Nutrition Assistance Program Report Series
The Office of Research and Analysis

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Report No. SNAP-11-CHAR

Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2010

United States Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service

September 2011

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Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2010

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This study was conducted under Contract Number AG-3198-K-11-0005 with the Food and Nutrition Service.

This report is available on the Food and Nutrition Service web site:
http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/research.htm

Suggested Citation:
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis, *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2010*, by Esa Eslami, Kai Filion, and Mark Strayer. Project Officer, Jenny Genser. Alexandria, VA: 2011.

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This report was prepared by Esa Eslami, Kai Filion, and Mark Strayer of Mathematica Policy Research for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis. Many individuals made important contributions to the report. The authors thank Carole Trippe, Karen Cunnyngham, Joshua Leftin, and Jackie Kauff for providing guidance and reviewing the report; Katherine Bencio, Daisy Ewell and Joel Smith for providing programming support; and Felita Buckner for preparing the manuscript. The authors also thank Jenny Genser, Kathryn Law, Bob Dalrymple, Melissa Abelev, Michael DePiro, Art Foley, Angela Kline, Harriett Kornegay, Shelia Little, Nick Manthos, Vicky Robinson, Arianne Steed, Elizabeth Weber, and Jackie Windfeldt of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service for providing guidance and program information.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. SNAP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). This report describes the characteristics of SNAP households and participants nationwide in fiscal year 2010 (October 2009 through September 2010). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2010. The appendices provide detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by State, as well as a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

SNAP Participation and Costs

In an average month in fiscal year 2010, SNAP provided benefits to 40.3 million people living in over 18.6 million households across the United States. The total cost of the program in fiscal year 2010 was $68.3 billion, $64.7 billion of which went to SNAP benefits and the remainder to program administration. The average monthly SNAP benefit for all participating households in fiscal year 2010 was $290.

Compared with fiscal year 2009, the total number of SNAP participants in fiscal year 2010 increased by more than 20 percent while SNAP benefits increased by more than 28 percent. The continued growth in SNAP participation from 2009 to 2010 is likely attributable to the slow recovery from the recent economic recession, expansions in SNAP eligibility, and continued outreach efforts.

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

Characteristics of SNAP Households and Participants

In fiscal year 2010, approximately 85 percent of all SNAP households lived in poverty, as measured by the federal poverty guideline issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (Appendix C); 43 percent of all SNAP households had gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline and received 55 percent of all benefits. With the value of SNAP benefits included as income, 13 percent of all SNAP households would move above the poverty guideline, and 16 percent would move from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

Thirty percent of SNAP households had earned income, 21 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 21 percent received Social Security income, and 8 percent received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). The percentage of households with zero gross income continued to increase in fiscal year 2010, rising to nearly 20 percent from 8 percent in fiscal year 2000.

Seventy-six percent of SNAP households included either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 84 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly SNAP benefit ($419), reflecting their larger household size. The

average household with children had 3.3 people compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (56 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult households. Eighteen percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. Forty-eight percent of all SNAP households with children had earned income; 38 percent of single-adult households with children and 64 percent of married-head households with children had earned income. Three percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with an elderly member received a relatively small average monthly SNAP benefit ($144), reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.3 people) and higher-than-average incomes compared with other SNAP participants. Eighty percent of SNAP households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of $119 compared with an average monthly benefit of $248 for households with elderly people not living alone and $313 for households without any elderly people.

In fiscal year 2010, 46 percent of all SNAP participants were nonelderly adults, and 8 percent were elderly. About 62 percent of nonelderly adults were women, as were 66 percent of elderly adults. Forty-seven percent of all participants were children, similar to the number of participating children in fiscal year 2009. About 66 percent of the children were school-age.

The percentage of households with zero gross income continued its upward trend, growing from 18 percent in fiscal year 2009 to 20 percent in fiscal year 2010. The percentage of households with zero net income also increased, from 36 to 38 percent, and the percentage of households with earnings increased by one point to 30 percent. The percentage of households with TANF income continued to fall, dropping by two points to 8 percent in fiscal year 2010.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a central component of the nation's nutrition assistance safety net. SNAP's stated purpose is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, PL 95-113). SNAP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2010, SNAP served approximately 40.3 million people in an average month at a total annual cost of $68.3 billion, $64.7 billion of which accounted for SNAP benefits.[1]

Imposing relatively few nonfinancial categorical exclusion criteria, SNAP is the only low-income assistance program available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households.[2] It provides benefits electronically, and the benefits may be redeemed for eligible food items. As of September 30, 2010, 216,738 stores across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

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

SNAP is available to most people who meet the income and resource standards set by Congress and thus serves a broad spectrum of the needy population. Using SNAP household data collected for quality control purposes, FNS sponsors this annual report describing the characteristics of the SNAP population (Appendix G lists report titles) and uses the data for additional analyses. This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2010. The remainder of this report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules and thus does not include information about those who received disaster assistance in fiscal year 2010 or ineligible households who were mistakenly issued benefits.[3]

Chapter 2 provides an overview of SNAP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits, and the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as national economic trends. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of individuals and households participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2010. Detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics are presented in Appendix A and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household characteristics are presented in Appendix B. The fiscal year 2010 SNAP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts are

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[1] The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2010 included $3.6 billion in other costs, including the federal share of State administrative costs and employment and training programs, printing and processing, anti-fraud funding, and program evaluation.

[2] SNAP eligibility requirements include nonfinancial categorical exclusion criteria for certain groups. Most notably, some noncitizens were ineligible for SNAP in 2010.

[3] FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies. About 156 thousand people received disaster assistance at some time in fiscal year 2010.

provided in Appendix C. Appendix D provides a detailed explanation and evaluation of the source and reliability of the estimates in this report, and the sampling error of the estimates are provided in Appendix E. The data collection instrument used to collect the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) data, which forms the basis of this report, appears in Appendix F, and a list of the reports in this series for earlier years is in Appendix G.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to legislative changes to SNAP and economic and demographic trends. This chapter explains SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuance. The chapter concludes with a summary of program participation and costs and a discussion on how the costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2010.

Program Eligibility Requirements

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

The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as individuals who share a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. The income and countable resources of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. Individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together may apply as separate household units; their income and countable resources are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. People who are elderly and disabled and cannot purchase and prepare food because of a substantial disability may apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines.[2]

Categorical Eligibility

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

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

[2] The Secretary of HHS establishes the federal poverty guidelines annually for many assistance programs. See Appendix C for a list of the fiscal year 2009 SNAP poverty guidelines and a description of how they are determined.

