 through September 2008.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or that were found to be ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited datafile. Of the 58,367 sample cases in the raw datafile, 2,587 were determined as not subject to review. One was deselected by the Quality Control System to correct for oversampling (Table D-1). Of those cases subject to review, 4,492 were not completed because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

members had died or moved. An additional 929 households were found ineligible for a positive benefit and were dropped from the datafile because data on their characteristics are not collected. An additional 144 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 2008 SNAP QC file is 50,214. Table D-2 shows the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

**Table D-1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included in the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2008**

	Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC Sample
Number of cases sampled	58,367
Cases not subject to review	2,587
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	1
Cases subject to review	55,779
Incomplete cases	4,492
Cases completed	51,287
Households not eligible for a positive benefit	929
Households eligible for a positive benefit	50,358
Households dropped due to inconsistencies	144
Households on the final file	50,214

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC sample.

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review may bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households differ significantly from those of reviewed households. While there are no 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 2008, the completion rate is 92 percent, similar to the rates in 2006 and 2007.

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 integrity of the database, the reported raw data are edited, as described in the *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should always equal the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions for which the household is eligible, and the SNAP benefit level should always equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income (except for households participating in the MFIP or SSI-CAP in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia). Households participating in MFIP or SSI-CAP are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules and have been edited accordingly.

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

State	SNAP Households	
	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	50,214	100.0
Alabama .....	1,056	2.1
Alaska .....	399	0.8
Arizona .....	1,111	2.2
Arkansas .....	1,182	2.4
California .....	1,007	2.0
Colorado .....	938	1.9
Connecticut .....	1,046	2.1
Delaware .....	578	1.2
District of Columbia .....	745	1.5
Florida .....	1,168	2.3
Georgia .....	996	2.0
Guam .....	299	0.6
Hawaii .....	863	1.7
Idaho .....	714	1.4
Illinois .....	1,059	2.1
Indiana .....	1,072	2.1
Iowa .....	931	1.9
Kansas .....	944	1.9
Kentucky .....	1,026	2.0
Louisiana .....	1,075	2.1
Maine .....	902	1.8
Maryland .....	1,047	2.1
Massachusetts .....	1,096	2.2
Michigan .....	962	1.9
Minnesota .....	999	2.0
Mississippi .....	1,155	2.3
Missouri .....	1,023	2.0
Montana .....	574	1.1
Nebraska .....	796	1.6
Nevada .....	963	1.9
New Hampshire .....	508	1.0
New Jersey .....	980	2.0
New Mexico .....	1,088	2.2
New York .....	955	1.9
North Carolina .....	1,139	2.3
North Dakota .....	756	1.5
Ohio .....	3,648	7.3
Oklahoma .....	1,018	2.0
Oregon .....	1,086	2.2
Pennsylvania .....	967	1.9
Rhode Island .....	686	1.4
South Carolina .....	1,095	2.2
South Dakota .....	507	1.0
Tennessee .....	1,041	2.1
Texas .....	1,188	2.4
Utah .....	808	1.6
Vermont .....	453	0.9
Virgin Islands .....	314	0.6
Virginia .....	1,017	2.0
Washington .....	1,019	2.0
West Virginia .....	935	1.9
Wisconsin .....	978	1.9
Wyoming .....	302	0.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved in the editing process, the measures could not be reconciled for 144 records in the raw datafile. These 144 records were therefore dropped from the edited datafile.

## Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2008 in this report are based on a sample of 50,214 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 households receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, which are not included in the SNAP QC datafile. 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.

The weights developed for fiscal year 2008 are similar to the weights developed for the fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2007 SNAP QC datafiles. However, the fiscal year 2008 weights differ from versions of the SNAP QC datafile before 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 the monthly numbers of SNAP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

## Comparison to Participation Data

Table D-3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2008.<sup>1</sup> Table D-4 compares the reported and calculated values for selected variables for fiscal year 2008.

**Table D-3. Comparison of Program Data to Edited SNAP QC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2008**

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2008				
	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible Households	Adjusted Program Data	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of households	12,728,981	62,979	200,985	12,465,017	12,465,017
Number of participants	28,409,880	157,757	460,955	27,791,168	27,791,168
Value of benefits	\$2,883,499,843	\$31,131,298	\$79,858,599	\$2,772,509,946	\$2,772,509,946
Average household size	2.23	2.50	2.29	2.23	2.23
Average benefit per person	\$101.50	\$197.34	\$173.25	\$99.76	\$99.76

Sources: Fiscal Year 2008 Program Data and SNAP QC datafile.

