

# ***Nutrition Assistance Program Report Series***

The Office of Research and Analysis

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Report No. SNAP-10-CHAR

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## ***Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2009***



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Food and  
Nutrition  
Service

October 2010

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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. SNAP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). This report describes the characteristics of SNAP households and participants nationwide in fiscal year 2009. It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2009 (October 2008 through September 2009), including mid-year changes resulting from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). The appendices include detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by State, as well as a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

### **SNAP Participation and Costs**

In an average month in fiscal year 2009, SNAP provided benefits to 33.5 million people living in over 15.2 million households across the United States. The total cost of the program in fiscal year 2009 was \$53.6 billion, \$50.4 billion of which went to SNAP benefits and the remainder to program administration. The average monthly SNAP benefit for all participating households in fiscal year 2009 was \$276.

Compared with fiscal year 2008,<sup>1</sup> the total number of SNAP participants in fiscal year 2009 increased by almost 19 percent while SNAP benefits increased by about 46 percent. The continued growth in SNAP participation from 2008 to 2009 is likely attributable to the deterioration of the economy, expansions in SNAP eligibility, and continued outreach efforts. The significant growth in benefits is largely due to the increase in benefit levels established by ARRA, coupled with the rapid increase in caseloads.

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 86 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; 42 percent of all SNAP households had gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline, and these households received 56 percent of all benefits. With the value of SNAP benefits included as income, 13 percent of all SNAP households would move above the poverty guideline as a result of benefit receipt, and 16 percent would move from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

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<sup>1</sup> In 2010, Missouri submitted corrected SNAP participation data for every year from 2003 to 2008. We incorporated the corrected data into this report. Therefore, some statistics from these years presented in the text and tables may differ slightly from those in previous reports in this series.

Twenty-nine percent of SNAP households had earned income, 24 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 22 percent received Social Security income, and 10 percent received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). The percentage of households with zero gross income continued to increase in fiscal year 2009, rising to almost 18 percent from 8 percent in fiscal year 2000.

Seventy-nine percent of SNAP households included either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 86 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly SNAP benefit (\$398), 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 (58 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult households. Twenty percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. Forty-six percent of all SNAP households with children had earned income; 38 percent of single-adult households with children and 60 percent of married-head households with children had earned income. Four percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with an elderly member received a relatively small average monthly SNAP benefit (\$128), reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.3 people) and higher-than-average incomes compared with other SNAP participants. Eighty percent of SNAP households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$103 compared with an average monthly benefit of \$229 for households with elderly people not living alone and \$300 for households without any elderly people.

In fiscal year 2009, 44 percent of all SNAP participants were nonelderly adults, and 8 percent were elderly people. Forty-seven percent of all participants were children, similar to the number of participating children in fiscal year 2008. About 65 percent of the children were school age, and 64 percent of nonelderly adult participants were women.

The percentage of households with zero gross income continued its upward trend, increasing from 16 percent in fiscal year 2008 to 18 percent in fiscal year 2009. The percentage of households with zero net income also increased, from 34 to 36 percent, while the percentage of households with earnings remained at 29 percent. The percentage of households with TANF income continued to fall, dropping by 1 point to 10 percent in fiscal year 2009.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a central component of America's nutrition assistance safety net. The stated purpose of SNAP is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, 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 2009, SNAP served approximately 33.5 million people in an average month at a total annual cost of \$53.6 billion, \$50.4 billion of which accounted for SNAP benefits.<sup>1</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>2</sup> It provides benefits electronically, and the benefits may be redeemed for eligible food items in 193,753 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 SNAP regulations under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended. FNS administers SNAP nationally, while State and local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The federal government fully funds SNAP benefits and the cooperating agencies share administrative costs, with FNS paying about 50 percent of 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 report titles) and uses the data for additional analyses. This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2009. The remainder of this report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules and thus does not include information about those who received disaster assistance in fiscal year 2009.<sup>3</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 national economic trends. In Chapter 3, we describe the characteristics of individuals and households participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2009. We present detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix A and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household characteristics

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<sup>1</sup> The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2009 included \$3.2 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>2</sup> SNAP eligibility requirements include nonfinancial categorical exclusion criteria for certain groups. Specifically, some nonelderly nondisabled childless adults during the first half of fiscal year 2009 and some noncitizens were ineligible for SNAP benefits.

<sup>3</sup> FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies. About 355 thousand people received disaster assistance at some time in fiscal year 2009.

in Appendix B. We provide the fiscal year 2009 SNAP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts in Appendix C. In Appendix D, we provide a detailed explanation and evaluation of the source and reliability of the estimates in this report, and in Appendix E, 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, appears in Appendix F, and a list of the reports in this series for earlier years is in Appendix G.

## CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to legislative changes to SNAP and economic and demographic trends.

Two major pieces of legislation affected SNAP eligibility criteria in 2009. The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill), enacted in June 2008, reauthorized SNAP. Provisions related to SNAP, all effective on October 1, 2008, include an increase in the minimum SNAP benefit for one- and two-person households, an increase in the standard deduction, the elimination of the cap on the dependent care deduction, and the exclusion of most education and retirement accounts from countable resources when determining SNAP eligibility. The 2008 Farm Bill also indexed the resource limits to inflation, adjusting them to the nearest \$250 increment each fiscal year. We describe these changes and others in more detail later in this chapter.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) took effect on April 1, 2009. It included changes that raised SNAP benefit levels for the second half of the fiscal year, and suspended time-limited benefits for nondisabled adults without dependents.

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, and discuss how the costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2009.

### 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. Exceptions to the eligibility criteria apply to certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and to certain individuals such as people age 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

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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 permanently disabled and receiving veterans’ benefits as a surviving spouse or child of a veteran.

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>

### **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 under the same rules that apply to 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 entire 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 assist needy families and reduce their dependency, no additional SNAP means test beyond that already used for the TANF/MOE program is required.

By the end of fiscal year 2009, 29 States had adopted broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies which confer categorical SNAP eligibility on all households authorized to receive a TANF/MOE-funded non-cash benefit. In these States, households meeting the State-determined eligibility criteria for the TANF/MOE-funded non-cash benefit are also eligible for SNAP benefits and are thus exempt from the SNAP asset or income tests. The non-cash benefit is usually in the form of an informational brochure or handout and is targeted to virtually all households applying for SNAP benefits. States have flexibility in setting the criteria for receiving the TANF/MOE-funded non-cash benefit, but most use only a gross income eligibility limit, generally between 130 and 200 percent of SNAP poverty guidelines. Eighteen States had BBCE policies in effect throughout all of fiscal year 2009, while 11 States established BBCE policies after the start of the fiscal year. Four of the total 29 BBCE States had policies that applied only to households with children. In States without BBCE, only households participating in a more narrowly targeted TANF-funded program could be authorized to receive the TANF/MOE-funded benefit conferring categorical eligibility.

### **Income Eligibility Standards**

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

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<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.

<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.

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 include an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$2,297 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2009). 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 net monthly income:<sup>4</sup>

- **Standard Deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. A household with one to three members received \$144 in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2009; 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 indexed annually to inflation.
- **Earned Income Deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent Care Deduction.** Households with dependents receive a deduction for out-of-pocket costs incurred for the care of children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school. The 2008 Farm Bill eliminated the cap on the dependent care deduction at the beginning of fiscal year 2009.
- **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. Seven 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 \$446

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<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.

<sup>5</sup> For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*.

in fiscal year 2009. The amount is indexed to inflation. 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 net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,767 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2009). Categorically eligible households are not subject to the net income limit. The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (see Appendix C).

## Resources

Another important determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. Households that are not categorically eligible 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> As stipulated in the 2008 Farm Bill, the resource limits in future years will be indexed to inflation, rounded to the nearest \$250 increment each fiscal year. Countable resources include cash, resources easily converted to 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. Effective October 1, 2008, all retirement and educational savings accounts were also excluded. Categorically eligible households are not subject to SNAP 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 on July 1, 2001) allowed States to use TANF vehicle rules in place of SNAP rules if the TANF rules were more generous. By September 2009, 42 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

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

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's nonfinancial eligibility standards restrict the participation of students, strikers, people who are institutionalized, fleeing felons, drug felons, unauthorized immigrants, nonimmigrant visitors to the United States, and some lawful permanent resident noncitizens. In addition, nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without dependents are usually subject to work registration requirements and time limits on benefit receipt, although the time limits and work registration requirements were waived between April 1, 2009, and September 30, 2010.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) severely limited SNAP eligibility for legal noncitizens.<sup>10</sup> The 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act restored SNAP benefits to the following groups of legal noncitizens, provided that they meet the program's other eligibility requirements<sup>11</sup>:

- Noncitizens who are receiving disability benefits, effective October 1, 2002
- Noncitizens who have lived legally in the United States for five years or more, 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.

For the first half of FY 2009, nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children could receive benefits only if they worked or participated in work-related activities. With certain exceptions, those who did not meet these work requirements were restricted to 3 months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period.<sup>12</sup> Participants age 18 to 49 were subject to these provisions unless they were in one of the following categories:

- People who were disabled
- People who were mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Pregnant women
- People needed in the home to care for an ill or incapacitated person

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<sup>10</sup> Unauthorized immigrants have never been eligible for SNAP.

<sup>11</sup> PRWORA exempts members of the U.S. Armed Forces, veterans, and dependents of service members and veterans from the five-year residency requirement. Other legal noncitizens may qualify for benefits without meeting the five-year residency requirement by attaining 40 qualifying quarters of work, including work attained by the applicant's spouse or parents (if the work was attained when the applicant was married to the spouse or a minor child of the parent).

<sup>12</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.

- Relatives or other caretakers of dependent children

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

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

The provisions in ARRA suspended the time limit on benefits for nondisabled adults without dependents from April 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010.

## Application Procedures

To apply for SNAP benefits, most people 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 home. As of September 2009, 21 States had statewide online applications and 2 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 must be processed more quickly under 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 2009, 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 for 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 generally revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of 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 during the first half of FY 2009. The maximum monthly benefit for a family of

four in the contiguous United States during this period was \$588 (Appendix C). Upon implementation of ARRA's SNAP eligibility provisions on April 1, 2009, the maximum monthly benefit increased to 113.6 percent of the TFP. The maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States during the second half of the fiscal year was \$668 (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 years prior to fiscal year 2009, all eligible one- and two-person households were guaranteed a minimum benefit of \$10 per month, except during the initial month of participation. For new participants, benefits were pro-rated for the first month. The 2008 Farm Bill increased the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in October 2008, raising it to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit increased again on April 1, 2009 with the passage of ARRA and now varies by geographic region. The minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$14 from October 2008 through March 2009 and \$16 from April 2009 through September 2009.<sup>13</sup>

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

Through their participation in an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP), some households with SSI benefits receive SNAP benefits that are computed differently than the benefits of other SNAP households. SSI-CAP is a joint FNS-Social Security Administration (SSA) and State project that streamlines the SNAP application process for certain households eligible for SSI (also making them categorically eligible for SNAP). By the end of fiscal year 2009, 15 States were operating SSI-CAP demonstrations: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. In most cases, SSI-CAP is limited to one-person elderly households receiving SSI and with no earned income.<sup>14</sup> In 12 of the States (Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, 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 are not subject to any other deductions from their income.

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<sup>13</sup> Minimum benefit values for the other States and territories for fiscal year 2009 are shown in Table C.6.

<sup>14</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. In Kentucky, married couples may also be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria to be treated as a member of the same household, and in Texas, married couples may participate but are treated as separate households.

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), households in Minnesota that receive TANF are subject to benefit computation that differs from that for 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 greater 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 is reduced. 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 are not subject to other deductions from their income.

### **SNAP Benefit Issuance**

In FY 2009, as in previous years, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands operated Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems. All EBT systems were on-line, permitting participants to receive a "debit" card, similar to a bank card, for use in purchasing food at authorized retail stores. A household's monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for SNAP benefits. The amount of a purchase is debited from the account at the time of the transaction.

### **Program Changes Since the Previous Fiscal Year**

In fiscal year 2009, South Dakota and Vermont implemented medical deduction demonstration programs. Under the programs, households with an elderly or disabled member who incurs medical expenses up to a specified limit receive a standard medical deduction. Arizona, Michigan, and New Jersey implemented SSI-CAP demonstrations during fiscal year 2009, but participation in these States remained low through the end of the fiscal year. Three States (Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia) newly adopted BBCE policies at the beginning of fiscal year 2009, while 11 other States and territories (California, Connecticut, Guam, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the Virgin Islands) adopted BBCE policies after the start of the fiscal year.

As described earlier, the 2008 Farm Bill, which became law on June 18, 2008 and took effect in October 2008, modified several SNAP eligibility requirements. It increased the minimum SNAP benefit for one- and two-person households, setting it at 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. It also increased the standard deduction, eliminated the cap on dependent care deductions, excluded most education and retirement accounts from countable resources considered in eligibility determinations, and indexed resource limits to inflation (adjusted to the nearest \$250 increment).

ARRA (PL 111-5), which became law on February 17, 2009 and took effect in April 2009, increased SNAP benefits by 13.6 percent and suspended time-limited benefits for nondisabled adults without dependents until September 2010.

### **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. After peaking at 28.0 million in

March 1994, the number of eligible SNAP participants declined steadily through 2000 but began to rise in 2001, and increased each year through 2009. The increase was particularly large from fiscal year 2008<sup>15</sup> to fiscal year 2009. Participation increased from 17.1 million participants in fiscal year 2000 to 27.6 million in fiscal year 2008 and then to 32.9 million in fiscal year 2009.<sup>16</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 1990s. 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 SNAP's eligibility limits. Another 8 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>17</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 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, even though the economy improved, participation continued to grow as eligibility expanded. In particular, on October 1, 2003, all legal immigrant children became eligible for SNAP. In addition, States continued to relax vehicle rules and expand categorical eligibility. From 2007 to 2009, participation grew even further as the economy weakened and the unemployment rate began to rise again. Two factors that likely contributed to the sizeable increase in participation include the mid-year increase to the maximum benefit allotments, and an increase in the number of States adopting BBCE policies after enactment of the 2008 Farm Bill. The percentage of eligible individuals choosing to participate in SNAP also rose from 53.9 percent in fiscal year 2001 to 66.8 percent in fiscal year 2008.<sup>18</sup>

Total SNAP costs increased from \$37.7 billion in fiscal year 2008 to \$53.6 billion in fiscal year 2009, largely as a result of the increase in SNAP participants; the annual increase in maximum allotments, which were driven by the increase in the TFP, and the mid-year increase in the maximum allotments under ARRA.

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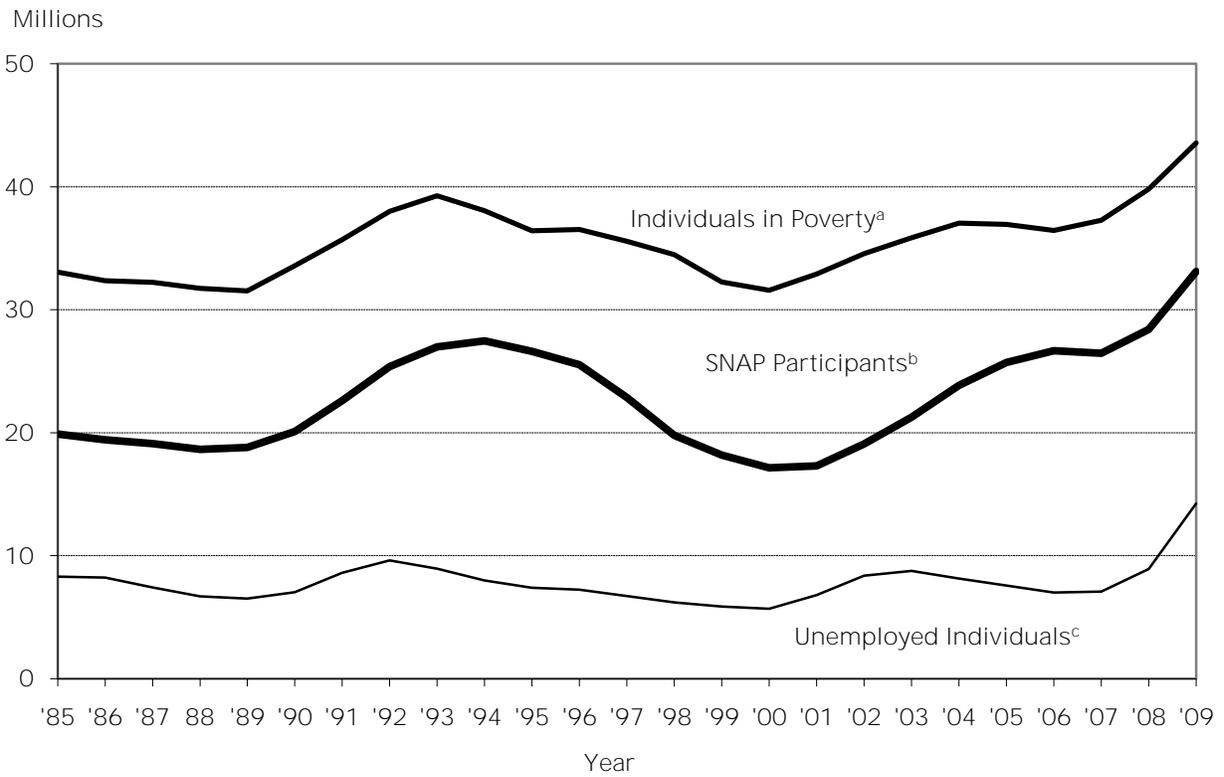
<sup>15</sup> In 2010, Missouri submitted corrected SNAP QC data for every year from 2003 to 2008. We incorporated the corrected data into this report. Therefore, some statistics from these years presented in the text and tables may differ slightly from those in previous reports in this series.

<sup>16</sup> The number of SNAP participants continued to rise during FY 2010, reaching 41.3 million in June 2010.

<sup>17</sup> See Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, *The Decline in Food Stamp Participation: A Report to Congress*, July 2001.

<sup>18</sup> See *Trends in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates: 2001 to 2008*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis, 2010. Participation rates for fiscal year 2009 will be available in spring 2011.

Figure 2.1. SNAP Participants, Unemployed Individuals, and Individuals in Poverty, 1985-2009



<sup>a</sup> Annual values. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty in the United States: 2009.

<sup>b</sup> Average monthly values. Source: Food and Nutrition Service Fiscal Year 2010 Program Operations data.

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

Table 2.1. Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1994–2009

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year															
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Real GDP Increase <sup>a</sup>	4.1	2.5	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.1	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.1	0.4	-2.4
Productivity Increase <sup>b</sup>	1.0	0.4	2.6	1.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.9	4.6	3.7	2.8	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.0	3.7
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	9.3
Inflation Rate <sup>d</sup>	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.1	1.2
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	5.3
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	43,569
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	14.3

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*.

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

<sup>b</sup>Percent change from preceding year in output per hour, non-farm 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.

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## CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.<sup>1</sup> In an average month in fiscal year 2009, SNAP provided benefits to 32.9 million people living in nearly 15 million households.<sup>2</sup> The vast majority of SNAP households (86 percent) lived in poverty, according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2009. Most SNAP households (79 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 \$272, had gross monthly income of \$711, net monthly income of \$329, countable resources of \$101, and was entitled to a total deduction of \$471 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 2008 to fiscal year 2009. In Tables 3.1 and 3.2, we show the poverty status of participants and the effect of SNAP benefits on poverty among participating households; in Tables 3.3 and 3.4, we present sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and unit size by household composition; in Table 3.5, we depict the demographic characteristics of participants; and in Table 3.6, we compare the change since 2008 in average income, deductions, and benefit for participating households in constant 2009 dollars.

Because of substantial mid-year legislative changes to SNAP eligibility requirements and allotment amounts as a result of ARRA, we also briefly discuss changes in the characteristics of SNAP households from the first half of the fiscal year (October 2008 through March 2009) to the second half of the fiscal year (April 2009 through September 2009) (see Table 3.7).

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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 51,250 households that participated in SNAP in fiscal year 2009. 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 32.9 million participants and 15 million households differ slightly from the numbers of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (33.5 million people and 15.2 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 \$272 in the SNAP QC data compared with \$276 in FNS administrative records (see Appendix D for more information).

<sup>3</sup> Given that net income is not used in benefit determination for households participating in MFIP and households participating in an SSI-CAP program with a standardized benefit, the average monthly net income estimate excludes these households.

<sup>4</sup> The information on resource holdings reflects only countable resources. In 2009, the majority of households participating in SNAP were categorically eligible, and most of these categorically-eligible households were not subject to the resource test and thus had zero countable resources. Most noncategorically-eligible households lived in States that did 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 with standardized benefits.

## The Poverty Status of SNAP Households<sup>6</sup>

SNAP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 2009 the gross monthly income of 86 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 59 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of 42 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline.

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive greater SNAP benefits than do households with more income. The 42 percent of all SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2009 received 56 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 14 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 7 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 substantially different distribution of SNAP households by poverty status. Specifically, when SNAP benefits are included in gross income, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was enough to move 13 percent of participating households above the poverty guideline. SNAP benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest SNAP households, moving 16 percent above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

## Households with Special Needs<sup>9</sup>

SNAP effectively serves many households that include people with special needs—children, elderly, and disabled people. In fiscal year 2009, 79 percent of all SNAP households included a child, an elderly person, or a disabled nonelderly person. These households received 86 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 2009

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline <sup>a</sup>	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
Total .....	100.0	100.0
25% or less .....	27.4	33.9
26-50%.....	14.4	21.9
51-75%.....	17.0	19.7
76-100%.....	27.3	17.5
101-130%.....	10.9	6.1
131% or more .....	3.0	0.9

Source: Fiscal year 2009 SNAP QC sample.

<sup>a</sup>Defined as the fiscal year 2009 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

Table 3.2. Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2009

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>	
Total .....	100%	100%	0.0
50% or less .....	41.8	25.4	-16.4
51-100%.....	44.3	47.3	+3.0
101% or more .....	13.9	27.3	+13.4

Source: Fiscal year 2009 SNAP QC sample.

<sup>a</sup>Defined as the fiscal year 2009 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

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

## **Households with Children**

In each month of fiscal year 2009, SNAP served approximately 7.5 million households with children, representing 50 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). Households with children and earnings constituted 79 percent of all SNAP households with earnings. Nineteen percent of all households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 4 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A-6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit of \$398 per month (Table 3.4), 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 2009, more than half (58 percent) of all SNAP households with children were headed by a single adult (usually a female), representing 29 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). Approximately 9 percent of all SNAP households included a married head of household and children, accounting for 18 percent of all SNAP households with children.

Of the 4.4 million single-adult SNAP households with children, about 887,000 (20 percent) received TANF, nearly 1.7 million (38 percent) had earnings, and more than half a million (12 percent) received SSI. Of the 1.3 million married-head households with children, 60 percent had earned income and 12 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 (\$382 versus \$479) 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 (\$130 versus \$110), largely because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$763 versus \$1,257).

Among all households with children, 19 percent received child support and 13 percent had no countable income (Table A-6).