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

By the end of fiscal year 2010, 39 States had adopted broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies that confer categorical SNAP eligibility on all households authorized to receive a TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit. In such States, households meeting the State-determined eligibility criteria for the TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit are also eligible for SNAP benefits and thus are exempt from the SNAP asset or income tests. The noncash benefit usually takes the form of an informational brochure or handout targeted to virtually all households applying for SNAP benefits. States have flexibility in setting the criteria for receiving the TANF-/MOE-funded noncash benefit, but most apply only a gross income eligibility limit, generally between 130 and 200 percent of SNAP poverty guidelines. Twenty-nine States had BBCE policies in effect throughout all of fiscal year 2010, while 10 States established BBCE policies after the start of the fiscal year. Three of the 39 BBCE States had policies that applied only to households with children. In States without BBCE, only households participating in a more narrowly targeted TANF-funded program could be authorized to receive the TANF/MOE-funded benefit conferring categorical eligibility.

Income Eligibility Standards

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

As defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income such as loans) and excludes most noncash income, or in-kind benefits. To be eligible for SNAP, a household that is not categorically eligible and does not include an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline ($2,389 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2010). Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income standard. Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under SNAP from monthly gross income. SNAP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at net monthly income:[4]

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

[4] There is a distinction between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount used to compute SNAP benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household receives if the total of allowable deductions is less than the

- **Standard Deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. A household with one to three members in the contiguous United States received $141 in fiscal year 2010; larger households received a larger standard deduction. The standard deduction for outlying States and territories varies with price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are indexed annually to inflation.

- **Earned Income Deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.

- **Dependent Care Deduction.** Households with dependents receive a deduction for out-of-pocket costs incurred for the care of children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school. The 2008 Farm Bill eliminated the cap on the dependent care deduction October 1, 2009.

- **Medical Deduction.** A medical deduction is available only to households with elderly or disabled members. In most States, such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs exceeding $35 that are incurred on behalf of elderly or disabled household members. Seven States have implemented medical deduction demonstration programs that use standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses below a specified limit.[5] Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible in any State.

- **Child Support Payment Deduction.** Households may deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than use the deduction.

- **Excess Shelter Expense Deduction.** A household is entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of its countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly or disabled members was $459 in fiscal year 2010. The amount is indexed to inflation. Households with elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories varies with price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Some States also allow homeless households a deduction of up to $143 for shelter costs.

To be eligible for SNAP, a household must have net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guidelines ($1,838 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2010). Categorically eligible households are not subject to the net income limit. The gross and net

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(continued)
household's gross income. Because net income may not be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income may claim only a portion of their deduction entitlement.

[5] For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel.*

income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (Appendix C).

Resources

Another important determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. Households that are not categorically eligible are permitted up to $2,000 in countable resources or $3,000 in countable resources if at least one household member is elderly or disabled.[6] As stipulated in the 2008 Farm Bill, the resource limits in future years will be indexed to inflation, rounded to the nearest $250 increment each fiscal year. Countable resources include cash, resources easily converted to cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, or lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources, such as certain vehicles.[7] However, some types of property are not counted, such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income. Effective October 1, 2008, all retirement and educational savings accounts were excluded. Most categorically eligible households are not subject to SNAP resource limits.

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

In addition, the fiscal year 2001 Agricultural Appropriations Act (enacted in September 2000 and effective July 1, 2001) allowed States to use TANF vehicle rules in place of SNAP rules if the TANF rules were more generous. By September 2010, 46 States had adopted policies excluding the value of all vehicles from the resource test.[9] Other States adopted policies excluding the value of one vehicle per adult or per household or increasing the allowable value of one or more vehicles. These changes were intended to make it easier for low-income workers to keep a vehicle and still receive SNAP benefits.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The program's nonfinancial eligibility standards restrict the participation of students, strikers, people who are institutionalized, fleeing felons, drug felons, unauthorized immigrants, nonimmigrant visitors to the United States, and some lawful permanent resident noncitizens. In addition, nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without dependents are usually subject to work registration requirements and time limits on benefit receipt. The American Recovery and

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[6] Some States have implemented higher resource limits by matching the eligibility rules of other assistance programs, such as TANF.

[7] Vehicles used as a home, to produce income, to transport fuel or water, or to transport disabled people are exempt from the resource test.

[8] The equity test counts all equity—fair market value minus remaining liens—of the vehicle.

[9] In 25 of these States, almost all participating households were certified eligible for a TANF-/MOE-funded benefit that conferred categorical eligibility (Table B.15).

Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend the time limits on benefit receipt from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

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

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

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

Before April 1, 2009, nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children could receive benefits only if they worked or participated in work-related activities. With certain exceptions, those who did not meet these work requirements were restricted to 3 months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period.[12] Participants age 18 to 49 were subject to these provisions unless they were in one of the following categories:

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

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

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

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[10] Unauthorized immigrants have never been eligible for SNAP.

[11] PRWORA exempts from the five-year residency requirement 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 requirement by attaining 40 qualifying quarters of work, including work attained by the applicant's spouse or parents (if the work was attained when the applicant was married to the spouse or a minor child of the parent).

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

- Participating in a work experience program

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

Application Procedures

When a household applies for SNAP benefits, State agencies are required to conduct a face-to-face interview at initial certification and at least once every 12 months thereafter. Most applicants appear in person at their local SNAP office, although elderly or disabled individuals and those with transportation problems may be interviewed by telephone or at home. As of November 2010, 47 States were granted waivers, either statewide or for select regions, of the requirement that households receive a face-to-face interview. These States instead provide the option of a telephone interview, either at initial certification, recertification, or both. Also as of November 2010, 25 States offered statewide online applications and 4 more offered online applications in parts of the State. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

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

SNAP participants are required to appear periodically at their local SNAP office or to participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies with the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. The certification period may be as long as 24 months for households with elderly members and 36 months for households participating in SSI Combined Application Project demonstrations or Alabama's Elderly Simplified Application demonstration.[13] In fiscal year 2010, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 12 months.

Benefit Computation

After a household is certified for SNAP, its monthly SNAP benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum SNAP benefit for its household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled is based on the previous June cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four, adjusted for household size and for geographic areas outside the contiguous United States. The cost of the TFP is based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Maximum benefits are generally revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the TFP.

[13] Alabama has a 36 month certification period for households qualifying for SNAP through the Elderly Simplified Application Project.

As specified in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, the maximum benefit was 113.6 percent of the June 2008 TFP in fiscal year 2010. The maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was $668 (Appendix C).

