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Trends in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates: Fiscal Year 2010 to Fiscal Year 2013

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Trends in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates: Fiscal Year 2010 to Fiscal Year 2013

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) helps low-income individuals purchase food so they can obtain a nutritious diet. SNAP is the largest of the domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). During fiscal year (FY) 2013, the program served more than 47 million people in an average month at a total annual cost in benefits of about $76 billion.

The participation rates presented in this report estimate the percentage of individuals eligible under federal SNAP income and asset rules who choose to participate in the program. Of the nearly 51 million individuals eligible for SNAP benefits in an average month in FY 2013, approximately 43 million participated (85 percent), and more than 7 million did not. From FY 2012 to FY 2013, the number of SNAP participants increased by about 3 percent and the number of eligible individuals remained about the same. Accordingly, the participation rate among individuals increased by 2 percentage points between FY 2012 and FY 2013.

The neediest individuals—those eligible for higher benefits—participated at higher rates than other eligible individuals. Ninety-seven percent of individuals in households eligible for 51 to 99 percent of the maximum benefit participated in FY 2013, compared to 51 percent of individuals in households eligible for benefits between 1 and 50 percent of the maximum benefit.

Participation rates for children, individuals in households with incomes below the poverty line, individuals with no income, and nondisabled childless adults subject to work registration were all relatively high. At least 99 percent of all eligible individuals within each of these groups participated in FY 2013. Additionally, 82 percent of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients participated in FY 2013.

Only 41 percent of eligible elderly adults (age 60 and older) participated in FY 2013. The rate for elderly individuals living alone (54 percent) was more than double that for those living with other individuals (25 percent). The participation rate was also lower than average for individuals living in households with incomes above the poverty line (42 percent), legally resident noncitizens (64 percent), and individuals in households with earnings (74 percent).

The approach used to estimate the FY 2010 through FY 2013 rates presented in this report produces a series of methodologically consistent rates that allows the reader to observe and evaluate trends in SNAP participation over this time period. Because SNAP participation is underreported in survey data, rate numerators are estimated from a different data source (SNAP administrative data) than rate denominators (the Current Population Survey). Differences between the two data sources—such as who is represented in the data, available data on household composition, when and how income is reported, and reported program participation—result in some estimated participation rates exceeding 100 percent.

Although the methodology used to develop the FY 2013 participation rates is consistent with the methodology used to estimate FY 2010 through FY 2012 participation rates in Eslami (2014), the rates presented in this report should not be compared to those published before Eslami (2014) or presented in the appendices of this report for years before FY 2010, due to methodological changes.

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INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) helps low-income individuals purchase food so they can obtain a nutritious diet. In fiscal year (FY) 2013, the average number of people SNAP served in a month under federal SNAP income and asset rules was a record high 43 million. [1]

Most individuals whose financial resources fall below certain income and asset thresholds are eligible for SNAP. Others are categorically eligible for SNAP because they live in households in which each member receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or, in some places, General Assistance (GA)—that is, in pure public assistance (PA) households. Individuals may also be eligible for SNAP because they meet other broader State categorical eligibility criteria. However, not all individuals who are eligible participate in the program.

The individual and household participation rates presented in this report estimate the percentage of individuals and households eligible under federal SNAP income and asset rules who choose to participate in the program. The benefit receipt rates measure the amount of benefits received as a proportion of total benefits that would be paid out if every eligible household were to participate.

In this report, we present participation rates for individuals, households, and subgroups of individuals and households in FY 2010 through FY 2013, along with benefit receipt rates. The methodology used to develop the FY 2013 participation rates is consistent with the methodology used to estimate FY 2010 through FY 2012 participation rates in Eslami (2014). However, because of methodological changes from reports in this series published before Eslami (2014),

[1] The participant total for FY 2013 differs from the official participation total of 47.6 million because it excludes certain individuals, such as those who receive disaster benefits or do not meet federal SNAP income and asset rules.

the FY 2010 through FY 2013 rates presented in this report should not be compared to those published before Eslami (2014) or presented in the appendices of this report for years before FY 2010.

Because SNAP participation is underreported in survey data, rate numerators are estimated from a different data source than rate denominators. The FY 2013 rate numerators, such as the number of participating individuals, are estimated from FY 2013 SNAP administrative data. The FY 2013 rate denominators, such as the number of eligible individuals, are based on fiscal year data from the combined calendar year (CY) 2013 and 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) files. The estimates for FY 2010 through FY 2012 are likewise based on CPS and administrative data from the appropriate years. Differences between the data sources used to estimate the rate numerators and denominators result in some estimated participation rates exceeding 100 percent. Differences between the two data sources that may be the cause of rates that exceed 100 percent include (1) who is represented in the data; (2) data on household composition; (3) when and how income is reported; and (4) reported program participation. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. Because of these and other estimation challenges, the participation rates presented in this report are best used to observe trends over time and differences among subgroups.

We include detailed tables showing subgroup participation rates for FY 2013, FY 2012, FY 2011, and FY 2010 in Appendices A, B, C, and D, respectively. In Appendix E, we show historical SNAP participation rates. In Appendices F and G, we present a detailed explanation of the methodology and the sampling error of the participation rate estimates, respectively. In Appendix H, we list historical economic and policy influences on SNAP.

ESTIMATED PARTICIPATION RATES FOR FY 2013

Of the nearly 51 million individuals eligible for SNAP under federal SNAP rules in an average month of FY 2013, an estimated 43 million actually participated (Table 1).[2] The individual participation rate was 85 percent in FY 2013. The household participation rate was 90 percent, 5 percentage points higher than the individual participation rate.

SNAP participation rates vary by demographic and economic subgroup (Table 2 and Figure 1). Historically, the neediest individuals—those eligible for higher benefits—have participated at higher rates than other eligible individuals. This pattern continued in FY 2013, during which an estimated 97 percent of individuals in households eligible for 51 to 99 percent of the maximum benefit participated, compared to only 51 percent of individuals in households eligible for benefits between 1 and 50 percent of the maximum benefit. Participation rates also have been relatively high in recent years for children, individuals in households with incomes below the poverty line, individuals with no income, and nondisabled childless adults subject to work registration. In FY 2013, at least 99 percent of all eligible individuals from these groups participated.

Participation rates are typically lower than average for individuals who are elderly, living in households with incomes above poverty, legally resident noncitizens, and living in households with earnings. Again, these patterns continued in FY 2013. An estimated 41 percent of eligible elderly individuals (age 60 and older) and 42 percent of individuals in households with incomes above the poverty line participated in FY 2013. The participation rate was 64 percent for eligible noncitizens and 74 percent for individuals in eligible households with earnings.

The participation rate for citizen children living with noncitizen adults (82 percent) was higher than that for noncitizens (64 percent). The participation rate for elderly individuals living

[2] All tables and figures are presented at the end of the main text.

alone (54 percent) was more than double that for elderly individuals living with other people (25 percent). The participation rate for individuals in households with SSI recipients was 82 percent, considerably higher than the participation rate for individuals in households with Social Security recipients (64 percent).

TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION RATES FROM FY 2010 TO FY 2013

The participation rate among eligible individuals increased by about 14 percentage points from FY 2010 to FY 2013 (Table 3). This increase occurred incrementally, with increases of about 6, 5 and 2 percentage points in FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013, respectively. The number of SNAP participants increased by 15 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2013, with the bulk of the increase occurring from FY 2010 to FY 2011, when there was a 9 percent increase. In contrast, the number of eligible individuals decreased by 3 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2013, with virtually no change between FY 2010 and FY 2011 or between FY 2012 and FY 2013. The large increase in the number of participants may be attributable in part to long-term unemployment associated with the slow economic recovery as well as continued efforts to facilitate access to the program. At the same time, the slightly improved economic conditions may be responsible for the small decrease in the number of eligible individuals.

Similar to the overall participation rate among eligible individuals, several subgroups experienced sizable increases in participation rates from FY 2010 to FY 2013. In particular, participation rates for children, individuals reporting no income, individuals with income between 1 and 50 percent of poverty, nondisabled childless adults subject to work registration, and nonelderly adults—all groups with relatively high participation rates in FY 2013—increased by at least 15 percentage points. Other participation rate increases were less substantial, with individuals with income above poverty, individuals eligible for the minimum benefit or less, and

elderly individuals—all groups with relatively low participation rates in FY 2013—experiencing increases of 9 percentage points or less from FY 2010 to FY 2013.

In contrast, TANF recipients, who first saw an increase in participation from FY 2010 to FY 2011, experienced an overall decline in participation rates over the four-year span—seeing a reduction in participation rates in both FY 2012 and FY 2013. Notably, TANF recipients participated at a higher than average rate from FY 2010 to FY 2012, but had a participation rate slightly lower than the overall individual rate in FY 2013.

ESTIMATED BENEFIT RECEIPT RATES IN FY 2013

Benefit receipt rates presented in this report are calculated by dividing benefits received by participating individuals or households by potential benefits to eligible individuals or households, respectively. Because individuals and households eligible for larger benefits tend to participate in SNAP at higher rates than those eligible for smaller benefits, benefit receipt rates are higher than individual or household participation rates (Tables 4 and 5). Among age groups, elderly individuals had the lowest prorated benefit receipt rate (52 percent). Nonelderly adults who were not employed received a higher percentage of prorated benefits than employed individuals, and elderly individuals living alone received a much higher percentage of prorated benefits than elderly individuals living with others.

Households with children and households with income between 1 and 50 percent of poverty had among the highest benefit receipt rates in FY 2013. Households with elderly members and those with household incomes between 101 and 130 percent of the poverty line had among the lowest benefit receipt rates. Households with earnings received about 91 percent of the benefits for which they were eligible, and those with TANF received about 87 percent.

METHODOLOGY

Participation rates are calculated as the ratio of the estimated number of individuals participating in SNAP to the estimated number of individuals eligible for SNAP, with the ratio expressed as a percentage. The number of participants is estimated from SNAP administrative data, and the number of eligible individuals is estimated from CPS ASEC data. We use administrative data to estimate participants because SNAP participation is underreported in the CPS ASEC.

In this section, we provide an overview of the methodology used to estimate the FY 2013 participation rates and the change from prior-year estimates. We focus first on our estimation of the number of participating individuals and then on the number of eligible individuals. The methodology is described in more detail in Appendix F.

The estimates of participants for FY 2013 are from the FY 2013 SNAP QC data file. Similar data files were used in previous years for participant estimates. The SNAP QC data file is an edited version of the raw data file generated by the SNAP Quality Control System and contains data on the demographic and economic characteristics of a sample of participating households.

We used the FY 2013 SNAP Statistical Summary of Operations (Program Operations) to weight the SNAP QC data. The Program Operations data provide counts of individuals and households that were issued benefits and the total dollar value of these benefits in each month of the fiscal year. Before weighting, we adjusted the Program Operations data to exclude participants who receive disaster assistance, such as disaster benefits in the wake of hurricanes and floods, since these participants are not included in the SNAP QC data. In FY 2013, we removed from the average monthly individual totals an estimated 12,000 people who received disaster assistance. In addition, we removed individuals receiving benefits in error, since this group is also not included in the SNAP QC data. In FY 2013, we removed 526,000 ineligible

participants who were issued benefits in error. These two groups amount to about 1.1 percent of all participants. We also excluded from the official rates 3.8 million categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules and, for consistency, we removed households in Guam and the Virgin Islands from the participant totals because they are not included in the eligible totals.

The numerator of the participation rate is the average monthly number of participants during the 12 months of the fiscal year. However, because the participation rates presented in this report are for participants eligible under federal rules, we removed from the numerator households that are not pure PA and whose income or assets are above the federal SNAP limits (that is, households that meet broader State categorical eligibility criteria). Because we cannot identify participating households with assets above the federal limits due to limitations of the SNAP QC data, we used a regression equation based on Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) data to predict asset ineligibility.

To create a data file that aligns with the SNAP QC data file and to the program rules for the fiscal year (October through September), the 2013 estimates of eligible individuals were derived using a 2013 fiscal year eligibility file based on two combined years of CPS ASEC data. Because the CPS collects household income data for the previous calendar year, we used 2013 and 2014 CPS ASEC data to derive estimates of eligible individuals in FY 2013. The 2014 CPS ASEC tested redesigned income questions intended to improve income reporting and increase response rates. Approximately three-eighths of the 2014 sample received the redesigned income questions, and the remaining sample received the ASEC income questions that had been in use since 1994. For the estimates presented in this report, we used a combined data file that includes both the three-eighths and five-eighths samples. An assessment by the Census Bureau found that poverty levels of certain groups varied between the two samples (Mitchell and Renwick 2015). However,

we believe the combined 2014 CPS ASEC data provides relatively consistent estimates that allow for comparisons with prior years. Once the Census Bureau completes its analysis of the effect of the redesigned income questions we will be able to conduct a fuller assessment.

Using a microsimulation model, we estimated the number of eligible individuals by applying the SNAP eligibility rules in effect in FY 2013 to households in the CPS ASEC. These eligibility rules include the federal SNAP household formation rules, gross and net income thresholds, and asset limits, and take into account State-specific policies regarding how vehicles are assessed when determining household assets. Additionally, we identified households in the CPS in which all members receive some type of cash public assistance benefits, using simulated TANF and SSI receipt along with reported GA receipt. We imputed some missing information in the CPS ASEC, such as citizenship status, net income amounts, and asset eligibility. The resulting average monthly estimate of the number of eligible individuals does not include households categorically eligible through noncash PA programs.

Table 1. Estimates of Individual and Household Participation Rates and Benefit Receipt Rates, FY 2013

	Participating (000s)	Eligible (000s)	Participation Rate (Percent) with 90 Percent Confidence Interval		
Individuals	43,231	50,611	85	+/-	1.2
SNAP Households	20,914	23,194	90	+/-	1.2
Benefits (in dollars)	5,841,269	*	*	+/-	*

Sources: FY 2013 SNAP Program Operations, FY 2013 SNAP QC, and 2013 and 2014 CPS ASEC data.

Note: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table 2. Estimates of SNAP Individual Participation Rates by Characteristics, FY 2010 to FY 2013

	Participation Rate (Percent)				Difference with 90 Percent Confidence Interval					
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Between FY 2010 and FY 2013			Between FY 2012 and FY 2013		
Individuals in All Households	72	78	83	85	14	+/-	1.5	2	+/-	1.3
Individuals by Household Size										
Small (1 to 2 members)	67	75	81	84	17	+/-	2.0	3	+/-	1.8
Medium (3 to 4 members)	76	82	86	90	14	+/-	4.4	4	+/-	4.4
Large (5 or more members)	74	76	83	81	7	+/-	7.0	-2	+/-	7.4
Age of Individual										
Children	89	96	*	*	*	+/-	*	*	+/-	*
Nonelderly adults age 18 to 59	72	79	85	89	17	+/-	2.1	4	+/-	1.9
Elderly individuals	33	38	42	41	8	+/-	1.7	-1	+/-	1.7
Living alone	43	50	55	54	10	+/-	2.6	-2	+/-	2.7
Living with others	20	23	24	25	5	+/-	2.6	1	+/-	2.7
Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration[a]	62	76	94	*	*	+/-	*	*	+/-	*
Noncitizens[b]	49	52	56	64	14	+/-	5.6	8	+/-	5.8
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults[c]	68	71	75	82	14	+/-	6.0	7	+/-	6.1
Individuals by Household Income Source[d]										
Earnings	62	67	72	74	12	+/-	2.5	2	+/-	2.4
TANF	84	93	90	82	-2	+/-	6.8	-7	+/-	7.0
SSI	71	80	84	82	11	+/-	4.2	-2	+/-	4.3
Elderly SSI	65	69	75	71	5	+/-	6.2	-4	+/-	6.2
Nonelderly SSI	71	83	86	85	14	+/-	5.3	-1	+/-	5.3
Social Security	51	59	64	64	13	+/-	3.0	0	+/-	2.9
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line										
Total below poverty line	86	93	98	*	*	+/-	*	*	+/-	*
No income	69	75	83	99	30	+/-	4.9	16	+/-	4.7
1 to 50 percent	*	*	*	*	*	+/-	*	*	+/-	*
51 to 100 percent	82	87	93	92	10	+/-	3.7	-1	+/-	3.7
Total above poverty line	34	41	43	42	8	+/-	2.0	-2	+/-	2.2
101 to 130 percent	39	47	51	48	9	+/-	2.5	-3	+/-	2.9
131 percent or more	11	16	18	19	8	+/-	2.5	1	+/-	2.8
Individuals by Household Benefit as a Percentage of Maximum Benefit										
Minimum benefit or less	24	26	30	27	3	+/-	2.6	-3	+/-	2.7
1 to 50 percent	45	49	52	51	7	+/-	2.1	-1	+/-	2.1
51 to 99 percent	80	91	97	97	17	+/-	3.8	0	+/-	3.8
100 percent	88	90	96	*	*	+/-	*	*	+/-	*

Sources: SNAP Program Operations data, SNAP QC data, and CPS ASEC data for the years shown.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

[a] These individuals are age 18 to 49, not disabled, not living with children under age 18, and are subject to work registration. With some exceptions, these individuals must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt. However, ARRA and subsequent legislation allowed States to suspend time limits on benefits for these individuals from April 2009 through FY 2013.

[b] These estimates do not include noncitizens who are outside the SNAP unit but reside in the same household.

[c] These estimates include citizen children living in a household with a noncitizen adult, regardless of SNAP participation or eligibility of the adult.

[d] These income sources are not mutually exclusive.

Table 3. Estimates of Number of Eligible and Participating Individuals, Households, and Benefits, and Participation Rates, FY 2010 to FY 2013

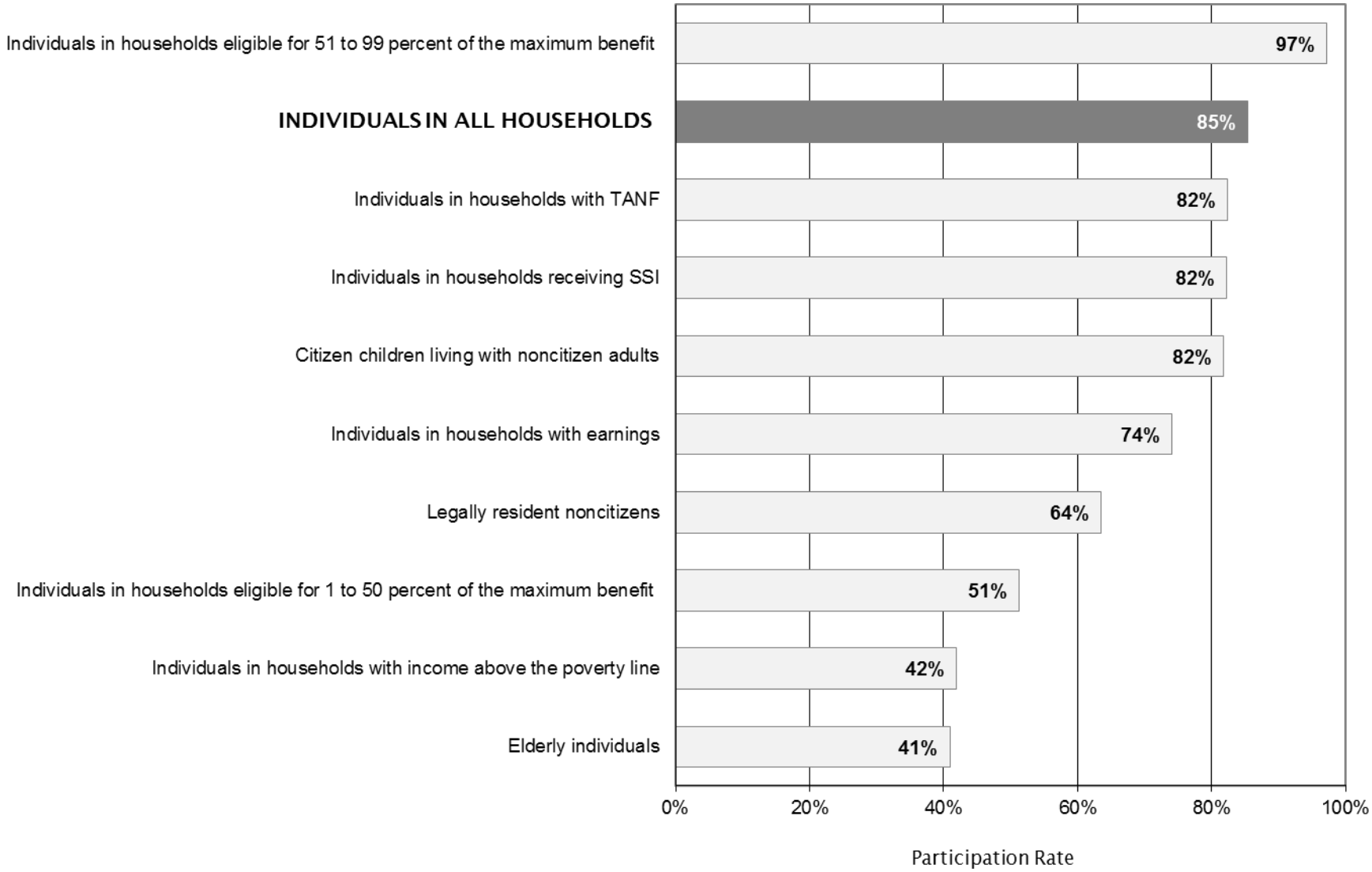
	Participating Individuals			Eligible Individuals			Households		Benefits		Participation Rates		
	Total (000s)	Percent Change	Cumulative Percent Change	Total (000s)	Percent Change	Cumulative Percent Change	Participating (000s)	Eligible (000s)	Received by Participants (000s)	Potential Benefits to Eligibles (000s)	Individual Rate (Percent)	Household Rate (Percent)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
FY 2010	37,482	n.a.	n.a.	52,264	n.a.	n.a.	17,361	23,268	5,071,095	6,008,963	72	75	84
FY 2011	40,694	9	9	52,161	0	0	19,221	23,495	5,525,832	6,118,029	78	82	90
FY 2012	42,129	4	12	50,708	-3	-3	20,201	23,162	5,694,917	5,957,258	83	87	96
FY 2013	43,231	3	15	50,611	0	-3	20,914	23,194	5,841,269	*	85	90	*

Sources: SNAP Program Operations data, SNAP QC data, and CPS ASEC data for the years shown.

Note: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Figure 1. Individual Participation Rate Estimates by Subgroup, FY 2013



Sources: FY 2013 SNAP Program Operations and SNAP QC data, and 2013 and 2014 CPS ASEC data.