## **Households with Elderly People**

In each month of fiscal year 2009, SNAP served an average of 2.5 million households with elderly people (age 60 and over), representing 17 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). These households received an average SNAP benefit of \$128 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 2009**

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
Total <sup>a</sup> .....	14,981	100.0	4,412	100.0	3,358	100.0	1,446	100.0	707	100.0	3,539	100.0
<b>Children</b> .....	7,474	49.9	3,474	78.7	666	19.8	1,399	96.8	133	18.8	909	25.7
Single-Adult Household .....	4,367	29.1	1,676	38.0	401	12.0	887	61.4	86	12.1	534	15.1
Male Adult .....	299	2.0	91	2.1	42	1.3	64	4.4	5	0.6	29	0.8
Female Adult .....	4,068	27.2	1,585	35.9	359	10.7	823	56.9	81	11.5	505	14.3
Multiple-Adult Household .....	2,161	14.4	1,240	28.1	245	7.3	301	20.8	36	5.1	346	9.8
Married Head Household .....	1,340	8.9	807	18.3	131	3.9	155	10.7	18	2.5	176	5.0
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	822	5.5	433	9.8	114	3.4	145	10.1	18	2.5	171	4.8
Children Only .....	945	6.3	558	12.6	19	0.6	212	14.6	11	1.6	28	0.8
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	2,480	16.6	129	2.9	1,662	49.5	47	3.3	129	18.3	1,268	35.8
Living Alone .....	1,992	13.3	73	1.6	1,349	40.2	2	0.1	105	14.9	1,027	29.0
Not Living Alone .....	487	3.3	57	1.3	313	9.3	46	3.2	24	3.4	241	6.8
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals<sup>b</sup></b> .....	3,172	21.2	302	6.8	1,501	44.7	247	17.1	147	20.8	2,306	65.2
Living Alone .....	1,864	12.4	89	2.0	966	28.8	3	0.2	85	12.0	1,275	36.0
Not Living Alone .....	1,307	8.7	213	4.8	535	15.9	244	16.9	62	8.8	1,031	29.1
<b>Other Households<sup>c</sup></b> .....	3,083	20.6	716	16.2	26	0.8	37	2.6	349	49.3	1	0.0
Single-Person Household .....	2,775	18.5	563	12.8	21	0.6	25	1.7	337	47.7	1	0.0
Multi-Person Household .....	308	2.1	154	3.5	6	0.2	12	0.9	11	1.6	—	—
<b>Single-Person Households</b> .....	6,957	46.4	902	20.4	2,345	69.8	93	6.5	530	74.9	2,307	65.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

<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 nonelderly individuals.

— No sample households are found in this category.

**Table 3.4. Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2009**

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> .....	711	329	272	2.2	129
<b>Children</b> .....	865	423	398	3.3	127
Single-Adult Household .....	763	356	382	3.0	130
Male Adult .....	705	322	352	2.7	132
Female Adult .....	767	359	384	3.0	130
Multiple-Adult Household .....	1,200	663	472	4.3	112
Married Head Household .....	1,257	698	479	4.4	110
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	1,107	607	461	4.1	113
Children Only .....	572	180	304	2.1	151
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	790	383	128	1.3	101
Living Alone .....	721	319	103	1.0	103
Not Living Alone .....	1,071	608	229	2.4	94
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals<sup>b</sup></b> .....	918	467	197	1.9	104
Living Alone .....	750	299	108	1.0	108
Not Living Alone .....	1,157	688	322	3.3	99
<b>Other Households<sup>c</sup></b> .....	250	82	185	1.1	170
Single-Person Household .....	206	61	174	1.0	174
Multi-Person Household .....	646	271	292	2.2	136
<b>Single-Person Households</b> .....	507	191	136	1.0	136

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits 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.

Elderly people who received SNAP benefits tended to live alone and thus received relatively small benefit amounts. In fiscal year 2009, 80 percent of all SNAP households with elderly members were single-person households (Table 3.3); they received an average SNAP benefit of \$103 per month compared with \$185 for multi-person households with only elderly people and \$269 for multi-person households with both elderly and nonelderly people (Table A-15). In households without elderly members, the average SNAP benefit was \$300 (Table A-2). The average size of households with elderly people not living alone was 2.4 people.

A majority of SNAP households with elderly people received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2009, 51 percent of all SNAP households with elderly members received SSI and 67 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3). Twenty-nine percent of households with elderly members received both SSI and Social Security income, about the same percentage as in 2008 (Table A-6). SNAP households with elderly members represented 36 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 49 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.3).

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

In fiscal year 2009, SNAP served a monthly average of 3.2 million households with disabled nonelderly people (Table 3.3).<sup>1</sup> Households with disabled nonelderly people represented 21 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$197 (Table 3.4).

About 59 percent of SNAP households with disabled nonelderly people were single-person households (Table 3.3). Households with a disabled nonelderly person living alone received a lower average monthly SNAP benefit than did households with disabled nonelderly people not living alone (\$108 compared with \$322) (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 \$99. Seventy-three 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 other needy households in addition to those with children, elderly people, or disabled people. In fiscal year 2009, 21 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 (90 percent) and were the largest category (49 percent) of households that received GA. However, 89 percent of these households did not receive GA. These households had a very low average monthly gross income (\$250), and 52 percent had zero gross income (Tables A-15 and A-16). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average SNAP benefit of \$185 per month (Table 3.4).

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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 with 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 (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 workers' compensation.

## Single-Person Households

Of all SNAP households in fiscal year 2009, 46 percent were single-person households (Table 3.3).<sup>2</sup> These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$136 (Table 3.4). A majority of these individuals (55 percent) were female, 29 percent were elderly, and another 27 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 (13 versus 29 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (24 versus 18 percent) (Tables 3.3 and A-4). By comparison, 44 percent of all multi-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, 33 and 34 percent of these households received, respectively, SSI and Social Security income.

## Characteristics of SNAP Participants

In fiscal year 2009, 47 percent of SNAP participants were children (younger than age 18), and they received 47 percent of pro-rated SNAP benefits (Table 3.5). Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of children served by SNAP were school age (age 5 to 17). Forty-four percent of participants were nonelderly adults (ages 18 to 59), and 8 percent were elderly adults (age 60 or older).

Sixty-four percent of nonelderly adults and 67 percent of elderly adults were female (Table A-23). Eight percent of participants were citizen children living with noncitizens.<sup>3</sup> Nearly 7 percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born immigrants—3 percent were naturalized citizens, 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 improved from fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2009, likely a result of increased participation by households with slightly higher income. The average household gross income increased in real dollars from \$690 in fiscal year 2008 to \$711 in fiscal year 2009, while the average household net income remained virtually flat in real dollars, increasing by \$1 to \$329 during the same period (Table 3.6).

The percentage of households with zero gross income increased from 16 to 18 percent, while the percentage of households with zero net income rose by 2 percentage points to 36 percent in fiscal year 2009. The average household benefit increased in real dollars from \$224 to \$272. This increase largely reflects the impact of ARRA, which increased maximum allotments by an average of \$20 per person in the second half of fiscal year 2009. The percentage of households with earnings remained flat at 29 percent, while the percentage of households with TANF income continued to fall, dropping by 1 point to 10 percent in fiscal year 2009 (Tables 3.6 and 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.

<sup>3</sup> Some of the noncitizen household members participated in SNAP with the citizen children; others were ineligible and did not participate.

## Differences in the Characteristics of SNAP Households Before and After the Implementation of ARRA Provisions

The number and characteristics of households participating in SNAP changed from the first half to the second half of fiscal year 2009, partially as a result of the implementation of ARRA rule changes, including the increases to maximum and minimum allotments. SNAP served 15.8 million households in an average month from April to September 2009, up from 14.1 million during the first half of the fiscal year (Table 3.7).

The distribution of various household compositions remained fairly stable across the two periods. The proportions of households with children, elderly members, or disabled individuals each dropped slightly. The proportions of households with nonelderly, nondisabled, childless adults and noncitizens each increased by about 1 percentage point. More substantial changes occurred in the economic conditions of SNAP households. The average gross income increased from \$705 to \$716 from the first half to the second half of the fiscal year. On the other hand, the percent of households with zero gross income increased from 17 percent to 18 percent, and the proportion qualifying for the maximum allotment increased by half a point. The average SNAP benefit increased from \$250 to \$291 primarily as a result of the increase in the maximum allotment to 113.6 percent of the TFP. The proportion of households receiving the minimum benefit fell from 5 to 3 percent.

**Table 3.5. SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2009**

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Pro-rated Benefits <sup>a</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	32,889	100.0	4,072,135	100.0
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Born Citizen .....	30,597	93.0	3,787,280	93.0
Naturalized Citizen .....	1,021	3.1	123,991	3.0
Refugee .....	278	0.8	34,973	0.9
Other Noncitizen .....	994	3.0	125,891	3.1
<b>Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens<sup>b</sup></b> .....	2,636	8.0	348,034	8.5
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults</b> .....	1,653	5.0	266,163	6.5
<b>Age</b>				
Children .....	15,617	47.5	1,921,997	47.2
Preschool Age Children .....	5,403	16.4	696,950	17.1
0-1 .....	2,182	6.6	284,498	7.0
2-4 .....	3,221	9.8	412,452	10.1
School Age Children .....	10,214	31.1	1,225,047	30.1
5-7 .....	2,796	8.5	346,530	8.5
8-11 .....	3,353	10.2	402,792	9.9
12-15 .....	2,787	8.5	326,831	8.0
16-17 .....	1,277	3.9	148,893	3.7
Nonelderly Adults (18-59) .....	14,544	44.2	1,875,789	46.1
Elderly Adults (60 or more) .....	2,728	8.3	274,233	6.7
Unknown Age .....	1	0.0	115	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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.

Table 3.6. Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2008 and Fiscal Year 2009

Characteristic	Fiscal Year 2008 <sup>a</sup>		Fiscal Year 2009	Percentage Change in Nominal Values	Percentage Change in Real Values
	Nominal Value	Real Value (in 2009 dollars)	Nominal Value		
Average Gross Income <sup>b</sup>					
Per Household	\$693	\$690	\$711	+2.6	+3.0
Per Person	382	381	391	+2.3	+2.7
Average Net Income <sup>b</sup>					
Per Household	329	328	329	-0.1	+0.3
Per Person	167	166	162	-2.9	-2.5
Average Total Deduction <sup>b</sup>	441	440	471	+6.6	+7.0
Average Household Benefit <sup>c</sup>	222	224	272	+22.2	+21.6
Consumer Price Index (CPI)					
All Items	215.3		214.5	-0.4	
Food at Home	214.1		215.1	+0.5	

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 SNAP QC samples.

<sup>a</sup> In 2010, Missouri submitted corrected SNAP QC data for every year from 2003 to 2008. We incorporated this corrected data into this report. Therefore, some statistics from these years presented in the text and tables may vary slightly from those in previous reports in this series.

<sup>b</sup> Real values are in constant fiscal year 2009 dollars. Fiscal year 2008 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 (-0.4 percent).

<sup>c</sup> Real values are in constant fiscal year 2009 dollars. Fiscal year 2008 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 (+0.5 percent).

**Table 3.7. Number of Households, Average Gross Countable Income, and SNAP Benefit by Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and Benefit Amount for Pre- and Post-ARRA Time Periods, Fiscal Year 2009**

Household Characteristic	Pre-ARRA (October 2008-March 2009)				Post-ARRA (April 2009-September 2009)			
	Total Households		Average Values		Total Households		Average Values	
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)
<b>Total</b> .....	14,125	100.0	705	250	15,837	100.0	716	291
<b>Household Composition</b>								
Children .....	7,108	50.3	855	365	7,839	49.5	875	428
School Age .....	5,351	37.9	923	383	5,824	36.8	937	451
Preschool Age .....	3,747	26.5	831	390	4,191	26.5	859	461
No Children .....	7,016	49.7	554	133	7,999	50.5	560	157
Elderly Individuals .....	2,380	16.8	783	115	2,579	16.3	796	140
No Elderly Individuals .....	11,745	83.2	690	277	13,258	83.7	700	321
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup>	3,094	21.9	905	183	3,249	20.5	930	210
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	11,030	78.1	649	269	12,588	79.5	661	312
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults <sup>b</sup> .....	1,322	9.4	317	203	1,657	10.5	348	236
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults .....	12,802	90.6	745	255	14,181	89.5	759	298
Noncitizens .....	757	5.4	841	283	1,001	6.3	875	336
No Noncitizens .....	13,368	94.6	698	248	14,837	93.7	705	288
<b>Countable Income Source</b>								
Gross Income .....	11,712	82.9	851	244	12,979	82.0	874	287
No Gross Income .....	2,413	17.1	0	280	2,858	18.0	0	310
Net Income .....	8,594	60.8	997	227	9,612	60.7	1,018	273
No Net Income .....	5,072	35.9	214	301	5,728	36.2	209	333
Not Applicable <sup>c</sup> .....	459	3.2	686	130	497	3.1	712	163
Earned Income .....	4,123	29.2	1,120	296	4,701	29.7	1,111	352
No Earned Income .....	10,002	70.8	534	231	11,136	70.3	549	266
Unearned Income .....	9,014	63.8	797	226	9,936	62.7	830	266
No Unearned Income .....	5,110	36.2	544	293	5,902	37.3	525	334
TANF Income .....	1,387	9.8	732	360	1,505	9.5	727	437
No TANF Income .....	12,737	90.2	702	238	14,332	90.5	715	276
GA Income .....	667	4.7	533	193	747	4.7	510	235
No GA Income .....	13,457	95.3	714	253	15,091	95.3	726	294
SSI .....	3,480	24.6	826	170	3,598	22.7	847	198
No SSI .....	10,645	75.4	666	276	12,240	77.3	677	319
Social Security Income .....	3,228	22.9	895	134	3,488	22.0	913	164
No Social Security Income .....	10,897	77.1	649	284	12,350	78.0	660	327
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>								
Minimum Benefit .....	702	5.0	1,092	14	533	3.4	1,197	16
Maximum Benefit .....	5,252	37.2	232	296	5,960	37.6	231	328

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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. Prior to April 2009, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), they needed to meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

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

## ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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## ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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### ACRONYMS

ARRA	= American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
BBCE	= Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
EBT	= Electronic Benefit Transfer
FNS	= U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
GA	= General Assistance
HHS	= U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	= Minnesota Family Investment Program
MOE	= Maintenance of Effort
PRWORA	= Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
SNAP	= Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SNAP QC	= Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control
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

**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).** This legislation took effect on April 1, 2009. SNAP provisions included increases to the maximum and minimum allotments, and the suspension from April 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010 of the time limit on benefits for those nonelderly nondisabled adults without dependents who had previously been subject to the time limit.

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

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

**Categorically Eligible Households.** Households in which all members receive or are authorized to receive TANF, SSI, or GA benefits. Includes households receiving benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or MOE funds. Some States also confer categorical eligibility based on benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE and on households where at least one member receives a benefit or service, but the State determines that the entire household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or foster or strengthen marriage, the household’s gross income must be under 200 percent of poverty. However, if the purpose of the program is to further 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.

**Child Support Payment Deduction.** Deduction for households with legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to

exclude child support payments from gross income rather than use the deduction. See also *Deductions*.

**Children.** Individuals under age 18.

**Countable 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 age 60 or older.

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

**Entrant Households.** Households newly certified during fiscal year 2009 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.

**Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill).** Most SNAP provisions in this legislation, which reauthorized the SNAP program, became effective on October 1, 2008. Other SNAP provisions included increases in the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households and to the standard deduction, elimination of the cap on the dependent care deduction, and exclusion of most education and retirement accounts from countable resources when determining SNAP eligibility. It also

indexed the resource limits to inflation, adjusting them to the nearest \$250 increment each fiscal year.

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

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

**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 (1) nonelderly SSI recipients, a medical deduction and no elderly individuals, or (2) 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 with a spouse of the household head.

**Maximum Benefit.** From October 2008 through March 2009, the maximum benefit was based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2008 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. ARRA increased the maximum benefit to 113.6

percent of the cost of the June 2008 Thrifty Food Plan, effective April 1, 2009. The maximum benefit varies by geographic region. See also Appendix C.

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

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

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

**Micropolitan Households.** Households whose SNAP application was processed at an agency in a Census Bureau–defined Micropolitan Statistical Area. A Micropolitan Statistical Area has at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.

**Minimum Benefit.** The 2008 Farm Bill increased the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in October 2008, raising it from \$10 for all one- and two-person units to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit increased again in April 2009 with the passage of ARRA, and varies by geographic region. See also Appendix C.

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

**Net Income.** Total monthly countable income of a household in dollars after applying deductions. Net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, 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.

**Noncitizen.** In this report, “noncitizen” refers to individuals residing in the United States who are not natural-born or naturalized citizens. These include legal permanent residents, refugees, asylees, deportees, and unauthorized aliens. Legal noncitizens are subject to additional nonfinancial eligibility criteria (see p. 7). Unauthorized aliens are not eligible to receive SNAP benefits but they may be nonparticipating members of SNAP units.

**Nonelderly Adults.** Adults ages 18 to 59.

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

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

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

**Poverty Guidelines.** The poverty guidelines used by FNS are issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 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 2009. Households with 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 with exactly one person.

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

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

**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, veteran's benefits, workers' compensation, other government benefits, contributions, deemed income, education loans, child support, wage supplementations, energy assistance, State diversion payments, and other unearned income.

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

- All individuals under age 16 or over age 60, and some individuals age 16 and 17
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or the care of an incapacitated person
- Individuals who are physically or mentally unfit for work
- Individuals complying with work requirements of other assistance programs

- Students enrolled at least half-time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment program
- Individuals working 30 hours a week or earning more than an amount equal to 30 hours times the minimum wage

Prior to the implementation of ARRA, SNAP participants who did not meet the conditions of their work requirements were subject to time limits on SNAP benefits. ARRA waived these time limits from April 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010.

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APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Household Characteristic	SNAP Households		Participants in Households with Household Characteristic		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	14,981	100.0	32,889	100.0	4,072,135	100.0
<b>Household Composition</b>						
Children .....	7,474	49.9	24,400	74.2	2,977,471	73.1
School Age .....	5,588	37.3	19,640	59.7	2,337,780	57.4
Preschool Age .....	3,969	26.5	13,629	41.4	1,696,494	41.7
No Children .....	7,507	50.1	8,489	25.8	1,094,664	26.9
Elderly Individuals .....	2,480	16.6	3,171	9.6	317,042	7.8
No Elderly Individuals .....	12,501	83.4	29,718	90.4	3,755,093	92.2
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup> .....	3,172	21.2	6,169	18.8	623,681	15.3
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	11,809	78.8	26,720	81.2	3,448,454	84.7
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults <sup>b</sup> .....	1,490	9.9	2,203	6.7	329,713	8.1
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults .....	13,491	90.1	30,687	93.3	3,742,422	91.9
Noncitizens .....	879	5.9	2,297	7.0	275,350	6.8
No Noncitizens .....	14,102	94.1	30,593	93.0	3,796,785	93.2
<b>Locality</b>						
Metropolitan .....	11,774	78.6	25,674	78.1	3,232,773	79.4
Micropolitan <sup>c</sup> .....	1,858	12.4	4,225	12.8	495,823	12.2
Rural .....	1,267	8.5	2,875	8.7	330,126	8.1
<b>Countable Income Source</b>						
Gross Income .....	12,345	82.4	28,374	86.3	3,291,202	80.8
No Gross Income .....	2,635	17.6	4,515	13.7	780,933	19.2
Net Income .....	9,103	60.8	22,325	67.9	2,287,256	56.2
No Net Income .....	5,400	36.0	10,022	30.5	1,714,627	42.1
Not Applicable <sup>d</sup> .....	478	3.2	542	1.6	70,251	1.7
Earned Income .....	4,412	29.4	13,042	39.7	1,436,516	35.3
No Earned Income .....	10,569	70.6	19,847	60.3	2,635,618	64.7
Unearned Income .....	9,475	63.2	20,292	61.7	2,339,277	57.4
No Unearned Income .....	5,506	36.8	12,598	38.3	1,732,858	42.6
TANF Income .....	1,446	9.7	4,439	13.5	578,468	14.2
No TANF Income .....	13,535	90.3	28,450	86.5	3,493,667	85.8
GA Income .....	707	4.7	1,068	3.2	152,183	3.7
No GA Income .....	14,274	95.3	31,822	96.8	3,919,951	96.3
SSI .....	3,539	23.6	6,255	19.0	652,149	16.0
No SSI .....	11,442	76.4	26,634	81.0	3,419,986	84.0
Social Security Income .....	3,358	22.4	5,335	16.2	501,503	12.3
No Social Security Income .....	11,623	77.6	27,554	83.8	3,570,632	87.7
<b>Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>						
No Income .....	2,635	17.6	4,515	13.7	780,933	19.2
>0-50% .....	3,626	24.2	9,778	29.7	1,490,625	36.6
51-100 .....	6,642	44.3	13,911	42.3	1,514,847	37.2
101+ .....	2,077	13.9	4,686	14.2	285,730	7.0
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>						
Minimum Benefit .....	617	4.1	711	2.2	9,185	0.2
Maximum Benefit .....	5,606	37.4	10,234	31.1	1,754,685	43.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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. Prior to April 2009, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), they needed to 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 determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

**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> .....	14,981	100.0	711	329	471	101	272	2.2	12.0
<b>Household Composition</b>									
Children .....	7,474	49.9	865	423	525	93	398	3.3	9.0
School Age .....	5,588	37.3	931	470	536	103	418	3.5	9.0
Preschool Age .....	3,969	26.5	846	403	527	78	427	3.4	8.8
No Children .....	7,507	50.1	557	229	413	110	146	1.1	14.9
Elderly Individuals .....	2,480	16.6	790	383	468	210	128	1.3	19.8
No Elderly Individuals .....	12,501	83.4	695	319	471	80	300	2.4	10.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>c</sup> .....	3,172	21.2	918	467	483	94	197	1.9	15.5
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	11,809	78.8	655	292	467	103	292	2.3	11.0
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults <sup>d</sup> .....	1,490	9.9	334	141	345	41	221	1.5	8.4
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults .....	13,491	90.1	753	350	485	108	277	2.3	12.3
Noncitizens .....	879	5.9	861	393	565	141	313	2.6	13.5
No Noncitizens .....	14,102	94.1	702	325	465	99	269	2.2	11.9
<b>Locality</b>									
Metropolitan .....	11,774	78.6	702	310	482	91	275	2.2	12.0
Micropolitan .....	1,858	12.4	753	390	444	144	267	2.3	11.3
Rural .....	1,267	8.5	740	409	405	136	260	2.3	11.6
<b>Countable Income Source</b>									
Gross Income .....	12,345	82.4	863	401	514	111	267	2.3	12.7
No Gross Income .....	2,635	17.6	0	0	275	58	296	1.7	8.3
Net Income .....	9,103	60.8	1,008	523	485	126	251	2.5	12.2
No Net Income .....	5,400	36.0	211	0	449	61	318	1.9	9.5
Not Applicable <sup>e</sup> .....	478	3.2	699	—	67	83	147	1.1	34.8
Earned Income .....	4,412	29.4	1,115	517	642	121	326	3.0	9.0
No Earned Income .....	10,569	70.6	542	247	396	93	249	1.9	13.2
Unearned Income .....	9,475	63.2	814	393	468	108	247	2.1	14.0
No Unearned Income .....	5,506	36.8	534	222	474	90	315	2.3	8.5
TANF Income .....	1,446	9.7	729	326	445	51	400	3.1	10.0
No TANF Income .....	13,535	90.3	709	329	473	107	258	2.1	12.2
GA Income .....	707	4.7	521	180	441	31	215	1.5	12.8
No GA Income .....	14,274	95.3	720	336	472	105	275	2.2	11.9
SSI .....	3,539	23.6	837	425	449	92	184	1.8	19.2
No SSI .....	11,442	76.4	672	302	476	104	299	2.3	9.7
Social Security Income .....	3,358	22.4	904	462	480	168	149	1.6	16.8
No Social Security Income .....	11,623	77.6	655	292	468	82	307	2.4	10.6
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>									
Minimum Benefit .....	617	4.1	1,138	846	292	207	15	1.2	14.5
Maximum Benefit .....	5,606	37.4	232	0	449	59	313	1.8	10.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<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. Prior to April 2009, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), they needed to meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