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

A household's monthly SNAP benefit is computed by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit. If a household has zero net income (that is, its deductable expenses equal or exceed its gross income), it receives the maximum SNAP benefit. For new participants, benefits are prorated for the first month. All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit, except during the initial month of participation. The 2008 Farm Bill increased the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in October 2008 from $10 to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. In fiscal year 2010, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was $16.[14]

SSI-CAP and MFIP Households

Through their participation in the SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP), some households with SSI benefits receive SNAP benefits that are subject to a method of computation that differs from that applicable to other SNAP households. SSI-CAP is a joint FNS-Social Security Administration (SSA) and State project that streamlines the SNAP application process for certain households eligible for SSI (also making them categorically eligible for SNAP). By the end of fiscal year 2010, 18 States were operating SSI-CAP demonstrations: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. In most cases, SSI-CAP is limited to one-person elderly households receiving SSI and with no earned income.[15] In 15 of the States (Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia), SSI-CAP households receive a standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having "high" or "low" shelter expenses, as determined by the State. In 3 of the States (Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington), SSI-CAP households receive a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard deduction, a standard utility allowance, and a standardized "high" or "low" shelter expense deduction. SSI-CAP households are not subject to any other income deductions.

[14] Table C.6 presents minimum benefit values for the other states and territories for fiscal year 2010.

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

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

SNAP Benefit Issuance

In fiscal year 2010, as in previous years, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands operated Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems. All EBT systems were online and permitted participants to receive a "debit" card, similar to a bank card, for use in purchasing food at authorized retail stores. A household's monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for SNAP benefits. The amount of a purchase is debited from the account at the time of the transaction.

Program Changes Since the Previous Fiscal Year

In fiscal year 2010, Maryland, New Mexico and South Dakota implemented SSI-CAP demonstrations, but SSI-CAP participation in these States remained low through the end of the fiscal year. Nine States (Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico and North Carolina) and the District of Columbia adopted first-time BBCE policies during fiscal year 2010 while Maine and Montana altered rules for existing BBCE policies.

SNAP Participation and Costs

After declining slowly from 1985 through 1989, the number of SNAP participants grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the number increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1994. After peaking at 28.0 million in March 1994, the number of eligible SNAP participants declined steadily through 2000 but began to rise in 2001 and increased each year through 2010. The increase was particularly large from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2010. Participation increased from 17.1 million households in fiscal year 2000 to 32.9 million in fiscal year 2009 and then to 39.8 million in fiscal year 2010.[16]

The increase in SNAP participants since 2001 coincided with expansions in SNAP eligibility, such as the relaxation of vehicle rules, the restoration of eligibility for many legal noncitizens, and the expansions in categorical eligibility as well as outreach efforts promoted by FNS. From 2001 to 2003, the increase also coincided with a rise in the unemployment rate and a weakening economy (Table 2.1). From 2004 to 2006, even though the economy improved, participation continued to grow as eligibility expanded. In particular, on October 1, 2003, all legal immigrant children became eligible for SNAP. In addition, States continued to relax vehicle rules and expand categorical

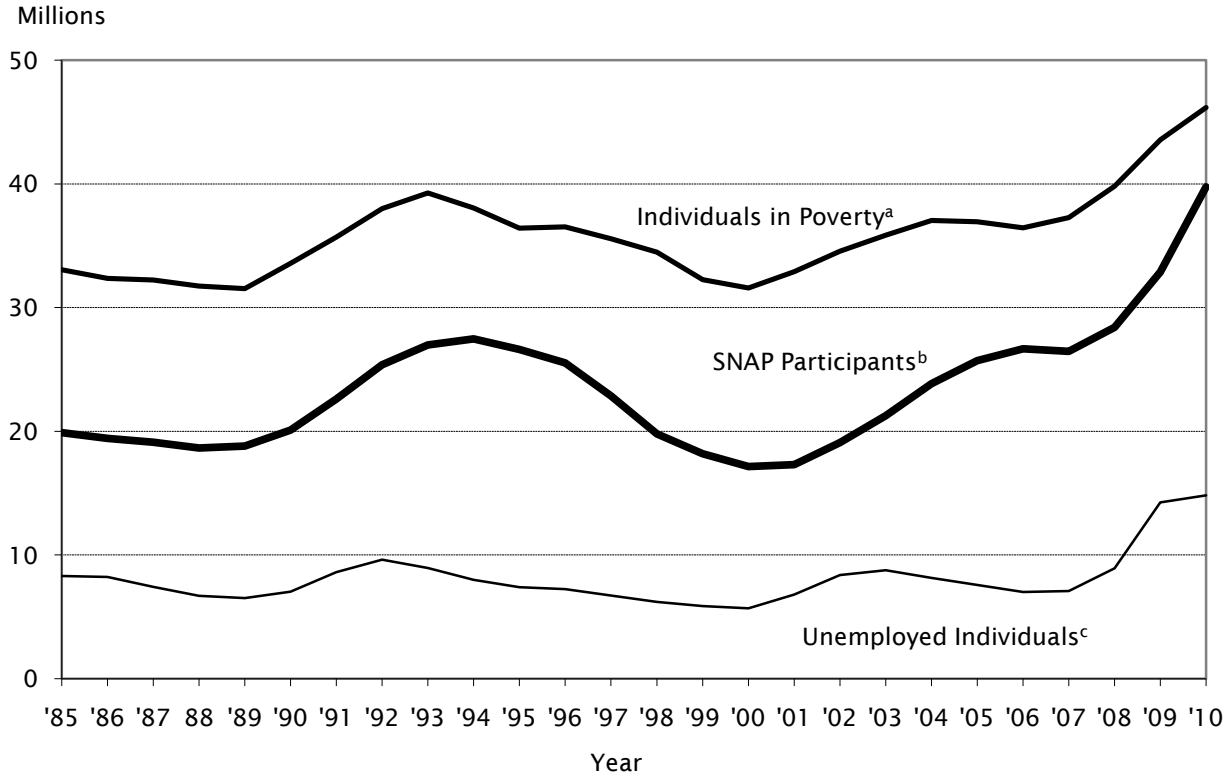
[16] The number of SNAP participants continued to rise during fiscal year 2011, reaching 45.2 million in June 2011.

eligibility. From 2007 to 2010, participation continued to grow as the economy weakened and the unemployment rate began to rise again. At the same time, two other factors that likely contributed to the sizeable rise in participation were the increase in maximum benefit allotments under ARRA in April 2009 and the increase in the number of States adopting BBCE policies. The percentage of eligible individuals choosing to participate in SNAP also rose from 54.1 percent in fiscal year 2002 to 72.2 percent in fiscal year 2009.[17]

Total SNAP costs increased from $53.6 billion in fiscal year 2009 to $68.3 billion in fiscal year 2010, largely as a result of the increase in SNAP participants and the annual increase in maximum allotments, which were driven by the increase in the TFP.