Table 4. Estimated Individual Participation Rates and Benefit Receipt Rates by Demographic Characteristics, FY 2013

	Individual Participation Rate (Percent)	Prorated Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
Age of Individual		
Children under age 18	*	*
Adults age 18 to 59	89	*
Elderly age 60 and over	41	52
Living alone	54	73
Living with others	25	26
Noncitizens	64	75
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	82	99
Employment Status of Nonelderly Adults		
Employed	76	93
Not employed	94	*

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table 5. Estimated Participation Rates and Benefit Receipt Rates by Household-Level Demographic and Economic Characteristics, FY 2013

	Household Participation Rate (Percent)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
All Households	90	*
Households with children	*	*
Households with elderly	43	45
Households with disabled nonelderly adults	78	63
Households by Income Sources		
Earnings	76	91
TANF	95	87
SSI	98	96
Social Security	66	82
Households by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line		
No income	*	*
1 to 50 percent	*	*
51 to 100 percent	96	*
101 to 130 percent	42	52

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

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APPENDIX A

DETAILED PARTICIPATION RATE ESTIMATES IN FY 2013

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Table A.1. Estimates of Individual and Household Participation Rates and Benefit Receipt Rates, FY 2013

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals	43,230,759	50,611,433	85.42
SNAP Households	20,914,011	23,193,709	90.17
Benefits	5,841,268,819	*	*
Average SNAP Household Size	2.07		
Average Per Capita Benefit	135.12		

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table A.2. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Size, FY 2013

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals by Household Size			
1 person	10,602,077	10,616,898	99.86
2 people	8,005,816	11,639,184	68.78
3 people	8,979,967	9,834,781	91.31
4 people	7,366,093	8,267,644	89.10
5 people	4,440,182	5,572,795	79.68
6 or more people	3,836,624	4,680,131	81.98
Individuals in All Households	43,230,759	50,611,433	85.42

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

Table A.3. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Demographic Characteristics, FY 2013

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in All Households	43,230,759	50,611,433	85.42
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	19,325,492	*	*
Preschool-age	6,246,201	*	*
School-age	13,079,291	*	*
Adults age 18 to 59	20,047,496	22,610,845	88.66
Elderly individuals age 60 and over	3,857,771	9,424,158	40.93
Living alone	2,834,473	5,295,924	53.52
Living with others	1,023,298	4,128,234	24.79
Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration[a]	3,423,643	*	*
Nondisabled Adults Age 18 to 49 in Childless Households[b]	4,497,078	*	*
Noncitizens	1,626,188	2,559,209	63.54
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	3,850,590	4,705,138	81.84
Employment Status of Nonelderly Adults			
Employed	5,483,507	7,177,572	76.40
Not employed	14,563,990	15,433,273	94.37
Individuals by Household Composition			
Households with children	30,295,779	31,195,386	97.12
One adult	16,040,732	*	*
Married household head	7,170,782	11,141,032	64.36
Other households with children	7,084,265	7,934,219	89.29
Households without children	12,934,980	19,416,046	66.62
Gender of Individual			
Male	18,931,582	22,614,987	83.71
Female	24,299,177	27,996,446	86.79
Metropolitan Status			
Urban	35,007,727	41,567,241	84.22
Rural	8,223,032	9,044,191	90.92

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

[a] These individuals are age 18 to 49, not disabled, not living with children under age 18, and are subject to work registration. With some exceptions, these individuals must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt. However, ARRA and subsequent legislation allowed States to suspend time limits on benefits for these individuals from April 2009 through FY 2013.

[b] These individuals are age 18 to 49, not disabled, and not living with children under age 18. These individuals are not necessarily subject to work registration or a time limit.

Table A.4. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Economic Characteristics of Households, FY 2013

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in All Households	43,230,759	50,611,433	85.42
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No earnings	25,522,064	26,695,397	95.60
Earnings	17,708,695	23,916,035	74.05
No TANF	16,710,436	22,037,785	75.83
TANF	998,260	1,878,250	53.15
TANF	4,274,147	5,188,196	82.38
Nonelderly or elderly SSI benefits[a]	7,985,616	9,717,955	82.17
Nonelderly SSI benefits	6,419,112	7,523,015	85.33
Elderly SSI benefits	1,764,676	2,502,637	70.51
Social Security	7,560,761	11,743,391	64.38
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	37,176,172	*	*
No income	7,059,615	7,139,082	98.89
1 to 50 percent	12,224,398	*	*
51 to 100 percent	17,892,158	19,494,207	91.78
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	6,054,587	14,458,000	41.88
101 to 130 percent	5,507,838	11,545,619	47.70
131 percent or more	546,750	2,912,380	18.77
Individuals by Monthly Household Benefit			
Minimum benefit or less	754,856	2,823,722	26.73
Greater than the minimum to $100	2,626,911	5,011,691	52.42
$101 to $200	10,493,274	*	*
$201 to $300	3,948,312	5,865,399	67.32
$301 to $400	7,733,082	9,103,511	84.95
$401 or more	17,674,324	17,803,893	99.27
Benefit as a Percentage of Maximum Benefit			
Low benefits (1 to 50 percent)	8,838,805	17,235,517	51.28
1 to 25 percent	2,793,567	7,337,981	38.07
26 to 50 percent	6,045,239	9,897,536	61.08
High benefits (51 to 99 percent)	19,414,066	19,976,121	97.19
51 to 75 percent	8,997,226	11,322,685	79.46
76 to 99 percent	10,416,840	*	*
100 percent	14,977,888	*	*

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

[a] Households receiving nonelderly SSI income or elderly SSI income are not mutually exclusive.

Table A.5A. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Composition, FY 2013—Households with Children

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in Households with Children	30,290,239	31,195,386	97.10
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	19,325,492	*	*
Adults ages 18 to 59	10,787,068	12,054,070	89.49
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	177,678	564,887	31.45
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No income	3,520,787	4,205,356	83.72
No earnings	14,509,396	*	*
Earnings	15,780,842	18,975,963	83.16
TANF	4,226,942	5,149,461	82.09
Earnings	993,741	1,867,998	53.20
No earnings	3,233,201	3,281,464	98.53
No TANF	26,063,297	26,045,925	*
Earnings	14,787,101	17,107,965	86.43
No earnings	11,276,195	*	*
Social Security	3,000,878	3,003,089	99.93
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	26,122,050	*	*
No income	3,520,787	4,205,356	83.72
1 to 50 percent	10,764,488	*	*
51 to 100 percent	11,836,776	*	*
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	4,168,189	7,585,558	54.95
101 to 130 percent	4,018,709	6,887,935	58.34
131 percent or more	149,480	697,623	21.43
Individuals by Household Earnings as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	27,757,725	*	*
No earnings	14,535,285	*	*
1 to 50 percent	5,455,414	*	*
51 to 100 percent	7,767,026	9,426,419	82.40
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	2,532,514	5,716,163	44.30
101 to 130 percent	2,497,102	5,323,999	46.90
131 percent or more	35,412	392,164	9.03

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table A.5B. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Composition, FY 2013—Households with No Children

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in Households with No Children	12,940,520	19,416,046	66.65
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	0	0	n.a.
Adults ages 18 to 59	9,260,428	10,556,775	87.72
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	3,680,092	8,859,271	41.54
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No income	3,538,828	*	*
No earnings	11,012,667	14,475,974	76.08
Earnings	1,927,853	4,940,073	39.02
TANF	47,204	*	*
Earnings	4,519	10,252	44.07
No earnings	42,686	*	*
No TANF	12,893,316	19,377,311	66.54
Earnings	1,923,334	4,929,820	39.01
No earnings	10,969,982	14,447,491	75.93
Social Security	4,559,883	8,740,302	52.17
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	11,054,122	12,543,605	88.13
No income	3,538,828	*	*
1 to 50 percent	1,459,911	1,632,752	89.41
51 to 100 percent	6,055,383	7,977,127	75.91
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	1,886,399	6,872,442	27.45
101 to 130 percent	1,489,129	4,657,685	31.97
131 percent or more	397,270	2,214,757	17.94
Individuals by Household Earnings as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	12,611,695	17,528,974	71.95
No earnings	11,016,368	14,475,974	76.10
1 to 50 percent	851,579	915,985	92.97
51 to 100 percent	743,748	2,137,016	34.80
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	328,826	1,887,072	17.43
101 to 130 percent	299,580	1,405,392	21.32
131 percent or more	29,246	481,680	6.07

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

n.a. = not applicable

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table A.6. Estimates of Household Participation Rates, FY 2013

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Households with Children	9,427,774	*	*
Households with Elderly Individuals	3,529,404	8,122,750	43.45
Households with Disabled Nonelderly Adults	3,734,614	4,802,472	77.76
Households by Composition			
Households with children	9,427,774	*	*
One adult and children	5,494,003	*	*
Married household head and children	1,653,161	2,589,306	63.85
Other households with children	2,280,610	2,360,234	96.63
Households with no children	11,486,238	14,185,079	80.97
Households by Income Source			
Earnings	6,235,304	8,174,410	76.28
TANF	1,433,002	1,514,367	94.63
SSI	4,525,298	4,636,015	97.61
Social Security	4,844,235	7,320,512	66.17
Households with Noncitizens	1,179,536	1,898,047	62.14
Households with Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration[a]	3,167,614	*	*
Households with Nondisabled Childless Adults Age 18 to 49[b]	4,140,409	*	*
Households by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
No income	4,621,438	*	*
1 to 50 percent	4,598,290	*	*
51 to 100 percent	8,852,102	9,215,460	96.06
101 percent or more	2,842,181	6,789,273	41.86

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

[a] These individuals are age 18 to 49, not disabled, not living with children under age 18, and are subject to work registration. With some exceptions, these individuals must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt. However, ARRA and subsequent legislation allowed States to suspend time limits on benefits for these individuals from April 2009 through FY 2013.

[b] These individuals are age 18 to 49, not disabled, and not living with children under age 18. These individuals are not necessarily subject to work registration or a time limit.

Table A.7. Estimated Benefit Receipt Rates, by Household-Level Demographic and Economic Characteristics, FY 2013

	Benefits Received by Participating Households (QC)	Potential Benefits to Eligible Households (CPS)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
Benefits for All Households	5,841,268,819	*	*
Households with children	3,975,629,053	*	*
Households with elderly individuals	495,314,247	1,106,958,756	44.75
Households with disabled nonelderly adults	695,372,245	1,102,108,488	63.09
Benefits by Household Composition			
Households with children	3,975,629,053	*	*
One adult	2,208,924,650	*	*
Married household head	815,502,535	1,172,772,426	69.54
Other households with children	951,201,869	*	*
Households without children	1,865,639,766	2,000,137,383	93.28
Benefits by Household Income Sources			
No earnings	3,716,544,853	*	*
Earnings	2,124,723,966	2,337,607,645	90.89
TANF	620,112,923	709,398,705	87.41
SSI	927,900,141	961,830,935	96.47
Social Security	765,475,004	932,593,536	82.08
Benefits by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
No income	1,316,370,338	*	*
1 to 50 percent	2,007,871,395	*	*
51 to 100 percent	2,115,382,567	*	*
101 to 130 percent	370,923,538	706,602,373	52.49
131 percent or more	30,720,981	91,823,653	33.46
Benefits by Monthly Household Benefit			
Minimum benefit or less	11,110,999	40,314,305	27.56
Greater than the minimum to $100	139,337,710	216,455,856	64.37
$101 to $200	1,630,130,183	*	*
$201 to $300	371,075,026	519,714,640	71.40
$301 to $400	1,127,528,313	1,222,920,185	92.20
$401 or more	2,562,086,588	*	*
Household Benefits as a Percentage of Maximum Benefit			
1 to 25 percent	78,748,114	178,264,942	44.17
26 to 50 percent	418,728,998	657,709,345	63.66
51 to 75 percent	996,123,904	1,206,688,569	82.55
76 to 99 percent	1,598,311,791	*	*
100 percent	2,749,356,013	*	*

Notes: Benefit and potential benefit totals represent monthly averages. The benefit totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The potential benefit totals exclude benefits to those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are benefits to some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. Total potential benefits to eligible households in this table do not exactly match prorated potential benefits to eligible individuals in Table A.8 because of differences between household weights and the sum of individual weights in the CPS ASEC.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table A.8. Estimated Benefit Receipt Rates, by Individual-Level Demographic Characteristics, FY 2013

	Prorated Benefits Received by Participating Individuals (QC)	Prorated Potential Benefits to Eligible Individuals (CPS)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
Benefits for All Individuals	5,841,268,819	*	*
Benefits by Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	2,557,517,890	*	*
Preschool age	864,956,471	*	*
School age	1,692,561,419	*	*
Adults ages 18 to 59	2,850,997,044	*	*
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	432,753,884	836,048,531	51.76
Living alone	333,622,297	455,853,743	73.19
Living with others	99,131,587	380,194,789	26.07
Benefits for Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration[a]	604,277,325	*	*
Benefits for Nondisabled Adults Age 18 to 49 in Childless Households[b]	800,829,452	*	*
Benefits for Noncitizens	226,042,274	300,243,722	75.29
Benefits for Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	545,889,084	550,840,418	99.10
Benefits by Gender of Individual			
Male	2,593,425,861	2,598,837,817	99.79
Female	3,247,842,958	*	*
Benefits by Employment Status of Nonelderly Adults			
Employed	674,744,785	724,830,989	93.09
Not employed	2,176,252,260	*	*

Notes: Prorated benefit totals represent monthly averages. The benefit totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The potential benefit totals exclude benefits to those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are benefits to some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. An individual's prorated benefits are calculated by dividing the household benefit by the number of people in the household. Benefit receipt rates by individual-level characteristics are calculated by summing the prorated benefits of individuals with the selected characteristic. Prorated potential benefits to eligible individuals in this table do not exactly match potential benefits to eligible households in Table A.7 because of differences between household weights and the sum of individual weights in the CPS ASEC.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

[a] These individuals are age 18 to 49, not disabled, not living with children under age 18, and are subject to work registration. With some exceptions, these individuals must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt. However, ARRA and subsequent legislation allowed States to suspend time limits on benefits for these individuals from April 2009 through FY 2013.

[b] These individuals are age 18 to 49, not disabled, and not living with children under age 18. These individuals are not necessarily subject to work registration or a time limit.

APPENDIX B

DETAILED PARTICIPATION RATE ESTIMATES IN FY 2012

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Table B.1. Estimates of Individual and Household Participation Rates and Benefit Receipt Rates, FY 2012

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals	42,129,048	50,708,090	83.08
SNAP Households	20,200,576	23,162,329	87.21
Benefits	5,694,916,727	5,957,257,523	95.60
Average SNAP Household Size	2.09		
Average Per Capita Benefit	135.18		

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. See Appendix F for more information.

Table B.2. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Size, FY 2012

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals by Household Size			
1 person	10,205,975	10,411,253	98.03
2 people	7,682,933	11,682,774	65.76
3 people	8,565,280	9,845,326	87.00
4 people	7,261,306	8,595,955	84.47
5 people	4,325,560	5,374,477	80.48
6 or more people	4,087,994	4,798,305	85.20
Individuals in All Households	42,129,048	50,708,090	83.08

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. See Appendix F for more information.

Table B.3. Estimates of Individual Participation Rates by Demographic Characteristics, FY 2012

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in All Households	42,129,048	50,708,090	83.08
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	18,903,254	*	*
Preschool-age	6,270,986	*	*
School-age	12,632,268	12,807,937	98.63
Adults age 18 to 59	19,505,506	23,025,637	84.71
Elderly individuals age 60 and over	3,720,288	8,944,627	41.59
Living alone	2,802,738	5,082,993	55.14
Living with others	917,551	3,861,634	23.76
Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	3,142,504	3,359,103	93.55
Noncitizens	1,556,861	2,795,163	55.70
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	3,519,770	4,705,523	74.80
Employment Status of Nonelderly Adults			
Employed	5,403,236	7,183,987	75.21
Not employed	14,102,269	15,841,650	89.02
Individuals by Household Composition			
Households with children	29,715,405	31,651,590	93.88
One adult	15,741,622	*	*
Married household head	7,293,357	11,430,877	63.80
Other households with children	6,680,427	8,015,844	83.34
Households without children	12,413,643	19,056,500	65.14
Gender of Individual			
Male	18,328,080	22,387,840	81.87
Female	23,800,968	28,320,250	84.04
Metropolitan Status			
Urban	33,858,282	41,243,154	82.09
Rural	8,270,766	9,464,936	87.38

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table B.4. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Economic Characteristics of Households, FY 2012

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in All Households	42,129,048	50,708,090	83.08
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No earnings	24,994,282	26,938,357	92.78
Earnings	17,134,766	23,769,733	72.09
No TANF	16,071,326	22,067,708	72.83
TANF	1,063,439	1,702,025	62.48
TANF	4,651,130	5,180,417	89.78
Nonelderly or elderly SSI benefits[a]	7,938,418	9,453,447	83.97
Nonelderly SSI benefits	6,321,234	7,319,195	86.37
Elderly SSI benefits	1,836,470	2,449,969	74.96
Social Security	7,171,938	11,204,006	64.01
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	36,095,415	36,820,664	98.03
No income	6,537,414	7,894,148	82.81
1 to 50 percent	11,755,252	*	*
51 to 100 percent	17,802,750	19,157,940	92.93
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	6,033,633	13,887,426	43.45
101 to 130 percent	5,501,066	10,872,860	50.59
131 percent or more	532,567	3,014,566	17.67
Individuals by Monthly Household Benefit			
Minimum benefit or less	707,015	2,346,969	30.12
Greater than the minimum to $100	2,390,148	4,576,199	52.23
$101 to $200	9,932,758	*	*
$201 to $300	3,865,441	5,668,403	68.19
$301 to $400	7,524,328	9,363,725	80.36
$401 or more	17,709,358	18,862,176	93.89
Benefit as a Percentage of Maximum Benefit			
Low benefits (1 to 50 percent)	8,206,284	15,657,304	52.41
1 to 25 percent	2,338,620	6,144,354	38.06
26 to 50 percent	5,867,665	9,512,950	61.68
High benefits (51 to 99 percent)	19,882,200	20,401,327	97.46
51 to 75 percent	9,287,918	11,194,092	82.97
76 to 99 percent	10,594,282	*	*
100 percent	14,040,564	14,649,459	95.84

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

[a] Households receiving nonelderly SSI income or elderly SSI income are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.5A. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Composition, FY 2012—Households with Children

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in Households with Children	29,708,786	31,651,590	93.86
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	18,903,254	*	*
Adults ages 18 to 59	10,635,588	12,370,897	85.97
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	169,944	542,867	31.30
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No income	3,340,611	4,610,841	72.45
No earnings	14,548,165	*	*
Earnings	15,160,621	18,930,651	80.09
TANF	4,607,630	5,139,393	89.65
Earnings	1,059,434	1,683,126	62.94
No earnings	3,548,196	*	*
No TANF	25,101,156	26,512,197	94.68
Earnings	14,101,187	17,247,525	81.76
No earnings	10,999,969	*	*
Social Security	2,806,164	*	*
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	25,575,297	*	*
No income	3,340,611	4,610,841	72.45
1 to 50 percent	10,277,623	*	*
51 to 100 percent	11,957,063	*	*
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	4,133,489	7,224,753	57.21
101 to 130 percent	3,984,414	6,532,429	60.99
131 percent or more	149,075	692,325	21.53
Individuals by Household Earnings as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	27,244,339	*	*
No earnings	14,571,399	*	*
1 to 50 percent	5,124,955	*	*
51 to 100 percent	7,547,985	9,494,602	79.50
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	2,464,447	5,620,597	43.85
101 to 130 percent	2,443,415	5,235,606	46.67
131 percent or more	21,032	384,991	5.46

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table B.5B. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Composition, FY 2012—Households with No Children

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in Households with No Children	12,420,262	19,056,500	65.18
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	0	0	n.a.
Adults ages 18 to 59	8,869,918	10,654,740	83.25
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	3,550,344	8,401,759	42.26
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No income	3,196,803	3,283,307	97.37
No earnings	10,446,117	14,217,418	73.47
Earnings	1,974,145	4,839,082	40.80
TANF	43,500	*	*
Earnings	4,005	18,899	21.19
No earnings	39,495	*	*
No TANF	12,376,762	19,015,476	65.09
Earnings	1,970,140	4,820,183	40.87
No earnings	10,406,623	14,195,293	73.31
Social Security	4,365,774	8,401,478	51.96
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	10,520,119	12,393,827	84.88
No income	3,196,803	3,283,307	97.37
1 to 50 percent	1,477,629	1,667,535	88.61
51 to 100 percent	5,845,687	7,442,985	78.54
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	1,900,144	6,662,673	28.52
101 to 130 percent	1,516,652	4,340,431	34.94
131 percent or more	383,492	2,322,241	16.51
Individuals by Household Earnings as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	12,060,106	17,149,603	70.32
No earnings	10,448,581	14,217,418	73.49
1 to 50 percent	836,774	950,412	88.04
51 to 100 percent	774,751	1,981,773	39.09
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	360,157	1,906,897	18.89
101 to 130 percent	330,824	1,449,761	22.82
131 percent or more	29,333	457,136	6.42

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

n.a. = not applicable

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table B.6. Estimates of Household Participation Rates, FY 2012

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Households with Children	9,174,775	*	*
Households with Elderly Individuals	3,424,141	7,733,370	44.28
Households with Disabled Nonelderly Adults	4,249,993	4,761,151	89.26
Households by Composition			
Households with children	9,174,775	*	*
One adult and children	5,394,801	*	*
Married household head and children	1,630,166	2,682,336	60.77
Other households with children	2,149,808	2,354,619	91.30
Households with no children	11,025,801	13,992,673	78.80
Households by Income Source			
Earnings	6,005,215	8,179,486	73.42
TANF	1,504,042	1,539,370	97.70
SSI	4,427,786	4,556,087	97.18
Social Security	4,660,578	7,028,606	66.31
Households with Noncitizens	1,126,463	2,031,736	55.44
Households with Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	2,894,558	*	*
Households by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
No income	4,243,547	*	*
1 to 50 percent	4,462,765	*	*
51 to 100 percent	8,673,454	8,867,747	97.81
101 percent or more	2,820,811	6,641,487	42.47

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table B.7. Estimated Benefit Receipt Rates, by Household-Level Demographic and Economic Characteristics, FY 2012

	Benefits Received by Participating Households (QC)	Potential Benefits to Eligible Households (CPS)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
Benefits for All Households	5,694,916,727	5,957,257,523	95.60
Households with children	3,893,992,472	*	*
Households with elderly individuals	495,331,132	1,077,048,520	45.99
Households with disabled nonelderly adults	923,171,539	1,169,393,458	78.94
Benefits by Household Composition			
Households with children	3,893,992,472	*	*
One adult	2,174,226,853	*	*
Married household head	827,742,966	1,270,885,825	65.13
Other households with children	892,022,653	949,356,106	93.96
Households without children	1,800,924,254	2,077,275,971	86.70
Benefits by Household Income Sources			
No earnings	3,636,758,667	*	*
Earnings	2,058,158,060	2,432,866,992	84.60
TANF	662,235,584	736,776,294	89.88
SSI	937,014,789	976,294,633	95.98
Social Security	748,481,475	966,444,535	77.45
Benefits by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
No income	1,217,664,547	1,408,211,570	86.47
1 to 50 percent	1,921,774,037	*	*
51 to 100 percent	2,128,249,023	2,140,693,522	99.42
101 to 130 percent	398,314,593	723,501,780	55.05
131 percent or more	28,914,526	107,377,950	26.93
Benefits by Monthly Household Benefit			
Minimum benefit or less	10,240,624	34,166,139	29.97
Greater than the minimum to $100	127,921,598	207,239,348	61.73
$101 to $200	1,571,308,973	*	*
$201 to $300	374,266,685	511,999,172	73.10
$301 to $400	1,078,837,671	1,289,888,812	83.64
$401 or more	2,532,341,176	2,654,158,028	95.41
Household Benefits as a Percentage of Maximum Benefit			
1 to 25 percent	64,729,379	154,204,838	41.98
26 to 50 percent	409,278,025	638,847,666	64.07
51 to 75 percent	1,025,012,926	1,200,087,447	85.41
76 to 99 percent	1,615,964,823	*	*
100 percent	2,579,931,573	2,590,709,306	99.58

Notes: Benefit and potential benefit totals represent monthly averages. The benefit totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The potential benefit totals exclude benefits to those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are benefits to some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. Total potential benefits to eligible households in this table do not exactly match prorated potential benefits to eligible individuals in Table B.8 because of differences between household weights and the sum of individual weights in the CPS ASEC.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table B.8. Estimated Benefit Receipt Rates, by Individual-Level Demographic Characteristics, FY 2012

	Prorated Benefits Received by Participating Individuals (QC)	Prorated Potential Benefits to Eligible Individuals (CPS)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
Benefits for All Individuals	5,694,916,727	6,052,791,253	94.09
Benefits by Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	2,499,696,037	*	*
Preschool age	867,984,848	*	*
School age	1,631,711,189	*	*
Adults ages 18 to 59	2,759,519,442	2,882,398,974	95.74
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	435,701,248	816,624,259	53.35
Living alone	342,732,638	452,668,130	75.71
Living with others	92,968,610	363,956,129	25.54
Benefits for Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	546,207,669	*	*
Benefits for Noncitizens	212,394,057	340,331,345	62.41
Benefits for Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	500,361,310	578,707,465	86.46
Benefits by Gender of Individual			
Male	2,509,576,635	2,685,638,562	93.44
Female	3,185,340,092	3,367,152,690	94.60
Benefits by Employment Status of Nonelderly Adults			
Employed	665,967,769	752,873,649	88.46
Not employed	2,093,551,673	2,129,525,324	98.31

Notes: Prorated benefit totals represent monthly averages. The benefit totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The potential benefit totals exclude benefits to those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are benefits to some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. An individual's prorated benefits are calculated by dividing the household benefit by the number of people in the household. Benefit receipt rates by individual-level characteristics are calculated by summing the prorated benefits of individuals with the selected characteristic. Prorated potential benefits to eligible individuals in this table do not exactly match potential benefits to eligible households in Table B.7 because of differences between household weights and the sum of individual weights in the CPS ASEC.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

APPENDIX C

DETAILED PARTICIPATION RATE ESTIMATES IN FY 2011

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Table C.1. Estimates of Individual and Household Participation Rates and Benefit Receipt Rates, FY 2011

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals	40,693,688	52,160,864	78.02
SNAP Households	19,221,395	23,494,729	81.81
Benefits	5,525,831,734	6,118,029,194	90.32
Average SNAP Household Size	2.12		
Average Per Capita Benefit	135.79		

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. See Appendix F for more information.