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

— Not Applicable.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup>	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	14,981	100.0	7,474	100.0	2,480	100.0	3,172	100.0
<b>Gross Countable Income</b>								
\$0 .....	2,635	17.6	942	12.6	90	3.6	1	0.0
1-199 .....	733	4.9	369	4.9	20	0.8	4	0.1
200-399 .....	1,221	8.1	747	10.0	66	2.7	18	0.6
400-599 .....	1,306	8.7	853	11.4	161	6.5	149	4.7
600-799 .....	3,730	24.9	916	12.3	1,269	51.2	1,634	51.5
800-999 .....	1,648	11.0	795	10.6	401	16.2	489	15.4
1,000+ .....	3,708	24.8	2,852	38.2	473	19.1	877	27.6
<b>Net Countable Income</b>								
\$0 .....	5,400	36.0	2,367	31.7	400	16.1	395	12.5
1-199 .....	2,094	14.0	1,064	14.2	333	13.4	491	15.5
200-399 .....	2,154	14.4	976	13.1	472	19.0	706	22.3
400-599 .....	1,884	12.6	823	11.0	528	21.3	612	19.3
600-799 .....	1,122	7.5	686	9.2	236	9.5	295	9.3
800-999 .....	696	4.6	504	6.7	120	4.8	179	5.6
1,000+ .....	1,153	7.7	1,023	13.7	96	3.9	342	10.8
Not Applicable <sup>b</sup> .....	478	3.2	31	0.4	296	11.9	151	4.8
<b>Countable Resources<sup>c</sup></b>								
\$0 .....	11,706	78.1	5,691	76.2	1,776	71.6	2,464	77.7
1-500 .....	2,434	16.2	1,380	18.5	451	18.2	521	16.4
501-1,000 .....	453	3.0	222	3.0	117	4.7	115	3.6
1,001-1,500 .....	180	1.2	91	1.2	54	2.2	35	1.1
1,501-1,750 .....	68	0.5	34	0.5	22	0.9	14	0.4
1,751-2,000 .....	49	0.3	24	0.3	15	0.6	6	0.2
2,001-3,000 .....	52	0.3	13	0.2	29	1.2	13	0.4
3,001+ .....	39	0.3	18	0.2	15	0.6	5	0.1
<b>Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>								
No Gross Income .....	2,635	17.6	942	12.6	90	3.6	1	0.0
>0-25% .....	1,475	9.8	952	12.7	35	1.4	20	0.6
26-50 .....	2,151	14.4	1,708	22.9	103	4.1	249	7.9
51-75 .....	2,546	17.0	1,606	21.5	369	14.9	802	25.3
76-100 .....	4,096	27.3	1,252	16.8	1,410	56.8	1,527	48.1
101-125 .....	1,462	9.8	744	10.0	318	12.8	399	12.6
126-130 .....	164	1.1	81	1.1	33	1.3	41	1.3
131-150 .....	244	1.6	116	1.6	59	2.4	77	2.4
151+ .....	207	1.4	72	1.0	65	2.6	56	1.8
<b>Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>								
No Net Income .....	5,400	36.0	2,367	31.7	400	16.1	395	12.5
>0-25% .....	3,193	21.3	1,989	26.6	409	16.5	695	21.9
26-50 .....	2,907	19.4	1,554	20.8	592	23.9	951	30.0
51-75 .....	2,005	13.4	1,009	13.5	527	21.2	653	20.6
76-100 .....	820	5.5	445	5.9	207	8.3	258	8.1
101-125 .....	124	0.8	65	0.9	32	1.3	48	1.5
126-130 .....	7	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
131-150 .....	25	0.2	8	0.1	8	0.3	10	0.3
151+ .....	23	0.2	4	0.1	8	0.3	8	0.2
Not Applicable <sup>b</sup> .....	478	3.2	31	0.4	296	11.9	151	4.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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 determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

<sup>c</sup> Categorically eligible households have no countable resources since the program does not consider resources in their eligibility determinations.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household Size											
	Number (000)	Percent	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	14,981	100.0	6,957	100.0	2,946	100.0	2,304	100.0	1,528	100.0	743	100.0	504	100.0
<b>Gross Countable Income</b>														
\$0 .....	2,635	17.6	1,653	23.8	462	15.7	273	11.9	155	10.2	65	8.7	27	5.3
1-199 .....	733	4.9	370	5.3	160	5.4	110	4.8	58	3.8	19	2.5	16	3.3
200-399 .....	1,221	8.1	551	7.9	308	10.4	198	8.6	109	7.1	35	4.7	20	3.9
400-599 .....	1,306	8.7	493	7.1	360	12.2	247	10.7	129	8.5	51	6.9	26	5.1
600-799 .....	3,730	24.9	2,700	38.8	432	14.7	308	13.4	171	11.2	77	10.4	42	8.3
800-999 .....	1,648	11.0	726	10.4	389	13.2	286	12.4	142	9.3	64	8.6	40	7.9
1,000+ .....	3,708	24.8	463	6.7	835	28.4	881	38.2	763	49.9	432	58.2	334	66.2
<b>Net Countable Income</b>														
\$0 .....	5,400	36.0	3,020	43.4	1,102	37.4	671	29.1	367	24.0	159	21.4	80	16.0
1-199 .....	2,094	14.0	1,005	14.5	460	15.6	342	14.8	179	11.7	67	9.0	41	8.2
200-399 .....	2,154	14.4	1,094	15.7	417	14.1	333	14.4	192	12.6	77	10.4	41	8.2
400-599 .....	1,884	12.6	938	13.5	354	12.0	297	12.9	183	12.0	70	9.4	41	8.2
600-799 .....	1,122	7.5	320	4.6	271	9.2	251	10.9	157	10.3	72	9.8	50	10.0
800-999 .....	696	4.6	92	1.3	184	6.3	178	7.7	125	8.2	73	9.9	44	8.8
1,000+ .....	1,153	7.7	40	0.6	145	4.9	224	9.7	321	21.0	222	29.8	202	40.2
Not Applicable <sup>a</sup> .....	478	3.2	448	6.4	13	0.4	9	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.3	3	0.5
<b>Countable Resources</b>														
\$0 .....	11,706	78.1	5,658	81.3	2,273	77.2	1,756	76.2	1,118	73.2	538	72.4	363	72.0
1-500 .....	2,434	16.2	930	13.4	504	17.1	431	18.7	315	20.6	155	20.9	99	19.7
501-1,000 .....	453	3.0	194	2.8	89	3.0	65	2.8	59	3.8	25	3.3	22	4.4
1,001-1,500 .....	180	1.2	72	1.0	41	1.4	26	1.1	16	1.1	13	1.8	12	2.5
1,501-1,750 .....	68	0.5	28	0.4	16	0.5	10	0.4	6	0.4	4	0.5	4	0.9
1,751-2,000 .....	49	0.3	25	0.4	8	0.3	6	0.3	6	0.4	2	0.3	2	0.5
2,001-3,000 .....	52	0.3	32	0.5	7	0.2	7	0.3	2	0.1	3	0.4	1	0.1
3,001+ .....	39	0.3	18	0.3	9	0.3	4	0.2	5	0.3	3	0.4	0	0.0
<b>Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>														
No Gross Income .....	2,635	17.6	1,653	23.8	462	15.7	273	11.9	155	10.2	65	8.7	27	5.3
>0-25% .....	1,475	9.8	519	7.5	312	10.6	288	12.5	202	13.2	83	11.2	71	14.1
26-50 .....	2,151	14.4	503	7.2	506	17.2	510	22.2	332	21.7	175	23.5	125	24.8
51-75 .....	2,546	17.0	797	11.5	612	20.8	505	21.9	338	22.1	169	22.7	126	25.0
76-100 .....	4,096	27.3	2,613	37.6	573	19.5	402	17.4	279	18.3	143	19.3	86	17.0
101-125 .....	1,462	9.8	590	8.5	322	10.9	246	10.7	162	10.6	90	12.1	52	10.4
126-130 .....	164	1.1	68	1.0	35	1.2	30	1.3	18	1.2	6	0.8	7	1.3
131-150 .....	244	1.6	105	1.5	59	2.0	35	1.5	29	1.9	10	1.3	7	1.4
151+ .....	207	1.4	108	1.6	65	2.2	16	0.7	12	0.8	2	0.3	3	0.7
<b>Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>														
No Net Income .....	5,400	36.0	3,020	43.4	1,102	37.4	671	29.1	367	24.0	159	21.4	80	16.0
>0-25% .....	3,193	21.3	1,130	16.2	679	23.1	630	27.3	428	28.0	189	25.5	136	27.0
26-50 .....	2,907	19.4	1,177	16.9	539	18.3	525	22.8	340	22.3	187	25.1	139	27.7
51-75 .....	2,005	13.4	837	12.0	379	12.9	315	13.7	253	16.6	133	18.0	86	17.2
76-100 .....	820	5.5	275	4.0	165	5.6	140	6.1	126	8.2	63	8.4	50	10.0
101-125 .....	124	0.8	40	0.6	43	1.5	13	0.6	11	0.7	9	1.2	8	1.6
126-130 .....	7	0.0	5	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0
131-150 .....	25	0.2	10	0.1	14	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151+ .....	23	0.2	13	0.2	10	0.3	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	-	-
Not Applicable <sup>a</sup> .....	478	3.2	448	6.4	13	0.4	9	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.3	3	0.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

- No sample households in this category.

**Table A-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> .....	14,981	100.0	711	329	58.1	25.3	101	464	272
<b>Household Composition</b>									
Children .....	7,474	49.9	865	423	55.3	25.9	93	390	398
School Age .....	5,588	37.3	931	470	57.1	27.8	103	409	418
Preschool Age .....	3,969	26.5	846	403	52.2	23.7	78	349	427
No Children .....	7,507	50.1	557	229	60.9	24.6	110	552	146
Elderly Individuals .....	2,480	16.6	790	383	83.3	39.0	210	740	128
No Elderly Individuals .....	12,501	83.4	695	319	53.1	22.8	80	388	300
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>b</sup>	3,172	21.2	918	467	82.1	38.6	94	419	197
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	11,809	78.8	655	292	51.6	21.8	103	476	292
<b>Household Size</b>									
1 .....	6,957	46.4	507	191	58.4	22.0	99	529	136
2 .....	2,946	19.7	687	300	58.9	25.7	117	512	260
3 .....	2,304	15.4	830	384	56.6	26.2	85	358	382
4 .....	1,528	10.2	1,018	533	57.6	30.1	97	363	472
5 .....	743	5.0	1,208	677	58.4	32.7	117	423	547
6 .....	326	2.2	1,410	848	59.5	35.8	103	357	649
7 .....	107	0.7	1,389	832	51.9	31.1	82	323	751
8+ .....	71	0.5	1,788	1148	57.6	36.9	183	647	884

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<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.

**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> .....	14,981	100.0	7,474	100.0	2,480	100.0	3,172	100.0
<b>Countable Earned Income</b> .....	4,412	29.4	3,474	46.5	129	5.2	302	9.5
Wages and Salaries .....	3,883	25.9	3,111	41.6	102	4.1	273	8.6
Self-Employment .....	553	3.7	389	5.2	30	1.2	26	0.8
Other Earned Income .....	62	0.4	43	0.6	2	0.1	5	0.1
<b>Countable Unearned Income</b> .....	9,475	63.2	4,337	58.0	2,333	94.1	3,169	99.9
TANF .....	1,446	9.7	1,399	18.7	47	1.9	247	7.8
General Assistance .....	707	4.7	133	1.8	129	5.2	147	4.6
Supplemental Security Income .....	3,539	23.6	909	12.2	1,268	51.1	2,306	72.7
Social Security .....	3,358	22.4	666	8.9	1,662	67.0	1,501	47.3
Unemployment Income .....	697	4.7	460	6.2	26	1.1	41	1.3
Veterans' Benefits .....	121	0.8	23	0.3	56	2.3	34	1.1
Workers' Compensation .....	40	0.3	22	0.3	4	0.2	18	0.6
Other Government Benefits <sup>c</sup> .....	217	1.5	71	0.9	72	2.9	110	3.5
Household Contributions .....	488	3.3	327	4.4	29	1.2	35	1.1
Household Deemed Income .....	16	0.1	15	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Loans .....	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments .....	1,478	9.9	1,424	19.1	15	0.6	237	7.5
State Diversion Payments .....	8	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Energy Assistance Income .....	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Wage Supplementation .....	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Unearned Income <sup>d</sup> .....	454	3.0	228	3.0	153	6.2	49	1.5
TANF or GA Income .....	2,142	14.3	1,521	20.4	175	7.1	386	12.2
TANF and Earnings .....	311	2.1	305	4.1	5	0.2	17	0.5
TANF and SSI .....	251	1.7	244	3.3	22	0.9	234	7.4
TANF or SSI or GA .....	5,235	34.9	2,149	28.8	1,348	54.4	2,334	73.6
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings .....	577	3.8	469	6.3	22	0.9	227	7.1
TANF and Child Support .....	92	0.6	91	1.2	4	0.2	24	0.8
SSI and Social Security .....	1,351	9.0	231	3.1	711	28.7	668	21.1
SSI or Social Security .....	5,545	37.0	1,343	18.0	2,219	89.5	3,139	99.0
SSI and Earnings .....	244	1.6	156	2.1	18	0.7	226	7.1
GA and Earnings .....	49	0.3	32	0.4	2	0.1	10	0.3
Earnings and Child Support .....	617	4.1	600	8.0	5	0.2	40	1.3
<b>No Countable Income</b> .....	2,635	17.6	942	12.6	90	3.6	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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.

**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> .....	14,981	100.0	711	329	-	471	272	2.2
<b>Countable Earned Income</b> .....	4,412	29.4	1,115	517	951	642	326	3.0
Wages and Salaries .....	3,883	25.9	1,176	556	1,004	655	318	3.0
Self-Employment .....	553	3.7	776	290	505	580	385	2.9
Other Earned Income .....	62	0.4	634	234	301	496	339	2.5
<b>Countable Unearned Income</b> .....	9,475	63.2	814	393	682	468	247	2.1
TANF .....	1,446	9.7	729	326	395	445	400	3.1
General Assistance .....	707	4.7	521	180	219	441	215	1.5
Supplemental Security Income .....	3,539	23.6	837	425	527	449	184	1.8
Social Security .....	3,358	22.4	904	462	710	480	149	1.6
Unemployment Income .....	697	4.7	1,107	661	857	467	270	2.8
Veterans' Benefits .....	121	0.8	943	514	407	479	145	1.7
Workers' Compensation .....	40	0.3	1,142	730	815	467	229	2.6
Other Government Benefits <sup>e</sup> .....	217	1.5	946	449	230	551	200	1.9
Household Contributions .....	488	3.3	567	224	240	433	357	2.6
Household Deemed Income .....	16	0.1	770	390	643	443	302	2.5
Educational Loans .....	4	0.0	903	393	368	547	310	2.6
Child Support Enforcement Payments .....	1,478	9.9	980	530	322	496	390	3.4
State Diversion Payments .....	8	0.1	730	239	372	589	214	1.7
Energy Assistance Income .....	1	0.0	766	641	273	243	520	4.2
Wage Supplementation .....	1	0.0	980	688	902	319	274	2.7
Other Unearned Income <sup>f</sup> .....	454	3.0	876	433	319	496	237	2.1
TANF or GA Income .....	2,142	14.3	658	276	339	443	339	2.6
TANF and Earnings .....	311	2.1	1,083	537	1,005	557	356	3.2
TANF and SSI .....	251	1.7	1,137	682	952	468	334	3.4
TANF or SSI or GA .....	5,235	34.9	749	347	495	444	241	2.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings .....	577	3.8	1,232	665	1,135	583	313	3.2
TANF and Child Support .....	92	0.6	986	559	518	451	426	3.8
SSI and Social Security .....	1,351	9.0	833	442	780	426	147	1.5
SSI or Social Security .....	5,545	37.0	879	444	766	473	172	1.7
SSI and Earnings .....	244	1.6	1,486	900	1,288	608	250	3.2
GA and Earnings .....	49	0.3	1,151	542	933	644	334	3.0
Earnings and Child Support .....	617	4.1	1,383	760	1,297	635	342	3.6
<b>No Countable Income</b> .....	2,635	17.6	0	0	0	275	296	1.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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 determinations, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<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 determinations, 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<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.

**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> .....	14,981	100.0	7,474	100.0	2,480	100.0	3,172	100.0
<b>Countable Earned Income</b>								
\$0 .....	10,569	70.6	4,000	53.5	2,351	94.8	2,870	90.5
1-199 .....	445	3.0	235	3.1	24	1.0	67	2.1
200-399 .....	477	3.2	300	4.0	21	0.9	55	1.7
400-599 .....	498	3.3	357	4.8	20	0.8	36	1.1
600-799 .....	548	3.7	412	5.5	19	0.8	33	1.0
800-999 .....	562	3.8	434	5.8	15	0.6	31	1.0
1,000+ .....	1,882	12.6	1,735	23.2	29	1.2	80	2.5
<b>Countable Unearned Income</b>								
\$0 .....	5,506	36.8	3,136	42.0	146	5.9	3	0.1
1-199 .....	847	5.7	573	7.7	20	0.8	10	0.3
200-399 .....	1,340	8.9	952	12.7	67	2.7	26	0.8
400-599 .....	1,174	7.8	797	10.7	161	6.5	177	5.6
600-799 .....	3,479	23.2	736	9.8	1,271	51.3	1,753	55.3
800-999 .....	1,150	7.7	434	5.8	391	15.8	493	15.5
1,000+ .....	1,485	9.9	846	11.3	422	17.0	710	22.4
<b>Countable TANF Income</b>								
\$0 .....	13,535	90.3	6,074	81.3	2,432	98.1	2,925	92.2
1-199 .....	268	1.8	252	3.4	16	0.6	79	2.5
200-399 .....	540	3.6	520	7.0	19	0.8	105	3.3
400-599 .....	435	2.9	425	5.7	8	0.3	52	1.6
600-799 .....	142	0.9	141	1.9	4	0.2	7	0.2
800-999 .....	47	0.3	47	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.1
1,000+ .....	14	0.1	13	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0
<b>Countable GA Income</b>								
\$0 .....	14,274	95.3	7,341	98.2	2,351	94.8	3,024	95.4
1-199 .....	340	2.3	47	0.6	80	3.2	123	3.9
200-399 .....	275	1.8	26	0.4	40	1.6	11	0.3
400-599 .....	58	0.4	34	0.5	7	0.3	11	0.3
600-799 .....	21	0.1	15	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.0
800-999 .....	6	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000+ .....	7	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Countable TANF or GA Income</b>								
\$0 .....	12,839	85.7	5,952	79.6	2,305	92.9	2,785	87.8
1-199 .....	599	4.0	290	3.9	94	3.8	195	6.1
200-399 .....	814	5.4	544	7.3	59	2.4	115	3.6
400-599 .....	492	3.3	458	6.1	15	0.6	63	2.0
600-799 .....	162	1.1	157	2.1	6	0.3	9	0.3
800-999 .....	54	0.4	54	0.7	0	0.0	3	0.1
1,000+ .....	22	0.1	18	0.2	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 .....	11,442	76.4	6,565	87.8	1,212	48.9	866	27.3
1-199 .....	697	4.7	85	1.1	375	15.1	327	10.3
200-399 .....	435	2.9	66	0.9	226	9.1	212	6.7
400-599 .....	398	2.7	120	1.6	142	5.7	260	8.2
600-799 .....	1,768	11.8	510	6.8	447	18.0	1,331	42.0
800-999 .....	55	0.4	20	0.3	27	1.1	33	1.0
1,000+ .....	185	1.2	107	1.4	50	2.0	143	4.5
Maximum for 1 Person <sup>b</sup> ..	812	5.4	226	3.0	192	7.7	623	19.6
Maximum for 2 Persons <sup>c</sup> ..	5	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	2	0.0
<b>Countable Social Security</b>								
\$0 .....	11,623	77.6	6,808	91.1	818	33.0	1,670	52.7
1-199 .....	115	0.8	55	0.7	39	1.6	40	1.3
200-399 .....	390	2.6	102	1.4	191	7.7	149	4.7
400-599 .....	700	4.7	126	1.7	373	15.0	287	9.0
600-799 .....	1,019	6.8	145	1.9	517	20.9	464	14.6
800-999 .....	663	4.4	97	1.3	325	13.1	319	10.0
1,000+ .....	471	3.1	141	1.9	217	8.7	243	7.7
<b>Other Countable Unearned Income</b>								
\$0 .....	11,679	78.0	5,111	68.4	2,123	85.6	2,678	84.4
1-199 .....	1,060	7.1	644	8.6	189	7.6	237	7.5
200-399 .....	845	5.6	663	8.9	75	3.0	111	3.5
400-599 .....	499	3.3	388	5.2	32	1.3	60	1.9
600-799 .....	297	2.0	211	2.8	21	0.8	34	1.1
800-999 .....	214	1.4	142	1.9	18	0.7	19	0.6
1,000+ .....	379	2.5	309	4.1	19	0.8	32	1.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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 2009 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person is \$674. 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 2009 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons is \$1,011. 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.)

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Type of Deduction										
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Dependent Care		Excess Shelter			Medical		Child Support	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent with Maximum <sup>a</sup>	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	14,981	100.0	4,401	29.4	586	3.9	10,425	69.6	25.4	548	3.7	266	1.8
<b>Household Composition</b>													
Children .....	7,474	100.0	3,473	46.5	581	7.8	5,625	75.3	35.6	78	1.0	141	1.9
School Age .....	5,588	100.0	2,597	46.5	381	6.8	4,262	76.3	35.5	67	1.2	109	1.9
Preschool Age .....	3,969	100.0	1,954	49.2	435	11.0	2,899	73.0	36.0	23	0.6	81	2.0
No Children .....	7,507	100.0	929	12.4	5	0.1	4,799	63.9	13.4	470	6.3	125	1.7
Elderly Individuals .....	2,480	100.0	126	5.1	1	0.0	1,759	70.9	0.1	297	12.0	11	0.5
No Elderly Individuals .....	12,501	100.0	4,275	34.2	585	4.7	8,665	69.3	30.5	251	2.0	255	2.0
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>b</sup> .....	3,172	100.0	296	9.3	31	1.0	2,492	78.6	0.1	259	8.2	72	2.3
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	11,809	100.0	4,105	34.8	555	4.7	7,932	67.2	33.4	288	2.4	195	1.6
<b>Countable Income Source</b>													
Gross Income .....	12,345	100.0	4,401	35.7	578	4.7	9,496	76.9	22.7	547	4.4	252	2.0
No Gross Income .....	2,635	100.0	—	—	8	0.3	928	35.2	52.9	1	0.0	14	0.5
Net Income .....	9,103	100.0	3,484	38.3	500	5.5	6,987	76.7	17.3	462	5.1	193	2.1
No Net Income .....	5,400	100.0	910	16.9	86	1.6	3,438	63.7	41.8	86	1.6	74	1.4
Not Applicable <sup>c</sup> .....	478	100.0	7	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earned Income .....	4,412	100.0	4,401	99.8	537	12.2	3,507	79.5	36.8	44	1.0	139	3.1
No Earned Income .....	10,569	100.0	—	—	49	0.5	6,917	65.4	19.7	503	4.8	128	1.2
Unearned Income .....	9,475	100.0	1,532	16.2	251	2.6	7,172	75.7	16.9	544	5.7	170	1.8
No Unearned Income .....	5,506	100.0	2,869	52.1	335	6.1	3,253	59.1	44.1	4	0.1	97	1.8
TANF Income .....	1,446	100.0	311	21.5	36	2.5	1,136	78.6	30.8	11	0.8	8	0.5
No TANF Income .....	13,535	100.0	4,090	30.2	550	4.1	9,289	68.6	24.8	536	4.0	259	1.9
GA Income .....	707	100.0	49	7.0	2	0.2	529	74.9	28.9	8	1.1	3	0.4
No GA Income .....	14,274	100.0	4,352	30.5	584	4.1	9,895	69.3	25.2	540	3.8	263	1.8
SSI .....	3,539	100.0	235	6.7	28	0.8	2,558	72.3	0.3	93	2.6	40	1.1
No SSI .....	11,442	100.0	4,166	36.4	558	4.9	7,867	68.8	33.6	455	4.0	227	2.0
Social Security Income .....	3,358	100.0	237	7.1	17	0.5	2,579	76.8	3.1	494	14.7	65	1.9
No Social Security Income .....	11,623	100.0	4,165	35.8	569	4.9	7,846	67.5	32.8	54	0.5	201	1.7
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>													
Minimum Benefit .....	617	100.0	131	21.2	6	1.0	293	47.4	1.2	101	16.3	8	1.3
Maximum Benefit .....	5,606	100.0	912	16.3	87	1.6	3,442	61.4	41.8	86	1.5	74	1.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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 determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