[17] See U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis. *Trends in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates: 2002 to 2009*. Participation rates for fiscal year 2010 will be available in spring 2012.

Figure 2.1. SNAP Participants, Unemployed Individuals, and Individuals in Poverty, 1985-2010



[a] Annual values. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010*.

[b] Average monthly values. Source: Food and Nutrition Service Fiscal Year 2010 Program Operations data.

[c] Average monthly values. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2.1. Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1994–2010

	Calendar Year															
Economic Indicator	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Real GDP Increase[a]	2.5	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.1	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.0	-2.6	2.9
Productivity Increase[b]	0.4	2.6	1.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.9	4.6	3.6	2.8	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	3.7	3.9
Unemployment Rate[c]	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Inflation Rate[d]	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.2	0.9	1.0
Interest Rate[e]	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.1	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9
Individuals Below Poverty Line																
Number in Thousands	36,425	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,791	31,581	32,907	34,570	35,861	37,040	36,950	36,460	37,276	39,829	43,569	46,180
Percentage of Total Population	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.9	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.5	13.2	14.3	15.1

Sources:

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

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

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

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

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

Sixth and seventh lines of data: U.S. Census Bureau, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010.*

[a] Percent change from preceding year.

[b] Percent change from preceding year in output per hour, non-farm business sector.

[c] Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

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

[e] Corporate AAA bond yield.

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CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.[1] In an average month in fiscal year 2010, SNAP provided benefits to 39.8 million people living in 18.4 million households.[2] The vast majority of SNAP households (85 percent) lived in poverty, according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2010. Most SNAP households (76 percent) included a child (under age 18), an elderly person (age 60 and over), or a disabled nonelderly person. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of $287, had gross monthly income of $731, net monthly income of $336, and was entitled to a total deduction of $491 per month.[3,4] The average household size was 2.2 people.

This chapter discusses the composition and economic status of SNAP households, the characteristics of SNAP participants, and the changes in the characteristics of SNAP households from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2010. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the poverty status of participants and the effect of SNAP benefits on poverty among participating households; Tables 3.3 and 3.4 present sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and unit size by household composition; Table 3.5 depicts the demographic characteristics of participants; and Table 3.6 compares the change in constant 2010 dollars since 2009 in average income, deductions, and benefits for participating households.

The Poverty Status of SNAP Households[5]

SNAP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 2010, the gross monthly income of 85 percent of SNAP households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline (Table 3.1).[6] The gross monthly income of 62 percent of all SNAP households was less

[1] The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 52,289 households that participated in SNAP in fiscal year 2010. The sample was drawn from SNAP households in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Households in Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because Puerto Rico operates its own Nutritional Assistance Program, which replaced SNAP in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participates in another block grant program instead of SNAP.

[2] The estimates of 39.8 million participants and 18.4 million households differ slightly from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (40.3 million people and 18.6 million households) because the sample estimate is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which are $287 in the SNAP QC data compared with $290 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

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

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

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

[6] See Appendix Table C-1 for the poverty guidelines.

than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline (Table A.3), and the income of 43 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline. The average household had income that was 57 percent of poverty (Table A.27).

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive greater SNAP benefits than do households with more income. The 43 percent of all SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2010 received 55 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 15 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 7 percent of all benefits (Table A.1).

The impact of SNAP benefits on a household's purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the benefits to a household's income and then examining the distribution of households by poverty status.[7] As shown in Table 3.2, the combination of cash and SNAP benefits yields a substantially different distribution of SNAP households by poverty status. Specifically, when SNAP benefits are included in gross income, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was sufficient to move 13 percent of participating households above the poverty guideline. SNAP benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest SNAP households, moving 16 percent above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

Households with Special Needs[8]

SNAP effectively serves many households that include people with special needs—children, elderly, and disabled people. In fiscal year 2010, 76 percent of all SNAP households included a child, an elderly person, or a disabled nonelderly person. These households received 84 percent of all SNAP benefits (Table A.14).

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

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

Table 3.1. Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2010

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline[a]	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
Total	100.0	100.0
25% or less	29.0	33.8
26–50%	14.2	21.6
51–75%	19.1	20.5
76–100%	23.0	16.6
101–130%	11.2	6.4
131% or more	3.5	1.0

Source: Fiscal year 2010 SNAP QC sample.

[a] Defined as the fiscal year 2010 SNAP net income screen (Appendix C).

Table 3.2. Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2010

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline[a]	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline		Difference in Percentage Points
	Based on Cash Only	Based on Cash and SNAP Benefits[b]	
Total	100%	100%	0.0
50% or less	43.2	27.1	-16.1
51–100%	42.1	45.2	3.1
101% or more	14.7	27.7	13.0

Source: Fiscal year 2010 SNAP QC sample.

[a] Defined as the fiscal year 2010 SNAP net income screen (Appendix C).

[b] Estimates may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Households with Children

In each month of fiscal year 2010, SNAP served approximately 8.9 million households with children, representing 49 percent of all SNAP households. Households with children and earnings constituted 78 percent of all SNAP households with earnings (Table 3.3). Sixteen percent of all households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 3 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A.6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit of $419 per month (Table 3.4), indicating that the average household size among SNAP households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (2.2 people).

In fiscal year 2010, single adults (usually a female) headed more than half (56 percent) of all SNAP households with children, accounting for 27 percent of all SNAP households (Table A.14). Approximately 9 percent of all SNAP households included a married head of household and children, accounting for 19 percent of all SNAP households with children.

Of the 5 million single-adult SNAP households with children, about 896,000 (18 percent) received TANF, nearly 1.9 million (38 percent) had earnings, and over 600,000 (12 percent) received SSI. Of the 1.7 million married-head households with children, 1.1 million (64 percent) had earned income and 145,000 (9 percent) received TANF (Table 3.3).

The characteristics of married-head households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children ($401 versus $493) because of the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.4). However, the benefit per capita was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children ($134 versus $112), largely because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children ($811 versus $1,354).

Among all households with children, 1.7 million (19 percent) received child support and 1.1 million (12 percent) had no countable income (Table A.6).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In each month of fiscal year 2010, SNAP served an average of nearly 2.9 million households with elderly individuals (age 60 and over), representing almost 16 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). These households received an average SNAP benefit of $144 per month and had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.4).

Elderly people who received SNAP benefits tended to live alone and thus received relatively small benefit amounts. In fiscal year 2010, 80 percent of all SNAP households with elderly members were single-person households (Table 3.3); they received an average SNAP benefit of $119 per month, compared to $198 for multi-person households with only elderly people and $285 for multi-person households with both elderly and nonelderly people (Table A.15). In households without elderly members, the average SNAP benefit was $313 (Table A.2). The average size of households with elderly people not living alone was 2.4 people.