Table C.2. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Size, FY 2011

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals by Household Size			
1 person	9,428,937	10,508,652	89.73
2 people	7,477,169	11,937,559	62.64
3 people	8,287,754	9,968,235	83.14
4 people	7,332,560	8,981,934	81.64
5 people	4,534,367	5,707,436	79.45
6 or more people	3,632,900	5,057,048	71.84
Individuals in All Households	40,693,688	52,160,864	78.02

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. See Appendix F for more information.

Table C.3. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Demographic Characteristics, FY 2011

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in All Households	40,693,688	52,160,864	78.02
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	18,454,519	19,303,251	95.60
Preschool-age	6,301,640	*	*
School-age	12,152,878	13,045,558	93.16
Adults age 18 to 59	18,843,764	23,985,346	78.56
Elderly individuals age 60 and over	3,395,405	8,872,267	38.27
Living alone	2,498,442	5,035,639	49.62
Living with others	896,962	3,836,629	23.38
Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	2,822,099	3,689,247	76.50
Noncitizens	1,603,676	3,107,684	51.60
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	3,433,421	4,830,747	71.07
Employment Status of Nonelderly Adults			
Employed	5,037,043	7,253,984	69.44
Not employed	13,806,721	16,731,362	82.52
Individuals by Household Composition			
Households with children	29,158,978	32,803,212	88.89
One adult	15,323,618	*	*
Married household head	7,244,006	12,206,040	59.35
Other households with children	6,591,354	8,078,100	81.60
Households without children	11,534,709	19,357,652	59.59
Gender of Individual			
Male	17,712,377	23,168,271	76.45
Female	22,981,310	28,992,594	79.27
Metropolitan Status			
Urban	32,495,993	42,695,128	76.11
Rural	8,197,694	9,465,736	86.60

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table C.4. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Economic Characteristics of Households, FY 2011

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in All Households	40,693,688	52,160,864	78.02
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No earnings	24,565,393	27,975,029	87.81
Earnings	16,128,295	24,185,835	66.68
No TANF	15,035,409	22,591,310	66.55
TANF	1,092,886	1,594,525	68.54
TANF	4,657,101	5,007,123	93.01
Nonelderly or elderly SSI benefits [a]	7,619,789	9,514,409	80.09
Nonelderly SSI benefits	6,122,628	7,368,223	83.10
Elderly SSI benefits	1,722,350	2,479,081	69.48
Social Security	6,789,789	11,515,464	58.96
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	34,747,612	37,536,666	92.57
No income	6,220,840	8,310,003	74.86
1 to 50 percent	11,718,302	*	*
51 to 100 percent	16,808,471	19,410,477	86.59
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	5,946,075	14,624,198	40.66
101 to 130 percent	5,453,471	11,613,210	46.96
131 percent or more	492,604	3,010,988	16.36
Individuals by Monthly Household Benefit			
Minimum benefit or less	594,322	2,290,717	25.94
Greater than the minimum to $100	2,168,671	4,535,168	47.82
$101 to $200	9,384,966	9,966,275	94.17
$201 to $300	3,900,117	5,847,325	66.70
$301 to $400	7,422,212	9,566,021	77.59
$401 or more	17,223,400	19,955,358	86.31
Benefit as a Percentage of Maximum Benefit			
Low benefits (1 to 50 percent)	7,833,861	15,852,047	49.42
1 to 25 percent	2,022,983	5,914,886	34.20
26 to 50 percent	5,810,878	9,937,161	58.48
High benefits (51 to 99 percent)	18,898,138	20,863,473	90.58
51 to 75 percent	8,806,246	11,614,068	75.82
76 to 99 percent	10,091,892	*	*
100 percent	13,961,690	15,445,345	90.39

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

[a] Households receiving nonelderly SSI income or elderly SSI income are not mutually exclusive.

Table C.5A. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Composition, FY 2011—Households with Children

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in Households with Children	29,149,116	32,803,212	88.86
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	18,454,519	19,303,251	95.60
Adults ages 18 to 59	10,528,247	12,935,122	81.39
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	166,350	564,840	29.45
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No income	3,308,149	4,798,202	68.95
No earnings	14,714,541	*	*
Earnings	14,434,574	19,513,829	73.97
TANF	4,594,531	4,966,292	92.51
Earnings	1,084,018	1,574,891	68.83
No earnings	3,510,513	*	*
No TANF	24,554,584	27,836,920	88.21
Earnings	13,350,556	17,938,938	74.42
No earnings	11,204,028	*	*
Social Security	2,867,713	3,077,855	93.17
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	24,784,051	24,942,551	99.36
No income	3,308,149	4,798,202	68.95
1 to 50 percent	10,136,290	*	*
51 to 100 percent	11,339,612	11,928,786	95.06
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	4,365,064	7,860,661	55.53
101 to 130 percent	4,201,351	7,130,447	58.92
131 percent or more	163,714	730,214	22.42
Individuals by Household Earnings as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	26,756,577	26,774,930	99.93
No earnings	14,747,414	*	*
1 to 50 percent	5,077,310	*	*
51 to 100 percent	6,931,853	9,614,596	72.10
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	2,392,538	6,028,283	39.69
101 to 130 percent	2,372,230	5,603,061	42.34
131 percent or more	20,308	425,222	4.78

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table C.5B. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Composition, FY 2011—Households with No Children

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in Households with No Children	11,544,572	19,357,652	59.64
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	0	0	n.a.
Adults ages 18 to 59	8,315,517	11,050,224	75.25
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	3,229,055	8,307,428	38.87
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No income	2,912,691	3,511,801	82.94
No earnings	9,850,852	14,685,646	67.08
Earnings	1,693,720	4,672,006	36.25
TANF	62,569	*	*
Earnings	8,867	19,635	45.16
No earnings	53,702	*	*
No TANF	11,482,003	19,316,821	59.44
Earnings	1,684,853	4,652,371	36.21
No earnings	9,797,150	14,664,450	66.81
Social Security	3,922,075	8,437,609	46.48
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	9,963,561	12,594,115	79.11
No income	2,912,691	3,511,801	82.94
1 to 50 percent	1,582,012	1,600,622	98.84
51 to 100 percent	5,468,859	7,481,692	73.10
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	1,581,011	6,763,537	23.38
101 to 130 percent	1,252,121	4,482,763	27.93
131 percent or more	328,891	2,280,774	14.42
Individuals by Household Earnings as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	11,271,477	17,463,275	64.54
No earnings	9,851,256	14,685,646	67.08
1 to 50 percent	766,401	867,427	88.35
51 to 100 percent	653,819	1,910,203	34.23
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	273,095	1,894,377	14.42
101 to 130 percent	246,768	1,479,592	16.68
131 percent or more	26,328	414,785	6.35

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

n.a. = not applicable

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table C.6. Estimates of Household Participation Rates, FY 2011

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Households with Children	9,046,597	9,324,518	97.02
Households with Elderly Individuals	3,108,163	7,666,485	40.54
Households with Disabled Nonelderly Adults	4,050,996	4,825,298	83.95
Households by Composition			
Households with children	9,046,597	9,324,518	97.02
One adult and children	5,226,503	*	*
Married household head and children	1,675,142	2,831,219	59.17
Other households with children	2,144,952	2,306,731	92.99
Households with no children	10,174,797	14,170,211	71.80
Households by Income Source			
Earnings	5,592,661	8,112,530	68.94
TANF	1,535,530	*	*
SSI	4,179,808	4,503,590	92.81
Social Security	4,249,767	7,076,307	60.06
Households with Noncitizens	1,107,396	2,161,460	51.23
Households with Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	2,583,262	2,993,218	86.30
Households by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
No income	3,940,142	4,326,536	91.07
1 to 50 percent	4,514,111	*	*
51 to 100 percent	8,188,244	8,919,630	91.80
101 percent or more	2,578,898	6,802,046	37.91

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table C.7. Estimated Benefit Receipt Rates by Household-Level Demographic and Economic Characteristics, FY 2011

	Benefits Received by Participating Households (QC)	Potential Benefits to Eligible Households (CPS)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
Benefits for All Households	5,525,831,734	6,118,029,194	90.32
Households with children	3,824,559,290	3,989,191,060	95.87
Households with elderly individuals	464,977,929	1,065,612,538	43.63
Households with disabled nonelderly adults	911,131,332	1,205,440,836	75.58
Benefits by Household Composition			
Households with children	3,824,559,290	3,989,191,060	95.87
One adult	2,104,724,729	*	*
Married household head	844,490,865	1,333,439,648	63.33
Other households with children	875,343,696	958,502,452	91.32
Households without children	1,701,272,444	2,128,838,134	79.92
Benefits by Household Income Sources			
No earnings	3,583,362,723	3,650,398,347	98.16
Earnings	1,942,469,011	2,467,630,847	78.72
TANF	658,690,068	707,714,319	93.07
SSI	902,936,661	983,113,844	91.84
Social Security	722,058,425	991,309,141	72.84
Benefits by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
No income	1,153,359,813	1,474,202,730	78.24
1 to 50 percent	1,918,559,621	*	*
51 to 100 percent	2,035,456,979	2,173,060,698	93.67
101 to 130 percent	392,043,947	781,171,116	50.19
131 percent or more	26,411,375	113,163,678	23.34
Benefits by Monthly Household Benefit			
Minimum benefit or less	8,562,719	33,880,333	25.27
Greater than the minimum to $100	120,729,807	207,433,785	58.20
$101 to $200	1,478,475,493	*	*
$201 to $300	369,084,877	524,467,921	70.37
$301 to $400	1,074,901,392	1,299,065,372	82.74
$401 or more	2,474,077,447	2,777,057,803	89.09
Household Benefits as a Percentage of Maximum Benefit			
1 to 25 percent	57,294,300	148,953,297	38.46
26 to 50 percent	400,973,260	658,793,626	60.86
51 to 75 percent	974,359,058	1,232,925,230	79.03
76 to 99 percent	1,537,103,114	*	*
100 percent	2,556,102,003	2,712,445,293	94.24

Notes: Benefit and potential benefit totals represent monthly averages. The benefit totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The potential benefit totals exclude benefits to those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are benefits to some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. Total potential benefits to eligible households in this table do not exactly match prorated potential benefits to eligible individuals in Table C.8 because of differences between household weights and the sum of individual weights in the CPS ASEC.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table C.8. Estimated Benefit Receipt Rates, by Individual-Level Demographic Characteristics, FY 2011

	Prorated Benefits Received by Participating Individuals (QC)	Prorated Potential Benefits to Eligible Individuals (CPS)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
Benefits for All Individuals	5,525,831,734	6,258,632,509	88.29
Benefits by Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	2,443,656,708	*	*
Preschool age	881,484,327	*	*
School age	1,562,172,381	1,614,043,966	96.79
Adults ages 18 to 59	2,675,901,600	3,030,188,626	88.31
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	406,273,427	799,253,830	50.83
Living alone	312,284,818	441,223,688	70.78
Living with others	93,988,609	358,030,142	26.25
Benefits for Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	494,814,933	578,568,777	85.52
Benefits for Noncitizens	219,370,120	379,656,062	57.78
Benefits for Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	493,260,232	596,544,418	82.69
Benefits by Gender of Individual			
Male	2,433,931,130	2,788,862,674	87.27
Female	3,091,900,604	3,469,769,837	89.11
Benefits by Employment Status of Nonelderly Adults			
Employed	620,787,874	769,430,026	80.68
Not employed	2,055,113,726	2,260,758,599	90.90

Notes: Prorated benefit totals represent monthly averages. The benefit totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The potential benefit totals exclude benefits to those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are benefits to some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. An individual's prorated benefits are calculated by dividing the household benefit by the number of people in the household. Benefit receipt rates by individual-level characteristics are calculated by summing the prorated benefits of individuals with the selected characteristic. Prorated potential benefits to eligible individuals in this table do not exactly match potential benefits to eligible households in Table C.7 because of differences between household weights and the sum of individual weights in the CPS ASEC.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

APPENDIX D

DETAILED PARTICIPATION RATE ESTIMATES IN FY 2010

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Table D.1. Estimates of Individual and Household Participation Rates and Benefit Receipt Rates, FY 2010

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals	37,481,880	52,263,519	71.72
SNAP Households	17,360,712	23,268,233	74.61
Benefits	5,071,094,843	6,008,962,855	84.39
Average SNAP Household Size	2.16		
Average Per Capita Benefit	135.29		

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. See Appendix F for more information.

Table D.2. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Size, FY 2010

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals by Household Size			
1 person	8,345,438	10,344,837	80.67
2 people	6,582,794	12,046,772	54.64
3 people	7,753,785	10,033,438	77.28
4 people	6,930,138	9,186,687	75.44
5 people	4,359,499	5,668,137	76.91
6 or more people	3,510,227	4,983,648	70.43
Individuals in All Households	37,481,880	52,263,519	71.72

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. See Appendix F for more information.

Table D.3. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Demographic Characteristics, FY 2010

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in All Households	37,481,880	52,263,519	71.72
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	17,471,918	19,628,745	89.01
Preschool-age	5,993,657	6,717,132	89.23
School-age	11,478,262	12,911,613	88.90
Adults age 18 to 59	17,072,854	23,736,712	71.93
Elderly individuals age 60 and over	2,936,925	8,898,062	33.01
Living alone	2,160,409	4,981,787	43.37
Living with others	776,516	3,916,275	19.83
Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	2,281,446	3,656,448	62.40
Noncitizens	1,459,301	2,965,901	49.20
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	3,347,555	4,921,037	68.03
Employment Status of Nonelderly Adults			
Employed	4,367,251	7,221,536	60.48
Not employed	12,705,604	16,515,176	76.93
Individuals by Household Composition			
Households with children	27,394,830	33,113,508	82.73
One adult	14,221,768	*	*
Married household head	6,957,381	12,366,397	56.26
Other households with children	6,215,682	8,120,715	76.54
Households without children	10,087,050	19,150,011	52.67
Gender of Individual			
Male	16,358,478	23,418,899	69.85
Female	21,123,403	28,844,620	73.23
Metropolitan Status			
Urban	29,730,658	42,762,797	69.52
Rural	7,751,222	9,500,722	81.59

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table D.4. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Economic Characteristics of Households, FY 2010

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in All Households	37,481,880	52,263,519	71.72
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No earnings	22,665,746	28,290,881	80.12
Earnings	14,816,134	23,972,638	61.80
No TANF	13,880,237	22,262,635	62.35
TANF	935,897	1,710,003	54.73
TANF	4,353,095	5,163,266	84.31
Nonelderly or elderly SSI benefits [a]	6,827,433	9,606,284	71.07
Nonelderly SSI benefits	5,321,631	7,501,279	70.94
Elderly SSI benefits	1,593,247	2,438,337	65.34
Social Security	5,958,594	11,673,299	51.04
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	32,645,501	37,851,230	86.25
No income	5,624,192	8,205,006	68.55
1 to 50 percent	10,990,436	*	*
51 to 100 percent	16,030,873	19,557,069	81.97
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	4,836,379	14,412,290	33.56
101 to 130 percent	4,536,182	11,665,483	38.89
131 percent or more	300,197	2,746,807	10.93
Individuals by Monthly Household Benefit			
Minimum benefit or less	488,333	2,075,960	23.52
Greater than the minimum to $100	1,973,484	5,044,426	39.12
$101 to $200	8,134,048	9,193,268	88.48
$201 to $300	3,560,637	6,248,420	56.98
$301 to $400	6,777,739	9,625,627	70.41
$401 or more	16,547,640	20,075,818	82.43
Benefit as a Percentage of Maximum Benefit			
Low benefits (1 to 50 percent)	7,030,534	15,793,450	44.52
1 to 25 percent	1,709,590	5,558,069	30.76
26 to 50 percent	5,320,944	10,235,380	51.99
High benefits (51 to 99 percent)	18,052,247	22,448,561	80.42
51 to 75 percent	8,456,427	12,902,852	65.54
76 to 99 percent	9,595,820	*	*
100 percent	12,399,099	14,021,508	88.43

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

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[a] Households receiving nonelderly SSI income or elderly SSI income are not mutually exclusive.

Table D.5A. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Composition, FY 2010—Households with Children

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in Households with Children	27,389,295	33,113,508	82.71
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	17,471,918	19,628,745	89.01
Adults ages 18 to 59	9,753,995	12,942,939	75.36
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	163,381	541,825	30.15
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No income	3,079,558	4,929,451	62.47
No earnings	13,974,463	*	*
Earnings	13,414,832	19,260,446	69.65
TANF	4,307,606	5,128,160	84.00
Earnings	930,696	1,690,501	55.05
No earnings	3,376,910	3,437,659	98.23
No TANF	23,081,688	27,985,349	82.48
Earnings	12,484,136	17,569,945	71.05
No earnings	10,597,552	*	*
Social Security	2,566,210	3,139,610	81.74
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	23,847,814	25,355,911	94.05
No income	3,079,558	4,929,451	62.47
1 to 50 percent	9,665,278	*	*
51 to 100 percent	11,102,978	11,986,239	92.63
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	3,541,481	7,757,598	45.65
101 to 130 percent	3,427,849	7,094,181	48.32
131 percent or more	113,632	663,416	17.13
Individuals by Household Earnings as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	25,506,801	27,446,740	92.93
No earnings	13,996,036	*	*
1 to 50 percent	4,725,057	*	*
51 to 100 percent	6,785,708	9,533,046	71.18
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	1,882,494	5,666,768	33.22
101 to 130 percent	1,869,581	5,294,880	35.31
131 percent or more	12,913	371,888	3.47

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table D.5B. Estimated Individual Participation Rates by Household Composition, FY 2010—Households with No Children

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Individuals in Households with No Children	10,092,586	19,150,011	52.70
Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	0	0	n.a.
Adults ages 18 to 59	7,318,859	10,793,774	67.81
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	2,773,545	8,356,237	33.19
Individuals by Household Income Sources			
No income	2,544,634	3,275,555	77.69
No earnings	8,691,283	14,437,819	60.20
Earnings	1,401,302	4,712,192	29.74
TANF	45,488	*	*
Earnings	5,201	19,503	26.67
No earnings	40,287	*	*
No TANF	10,047,097	19,114,904	52.56
Earnings	1,396,101	4,692,689	29.75
No earnings	8,650,996	14,422,215	59.98
Social Security	3,392,383	8,533,689	39.75
Individuals by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	8,797,687	12,495,319	70.41
No income	2,544,634	3,275,555	77.69
1 to 50 percent	1,325,158	1,648,934	80.36
51 to 100 percent	4,927,895	7,570,830	65.09
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	1,294,898	6,654,692	19.46
101 to 130 percent	1,108,333	4,571,302	24.25
131 percent or more	186,565	2,083,390	8.95
Individuals by Household Earnings as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
Total 100 percent of poverty line or less	9,863,725	17,385,981	56.73
No earnings	8,693,760	14,437,819	60.22
1 to 50 percent	612,976	961,614	63.74
51 to 100 percent	556,989	1,986,549	28.04
Total greater than 100 percent of poverty line	228,861	1,764,030	12.97
101 to 130 percent	219,499	1,378,219	15.93
131 percent or more	9,362	385,811	2.43

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

n.a. = not applicable

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table D.6. Estimates of Household Participation Rates, FY 2010

	Participating (QC)	Eligible (CPS)	Participation Rate (QC/CPS)
Households with Children	8,417,303	9,377,522	89.76
Households with Elderly Individuals	2,688,915	7,597,215	35.39
Households with Disabled Nonelderly Adults	3,544,151	4,658,684	76.08
Households by Composition			
Households with children	8,417,303	9,377,522	89.76
One adult and children	4,818,262	*	*
Married household head and children	1,582,071	2,834,458	55.82
Other households with children	2,016,970	2,307,192	87.42
Households with no children	8,943,409	13,890,711	64.38
Households by Income Source			
Earnings	5,000,791	8,069,950	61.97
TANF	1,429,265	1,499,927	95.29
SSI	3,811,676	4,442,110	85.81
Social Security	3,708,360	7,074,286	52.42
Households with Noncitizens	1,026,514	2,067,288	49.66
Households with Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	2,090,545	2,937,537	71.17
Households by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
No income	3,503,672	4,179,268	83.83
1 to 50 percent	4,185,654	*	*
51 to 100 percent	7,549,248	8,894,796	84.87
101 percent or more	2,122,139	6,662,469	31.85

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. The participant totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The eligible totals exclude those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table D.7. Estimated Benefit Receipt Rates, by Household-Level Demographic and Economic Characteristics, FY 2010

	Benefits Received by Participating Households (QC)	Potential Benefits to Eligible Households (CPS)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
Benefits for All Households	5,071,094,843	6,008,962,855	84.39
Households with children	3,600,664,364	4,004,732,867	89.91
Households with elderly individuals	397,468,244	1,002,525,438	39.65
Households with disabled nonelderly adults	786,606,358	1,181,016,516	66.60
Benefits by Household Composition			
Households with children	3,600,664,364	4,004,732,867	89.91
One adult	1,962,792,632	*	*
Married household head	803,341,812	1,354,308,442	59.32
Other households with children	834,529,919	932,264,387	89.52
Households without children	1,470,430,480	2,004,229,987	73.37
Benefits by Household Income Sources			
No earnings	3,284,367,830	3,585,354,467	91.61
Earnings	1,786,727,014	2,423,608,388	73.72
TANF	616,845,180	729,109,293	84.60
SSI	810,931,040	984,832,122	82.34
Social Security	627,620,869	963,833,338	65.12
Benefits by Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Line			
No income	1,040,414,027	1,437,135,973	72.39
1 to 50 percent	1,791,352,530	*	*
51 to 100 percent	1,899,823,479	2,151,901,583	88.29
101 to 130 percent	322,378,713	727,357,243	44.32
131 percent or more	17,126,095	74,791,438	22.90
Benefits by Monthly Household Benefit			
Minimum benefit or less	7,336,792	30,628,802	23.95
Greater than the minimum to $100	110,519,613	236,065,762	46.82
$101 to $200	1,283,037,530	*	*
$201 to $300	334,927,840	575,927,978	58.15
$301 to $400	971,282,468	1,273,564,889	76.26
$401 or more	2,363,990,602	2,748,892,616	86.00
Household Benefits as a Percentage of Maximum Benefit			
1 to 25 percent	49,603,707	141,795,225	34.98
26 to 50 percent	367,161,572	680,118,085	53.98
51 to 75 percent	928,562,040	1,374,829,758	67.54
76 to 99 percent	1,456,457,066	*	*
100 percent	2,269,310,459	2,429,853,309	93.39

Notes: Benefit and potential benefit totals represent monthly averages. The benefit totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The potential benefit totals exclude benefits to those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are benefits to some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. Total potential benefits to eligible households in this table do not exactly match prorated potential benefits to eligible individuals in Table D.8 because of differences between household weights and the sum of individual weights in the CPS ASEC.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table D.8. Estimated Benefit Receipt Rates, by Individual-Level Demographic Characteristics, FY 2010

	Prorated Benefits Received by Participating Individuals (QC)	Prorated Potential Benefits to Eligible Individuals (CPS)	Benefit Receipt Rate (Percent)
Benefits for All Individuals	5,071,094,843	6,202,326,194	81.76
Benefits by Age of Individual			
Children under age 18	2,319,075,610	2,484,830,931	93.33
Preschool age	838,167,023	871,651,027	96.16
School age	1,480,908,588	1,613,179,905	91.80
Adults ages 18 to 59	2,407,932,356	2,963,534,980	81.25
Elderly individuals age 60 and older	344,059,782	753,960,283	45.63
Living alone	262,096,124	399,545,447	65.60
Living with others	81,963,658	354,414,836	23.13
Benefits for Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	398,702,487	570,045,619	69.94
Benefits for Noncitizens	198,579,850	361,133,674	54.99
Benefits for Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	475,435,514	611,125,026	77.80
Benefits by Gender of Individual			
Male	2,230,247,118	2,798,114,237	79.71
Female	2,840,847,726	3,404,211,959	83.45
Benefits by Employment Status of Nonelderly Adults			
Employed	541,956,059	760,741,345	71.24
Not employed	1,865,976,297	2,202,793,635	84.71

Notes: Prorated benefit totals represent monthly averages. The benefit totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or who were ineligible for SNAP. The potential benefit totals exclude benefits to those ineligible for SNAP under federal SNAP income or asset rules. Also excluded are benefits to some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. An individual's prorated benefits are calculated by dividing the household benefit by the number of people in the household. Benefit receipt rates by individual-level characteristics are calculated by summing the prorated benefits of individuals with the selected characteristic. Prorated potential benefits to eligible individuals in this table do not exactly match potential benefits to eligible households in Table D.7 because of differences between household weights and the sum of individual weights in the CPS ASEC. See Appendix F for more information.