— No sample households in this category.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income <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> .....	14,981	58	190	8	207	246	343	6	151	5	243
<b>Household Composition</b>											
Children .....	7,474	98	211	16	206	254	336	2	172	5	267
School Age .....	5,588	102	219	14	210	261	340	2	183	5	262
Preschool Age .....	3,969	105	214	23	208	241	328	1	111	6	289
No Children .....	7,507	15	115	0	300	238	351	10	148	4	216
Elderly Individuals .....	2,480	8	138	0	194	292	363	23	160	1	168
No Elderly Individuals ..	12,501	67	192	10	207	238	339	3	141	5	247
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>d</sup> .....	3,172	14	139	2	237	303	367	12	140	4	174
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals .....	11,809	70	194	10	205	232	335	4	161	5	269
<b>Countable Income Source</b>											
Gross Income .....	12,345	71	190	10	207	273	341	7	151	5	239
No Gross Income .....	2,635	0	0	0	154	128	360	0	200	2	324
Net Income .....	9,103	86	221	11	199	228	298	6	125	5	238
No Net Income .....	5,400	12	73	4	249	277	435	5	290	4	259
Not Applicable <sup>e</sup> .....	478	67	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned Income .....	4,412	190	190	26	212	266	333	1	148	8	268
No Earned Income .....	10,569	0	0	1	153	238	348	8	151	3	216
Unearned Income .....	9,475	28	163	6	199	273	344	9	151	4	230
No Unearned Income .....	5,506	107	205	13	212	202	341	0	207	5	268
TANF Income .....	1,446	29	133	4	150	259	330	1	127	1	176
No TANF Income .....	13,535	62	195	9	210	245	345	6	152	5	245
GA Income .....	707	10	138	0	183	277	367	1	80	1	166
No GA Income .....	14,274	61	191	9	207	245	342	6	152	5	244
SSI .....	3,539	12	149	2	229	282	341	4	138	2	141
No SSI .....	11,442	70	193	10	205	237	343	6	154	5	261
Social Security Income .....	3,358	9	117	2	282	297	362	23	144	4	178
No Social Security Income .....	11,623	72	195	10	204	232	337	1	214	5	265
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>											
Minimum Benefit .....	617	44	206	2	165	82	174	17	106	2	166
Maximum Benefit .....	5,606	12	73	4	247	277	435	5	289	4	257

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 600,249 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>b</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 31,357 MFIP households and 600,249 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>c</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<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 determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup>		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	14,981	100.0	7,474	100.0	2,480	100.0	3,172	100.0	4,412	100.0
<b>Total Deduction</b>										
\$0-143 <sup>b</sup> .....	28	0.2	27	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
144 .....	2,648	17.7	749	10.0	342	13.8	312	9.8	1	0.0
145-150 .....	241	1.6	209	2.8	13	0.5	58	1.8	15	0.3
151-200 .....	661	4.4	325	4.3	119	4.8	176	5.6	136	3.1
201-250 .....	585	3.9	217	2.9	164	6.6	187	5.9	110	2.5
251-300 .....	698	4.7	294	3.9	149	6.0	213	6.7	152	3.5
301-350 .....	738	4.9	325	4.3	170	6.9	216	6.8	186	4.2
351-400 .....	734	4.9	393	5.3	134	5.4	196	6.2	239	5.4
401-450 .....	890	5.9	456	6.1	162	6.5	216	6.8	251	5.7
451-500 .....	777	5.2	413	5.5	125	5.0	190	6.0	246	5.6
501+ .....	6,537	43.6	4,065	54.4	806	32.5	1,257	39.6	3,067	69.5
Not Applicable <sup>c</sup> .....	447	3.0	—	—	296	11.9	151	4.8	6	0.1
<b>Earned Income Deduction</b>										
\$0 .....	9,979	66.6	4,001	53.5	1,985	80.1	2,643	83.3	4	0.1
1-50 .....	571	3.8	312	4.2	28	1.1	83	2.6	571	12.9
51-100 .....	594	4.0	396	5.3	27	1.1	53	1.7	594	13.5
101-150 .....	673	4.5	502	6.7	24	1.0	44	1.4	673	15.2
151-200 .....	695	4.6	537	7.2	19	0.8	38	1.2	695	15.8
201-250 .....	612	4.1	537	7.2	10	0.4	29	0.9	612	13.9
251-300 .....	477	3.2	433	5.8	8	0.3	18	0.6	477	10.8
301+ .....	779	5.2	756	10.1	11	0.4	32	1.0	779	17.7
Not Applicable <sup>d</sup> .....	600	4.0	—	—	368	14.8	232	7.3	6	0.1
<b>Dependent Care Deduction</b>										
\$0 .....	13,763	91.9	6,861	91.8	2,111	85.1	2,908	91.7	3,862	87.5
1-50 .....	92	0.6	92	1.2	0	0.0	5	0.2	75	1.7
51-100 .....	92	0.6	92	1.2	—	—	2	0.1	86	2.0
101-150 .....	91	0.6	91	1.2	—	—	4	0.1	86	2.0
151-200 .....	77	0.5	77	1.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	69	1.6
201-250 .....	44	0.3	44	0.6	1	0.0	3	0.1	40	0.9
251-300 .....	52	0.3	52	0.7	—	—	5	0.2	49	1.1
301+ .....	138	0.9	134	1.8	0	0.0	9	0.3	131	3.0
Not Applicable <sup>e</sup> .....	632	4.2	31	0.4	368	14.8	232	7.3	14	0.3
<b>Medical Deduction</b>										
\$0 .....	13,802	92.1	7,364	98.5	1,815	73.2	2,680	84.5	4,354	98.7
1-50 .....	85	0.6	9	0.1	43	1.7	43	1.4	5	0.1
51-100 .....	219	1.5	45	0.6	106	4.3	115	3.6	19	0.4
101-150 .....	101	0.7	11	0.1	57	2.3	46	1.5	8	0.2
151-200 .....	46	0.3	2	0.0	33	1.3	14	0.4	3	0.1
201-250 .....	20	0.1	2	0.0	14	0.6	6	0.2	2	0.0
251-300 .....	18	0.1	2	0.0	11	0.4	8	0.2	1	0.0
301+ .....	58	0.4	7	0.1	32	1.3	27	0.9	6	0.1
Not Applicable <sup>e</sup> .....	632	4.2	31	0.4	368	14.8	232	7.3	14	0.3
<b>Child Support Deduction</b>										
\$0 .....	14,083	94.0	7,301	97.7	2,100	84.7	2,868	90.4	4,259	96.5
1-50 .....	33	0.2	11	0.1	2	0.1	18	0.6	10	0.2
51-100 .....	36	0.2	18	0.2	3	0.1	11	0.3	17	0.4
101-150 .....	36	0.2	17	0.2	1	0.1	12	0.4	17	0.4
151-200 .....	30	0.2	15	0.2	3	0.1	7	0.2	16	0.4
201-250 .....	32	0.2	18	0.2	1	0.0	5	0.2	16	0.4
251-300 .....	25	0.2	14	0.2	1	0.0	4	0.1	16	0.4
301+ .....	74	0.5	49	0.7	1	0.1	14	0.4	46	1.0
Not Applicable <sup>f</sup> .....	632	4.2	31	0.4	368	14.8	232	7.3	14	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>										
\$0 .....	4,078	27.2	1,817	24.3	425	17.1	528	16.7	891	20.2
1-50 .....	576	3.8	282	3.8	121	4.9	144	4.5	173	3.9
51-100 .....	603	4.0	291	3.9	143	5.8	167	5.3	183	4.1
101-150 .....	707	4.7	351	4.7	158	6.4	203	6.4	227	5.2
151-200 .....	792	5.3	382	5.1	160	6.5	224	7.1	239	5.4
201-250 .....	747	5.0	398	5.3	140	5.7	200	6.3	242	5.5
251-300 .....	883	5.9	476	6.4	156	6.3	195	6.2	275	6.2
301-350 .....	802	5.4	430	5.8	133	5.4	207	6.5	260	5.9
351-400 .....	736	4.9	386	5.2	103	4.2	193	6.1	259	5.9
401-445 .....	583	3.9	321	4.3	86	3.5	163	5.1	228	5.2
446 .....	2,643	17.6	2,001	26.8	2	0.1	3	0.1	1,286	29.1
447+ .....	1,353	9.0	307	4.1	557	22.4	794	25.0	135	3.1
Not Applicable <sup>f</sup> .....	478	3.2	31	0.4	296	11.9	151	4.8	14	0.3
No Deduction .....	4,078	27.2	1,817	24.3	425	17.1	528	16.7	891	20.2
Deduction Less than Cap <sup>g</sup> .....	6,434	42.9	3,319	44.4	1,201	48.4	1,696	53.5	2,088	47.3
Deduction Equal to Cap .....	2,649	17.7	2,005	26.8	2	0.1	3	0.1	1,289	29.2
Benefit Less than Maximum										
Benefit .....	1,210	8.1	1,051	14.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	848	19.2
Benefit Equal to Maximum										
Benefit .....	1,439	9.6	954	12.8	—	—	0	0.0	441	10.0
Deduction Greater than Cap .....	1,342	9.0	301	4.0	556	22.4	793	25.0	130	2.9
Not Applicable <sup>f</sup> .....	478	3.2	31	0.4	296	11.9	151	4.8	14	0.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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> This row contains households in Minnesota, which does not offer a standard deduction, and the Virgin Islands, which has a standard deduction of \$127.

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

<sup>d</sup> This deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households.

<sup>e</sup> This deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households.

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

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

— No sample households in this category.

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

	Total Households		Households with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <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> .....	14,981	100.0	7,474	100.0	2,480	100.0	3,172	100.0	4,412	100.0	1,446	100.0
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>												
Minimum Benefit or less <sup>b</sup> .....	622	4.1	58	0.8	277	11.2	228	7.2	133	3.0	11	0.7
Greater than the Minimum - 50 .....	680	4.5	53	0.7	323	13.0	279	8.8	75	1.7	7	0.5
51 - 75 .....	641	4.3	64	0.9	314	12.7	237	7.5	82	1.9	9	0.6
76 - 100 .....	606	4.0	99	1.3	217	8.7	259	8.2	114	2.6	20	1.4
101 - 150 .....	1,233	8.2	258	3.5	419	16.9	500	15.8	283	6.4	45	3.1
151 - 200 .....	4,329	28.9	628	8.4	667	26.9	712	22.4	804	18.2	113	7.8
201 - 300 .....	1,263	8.4	1,049	14.0	104	4.2	303	9.5	680	15.4	212	14.7
301 or More .....	5,607	37.4	5,264	70.4	158	6.4	654	20.6	2,242	50.8	1,029	71.1
<b>Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum</b>												
Minimum .....	617	4.1	55	0.7	276	11.1	225	7.1	131	3.0	10	0.7
< 25% <sup>c</sup> .....	832	5.6	247	3.3	313	12.6	318	10.0	216	4.9	26	1.8
25 - 50 .....	2,167	14.5	983	13.2	633	25.5	725	22.9	767	17.4	117	8.1
51 - 75 .....	2,715	18.1	1,669	22.3	455	18.3	839	26.5	1,185	26.9	291	20.1
76 - 99 .....	3,043	20.3	2,150	28.8	288	11.6	583	18.4	1,196	27.1	606	41.9
Maximum .....	5,606	37.4	2,370	31.7	516	20.8	482	15.2	917	20.8	396	27.4
<b>Months in Certification Period</b>												
Average <sup>d</sup> .....	12	-	9	-	20	-	16	-	9	-	10	-
1 .....	29	0.2	12	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.1
2 .....	37	0.2	11	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.1
3 .....	87	0.6	30	0.4	5	0.2	4	0.1	20	0.5	7	0.5
4 .....	108	0.7	33	0.4	1	0.0	5	0.2	22	0.5	4	0.2
5 .....	145	1.0	100	1.3	3	0.1	17	0.5	43	1.0	13	0.9
6 .....	5,563	37.1	3,659	49.0	215	8.7	681	21.5	2,193	49.7	476	32.9
7 .....	100	0.7	54	0.7	7	0.3	10	0.3	35	0.8	12	0.8
8 .....	39	0.3	21	0.3	3	0.1	5	0.2	12	0.3	5	0.4
9 .....	35	0.2	22	0.3	3	0.1	4	0.1	12	0.3	13	0.9
10 .....	82	0.5	46	0.6	5	0.2	7	0.2	20	0.5	25	1.7
11 .....	160	1.1	79	1.1	21	0.8	28	0.9	34	0.8	30	2.0
12 .....	6,249	41.7	3,205	42.9	1,033	41.6	1,375	43.4	1,899	43.0	812	56.2
13+ .....	2,336	15.6	196	2.6	1,180	47.6	1,024	32.3	106	2.4	43	3.0
Unknown .....	11	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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 minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the FY 2009 minimum benefit values.

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

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

- Not Applicable.

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

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	14,981	100.0	726	100.0	14,255	100.0
Initial Certification .....	6,266	41.8	726	100.0	5,541	38.9
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service .....	1,802	12.0	349	48.1	1,453	10.2
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service .....	469	3.1	53	7.3	416	2.9
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	3,996	26.7	324	44.6	3,672	25.8
Recertification .....	8,715	58.2	–	–	8,715	61.1
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service .....	128	0.9	–	–	128	0.9
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service .....	57	0.4	–	–	57	0.4
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	8,530	56.9	–	–	8,530	59.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

Household Composition	SNAP Households		Participants in Households with Household Characteristic		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	14,981	100.0	32,889	100.0	4,072,135	100.0
<b>Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals</b> .....	11,898	79.4	29,451	89.5	3,500,350	86.0
<b>Children<sup>b</sup></b> .....	7,474	49.9	24,400	74.2	2,977,471	73.1
Single-Adult Household .....	4,367	29.1	13,092	39.8	1,669,250	41.0
Male Adult .....	299	2.0	810	2.5	105,385	2.6
Female Adult .....	4,068	27.2	12,282	37.3	1,563,865	38.4
Multiple-Adult Household .....	2,161	14.4	9,319	28.3	1,020,797	25.1
Married Head Household .....	1,340	8.9	5,935	18.0	641,663	15.8
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	822	5.5	3,384	10.3	379,134	9.3
Children Only .....	945	6.3	1,989	6.0	287,424	7.1
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	2,480	16.6	3,171	9.6	317,042	7.8
Living Alone .....	1,992	13.3	1,992	6.1	205,513	5.0
Living with Only Elderly Individuals .....	234	1.6	469	1.4	43,423	1.1
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual .....	253	1.7	710	2.2	68,107	1.7
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals<sup>c</sup></b> .....	3,172	21.2	6,169	18.8	623,681	15.3
Living Alone .....	1,864	12.4	1,864	5.7	202,201	5.0
Not Living Alone .....	1,307	8.7	4,305	13.1	421,480	10.4
<b>Other Households<sup>d</sup></b> .....	3,083	20.6	3,439	10.5	571,785	14.0
Single-Person Household .....	2,775	18.5	2,775	8.4	481,953	11.8
Multi-Person Household .....	308	2.1	664	2.0	89,832	2.2
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults<sup>e</sup></b> .....	1,490	9.9	2,203	6.7	329,713	8.1
Single-Person Household .....	1,104	7.4	1,104	3.4	196,082	4.8
Multi-Person Household .....	386	2.6	1,099	3.3	133,631	3.3
<b>Single-Person Households</b> .....	6,957	46.4	6,957	21.2	945,117	23.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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> 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 individuals.

<sup>e</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration. Prior to April 2009, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), they needed to meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

NOTE: This table was revised in June 2015.

**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> .....	14,981	100.0	711	329	471	101	272	2.2	12.0
<b>Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals</b> .....	11,898	79.4	830	395	506	114	294	2.5	12.8
<b>Children<sup>d</sup></b> .....	7,474	49.9	865	423	525	93	398	3.3	9.0
Single-Adult Household .....	4,367	29.1	763	356	492	78	382	3.0	9.0
Male Adult .....	299	2.0	705	322	494	218	352	2.7	9.2
Female Adult .....	4,068	27.2	767	359	492	68	384	3.0	9.0
Multiple-Adult Household .....	2,161	14.4	1,200	663	603	135	472	4.3	8.8
Married Head Household .....	1,340	8.9	1,257	698	626	166	479	4.4	8.8
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	822	5.5	1,107	607	565	83	461	4.1	8.9
Children Only .....	945	6.3	572	180	496	66	304	2.1	9.2
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	2,480	16.6	790	383	468	210	128	1.3	19.8
Living Alone .....	1,992	13.3	721	319	456	206	103	1.0	21.0
Living with Only Elderly Individuals .....	234	1.6	1,030	551	527	198	185	2.0	18.4
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual .....	253	1.7	1,108	660	498	250	269	2.8	11.5
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals<sup>e</sup></b> .....	3,172	21.2	918	467	483	94	197	1.9	15.5
Living Alone .....	1,864	12.4	750	299	476	89	108	1.0	19.0
Not Living Alone .....	1,307	8.7	1,157	688	492	100	322	3.3	10.5
<b>Other Households<sup>f</sup></b> .....	3,083	20.6	250	82	337	53	185	1.1	8.6
Single-Person Household .....	2,775	18.5	206	61	319	34	174	1.0	8.6
Multi-Person Household .....	308	2.1	646	271	504	226	292	2.2	8.6
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults<sup>g</sup></b> .....	1,490	9.9	334	141	345	41	221	1.5	8.4
Single-Person Household .....	1,104	7.4	157	45	286	22	178	1.0	8.0
Multi-Person Household .....	386	2.6	841	414	516	95	346	2.8	9.5
<b>Single-Person Households</b> .....	6,957	46.4	507	191	402	99	136	1.0	15.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

<sup>g</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration. Prior to April 2009, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), they needed to meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

NOTE: This table was revised in June 2015.

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

Household Composition	Total Households		Countable Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Zero Gross Income		TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	14,981	100.0	4,412	100.0	2,635	100.0	1,446	100.0	707	100.0	3,539	100.0	3,358	100.0
<b>Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals</b> .....	11,898	79.4	3,696	83.8	1,030	39.1	1,409	97.4	358	50.7	3,538	100.0	3,332	99.2
<b>Children<sup>b</sup></b> .....	7,474	49.9	3,474	78.7	942	35.8	1,399	96.8	133	18.8	909	25.7	666	19.8
Single-Adult Household .....	4,367	29.1	1,676	38.0	652	24.7	887	61.4	86	12.1	534	15.1	401	12.0
Male Adult .....	299	2.0	91	2.1	68	2.6	64	4.4	5	0.6	29	0.8	42	1.3
Female Adult .....	4,068	27.2	1,585	35.9	584	22.2	823	56.9	81	11.5	505	14.3	359	10.7
Multiple-Adult Household .....	2,161	14.4	1,240	28.1	182	6.9	301	20.8	36	5.1	346	9.8	245	7.3
Married Head Household .....	1,340	8.9	807	18.3	122	4.6	155	10.7	18	2.5	176	5.0	131	3.9
Other Multiple-Adult Household .....	822	5.5	433	9.8	60	2.3	145	10.1	18	2.5	171	4.8	114	3.4
Children Only .....	945	6.3	558	12.6	108	4.1	212	14.6	11	1.6	28	0.8	19	0.6
<b>Elderly Individuals</b> .....	2,480	16.6	129	2.9	90	3.4	47	3.3	129	18.3	1,268	35.8	1,662	49.5
Living Alone .....	1,992	13.3	73	1.6	73	2.8	2	0.1	105	14.9	1,027	29.0	1,349	40.2
Living with Only Elderly Individuals .....	234	1.6	11	0.2	10	0.4	-	-	15	2.1	135	3.8	149	4.4
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual .....	253	1.7	46	1.0	7	0.3	46	3.2	9	1.3	106	3.0	164	4.9
<b>Disabled Nonelderly Individuals<sup>c</sup></b> .....	3,172	21.2	302	6.8	1	0.0	247	17.1	147	20.8	2,306	65.2	1,501	44.7
Living Alone .....	1,864	12.4	89	2.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	85	12.0	1,275	36.0	966	28.8
Not Living Alone .....	1,307	8.7	213	4.8	1	0.0	244	16.9	62	8.8	1,031	29.1	535	15.9
<b>Other Households<sup>d</sup></b> .....	3,083	20.6	716	16.2	1,606	60.9	37	2.6	349	49.3	1	0.0	26	0.8
Single-Person .....	2,775	18.5	563	12.8	1,525	57.9	25	1.7	337	47.7	1	0.0	21	0.6
Multi-Person .....	308	2.1	154	3.5	80	3.1	12	0.9	11	1.6	-	-	6	0.2
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults<sup>e</sup></b> .....	1,490	9.9	374	8.5	773	29.3	35	2.5	78	11.0	83	2.3	70	2.1
Single-Person Household .....	1,104	7.4	215	4.9	711	27.0	5	0.4	64	9.0	5	0.1	7	0.2
Multi-Person Household .....	386	2.6	159	3.6	62	2.4	30	2.1	14	2.0	78	2.2	63	1.9
<b>Single-Person Households</b> .....	6,957	46.4	902	20.4	1,653	62.7	93	6.5	530	74.9	2,307	65.2	2,345	69.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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> 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 individuals.

<sup>e</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration. Prior to April 2009, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), they needed to meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

- No sample households in this category.

NOTE: This table was revised in June 2015.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		School-Age Children		Preschool-Age Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup>	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	14,981	100.0	7,474	100.0	5,588	100.0	3,969	100.0	2,480	100.0	3,172	100.0
<b>Household Composition</b>												
Children .....	7,474	49.9	7,474	100.0	5,588	100.0	3,969	100.0	136	5.5	1,052	33.2
School Age .....	5,588	37.3	5,588	74.8	5,588	100.0	2,083	52.5	125	5.0	914	28.8
Preschool Age .....	3,969	26.5	3,969	53.1	2,083	37.3	3,969	100.0	23	0.9	400	12.6
Elderly Individuals .....	2,480	16.6	136	1.8	125	2.2	23	0.6	2,480	100.0	54	1.7
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup> .....	3,172	21.2	1,052	14.1	914	16.4	400	10.1	54	2.2	3,172	100.0
<b>Countable Income Source and Resources</b>												
Gross Income .....	12,345	82.4	6,531	87.4	4,983	89.2	3,434	86.5	2,390	96.4	3,171	100.0
No Gross Income .....	2,635	17.6	942	12.6	605	10.8	535	13.5	90	3.6	1	0.0
Net Income .....	9,103	60.8	5,075	67.9	3,968	71.0	2,635	66.4	1,784	72.0	2,626	82.8
No Net Income .....	5,400	36.0	2,367	31.7	1,599	28.6	1,314	33.1	400	16.1	395	12.5
Not Applicable <sup>b</sup> .....	478	3.2	31	0.4	20	0.4	21	0.5	296	11.9	151	4.8
Earned Income .....	4,412	29.4	3,474	46.5	2,598	46.5	1,954	49.2	129	5.2	302	9.5
Unearned Income .....	9,475	63.2	4,337	58.0	3,432	61.4	2,128	53.6	2,333	94.1	3,169	99.9
TANF Income .....	1,446	9.7	1,399	18.7	978	17.5	794	20.0	47	1.9	247	7.8
GA Income .....	707	4.7	133	1.8	113	2.0	59	1.5	129	5.2	147	4.6
SSI .....	3,539	23.6	909	12.2	783	14.0	360	9.1	1,268	51.1	2,306	72.7
Social Security Income .....	3,358	22.4	666	8.9	600	10.7	198	5.0	1,662	67.0	1,501	47.3
Countable Resources .....	3,275	21.9	1,782	23.8	1,402	25.1	890	22.4	704	28.4	708	22.3
<b>Deductions</b>												
Total Deduction .....	14,510	96.9	7,449	99.7	5,572	99.7	3,954	99.6	2,184	88.1	3,021	95.2
Earned Income Deduction .....	4,401	29.4	3,473	46.5	2,597	46.5	1,954	49.2	126	5.1	296	9.3
Dependent Care Deduction .....	586	3.9	581	7.8	381	6.8	435	11.0	1	0.0	31	1.0
Excess Shelter Deduction .....	10,425	69.6	5,625	75.3	4,262	76.3	2,899	73.0	1,759	70.9	2,492	78.6
Medical Deduction .....	548	3.7	78	1.0	67	1.2	23	0.6	297	12.0	259	8.2
Child Support Deduction .....	266	1.8	141	1.9	109	1.9	81	2.0	11	0.5	72	2.3
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>												
Minimum Benefit or less <sup>c</sup> .....	622	4.1	58	0.8	45	0.8	16	0.4	277	11.2	228	7.2
Greater than the Minimum - 100 .....	1,927	12.9	215	2.9	153	2.7	86	2.2	855	34.5	775	24.4
101-200 .....	5,563	37.1	886	11.9	594	10.6	386	9.7	1,086	43.8	1,212	38.2
201-300 .....	1,263	8.4	1,049	14.0	748	13.4	507	12.8	104	4.2	303	9.5
301 or More .....	5,607	37.4	5,264	70.4	4,048	72.4	2,975	75.0	158	6.4	654	20.6
Minimum Benefit .....	617	4.1	55	0.7	42	0.7	15	0.4	276	11.1	225	7.1
Maximum Benefit .....	5,606	37.4	2,370	31.7	1,601	28.6	1,316	33.2	516	20.8	482	15.2
<b>Household Size</b>												
1 .....	6,957	46.4	333	4.5	165	3.0	168	4.2	1,992	80.3	1,864	58.8
2 .....	2,946	19.7	2,147	28.7	1,268	22.7	995	25.1	375	15.1	493	15.5
3 .....	2,304	15.4	2,233	29.9	1,648	29.5	1,140	28.7	61	2.5	330	10.4
4 .....	1,528	10.2	1,515	20.3	1,313	23.5	855	21.5	27	1.1	251	7.9
5 .....	743	5.0	742	9.9	695	12.4	456	11.5	14	0.6	136	4.3
6+ .....	504	3.4	504	6.7	497	8.9	354	8.9	10	0.4	98	3.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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 determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

<sup>c</sup> The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the FY 2009 minimum benefit values.