Table 3.3. Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2010

Households With:	All Households		Households With Countable:											
			Earned Income		Zero Gross Income		Social Security		TANF		General Assistance		SSI	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	18,369	100.0	5,498	100.0	3,627	100.0	3,933	100.0	1,471	100.0	746	100.0	3,841	100.0
Children	8,947	48.7	4,273	77.7	1,105	30.5	789	20.1	1,427	97.0	149	19.9	1,017	26.5
Single-Adult Household	4,996	27.2	1,914	34.8	716	19.7	450	11.4	896	60.9	96	12.9	606	15.8
Multiple-Adult Household	2,732	14.9	1,648	30.0	241	6.7	313	8.0	287	19.5	29	3.8	371	9.7
Married Head Household	1,702	9.3	1,097	19.9	156	4.3	169	4.3	145	9.9	15	2.0	185	4.8
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,030	5.6	551	10.0	85	2.3	144	3.7	142	9.7	13	1.8	186	4.8
Children Only	1,219	6.6	711	12.9	148	4.1	26	0.7	244	16.6	24	3.2	40	1.0
Elderly Individuals	2,852	15.5	157	2.8	170	4.7	1,908	48.5	30	2.0	128	17.2	1,315	34.2
Living Alone	2,286	12.4	77	1.4	159	4.4	1,539	39.1	0	0.0	97	13.0	1,052	27.4
Not Living Alone	567	3.1	80	1.5	11	0.3	369	9.4	30	2.0	31	4.1	263	6.9
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[b]	3,633	19.8	362	6.6	1	0.0	1,777	45.2	255	17.3	141	18.9	2,576	67.1
Living Alone	2,125	11.6	79	1.4	1	0.0	1,142	29.0	2	0.1	74	10.0	1,403	36.5
Not Living Alone	1,509	8.2	283	5.1	–	–	635	16.2	253	17.2	67	9.0	1,173	30.5
Other Households[c]	4,342	23.6	996	18.1	2,353	64.9	41	1.0	34	2.3	392	52.6	0	0.0
Single-Person Household	3,927	21.4	782	14.2	2,252	62.1	32	0.8	30	2.0	379	50.9	0	0.0
Multi-Person Household	415	2.3	214	3.9	100	2.8	9	0.2	4	0.3	13	1.7	–	–
Single-Person Households	8,751	47.6	1,160	21.1	2,471	68.1	2,721	69.2	129	8.8	560	75.1	2,457	64.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

– No sample households are found in this category.

Table 3.4. Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2010

Households With:	Average Values				
	Gross Monthly Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Countable Income (Dollars)[a]	Monthly SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Monthly SNAP Benefit Per Person (Dollars)[b]
Total	731	336	287	2.2	130
Children	923	452	419	3.3	127
Single-Adult Household	811	382	401	3.0	134
Male Adult	774	364	371	2.7	137
Female Adult	814	383	404	3.0	135
Multiple-Adult Household	1,281	707	493	4.3	115
Married Head Household	1,354	754	493	4.4	112
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,159	628	492	4.1	120
Children Only	580	169	327	2.1	156
Elderly Individuals	813	381	144	1.3	111
Living Alone	733	312	119	1.0	119
Not Living Alone	1,136	625	248	2.4	103
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[c]	946	475	219	2.0	110
Living Alone	762	294	122	1.0	122
Not Living Alone	1,204	707	355	3.3	108
Other Households[d]	268	91	194	1.1	176
Single-Person Household	218	66	183	1.0	183
Multi-Person Household	733	330	301	2.2	137
Single-Person Households	492	178	152	1.0	152

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

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

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

[d] Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

A majority of SNAP households with elderly people received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2010, 46 percent of all SNAP households with elderly members received SSI, 67 percent received Social Security income and 88 percent receive income from at least one of those sources (Table 3.3 and A.6). Twenty-five percent of households with elderly members received both SSI and Social Security income, about four percentage points lower than in 2009 (Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly members represented 34 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 49 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.3). Six percent of households with elderly members had no income (Table A.6).

Households with Disabled Nonelderly People

In fiscal year 2010, SNAP served a monthly average of 3.6 million households with disabled nonelderly people (Table 3.3).[9] Households with disabled nonelderly people represented 20 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of $219 (Table 3.4).

About 58 percent of SNAP households with disabled nonelderly people were single-person households (Table 3.3). Households with a disabled nonelderly person living alone received a lower average monthly SNAP benefit than did households with disabled nonelderly people not living alone ($122 compared with $355) (Table 3.4). Again, the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled nonelderly people who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.3 individuals and a per capita benefit of $108. Seventy-one percent of households with disabled nonelderly people received SSI and 49 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3). SNAP households with disabled nonelderly people represented 67 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 45 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.3).

Other Households Served by SNAP

SNAP serves other needy households in addition to those with children, elderly people, or disabled people. In fiscal year 2010, 4.3 million (24 percent) of all SNAP households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adult with no children (Table 3.3). These households tended to be single-person households (90 percent) and were the largest category (53 percent) of households that received GA. However, 91 percent of these households did not receive GA. The same households had a very low average monthly gross income ($268), and 2.4 million (54 percent) had zero gross income (Tables 3.3 and 3.4). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average SNAP benefit of $194 per month (Table 3.4).

Single-Person Households

Of all SNAP households in fiscal year 2010, 8.8 million (48 percent) were single-person households (Table 3.3).[10] These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of $152

[9] The SNAP QC data do not include information to identify elderly persons who are disabled. In addition, while we are able to identify households with a disabled person in the SNAP QC datafile, we cannot identify which household member is disabled. In this report, we identify households with a disabled nonelderly person as households with (1) nonelderly SSI recipients, (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals, or (3) nonelderly adults who do not appear to work and receive either Social Security, veteran's benefits, or workers' compensation.

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

(Table 3.4). A majority of these individuals (53 percent) were female, 26 percent were elderly, and another 24 percent were nonelderly disabled individuals (Tables A.17 and A.24). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of SNAP participants living alone had earned income (13 versus 30 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (28 versus 20 percent) (Table 3.3). By comparison, 45 percent of all multi-person households had earned income, and 12 percent had zero gross income (Tables A.4 and A.19). Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly and disabled individuals making up single-person households, 28 and 31 percent of these households received SSI and Social Security income, respectively (Table 3.3).

Characteristics of SNAP Participants

In fiscal year 2010, 47 percent of SNAP participants were children, and they received 46 percent of prorated SNAP benefits (Table 3.5). Nearly two-thirds (66 percent) of children served by SNAP were school age (age 5 to 17). Forty-six percent of participants were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 8 percent were elderly adults (age 60 or older).