APPENDIX E

HISTORICAL SNAP PARTICIPATION RATE ESTIMATES

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Table E.1. Estimates of Number of Eligible and Participating Individuals, Households, and Benefits, and Participation Rates, 1976 to 2013

	Eligible (000s)			Participating (000s)[a]			Participation Rates (percent)		
	Individuals	Households	Benefits	Individuals	Households	Benefits	Individuals	Households	Benefits
September 1976[b]	50,061	16,282	$1,075,819	15,880	5,308	$375,461	31.7	32.6	34.9
February 1978	40,175	13,984	934,427	15,387	5,286	398,066	38.3	37.8	42.6
August 1980	36,567	14,042	1,108,330	20,185	7,372	689,381	55.2	52.5	62.2
August 1982	39,364	14,538	1,352,251	20,548	7,487	785,658	52.2	51.5	58.1
August 1984	38,591	14,194	1,386,231	19,990	7,324	841,442	51.8	51.6	60.7
August 1986	40,061	15,273	1,544,833	19,069	7,102	860,472	47.6	46.5	55.7
August 1988	38,166	14,896	1,646,310	18,358	7,016	907,117	48.1	47.1	55.1
August 1990	37,631	14,523	1,905,141	20,396	7,973	1,188,808	54.2	54.9	62.4
August 1991	40,989	15,574	2,229,403	23,364	9,204	1,471,406	57.0	59.1	66.0
August 1992	43,474	16,627	2,491,671	25,759	10,238	1,749,058	59.3	61.6	70.2
August 1993	45,241	17,031	2,515,761	27,260	10,900	1,839,469	60.3	64.0	73.1
August 1994	44,327	17,040	2,473,299	27,207	11,005	1,873,953	61.4	64.6	75.8
September 1994	35,053	15,305	2,028,290	26,229	10,659	1,747,990	74.8	69.6	86.2
September 1995	34,665	14,994	2,017,983	25,213	10,374	1,751,560	72.7	69.2	86.8
September 1996	34,478	15,264	2,060,242	23,874	9,934	1,706,230	69.2	65.1	82.8
September 1997	31,818	14,692	1,913,367	20,365	8,446	1,407,148	64.0	57.5	73.5
September 1998	30,350	14,024	1,836,184	18,152	7,606	1,253,632	59.8	54.2	68.3
September 1999	29,502	13,723	1,779,829	17,081	7,280	1,199,679	57.9	53.0	67.4
FY 1999[c]	30,857	14,508	1,812,128	17,705	7,481	1,256,625	57.4	51.6	69.3
FY 2000	29,458	14,235	1,741,177	16,701	7,146	1,193,970	56.7	50.2	68.6
FY 2001	31,223	15,107	1,912,260	16,834	7,250	1,240,961	53.9	48.0	64.9
FY 2002(a)	34,388	16,693	2,230,454	18,500	7,951	1,451,229	53.8	47.6	65.1
FY 2002(b)	34,182	15,989	2,144,408	18,478	7,954	1,455,518	54.1	49.7	67.9
FY 2003	36,462	17,070	2,426,022	20,577	8,892	1,712,175	56.4	52.1	70.6
FY 2004	37,342	17,489	2,579,462	23,090	9,991	1,976,344	61.8	57.1	76.6
FY 2005	37,735	17,727	2,765,622	24,510	10,737	2,255,976	65.0	60.6	81.6
FY 2006	36,460	17,124	2,683,513	25,136	11,186	2,346,568	68.9	65.3	87.4
FY 2007	37,167	17,454	2,770,779	25,461	11,427	2,437,438	68.5	65.5	88.0
FY 2008	38,575	17,985	3,012,995	27,229	12,297	2,759,830	70.6	68.4	91.6
FY 2009	44,512	20,330	4,443,998	32,146	14,685	4,040,195	72.2	72.2	90.9

Table E.1 *(continued)*

	Eligible (000s)			Participating (000s)[a]			Participation Rates (percent)		
	Individuals	Households	Benefits	Individuals	Households	Benefits	Individuals	Households	Benefits
FY 2010	52,264	23,268	6,008,963	37,482	17,361	5,071,095	71.7	74.6	84.4
FY 2011	52,161	23,495	6,118,029	40,694	19,221	5,525,832	78.0	81.8	90.3
FY 2012	50,708	23,162	5,957,258	42,129	20,201	5,694,917	83.1	87.2	95.6
FY 2013	50,611	23,194	*	43,231	20,914	5,841,269	85.4	90.2	*

Sources: SNAP Program Operations data, SNAP QC data, and CPS ASEC data for the years shown.

Notes: Participating and eligible totals represent monthly averages. There are two estimates for 1994 and 1999 due to revised methodologies for determining SNAP eligibility and two estimates for 2002 due to revised methodologies for determining both SNAP eligibility and the number of participants. The September 1976 to August 1994 estimates are methodologically consistent, as are the September 1994 to September 1999 estimates, the FY 1999 to FY 2002(a) estimates, the FY 2002(b) to FY 2009 estimates, and the FY 2010 to FY 2013 estimates. The FY 2010 to FY 2013 estimates should not be compared with any prior estimates.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

[a] The totals in this table do not include participants who received disaster assistance or were ineligible for SNAP. Also excluded are some categorically eligible participants who did not meet the federal SNAP income or asset rules. See Appendix F for details.

[b] The benefit rates for 1976 and 1978 are based on the net benefit amount left after subtracting the amount paid for food stamps (see Table H.3H for a description of the purchase requirement) and thus are consistent throughout all years.

[c] All fiscal year numbers are average monthly values.

Table E.2. Change in Estimated Individual SNAP Participation Rates, 1988 to 2013

Time Period	Change in Participation Rate	Change in Participants	Change in Eligible Individuals
1988 to 1990	6.1 points	11.1%	-1.4%
1990 to 1991	2.8 points	14.6%	8.9%
1991 to 1992	2.3 points	10.3%	6.1%
1992 to 1993	1.0 points	5.8%	4.1%
1993 to 1994	1.1 points	-0.2%	-2.0%
1994 to 1995	-2.1 points	-3.9%	-1.1%
1995 to 1996	-3.5 points	-5.3%	-0.5%
1996 to 1997	-5.2 points	-14.7%	-7.7%
1997 to 1998	-4.2 points	-10.9%	-4.6%
1998 to 1999	-1.9 points	-5.9%	-2.8%
FY 1999 to FY 2000	-0.7 points	-5.7%	-4.5%
FY 2000 to FY 2001	-2.8 points	0.8%	6.0%
FY 2001 to FY 2002(a)	-0.1 points	9.9%	10.1%
FY 2002(b) to FY 2003	2.4 points	11.4%	6.7%
FY 2003 to FY 2004	5.4 points	12.2%	2.4%
FY 2004 to FY 2005	3.1 points	6.1%	1.1%
FY 2005 to FY 2006	4.0 points	2.6%	-3.4%
FY 2006 to FY 2007	-0.4 points	1.3%	1.9%
FY 2007 to FY 2008	2.1 points	6.9%	3.8%
FY 2008 to FY 2009	1.6 points	18.1%	15.4%
FY 2010 to FY 2011	6.3 points	8.6%	-0.2%
FY 2011 to FY 2012	5.1 points	3.5%	-2.8%
FY 2012 to FY 2013	2.3 points	2.6%	-0.2%

Sources: SNAP Program Operations data, SNAP QC data, and CPS ASEC data for the years shown.

Note: There were revisions to the methodology in 1994, 1999, FY 2002, and FY 2010. For years with multiple estimates shown, the rate calculated with the revised methodology is used for comparison with the year following the change in methodology. For example, the original 1994 estimate is used to calculate the change between 1993 and 1994 while the revised 1994 estimate is used to calculate the change between 1994 and 1995.

Figure E.1. Trends in SNAP Participation Rate Estimates, 1976 to 2013

Sources: SNAP Program Operations data, SNAP QC data, and CPS ASEC data for the years shown.

Note: There are breaks in the time series in 1994 and 1999 due to revisions in the methodology for determining eligibility and in 2002 and 2009 due to revisions in the methodology for determining eligibility and the number of participants.

* In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

APPENDIX F

METHODOLOGY

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METHODOLOGY

The participation rates presented in this report are based on estimates of individuals who are eligible for and participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Because SNAP participation is underreported in survey data, rate numerators are estimated from a different data source than rate denominators. The estimates of participants are based on SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) data and the estimates of eligible individuals are derived from a microsimulation model that uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). The resulting participation rates estimate the percentage of individuals eligible for SNAP who choose to participate in the program.[3] Differences between the SNAP QC and CPS ASEC data, described in Section D of this appendix, result in some estimated participation rates exceeding 100 percent.

The CPS ASEC provides income information, as well as detailed demographic and economic information, on individuals potentially eligible for SNAP. To create a data file that aligns to the program rules for the fiscal year (October through September), we obtain data each year from two combined years of the CPS ASEC. For fiscal year (FY) 2013, we based estimates of eligible individuals on data from the 2013 CPS ASEC (using data simulating October through December 2012), the 2014 CPS ASEC (using data simulating January through September 2013), and program rules from FY 2013 (covering October 2012 through September 2013). We derived estimates for previous years using the two CPS ASEC files appropriate for each of those years.

[3] In an average month in FY 2013, about 76,000 individuals participated in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). Many of these individuals were income and asset eligible for SNAP, but FDPIR participants are not eligible to also participate in SNAP. Because the number of individuals participating in FDPIR can be estimated in the CPS only with substantial sampling and nonsampling error, we did not exclude them from the estimates of SNAP-eligible individuals even though they are not included in the participant estimates. As a result, participation rates are slightly underestimated. Specifically, if we removed 76,000 individuals from the number eligible for SNAP, the participation rate would have increased by less than 0.2 percentage points. However, the degree to which participation rates are underestimated is less because it is likely that not all FDPIR participants are eligible for SNAP.

Estimates of SNAP participants in FY 2013 were based on FY 2013 SNAP QC data. Participant estimates for earlier years were similarly derived from data for those years.

The 2014 CPS ASEC tested redesigned income questions intended to improve income reporting and increase response rates. Approximately three-eighths of the 2014 sample received the redesigned income questions, and the remaining sample received the ASEC income questions that had been in use since 1994. For the estimates presented in this report, we used a combined data file that includes both the three-eighths and five-eighths samples. To maintain consistency with prior-year CPS ASEC data, we considered using just the five-eighths sample that received the traditional income questions. However, an assessment by the Census Bureau found that poverty levels of certain groups varied between the two samples, which could bias our estimates (Mitchell and Renwick 2015). We believe the combined 2014 CPS ASEC data provides relatively consistent estimates that allow for comparisons with prior years, however we will be able to conduct a fuller assessment once the Census Bureau completes its analysis of the effect of the redesigned income questions.

In this appendix, we describe the methodologies we used to estimate the number of individuals eligible for and participating in SNAP. The participation rates presented in this report reflect those for individuals in households that pass all applicable federal SNAP income and asset tests. The participation rates also include households that are categorically eligible because all members receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits or, in some states, general assistance (GA), known as pure public assistance (PA) households.

The approach used to estimate the FY 2010 through FY 2013 rates presented in this report produces a series of methodologically consistent rates that allows the reader to observe and evaluate trends in SNAP participation over this time period. However, the rates presented in this

report should not be compared to those published prior to Eslami (2014) or those presented in the appendices of this report for years before FY 2010, due to methodological changes.[4]

To estimate the number of SNAP-eligible individuals in FY 2013, we updated the SNAP eligibility parameters and rules to reflect those used for FY 2013. Specifically, we:

- Updated the SNAP gross income screen, net income screen, standard deduction amounts, and maximum and minimum benefit amounts to reflect FY 2013 regulations
- Updated, using Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) data, the regression equation used to estimate SNAP net income for FY 2013
- Updated SSI and TANF parameters to reflect FY 2013 regulations in order to simulate FY 2013 SSI and TANF receipt
- Updated, using SIPP data, the asset equations simulating vehicle rules for FY 2013
- Updated the percentage of nonelderly nondisabled adults without dependents who are subject to work registration and qualified to receive SNAP benefits in FY 2013
- Updated the estimated percentage of noncitizens who are refugees and the estimated percentage of undocumented noncitizens in FY 2013

In the remainder of this appendix, we describe the methodology used to calculate the participation rates. Tables F.1 through F.6 show the updated eligibility parameters and other information related to the data used to produce the participation rates presented in this report.

A. Determining SNAP-eligible individuals

The CPS ASEC provides income and program participation information for all 50 States and the District of Columbia for the previous calendar year.[5] We estimate the number of SNAP-eligible individuals with a microsimulation model that uses two combined years of CPS ASEC data to simulate SNAP eligibility in an average month within the fiscal year. The unweighted counts of households in the CPS ASEC files used for this series of reports are listed in Table F.4. Table F.5 lists unweighted counts of households by their probability of being eligible in FY 2013.

[4] We present consistent rates for FY 2002 through FY 2009 in Leftin et al. (2011), consistent rates for FY 1999 through FY 2002 in Wolkwitz (2007), consistent rates for September 1994 through September 1999 in Cunnyngham (2002), and consistent rates for September 1976 through August 1995 in Trippe and Cody (1997).

[5] A summary of changes in the CPS ASEC over time is presented in Appendix G.

In the simulation procedure, we applied SNAP eligibility guidelines to each household in the CPS ASEC. The SNAP guidelines include household formation rules, asset limits, and income limits. Because several types of information necessary for determining SNAP eligibility are missing from the CPS ASEC data, we imputed some information to improve the model estimates of eligible households. This estimation procedure is explained below.

1. Simulating the composition of the SNAP household

We simulate the formation of SNAP households within each CPS ASEC dwelling unit following SNAP rules about which individuals must apply for SNAP together. In most cases, we simulate all members of the dwelling unit as being in the same SNAP household. However, for the relatively small percentage of dwelling units with multiple families or unrelated individuals, we may simulate two or more groups of people to form separate SNAP households.

Spouses living together must apply together for SNAP. Parents must apply together with their children under age 22 who reside with them, even if the children have spouses or children of their own. In addition, all individuals who share living quarters and purchase and prepare food together are required to apply together. Although the CPS ASEC defines dwelling units according to shared living quarters, it does not identify who purchases and prepares food together. Thus, we impute SNAP household formation according to patterns observed in our SIPP-based microsimulation model for dwelling units with certain characteristics.

We simulate the ineligibility of certain groups of people by excluding the following from SNAP households:

- Simulated SSI recipients in California who are not eligible for SNAP because they receive a cash supplement, to be used for food, added to the federal SSI payment instead of SNAP benefits
- Individuals living in group quarters

- Full-time postsecondary students who are nondisabled adults ages 18 to 49 without TANF income and with no children younger than age 6[6]
- Individuals living in households headed by a member of the armed forces [7]
- Ineligible noncitizens
- Nonelderly, nondisabled childless adults who are subject to work registration

To more closely match household composition patterns in the SNAP QC data file, our SNAP household formation methodology allows a small number of child-only SNAP households to be headed by an older teen if that individual is not living with a parent and is not related to the household head. We also ensure that unmarried parents form a single SNAP household with their children.

2. Identifying eligible noncitizens and nonelderly, nondisabled childless adults subject to work registration

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) made most noncitizens ineligible and required many nonelderly, nondisabled childless adults either to work or face three-month time limits on benefit receipt. However, many noncitizens had eligibility restored by the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

Certain nonelderly, nondisabled childless adults could retain eligibility through waivers or exemptions, or by meeting the work requirements. Furthermore, effective April 1, 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefits through September 2010 for those nonelderly, nondisabled childless adults who had previously been subject to the time limit. FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013 appropriations from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) subsequently allowed States the option of suspending time limits through September 2013.

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[6] Full-time postsecondary students who are either (1) married with children younger than 12 or (2) working 20 hours per week or more are not excluded.

[7] We exclude all individuals living in households headed by a member of the armed forces because the CPS does not distinguish between military families living on base (who are ineligible for SNAP) and those living off base.

Because the CPS ASEC does not include all of the information needed to identify which noncitizens and nonelderly, nondisabled childless adults are ineligible for SNAP, we make assumptions (detailed below) about how many and which of these individuals remain eligible. To retain sample size, we implement our eligibility assumptions for these populations through weighting adjustments.[8]

a. Identifying eligible noncitizens

In FY 2013, the following types of legal resident noncitizens were eligible for SNAP:

- Noncitizens who had lived legally in the United States for more than five years
- Noncitizens who were receiving disability benefits, regardless of date of entry
- Noncitizens living legally in the United States who were under age 18, regardless of date of entry
- Noncitizens who were admitted as refugees or granted asylum or a stay of deportation (eligible for seven years after arrival)[9]
- Other groups of noncitizens, such as lawful permanent residents with a military connection[10]

Sponsors of noncitizens who arrived in the United States after 1997 are required to sign a legally enforceable affidavit pledging to support the noncitizen financially until the noncitizen has 40 quarters of work history (typically after more than 10 years) or until the noncitizen naturalizes. If the noncitizen applies for SNAP benefits before acquiring 40 quarters of work history, and the sponsor has income or assets that the noncitizen does not report and would change the noncitizen's SNAP benefit level or eligibility status, the State can sue the nonindigent

[8] The weighting adjustments reflect the probability that a household of a certain composition is eligible for SNAP. For example, if a household has one noncitizen, we duplicate the record for that household. In the first copy of the record, we retain the noncitizen in the household and multiply the household weight by the probability that the noncitizen is eligible for SNAP benefits. In the second copy, we exclude the noncitizen from the household and multiply the household weight by the probability that the noncitizen is ineligible.

[9] The status of refugees typically changes to legal permanent resident one year after arrival, although they remain eligible for the full seven years based on their earlier status. After five years of residency, refugees and those granted asylum are eligible under the five-year residency provision.

[10] PRWORA exempts from the five-year residency requirements members of the U.S. armed forces, veterans, and dependents of service members and veterans. Other legal noncitizens may qualify for benefits without meeting the five-year residency requirements by attaining 40 qualifying quarters of work, including work attained by the applicant's spouse (if the work was attained when the applicant was married to the spouse) or parents (if the work was attained when the applicant was a minor child of the parent). However, almost all of the individuals meeting the work requirement would also have met the five-year residency requirement.

sponsor to recoup the cost of benefits issued to the sponsored noncitizen. This provision does not apply to immigrants without individual sponsors, including those admitted as refugees or granted asylum and those sponsored by an institution or an employer. The provision also does not impact those sponsored by close family members living in the same household, such as spouses, because SNAP rules automatically consider income from household members.

The CPS ASEC distinguishes between citizens and noncitizens, and includes information on noncitizens' age and year of arrival in the United States. We use this information to identify noncitizens potentially eligible for SNAP, including qualified noncitizens who have been in the country for at least five years, are under age 18, or are receiving disability benefits. To improve the consistency of citizenship status within CPS ASEC households, we recode as citizens those noncitizen children born after their mother arrived in the United States.

The CPS ASEC does not include data on whether a noncitizen was admitted as a refugee. To simulate eligibility for refugees, we randomly assign refugee status by year of entry according to estimates derived from United States Citizenship and Immigration Services data. In our FY 2013 eligibility determination, we simulated 11 percent of noncitizens who entered the United States in 2008 or 2009, 10 percent who entered in 2010 or 2011, and 11 percent who entered in 2012 or 2013 and were admitted as refugees. Refugee status is not imputed for noncitizens arriving before 2008 because by 2013, they would have met the five-year residency requirement.

The CPS ASEC also does not include data on whether a noncitizen is in the United States lawfully. To simulate some noncitizens as undocumented, and thus ineligible for SNAP, we randomly assign undocumented immigrant status according to estimates of the number of undocumented immigrants in the CPS ASEC by State.[11] First, we estimate, by State, the probability that a noncitizen was undocumented by using estimates of undocumented noncitizens

[11] We use Dr. Jeffrey Passel's unpublished estimates, prepared for the Pew Hispanic Center, of the number of unauthorized migrants included in the CPS ASEC supplements.

ages 18 to 64. Specifically, the probability was defined as the ratio of the number of undocumented noncitizens age 18 and older to the total number of foreign-born noncitizens, ages 18 to 64, reported in the CPS ASEC. We then applied the estimated probabilities to individuals ages 18 to 64 to randomly select undocumented noncitizens. Because there are very few elderly undocumented noncitizens, the numerator of the probability is essentially undocumented noncitizens ages 18 to 64.[12]

It is also not possible to determine from the CPS ASEC which noncitizens are subject to deeming of their sponsors' income and assets, and so are likely either to be ineligible or choose to remove themselves from the SNAP household to avoid negative repercussions to their sponsors. Using data from the New Immigrant Survey, a nationally representative multi-cohort longitudinal study of new legal immigrants and their children, we estimated that 26.4 percent of documented nonrefugee noncitizens who have been in the country between 5 and 10 years are required to have a sponsor who signs an affidavit of support and live in a household separate from at least one sponsor. (We use 10 years as an approximation of how long it would take to accumulate 40 quarters of work.) Thus, to simulate the more stringent sponsor deeming provisions, we randomly assign 26.4 percent of noncitizens arriving after December 1997 and who have been in the country fewer than 10 years as subject to deeming from a sponsor.