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

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households with:					
	Total	Children	School-Age Children	Preschool-Age Children	Elderly Individuals	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup>
<b>Countable Income and Resources</b>						
Gross Income .....	711	865	931	846	790	918
Net Income <sup>b</sup> .....	329	423	470	403	383	467
Earned Income .....	280	489	509	526	36	65
Unearned Income .....	431	376	422	320	754	852
TANF Income .....	38	75	72	83	6	24
GA Income .....	10	6	7	6	8	5
SSI .....	125	79	93	61	224	421
Social Security Income .....	159	64	78	34	473	352
Countable Resources .....	101	93	103	78	210	94
<b>Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>						
Gross Income .....	58.1	55.3	57.1	52.2	83.3	82.1
Net Income <sup>b</sup> .....	24.5	25.8	27.7	23.6	34.4	36.7
<b>Deductions</b>						
Total Deduction <sup>c</sup> .....	471	525	536	527	468	483
Earned Income Deduction <sup>d</sup> .....	58	98	102	105	8	14
Over Households with Deduction .....	190	211	219	214	138	139
Dependent Care Deduction <sup>e</sup> .....	8	16	14	23	0	2
Over Households with Deduction .....	207	206	210	208	194	237
Excess Shelter Deduction <sup>f</sup> .....	246	254	261	241	292	303
Over Households with Deduction .....	343	336	340	328	363	367
Medical Deduction <sup>e</sup> .....	6	2	2	1	23	12
Over Households with Deduction .....	151	172	183	111	160	140
Child Support Deduction <sup>f</sup> .....	5	5	5	6	1	4
Over Households with Deduction .....	243	267	262	289	168	174
<b>SNAP Benefit</b> .....	272	398	418	427	128	197
<b>Household Size</b> .....	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.9
<b>Certification Period</b> .....	12.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	19.8	15.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

<sup>c</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 446,540 SSI-CAP households in are excluded from this category.

<sup>d</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 600,249 SSI-CAP households in are excluded from this category.

<sup>e</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 31,357 MFIP households and 600,249 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

<sup>f</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Countable Income Type							
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	14,981	100.0	4,412	100.0	9,475	100.0	1,446	100.0	707	100.0
<b>Household Composition</b>										
Children .....	7,474	49.9	3,474	78.7	4,337	45.8	1,399	96.8	133	18.8
School Age .....	5,588	37.3	2,598	58.9	3,432	36.2	978	67.6	113	16.0
Preschool Age .....	3,969	26.5	1,954	44.3	2,128	22.5	794	54.9	59	8.4
Elderly Individuals .....	2,480	16.6	129	2.9	2,333	24.6	47	3.3	129	18.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <sup>a</sup> .....	3,172	21.2	302	6.8	3,169	33.4	247	17.1	147	20.8
<b>Countable Income Source and Resources</b>										
Gross Income .....	12,345	82.4	4,412	100.0	9,475	100.0	1,446	100.0	707	100.0
No Gross Income <sup>b</sup> .....	2,635	17.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Income .....	9,103	60.8	3,486	79.0	7,009	74.0	1,051	72.7	340	48.1
No Net Income .....	5,400	36.0	913	20.7	2,012	21.2	395	27.3	359	50.8
Not Applicable <sup>c</sup> .....	478	3.2	14	0.3	454	4.8	0	0.0	7	1.0
Earned Income .....	4,412	29.4	4,412	100.0	1,541	16.3	311	21.5	49	7.0
Unearned Income .....	9,475	63.2	1,541	34.9	9,475	100.0	1,446	100.0	707	100.0
TANF Income .....	1,446	9.7	311	7.1	1,446	15.3	1,446	100.0	11	1.5
GA Income .....	707	4.7	49	1.1	707	7.5	11	0.7	707	100.0
SSI Income .....	3,539	23.6	244	5.5	3,539	37.3	251	17.4	203	28.7
Social Security Income .....	3,358	22.4	240	5.4	3,358	35.4	107	7.4	100	14.2
Countable Resources .....	3,275	21.9	1,266	28.7	2,173	22.9	205	14.2	62	8.7
<b>Deductions</b>										
Total Deduction .....	14,510	96.9	4,405	99.9	9,023	95.2	1,446	100.0	700	99.0
Earned Income Deduction .....	4,401	29.4	4,401	99.8	1,532	16.2	311	21.5	49	7.0
Dependent Care Deduction .....	586	3.9	537	12.2	251	2.6	36	2.5	2	0.2
Excess Shelter Deduction .....	10,425	69.6	3,507	79.5	7,172	75.7	1,136	78.6	529	74.9
Medical Deduction .....	548	3.7	44	1.0	544	5.7	11	0.8	8	1.1
Child Support Deduction .....	266	1.8	139	3.1	170	1.8	8	0.5	3	0.4
<b>SNAP Benefit</b>										
Minimum Benefit or less <sup>d</sup> .....	622	4.1	133	3.0	568	6.0	11	0.7	12	1.7
Greater than the Minimum - 100 .....	1,927	12.9	270	6.1	1,783	18.8	36	2.5	76	10.8
101-200 .....	5,563	37.1	1,087	24.6	3,138	33.1	158	11.0	468	66.2
201-300 .....	1,263	8.4	680	15.4	853	9.0	212	14.7	29	4.1
301 or More .....	5,607	37.4	2,242	50.8	3,133	33.1	1,029	71.1	121	17.2
Minimum Benefit .....	617	4.1	131	3.0	564	6.0	10	0.7	12	1.7
Maximum Benefit .....	5,606	37.4	917	20.8	2,218	23.4	396	27.4	367	51.9
<b>Household Size</b>										
1 .....	6,957	46.4	902	20.4	4,617	48.7	93	6.5	530	74.9
2 .....	2,946	19.7	1,004	22.8	1,823	19.2	499	34.5	76	10.7
3 .....	2,304	15.4	1,047	23.7	1,359	14.3	416	28.8	51	7.2
4 .....	1,528	10.2	768	17.4	913	9.6	233	16.1	28	4.0
5 .....	743	5.0	396	9.0	447	4.7	112	7.8	16	2.2
6+ .....	504	3.4	295	6.7	316	3.3	93	6.4	6	0.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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 determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

<sup>d</sup> The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the FY 2009 minimum benefit values.

— No sample households in this category.

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

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households with:				
	Total	Countable Earned Income	Countable Unearned Income	Countable TANF Income	Countable GA Income
<b>Countable Income and Resources</b>					
Gross Income .....	711	1,115	814	729	521
Net Income <sup>a</sup> .....	329	517	393	326	180
Earned Income .....	280	951	132	144	48
Unearned Income .....	431	165	682	585	473
TANF Income .....	38	24	60	395	6
GA Income .....	10	3	16	1	219
SSI .....	125	31	197	113	154
Social Security Income .....	159	34	252	44	79
Countable Resources .....	101	121	108	51	31
<b>Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline</b>					
Gross Income .....	58.1	76.6	70.1	49.0	49.2
Net Income <sup>a</sup> .....	24.5	33.3	30.3	20.8	15.1
<b>Deductions</b>					
Total Deduction <sup>b</sup> .....	471	642	468	445	441
Earned Income Deduction <sup>c</sup> .....	58	190	28	29	10
Over Households with Deduction .....	190	190	163	133	138
Dependent Care Deduction <sup>d</sup> .....	8	26	6	4	0
Over Households with Deduction .....	207	212	199	150	183
Excess Shelter Deduction <sup>e</sup> .....	246	266	273	259	277
Over Households with Deduction .....	343	333	344	330	367
Medical Deduction <sup>d</sup> .....	6	1	9	1	1
Over Households with Deduction .....	151	148	151	127	80
Child Support Deduction <sup>e</sup> .....	5	8	4	1	1
Over Households with Deduction .....	243	268	230	176	166
<b>SNAP Benefit</b> .....	272	326	247	400	215
<b>Household Size</b> .....	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.1	1.5
<b>Certification Period</b> .....	12.0	9.0	14.0	10.0	12.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 446,540 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

<sup>c</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 600,249 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

<sup>d</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 31,357 MFIP households and 600,249 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

<sup>e</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

**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> .....	14,981	100.0	7,474	100.0	2,480	100.0	3,172	100.0	4,412	100.0	1,446	100.0
<b>Race<sup>b</sup> of Household Head</b>												
White <sup>c</sup> .....	5,150	34.4	2,267	30.3	867	35.0	1,285	40.5	1,468	33.3	367	25.4
African American <sup>d</sup> .....	3,209	21.4	1,607	21.5	419	16.9	711	22.4	867	19.7	348	24.1
Hispanic <sup>e</sup> .....	1,451	9.7	868	11.6	272	11.0	232	7.3	464	10.5	185	12.8
Asian <sup>f</sup> .....	371	2.5	144	1.9	164	6.6	38	1.2	93	2.1	47	3.3
Native American <sup>g</sup> .....	536	3.6	231	3.1	154	6.2	95	3.0	133	3.0	46	3.2
Multiple Races Reported <sup>h</sup> .....	17	0.1	9	0.1	6	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.2
Race Unknown <sup>i</sup> .....	3,215	21.5	1,332	17.8	595	24.0	781	24.6	774	17.5	219	15.2
<b>Nonparticipating Household Head<sup>j</sup></b> ...	1,031	6.9	1,015	13.6	3	0.1	27	0.9	607	13.8	231	16.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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 23 percent of participants in FY 2009. Because of these changes, FY 2009 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 households with household heads that reported more than one race but that do not fit into any previous category.

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

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

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

Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals <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> .....	14,981	100.0	7,474	100.0	2,480	100.0	3,172	100.0	4,412	100.0	1,446	100.0
<b>Citizenship</b>												
U. S. Born Citizen .....	13,987	93.4	7,384	98.8	1,828	73.7	3,066	96.7	4,289	97.2	1,416	97.9
Naturalized Citizen .....	843	5.6	301	4.0	431	17.4	100	3.2	206	4.7	58	4.0
Refugee .....	129	0.9	70	0.9	22	0.9	13	0.4	42	1.0	26	1.8
Legal Permanent Resident .....	759	5.1	387	5.2	280	11.3	78	2.5	272	6.2	62	4.3
Unknown .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults .....	348	2.3	348	4.7	22	0.9	35	1.1	198	4.5	53	3.7
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults .....	895	6.0	895	12.0	3	0.1	27	0.8	610	13.8	201	13.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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.

**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> .....	32,889	100.0	18,854	57.3	14,035	42.7	4,072,135	100.0
<b>Citizenship</b>								
U. S. Born Citizen .....	30,597	93.0	17,455	53.1	13,141	40.0	3,787,280	93.0
Naturalized Citizen .....	1,021	3.1	659	2.0	362	1.1	123,991	3.0
Refugee .....	278	0.8	147	0.4	131	0.4	34,973	0.9
Other Noncitizen .....	994	3.0	593	1.8	401	1.2	125,891	3.1
<b>Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults<sup>c</sup></b> .....								
	2,636	8.0	1,317	4.0	1,319	4.0	348,034	8.5
<b>Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults<sup>d</sup></b> .....								
	1,653	5.0	703	2.1	949	2.9	266,163	6.5
<b>Age</b>								
Child .....	15,617	47.5	7,704	23.4	7,913	24.1	1,921,997	47.2
Preschool (4 or Less) .....	5,403	16.4	2,663	8.1	2,740	8.3	696,950	17.1
School Age (5-17) .....	10,214	31.1	5,041	15.3	5,173	15.7	1,225,047	30.1
Nonelderly Adult .....	14,544	44.2	9,322	28.3	5,221	15.9	1,875,789	46.1
18-35 .....	7,490	22.8	5,153	15.7	2,337	7.1	974,426	23.9
36-59 .....	7,054	21.4	4,169	12.7	2,884	8.8	901,363	22.1
Elderly Individual (60 or More) .....	2,728	8.3	1,827	5.6	901	2.7	274,233	6.7
Unknown Age .....	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	115	0.0
<b>Race<sup>e</sup></b>								
White <sup>f</sup> .....	10,586	32.2	6,054	18.4	4,532	13.8	1,269,836	31.2
African American <sup>g</sup> .....	7,393	22.5	4,411	13.4	2,982	9.1	925,821	22.7
Hispanic <sup>h</sup> .....	5,103	15.5	2,871	8.7	2,232	6.8	656,208	16.1
Asian <sup>i</sup> .....	934	2.8	517	1.6	418	1.3	125,297	3.1
Native American <sup>j</sup> .....	1,400	4.3	795	2.4	605	1.8	177,590	4.4
Multiple Races Reported <sup>k</sup> .....	55	0.2	29	0.1	26	0.1	7,169	0.2
Race Unknown <sup>l</sup> .....	7,419	22.6	4,177	12.7	3,242	9.9	910,214	22.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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. Prior to April 2009, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), they needed to 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 23 percent of participants in FY 2009. Because of these changes, FY 2009 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 individuals who reported more than one race and who do not fit into any previously mentioned value.

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

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

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total (000)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
<b>Total</b> .....	32,889	6,957	5,892	6,913	6,110	3,715	1,956	747	600
<b>Children Under Age 12</b>									
0 - 2 years .....	3,337	121	691	966	762	428	218	77	75
3 - 5 years .....	3,069	70	534	804	782	472	248	90	69
6 - 8 years .....	2,715	44	333	712	730	476	248	98	73
9 - 11 years .....	2,430	32	285	586	647	444	260	99	78
<b>Females</b> .....	18,854	3,822	3,679	4,144	3,452	2,010	1,043	401	303
0 - 2 years .....	1,634	58	349	473	363	208	108	36	39
3 - 5 years .....	1,507	37	248	384	398	240	128	42	31
6 - 8 years .....	1,353	23	158	383	356	231	113	57	34
9 - 11 years .....	1,196	18	127	306	323	211	126	51	33
12 - 14 years .....	1,034	12	139	272	253	174	104	47	35
15 - 19 years .....	1,489	101	295	336	318	202	132	56	48
20 - 50 years .....	7,606	1,375	1,758	1,856	1,384	722	320	110	80
51+ years .....	3,035	2,198	605	134	57	22	12	2	4
<b>Males</b> .....	14,035	3,134	2,213	2,769	2,658	1,705	913	346	297
0 - 2 years .....	1,703	62	342	493	399	221	110	41	36
3 - 5 years .....	1,563	33	287	420	385	233	120	48	38
6 - 8 years .....	1,362	21	176	329	375	245	135	41	40
9 - 11 years .....	1,235	14	158	280	324	233	134	48	45
12 - 14 years .....	1,070	16	149	252	271	191	102	50	39
15 - 19 years .....	1,378	57	246	361	307	208	107	50	42
20 - 50 years .....	3,871	1,710	424	536	551	347	190	61	52
51+ years .....	1,854	1,221	432	98	47	28	14	7	6

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 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> .....	14,981	100.0	32,889	100.0	14,544	100.0
<b>Work Registration Status</b>						
Work Registrant .....	3,090	20.6	4,273	13.0	4,107	28.2
Mandatory E&T Participant .....	1,355	9.0	1,798	5.5	1,780	12.2
Voluntary E&T Participant .....	82	0.5	102	0.3	99	0.7
Not E&T Participant .....	1,653	11.0	2,374	7.2	2,228	15.3
Exempt .....	10,859	72.5	28,617	87.0	10,437	71.8
For Disability .....	4,487	30.0	5,859	17.8	3,626	24.9
For Reason Other than Disability .....	6,372	42.5	22,757	69.2	6,811	46.8
Nonparticipating Household Head <sup>a</sup> .....	1,031	6.9	—	—	—	—
<b>SNAP Employment and Training Program Status</b>						
Total Participating in SNAP E&T .....	717	4.8	2,237	6.8	928	6.4
SNAP Job Search or Job Search Training .....	575	3.8	731	2.2	712	4.9
SNAP E&T Workfare or Work Experience .....	69	0.5	88	0.3	87	0.6
SNAP E&T Work Supplementation .....	23	0.2	30	0.1	29	0.2
SNAP E&T Education Leading to HS Diploma or GED .....	12	0.1	1,342	4.1	58	0.4
SNAP E&T Postsecondary Education Leading to Degree or Certificate .....	30	0.2	36	0.1	34	0.2
SNAP E&T Remedial Education Not Leading to a Degree .....	3	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
SNAP E&T Vocational Training .....	5	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0
Total Participating in Other E&T .....	1,856	12.4	3,535	10.7	1,848	12.7
Participating in Non-SNAP E&T (Such as TANF) .....	1,361	9.1	2,370	7.2	1,224	8.4
Other .....	495	3.3	1,165	3.5	624	4.3
Not Participating in E&T .....	11,377	75.9	27,117	82.4	11,768	80.9
Nonparticipating Household Head <sup>a</sup> .....	1,031	6.9	—	—	—	—
<b>Employment Status</b>						
Total Employed .....	3,280	21.9	4,173	12.7	4,033	27.7
Self-Employed, Farming .....	7	0.0	10	0.0	9	0.1
Self-Employed, Non-Farming .....	343	2.3	471	1.4	446	3.1
Migrant Farm Labor .....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	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 .....	2,926	19.5	3,685	11.2	3,570	24.5
Unemployed and Looking for Work .....	2,595	17.3	3,521	10.7	3,452	23.7
Not in Labor Force and Not Looking for Work .....	8,075	53.9	25,196	76.6	7,059	48.5
Nonparticipating Household Head <sup>a</sup> .....	1,031	6.9	—	—	—	—

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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.

Table A.26. Comparison of Participating Households with Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2009<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	12.7	27.7	7.0	17.1	55.1	22.1	17.2	27.5	26.3	5.4
Fiscal Year 2004	10,069	13.1	29.7	5.9	17.3	54.3	22.7	16.2	28.5	26.8	6.2
Fiscal Year 2005	10,852	13.7	30.0	5.2	17.1	53.7	23.0	14.5	29.1	26.4	6.2
Fiscal Year 2006	11,313	14.1	31.0	6.2	17.9	52.0	23.1	13.0	29.5	26.8	6.1
Fiscal Year 2007	11,561	14.7	31.4	6.6	17.8	51.0	23.8	12.1	29.6	27.7	5.7
Fiscal Year 2008	12,464	16.2	33.6	6.7	18.5	50.6	22.6	10.6	28.9	26.2	5.6
Fiscal Year 2009	14,981	17.6	36.0	4.1	16.6	49.9	21.2	9.7	29.4	23.6	5.9

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

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

<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 States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

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

Table A.27. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2009

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	765	247	427	216	374	79	137	132	229	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	743	251	412	225	369	79	130	150	244	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	731	253	398	235	370	78	123	162	257	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	731	258	394	250	382	78	119	170	267	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	728	258	383	262	389	77	114	170	261	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	734	268	388	272	394	81	117	168	251	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	724	265	373	283	398	83	117	172	249	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	722	275	376	287	392	93	127	174	243	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	746	299	400	291	389	92	123	169	230	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	769	321	422	294	387	118	155	165	220	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	777	338	435	299	385	142	183	162	212	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	773	355	442	298	371	156	194	158	202	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001	624	756	353	427	311	377	148	179	163	202	62	2.3
Fiscal Year 2002	633	759	355	426	324	388	134	161	173	212	61	2.3
Fiscal Year 2003	608	709	317	370	346	403	149	174	192	230	57	2.3
Fiscal Year 2004	634	720	312	354	382	434	140	159	197	228	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2005	644	707	316	347	390	428	137	150	209	237	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2006	668	711	323	344	410	436	137	146	208	232	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2007	684	708	325	336	430	445	143	148	212	227	59	2.2
Fiscal Year 2008	693	690	329	328	441	439	125	125	222	223	58	2.2
Fiscal Year 2009	711	711	329	329	471	471	101	101	272	272	58	2.2

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

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

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States with standardized SSI-CAP benefit amounts.

<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 States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from the average total deduction calculation beginning in 2004.