Sixty-two percent of nonelderly adults and 66 percent of elderly adults were female (Table A.23). Nearly 7 percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born immigrants—3 percent were naturalized citizens, 3 percent were legal permanent residents, and nearly 1 percent were refugees. Nine percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizens.[11]

Changes in the Economic Conditions of SNAP Households

The overall economic conditions of the average SNAP household improved modestly from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2010, likely a result of increased participation by households with slightly higher income. The average household gross income increased in real dollars from $723 in fiscal year 2009 to $731 in fiscal year 2010, while average household net income increased by only $2 to $336 during the same period (Table 3.6).

The percentage of households with zero gross income increased from 18 to 20 percent, while the percentage of households with zero net income rose by more than two percentage points to over 38 percent in fiscal year 2010 (Table A.3). The percentage of households with earnings increased by one percentage point to 30 percent as the percentage of households with TANF income continued to fall, dropping by two points to 8 percent in fiscal year 2010 (Table A.1).

The average household benefit increased in real dollars from $273 in fiscal year 2009 to $287 in fiscal year 2010. However, that same value actually decreased by $5 when restricting the average household benefit to only the second half of fiscal year 2009 (Table 3.6). This decrease is likely due to the fact that under ARRA benefits remain at the same level – 113.6 percent of the June 2008 Thrifty Food Plan – until March 31, 2014, when they revert to being 100 percent of the June 2013 cost of the Thrifty Food Plan.

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

Table 3.5. SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2010

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Pro-rated Benefits[a]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	39,759	100.0	5,273,937	100.0
Citizenship				
U.S. Born Citizen	37,039	93.2	4,908,169	93.1
Naturalized Citizen	1,177	3.0	159,054	3.0
Refugee	311	0.8	41,402	0.8
Other Noncitizen	1,232	3.1	165,313	3.1
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens[b]	3,545	8.9	498,507	9.5
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households[c]	3,857	9.7	661,272	12.5
Age				
Children	18,516	46.6	2,416,060	45.8
Preschool Age Children	6,317	15.9	870,468	16.5
0-1	2,419	6.1	338,478	6.4
2-4	3,898	9.8	531,990	10.1
School Age Children	12,199	30.7	1,545,592	29.3
5-7	3,391	8.5	446,659	8.5
8-11	3,976	10.0	502,805	9.5
12-15	3,309	8.3	409,826	7.8
16-17	1,523	3.8	186,302	3.5
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	18,121	45.6	2,501,363	47.4
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	3,121	7.9	356,487	6.8
Unknown Age	0	0.0	27	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

[c] These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

Table 3.6. Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2009 and Fiscal Year 2010

Characteristic	Fiscal Year 2009		Second Half of Fiscal Year 2009 (April 2009 to September 2009)		Fiscal Year 2010	Percentage Change in Nominal Values	Percentage Change in Real Values
	Nominal Value	Real Value (in 2010 dollars)	Nominal Value	Real Value (in 2010 dollars)	Nominal Value	(Second Half of FY 2009 to FY 2010)	(Second Half of FY 2009 to FY 2010)
Average Gross Income[a]							
Per Household	$711	$723	$716	$728	$731	+2.1	+ 0.4
Per Person	391	397	395	401	396	+0.3	- 1.2
Average Net Income[a]							
Per Household	329	334	333	338	336	+0.9	- 0.6
Per Person	162	165	164	167	162	- 1.2	- 3.0
Average Total Deduction[a]	471	478	473	481	491	+3.8	+ 2.1
Average Household Benefit[b]	272	273	291	292	287	-1.4	- 1.7
Consumer Price Index (CPI)							
All Items	214.5		214.5		218.1	+1.7	
Food at Home	215.1		215.1		215.8	+0.3	

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal year 2009 and fiscal year 2010 SNAP QC samples.

[a] Real values are in constant 2010 dollars. Fiscal year 2009 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between 2009 and 2010 (+1.7 percent).

[b] Real values are in constant 2010 dollars. Fiscal year 2009 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between 2009 and 2010 (+0.3 percent).

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

Certification Period. Length of time a household is certified to receive SNAP benefits. When the certification period expires,

households must be recertified to continue receiving benefits.

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

Children. Individuals under age 18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Elderly People. Adults age 60 or older.

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

Entrant Households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2010 and in their first month of participation.

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

Expedited Service Households. Households with gross income equal to or less than $150 and countable resources equal to or less than $100, or with migrant or seasonal farm workers with countable resources equal to or less than $100 are eligible for expedited SNAP eligibility verification procedures. A State agency must review each SNAP application and conduct an eligibility interview within seven days of application submission. Eligible households receive SNAP benefits within this time frame.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Households with Disabled Nonelderly People. Households with either (1) nonelderly SSI recipients, a medical deduction and no elderly individuals, or (2) nonelderly adults who do not appear to be working and who are receiving Social Security, veteran's benefits, or workers' compensation.

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

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

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

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

Maximum Benefit. From October 2009 through September 2010, the maximum benefit was based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2008 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. The maximum benefit varies by geographic region. See also Appendix C.

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

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

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

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

Minimum Benefit. From October 2009 through September 2010, the minimum benefit for all one- and two-person units was equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit also varies by geographic region. See also Appendix C.

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

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

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

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

Nonelderly Adults. Adults ages 18 to 59.

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

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

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

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

Preschool-Age Children. Children under age 5.

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

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

Resource Limit. For all non-categorically eligible households without an elderly or disabled person, the resource limit was $2,000 in fiscal year 2010. Households with an elderly or disabled person were allowed up to $3,000 of countable resources. See also *Countable Resources*.

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

School-Age Children. Children ages 5 to 17.

Shelter Deduction. See *Excess Shelter Expense Deduction*.

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

Single-Person Households. Households with exactly one person.

SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP). Joint FNS-SSA-State partnerships with a goal of streamlining the procedures for

providing SNAP benefits to certain households eligible for SSI.

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

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

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

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

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

Unearned Income. Includes TANF, GA, SSI, Social Security, unemployment benefits, veteran's benefits, workers' compensation, other government benefits, contributions, deemed income, education loans, child support, wage supplementations, energy assistance, State diversion payments, and other unearned income.