We exclude from the SNAP household those noncitizens who do not meet the eligibility requirements, are undocumented, or are subject to deeming. We assign a prorated portion of excluded noncitizens' income to the SNAP household and include their assets in the SNAP household's countable assets.

[12] Passel and Cohn (2009) estimate that only around 1 percent of undocumented immigrants are age 65 and older.

b. Identifying nonelderly, nondisabled adults without dependents subject to work registration

Nonelderly, nondisabled adults without dependents who are subject to work registration are identified as individuals ages 18 to 49 who are not disabled, not living with children under age 18, and subject to work registration.[13] If not receiving an exemption or living in a State that has suspended time limits, these individuals must meet work requirements to participate in SNAP. If they fail to meet the requirements, they are limited to 3 months of benefit receipt in any 36-month period. They may be exempt from the requirements if they live in an area with high unemployment or insufficient jobs (waiver area), participate in an employment and training program, or are covered by their State's 15 percent exemption.

We identify nonelderly, nondisabled adults without dependents who are subject to work registration by looking at basic demographic characteristics in the CPS ASEC. Because we cannot determine from the CPS ASEC which of these individuals remain eligible for SNAP, we impute this information. We estimate the proportion that has not reached the time limit based on SIPP data. We estimate the proportion eligible due to residence in a waiver area, participation in an employment and training program, or receipt of the 15 percent exemption using federal and State administrative data and, in the case of waiver areas, American Community Survey (ACS) data.[14] In FY 2013, Colorado, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming did not suspend time limits statewide. In other States, we did not simulate any nonelderly, nondisabled adults without dependents who are subject to work registration as being ineligible due to time limits.

[13] The population of nonelderly, nondisabled childless adults who are subject to work registration includes some eligible noncitizens.

[14] We estimate the proportion that has received no more than three months of benefits while not working, using separate estimates for current participants and nonparticipants.

3. Simulating SSI and TANF receipt

To address underreporting of TANF and SSI in the CPS ASEC, we simulated SSI and TANF eligibility, participation, and benefits based on program rules and the most recently available administrative data. We impute asset eligibility for SSI and TANF using equations estimated from our 2011 SIPP-based microsimulation model. We calibrate SSI receipt to administrative totals in the Social Security Administration (SSA) statistical report. For the FY 2013 estimates, we used SSA data for December 2013. We calibrate TANF receipt to administrative totals in the most recently available Administration for Children and Families (ACF) data file. For the FY 2013 estimates, the most recently available data were for 2012. We adjust the ACF data to make estimates in the ACF file of TANF households with SNAP consistent with estimates in the SNAP QC data file of SNAP households with TANF.

4. Categorically eligible SNAP households

Certain SNAP households are categorically eligible and are not subject to federal income or asset limits. A household is categorically eligible if it is pure PA, meaning that all of its members receive SSI, cash TANF benefits or, where provided, GA. A broader interpretation of categorical eligibility rules, implemented on November 21, 2000, requires States to confer categorical eligibility on families receiving benefits or services at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds. States have the option of conferring categorical eligibility on families receiving benefits or services less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE. They also may confer categorical eligibility on households in which one member receives the benefit or service when the State determines that the whole household benefits.

Many States have broad programs that provide a simple service—a TANF/MOE-funded brochure on domestic violence, for example—to confer categorical eligibility on a large number of households. These programs are known as broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies. The number of States implementing BBCE policies has continued to expand in recent

years, rising from 37 in FY 2010 to 41 by the end of FY 2013. These totals include the District of Columbia but exclude Guam and the United States Virgin Islands. Most States with BBCE policies have implemented gross income limits between 130 and 200 percent of the SNAP poverty guidelines to qualify for the TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit and have eliminated or relaxed the asset test. In addition, some States have smaller TANF/MOE-funded programs, such as job training or after-school programs that have specific eligibility requirements and confer categorical eligibility on only a small number of households.

We use simulated TANF and SSI receipt, along with reported GA receipt, to identify households in the CPS ASEC in which all members receive some type of cash public assistance benefits. These households are categorically eligible for SNAP, and those that qualify for a positive SNAP benefit are included in the denominator of the participation rates presented in this report. We do not include other categorically eligible households that are not otherwise eligible under SNAP federal income and asset rules in the denominator of the participation rate.

5. Determining income eligibility

To be included in the participation rates presented in this report, SNAP households that are not pure PA must have income at or below federal income limits. SNAP households that do not contain elderly or disabled members must have gross income at or below 130 percent of the monthly poverty guidelines. There is no gross income limit for households with elderly or disabled members. All households must have net income below or at 100 percent of the poverty guidelines. Finally, all SNAP households, including those that are pure PA, must qualify for a positive benefit to be included in our estimates.

Before determining each household's income eligibility, we estimate monthly gross income and household net income as follows:

- **Estimating Monthly Gross Income.** The CPS ASEC includes information on annual income, but eligibility for SNAP is determined according to monthly income. For this reason, we distribute annual income to months on the basis of patterns of income receipt shown by SIPP data, number of weeks worked shown in CPS data, and Bureau of Labor

Statistics (BLS) data on employment and unemployment spells. We then sum the income allocated to each month for each person in the household to determine the SNAP household's gross income for each month. Simply dividing annual income by 12 would underestimate the number of eligible individuals in any given month.

- **Estimating Net Income.** The CPS ASEC does not include information on the expenses deducted from gross income to compute net income. For this reason, we model net income as a function of the household's demographic and economic characteristics for each year. The net income model for the estimates in this report is based on patterns observed in our SIPP-based microsimulation model. The estimated relationships (coefficients) are presented in Table F.1.

We use the SNAP gross and net income screens and maximum benefit amounts to determine each SNAP household's income eligibility and potential benefit. These parameters, along with other SNAP eligibility criteria, are presented in Table F.2.

6. Determining asset eligibility

To be included in the participation rates presented in this report, SNAP households that are not pure PA must have countable assets at or below the applicable SNAP asset limit. The asset limit in FY 2013 was $3,250 for households containing an elderly or disabled individual and $2,000 for all other households.[15]

Beginning in 2001, expansions in SNAP vehicle and asset rules were gradually implemented across States. Regulations implemented in January 2001 exclude from the asset test the value of vehicles with equity less than $1,500 or used to produce income, as a home, to transport a disabled household member, or to carry fuel or water. In addition, for each adult household member, one vehicle not totally excluded is counted at the fair market value (FMV) in excess of $4,650. One additional vehicle per minor household member driven by the minor to work, school, or training also is counted at the vehicle's FMV in excess of $4,650. Remaining vehicles are valued at the higher of the vehicle's FMV in excess of $4,650, or equity.

Additional vehicle rule expansions began in July 2001, when States were permitted to align their SNAP vehicle rules with those in place for other programs with less restrictive policies,

[15] Before FY 2012, the asset limit for households containing an elderly or disabled individual was $3,000.

such as TANF or child care assistance. In response to this new flexibility, States gradually began changing their vehicle rules. By the end of FY 2007, all States had implemented such changes.

Because asset balances are not reported in the CPS ASEC, we use equations estimated from our SIPP-based microsimulation model to impute the probability that income-eligible households subject to the asset test are asset eligible and thus fully eligible. For the FY 2010 through FY 2013 participation rates presented in this report, we estimated equations using 2011 SIPP data and program rules for each of the four fiscal years.

For FY 2013, we simulated 29 States as excluding the value of all vehicles when determining assets, and all States except Delaware, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington as excluding some or all of the value of at least one vehicle per household. For FY 2013, we modeled 10 different vehicle rules to fully capture State-level differences. Because we do not include in the participation rate categorically eligible households that are not otherwise eligible under SNAP federal income and asset rules or through receipt of pure PA, the vehicle rules we model reflect those used for non-BBCE households in each State.

B. Determining the number of SNAP participants

The number of participants used in the participation rate numerator comes from SNAP QC data files. They are edited versions of the raw data file generated by the SNAP Quality Control System and contain data on the demographic and economic characteristics of a sample of participating households. Sample sizes are found in Appendix Table F.6. We use these data files because SNAP participation is underreported in the CPS ASEC.

The SNAP QC data files are weighted to match adjusted Program Operations counts for households, individuals, and benefits. The Program Operations data provide counts of individuals and households that were issued benefits and the total dollar value of these benefits in each month of the fiscal year. We adjust them to exclude benefits issued in response to a disaster and those issued to individuals found to be ineligible because they are members of those

groups not represented in the edited SNAP QC data file. We use data from USDA to determine the number of households and individuals who received SNAP benefits only under disaster-related rules, the amount of benefits issued to those households, and the amount of additional disaster-related benefits issued to existing SNAP participants. We reduce the Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefits by the disaster-related counts in the months and States in which the disaster relief occurred.[16]

To adjust the Program Operations counts for benefits issued in error, we first use the unweighted SNAP QC data file to calculate disqualification rates for households, individuals, and benefits, and then reduce the Program Operations counts by those percentages by State and month. The household disqualification rate is the percentage of all participating households that are either ineligible or eligible but not qualifying for a positive benefit. The individual disqualification rate is the percentage of all participating individuals in households not eligible for a positive benefit.[17] The benefit disqualification rate is slightly more complex—it takes into account over- and under-issuances to eligible households as well as benefits issued to disqualified households.

We also remove households in Guam and the Virgin Islands from the numerator of the participation rate because they are not included in the CPS ASEC. For the participation rate numerator, we use the average monthly number of participants over the 12 months in the fiscal year.

1. Predicting the asset ineligibility under federal rules of some households eligible for SNAP through state BBCE policies

We are able to identify and remove from the rate numerator those categorically eligible households that have income above the federal income limits. However, because categorically

[16] In FY 2013, individuals in seven States were eligible through the SNAP disaster assistance program.

[17] The individual disqualification rate in FY 2013 was 1.1 percent (about 526,000 ineligible participants).

eligible households in most states are not subject to the asset test, data on their assets are not collected by the caseworker and thus are not included in the SNAP QC data. Consequently, we use a regression equation to predict the probability that households meeting the federal income guidelines and that are not pure PA would fail the SNAP federal asset test, and then remove them from the numerator. We estimated the equation using our SIPP-based microsimulation model and households simulated to participate in SNAP. For the FY 2010 through FY 2013 participation rates presented in this report, we estimated equations using 2011 SIPP data and program rules for each of the four fiscal years.

We removed 1.8 million individuals in households with income that exceeds the federal SNAP income limits and an additional 2.0 million individuals in income-eligible households estimated to fail the federal SNAP asset test. In total, we estimate that 3.8 million participants, or 8 percent of total participants, were eligible through BBCE policies and would not otherwise have been eligible for SNAP in FY 2013. These individuals are not included in the participation rates.

2. Identifying pure PA participating SNAP households

The SNAP QC data file provides individual-level data on who receives an SSI, TANF, or GA benefit. Whereas SSI and GA benefits are generally for the person who received them, TANF benefits cover additional family members. Because the SNAP QC data do not identify which additional household members are covered by a TANF benefit received by a household member, we use an algorithm for determining program coverage, as follows:

- TANF received by the head of the household or the head's spouse covers the household head, spouse, and children (as identified by the relationship codes and ages).
- TANF received by a child of the head of the household covers that child and other relatives.
- In child-only households, TANF received by anyone in the household covers all of the children.

We identify a household as pure cash PA if everyone in the household was covered by TANF, SSI, or GA, or if the household had TANF income and all adults were covered by TANF,

SSI, or GA. Pure cash PA households are categorically eligible for SNAP and thus exempt from the income and asset tests. These households still must qualify for a positive SNAP benefit to be counted as participating.

3. Identifying SNAP household composition

Certain disqualified household members cannot be identified in the CPS ASEC data and thus are included in the participation rate denominator. These members include those disqualified because they:

- Are not paying/cooperating with a child support agency
- Are ineligible strikers
- Are violating program rules or failing to meet work requirements
- Are fleeing felons, parole or probation violators, or convicted drug felons
- Have a disqualified Social Security Number
- Are disqualified for some other unknown reason

We account for the presence of these individuals in the denominator by also considering these disqualified household members in the numerator when categorizing SNAP participating households by their composition. For example, a dwelling unit with two children in the SNAP household and an adult outside of the SNAP household who was disqualified for not meeting work requirements is categorized as a “single adult with children” SNAP household rather than a “child-only” SNAP household. Disqualified members considered for household composition purposes are not included in counts of participating individuals.

Only disqualified SNAP household members who we are unable to identify and remove from the denominator are considered for household composition purposes. Disqualified SNAP household members who we are able to identify in the CPS ASEC data remain excluded from consideration when defining household composition. For example, a SNAP household with an eligible citizen child inside of the SNAP household and an ineligible noncitizen adult outside of the SNAP household is still considered a child-only SNAP household.

C. Calculating SNAP participation rates

We calculate participation rates by dividing the estimated number of participants by the estimated number of eligible individuals. The numbers of participants and eligible individuals used to calculate the FY 2013 participation rates are presented in Appendix A.

D. Differences between the CPS ASEC and SNAP QC data

The use of different data sources to estimate participation rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated participation rates exceed 100 percent. This is particularly likely to occur when there are substantial differences between the two data sources.

For the participation rate estimates produced in this report, we use SNAP QC data to estimate the number of participants and CPS ASEC data to estimate the number of eligible. Because these data sources differ in several ways, some estimated rates are over 100 percent. Differences between the two data sources that may be the cause of rates that exceed 100 percent include (1) who is represented in the data; (2) data on household composition; (3) when and how income is reported; and (4) reported program participation. These differences are described below.

Differences in who is represented in the data. The universe for the SNAP QC-based participant estimates is slightly different than that for the CPS ASEC-based eligibility estimates. For example, homeless individuals, those in group quarters, and some members of the armed forces and their families are included in the SNAP QC data but are not captured in the CPS ASEC. Likewise, due to the unavailability of sufficient information to identify all individuals who are categorically ineligible for SNAP in the CPS ASEC (such as intentional program violators), some are included in the participation rates denominator (but correctly excluded from

the numerator).[18] Additionally, certain subgroups in either the SNAP QC file or the CPS ASEC could be either over- or underrepresented due to sampling or weighting methods.

Differences in data on household composition. The SNAP QC file includes information on who applies together for SNAP (the SNAP household) but does not contain information on individuals who live in the same dwelling unit but are not part of the SNAP household. Conversely, the CPS ASEC includes information on all individuals in the dwelling unit but not on how these individuals would form SNAP households. To handle the CPS ASEC data limitations, we simulate SNAP household formation in those data (described in Section A.1). However, SNAP QC data limitations mean we cannot use data on actual SNAP household formation to develop the simulation. Furthermore, differences between the simulated CPS ASEC and actual SNAP QC SNAP household compositions will affect subgroup participation rates. For instance, the estimated participation rates for individuals applying for SNAP alone is 100 percent, implying an underestimation of the number of eligible one-person SNAP households.

In addition, the time period represented by the SNAP household composition may differ between the two data sets. For example, the extent to which the SNAP QC data capture household composition changes that occur between the certification and sampling dates is unclear. Similarly, while the CPS ASEC provides information on household composition at the time of the interview, household composition changes may occur after the calendar year (the CPS ASEC income reporting period) but before the interview date in February, March, or April of the next calendar year.

Differences in reported income. There are several differences in how income is reported in the SNAP QC file versus the CPS ASEC. Two differences that directly affect the estimation of participation rates are the income reporting period and how income is counted. The SNAP QC

[18] An accommodation we make to lessen the impact of this difference is described in Section B.3 of this appendix.

file uses a monthly income reporting period whereas the CPS records annual income. The monthly income estimation process we apply to the CPS ASEC data, described in Section A.5, is intended to minimize the resulting inconsistencies, but the results likely differ from actual monthly income. Additionally, the SNAP QC file and the CPS ASEC use different methods of counting income. For the SNAP QC sample, countable income is measured according to SNAP certification rules and procedures (for example, about anticipating income, prospective budgeting, and change reporting). It is reasonable to expect these income amounts to differ from those in the CPS ASEC, which are based on income a household reports they received in the prior year.

Differences in reported program participation. The SNAP QC file includes high-quality information on income a SNAP household receives from other government programs, such as SSI and TANF. However, participation in those programs is underreported in the CPS ASEC, so we simulate SSI and TANF eligibility, participation, and benefits as described in Section A. The administrative data used for calibration are only available on an annual basis, and only for a single month (i.e., December 2013 for SSI). Furthermore, the most recent available data for TANF are for FY 2012 (prior to FY 2013). For these reasons and others, estimates of eligible individuals receiving TANF or SSI benefits are not entirely consistent with corresponding estimates of participants.

Table F.1. Results for the SNAP Net Income Regression Equations

Explanatory Variable	Coefficients Estimated Using Administrative Data for: FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Constant	-598.91150 * (56.08854)	-581.39560 * (56.39159)	-580.64390 * (57.73218)	-579.36300 * (55.70796)
Gross Income Minus Standard and Earned Income Deductions	0.38194 (0.32709)	0.37599 (0.34320)	0.42244 (0.34610)	0.29194 (0.33287)
Flag for No Housing Expenses	253.86660 * (6.53954)	250.00410 * (6.46345)	248.15430 * (6.45061)	244.84890 * (6.36032)
Maximum Allowable Shelter Expense Deduction	-0.03287 * (0.00444)	-0.03115 * (0.00436)	-0.03111 * (0.00429)	-0.03060 * (0.00412)
Earned Income	-0.12172 (0.06544)	-0.12103 (0.06866)	-0.11129 (0.06923)	-0.13568 * (0.06659)
TANF Income	0.42706 (0.21913)	0.41384 (0.21605)	0.38814 (0.21635)	0.40491 (0.21480)
TANF Income Squared	-0.00046 * (0.00024)	-0.00046 * (0.00023)	-0.00043 (0.00023)	-0.00045 * (0.00023)
SSI Income	-0.00581 (0.03266)	-0.00150 (0.03267)	-0.00478 (0.03227)	0.00770 (0.03202)
SSI Income Squared	-0.00001 (0.00002)	-0.00001 (0.00002)	-0.00001 (0.00002)	-0.00001 (0.00002)
Gross Income	0.68530 * (0.33115)	0.68837 * (0.34725)	0.63973 (0.35043)	0.77707 * (0.33686)
Gross Income Squared	0.00000 * (0.00000)	0.00000 * (0.00000)	0.00000 * (0.00000)	0.00000 * (0.00000)
Flag for Gross Income Between $101 and $200	226.81910 * (35.28837)	211.14910 * (34.05010)	215.08590 * (34.55063)	202.61390 * (34.31201)
Flag for Gross Income Between $201 and $300	192.55010 * (25.43053)	178.20970 * (25.11523)	177.83000 * (25.10162)	171.36890 * (24.89975)
Flag for Gross Income Between $301 and $400	107.23660 * (21.11777)	94.95005 * (20.90408)	95.14126 * (20.89535)	89.69376 * (20.72035)
Flag for Gross Income Between $401 and $500	72.77285 * (21.01321)	61.51953 * (20.80792)	60.00427 * (20.80923)	54.12209 * (20.65060)
Gross Income as Percent of Poverty	0.07813 (0.30572)	0.06586 (0.30227)	0.05757 (0.30055)	-0.15774 (0.29302)
Flag for Households Residing in Alaska	104.22830 (77.28599)	94.45423 (72.45780)	120.43060 (75.95861)	93.44005 (76.55063)
Flag for Households Residing in Hawaii	-2.13824 (50.77783)	7.86026 (43.88561)	-16.94366 (52.44734)	10.42874 (52.12061)
Flag for Households Residing in the Northeast	-77.40868 * (8.14772)	-46.64827 * (8.07619)	-50.78245 * (8.02139)	-43.32802 * (7.87991)
Flag for Households Residing in the Mid-Atlantic	-1.43110 (7.41854)	12.18100 (7.33506)	8.75492 (7.29974)	4.34832 (7.16476)

Table F.1 (*continued*)

Explanatory Variable	Coefficients Estimated Using Administrative Data for: FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Flag for Households Residing in the Southeast	72.26628 * (6.70242)	74.58909 * (6.62549)	72.49147 * (6.59738)	68.99399 * (6.49736)
Flag for Households Residing in the Midwest	22.41466 * (6.87431)	29.58824 * (6.79824)	33.19585 * (6.76771)	35.45641 * (6.65471)
Flag for Households Residing in the Southwest	64.05447 * (7.46575)	67.21683 * (7.38016)	67.85191 * (7.35352)	73.88016 * (7.24229)
Flag for Households Residing in the Mountain Plains	42.55208 * (8.54860)	47.07337 * (8.45157)	50.42482 * (8.41333)	53.42218 * (8.26885)
SNAP Unit Size	-36.91356 * (7.41378)	-35.24038 * (7.30725)	-32.79291 * (7.12226)	-36.61019 * (7.14484)
Flag for Under Age 60 and Receiving SSI	41.77176 * (9.07511)	44.89936 * (8.94115)	46.07955 * (8.89017)	43.58848 * (8.72213)
Flag for Age 60 and Older and Receiving SSI	-8.35354 (10.70577)	-3.40867 (10.54073)	-5.07992 (10.51948)	-11.03803 (10.33970)
Flag for Single-Parent Households	-102.34040 * (9.58284)	-103.29180 * (9.45387)	-106.00600 * (9.29480)	-103.22220 * (9.29106)
Flag for Multiple-Adult Households	-100.06630 * (9.38331)	-102.88650 * (9.25642)	-102.75820 * (9.11333)	-100.95520 * (9.04994)
Flag for African American/Black Head of Household	21.57214 * (5.79377)	22.56563 * (5.72956)	23.91816 * (5.71664)	21.47754 * (5.64247)
Flag for Hispanic Head of Household	6.59574 (6.72813)	6.64071 (6.65137)	6.84837 (6.63777)	7.26826 (6.55094)
Flag for Asian Head of Household	-16.59059 (12.44307)	-16.67930 (12.30129)	-20.14210 (12.22920)	-20.10079 (12.03151)
Flag for Other Race Head of Household	18.69665 (11.20846)	20.34478 (11.07085)	20.11224 (11.00678)	20.08481 (10.88694)
Interest Income	-0.09815 * (0.03374)	-0.10040 * (0.03332)	-0.10711 * (0.03313)	-0.10448 * (0.03241)
Dividend Income	-0.07006 * (0.02204)	-0.07014 * (0.02177)	-0.06782 * (0.02173)	-0.06409 * (0.02113)
Rental Income	-0.01945 (0.02295)	-0.02169 (0.02266)	-0.02106 (0.02264)	-0.02192 (0.02176)
Number of SSI Units in SNAP Unit	43.03166 (30.95200)	32.47063 (30.67870)	36.84144 (30.57902)	33.36575 (30.39194)
Number of TANF Units in SNAP Unit	149.06970 (114.98050)	147.89470 (113.54070)	145.41310 (113.59160)	145.67910 (112.97300)
Number of High School Graduates or Equivalent	-21.25256 * (3.58723)	-20.98556 * (3.54045)	-20.71177 * (3.53218)	-20.40331 * (3.48157)
Number of Adults Not in the Labor Force	30.04482 * (3.76888)	30.26866 * (3.71956)	29.09241 * (3.70499)	29.01998 * (3.63518)

Table F.1 (*continued*)

Explanatory Variable	Coefficients Estimated Using Administrative Data for: FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Number of Never-Married Adults	18.78699 * (4.01065)	17.82784 * (3.96151)	17.41829 * (3.93589)	18.15671 * (3.87521)
More Than One SNAP Unit in Household	65.29514 * (6.00804)	59.58058 * (5.99641)	59.08952 * (5.98030)	57.20323 * (5.90275)
Maximum Shelter Expense Deduction Was Zero	0.57749 (25.14897)	7.65083 (24.87812)	8.22409 (24.80920)	11.25727 (24.60288)
Maximum Shelter Expense Deduction Was $459	29.37892 * (10.24737)	34.87868 * (10.07909)	31.12739 * (10.11918)	25.22473 * (9.93653)
Maximum Shelter Expense Deduction Was $619	-24.55622 (56.46623)	-33.57647 (34.14912)	6.39033 (60.47866)	-62.43259 (59.74749)
Maximum Shelter Expense Deduction Was $734	-56.46160 (81.03719)	-22.37136 (67.65708)	-64.60987 (76.38615)	-47.20127 (79.64536)
Received TANF Income	-216.72260 (130.74490)	-211.60330 (129.04450)	-206.73360 (129.16230)	-211.04350 (128.39590)
Did Not Receive SSI Income	10.82913 (33.15430)	-3.97129 (32.77149)	4.45534 (32.75375)	9.18707 (32.53153)
Gross Income as Percent of Poverty Squared	0.00032 (0.00056)	0.00027 (0.00055)	0.00036 (0.00055)	0.00090 (0.00054)
Sample Size	17,367	17,339	17,474	17,872
R^2	0.9576	0.9586	0.9596	0.9622
Adjusted R^2	0.9575	0.9585	0.9595	0.9621

*Indicates significance at the .05 level using a two-tailed t-test. Coefficients identified as significant at the .05 level are those with t-values greater than 1.96.