<sup>c</sup>Real values are in constant 2009 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

<sup>d</sup>Real values are in constant 2009 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Table A.28. Comparison of Number of SNAP Participants by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2009

Time Period	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.....	20,764	5,211	5,826	1,173	12,211	5,343	2,689	518	8,552
Fiscal Year 2004.....	23,279	5,749	6,635	1,312	13,697	5,885	3,081	607	9,573
Fiscal Year 2005.....	24,794	6,195	7,053	1,407	14,656	6,165	3,329	638	10,132
Fiscal Year 2006.....	25,472	6,172	7,260	1,525	14,957	6,341	3,471	702	10,515
Fiscal Year 2007.....	25,775	6,186	7,371	1,563	15,120	6,419	3,538	698	10,655
Fiscal Year 2008.....	27,607	6,634	7,830	1,687	16,151	6,725	3,903	827	11,456
Fiscal Year 2009.....	32,889	7,704	9,322	1,827	18,854	7,913	5,221	901	14,035

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

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

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

APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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

State	SNAP Households		Participants in Households		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	14,981	100.0	32,889	100.0	4,072,135	100.0
Alabama .....	275	1.8	665	2.0	79,052	1.9
Alaska .....	25	0.2	64	0.2	10,737	0.3
Arizona .....	334	2.2	792	2.4	100,619	2.5
Arkansas .....	168	1.1	401	1.2	45,957	1.1
California .....	1,113	7.4	2,645	8.0	358,599	8.8
Colorado .....	137	0.9	316	1.0	41,343	1.0
Connecticut .....	136	0.9	252	0.8	33,641	0.8
Delaware .....	40	0.3	91	0.3	10,738	0.3
District of Columbia .....	56	0.4	102	0.3	12,965	0.3
Florida .....	999	6.7	1,947	5.9	246,418	6.1
Georgia .....	529	3.5	1,272	3.9	159,636	3.9
Guam .....	9	0.1	31	0.1	6,429	0.2
Hawaii .....	57	0.4	112	0.3	22,365	0.5
Idaho .....	54	0.4	134	0.4	16,516	0.4
Illinois .....	655	4.4	1,407	4.3	182,769	4.5
Indiana .....	292	1.9	684	2.1	84,905	2.1
Iowa .....	130	0.9	288	0.9	33,319	0.8
Kansas .....	97	0.6	213	0.6	24,435	0.6
Kentucky .....	310	2.1	690	2.1	81,307	2.0
Louisiana .....	294	2.0	701	2.1	84,273	2.1
Maine .....	99	0.7	199	0.6	24,021	0.6
Maryland .....	208	1.4	446	1.4	53,485	1.3
Massachusetts .....	330	2.2	618	1.9	75,391	1.9
Michigan .....	686	4.6	1,432	4.4	170,947	4.2
Minnesota .....	163	1.1	338	1.0	38,367	0.9
Mississippi .....	212	1.4	501	1.5	56,553	1.4
Missouri .....	350	2.3	780	2.4	91,324	2.2
Montana .....	40	0.3	91	0.3	10,939	0.3
Nebraska .....	57	0.4	133	0.4	14,842	0.4
Nevada .....	91	0.6	195	0.6	23,381	0.6
New Hampshire .....	38	0.3	77	0.2	9,186	0.2
New Jersey .....	239	1.6	493	1.5	61,472	1.5
New Mexico .....	117	0.8	286	0.9	33,132	0.8
New York .....	1,205	8.0	2,265	6.9	315,035	7.7
North Carolina .....	502	3.3	1,128	3.4	133,795	3.3
North Dakota .....	24	0.2	52	0.2	6,539	0.2
Ohio .....	622	4.2	1,352	4.1	179,596	4.4
Oklahoma .....	195	1.3	462	1.4	54,212	1.3
Oregon .....	301	2.0	576	1.8	67,493	1.7
Pennsylvania .....	619	4.1	1,300	4.0	152,617	3.7
Rhode Island .....	51	0.3	100	0.3	13,850	0.3
South Carolina .....	295	2.0	670	2.0	80,747	2.0
South Dakota .....	31	0.2	74	0.2	9,230	0.2
Tennessee .....	482	3.2	1,054	3.2	130,072	3.2
Texas .....	1,160	7.7	2,937	8.9	344,572	8.5
Utah .....	72	0.5	180	0.5	21,473	0.5
Vermont .....	35	0.2	70	0.2	8,028	0.2
Virgin Islands .....	6	0.0	16	0.0	2,744	0.1
Virginia .....	287	1.9	630	1.9	74,277	1.8
Washington .....	374	2.5	755	2.3	86,481	2.1
West Virginia .....	136	0.9	302	0.9	32,891	0.8
Wisconsin .....	234	1.6	545	1.7	56,410	1.4
Wyoming .....	11	0.1	26	0.1	3,012	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

State	Average Values						
	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Total Deduction (Dollars) <sup>b</sup>	Countable Resources (Dollars)	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
<b>Total</b> .....	711	329	471	101	272	2.2	12.0
Alabama .....	712	379	405	21	287	2.4	12.4
Alaska .....	917	489	594	175	432	2.6	6.9
Arizona .....	655	307	455	50	301	2.4	8.0
Arkansas .....	692	405	350	122	274	2.4	14.3
California .....	594	237	457	97	322	2.4	11.8
Colorado .....	644	273	484	136	302	2.3	10.6
Connecticut .....	716	240	599	113	247	1.9	12.7
Delaware .....	829	380	523	0	268	2.3	7.3
District of Columbia .....	459	267	281	5	232	1.8	13.9
Florida .....	620	283	420	134	247	1.9	11.0
Georgia .....	682	320	443	1	302	2.4	7.7
Guam .....	653	273	518	40	686	3.3	9.9
Hawaii .....	771	430	395	196	392	2.0	11.7
Idaho .....	783	345	543	133	308	2.5	10.3
Illinois .....	593	266	406	95	279	2.1	11.6
Indiana .....	715	327	463	171	291	2.3	7.8
Iowa .....	764	379	465	319	257	2.2	9.8
Kansas .....	738	384	433	144	251	2.2	13.0
Kentucky .....	664	361	380	131	262	2.2	10.8
Louisiana .....	708	360	414	88	287	2.4	15.0
Maine .....	873	324	625	288	243	2.0	12.0
Maryland .....	742	349	495	34	257	2.1	7.7
Massachusetts .....	831	306	631	409	228	1.9	14.5
Michigan .....	794	357	534	262	249	2.1	13.7
Minnesota .....	648	422	327	62	235	2.1	11.6
Mississippi .....	710	406	364	78	267	2.4	10.7
Missouri .....	701	373	401	108	261	2.2	11.6
Montana .....	758	353	492	235	271	2.3	14.5
Nebraska .....	795	422	446	192	260	2.3	11.2
Nevada .....	698	351	440	58	257	2.1	7.7
New Hampshire .....	879	345	632	194	243	2.0	7.3
New Jersey .....	719	302	472	9	257	2.1	9.4
New Mexico .....	747	405	417	66	283	2.4	12.2
New York .....	805	240	707	4	261	1.9	19.3
North Carolina .....	692	357	431	107	267	2.2	8.4
North Dakota .....	828	302	614	0	277	2.2	10.4
Ohio .....	673	255	521	28	289	2.2	7.6
Oklahoma .....	697	382	395	91	277	2.4	15.1
Oregon .....	767	358	502	3	225	1.9	11.5
Pennsylvania .....	782	357	503	8	247	2.1	16.5
Rhode Island .....	735	211	668	0	273	2.0	11.9
South Carolina .....	632	344	355	0	274	2.3	8.9
South Dakota .....	761	315	557	211	300	2.4	13.5
Tennessee .....	623	320	382	94	270	2.2	7.8
Texas .....	766	400	440	205	297	2.5	12.4
Utah .....	697	373	411	142	297	2.5	7.1
Vermont .....	1,040	384	746	74	230	2.0	10.0
Virgin Islands .....	578	328	301	88	448	2.6	7.3
Virginia .....	683	366	395	150	259	2.2	13.5
Washington .....	781	376	517	0	232	2.0	13.7
West Virginia .....	747	437	382	265	242	2.2	13.4
Wisconsin .....	921	518	511	0	241	2.3	11.8
Wyoming .....	708	395	405	192	275	2.4	6.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

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

State	Number (000)	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline					
		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> .....	14,981	6,262	41.8	6,642	44.3	2,077	13.9
Alabama .....	275	113	41.0	129	46.8	34	12.3
Alaska .....	25	12	47.9	9	36.3	4	15.9
Arizona .....	334	169	50.5	121	36.3	44	13.2
Arkansas .....	168	72	43.1	77	46.2	18	10.7
California .....	1,113	731	65.7	316	28.4	66	6.0
Colorado .....	137	66	48.4	54	39.4	17	12.2
Connecticut .....	136	53	38.7	60	43.8	24	17.5
Delaware .....	40	15	37.4	16	41.1	9	21.5
District of Columbia .....	56	36	63.6	16	29.3	4	7.1
Florida .....	999	418	41.9	469	46.9	112	11.2
Georgia .....	529	239	45.2	222	42.0	68	12.8
Guam .....	9	6	61.5	3	28.7	1	9.8
Hawaii .....	57	23	41.0	29	51.2	4	7.8
Idaho .....	54	21	39.0	25	46.9	8	14.2
Illinois .....	655	317	48.5	281	42.9	56	8.6
Indiana .....	292	121	41.5	126	43.0	45	15.5
Iowa .....	130	48	37.3	59	45.3	23	17.4
Kansas .....	97	38	38.7	46	46.8	14	14.5
Kentucky .....	310	128	41.1	160	51.5	23	7.4
Louisiana .....	294	119	40.4	143	48.7	32	10.9
Maine .....	99	26	26.2	50	50.8	23	22.9
Maryland .....	208	91	43.5	80	38.5	37	17.9
Massachusetts .....	330	102	30.7	159	48.0	70	21.3
Michigan .....	686	256	37.3	269	39.3	161	23.5
Minnesota .....	163	71	43.8	71	43.3	21	12.9
Mississippi .....	212	82	38.8	111	52.5	18	8.7
Missouri .....	350	141	40.3	167	47.9	42	11.9
Montana .....	40	15	37.7	18	44.1	7	18.2
Nebraska .....	57	20	34.9	29	50.0	9	15.1
Nevada .....	91	39	42.6	37	40.8	15	16.6
New Hampshire .....	38	9	22.6	20	53.7	9	23.7
New Jersey .....	239	97	40.6	112	46.6	31	12.8
New Mexico .....	117	49	42.1	53	45.4	15	12.5
New York .....	1,205	336	27.9	668	55.4	201	16.6
North Carolina .....	502	209	41.7	229	45.6	64	12.7
North Dakota .....	24	8	34.9	10	41.8	5	23.3
Ohio .....	622	257	41.3	292	46.9	73	11.7
Oklahoma .....	195	79	40.4	97	49.5	20	10.1
Oregon .....	301	122	40.5	104	34.4	75	25.1
Pennsylvania .....	619	197	31.9	327	52.9	94	15.2
Rhode Island .....	51	18	35.1	25	49.3	8	15.6
South Carolina .....	295	141	47.7	124	42.1	30	10.2
South Dakota .....	31	12	39.5	13	42.7	5	17.8
Tennessee .....	482	226	46.9	201	41.6	55	11.5
Texas .....	1,160	468	40.3	530	45.7	162	14.0
Utah .....	72	34	47.4	30	41.1	8	11.5
Vermont .....	35	7	19.7	15	43.8	13	36.5
Virgin Islands .....	6	4	64.8	2	26.4	1	8.8
Virginia .....	287	121	42.1	127	44.4	39	13.5
Washington .....	374	154	41.2	146	39.2	73	19.6
West Virginia .....	136	46	33.6	71	52.3	19	14.1
Wisconsin .....	234	77	32.9	89	38.2	68	28.9
Wyoming .....	11	4	39.5	5	48.5	1	12.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

State	Households with Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Monthly Shelter Expense Among Households with Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction <sup>a</sup> (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b> .....	10,425	69.6	2,649	17.7	544	667	343
Alabama .....	177	64.5	26	9.3	404	515	260
Alaska .....	16	65.2	3	11.1	566	688	404
Arizona .....	223	66.8	62	18.6	497	663	338
Arkansas .....	94	55.9	11	6.3	358	483	232
California .....	851	76.5	308	27.7	546	661	330
Colorado .....	102	74.5	32	23.3	569	691	364
Connecticut .....	106	77.7	38	28.3	785	946	519
Delaware .....	29	71.7	10	25.2	610	757	372
District of Columbia .....	22	39.6	3	5.4	246	467	266
Florida .....	705	70.5	136	13.6	473	607	306
Georgia .....	348	65.7	68	12.8	452	599	312
Guam .....	5	51.1	0	3.3	226	335	198
Hawaii .....	29	51.4	2	4.1	352	487	244
Idaho .....	43	79.5	12	22.6	611	710	351
Illinois .....	431	65.8	75	11.4	425	595	301
Indiana .....	202	69.3	45	15.5	511	658	338
Iowa .....	97	74.6	22	17.3	529	615	310
Kansas .....	71	72.7	11	11.0	464	545	279
Kentucky .....	208	67.0	20	6.5	396	480	255
Louisiana .....	183	62.3	28	9.6	420	546	274
Maine .....	82	82.8	25	25.1	820	941	490
Maryland .....	148	71.3	39	18.8	550	675	342
Massachusetts .....	287	86.8	87	26.2	827	916	472
Michigan .....	486	70.9	176	25.7	656	837	419
Minnesota .....	81	49.7	11	6.6	347	535	277
Mississippi .....	103	48.6	10	4.6	350	459	234
Missouri .....	231	66.0	38	10.9	412	519	259
Montana .....	28	70.4	10	24.0	570	704	371
Nebraska .....	41	71.7	8	14.8	503	564	293
Nevada .....	65	71.6	16	17.3	516	661	319
New Hampshire .....	33	87.6	13	34.0	890	918	471
New Jersey .....	173	72.3	43	17.9	573	703	380
New Mexico .....	77	66.0	17	14.2	448	546	284
New York .....	897	74.4	389	32.3	955	986	509
North Carolina .....	337	67.2	66	13.2	449	556	285
North Dakota .....	19	79.2	6	27.5	682	759	424
Ohio .....	461	74.1	171	27.5	618	753	421
Oklahoma .....	130	66.7	19	9.6	420	519	260
Oregon .....	221	73.4	60	19.8	578	732	354
Pennsylvania .....	480	77.6	137	22.1	631	698	369
Rhode Island .....	49	96.0	22	42.5	870	891	493
South Carolina .....	137	46.3	20	6.8	322	469	255
South Dakota .....	23	76.2	9	29.2	641	766	402
Tennessee .....	284	58.8	42	8.6	376	552	276
Texas .....	730	62.9	120	10.4	432	525	264
Utah .....	46	63.2	11	15.6	441	584	286
Vermont .....	31	89.7	10	29.8	989	1,039	542
Virgin Islands .....	3	43.3	0	6.0	223	292	185
Virginia .....	184	64.0	31	10.6	428	531	274
Washington .....	331	88.5	76	20.3	624	657	326
West Virginia .....	94	68.9	11	8.0	448	524	258
Wisconsin .....	185	79.1	43	18.4	616	668	307
Wyoming .....	8	69.9	1	11.0	429	497	251

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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.

**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> .....	7,474	49.9	2,480	16.6	3,172	21.2	4,367	29.2	1,490	9.9
Alabama .....	165	60.0	32	11.7	68	24.8	121	44.2	14	5.1
Alaska .....	12	48.0	3	11.3	4	17.1	6	22.6	5	19.6
Arizona .....	190	56.7	43	12.7	48	14.3	96	28.6	27	8.1
Arkansas .....	89	53.3	21	12.7	40	23.9	55	33.0	42	25.3
California .....	782	70.2	55	4.9	16	1.5	314	28.2	136	12.2
Colorado .....	74	54.0	22	16.4	25	18.3	44	32.3	5	3.9
Connecticut .....	49	36.2	29	21.0	34	24.7	35	26.1	15	11.3
Delaware .....	22	55.8	5	13.5	8	20.8	16	39.2	3	6.6
District of Columbia .....	19	34.3	8	14.0	10	18.8	14	25.7	18	32.0
Florida .....	412	41.2	238	23.8	192	19.2	198	19.8	113	11.3
Georgia .....	292	55.1	84	15.9	96	18.2	191	36.1	45	8.4
Guam .....	7	70.7	1	14.2	0	1.8	2	21.4	0	0.8
Hawaii .....	22	38.5	13	22.4	13	23.0	12	21.6	4	6.1
Idaho .....	31	58.7	7	12.5	13	23.8	15	28.0	4	7.1
Illinois .....	299	45.7	89	13.6	136	20.8	196	29.9	133	20.4
Indiana .....	157	53.7	36	12.4	70	23.9	100	34.3	28	9.5
Iowa .....	63	48.8	19	14.3	26	20.1	39	29.8	1	0.7
Kansas .....	46	46.9	13	13.6	26	27.0	28	29.0	4	4.2
Kentucky .....	149	48.0	49	15.9	96	30.9	94	30.2	37	11.9
Louisiana .....	164	55.8	45	15.4	73	24.7	126	42.9	45	15.4
Maine .....	39	39.2	19	19.6	31	31.8	22	22.7	10	10.5
Maryland .....	102	48.9	30	14.3	45	21.6	76	36.5	12	5.8
Massachusetts .....	122	36.8	66	19.9	111	33.6	87	26.2	29	8.8
Michigan .....	286	41.7	91	13.2	164	23.8	167	24.4	68	9.9
Minnesota .....	72	44.3	25	15.4	43	26.4	42	25.7	11	7.0
Mississippi .....	111	52.5	33	15.7	55	25.8	73	34.3	24	11.4
Missouri .....	170	48.5	51	14.7	88	25.1	108	30.9	36	10.3
Montana .....	19	48.1	5	12.6	9	23.3	11	27.7	5	11.2
Nebraska .....	31	54.5	9	15.5	14	24.5	20	35.7	2	3.2
Nevada .....	43	47.1	15	16.8	18	20.2	23	25.6	5	5.0
New Hampshire .....	17	44.7	5	13.2	14	38.4	11	30.3	1	3.9
New Jersey .....	109	45.6	59	24.7	45	18.8	70	29.2	15	6.1
New Mexico .....	71	60.9	17	14.6	20	17.1	43	36.5	9	8.1
New York .....	454	37.7	354	29.4	321	26.6	242	20.1	45	3.8
North Carolina .....	263	52.5	82	16.4	100	19.9	158	31.5	54	10.8
North Dakota .....	11	45.2	5	19.7	6	24.7	6	27.5	1	4.1
Ohio .....	309	49.7	90	14.4	161	25.9	200	32.1	60	9.7
Oklahoma .....	102	52.0	27	13.8	51	26.1	66	33.5	10	5.3
Oregon .....	114	38.0	39	12.9	57	18.8	58	19.4	82	27.2
Pennsylvania .....	268	43.3	123	19.9	180	29.1	177	28.6	73	11.8
Rhode Island .....	24	46.3	10	19.2	14	27.7	15	30.1	1	2.0
South Carolina .....	154	52.4	44	15.0	52	17.8	105	35.6	46	15.5
South Dakota .....	16	51.7	5	17.5	6	19.8	10	33.5	3	9.2
Tennessee .....	229	47.4	67	13.9	104	21.6	136	28.1	78	16.1
Texas .....	741	63.9	219	18.9	196	16.9	420	36.2	49	4.3
Utah .....	41	57.2	6	8.6	13	17.5	22	30.3	2	3.3
Vermont .....	15	41.7	8	23.5	11	30.9	9	25.0	2	4.7
Virgin Islands .....	4	60.7	1	22.2	0	5.7	3	41.1	0	2.5
Virginia .....	144	50.0	49	17.2	66	23.1	92	32.0	23	7.9
Washington .....	155	41.4	55	14.8	84	22.6	79	21.1	44	11.7
West Virginia .....	66	48.4	24	17.7	46	34.0	35	25.7	6	4.1
Wisconsin .....	123	52.5	29	12.6	47	20.2	74	31.5	4	1.8
Wyoming .....	6	55.7	2	14.9	2	22.1	4	36.9	0	3.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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. Prior to April 2009, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving State exemptions), they needed to 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.

**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> .....	1,446	9.7	707	4.7	3,539	23.6	3,358	22.4	4,412	29.4
Alabama .....	18	6.4	–	–	70	25.3	61	22.2	86	31.3
Alaska .....	3	12.8	5	20.6	3	13.8	5	19.8	7	30.1
Arizona .....	36	10.9	–	–	45	13.5	51	15.4	119	35.5
Arkansas .....	5	3.2	0	0.2	38	22.8	41	24.7	51	30.5
California .....	431	38.7	104	9.3	–	–	50	4.5	364	32.7
Colorado .....	2	1.2	23	16.9	28	20.2	31	22.4	42	30.9
Connecticut .....	16	11.9	15	10.9	37	27.1	38	27.9	28	20.6
Delaware .....	4	9.2	4	8.9	7	18.1	9	21.4	14	34.2
District of Columbia .....	13	23.8	2	3.7	11	20.0	8	14.5	5	8.2
Florida .....	38	3.8	6	0.6	271	27.1	241	24.1	223	22.4
Georgia .....	10	1.8	3	0.5	108	20.4	111	21.0	175	33.1
Guam .....	2	16.3	0	4.5	0	0.2	1	12.9	4	37.9
Hawaii .....	6	10.3	6	10.8	15	27.1	14	25.1	16	28.6
Idaho .....	1	1.2	8	15.6	12	21.8	13	24.2	21	39.1
Illinois .....	19	3.0	37	5.6	155	23.8	117	17.9	164	25.1
Indiana .....	33	11.4	–	–	58	20.0	75	25.6	100	34.3
Iowa .....	13	10.2	0	0.2	26	19.7	29	22.7	51	39.6
Kansas .....	12	11.9	4	4.2	23	24.0	24	24.8	30	31.2
Kentucky .....	22	7.1	0	0.1	108	34.9	83	26.7	67	21.7
Louisiana .....	9	3.1	2	0.6	88	29.8	65	22.2	96	32.6
Maine .....	13	13.4	28	27.9	25	25.1	37	37.9	26	25.9
Maryland .....	18	8.6	14	6.9	41	19.6	44	21.1	60	29.0
Massachusetts .....	46	14.1	13	4.0	127	38.5	93	28.2	67	20.3
Michigan .....	72	10.5	9	1.2	131	19.1	178	25.9	224	32.6
Minnesota .....	0	0.3	13	7.9	46	28.5	34	20.6	42	25.5
Mississippi .....	10	4.9	–	–	65	30.4	56	26.3	64	30.3
Missouri .....	41	11.7	1	0.2	76	21.8	93	26.6	97	27.8
Montana .....	3	7.4	0	0.4	9	21.2	10	24.1	14	33.8
Nebraska .....	8	13.5	4	6.8	13	23.5	15	26.6	20	34.9
Nevada .....	6	6.5	0	0.4	20	21.9	20	22.1	25	27.4
New Hampshire .....	5	12.0	6	16.8	10	26.3	14	36.0	9	23.9
New Jersey .....	40	16.8	39	16.2	64	26.8	55	23.1	49	20.3
New Mexico .....	19	16.5	2	1.5	22	18.7	24	20.2	44	37.5
New York .....	54	4.4	166	13.8	457	37.9	348	28.9	321	26.7
North Carolina .....	19	3.9	0	0.1	117	23.4	125	24.9	150	29.9
North Dakota .....	2	8.2	0	1.0	5	22.4	8	32.1	9	36.9
Ohio .....	68	10.9	13	2.1	166	26.6	142	22.9	165	26.5
Oklahoma .....	4	2.1	50	25.6	52	26.4	48	24.8	61	31.3
Oregon .....	25	8.4	21	7.0	46	15.4	65	21.7	104	34.7
Pennsylvania .....	57	9.2	48	7.7	206	33.3	171	27.7	146	23.6
Rhode Island .....	8	15.9	1	2.2	15	30.2	14	27.8	11	21.3
South Carolina .....	18	6.1	1	0.3	61	20.7	61	20.7	82	27.8
South Dakota .....	2	6.8	–	–	7	21.3	8	26.5	12	37.6
Tennessee .....	57	11.8	1	0.1	91	18.8	117	24.3	139	28.9
Texas .....	57	4.9	–	–	293	25.3	246	21.2	453	39.0
Utah .....	4	6.1	1	1.7	11	15.2	12	16.8	26	36.2
Vermont .....	5	14.2	2	7.0	9	26.2	14	39.2	11	31.0
Virgin Islands .....	0	7.8	1	15.8	–	–	1	19.8	2	32.9
Virginia .....	28	9.9	3	1.2	75	26.0	71	24.9	86	29.9
Washington .....	43	11.5	48	12.9	87	23.2	70	18.8	99	26.6
West Virginia .....	8	5.7	0	0.1	49	36.1	40	29.2	34	25.2
Wisconsin .....	12	5.2	2	0.8	37	15.8	52	22.2	92	39.2
Wyoming .....	0	3.6	0	1.1	3	24.4	2	22.6	4	32.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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.

**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> .....	395	219	527	710	951
Alabama .....	196	–	507	694	1,011
Alaska .....	674	284	511	850	1,159
Arizona .....	261	–	559	751	957
Arkansas .....	184	827	529	695	932
California .....	536	237	–	727	752
Colorado .....	372	226	455	713	895
Connecticut .....	462	279	502	712	916
Delaware .....	278	140	489	780	1,167
District of Columbia .....	404	281	562	688	947
Florida .....	243	311	538	666	935
Georgia .....	233	116	508	717	951
Guam .....	192	149	754	684	1,191
Hawaii .....	541	395	529	681	1,025
Idaho .....	309	48	445	720	971
Illinois .....	317	112	555	689	876
Indiana .....	216	–	481	730	900
Iowa .....	322	102	492	751	904
Kansas .....	311	146	515	695	975
Kentucky .....	229	245	519	642	920
Louisiana .....	269	202	521	643	931
Maine .....	410	11	500	761	1,106
Maryland .....	440	201	524	748	1,103
Massachusetts .....	487	300	548	737	1,188
Michigan .....	390	251	529	805	971
Minnesota .....	1	227	534	721	897
Mississippi .....	133	–	504	629	970
Missouri .....	255	321	511	716	936
Montana .....	421	266	442	730	962
Nebraska .....	306	100	467	713	966
Nevada .....	344	396	505	738	946
New Hampshire .....	511	168	526	785	1,077
New Jersey .....	332	181	586	704	1,020
New Mexico .....	384	254	498	684	990
New York .....	563	348	591	715	891
North Carolina .....	225	272	463	677	968
North Dakota .....	330	301	494	718	1,009
Ohio .....	378	113	516	713	894
Oklahoma .....	219	43	473	647	1,002
Oregon .....	395	55	473	802	1,057
Pennsylvania .....	359	208	560	709	991
Rhode Island .....	425	192	544	732	970
South Carolina .....	229	157	497	693	902
South Dakota .....	395	–	483	695	922
Tennessee .....	166	606	496	721	876
Texas .....	185	–	463	648	1,022
Utah .....	427	234	468	717	981
Vermont .....	523	130	529	824	1,181
Virgin Islands .....	308	182	–	653	908
Virginia .....	297	243	472	686	973
Washington .....	465	228	583	768	1,174
West Virginia .....	308	262	562	700	945
Wisconsin .....	441	328	631	864	1,094
Wyoming .....	490	252	479	659	986

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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.