<sup>1</sup> The Program Data are adjusted downward before the SNAP QC sample is weighted to account for ineligible households receiving benefits or households receiving disaster assistance. These households are not represented in the SNAP QC sample because data are not collected for them. The adjusted total number of households and benefits is lower than Program Data figures by about 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

**Table D-4. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2008**

Variable	All Households	Households with:			
		Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	Disabled Nonelderly Adults
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	701	1,109	762	839	885
Reported.....	701	1,109	762	840	885
Average Net Income (Dollars) <sup>a</sup>					
Calculated.....	335	541	375	422	463
Reported.....	331	534	380	418	457
Average Total Deduction (Dollars) <sup>b</sup>					
Calculated.....	442	603	431	492	444
Reported.....	441	614	415	500	437
Average SNAP Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	222	264	94	329	159
Reported <sup>c</sup> .....	223	265	97	328	159
Percent with Zero Gross Income					
Calculated.....	15.9	0.0	2.7	12.4	0.0
Reported.....	16.0	0.0	2.7	12.4	0.0
Percent with Zero Net Income					
Calculated.....	33.2	18.0	14.7	30.4	10.6
Reported.....	34.3	18.9	15.1	31.6	11.7
Percent with Minimum Benefit					
Calculated.....	6.7	4.1	17.9	1.3	11.3
Reported.....	5.8	3.6	15.4	1.2	9.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC data file.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 28,146 households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and 190,841 households participating in an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this comparison.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 190,841 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this comparison.

<sup>c</sup> Reported benefit adjusted for reported overissuance errors, underissuance errors, and pro-rated benefits.



**APPENDIX E**  
**SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES**



## 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 sample of the SNAP QC. In this appendix, standard errors calculated using equations (1) and (2) are referred to as “naive standard errors.” Standard errors can be estimated more accurately using a bootstrap method.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 2008,  $n = 50,214$ . Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2008 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 (50,214) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size ( $N$ ). For fiscal year 2008,  $N = 12,465$  thousand and there are 2,312 thousand elderly households. Hence the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2008 would be calculated as  $(2,312 / 12,465) \times (50,214) = 9,314$ . In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 8,853, as shown in Table E-1.

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 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 2008 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.<sup>2</sup> For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is 836,000 (Table A-1), and the corresponding standard error is 17,690 (Table E-1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 800,620 to 871,380.<sup>3</sup>

For standard errors not shown in Table E-1, the approximate standard error,  $S_E$ , of an estimated number of households for Fiscal Year 2008 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.<sup>4</sup> 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, 1.44.

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, 340,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated as:  $(836 - (2 \times 17.69)) = 800.62$  and  $(836 + (2 \times 17.69)) = 871.38$ .

<sup>4</sup> 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 8,686.<sup>5</sup> Multiplying 8,686 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.63, from Table E-2 yields an estimated standard error of 14,158.

### 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 6,341,000 households with children, 784,000 (12.4 percent) have no gross income. The standard error ( $S_N$ ) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 17,990 (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, 6,341,000 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 2,312,000 households with elderly individuals, 340,000 (14.7 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 14,158) by 2,312,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.6 percentage points.

### Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for Fiscal Year 2008 are provided in Table E-3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in Fiscal

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<sup>5</sup> Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(340,000/2,312,000) \times (1 - (340,000/2,312,000)) \times (2,312,000 - 8,853)] / [(8,853 - 1) \times 2,312,000]} = 0.003757$$

$$\text{Equation (2): } 2,312,000 * 0.003757 = 8686$$

where 2,312,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 340,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 8,853 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E-1), and 8,686 is the standard error.

Year 2008 is \$2.01 (Table E-3), and the mean itself is \$701 (Table A-20). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$697 to \$705.

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 3 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 2008<sup>a</sup>**

	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....	32.30	47.72	17.69	38.44	27.31	42.64	33.64	30.26	50,214	12,465
With Elderly Individuals.....	5.68	14.18	13.32	7.12	27.31	8.24	8.02	5.97	8,853	2,312
Without Elderly Individuals .....	31.27	45.42	12.71	38.86	NA	41.71	32.98	30.36	41,361	10,153
With Children.....	17.99	25.54	6.70	37.38	8.24	42.64	33.64	18.92	24,827	6,341
With School Age Children .....	14.92	23.15	5.71	31.02	8.02	33.64	33.64	17.68	18,532	4,776
Without Children ....	25.89	37.01	17.00	16.26	26.74	NA	NA	26.41	25,387	6,124
With Earnings .....	NA	17.34	7.90	38.44	7.12	37.38	30.20	10.16	14,597	3,640
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	0.05	12.88	10.90	10.16	5.97	18.92	17.68	30.26	12,238	2,821

<sup>a</sup> Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC sample.