Table F.2. FY 2013 SNAP Eligibility Parameters

Countable assets screen	$2,000 for households without elderly or disabled members $3,250 for households with elderly or disabled members			
Gross income screen	130 percent of the monthly poverty guidelines			
Net income screen	100 percent of the monthly poverty guidelines			
Monthly poverty guidelines	Household size	Contiguous U.S.	Alaska	Hawaii
	1	$ 931	$1,165	$1,072
	2	1,261	1,577	1,451
	3	1,591	1,990	1,830
	4	1,921	2,402	2,210
	5	2,251	2,815	2,589
	6	2,581	3,227	2,968
	7	2,911	3,640	3,347
	8	3,241	4,052	3,726
	Each additional	+ 330	+ 413	+ 380
Standard deduction	Household size	Contiguous US	Alaska	Hawaii
	1-3	$149	$256	$211
	4	160	256	211
	5	187	256	215
	6+	214	268	247
Maximum dependent care deduction	No maximum as of October 1, 2008			
Excess shelter deduction		Contiguous U.S.	Alaska	Hawaii
		$469	$749	$632
Benefit calculation	Benefit = maximum benefit – 30 percent of net income			
Maximum monthly benefit	Household size	Contiguous U.S.	Alaska	Hawaii
	1	$ 200	$ 239	$ 319
	2	367	438	585
	3	526	627	839
	4	668	797	1,065
	5	793	946	1,265
	6	952	1,135	1,518
	7	1,052	1,255	1,678
	8	1,202	1,434	1,917
	Each additional	+ 150	+ 179	+ 240
Minimum monthly benefit	Household size	Contiguous U.S.	Alaska	Hawaii
	1-2	$16	$19	$26
	3+	0	0	0
Categorically eligible	Receipt of cash or in-kind TANF benefits, SSI, or GA by all members of the SNAP household			
SSI cashout states	California only			

Note: Eligibility parameters are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Table F.3. Changes in the CPS ASEC Over Time

CPS ASEC Year	Data Year	Changes in Design or Weighting from Previous Year
1979	1978	Changes in metro/nonmetro definitions; new, more detailed income questions introduced for 2 rotation groups
1980	1979	Definition of adult changed from age 14 to age 15; new concept of families and headship status; new income questions introduced for all rotation groups
1981	1980	New weighting procedure based on 1980 Census introduced which increased the overall population by 2.3% and had a disproportionate impact on Hispanics
1982	1981	Top coding of income variables increased from $50,000 to $75,000
1983	1982	New industry and occupation coding; new definition of group quarters; poverty index modified slightly (deleting the farm/nonfarm dimension)
1984	1983	The March 1984 file issued twice; in the second (unofficial) version, the Bureau of the Census introduced the revised weighting procedure developed for the March 1985 CPS
1985	1984	Revised weighting procedures—specifically, the control on Hispanics changed, causing a slight increase in poverty with disproportionate impacts on the Hispanic population, male unrelated individuals, and individuals in related subfamilies; changes in the designation of metro/nonmetro, farm/nonfarm, central city/noncentral city status
1986	1985	More metro/nonmetro changes
1987 - 1988	1986 - 1987	None
1989	1988	Revised processing procedures increased income overall and reduced poverty; poverty rate changed more severely for blacks and individuals in selected age ranges
1990 - 1992	1989 - 1991	None
1993	1992	New population controls based on 1990 census and adjustments for the census undercount increased the poverty population; largest increases in poverty rates for Hispanic families, families with single female householders, white children, and individuals in unrelated subfamilies
1994	1993	Survey redesigned to improve the measurement of labor force concepts and wording of questions, and to implement a computerized questionnaire
1995	1994	None
1996	1995	Sample reduction; revised earnings topcoding—instead of topcoding earnings variables at 99,999, topcoded records were assigned the mean earnings for topcoded individuals with similar characteristics; revised race edit and allocation; (caution urged when comparing 1995 and 1996 data on race groups)
1997 - 1999	1996 - 1998	None
2000	1999	Reweighted based on Census 2000
2001	2000	Reweighted based on Census 2000, expanded sample size
2002	2001	Weights based on Census 2000
2003	2002	Expanded racial categories
2004 - 2009	2003 - 2008	None
2010	2009	Replicate weights added to the file, retroactive to 2005
2011 - 2013	2010 - 2012	None
2014	2013	The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned income questions. The income questions were redesigned with the goals of improving income reporting, increasing response rates, reducing reporting errors by updating questions on retirement income and the income generated from retirement accounts and all other assets. Approximately three-eighths of the full sample received redesigned income questions and the remaining sample received the traditional set of ASEC income questions that had been in use since 1994.

Notes: Each CPS ASEC year corresponds to the preceding data year.

Table F.4. Unweighted Sample Sizes for the CPS ASEC, 1977 to 2014

CPS ASEC Year	All Households	Analysis Year(s)
1977	68,294	1976
1979	68,455	1978
1981	81,451	1980
1983	73,195	1982
1985	74,568	1984
1987	73,843	1986
1989	70,454	1988
1991	75,076	1990
1992	74,236	1991
1993	73,878	1992
1994	73,126	1993
1995	72,152	1994
1996	63,339	1995
1997	64,046	1996
1998	64,659	1997
1999	65,377	1998
2000	51,016	1999
2001	78,054	2000
2002	78,265	2001, 2002
2003	78,310	2002, 2003
2004	77,149	2003, 2004
2005	76,447	2004, 2005
2006	75,939	2005, 2006
2007	75,477	2006, 2007
2008	75,872	2007, 2008
2009	76,185	2008, 2009
2010	76,260	2009, 2010
2011	75,188	2010, 2011
2012	74,383	2011, 2012
2013	74,821	2012, 2013
2014	74,170	2013

Table F.5. Unweighted Counts of Households, by the Probability of Being Eligible, FY 2013 Median Month

	Unweighted Counts
All Households[a]	73,233
Households With a Probability of Being Eligible Greater Than Zero	
Total	16,776
Probability of being eligible	
>0.0 to 0.25	861
>0.25 to 0.50	472
>0.50 to 0.75	2,250
>0.75 to <1.00	10,551
1.00	2,642

Notes: Estimates in this table reflect median monthly numbers of CPS households. We calculate a household's probability of being eligible for SNAP benefits by determining whether it passes the appropriate income tests and then estimating the probability of it passing the asset test. In dwelling units with multiple SNAP households, the probabilities of each household are combined into one dwelling unit probability. We multiply the final probability of being eligible by the weight to determine the household's contribution to the total (weighted) number of eligible households.

[a] This count of unweighted households is lower than that presented in Table F.4 because it only includes dwelling units that form potentially eligible SNAP households. Those that do not form SNAP households, and are thus excluded from the table, contain only categorically-ineligible individuals. These individuals are undocumented noncitizens, California SSI recipients, full-time students, living in group quarters, or living in dwelling units headed by a member of the armed forces.

Table F.6. Unweighted Sample Sizes for the SNAP QC Case Records

Month/Year	SNAP QC Case Records
September 1976	11,038
February 1978	14,211
August 1980	4,140
August 1982	7,224
August 1984	6,918
July/August 1986	11,010
July/August 1988	10,695
July/August 1990	10,639
July/August 1991	10,602
July/August 1992	9,586
July/August 1993	9,389
August/September 1994	8,933
August/September 1995	8,313
August/September 1996	8,304
August/September 1997	7,907
August/September 1998	7,336
August/September 1999	7,558
FY 1999	46,935
FY 2000	46,336
FY 2001	46,412
FY 2002	47,602
FY 2003	48,896
FY 2004	48,806
FY 2005	46,673
FY 2006	45,734
FY 2007	47,469
FY 2008	50,214
FY 2009	51,250
FY 2010	52,289
FY 2011	51,115
FY 2012	50,027
FY 2013	49,569

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APPENDIX G

SAMPLING ERROR OF PARTICIPATION RATE ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF PARTICIPATION RATE ESTIMATES

The participation rates in this report represent the ratio of SNAP participants to SNAP-eligible individuals. Participant counts are based on SNAP Program Operations data and SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) data. Eligible counts are based on CPS ASEC data. Both counts are derived from samples and are subject to statistical sampling error, as are the resulting participation rate estimates.

Standard errors of participation rates

One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard errors depends on three factors: (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.

Generally, the standard error of a nonlinear variable, such as a participation rate, cannot be estimated directly. Rather, one must estimate the standard error of a linear approximation of the nonlinear variable. To estimate the standard error of participation rates contained in this report, we use a Taylor series expansion to produce a linear approximation of the participation rate. The variance of the participation rate, var(r), can be expressed as a function of the number of participants (p), the number of eligible individuals (e), and their respective variances:

$$(1) \quad \mathrm{var}(r) = \mathrm{var}(p/e) = (p/e)^2 \left[\mathrm{var}(p)/p^2 + \mathrm{var}(e)/e^2\right]$$

The standard error of the participation rate is simply the square root of the variance.

In the SNAP QC data file, we directly calculate the variance of the number of participants using replicate weights.[19] In the CPS, the Census Bureau produces a set of replicate weights,

[19] More details are available in Appendix E of Farson Gray (2014).

which we have incorporated into the estimation of the variance of the number of eligible individuals using the CPS-recommended replicate weight method.

Confidence intervals

Standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated participation rates. A confidence interval is a range of values that will contain the true value of an estimated participation rate with a known probability. For instance, a 90 percent confidence interval extends 1.645 standard errors above and below the estimated rate, and indicates there is a 90 percent chance that the confidence interval will contain the true value. Tables G.1 through G.4 show standard errors and confidence intervals for selected participation rates for FY 2013 through FY 2010, respectively.

Table G.1. Sampling Error Associated with Selected Participation Rate Estimates, FY 2013

Variable	Participation Rate with 90% Confidence Interval	Eligibles		Participants	
		Number	Standard Error	Number	Standard Error
Individuals	85.4 +/- 1.2	50,611,432	416,559	43,230,759	71,037
Households	90.2 +/- 1.2	23,193,709	186,953	20,914,011	30,461
Benefits	* +/- *	*	*	5,841,268,819	7,414,527
Children	* +/- *	*	*	19,325,492	83,935
Nonelderly Adults	88.7 +/- 1.7	22,610,845	236,664	20,047,496	88,451
Elderly Individuals	40.9 +/- 1.3	9,424,158	117,022	3,857,771	57,724
Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	* +/- *	*	*	3,423,643	60,209
Noncitizens	63.5 +/- 4.5	2,559,209	68,067	1,626,188	55,623
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	81.8 +/- 4.8	4,705,138	110,289	3,850,590	101,966
Individuals in Households with Children and One Adult	* +/- *	*	*	16,040,732	236,348
Individuals In Households					
With earnings	74.0 +/- 2.0	23,916,035	298,246	17,708,695	188,188
With TANF	82.4 +/- 5.0	5,188,196	137,017	4,274,147	108,054
With elderly SSI	70.5 +/- 4.7	2,502,637	69,616	1,764,676	51,343
With nonelderly SSI	85.3 +/- 4.1	7,523,015	170,617	6,419,112	116,378
Individuals In Households with Income 1 to 50% of Poverty Line	* +/- *	*	*	12,224,398	160,273
Individuals In Households with Income 101 to 130%	47.7 +/- 2.0	11,545,619	203,158	5,507,838	104,863

Sources: SNAP Program Operations, SNAP QC, and CPS ASEC data.

Notes: Participant, eligible, and benefit totals represent monthly averages.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table G.2. Sampling Error Associated with Selected Participation Rate Estimates, FY 2012

Variable	Participation Rate with 90% Confidence Interval	Eligibles		Participants	
		Number	Standard Error	Number	Standard Error
Individuals	83.1 +/- 1.2	50,708,090	419,717	42,129,048	73,438
Households	87.2 +/- 1.1	23,162,329	180,977	20,200,576	27,898
Benefits	95.6 +/- 1.5	5,957,257,523	56,538,540	5,694,916,727	7,497,606
Children	* +/- *	*	*	18,903,254	83,616
Nonelderly Adults	84.7 +/- 1.5	23,025,637	221,114	19,505,506	79,481
Elderly Individuals	41.6 +/- 1.4	8,944,627	111,780	3,720,288	57,809
Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	93.6 +/- 4.2	3,359,103	73,990	3,142,504	52,115
Noncitizens	55.7 +/- 4.2	2,795,163	78,064	1,556,861	56,270
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	74.8 +/- 4.6	4,705,523	117,333	3,519,770	96,755
Individuals in Households with Children and One Adult	* +/- *	*	*	15,741,622	220,781
Individuals In Households					
With earnings	72.1 +/- 1.9	23,769,733	283,864	17,134,766	176,759
With TANF	89.8 +/- 5.6	5,180,417	146,277	4,651,130	118,820
With elderly SSI	75.0 +/- 4.7	2,449,969	63,815	1,836,470	50,199
With nonelderly SSI	86.4 +/- 4.0	7,319,195	150,262	6,321,234	120,689
Individuals In Households with Income 1 to 50% of Poverty Line	* +/- *	*	*	11,755,252	153,862
Individuals In Households with Income 101 to 130%	50.6 +/- 2.1	10,872,860	177,391	5,501,066	105,022

Sources: SNAP Program Operations, SNAP QC, and CPS ASEC data.

Notes: Participant, eligible, and benefit totals represent monthly averages.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table G.3. Sampling Error Associated with Selected Participation Rate Estimates, FY 2011

Variable	Participation Rate with 90% Confidence Interval			Eligibles		Participants	
				Number	Standard Error	Number	Standard Error
Individuals	78.0	+/-	0.9	52,160,864	368,888	40,693,688	70,600
Households	81.8	+/-	1.0	23,494,729	179,556	19,221,395	27,677
Benefits	90.3	+/-	1.3	6,118,029,194	52,509,189	5,525,831,734	7,063,832
Children	95.6	+/-	1.6	19,303,251	176,391	18,454,519	75,678
Nonelderly Adults	78.6	+/-	1.2	23,985,346	197,954	18,843,764	75,784
Elderly Individuals	38.3	+/-	1.3	8,872,267	122,607	3,395,405	51,762
Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	76.5	+/-	3.3	3,689,247	72,873	2,822,099	49,596
Noncitizens	51.6	+/-	3.7	3,107,684	81,557	1,603,676	56,590
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	71.1	+/-	4.0	4,830,747	109,175	3,433,421	86,552
Individuals in Households with Children and One Adult	*	+/-	*	*	*	15,323,618	204,738
Individuals In Households							
With earnings	66.7	+/-	1.7	24,185,835	258,839	16,128,295	176,739
With TANF	93.0	+/-	5.3	5,007,123	127,595	4,657,101	109,161
With elderly SSI	69.5	+/-	4.9	2,479,081	80,714	1,722,350	48,341
With nonelderly SSI	83.1	+/-	4.0	7,368,223	166,258	6,122,628	113,680
Individuals In Households with Income 1 to 50% of Poverty Line	*	+/-	*	*	*	11,718,302	150,072
Individuals In Households with Income 101 to 130%	47.0	+/-	1.9	11,613,209	173,150	5,453,471	104,256

Sources: SNAP Program Operations, SNAP QC, and CPS ASEC data.

Notes: Participant, eligible, and benefit totals represent monthly averages.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

Table G.4. Sampling Error Associated with Selected Participation Rate Estimates, FY 2010

Variable	Participation Rate with 90% Confidence Interval			Eligibles		Participants	
				Number	Standard Error	Number	Standard Error
Individuals	71.7	+/-	1.0	52,263,519	418,001	37,481,880	50,830
Households	74.6	+/-	1.0	23,268,233	194,193	17,360,712	20,156
Benefits	84.4	+/-	1.3	6,008,962,855	53,707,026	5,071,094,843	5,963,597
Children	89.0	+/-	1.5	19,628,745	192,073	17,471,918	59,941
Nonelderly Adults	71.9	+/-	1.3	23,736,712	240,333	17,072,854	64,638
Elderly Individuals	33.0	+/-	1.1	8,898,062	112,123	2,936,925	44,808
Nondisabled Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration	62.4	+/-	2.9	3,656,448	80,333	2,281,446	39,039
Noncitizens	49.2	+/-	3.3	2,965,901	71,401	1,459,301	47,690
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults	68.0	+/-	3.7	4,921,037	107,483	3,347,555	81,888
Individuals in Households with Children and One Adult	*	+/-	*	*	*	14,221,768	155,658
Individuals In Households							
With earnings	61.8	+/-	1.5	23,972,638	277,885	14,816,134	143,772
With TANF	84.3	+/-	4.6	5,163,266	127,013	4,353,095	97,688
With elderly SSI	65.3	+/-	4.1	2,438,337	66,044	1,593,247	42,026
With nonelderly SSI	70.9	+/-	3.3	7,501,279	167,464	5,321,631	95,070
Individuals In Households with Income 1 to 50% of Poverty Line	*	+/-	*	*	*	10,990,436	133,477
Individuals In Households with Income 101 to 130%	38.9	+/-	1.5	11,665,483	187,993	4,536,182	79,884

Sources: SNAP Program Operations, SNAP QC, and CPS ASEC data.

Notes: Participant, eligible, and benefit totals represent monthly averages.

* The use of different data sources to estimate rate numerators and denominators can result in estimates of eligible individuals with a particular characteristic that are lower than the corresponding estimates of participants. When this happens, estimated rates exceed 100 percent. In this report, we do not report estimated rates over 100 percent or the associated estimates of eligible individuals, households, or potential benefits. See Appendix F for more information.

APPENDIX H

ECONOMIC AND POLICY INFLUENCES ON SNAP

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Table H.1. Summary of Major Influences on SNAP Participation Rate Estimates, 1976 to 2013

Period of Change	Major Influences	Effect on Number of Participants and Eligible Individuals	Participation Rate Change
1978 to 1980	Food Stamp Act of 1977	Substantial increase in participants; decrease in eligible individuals	Up 17 points
1980 to 1982	Recession	Almost no change in participants; substantial increase in eligible individuals	Down 3 points
1982 to 1984	Economic recovery	Slight decrease in both participants and eligible individuals	No change
1984 to 1986	1985 Food Security Act	Almost no change in participants; substantial increase in eligible individuals	Down 4 points
1986 to 1988	Growth in economy	Small decrease in participants and eligible individuals	No change
1988 to 1990	Medicaid expansion, Homeless Assistance Act, IRCA, worsening economy	Increase in participants; small decrease in eligible individuals	Up 6 points
1990 to 1992	Continued Medicaid expansion, recession	Increase in participants; smaller percent increase in eligible individuals	Up 5 points
1992 to 1993	Improving economy	Increase in participants; smaller percent increase in eligible individuals	Up 1 point
1993 to 1994	Improving economy	No change in participants; small drop in eligible individuals	Up 1 point
1994 to 1995	Improving economy	Decrease in eligible individuals; relatively larger decrease in participants	Down 2 points
1995 to 1996	Improving economy	No change in eligible individuals; decrease in participants	Down 3 points
1996 to 1997	Welfare reform, improving economy	Large decrease in participants and eligible individuals; larger decrease in participants	Down 5 points
1997 to 1998	Welfare reform, improving economy	Large decrease in participants and eligible individuals; larger decrease in participants	Down 4 points
1998 to 1999	Welfare reform, improving economy	Decrease in participants and eligible individuals; larger decrease in participants	Down 2 points
1999 to 2000	Welfare reform, improving economy	Decrease in participants and eligible individuals; larger decrease in participants	Down less than 1 point
2000 to 2001	Expanded vehicle exclusions, worsening economy	Slight increase in participants; large increase in eligible individuals	Down 3 points
2001 to 2002(a)	Expanded vehicle exclusions, increased poverty	Large increase in participants and eligible individuals; larger increase in eligible individuals	Down less than 1 point
2002(b) to 2003	Increased outreach, increased eligibility for noncitizens, increased poverty, expanded vehicle exclusions	Increase in both participants and eligible individuals	Up 2 points
2003 to 2004	Increased outreach, increased poverty, increased eligibility for immigrant children, expanded vehicle exclusions	Increase in both participants and eligible individuals; larger increase in participants	Up more than 5 points

Table H.1 *(continued)*

Period of Change	Major Influences	Effect on Number of Participants and Eligible Individuals	Participation Rate Change
2004 to 2005	Increased outreach, expanded vehicle exclusions	Increase in both participants and eligible individuals; larger increase in participants	Up 3 points
2005 to 2006	Increased outreach, decreased poverty, expanded vehicle exclusions	Increase in participants; decrease in eligible individuals	Up 4 points
2006 to 2007	Increased outreach, increased poverty, expanded vehicle exclusions	Increase in participants; larger increase in eligible individuals	Down less than 1 point
2007 to 2008	Worsening economy, increased outreach, expanded vehicle exclusions	Increases in both participants and eligible individuals	Up 2 points
2008 to 2009	Recession, increased outreach, increase in minimum benefit allotments, midyear increase in maximum benefit allotments, midyear State option to eliminate time-limited benefits, expanded vehicle exclusions	Large increases in both participants and eligible individuals	Up more than 1 point
2010 to 2011	Slow economic recovery	Large increase in participants; very minor decrease in eligible individuals	Up more than 6 points
2011 to 2012	Improving economy	Increase in participants; decrease in eligible individuals	Up 5 points
2012 to 2013	Improving economy	Increase in participants; very minor decrease in eligible individuals	Up 2 points

Note: FY 2010 through FY 2013 estimates should not be compared with any prior year estimates due to a revised methodology for those years.