**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> .....	4,412	29.4	951	58	190
Alabama .....	86	31.3	1,011	63	202
Alaska .....	7	30.1	1,159	70	231
Arizona .....	119	35.5	957	68	192
Arkansas .....	51	30.5	932	57	186
California .....	364	32.7	752	49	150
Colorado .....	42	30.9	895	55	179
Connecticut .....	28	20.6	916	38	183
Delaware .....	14	34.2	1,167	80	233
District of Columbia .....	5	8.2	947	15	189
Florida .....	223	22.4	935	46	187
Georgia .....	175	33.1	951	63	190
Guam .....	4	37.9	1,191	90	238
Hawaii .....	16	28.6	1,025	59	205
Idaho .....	21	39.1	971	76	194
Illinois .....	164	25.1	876	44	176
Indiana .....	100	34.3	900	62	180
Iowa .....	51	39.6	904	72	182
Kansas .....	30	31.2	975	61	195
Kentucky .....	67	21.7	920	42	184
Louisiana .....	96	32.6	931	63	186
Maine .....	26	25.9	1,106	57	221
Maryland .....	60	29.0	1,103	64	222
Massachusetts .....	67	20.3	1,188	50	238
Michigan .....	224	32.6	971	63	194
Minnesota .....	42	25.5	897	52	209
Mississippi .....	64	30.3	970	67	194
Missouri .....	97	27.8	936	52	187
Montana .....	14	33.8	962	65	192
Nebraska .....	20	34.9	966	67	193
Nevada .....	25	27.4	946	52	189
New Hampshire .....	9	23.9	1,077	51	215
New Jersey .....	49	20.3	1,020	41	204
New Mexico .....	44	37.5	990	74	198
New York .....	321	26.7	891	60	179
North Carolina .....	150	29.9	968	61	193
North Dakota .....	9	36.9	1,009	74	201
Ohio .....	165	26.5	894	47	179
Oklahoma .....	61	31.3	1,002	63	200
Oregon .....	104	34.7	1,057	73	211
Pennsylvania .....	146	23.6	991	48	198
Rhode Island .....	11	21.3	970	41	194
South Carolina .....	82	27.8	902	54	180
South Dakota .....	12	37.6	922	69	185
Tennessee .....	139	28.9	876	51	175
Texas .....	453	39.0	1,022	84	204
Utah .....	26	36.2	981	71	196
Vermont .....	11	31.0	1,181	73	236
Virgin Islands .....	2	32.9	908	60	181
Virginia .....	86	29.9	973	59	194
Washington .....	99	26.6	1,174	74	234
West Virginia .....	34	25.2	945	48	189
Wisconsin .....	92	39.2	1,094	86	218
Wyoming .....	4	32.5	986	64	199

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because the earnings deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 600,249 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column.

**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> .....	726	349	48.1	53	7.3	324	44.6
Alabama .....	14	5	37.4	2	11.8	7	50.8
Alaska .....	2	1	45.0	0	5.4	1	49.6
Arizona .....	20	10	53.5	1	7.4	8	39.0
Arkansas .....	10	2	18.3	1	10.5	7	71.3
California .....	64	31	48.2	9	14.0	24	37.8
Colorado .....	8	6	76.5	1	8.7	1	14.9
Connecticut .....	7	3	48.0	1	11.1	3	40.8
Delaware .....	2	1	46.8	0	8.2	1	45.1
District of Columbia .....	3	2	73.4	-	-	1	26.6
Florida .....	42	16	39.2	5	11.7	21	49.2
Georgia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam .....	0	0	42.9	0	7.2	0	49.8
Hawaii .....	2	1	54.5	0	5.9	1	39.6
Idaho .....	3	2	50.6	-	-	2	49.4
Illinois .....	20	11	54.1	3	12.4	7	33.4
Indiana .....	10	3	30.1	1	9.9	6	59.9
Iowa .....	8	4	45.9	0	5.1	4	49.0
Kansas .....	6	2	31.8	0	8.6	3	59.6
Kentucky .....	13	5	38.3	0	2.2	8	59.5
Louisiana .....	17	7	42.4	1	4.4	9	53.2
Maine .....	2	1	44.3	-	-	1	55.7
Maryland .....	16	9	57.9	1	6.6	6	35.5
Massachusetts .....	16	5	27.7	-	-	12	72.3
Michigan .....	29	16	54.2	3	10.8	10	35.0
Minnesota .....	7	4	52.0	0	6.1	3	42.0
Mississippi .....	4	2	43.3	-	-	2	56.7
Missouri .....	27	14	50.8	0	1.1	13	48.1
Montana .....	3	2	52.2	0	1.6	1	46.2
Nebraska .....	3	2	48.3	0	7.6	1	44.0
Nevada .....	6	4	57.3	0	6.3	2	36.4
New Hampshire .....	3	2	53.2	0	3.5	1	43.3
New Jersey .....	7	4	55.0	0	2.9	3	42.2
New Mexico .....	8	4	45.3	0	2.6	4	52.1
New York .....	63	37	59.8	1	2.2	24	37.9
North Carolina .....	31	17	53.9	1	2.7	13	43.4
North Dakota .....	1	0	37.1	0	7.1	1	55.8
Ohio .....	26	14	53.1	3	10.9	9	36.0
Oklahoma .....	12	6	50.9	1	7.9	5	41.2
Oregon .....	14	4	30.4	0	3.2	10	66.4
Pennsylvania .....	26	13	49.5	2	7.0	11	43.5
Rhode Island .....	3	0	16.0	1	21.7	2	62.3
South Carolina .....	14	7	50.1	1	4.3	6	45.7
South Dakota .....	2	1	49.5	0	2.8	1	47.7
Tennessee .....	26	11	44.3	5	18.1	10	37.6
Texas .....	67	28	42.4	4	6.0	35	51.7
Utah .....	5	4	83.7	0	3.2	1	13.1
Vermont .....	2	0	18.3	0	18.1	1	63.6
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	49.5	0	8.1	0	42.4
Virginia .....	13	8	63.7	1	5.6	4	30.7
Washington .....	20	10	51.1	0	1.4	9	47.5
West Virginia .....	6	3	55.9	-	-	2	44.1
Wisconsin .....	10	4	37.3	1	13.9	5	48.8
Wyoming .....	1	0	40.9	0	4.2	1	54.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

- No sample data in this category.

**Table B-10. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/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> .....	5,150	34.4	3,209	21.4	1,451	9.7	925	6.2	4,246	28.3
Alabama .....	84	30.6	148	54.0	2	0.7	3	1.1	38	13.7
Alaska .....	7	26.6	4	16.0	0	0.7	9	35.3	5	21.4
Arizona .....	130	38.9	26	7.8	96	28.8	40	11.9	42	12.5
Arkansas .....	88	52.4	53	31.3	2	1.3	3	1.5	22	13.4
California .....	250	22.4	177	15.9	297	26.7	69	6.2	320	28.8
Colorado .....	20	14.7	5	3.4	9	6.7	2	1.5	101	73.6
Connecticut .....	40	29.1	26	19.3	30	22.4	13	9.3	27	19.9
Delaware .....	3	8.3	2	4.3	0	0.1	0	0.1	35	87.1
District of Columbia .....	0	0.1	1	2.3	0	0.1	1	2.4	53	95.1
Florida .....	—	—	4	0.4	—	—	283	28.3	712	71.3
Georgia .....	173	32.8	312	58.9	12	2.3	7	1.4	24	4.6
Guam .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	78.7	2	21.3
Hawaii .....	11	19.4	1	1.0	2	2.9	38	65.8	6	10.8
Idaho .....	43	80.0	0	0.7	4	7.7	1	1.9	5	9.7
Illinois .....	—	—	1	0.1	—	—	71	10.9	583	89.1
Indiana .....	191	65.5	72	24.6	10	3.4	3	1.1	16	5.4
Iowa .....	70	53.6	9	7.2	2	1.8	2	1.2	47	36.2
Kansas .....	63	64.4	18	18.5	5	5.1	3	3.0	9	9.0
Kentucky .....	251	80.9	52	16.9	1	0.4	1	0.3	5	1.5
Louisiana .....	99	33.8	173	58.7	3	0.9	4	1.5	15	5.1
Maine .....	95	96.2	2	1.8	—	—	1	0.8	1	1.2
Maryland .....	48	23.0	76	36.5	3	1.3	6	2.9	75	36.2
Massachusetts .....	158	47.9	41	12.4	27	8.2	17	5.1	87	26.4
Michigan .....	263	38.3	162	23.6	11	1.6	18	2.6	232	33.9
Minnesota .....	87	53.6	41	25.2	4	2.3	18	11.0	13	8.0
Mississippi .....	28	13.2	58	27.2	0	0.2	1	0.6	125	58.8
Missouri .....	223	63.9	107	30.5	3	0.9	4	1.0	13	3.7
Montana .....	22	55.4	3	6.2	0	0.7	7	17.8	8	19.9
Nebraska .....	34	59.6	12	20.9	4	6.8	3	5.7	4	6.9
Nevada .....	43	47.5	22	23.9	12	13.1	5	5.5	9	10.1
New Hampshire .....	34	89.3	1	2.9	1	2.7	1	1.7	1	3.3
New Jersey .....	60	25.2	82	34.2	59	24.8	14	5.8	24	10.0
New Mexico .....	28	24.3	3	2.4	59	50.7	14	11.7	13	11.0
New York .....	398	33.1	323	26.8	316	26.2	87	7.2	80	6.7
North Carolina .....	205	40.8	242	48.3	9	1.7	9	1.8	37	7.3
North Dakota .....	16	66.2	1	3.4	0	0.2	6	27.1	1	3.1
Ohio .....	—	—	0	0.1	—	—	11	1.8	611	98.1
Oklahoma .....	121	61.8	37	19.1	7	3.6	21	10.7	9	4.7
Oregon .....	221	73.4	15	5.0	5	1.7	20	6.8	40	13.2
Pennsylvania .....	353	57.1	192	31.1	46	7.4	8	1.3	19	3.1
Rhode Island .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	27.4	37	72.6
South Carolina .....	102	34.6	157	53.1	28	9.5	0	0.0	8	2.8
South Dakota .....	5	16.0	8	25.9	0	0.6	4	12.4	14	45.1
Tennessee .....	241	50.0	107	22.1	2	0.4	5	1.1	128	26.5
Texas .....	221	19.1	205	17.7	363	31.3	21	1.8	350	30.2
Utah .....	50	69.0	2	3.4	5	6.8	5	7.3	10	13.5
Vermont .....	17	48.9	0	1.1	0	0.3	1	3.6	16	46.1
Virgin Islands .....	0	2.2	5	74.7	1	18.4	0	0.6	0	4.1
Virginia .....	124	43.2	139	48.5	6	2.0	8	2.7	10	3.6
Washington .....	165	44.1	21	5.7	2	0.4	23	6.1	163	43.7
West Virginia .....	124	91.7	9	6.6	0	0.3	0	0.4	1	1.0
Wisconsin .....	133	56.7	52	22.4	1	0.3	11	4.5	38	16.2
Wyoming .....	8	72.0	0	1.7	1	6.8	1	11.4	1	8.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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.

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

State	Preschool-Age Children		School-Age Children		Total Children		Nonelderly Adults		Elderly Adults		People in Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Households <sup>b</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	5,403	16.4	10,214	31.1	15,617	47.5	14,544	44.2	2,728	8.3	1,653	5.0
Alabama .....	109	16.4	226	34.0	335	50.3	296	44.5	35	5.2	15	2.3
Alaska .....	9	14.4	20	30.8	29	45.3	32	50.1	3	4.6	6	9.0
Arizona .....	156	19.7	258	32.6	414	52.3	332	41.9	46	5.8	31	3.9
Arkansas .....	71	17.8	118	29.6	190	47.3	188	46.9	23	5.8	48	12.1
California .....	538	20.3	1,048	39.6	1,586	59.9	999	37.8	60	2.3	147	5.6
Colorado .....	61	19.3	103	32.7	164	52.0	127	40.2	25	7.8	5	1.7
Connecticut .....	31	12.4	67	26.6	98	39.0	123	48.8	31	12.2	16	6.4
Delaware .....	16	17.8	30	33.5	46	51.3	38	41.9	6	6.6	3	2.9
District of Columbia .....	12	11.6	27	26.1	39	37.8	55	54.4	8	7.9	19	18.6
Florida .....	295	15.2	546	28.0	841	43.2	837	43.0	268	13.8	119	6.1
Georgia .....	225	17.7	399	31.4	624	49.1	554	43.6	93	7.3	50	3.9
Guam .....	7	21.4	13	41.4	20	62.9	10	31.7	2	5.4	0	0.4
Hawaii .....	17	15.0	29	25.9	46	40.9	52	46.2	14	12.9	4	3.4
Idaho .....	26	19.6	45	33.2	71	52.8	56	41.9	7	5.4	4	3.0
Illinois .....	230	16.3	446	31.7	676	48.1	630	44.8	101	7.2	148	10.5
Indiana .....	119	17.4	208	30.5	327	47.8	318	46.5	39	5.6	29	4.3
Iowa .....	49	17.0	84	29.1	133	46.1	135	47.0	20	6.9	1	0.4
Kansas .....	38	17.8	62	29.2	100	47.0	99	46.3	14	6.7	4	2.0
Kentucky .....	96	13.9	202	29.2	298	43.1	338	49.0	55	7.9	43	6.2
Louisiana .....	117	16.7	225	32.1	342	48.7	313	44.6	46	6.6	53	7.6
Maine .....	22	11.1	52	26.0	74	37.2	104	52.2	21	10.6	11	5.7
Maryland .....	71	15.9	133	29.9	204	45.8	210	47.1	32	7.1	13	2.9
Massachusetts .....	77	12.4	170	27.5	247	40.0	300	48.5	71	11.6	33	5.3
Michigan .....	182	12.7	393	27.4	575	40.2	756	52.8	100	7.0	85	6.0
Minnesota .....	62	18.3	99	29.3	161	47.6	151	44.5	27	7.9	12	3.7
Mississippi .....	79	15.8	158	31.6	238	47.4	229	45.8	34	6.8	26	5.2
Missouri .....	131	16.8	228	29.2	359	46.0	367	47.0	54	7.0	40	5.2
Montana .....	15	16.2	25	27.4	40	43.6	46	50.5	5	6.0	5	6.0
Nebraska .....	25	18.5	41	31.1	66	49.7	57	43.3	9	7.1	2	1.5
Nevada .....	39	19.8	58	29.5	96	49.3	83	42.2	17	8.4	5	2.6
New Hampshire .....	13	16.2	20	25.7	32	41.9	40	51.2	5	6.9	1	1.9
New Jersey .....	81	16.3	149	30.3	230	46.6	196	39.7	67	13.7	16	3.2
New Mexico .....	52	18.1	99	34.7	151	52.7	116	40.5	19	6.8	10	3.4
New York .....	266	11.8	629	27.8	895	39.5	955	42.2	415	18.3	45	2.0
North Carolina .....	198	17.6	349	30.9	547	48.5	493	43.8	87	7.7	59	5.2
North Dakota .....	9	18.2	13	25.8	23	44.0	24	46.6	5	9.4	1	1.8
Ohio .....	238	17.6	385	28.5	623	46.1	635	46.9	94	7.0	64	4.7
Oklahoma .....	77	16.7	142	30.7	219	47.4	215	46.4	28	6.1	12	2.7
Oregon .....	82	14.2	147	25.5	228	39.7	308	53.4	40	7.0	88	15.3
Pennsylvania .....	168	13.0	382	29.4	551	42.3	615	47.3	134	10.3	88	6.8
Rhode Island .....	15	15.1	29	28.8	44	43.9	46	46.0	10	10.1	1	1.1
South Carolina .....	113	16.9	199	29.7	312	46.6	311	46.4	47	7.0	51	7.6
South Dakota .....	14	19.1	22	30.1	36	49.2	31	42.7	6	8.1	3	3.9
Tennessee .....	147	13.9	311	29.5	458	43.5	525	49.8	71	6.8	90	8.5
Texas .....	599	20.4	1,087	37.0	1,685	57.4	1,011	34.4	241	8.2	56	1.9
Utah .....	36	20.3	61	33.7	97	54.0	76	42.3	7	3.7	3	1.6
Vermont .....	9	12.5	18	25.6	27	38.1	35	49.1	9	12.8	2	2.6
Virgin Islands .....	3	15.9	6	36.2	8	52.1	6	38.1	2	9.8	0	1.1
Virginia .....	102	16.2	186	29.6	288	45.7	288	45.7	54	8.6	26	4.2
Washington .....	119	15.7	209	27.7	328	43.4	368	48.7	60	7.9	45	6.0
West Virginia .....	40	13.2	80	26.6	120	39.8	155	51.4	27	8.8	6	2.1
Wisconsin .....	93	17.0	170	31.2	263	48.2	250	45.9	33	6.0	5	0.9
Wyoming .....	5	20.6	7	27.5	13	48.1	12	45.1	2	6.7	0	1.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

<sup>b</sup> These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration. Prior to April 2009, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving State exemptions), they needed to meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

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

State	All Participants		U. S. Born Citizens		Naturalized Citizens		Refugees		Other Noncitizens		Citizen Children Living with a Noncitizen <sup>a</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	32,889	100.0	30,597	100.0	1,021	100.0	278	100.0	994	100.0	2,636	100.0
Alabama .....	665	2.0	662	2.2	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.2	11	0.4
Alaska .....	64	0.2	61	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.1
Arizona .....	792	2.4	733	2.4	16	1.6	8	2.9	35	3.5	126	4.8
Arkansas .....	401	1.2	399	1.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	9	0.3
California .....	2,645	8.0	2,316	7.6	135	13.3	38	13.5	157	15.8	700	26.6
Colorado .....	316	1.0	302	1.0	6	0.6	2	0.6	6	0.6	30	1.1
Connecticut .....	252	0.8	235	0.8	8	0.7	1	0.3	8	0.8	7	0.3
Delaware .....	91	0.3	88	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.2
District of Columbia .....	102	0.3	100	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0
Florida .....	1,947	5.9	1,602	5.2	175	17.2	23	8.4	146	14.7	146	5.5
Georgia .....	1,272	3.9	1,235	4.0	14	1.4	7	2.4	16	1.6	54	2.0
Guam .....	31	0.1	29	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	6	0.2
Hawaii .....	112	0.3	99	0.3	8	0.8	-	-	6	0.6	7	0.3
Idaho .....	134	0.4	129	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.9	2	0.2	11	0.4
Illinois .....	1,407	4.3	1,340	4.4	36	3.5	4	1.5	27	2.7	117	4.4
Indiana .....	684	2.1	674	2.2	3	0.3	4	1.5	3	0.3	23	0.9
Iowa .....	288	0.9	283	0.9	1	0.1	2	0.7	2	0.2	12	0.5
Kansas .....	213	0.6	207	0.7	2	0.2	2	0.7	2	0.2	11	0.4
Kentucky .....	690	2.1	680	2.2	2	0.2	7	2.5	1	0.1	7	0.3
Louisiana .....	701	2.1	696	2.3	2	0.2	1	0.2	3	0.3	3	0.1
Maine .....	199	0.6	194	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.4	3	0.3	2	0.1
Maryland .....	446	1.4	421	1.4	14	1.3	3	1.1	8	0.8	10	0.4
Massachusetts .....	618	1.9	540	1.8	44	4.4	7	2.5	27	2.7	37	1.4
Michigan .....	1,432	4.4	1,369	4.5	21	2.1	18	6.4	24	2.4	32	1.2
Minnesota .....	338	1.0	292	1.0	21	2.1	18	6.6	6	0.7	20	0.8
Mississippi .....	501	1.5	499	1.6	2	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	1	0.0
Missouri .....	780	2.4	766	2.5	4	0.4	2	0.8	8	0.8	24	0.9
Montana .....	91	0.3	91	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nebraska .....	133	0.4	127	0.4	2	0.2	2	0.8	2	0.2	7	0.3
Nevada .....	195	0.6	183	0.6	5	0.5	0	0.1	7	0.7	28	1.1
New Hampshire .....	77	0.2	73	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.9	1	0.1	1	0.0
New Jersey .....	493	1.5	426	1.4	36	3.5	2	0.6	29	2.9	54	2.0
New Mexico .....	286	0.9	269	0.9	5	0.5	0	0.1	12	1.2	31	1.2
New York .....	2,265	6.9	1,785	5.8	266	26.0	31	11.2	183	18.4	186	7.0
North Carolina .....	1,128	3.4	1,109	3.6	3	0.3	5	1.9	11	1.1	74	2.8
North Dakota .....	52	0.2	48	0.2	0	0.0	3	1.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Ohio .....	1,352	4.1	1,329	4.3	11	1.1	3	1.2	9	0.9	22	0.9
Oklahoma .....	462	1.4	457	1.5	2	0.2	0	0.1	3	0.3	10	0.4
Oregon .....	576	1.8	544	1.8	8	0.8	6	2.1	18	1.9	47	1.8
Pennsylvania .....	1,300	4.0	1,241	4.1	19	1.8	20	7.3	20	2.1	31	1.2
Rhode Island .....	100	0.3	88	0.3	5	0.4	1	0.5	6	0.6	8	0.3
South Carolina .....	670	2.0	668	2.2	0	0.0	-	-	2	0.2	12	0.4
South Dakota .....	74	0.2	71	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.0
Tennessee .....	1,054	3.2	1,037	3.4	6	0.6	2	0.6	9	0.9	51	1.9
Texas .....	2,937	8.9	2,728	8.9	70	6.9	9	3.2	130	13.1	508	19.3
Utah .....	180	0.5	168	0.5	4	0.3	5	1.8	3	0.3	20	0.7
Vermont .....	70	0.2	69	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.0
Virgin Islands .....	16	0.0	13	0.0	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.0
Virginia .....	630	1.9	605	2.0	15	1.4	3	1.1	7	0.7	20	0.8
Washington .....	755	2.3	670	2.2	30	2.9	20	7.1	35	3.6	76	2.9
West Virginia .....	302	0.9	301	1.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin .....	545	1.7	522	1.7	7	0.7	8	3.0	8	0.8	30	1.2
Wyoming .....	26	0.1	26	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

- No sample data in this category.

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

State	Total (000)	Children		Nonelderly Adults		Elderly Adults	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	1,272	244	19.2	681	53.5	347	27.3
Alabama .....	2	1	29.1	1	50.7	0	20.2
Alaska .....	2	1	39.6	1	53.7	0	6.7
Arizona .....	43	4	9.1	28	65.7	11	25.2
Arkansas .....	1	0	11.0	1	58.8	0	30.2
California .....	194	39	19.8	139	71.8	16	8.4
Colorado .....	8	1	15.9	4	51.8	3	32.3
Connecticut .....	9	1	13.9	4	42.4	4	43.8
Delaware .....	1	0	15.2	1	69.0	0	15.7
District of Columbia .....	1	0	26.6	1	49.0	0	24.4
Florida .....	169	30	17.8	84	49.7	55	32.5
Georgia .....	23	6	25.8	11	46.5	6	27.7
Guam .....	1	-	-	0	56.0	0	44.0
Hawaii .....	6	1	10.3	2	42.9	3	46.8
Idaho .....	4	1	31.0	3	59.4	0	9.6
Illinois .....	31	2	5.5	15	49.5	14	45.0
Indiana .....	7	1	17.9	4	60.1	2	22.1
Iowa .....	4	1	28.4	2	45.1	1	26.5
Kansas .....	3	1	26.2	2	59.0	1	14.8
Kentucky .....	8	2	27.8	5	54.6	1	17.6
Louisiana .....	3	1	30.9	2	47.9	1	21.3
Maine .....	4	1	40.2	2	46.1	1	13.6
Maryland .....	11	4	31.6	4	38.8	3	29.6
Massachusetts .....	34	4	13.1	20	59.7	9	27.3
Michigan .....	42	10	23.9	26	61.9	6	14.2
Minnesota .....	25	10	39.3	12	49.6	3	11.1
Mississippi .....	0	0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Missouri .....	11	3	29.9	5	46.2	3	23.9
Montana .....	0	0	22.0	0	48.8	0	29.2
Nebraska .....	4	1	36.2	2	53.5	0	10.2
Nevada .....	8	0	6.3	4	58.4	3	35.3
New Hampshire .....	4	2	45.1	2	44.8	0	10.1
New Jersey .....	31	3	11.0	14	47.1	13	41.8
New Mexico .....	12	1	4.8	8	65.8	3	29.4
New York .....	214	37	17.3	84	39.3	93	43.4
North Carolina .....	16	6	39.1	7	41.1	3	19.8
North Dakota .....	4	2	42.2	2	50.4	0	7.4
Ohio .....	12	5	42.6	5	40.4	2	17.1
Oklahoma .....	3	1	17.5	2	53.5	1	29.0
Oregon .....	24	5	20.9	14	58.2	5	20.9
Pennsylvania .....	41	15	36.1	17	42.8	9	21.2
Rhode Island .....	8	3	32.5	4	55.4	1	12.1
South Carolina .....	2	-	-	2	100.0	-	-
South Dakota .....	2	1	42.3	1	43.2	0	14.6
Tennessee .....	11	4	33.1	5	45.3	2	21.6
Texas .....	139	8	5.4	81	58.1	51	36.5
Utah .....	8	3	41.5	4	52.0	1	6.5
Vermont .....	1	0	25.3	1	55.8	0	18.9
Virgin Islands .....	1	0	14.8	1	57.0	0	28.2
Virginia .....	10	0	4.1	7	68.2	3	27.8
Washington .....	55	15	26.9	29	51.7	12	21.4
West Virginia .....	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-
Wisconsin .....	16	7	43.9	7	45.5	2	10.6
Wyoming .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

- No sample data in this category.