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Household Characteristic	SNAP Households		Participants in Households with Household Characteristic		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	39,759	100.0	5,273,937	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	8,947	48.7	29,089	73.2	3,749,913	71.1
School Age	6,739	36.7	23,572	59.3	2,958,908	56.1
Preschool Age	4,707	25.6	16,077	40.4	2,121,847	40.2
No Children	9,422	51.3	10,670	26.8	1,524,025	28.9
Elderly Individuals	2,852	15.5	3,649	9.2	412,028	7.8
No Elderly Individuals	15,517	84.5	36,111	90.8	4,861,909	92.2
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]	3,633	19.8	7,144	18.0	794,154	15.1
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	14,736	80.2	32,616	82.0	4,479,783	84.9
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households[b]	3,512	19.1	4,254	10.7	709,479	13.5
No Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households	14,857	80.9	35,505	89.3	4,564,458	86.5
Noncitizens	1,086	5.9	2,951	7.4	371,129	7.0
No Noncitizens	17,283	94.1	36,808	92.6	4,902,809	93.0
Locality						
Metropolitan	14,538	79.1	31,264	78.6	4,211,832	79.9
Micropolitan[c]	2,161	11.8	4,842	12.2	612,956	11.6
Rural	1,442	7.9	3,267	8.2	400,591	7.6
Countable Income Source						
Gross Income	14,743	80.3	33,949	85.4	4,198,397	79.6
No Gross Income	3,627	19.7	5,810	14.6	1,075,540	20.4
Net Income	10,818	58.9	26,686	67.1	2,902,717	55.0
No Net Income	7,032	38.3	12,488	31.4	2,281,799	43.3
Not Applicable[d]	518	2.8	585	1.5	89,421	1.7
Earned Income	5,498	29.9	16,179	40.7	1,888,325	35.8
No Earned Income	12,871	70.1	23,580	59.3	3,385,612	64.2
Unearned Income	11,074	60.3	23,782	59.8	2,929,878	55.6
No Unearned Income	7,295	39.7	15,977	40.2	2,344,059	44.4
TANF Income	1,471	8.0	4,462	11.2	629,154	11.9
No TANF Income	16,898	92.0	35,297	88.8	4,644,783	88.1
GA Income	746	4.1	1,132	2.8	171,327	3.2
No GA Income	17,624	95.9	38,627	97.2	5,102,611	96.8
SSI	3,841	20.9	6,929	17.4	813,562	15.4
No SSI	14,528	79.1	32,830	82.6	4,460,375	84.6
Social Security Income	3,933	21.4	6,308	15.9	645,263	12.2
No Social Security Income	14,436	78.6	33,451	84.1	4,628,674	87.8
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No Income	3,627	19.7	5,810	14.6	1,075,540	20.4
>0-50%	4,318	23.5	11,329	28.5	1,849,254	35.1
51-100	7,730	42.1	16,489	41.5	1,956,685	37.1
101+	2,695	14.7	6,131	15.4	392,458	7.4
SNAP Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	689	3.8	800	2.0	11,041	0.2
Maximum Benefit	7,353	40.0	12,823	32.3	2,348,154	44.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

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

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

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars)[a]	Total Deduction (Dollars)[b]	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	18,369	100.0	731	336	491	287	2.2	12.1
Household Composition								
Children	8,947	48.7	923	452	555	419	3.3	9.1
School Age	6,739	36.7	999	506	571	439	3.5	9.2
Preschool Age	4,707	25.6	894	424	558	451	3.4	9.0
No Children	9,422	51.3	549	220	428	162	1.1	14.8
Elderly Individuals	2,852	15.5	813	381	498	144	1.3	20.2
No Elderly Individuals	15,517	84.5	716	328	490	313	2.3	10.6
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[c]	3,633	19.8	946	475	509	219	2.0	15.8
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	14,736	80.2	678	303	487	304	2.2	11.1
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households[d]	3,512	19.1	315	119	365	202	1.2	9.0
No Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households	14,857	80.9	829	389	522	307	2.4	12.8
Noncitizens	1,086	5.9	917	435	583	342	2.7	12.6
No Noncitizens	17,283	94.1	719	330	486	284	2.1	12.0
Locality								
Metropolitan	14,538	79.1	723	319	503	290	2.2	12.1
Micropolitan[e]	2,161	11.8	759	387	457	284	2.2	11.6
Rural	1,442	7.9	775	429	430	278	2.3	11.7
Countable Income Source								
Gross Income	14,743	80.3	911	421	545	285	2.3	12.7
No Gross Income	3,627	19.7	0	0	281	297	1.6	9.3
Net Income	10,818	58.9	1,072	554	517	268	2.5	12.2
No Net Income	7,032	38.3	209	0	454	324	1.8	10.2
Not Applicable	518	2.8	706	–	69	173	1.1	35.6
Earned Income	5,498	29.9	1,174	544	674	343	2.9	9.1
No Earned Income	12,871	70.1	542	244	410	263	1.8	13.3
Unearned Income	11,074	60.3	858	412	498	265	2.1	14.0
No Unearned Income	7,295	39.7	538	225	482	321	2.2	9.1
TANF Income	1,471	8.0	719	313	455	428	3.0	10.4
No TANF Income	16,898	92.0	732	338	495	275	2.1	12.2
GA Income	746	4.1	527	183	460	230	1.5	12.9
No GA Income	17,624	95.9	740	342	493	290	2.2	12.0
SSI	3,841	20.9	863	420	489	212	1.8	19.3
No SSI	14,528	79.1	696	316	492	307	2.3	10.2
Social Security Income	3,933	21.4	948	480	508	164	1.6	17.0
No Social Security Income	14,436	78.6	672	298	487	321	2.3	10.7
SNAP Benefit								
Minimum Benefit	689	3.8	1,240	915	325	16	1.2	14.3
Maximum Benefit	7,353	40.0	233	0	454	319	1.7	11.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