Table H.2. Major Economic Indicators, 1976 to 2013

Year	Real GDP Increase[a]	Productivity Increase[b]	Unemployment Rate[c]	Inflation Rate[d]	Poverty Rate	Individuals in Poverty (000s)
1976	5.4	3.3	7.7	5.5	11.8	24,975
1977	4.6	1.8	7.1	6.2	11.6	24,720
1978	5.6	1.2	6.1	7.0	11.4	24,497
1979	3.2	0.1	5.9	8.3	11.7	26,072
1980	-0.2	-0.1	7.2	9.0	13.0	29,272
1981	2.6	2.3	7.6	9.4	14.0	31,822
1982	-1.9	-0.8	9.7	6.1	15.0	34,398
1983	4.6	3.7	9.6	3.9	15.2	35,303
1984	7.3	2.8	7.5	3.6	14.4	33,700
1985	4.2	2.2	7.2	3.2	14.0	33,064
1986	3.5	2.9	7.0	2.0	13.6	32,370
1987	3.5	0.5	6.2	2.4	13.4	32,221
1988	4.2	1.5	5.5	3.5	13.0	31,745
1989	3.7	1.2	5.3	3.9	12.8	31,528
1990	1.9	2.2	5.6	3.7	13.5	33,585
1991	-0.1	1.8	6.9	3.3	14.2	35,708
1992	3.6	4.5	7.5	2.3	14.8	38,014
1993	2.7	0.1	6.9	2.4	15.1	39,265
1994	4.0	0.8	6.1	2.1	14.5	38,059
1995	2.7	0.3	5.6	2.1	13.8	36,425
1996	3.8	3.0	5.4	1.8	13.7	36,529
1997	4.5	1.9	4.9	1.7	13.3	35,574
1998	4.4	3.1	4.5	1.1	12.7	34,476
1999	4.8	3.7	4.2	1.4	11.9	32,791
2000	4.1	3.4	4.0	2.3	11.3	31,581
2001	1.0	2.8	4.7	2.3	11.7	32,907
2002	1.8	4.3	5.8	1.5	12.1	34,570
2003	2.8	3.8	6.0	2.0	12.5	35,861
2004	3.8	3.2	5.5	2.7	12.7	37,040
2005	3.4	2.1	5.1	3.2	12.6	36,950
2006	2.7	1.0	4.6	3.1	12.3	36,460
2007	1.8	1.5	4.6	2.7	12.5	37,276
2008	-0.3	0.8	5.8	1.9	13.2	39,829
2009	-2.8	3.3	9.3	0.8	14.3	43,569
2010	2.5	3.3	9.6	1.2	15.1	46,343
2011	1.8	0.4	8.9	2.0	15.0	46,247
2012	2.8	1.4	8.1	1.7	15.0	46,496
2013	2.2	1.2	7.4	1.5	14.5	45,318

Sources:

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

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

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

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

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

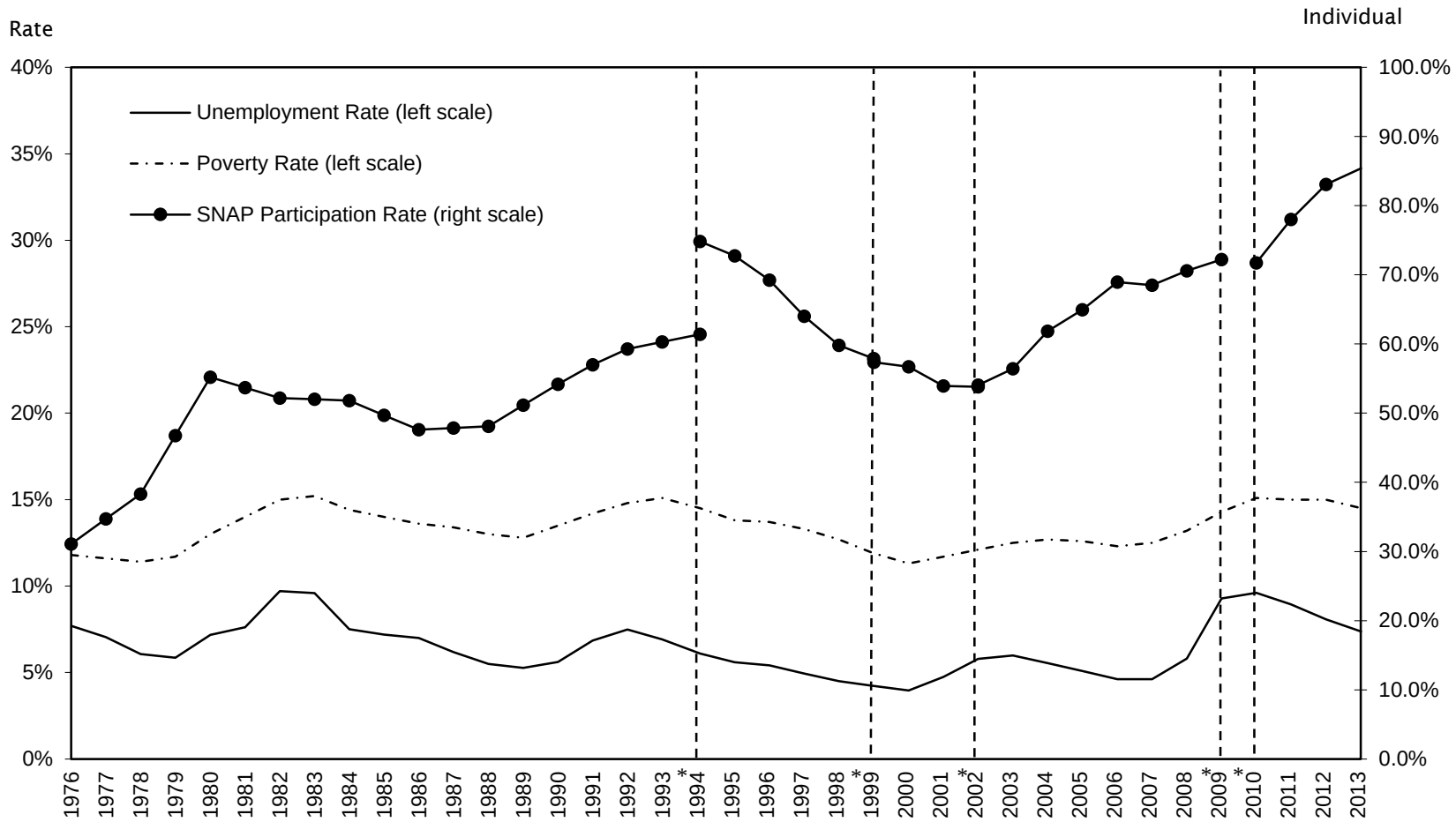
[a] Percentage change from preceding year.

[b] Percentage change from preceding year in output per hour, business sector.

[c] All civilian workers.

[d] Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for Gross Domestic Product.

Figure H.1. Trends in SNAP Individual Participation Rate Estimates, Poverty Rates, and Unemployment Rates, 1976–2013



Sources: Participation rates from SNAP Program Operations data, SNAP QC data, and CPS ASEC data for the years shown. Poverty rates from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Poverty in the United States. Unemployment rates from Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* There are breaks in the time series in 1994 and 1999 due to revisions in the methodology for determining eligibility and in 2002 and 2009 due to revisions in the methodology for determining eligibility and the number of participants.

Table H.3A. Selected Features of SNAP Under Past Legislation—Income Limits

Legislation	Income Limits
Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended (PL 88-525)	Net income had to be less than or equal to the maximum SNAP net income, which was tied to the maximum coupon allotment
Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL 95-113) effective 1/1/79	Net income had to be less than or equal to the poverty line
Food Stamp amendments of 1979 and 1980 (PL 96-58 and PL 96-249)	Excluded energy assistance as income; included income of ineligible aliens less prorated share
Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 (PL 86-35) and Food Stamp amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1981 (PL 97-98) effective 10/1/98	Gross income had to be less than or equal to 130% of the poverty line, except for elderly and disabled, who kept previous net income limit
Food Stamp amendments of 1982 (PL 97-253) effective 10/82 and Continuing Resolution of 1984 (PL 84-473)	Nonelderly and nondisabled subjected to both net and gross income limits
1985 Food Security Act (PL 99-198) effective 5/86	Minor changes in treatment of income
1987 Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77)	Moved annual adjustment in income eligibility guidelines from July 1 to October 1 of each year
Hunger Prevention Act (HPA) of 1988 (PL 100-435)	No change
Farm, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 and 1991 (FACTA) (PL 102-237)	Certain types of educational assistance not counted as income
Amendments to FACTA of 1991	No change
The Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act of 1993 (MLCHRA) (PL 103-66)	Earnings of students excluded from income through age 21; excluded as income 100% of vendor payments made to transitional housing facilities on behalf of homeless households and GA vendor payments for utility-cost assistance
The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) (PL 104-193)	Earnings of students excluded from income through age 17
The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) (PL 105-33)	No change
Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) (PL 105-185)	No change
Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2001 (PL 106-387)	No change
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	State options to exclude certain types of income not counted under the State's TANF cash assistance or Medicaid programs and to treat legally obligated child support payments to a nonhousehold member as an income exclusion rather than a deduction
Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill) (PL 110-246)	Combat-related military pay excluded from income
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (PL 111-5)	No change

Table H.3B. Selected Features of SNAP Under Past Legislation—Asset Limits

Legislation	Asset Limits
Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended (PL 88-525)	$1,500; $3,000 for elderly household of at least 2 individuals; excluded vehicles used for employment or handicapped transportation
Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL 95-113) effective 1/1/79	$1,750; $3,000 for elderly household of at least 2 individuals; excluded first $4,500 of the FMV for vehicles
Food Stamp amendments of 1979 and 1980 (PL 96-58 and PL 96-249)	$1,500; $3,000 for elderly household of at least 2 individuals; excluded vehicles used for handicapped
OBRA of 1981 (PL 86-35) and Food Stamp amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1981 (PL 97-98) effective 10/1/98	No change
Food Stamp amendments of 1982 (PL 97-253) effective 10/82 and Continuing Resolution of 1984 (PL 84-473)	State option to waive asset test for pure AFDC households passing gross income test. IRA KEOGH accounts counted as assets
1985 Food Security Act (PL 99-198) effective 5/86	$2,000; $3,000 for households with elderly member(s) (including one-person households); changed definition of countable resources
1987 Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77)	No change
HPA of 1988 (PL 100-435)	No change
FACTA (PL 102-237)	Nonliquid resources and those exempted by AFDC and SSI are not counted.
Amendments to FACTA of 1991	Same limits; asset holding of AFDC and SSI recipients not counted
MLCHRA (PL 103-66)	Raised the vehicle FMV asset limit to $4,550 on 9/1/94to $4,600 on 10/1/95, and $5,000 on 10/1/96, with annual cost-of-living adjustments thereafter; excluded vehicles necessary to carry food or water
PRWORA (PL 104-193)	Vehicle FMV asset limit raised to $4,650, with no planned future cost-of-living adjustments
BBA (PL 105-33)	No change
AREERA (PL 105-185)	No change
Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2001 (PL 106-387)	Allowed States to use the vehicle limit they use in a TANF assistance program, if it would result in a lower attribution of resources for the household
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	Increased the resource limit for households with a disabled member from $2,000 to $3,000
2008 Farm Bill (PL 110-246)	Indexed asset limits to inflation; excluded all tax-preferred education accounts and retirement accounts from countable resources
ARRA (PL 111-5)	No change

Table H.3C. Selected Features of SNAP Under Past Legislation—Benefits

Legislation	Maximum Benefit	Minimum Benefit	Benefit Reduction Rate
Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended (PL 88-525)	Thrifty Food Plan; indexed since 1971; indexed semiannually from 1973–1979 based on BLS food price index	Minimum benefit varied by household size	Basis of issuance tables (average 30% above lowest levels)
Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL 95-113) effective 1/1/79	Indexed semiannually based on Thrifty Food Plan components	$10 for 1- and 2-person households only	30%
Food Stamp amendments of 1979 and 1980 (PL 96-58 and PL 96-249)	Indexed annually in January based on September cost-of-plan components	No change	No change
OBRA of 1981 (PL 86-35) and Food Stamp amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1981 (PL97-98) effective 10/1/98	Indexing frozen until 7/1/83; next adjustment 10/1/84 based on June cost-of-plan components	No change	No change
Food Stamp amendments of 1982 (PL 97-253) effective 10/82 and Continuing Resolution of 1984 (PL 84-473)	Indexed to 99% of Thrifty Food Plan cost; changed back to 100% by PL 98-473; last step in benefit calculation rounded down	No change	No change
1985 Food Security Act (PL 99-198) effective 5/86	No change	No change	No change
1987 Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77)	No change	No change	No change
HPA of 1988 (PL 100-435)	Incremental indexing to 103% of Thrifty Food Plan by FY 1991 and thereafter	No change	No change
FACTA (PL 102-237)	No change	Required annual adjustments to the $10 minimum benefit	No change
Amendments to FACTA of 1991	No change*	No change	No change
MLCHRA (PL 103-66)	No change	No change	No change
PRWORA (PL 104-193)	Reduced to 100% of Thrifty Food Plan for contiguous U.S. and District of Columbia; Alaska and Hawaii remained at 1996 levels	Removed requirement for indexing of minimum benefit	No change
BBA (PL 105-33)	No change	No change	No change
AREERA (PL 105-185)	No change	No change	No change
Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2001 (PL 106-387)	No change	No change	No change
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	No change	No change	No change
2008 Farm Bill (PL 110-246)	No change	Increased for 1- and 2-person households from $10 to 8% of maximum benefit of 1-person households	No change
ARRA (PL 111-5)	Increased to 113.6% of June 2008 value of Thrifty Food Plan effective April 2009	Adjusted for 1- and 2-person households April 2009	No change

Table H.3D. Selected Features of SNAP Under Past Legislation—Deductions

Legislation	Deductions
Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended (PL 88-525)	Payroll; 10% of earnings up to $30; child care; education; medical over $10; alimony or child support; casualty losses; shelter in excess of 30% of net income
Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL 95-113) effective 1/1/79	Standard $60; indexed semi-annually to CPI nonfood components; 20% of earnings; child care up to $75; shelter in excess of 50% of net, not to exceed $80 in combination with child care; limit indexed annually in July based on shelter-fuel-utilities component of the CPI
Food Stamp amendments of 1979 and 1980 (PL 96-58 and PL 96-249)	1980 Act: standard deduction and shelter/child care cap indexed annually in January based on September to September change; 1979 Act: elderly and disabled not subjected to the shelter deduction maximum and allowed medical expenses over $35*
OBRA of 1981 (PL 86-35) and Food Stamp amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1981 (PL97-98) effective 10/1/98	18% of earnings; shelter/child care cap set at $115 with next inflation adjustment on 7/1/83, then on 10/1/84, and each October thereafter
Food Stamp amendments of 1982 (PL 97-253) effective 10/82 and Continuing Resolution of 1984 (PL 84-473)	Standard deduction raised to $89; next inflation adjustment delayed until 10/1/83; limited use of standard utility expense allowances
1985 Food Security Act (PL 99-198) effective 5/86	20% of earnings; separate cap of $147 on shelter deduction with indexed increases; separate cap of $160 on dependent care not indexed
1987 Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77)	Increased cap on shelter deduction for all households certified after 10/1/87
HPA of 1988 (PL 100-435)	Dependent care deduction increased to $160 per month per dependent, rather than per household
FACTA (PL 102-237)	No change
Amendments to FACTA of 1991	No change
MLCHRA (PL 103-66)	Increased cap on shelter deductions for all households to $231 after 7/1/94 and to $247 after 10/1/95; raised the dependent care deduction cap to $200 a month for each child under age 2 and $175 a month for all other dependents
PRWORA (PL 104-193)	Standard deduction frozen at current levels; raised excess shelter deduction to $250 on 1/1/97, to $275 on 10/1/98, to $300 on 10/1/00
BBA (PL 105-33)	No change
AREERA (PL 105-185)	No change
Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2001 (PL 106-387)	Increased the excess shelter cap to $340 in FY 2001 and then indexed the cap to changes in the Consumer Price Index for all consumers each year, beginning in fiscal year 2002
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	Changed standard deduction to vary according to household size and be adjusted annually for cost-of-living increases; allowed States to simplify the SUA if they elect to use it rather than actual utility costs for all households; also allowed States to use a standard deduction of $143 per month for homeless households with some shelter expenses
2008 Farm Bill (PL 110-246)	Raised the minimum standard deduction for households with one to three members from $134 to $144 for FY 2009 and indexes it to inflation starting in FY 2010; eliminated the dependent care deduction cap
ARRA (PL 111-5)	No change

* A provision to reduce the medical deduction from $35 to $25 was repealed in OBRA and never implemented.

Table H.3E. Selected Features of SNAP Under Past Legislation—Accounting Period, Categorical Eligibility

Legislation	Accounting Period	Categorical Eligibility
Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended (PL 88-525)	Prospective month	Public assistance households automatically eligible
Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL 95-113) effective 1/1/79	Prospective month	Public assistance households not automatically eligible
Food Stamp amendments of 1979 and 1980 (PL 96-58 and PL 96-249)	State option to use either prospective or retrospective with monthly report	No change
OBRA of 1981 (PL 86-35) and Food Stamp amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1981 (PL 97-98) effective 10/1/98	Retrospective becomes mandatory 10/1/83 for some households, prospective for others	No change
Food Stamp amendments of 1982 (PL 97-253) effective 10/82 and Continuing Resolution of 1984 (PL 84-473)	Migrant workers, elderly and disabled households with no earnings exempt from monthly reporting	No change
1985 Food Security Act (PL 99-198) effective 5/86	Retrospective budgeting and monthly reporting required for households with earnings or work history except migrant farmers and elderly or disabled	Categorical eligibility for pure AFDC or SSI households
1987 Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77)	Exempted seasonal farm workers and households in which all members are homeless from monthly reporting requirements	No change
HPA of 1988 (PL 100-435)	No change	No change
FACTA (PL 102-237)	No change	Expanded categorical eligibility to recipients of certain State and local general assistance payments
Amendments to FACTA of 1991	No change	No change
MLCHRA (PL 103-66)	No change	No change
PRWORA (PL 104-193)	No change	Categorical eligibility for pure TANF (instead of pure AFDC) households
BBA (PL 105-33)	No change	No change
AREERA (PL 105-185)	No change	No change
Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2001 (PL 106-387)	No change	No change
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	No change	No change
2008 Farm Bill (PL 110-246)	No change	No change
ARRA (PL 111-5)	No change	No change

Table H.3F. Selected Features of SNAP Under Past Legislation—Work Registration Requirements and Time Limits

Legislation	Work Registration Requirements and Time Limits
Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended (PL 88-525)	Required work registration and employment as a condition of eligibility for able-bodied adults between 18 and 65 years old, except for individuals with responsibility for care of a dependent child or incapacitated adult; students; or individuals employed 30 hours/week
Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL 95-113) effective 1/1/79	Lowered age for individuals required to work from 65 to 60 years old; added job search as a work requirement; lowered age for caretaker exemption from 18 to 12 years
Food Stamp amendments of 1979 and 1980 (PL 96-58 and PL 96-249)	No change
OBRA of 1981 (PL 86-35) and Food Stamp amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1981 (PL 97-98) effective 10/1/98	Applied disqualification for voluntarily quitting a job to participants as well as applicants; lowered age for caretaker exemption to 6 years old
Food Stamp amendments of 1982 (PL 97-253) effective 10/82 and Continuing Resolution of 1984 (PL 84-473)	No change
1985 Food Security Act (PL 99-198) effective 5/86	Disqualified only violating member rather than entire household unless that member was also head of household; required all States to implement an employment and training (E&T) program by April 1, 1987
1987 Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77)	No change
HPA of 1988 (PL 100-435)	No change
FACTA (PL 102-237)	No change
Amendments to FACTA of 1991	No change
MLCHRA (PL 103-66)	No change
PRWORA (PL 104-193)	Able-bodied adults without dependents required to work at least 20 hours per week in a job or qualified training program; if individual is subject to, but not complying with, the requirement, he or she is limited to 3 months of benefits in any 36-month period; minimum disqualification periods for individuals who fail to comply with work requirements range from 1 month to permanently, depending on the number of violations
BBA (PL 105-33)	Increased funds for SNAP E&T programs but restricted the use of the funds (requiring them to earmark 80% for ABAWDs); made the funds available until expended; allowed States to grant discretionary exemptions from the time limits for up to 15% of the State's unwaived able-bodied caseload
AREERA (PL 105-185)	No change
Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2001 (PL 106-387)	No change
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	Authorized additional funding for States that pledge to offer work slots to all unemployed childless adults subject to the 3-month time limit and eliminated the requirement that 80% of unmatched funds be used for nondisabled childless adults
2008 Farm Bill (PL 110-246)	Permitted the use of E&T funds for job retention services for up to 90 days after individuals who received E&T services gain employment
ARRA (PL 111-5)	Allowed States to temporarily suspend the time limit on benefits for nondisabled adults without dependents

Table H.3G. Selected Features of SNAP Under Past Legislation—Treatment of Legally Resident Noncitizens

Legislation	Treatment of Legally Resident Noncitizens*
Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended (PL 88-525)	No disqualifications
Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL 95-113) effective 1/1/79	No disqualifications
Food Stamp amendments of 1979 and 1980 (PL 96-58 and PL 96-249)	No disqualifications
OBRA of 1981 (PL 86-35) and Food Stamp amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1981 (PL 97-98) effective 10/1/98	The 1980 amendments required certification workers to report an ineligible alien to INS; income and assets of aliens' sponsors were deemed to alien for 3 years after entry into the country
Food Stamp amendments of 1982 (PL 97-253) effective 10/82 and Continuing Resolution of 1984 (PL 84-473)	No disqualifications
1985 Food Security Act (PL 99-198) effective 5/86	No disqualifications
1987 Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77)	No disqualifications
HPA of 1988 (PL 100-435)	No disqualifications
FACTA (PL 102-237)	No disqualifications
Amendments to FACTA of 1991	No disqualifications
MLCHRA (PL 103-66)	No disqualifications
PRWORA (PL 104-193)	Permanent resident aliens disqualified unless they have 40 quarters of qualified work history in the U.S. or are currently or were formerly members of the U.S. armed forces; members of their family also exempt; refugees, asylees, and deportees eligible for 5 years after entering the U.S.
BBA (PL 105-33)	No change
AREERA (PL 105-185)	Restored eligibility to permanent resident aliens lawfully in the U.S. on August 22, 1996 and disabled, blind, or under age 18, or were 65 or older on August 22, 1996; extended eligibility for refugees, asylees, and deportees from 5 to 7 years after entering U.S.
Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2001 (PL 106-387)	No change
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	Restored eligibility to qualified noncitizens otherwise eligible for SNAP and who: are receiving disability benefits regardless of date of entry (effective FY 2003); are under 18 regardless of date of entry (effective FY 2004); or have lived in the U.S. for 5 years as a qualified noncitizen (effective April 2003)
2008 Farm Bill (PL 110-246)	No change
ARRA (PL 111-5)	No change

* Unauthorized immigrants have always been ineligible for SNAP.