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

State	Number (000)	Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) - Usage and Entitlement <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> .....	14,981	9,074	60.6	1,137	7.6	4,292	28.7
Alabama .....	275	192	69.9	6	2.1	77	28.0
Alaska .....	25	11	43.1	7	28.6	7	28.4
Arizona .....	334	195	58.2	21	6.3	118	35.3
Arkansas .....	168	96	57.1	5	3.1	67	39.8
California .....	1,113	613	55.1	50	4.5	449	40.4
Colorado .....	137	81	59.0	17	12.2	39	28.8
Connecticut .....	136	90	65.8	10	7.0	37	27.1
Delaware .....	40	26	65.1	1	2.9	13	32.1
District of Columbia .....	56	14	25.5	4	7.4	38	67.1
Florida .....	999	517	51.7	139	13.9	344	34.4
Georgia .....	529	347	65.6	18	3.4	164	31.0
Guam .....	9	—	—	4	47.6	5	52.4
Hawaii .....	57	—	—	27	48.1	30	51.9
Idaho .....	54	40	73.9	1	1.4	13	24.7
Illinois .....	655	341	52.1	54	8.3	259	39.6
Indiana .....	292	164	56.1	9	3.1	119	40.8
Iowa .....	130	87	67.1	12	9.2	31	23.7
Kansas .....	97	68	70.2	6	6.5	23	23.3
Kentucky .....	310	215	69.3	10	3.1	70	22.6
Louisiana .....	294	187	63.6	11	3.7	84	28.7
Maine .....	99	70	70.9	12	12.2	17	16.9
Maryland .....	208	102	49.0	25	12.2	81	38.8
Massachusetts .....	330	224	67.8	59	17.8	48	14.4
Michigan .....	686	407	59.4	59	8.6	219	32.0
Minnesota .....	163	65	40.1	18	10.9	48	29.7
Mississippi .....	212	117	55.4	3	1.4	65	30.9
Missouri .....	350	231	66.2	13	3.8	105	30.0
Montana .....	40	24	60.2	4	9.3	12	30.5
Nebraska .....	57	39	68.0	4	7.9	14	24.1
Nevada .....	91	52	57.1	2	2.1	37	40.8
New Hampshire .....	38	28	73.0	7	19.2	3	7.8
New Jersey .....	239	134	56.1	17	7.2	87	36.5
New Mexico .....	117	76	65.2	6	5.3	35	29.4
New York .....	1,205	827	68.6	93	7.7	25	2.0
North Carolina .....	502	339	67.6	12	2.3	125	24.9
North Dakota .....	24	17	71.1	2	10.5	4	18.3
Ohio .....	622	399	64.2	29	4.7	194	31.1
Oklahoma .....	195	133	68.0	12	6.0	51	26.0
Oregon .....	301	210	69.9	13	4.2	78	25.9
Pennsylvania .....	619	403	65.1	65	10.6	132	21.3
Rhode Island .....	51	47	92.8	0	0.8	3	6.4
South Carolina .....	295	152	51.6	2	0.7	118	40.0
South Dakota .....	31	21	67.1	2	5.5	8	27.4
Tennessee .....	482	204	42.3	14	2.9	265	54.8
Texas .....	1,160	672	57.9	124	10.7	304	26.2
Utah .....	72	40	55.9	5	7.5	26	36.5
Vermont .....	35	28	78.9	4	11.3	3	9.8
Virgin Islands .....	6	—	—	0	1.8	6	98.2
Virginia .....	287	154	53.7	31	10.7	99	34.3
Washington .....	374	277	74.1	64	17.0	33	8.8
West Virginia .....	136	97	71.5	7	5.3	31	23.1
Wisconsin .....	234	193	82.5	14	6.0	27	11.4
Wyoming .....	11	7	65.8	1	5.3	3	28.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 31,357 MFIP households and 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits 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.

**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> .....	14,981	9,872	65.9	4,163	27.8	5,709	38.1
Alabama .....	275	62	22.4	52	19.0	9	3.4
Alaska .....	25	7	28.2	6	24.2	1	4.0
Arizona .....	334	334	100.0	57	17.1	277	82.9
Arkansas .....	168	30	18.1	26	15.3	5	2.7
California .....	1,113	667	60.0	472	42.4	196	17.6
Colorado .....	137	38	27.7	31	22.7	7	5.0
Connecticut .....	136	74	54.2	48	35.1	26	19.0
Delaware .....	40	40	100.0	11	26.9	29	73.1
District of Columbia .....	56	20	36.5	19	34.4	1	2.1
Florida .....	999	259	25.9	251	25.1	8	0.8
Georgia .....	529	529	100.0	77	14.6	452	85.4
Guam .....	9	8	83.2	2	18.9	6	64.3
Hawaii .....	57	25	43.2	22	38.5	3	4.7
Idaho .....	54	26	49.0	9	17.5	17	31.5
Illinois .....	655	148	22.7	141	21.5	8	1.2
Indiana .....	292	70	23.9	63	21.6	7	2.3
Iowa .....	130	31	23.6	28	21.8	2	1.7
Kansas .....	97	34	34.5	30	31.3	3	3.3
Kentucky .....	310	93	30.1	85	27.3	9	2.8
Louisiana .....	294	66	22.6	61	20.7	6	1.9
Maine .....	99	60	60.5	31	31.8	28	28.7
Maryland .....	208	149	71.7	55	26.4	94	45.3
Massachusetts .....	330	330	100.0	153	46.4	177	53.6
Michigan .....	686	686	100.0	152	22.2	534	77.8
Minnesota .....	163	163	100.0	83	50.8	80	49.2
Mississippi .....	212	50	23.4	49	23.0	1	0.4
Missouri .....	350	110	31.4	86	24.6	24	6.8
Montana .....	40	29	72.7	9	22.2	20	50.6
Nebraska .....	57	20	34.9	17	30.1	3	4.8
Nevada .....	91	61	67.6	20	22.3	41	45.3
New Hampshire .....	38	19	50.1	12	32.6	7	17.5
New Jersey .....	239	125	52.2	114	47.5	11	4.7
New Mexico .....	117	37	31.6	34	29.1	3	2.5
New York .....	1,205	1,205	100.0	498	41.3	707	58.7
North Carolina .....	502	99	19.8	94	18.7	5	1.1
North Dakota .....	24	24	100.0	5	23.3	18	76.7
Ohio .....	622	622	100.0	186	29.9	436	70.1
Oklahoma .....	195	101	51.6	43	21.8	58	29.8
Oregon .....	301	300	99.9	56	18.5	245	81.4
Pennsylvania .....	619	619	100.0	233	37.7	386	62.3
Rhode Island .....	51	38	74.9	19	37.3	19	37.7
South Carolina .....	295	295	100.0	53	18.1	242	81.9
South Dakota .....	31	9	29.3	6	20.2	3	9.1
Tennessee .....	482	115	23.9	105	21.7	10	2.1
Texas .....	1,160	1,160	99.9	257	22.1	903	77.8
Utah .....	72	21	28.3	14	18.7	7	9.7
Vermont .....	35	31	89.3	11	31.2	20	58.2
Virgin Islands .....	6	5	81.6	1	17.2	4	64.4
Virginia .....	287	82	28.4	75	26.2	7	2.3
Washington .....	374	374	100.0	134	35.9	240	64.1
West Virginia .....	136	136	100.0	37	27.3	99	72.7
Wisconsin .....	234	234	100.0	27	11.5	207	88.5
Wyoming .....	11	2	21.3	2	20.1	0	1.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<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.

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APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2009 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table C.1. 2008 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines<sup>a</sup>

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$10,400	\$13,000	\$11,960
2	14,000	17,500	16,100
3	17,600	22,000	20,240
4	21,200	26,500	24,380
5	24,800	31,000	28,520
6	28,400	35,500	32,660
7	32,000	40,000	36,800
8	35,600	44,500	40,940
Each Additional Member	+3,600	+4,500	+4,140

Source: 73 *Federal Register* 15, January 23, 2008.

<sup>a</sup> HHS issued these numbers, which provide the basis for the fiscal year 2009 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards. The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds that are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Table C.2. SNAP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2009<sup>a</sup>

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,127	\$1,409	\$1,296
2	1,517	1,896	1,745
3	1,907	2,384	2,193
4	2,297	2,871	2,642
5	2,687	3,359	3,090
6	3,077	3,846	3,539
7	3,467	4,334	3,987
8	3,857	4,821	4,436
Each Additional Member	+390	+488	+449

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>a</sup> The fiscal year 2009 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2008 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2009 gross income limits by multiplying the 2008 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2008 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2007 Census poverty thresholds; therefore, the gross income limits applied to SNAP households in fiscal year 2009 were based on 2007 poverty measures.

Table C.3. SNAP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2009<sup>a</sup>

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$867	\$1,084	\$997
2	1,167	1,459	1,342
3	1,467	1,834	1,687
4	1,767	2,209	2,032
5	2,067	2,584	2,377
6	2,367	2,959	2,722
7	2,667	3,334	3,067
8	2,967	3,709	3,412
Each Additional Member	+300	+375	+345

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>a</sup> The fiscal year 2009 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2008 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2009 net income limits by dividing the 2008 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2008 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2007 Census poverty thresholds; accordingly, the net income limits applied to SNAP households in fiscal year 2009 were based on 2007 poverty measures.

Table C.4. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2009

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1-2 people	\$144	\$246	\$203	\$289	\$127
3 people	144	246	203	289	127
4 people	147	246	203	294	147
5 people	172	246	203	334	172
6 or more people	197	246	226	393	197
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	446	713	601	524	352

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

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

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

Table C.5A. Value of Maximum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2009<sup>a, b</sup> (pre-ARRA)

Household Size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$176	\$210	\$268	\$326	\$276	\$260	\$226
2	323	385	492	598	506	476	415
3	463	552	704	857	725	682	595
4	588	701	894	1,088	921	867	756
5	698	833	1,062	1,293	1,094	1,029	898
6	838	999	1,275	1,551	1,313	1,235	1,077
7	926	1,105	1,409	1,715	1,451	1,365	1,191
8	1,058	1,263	1,610	1,960	1,658	1,560	1,361
Each Additional Member	+132	+158	+201	+245	+207	+195	+170

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>a</sup> The maximum benefit values were effective from October 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009, 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. For this purpose, all regions of Alaska were classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban.

Table C.5B. Value of Maximum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2009<sup>a, b</sup> (post-ARRA)

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

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>a</sup> The maximum benefit values were effective from April 1, 2009 to September 30, 2009, and were based on 113.6 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. For this purpose, all regions of Alaska were classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban.

Table C.6. Value of Minimum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2009<sup>a</sup>

Time Period	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
October-March	\$14	\$17	\$21	\$26	\$22	\$21	\$18
April-September	16	19	24	30	25	24	21

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>a</sup> The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households.

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## APPENDIX D

### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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## SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the SNAP Quality Control System (SNAP QC), an ongoing review of SNAP household circumstances. The system is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible for participation in SNAP and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. It is based on State samples (from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) of approximately 59,000 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 most 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 in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2009 SNAP QC datafile, an edited version of the raw datafile generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2009 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2008 through September 2009.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited datafile. Of the 59,369 sample cases in the raw datafile, 2,673 were determined not subject to review. The Quality Control System deselected five cases to correct for oversampling (see Table D.1). Of those cases subject to review, 4,430 were not completed because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all members had died or moved. An additional 874 households were found either ineligible for SNAP, or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit and therefore were dropped from the datafile because data on their characteristics are not collected. An additional 137 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 2009 SNAP QC file is 51,250. In Table D.2, we show the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

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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.

Table D.1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included in the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2009

	Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC Sample
Number of cases sampled	59,369
Cases not subject to review	2,673
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	5
Cases subject to review	56,691
Incomplete cases	4,430
Cases completed	52,261
Households not eligible for a positive benefit	61
Households not eligible for SNAP	813
Households eligible for a positive benefit	51,387
Households dropped due to inconsistencies	137
Households on the final file	51,250

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 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. In the absence of direct measures of such differences, the ratio of completed reviews to total cases subject to review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. For fiscal year 2009, the completion rate is 92 percent, similar to the rate for fiscal year 2008.

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

To obtain the highest degree of consistency between related variables in the data, while maintaining the database's integrity, the reported raw data are edited as described in the *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2009 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. Exceptions are households participating in MFIP or in SSI-CAP programs in States with standardized benefit amounts. The households 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> .....	51,250	100.0
Alabama .....	1,032	2.0
Alaska .....	476	0.9
Arizona .....	1,178	2.3
Arkansas .....	1,277	2.5
California .....	1,069	2.1
Colorado .....	1,198	2.3
Connecticut .....	1,071	2.1
Delaware .....	688	1.3
District of Columbia .....	867	1.7
Florida .....	1,251	2.4
Georgia .....	973	1.9
Guam .....	347	0.7
Hawaii .....	972	1.9
Idaho .....	909	1.8
Illinois .....	1,089	2.1
Indiana .....	1,145	2.2
Iowa .....	952	1.9
Kansas .....	1,055	2.1
Kentucky .....	1,178	2.3
Louisiana .....	1,133	2.2
Maine .....	1,008	2.0
Maryland .....	1,183	2.3
Massachusetts .....	1,059	2.1
Michigan .....	1,007	2.0
Minnesota .....	1,090	2.1
Mississippi .....	1,242	2.4
Missouri .....	1,095	2.1
Montana .....	687	1.3
Nebraska .....	890	1.7
Nevada .....	1,070	2.1
New Hampshire .....	636	1.2
New Jersey .....	1,028	2.0
New Mexico .....	1,082	2.1
New York .....	900	1.8
North Carolina .....	1,047	2.0
North Dakota .....	489	1.0
Ohio .....	1,505	2.9
Oklahoma .....	1,165	2.3
Oregon .....	1,003	2.0
Pennsylvania .....	955	1.9
Rhode Island .....	859	1.7
South Carolina .....	1,150	2.2
South Dakota .....	582	1.1
Tennessee .....	1,044	2.0
Texas .....	1,197	2.3
Utah .....	1,133	2.2
Vermont .....	578	1.1
Virgin Islands .....	373	0.7
Virginia .....	960	1.9
Washington .....	1,023	2.0
West Virginia .....	965	1.9
Wisconsin .....	1,030	2.0
Wyoming .....	355	0.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 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 137 records in the raw datafile. These 137 records were therefore dropped from the edited datafile.

## Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2009 in this report are based on a sample of 51,250 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, as these households are not included in the SNAP QC datafile.<sup>2</sup> The weighting procedure matches to SNAP Program Operation totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by State and stratum, (2) the monthly number of participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State. Table D.3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2009.

The fiscal year 2009 weighting methodology is similar to the weighting methodology used for the fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2008 SNAP QC datafiles. However, it differs from the weighting methodology used in the development of the SNAP QC datafiles prior to fiscal year 2005, which matched to Program Operation totals for households only and not to individuals or benefits. The fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC datafiles are weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP households by State and stratum.<sup>3</sup> SNAP QC datafiles before fiscal year 2003 are weighted to the monthly number of SNAP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

Table D.3. Comparison of Program Data to Edited SNAP QC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2009

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2009				
	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible Households	Adjusted Program Data	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of households	15,231,923	10,463	240,544	14,980,916	14,980,916
Number of participants	33,489,771	29,586	570,721	32,889,464	32,889,464
Value of benefits	\$4,196,678,930	\$13,948,675	\$110,595,285	\$4,072,134,970	\$4,072,134,970
Average household size	2.20	2.83	2.37	2.20	2.20
Average benefit per person	\$125.31	— <sup>a</sup>	\$193.78	\$123.81	\$123.81

Sources: Fiscal Year 2009 Program Data and SNAP QC datafile.

<sup>a</sup> We adjust households and individuals for new disaster SNAP households only, and benefits for disaster SNAP benefits issued to new households as well as supplemental benefits issued to qualifying on-going SNAP households. As a result, the average disaster SNAP benefit per person cannot be calculated from the information in this table.

<sup>2</sup> The adjusted total number of households and benefits is lower than Program Data figures by about 2 and 3 percent, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> For tables presented in this report, we reweighted the 2003 and 2004 datafiles using the current weighting methodology.

## Comparison to Reported Data

Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for fiscal year 2009. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC datafile before any editing has taken place. Calculated values and averages are based on the edited datafile used for this report.

Table D.4. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2009

Variable	All Households	Households with:			
		Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	Disabled Nonelderly Adults
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	711	1,115	790	865	918
Reported.....	711	1,116	790	866	918
Average Net Income (Dollars) <sup>a</sup>					
Calculated.....	329	517	383	423	467
Reported.....	326	514	380	420	464
Average Total Deduction (Dollars) <sup>b</sup>					
Calculated.....	471	642	468	525	483
Reported.....	473	648	466	528	488
Average SNAP Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	272	326	128	398	197
Reported <sup>c</sup> .....	274	330	131	401	199
Percent with Zero Gross Income					
Calculated.....	17.6	0.0	3.6	12.6	0.0
Reported.....	17.7	0.0	3.6	12.7	0.0
Percent with Zero Net Income					
Calculated.....	36.0	20.7	16.1	31.7	12.5
Reported.....	37.9	21.2	19.2	32.7	16.1
Percent with Minimum Benefit					
Calculated.....	4.1	3.0	11.1	0.7	7.1
Reported.....	3.6	2.4	10.1	0.6	6.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC data file.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 31,357 households participating in MFIP and 446,540 households participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 446,540 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

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

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APPENDIX E  
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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## SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of SNAP households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the estimated 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, which are used to estimate standard errors, are based on a simple random sample and 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 2009,  $n = 51,250$ . Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2009 are shown in the sample size column of Table E-1. For subgroups not shown in Table E-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (51,250) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size ( $N$ ). For fiscal year 2009,  $N = 14,981$  thousand and there are 2,480 thousand households with elderly individuals. Hence the approximate sample size for households with elderly individuals in fiscal year 2009 would be calculated as  $(2,480 / 14,981) \times (51,250) = 8,484$ . In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 8,209, 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 2009 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 617,147 (Table A.1), and the corresponding standard error is 16,201 (Table E.1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 584,745 to 649,549.<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 2009 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, 1.45.

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, 399,621 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:  $(617,147 - (2 \times 16,201)) = 584,745$  and  $(617,147 + (2 \times 16,201)) = 649,549$ .

<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 10,047.<sup>5</sup> Multiplying 10,047 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.67, from Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 16,809.

### 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 7,473,513 households with children, 942,229 (12.6 percent) have no gross income. The standard error ( $S_N$ ) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 22,210 (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, 7,473,513 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 12.0 to 13.2 percent around the point estimate of 12.6 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 2,479,665 households with elderly individuals, 399,621 (16.1 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 16,809) by 2,479,665 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.7 percentage points.

### Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for Fiscal Year 2009 are provided in Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in Fiscal Year 2009 is \$2.54 (Table E.3), and the mean itself is \$711 (Table A.20). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$706 to \$716.

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

$$\sqrt{[(399,621 / 2,479,665) \times (1 - 399,621 / 2,479,665)] \times (2,479,665 - 8,209)} / [(8,209 - 1) \times 2,479,665] = 0.0004052$$

$$\text{Equation (2): } 2,479,665 \times 0.0004052 = 10,047$$

where 2,479,665 is the estimated population of elderly households, 399,621 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 8,209 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E-1), and 10,047 is the standard error.

Generalized approximation methods such as the one used in equation (3) work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages because the standard errors depend only on the sample size, the estimated proportion, and the design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends on the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Table E.3 can be obtained from Table E.4. Table E.4 shows for each variable in Table E.3 the average, minimum, and maximum value of that variable's standard error as a percentage of the variable's mean value. These 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 2009<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 .....	38.36	57.01	16.20	47.30	32.23	51.92	40.89	35.61	51,250	14,981
With Elderly Individuals.....	7.35	16.84	10.85	9.11	32.23	8.90	8.44	5.31	8,209	2,480
Without Elderly Individuals .....	37.65	54.15	11.94	46.69	NA	50.91	39.94	35.68	43,041	12,501
With Children.....	22.21	33.49	5.66	44.31	8.90	51.92	40.89	23.20	25,158	7,474
With School Age Children .....	18.16	29.58	4.88	34.81	8.44	40.89	40.89	21.21	18,651	5,588
Without Children .....	31.26	46.11	15.30	22.20	31.93	NA	NA	28.86	26,092	7,507
With Earnings .....	NA	24.23	8.26	47.30	9.11	44.31	34.81	12.80	15,182	4,412
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	0.56	14.74	9.89	12.80	5.31	23.20	21.21	35.61	11,618	3,172

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC sample.

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

NA = not applicable.

Table E.2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2009<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 .....	1.52	1.79	1.23	1.57	1.31	1.57	1.28	1.32	1.45
With Elderly Individuals.....	1.44	1.67	1.26	1.50	NA	1.43	1.41	1.33	1.43
Without Elderly Individuals.....	1.55	1.83	1.22	1.63	NA	1.72	1.34	1.37	1.52
With Children .....	1.42	1.53	1.40	1.89	1.41	NA	2.00	1.42	1.58
With School Age Children .....	1.43	1.60	1.39	1.71	1.40	NA	NA	1.40	1.49
Without Children .....	1.61	2.02	1.25	1.44	1.48	NA	NA	1.38	1.53
With Earnings .....	NA	1.67	1.36	NA	1.51	3.02	1.98	1.42	1.83
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	1.28	1.52	1.31	1.48	1.40	1.67	1.59	NA	1.46

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC sample.

<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.

Table E.3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2009<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.....	2.54	1.13	0.26	1.79	4.81	0.00	0.05	6.15	4.21	3.90	1.48
With Elderly Individuals	4.93	5.22	1.64	5.57	19.91	0.01	0.20	38.20	18.88	6.65	5.49
Without Elderly Individuals.....	3.04	1.44	0.59	1.88	4.29	0.00	0.04	6.31	4.33	4.77	1.43
With Children.....	4.04	2.86	1.88	2.38	5.66	0.02	0.03	7.69	4.31	9.34	1.74
With School Age Children.....	5.18	3.96	2.39	2.82	7.27	0.02	0.03	9.04	5.70	10.36	2.08
Without Children.....	3.60	2.42	0.65	2.30	8.08	0.00	0.10	9.65	26.13	4.08	2.43
With Earnings.....	6.05	4.89	1.84	3.05	8.53	0.02	0.05	6.15	9.35	12.11	2.22
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	5.16	5.38	1.96	4.00	8.61	0.02	0.14	22.11	8.32	4.74	3.87

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC sample.

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

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

Table E.4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2009<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>
14,981 (All SNAP Households)	0.8	0.0	4.7
2,480 (Households With Elderly Individuals)	2.8	0.6	9.5
7,474 (Households With Children).....	1.2	0.3	6.1
4,412 (Households With Earnings) .....	1.5	0.5	7.0
3,172 (Households With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals).....	2.0	0.6	9.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2009 SNAP QC sample.

<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.

APPENDIX F  
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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# Quality Control Review Schedule

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

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*Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households, Fiscal Year 2008.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis, 2009.

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

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