**Table E-2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2008<sup>a</sup>**

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	1.82	1.27	1.52	1.26	1.53	1.24	1.30	1.44
With Elderly Individuals .....	1.42	1.63	1.41	1.41	NA	1.48	1.50	1.44	1.47
Without Elderly Individuals .....	1.60	1.88	1.27	1.63	NA	1.71	1.33	1.37	1.54
With Children .....	1.36	1.38	1.45	1.86	1.47	NA	1.94	1.29	1.54
With School Age Children .....	1.39	1.48	1.45	1.77	1.49	NA	NA	1.31	1.48
Without Children .....	1.70	2.00	1.35	1.36	1.45	NA	NA	1.50	1.56
With Earnings .....	NA	1.50	1.32	NA	1.43	3.21	2.12	1.27	1.81
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	0.48	1.64	1.35	1.34	1.53	1.55	1.50	NA	1.34

<sup>a</sup>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.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC sample.

**Table E-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2008<sup>a</sup>**

Base of Estimated Mean	Households With:										
	Gross Income	Net Income	Benefits	All Deductions	Total Resources	Household Size	Certification Period	Earnings <sup>b</sup>	TANF <sup>b</sup>	SSI <sup>b</sup>	Shelter Deduction <sup>b</sup>
All SNAP Households..	2.01	0.60	0.01	1.52	4.59	0.00	0.05	6.09	4.01	3.47	1.39
With Elderly Individuals.....	4.78	4.81	1.21	4.37	9.61	0.01	0.17	43.26	18.71	5.79	4.19
Without Elderly Individuals.....	2.42	1.06	0.47	1.67	5.36	0.00	0.05	6.25	4.07	4.13	1.53
With Children.....	3.32	2.43	1.46	2.22	6.31	0.02	0.03	7.61	4.05	6.77	1.76
With School Age Children.....	4.48	3.64	1.82	2.58	8.09	0.02	0.04	9.46	4.96	7.55	2.07
Without Children.....	3.65	2.64	0.55	2.22	6.76	0.00	0.09	11.76	13.82	3.96	2.27
With Earnings.....	6.17	5.35	1.54	2.75	13.49	0.02	0.04	6.09	9.55	9.03	2.12
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	4.76	4.99	1.72	3.65	8.12	0.02	0.13	24.67	7.27	4.17	3.55

<sup>a</sup> Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

<sup>b</sup> For households with a nonzero amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC sample.

**Table E-4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2008<sup>a</sup>**

Number of Households in Base of Mean (Thousands)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average <sup>b</sup>	Lowest <sup>c</sup>	Highest <sup>d</sup>
12,465 (All SNAP Households)	0.7	0.0	3.7
2,312 (Households With Elderly Individuals)	2.3	0.6	6.7
6,341 (Households With Children).....	1.1	0.3	5.8
3,639 (Households With Earnings) .....	1.7	0.5	8.8
2,821 (Households With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals).....	1.7	0.5	6.0

<sup>a</sup> Standard errors from table E-3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

<sup>b</sup> Average standard error across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

<sup>c</sup> Lowest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

<sup>d</sup> Highest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2008 SNAP QC sample.

**APPENDIX F**  
**DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT**



# 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. This 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	2. Case Number	3. State	4. Local Agency	5. Sample Month & Year	6. Stratum
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7. Disposition	8. Finding	9. FS Allotment Under Review	10. Error Amount	11. Case Classification	
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## Section 2– Detailed Error Findings

	12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence	
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## Section 3 – Household Characteristics

20. Most Recent Cert. Action

Month, Day, Year

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)

32 a. Vehicle

32 b. Status 2<sup>nd</sup> Vehicle

33. Countable Vehicle Assets

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

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

## Section 4 – Information on Each Household Members

46. Person Number	47. FSP Participation	48. Relation Head of HH	49. Age	50. Sex	51. Race	52. Citizen Status	53. Edu. Level	54. Employment Status	54. Employment Hours	55. FSP Work Reg.	56. FSP 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.



**APPENDIX G**

**PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES**



*Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2007.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, 2008.

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