Table H.3H. Selected Features of SNAP under Past Legislation—Other Changes

Legislation	Other Changes
Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended (PL 88-525)	Nationwide program
Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL 95-113) effective 1/1/79	Eliminated the "purchase requirement," which required that all participating households purchase their food stamps, paying an amount commensurate with their income and expenses
Food Stamp amendments of 1979 and 1980 (PL 96-58 and PL 96-249)	Increased State incentives for reducing error; SSNs required; limits on eligible students; residents of shelters for battered women and disabled in small groups may participate; established quality control system
OBRA of 1981 (PL 86-35) and Food Stamp amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1981 (PL 97-98) effective 10/1/81	Tightened definition of household, no extra benefits for strikers, prorated first month benefits; for Puerto Rico, replaced the FSP with a block grant Nutrition Assistance Program
Food Stamp amendments of 1982 (PL 97-253) effective 10/82 and Continuing Resolution of 1984 (PL 84-473)	Replaced three-tiered incentive system with increased administrative funding for States with error rates below 5%, limited student eligibility, benefits rounded down, job search requirements, Puerto Rico cashout prohibited; SNAP household definition altered; no initial-month benefits less than $10. SSI and Social Security cost of living adjustments disregarded up to 3 months; new definition of disabled
1985 Food Security Act (PL 99-198) effective 5/86	New definition of disabled; Puerto Rico block grant funds; Job Training Partnership Act students exempt from categorical restriction; residents of publicly operated mental health centers may participate
1987 Homeless Assistance Act (PL 100-77)	Outreach efforts for homeless individuals and other hard-to-serve groups; simplified application process for these groups; expanded eligibility for expedited source
HPA of 1988 (PL 100-435)	Expanded the definition of disabled; excluded advanced ***Earned Income Tax Credit*** payments as income
FACTA (PL 102-237)	Rules for student eligibility modified
Amendments to FACTA of 1991	All Title IV payments and Bureau of Indian Affairs educational assistance excluded from the program's countable income (Higher Education Amendments of 1992 [PL 102-325])
The Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act of 1993 (PL 103-66) effective 9/1/94	Simplified the household definition by allowing individuals who live together but do not purchase and prepare food together to be in separate program households; spouses still must be in the same household
PRWORA (PL 104-193)	Children under age 22 living with parents must apply as part of the parents' household even if the child is married or has children of his/her own, and all States must convert food stamp benefits from paper coupons to electronic benefit transfer (EBT) systems by 10/1/02
BBA (PL 105-33)	None
AREERA (PL 105-185)	None
Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2001 (PL 106-387)	None
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002	Allowed States to offer transitional SNAP benefits for up to 5 months after households lose TANF cash assistance and allowed States to extend semiannual reporting of changes to all households not exempt from periodic reporting
2008 Farm Bill (PL 110-246)	Renamed the Food Stamp Program the "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program"; renamed the Food Stamp Act of 1977 the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008; prohibited issuance of paper coupons effective 6/18/08; food stamp coupons no longer redeemable at stores after 8/17/09; allowed States to place all households on simplified reporting; allowed State agencies to provide transitional food stamp benefits to households that cease to receive cash assistance; and allowed applicants to sign an application through a recorded verbal assent over the telephone
ARRA (PL 111-5)	None

APPENDIX I

HISTORICAL SNAP ELIGIBILITY PARAMETERS

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Table I.1. Selected Historical SNAP Eligibility Parameters, 1976 to 2012

Analysis Year		September 1976 Food Stamp Act of 1964 as Amended			February 1978 Food Stamp Act of 1964 as Amended			August 1980 Food Stamp Act of 1977 as Amended; Effective Late 1978 / Early 1979			August 1982 OBRA 1981 as Amended in 1981; Effective 10/81		
Gross Income Eligibility		No test									<= 1.3 * Poverty Line		
Net Income Eligibility		<= Maximum SNAP Income						<= Poverty Line					
Asset Eligibility		$1,500; $3,000 for elderly households with at least 2 members											
Minimum Benefit		Varies by household size						$10 for 1- and 2-person households; $0 for all others					
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		No Automatic Eligibility			Automatically Eligible			No Automatic Eligibility					
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit (household size)						Benefit = maximum benefit minus 30% of net income					
SSI Cashout States		California, Wisconsin, Massachusetts											
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	245	307	273	262	328	286	316	397	365	390	490	450
	2	322	413	407	344	447	427	418	524	481	519	650	597
	3	433	593	580	460	633	607	520	650	598	647	810	745
	4	553	753	740	580	807	773	621	777	715	775	970	892
	5	660	893	880	687	960	920	723	904	831	904	1,130	1,040
	6	787	1,073	1,053	827	1,147	1,100	825	1,030	948	1,032	1,290	1,187
	7	873	1,187	1,167	913	1,273	1,220	926	1,157	1,065	1,180	1,450	1,335
	8	993	1,353	1,333	1,047	1,453	1,393	1,028	1,284	1,181	1,289	1,610	1,482
	additional	+ 127	+ 167	+ 166	+ 133	+ 180	+ 173	+ 102	+ 127	+ 117	+ 129	+ 160	+ 142
Monthly Maximum SNAP Allotment	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	50	68	66	52	72	70	63	98	84	70	108	95
	2	92	124	122	96	134	128	115	180	158	128	197	175
	3	130	178	174	138	190	182	165	258	226	183	293	250
	4	166	226	222	174	242	232	209	327	287	233	359	318
	5	198	268	264	206	288	276	248	388	341	277	426	378
	6	236	322	316	248	344	330	298	466	409	332	512	453
	7	262	356	350	274	382	366	329	515	452	367	565	501
	8	298	406	400	314	436	418	376	589	517	419	646	572
	additional	+ 38	+ 50	+ 50	+ 40	+ 54	+ 52	+ 47	+ 74	+ 65	+ 53	+ 81	+ 72

Table I.1 *(continued)*

Analysis Year		August 1984 OBRA As Amended in 1982; Effective 10/82			August 1986 Food Security Act of 1985; Effective 5/86			August 1988 1987 Homeless Assistance Act; Effective 7/87			August 1990 Leland Hunger Prevention Act of 1988		
Gross Income Eligibility		<= 1.3 * Poverty Line											
Net Income Eligibility		<= Poverty Line											
Asset Eligibility		$1,500; $3,000 for elderly households with 2 or more members			$2,000; $3,000 for elderly households								
Minimum Benefit		$10 for 1- and 2-person households; $0 for all others											
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		No Automatic Eligibility			Automatically Eligible								
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit minus 30% of net income											
SSI Cashout States		CA, WI, MA			California, Wisconsin								
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	415	520	478	447	559	515	459	572	526	499	624	573
	2	560	701	645	604	755	695	617	770	709	699	836	769
	3	705	882	811	760	950	875	775	969	891	839	1,049	965
	4	850	1,063	978	917	1,146	1,055	934	1,167	1,074	1,009	1,261	1,160
	5	995	1,244	1,145	1,074	1,342	1,235	1,092	1,365	1,256	1,179	1,474	1,356
	6	1,140	1,425	1,311	1,230	1,538	1,415	1,250	1,564	1,439	1,349	1,686	1,552
	7	1,285	1,605	1,478	1,387	1,732	1,595	1,409	1,762	1,621	1,519	1,899	1,748
	8	1,430	1,786	1,645	1,544	1,930	1,775	1,567	1,960	1,804	1,689	2,111	1,944
	additional	+ 145	+ 181	+ 167	+ 157	+ 196	+ 180	+ 158	+ 198	+ 183	+ 170	+ 213	+ 196
Monthly Maximum SNAP Allotment	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	76	109	108	80	111	124	87	113	133	99	123	151
	2	139	200	198	147	204	228	159	207	244	182	227	276
	3	199	286	283	211	293	327	228	297	350	260	325	396
	4	253	364	360	268	372	415	290	378	444	331	413	503
	5	301	432	427	318	442	493	344	448	527	393	490	598
	6	361	518	513	382	530	592	413	538	633	472	588	717
	7	399	473	567	422	586	654	457	595	700	521	650	793
	8	457	655	648	483	670	748	522	680	800	596	743	906
	additional	+ 57	+ 82	+ 81	+ 60	+ 84	+ 94	+ 65	+ 85	+ 100	+ 75	+ 93	+ 113

Table I.1 *(continued)*

Analysis Year		August 1991 FACTA of 1991			August 1992 FACTA of 1991 and Amendments			August 1993[a] FACTA of 1991 and Amendments		
Gross Income Eligibility		<= 1.3 * Poverty Line								
Net Income Eligibility		<= Poverty Line								
Asset Eligibility		$2,000; $3,000 for elderly households								
Minimum Benefit		$10 for 1- and 2-person households; $0 for all others								
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		Automatically Eligible (AFDC or SSI)			Automatically Eligible (AFDC, SSI, or GA)					
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit minus 30% of net income								
SSI Cashout States		California, Wisconsin			California only					
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	524	654	603	552	691	635	568	709	653
	2	702	877	808	740	926	851	766	957	881
	3	880	1,100	1,013	929	1,161	1,068	965	1,205	1,110
	4	1,059	1,324	1,218	1,117	1,396	1,285	1,163	1,454	1,338
	5	1,237	1,547	1,428	1,305	1,631	1,501	1,361	1,702	1,566
	6	1,415	1,770	1,628	1,494	1,866	1,718	1,560	1,950	1,795
	7	1,594	1,994	1,833	1,682	2,101	1,935	1,758	2,199	2,023
	8	1,772	2,217	2,038	1,870	2,336	2,151	1,956	2,447	2,251
	additional	+ 179	224	+ 205	+ 189	+ 235	+ 217	+ 199	+ 249	+ 229
Monthly Maximum SNAP Allotment	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	105	137	172	111	142	181	111	143	182
	2	193	252	316	203	261	333	203	262	335
	3	277	361	452	292	374	477	292	376	480
	4	352	459	574	370	475	606	370	477	609
	5	418	545	682	440	564	720	440	567	724
	6	502	655	819	528	677	864	528	680	868
	7	555	723	905	584	748	955	584	752	960
	8	634	827	1,034	667	855	1,091	667	859	1,097
	additional	+ 79	+ 103	+ 129	+ 83	+ 107	+ 136	+ 83	+ 107	+ 137

Table I.1 *(continued)*

Analysis Year		September 1994			September 1995[b] Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act of 1993			September 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996		
Gross Income Eligibility		<= 1.3 * Poverty Line								
Net Income Eligibility		<= Poverty Line								
Asset Eligibility		$2,000; $3,000 for elderly households								
Minimum Benefit		$10 for 1- and 2-person households; $0 for all others								
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		Automatically Eligible (AFDC/TANF, SSI, or GA)								
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit minus 30% of net income								
SSI Cashout States		California only								
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	581	725	670	614	767	706	623	779	718
	2	786	982	905	820	1,025	944	836	1,045	963
	3	991	1,239	1,140	1,027	1,284	1,181	1,050	1,312	1,208
	4	1,196	1,495	1,375	1,234	1,542	1,419	1,263	1,579	1,453
	5	1,401	1,752	1,610	1,440	1,800	1,656	1,476	1,845	1,698
	6	1,606	2,009	1,845	1,647	2,059	1,894	1,690	2,112	1,943
	7	1,811	2,265	2,080	1,854	2,317	2,131	1,903	2,379	2,188
	8	2,016	2,522	2,315	2,060	2,575	2,369	2,116	2,645	2,433
	additional	+ 205	+ 257	+ 235	+ 207	+ 259	+ 238	+ 214	+ 267	+ 245
Monthly Maximum SNAP Allotment	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	112	147	187	115	147	193	119	153	198
	2	206	271	343	212	271	354	218	280	364
	3	295	388	492	304	388	508	313	401	522
	4	375	492	625	386	492	645	397	510	663
	5	446	585	742	459	585	766	472	605	787
	6	535	702	890	550	702	919	566	726	945
	7	591	776	984	608	776	1,016	626	803	1,044
	8	676	887	1,125	695	887	1,161	716	918	1,193
	additional	+ 85	+ 111	+ 141	+ 87	+ 111	+ 145	+90	+ 115	+ 149

Table I.1 *(continued)*

Analysis Year		September 1997			September 1998			September 1999 Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998; Effective November 1, 1998		
Gross Income Eligibility		<= 1.3 * Poverty Line								
Net Income Eligibility		<= Poverty Line								
Asset Eligibility		$2,000; $3,000 for elderly households								
Minimum Benefit		$10 for 1- and 2-person households; $0 for all others								
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		Automatically Eligible (TANF, SSI, or GA)								
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit (household size) - .3 x SNAP Net Income								
SSI Cashout States		California only								
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	645	805	743	658	823	756	671	840	772
	2	864	1,079	994	885	1,106	1,017	905	1,131	1,040
	3	1,082	1,352	1,245	1,111	1,390	1,278	1,138	1,423	1,309
	4	1,300	1,625	1,495	1,338	1,673	1,539	1,371	1,715	1,577
	5	1,519	1,899	1,746	1,565	1,956	1,800	1,605	2,006	1,845
	6	1,737	2,172	1,997	1,791	2,240	2,060	1,838	2,298	2,114
	7	1,955	2,445	2,248	2,018	2,523	2,321	2,071	2,590	2,382
	8	2,174	2,719	2,499	2,245	2,806	2,582	2,305	2,881	2,650
	additional	+ 219	+ 274	+251	+ 227	+ 284	+ 261	+ 234	+ 292	+ 269
Monthly Maximum SNAP Benefits	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	120	153	198	122	154	197	125	157	197
	2	220	280	364	224	283	361	230	287	362
	3	315	401	522	321	405	517	329	412	518
	4	400	510	663	408	514	657	419	523	658
	5	475	605	787	485	611	780	497	621	781
	6	570	726	945	582	733	936	597	746	938
	7	630	803	1,044	643	810	1,035	659	824	1,036
	8	720	918	1,193	735	926	1,183	754	942	1,185
	additional	+ 90	+ 115	+ 149	+92	+ 116	+ 148	+ 94	+ 118	+ 148

Table I.1 *(continued)*

Analysis Year		September 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
Gross Income Eligibility		<= 1.3 * Poverty Line								
Net Income Eligibility		<= Poverty Line								
Asset Eligibility		$2,000; $3,000 for elderly households								
Minimum Benefit		$10 for 1- and 2-person households; $0 for all others								
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		Automatically Eligible (TANF, SSI, or GA)								
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit (household size) - .3 x SNAP Net Income								
SSI Cashout States		California only								
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	687	860	791	696	870	800	716	895	825
	2	922	1,154	1,061	938	1,172	1,078	968	1,210	1,114
	3	1,157	1,447	1,331	1,180	1,475	1,356	1,220	1,525	1,403
	4	1,392	1,740	1,601	1,421	1,770	1,635	1,471	1,840	1,692
	5	1,627	2,034	1,871	1,663	2,080	1,913	1,723	2,155	1,981
	6	1,862	2,327	2,141	1,905	2,382	2,191	1,975	2,470	2,270
	7	2,097	2,620	2,411	2,146	2,685	2,470	2,226	2,785	2,560
	8	2,332	2,914	2,681	2,388	2,987	2,748	2,478	3,100	2,849
	additional	+ 235	+ 270	+270	+ 242	+ 303	+ 279	+ 252	+ 315	+ 290
Monthly Maximum SNAP Benefits	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	127	158	199	130	160	199	135	167	204
	2	234	290	365	238	294	366	248	307	374
	3	335	415	523	341	421	524	356	440	536
	4	426	528	664	434	535	665	452	559	680
	5	506	627	789	515	635	790	537	663	808
	6	607	752	947	618	762	948	644	796	970
	7	671	831	1,047	683	842	1,048	712	880	1,072
	8	767	950	1,196	781	963	1,198	814	1,006	1,225
	additional	+ 96	+ 119	+ 150	+98	+ 120	+ 150	+ 102	+ 126	+ 153

Table I.1 *(continued)*

Analysis Year		FY 2003			FY 2004			FY 2005		
Gross Income Eligibility		<= 1.3 * Poverty Line								
Net Income Eligibility		<= Poverty Line								
Asset Eligibility		$2,000; $3,000 for elderly households								
Minimum Benefit		$10 for 1- and 2-person households; $0 for all others								
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		Automatically Eligible (TANF, SSI, or GA)								
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit (household size) - .3 x SNAP Net Income								
SSI Cashout States		California only								
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	739	924	850	749	935	861	776	970	892
	2	995	1,245	1,145	1,010	1,262	1,162	1,041	1,301	1,197
	3	1,252	1,565	1,440	1,272	1,590	1,463	1,306	1,633	1,502
	4	1,507	1,886	1,735	1,534	1,917	1,764	1,571	1,965	1,807
	5	1,765	2,207	2,030	1,795	2,245	2,065	1,836	2,296	2,112
	6	2,022	2,528	2,325	2,057	2,572	2,365	2,101	2,628	2,417
	7	2,279	2,849	2,620	2,319	2,900	2,666	2,366	2,960	2,722
	8	2,535	3,170	2,915	2,580	3,227	2,967	2,631	3,291	3,027
	additional	+ 257	+ 321	+295	+ 262	+ 328	+ 301	+ 265	+ 332	+ 305
Monthly Maximum SNAP Benefits	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	139	169	212	141	167	210	149	177	222
	2	256	309	389	259	307	386	274	324	408
	3	366	443	557	371	439	553	393	465	585
	4	465	563	707	471	558	702	499	590	742
	5	553	669	840	560	663	834	592	701	882
	6	664	803	1,008	672	795	1,001	711	841	1,058
	7	733	887	1,114	743	879	1,106	786	930	1,170
	8	838	1,014	1,273	849	1,005	1,264	898	1,063	1,337
	additional	+ 105	+ 127	+ 159	+106	+ 126	+ 158	+ 112	+ 133	+ 167

Table I.1 *(continued)*

Analysis Year		FY 2006			FY 2007			FY 2008		
Gross Income Eligibility		<= 1.3 * Poverty Line								
Net Income Eligibility		<= Poverty Line								
Asset Eligibility		$2,000; $3,000 for elderly households								
Minimum Benefit		$10 for 1- and 2-person households; $0 for all others								
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		Automatically Eligible (TANF, SSI, or GA)								
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit (household size) - .3 x SNAP Net Income								
SSI Cashout States		California only								
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	798	996	918	817	1,021	940	851	1,065	980
	2	1,070	1,336	1,230	1,100	1,375	1,265	1,141	1,427	1,313
	3	1,341	1,676	1,543	1,384	1,730	1,591	1,431	1,790	1,646
	4	1,613	2,016	1,855	1,667	2,084	1,917	1,721	2,152	1,980
	5	1,885	2,356	2,168	1,950	2,438	2,243	2,011	2,515	2,313
	6	2,156	2,696	2,480	2,234	2,792	2,569	2,301	2,877	2,646
	7	2,428	3,036	2,793	2,517	3,146	2,895	2,591	3,240	2,980
	8	2,700	3,376	3,105	2,800	3,500	3,220	2,881	3,602	3,313
	additional	+ 272	+ 340	+313	+ 284	+ 355	+ 326	+ 290	+ 363	+ 334
Monthly Maximum SNAP Benefits	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	152	181	229	155	183	240	162	194	258
	2	278	333	421	284	336	440	298	356	473
	3	399	477	602	408	482	630	426	510	678
	4	506	606	765	518	612	800	542	648	861
	5	601	720	909	615	726	950	643	770	1,022
	6	722	864	1,090	738	872	1,140	772	924	1,227
	7	798	955	1,205	816	964	1,260	853	1,021	1,356
	8	912	1,091	1,378	932	1,101	1,440	975	1,167	1,549
	additional	+ 114	+ 136	+ 172	+117	+ 138	+ 180	+ 122	+ 146	+ 194

Table I.1 *(continued)*

Analysis Year		October 2008–March 2009[c]			April 2009–September 2009[c]			FY 2010		
Gross Income Eligibility		<= 1.3 * Poverty Line								
Net Income Eligibility		<= Poverty Line								
Asset Eligibility		$2,000; $3,000 for elderly households								
Minimum Benefit		$14 for 1- and 2-person households in contiguous U.S; $17 in AK; $22 in HI; $0 for all other household sizes			$16 for 1- and 2-person households in contiguous U.S; $19 in AK; $25 in HI; $0 for all other household sizes					
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		Automatically Eligible (TANF, SSI, or GA)								
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit (household size) - .3 x SNAP Net Income								
SSI Cashout States		California only								
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	867	1,084	997	867	1,084	997	903	1,128	1,039
	2	1,167	1,459	1,342	1,167	1,459	1,342	1,215	1,518	1,397
	3	1,467	1,834	1,687	1,467	1,834	1,687	1,526	1,908	1,755
	4	1,767	2,209	2,032	1,767	2,209	2,032	1,838	2,298	2,114
	5	2,067	2,584	2,377	2,067	2,584	2,377	2,150	2,688	2,472
	6	2,367	2,959	2,722	2,367	2,959	2,722	2,461	3,078	2,830
	7	2,667	3,334	3,067	2,667	3,334	3,067	2,773	3,468	3,189
	8	2,967	3,709	3,412	2,967	3,709	3,412	3,085	3,858	3,547
	additional	+ 300	+ 375	+ 345	+ 300	+ 375	+ 345	+ 312	+ 390	+ 359
Monthly Maximum SNAP Benefits	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	176	210	276	200	239	314	200	239	314
	2	323	385	506	367	438	575	367	438	575
	3	463	552	725	526	627	824	526	627	824
	4	588	701	921	668	797	1,046	668	797	1,046
	5	698	833	1,094	793	946	1,243	793	946	1,243
	6	838	999	1,313	952	1,135	1,491	952	1,135	1,491
	7	926	1,105	1,451	1,052	1,255	1,648	1,052	1,255	1,648
	8	1,058	1,263	1,658	1,202	1,434	1,884	1,202	1,434	1,884
	additional	+ 132	+ 158	+ 207	+ 150	+ 179	+ 236	+ 150	+ 179	+ 236

Table I.1 *(continued)*

Analysis Year		FY 2011			FY 2012		
Gross Income Eligibility		<= 1.3 * Poverty Line					
Net Income Eligibility		<= Poverty Line					
Asset Eligibility		$2,000; $3,000 for elderly households			$2,000; $3,250 for elderly households		
Minimum Benefit		$16 for 1- and 2-person households in contiguous U.S; $19 in AK; $25 in HI; $0 for all other household sizes			$16 for 1- and 2-person households in contiguous U.S; $19 in AK; $25 in HI; $0 for all other household sizes		
Eligibility of Pure PA Households		Automatically Eligible (TANF, SSI, or GA)					
Benefit Calculation		Benefit = maximum benefit (household size) - .3 x SNAP Net Income					
SSI Cashout States		California only					
Monthly SNAP Net Income Screen	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	903	1,128	1,039	$ 908	$1,134	$1,045
	2	1,215	1,518	1,397	1,226	1,532	1,411
	3	1,526	1,908	1,755	1,545	1,930	1,777
	4	1,838	2,298	2,114	1,863	2,329	2,143
	5	2,150	2,688	2,472	2,181	2,727	2,509
	6	2,461	3,078	2,830	2,500	3,125	2,875
	7	2,773	3,468	3,189	2,818	3,524	3,240
	8	3,085	3,858	3,547	3,136	3,922	3,606
	additional	+ 312	+ 390	+ 359	+ 319	+ 399	+ 366
Monthly Maximum SNAP Benefits	Household Size	U.S.	AK	HI	U.S.	AK	HI
	1	200	239	314	$ 200	$ 239	$ 314
	2	367	438	575	367	438	575
	3	526	627	824	526	627	824
	4	668	797	1,046	668	797	1,046
	5	793	946	1,243	793	946	1,243
	6	952	1,135	1,491	952	1,135	1,491
	7	1,052	1,255	1,648	1,052	1,255	1,648
	8	1,202	1,434	1,884	1,202	1,434	1,884
	additional	+ 150	+ 179	+ 236	+ 150	+ 179	+ 236

Notes: Eligibility parameters are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Puerto Rico is excluded from data for 1976 and 1978 in order to be consistent with other years, and Guam and the Virgin Islands are excluded for all years.

[a] A reduction in the maximum benefit between 1992 and 1993 was prevented by an amendment to the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (PL 102-351).

[b] A reduction in the Alaska maximum benefit between 1994 and 1995 was prevented by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (PL 103-354).

[c] The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided for maximum and minimum allotment increases in April 2009. The higher benefit amounts expired on October 31, 2013.

APPENDIX J

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