[b] Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

[d] These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

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

– Not Applicable.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
			Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	8,947	100.0	2,852	100.0	3,633	100.0
Gross Countable Income								
$0	3,627	19.7	1,105	12.4	170	6.0	1	0.0
1-199	837	4.6	434	4.8	22	0.8	7	0.2
200-399	1,410	7.7	849	9.5	61	2.1	22	0.6
400-599	1,450	7.9	942	10.5	144	5.1	141	3.9
600-799	4,150	22.6	1,022	11.4	1,309	45.9	1,816	50.0
800-999	1,889	10.3	867	9.7	471	16.5	568	15.6
1,000+	5,006	27.3	3,728	41.7	676	23.7	1,079	29.7
Net Countable Income								
$0	7,032	38.3	2,893	32.3	528	18.5	480	13.2
1-199	2,486	13.5	1,181	13.2	405	14.2	572	15.7
200-399	2,371	12.9	1,035	11.6	535	18.7	744	20.5
400-599	2,062	11.2	903	10.1	519	18.2	682	18.8
600-799	1,375	7.5	854	9.5	278	9.7	339	9.3
800-999	899	4.9	629	7.0	154	5.4	208	5.7
1,000+	1,625	8.8	1,418	15.8	140	4.9	418	11.5
Not Applicable[b]	518	2.8	34	0.4	295	10.3	190	5.2
Countable Resources								
Categorically Eligible[c]	13,824	75.3	6,786	75.8	2,317	81.2	3,010	82.8
$0	2,920	15.9	1,314	14.7	207	7.3	330	9.1
1-500	1,228	6.7	649	7.2	217	7.6	221	6.1
501-1,000	224	1.2	112	1.3	57	2.0	43	1.2
1,001-2,000	156	0.8	83	0.9	42	1.5	24	0.7
2,001-3,000	17	0.1	3	0.0	12	0.4	5	0.1
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	3,627	19.7	1,105	12.4	170	6.0	1	0.0
>0-25%	1,705	9.3	1,086	12.1	32	1.1	20	0.6
26-50	2,613	14.2	2,033	22.7	124	4.4	348	9.6
51-75	3,511	19.1	1,875	21.0	567	19.9	1,236	34.0
76-100	4,219	23.0	1,478	16.5	1,357	47.6	1,380	38.0
101-125	1,853	10.1	985	11.0	386	13.5	474	13.0
126-130	195	1.1	101	1.1	38	1.3	34	0.9
131-150	364	2.0	178	2.0	98	3.4	86	2.4
151+	282	1.5	106	1.2	80	2.8	54	1.5
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	7,032	38.3	2,893	32.3	528	18.5	480	13.2
>0-25%	3,786	20.6	2,232	24.9	512	18.0	861	23.7
26-50	3,424	18.6	1,832	20.5	676	23.7	1,039	28.6
51-75	2,336	12.7	1,249	14.0	543	19.0	695	19.1
76-100	1,002	5.5	586	6.5	222	7.8	290	8.0
101-125	194	1.1	100	1.1	53	1.9	57	1.6
126-130	19	0.1	10	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1
131-150	35	0.2	8	0.1	7	0.3	13	0.3
151+	23	0.1	4	0.0	12	0.4	5	0.1
Not Applicable[b]	518	2.8	34	0.4	295	10.3	190	5.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

[c] Categorically eligible households have no countable resources since the program does not consider resources in their eligibility determinations.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household Size											
			1		2		3		4		5		6+	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	8,751	100.0	3,544	100.0	2,742	100.0	1,846	100.0	925	100.0	561	100.0
Gross Countable Income														
$0	3,627	19.7	2,471	28.2	542	15.3	344	12.5	168	9.1	71	7.6	31	5.5
1-199	837	4.6	429	4.9	186	5.3	132	4.8	56	3.1	26	2.8	7	1.3
200-399	1,410	7.7	660	7.5	367	10.4	212	7.7	116	6.3	40	4.3	15	2.7
400-599	1,450	7.9	565	6.5	409	11.5	265	9.7	127	6.9	58	6.2	26	4.6
600-799	4,150	22.6	2,974	34.0	522	14.7	339	12.4	200	10.8	72	7.7	44	7.9
800-999	1,889	10.3	911	10.4	394	11.1	288	10.5	181	9.8	73	7.9	42	7.4
1,000+	5,006	27.3	739	8.4	1,124	31.7	1,162	42.4	998	54.1	586	63.4	396	70.6
Net Countable Income														
$0	7,032	38.3	4,155	47.5	1,349	38.1	839	30.6	430	23.3	182	19.7	76	13.5
1-199	2,486	13.5	1,263	14.4	527	14.9	373	13.6	203	11.0	79	8.5	41	7.3
200-399	2,371	12.9	1,229	14.0	458	12.9	322	11.7	211	11.5	98	10.6	53	9.4
400-599	2,062	11.2	1,005	11.5	421	11.9	310	11.3	197	10.7	85	9.2	43	7.7
600-799	1,375	7.5	395	4.5	323	9.1	301	11.0	196	10.6	102	11.0	58	10.4
800-999	899	4.9	143	1.6	237	6.7	227	8.3	160	8.6	84	9.1	49	8.7
1,000+	1,625	8.8	74	0.8	216	6.1	363	13.2	441	23.9	294	31.7	239	42.5
Not Applicable[a]	518	2.8	488	5.6	13	0.4	7	0.3	7	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.4
Countable Resources														
Categorically Eligible[b]	13,824	75.3	6,621	75.7	2,692	76.0	2,026	73.9	1,381	74.8	682	73.7	422	75.3
$0	2,920	15.9	1,497	17.1	528	14.9	435	15.9	257	13.9	133	14.4	71	12.6
1-500	1,228	6.7	469	5.4	256	7.2	215	7.9	161	8.7	81	8.8	46	8.2
501-1,000	224	1.2	94	1.1	35	1.0	38	1.4	31	1.7	16	1.8	10	1.8
1,001-2,000	156	0.8	61	0.7	28	0.8	28	1.0	15	0.8	12	1.3	11	2.0
2,001-3,000	17	0.1	9	0.1	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.2
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	3,627	19.7	2,471	28.2	542	15.3	344	12.5	168	9.1	71	7.6	31	5.5
>0-25%	1,705	9.3	633	7.2	372	10.5	334	12.2	202	10.9	107	11.5	57	10.2
26-50	2,613	14.2	650	7.4	625	17.6	573	20.9	430	23.3	197	21.3	138	24.6
51-75	3,511	19.1	1,476	16.9	722	20.4	544	19.8	392	21.2	231	24.9	147	26.2
76-100	4,219	23.0	2,444	27.9	650	18.4	466	17.0	360	19.5	189	20.4	109	19.4
101-125	1,853	10.1	703	8.0	407	11.5	372	13.6	214	11.6	97	10.5	59	10.6
126-130	195	1.1	80	0.9	38	1.1	31	1.1	25	1.3	13	1.4	8	1.4
131-150	364	2.0	157	1.8	96	2.7	51	1.9	39	2.1	14	1.5	8	1.4
151+	282	1.5	136	1.6	91	2.6	26	0.9	18	1.0	6	0.7	3	0.6
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	7,032	38.3	4,155	47.5	1,349	38.1	839	30.6	430	23.3	182	19.7	76	13.5
>0-25%	3,786	20.6	1,456	16.6	784	22.1	676	24.6	474	25.7	240	25.9	157	28.0
26-50	3,424	18.6	1,364	15.6	646	18.2	591	21.6	438	23.7	241	26.1	144	25.7
51-75	2,336	12.7	868	9.9	469	13.2	396	14.4	320	17.3	165	17.9	117	20.9
76-100	1,002	5.5	313	3.6	194	5.5	204	7.4	151	8.2	83	9.0	56	10.0
101-125	194	1.1	67	0.8	52	1.5	28	1.0	26	1.4	13	1.4	8	1.4
126-130	19	0.1	8	0.1	11	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
131-150	35	0.2	20	0.2	16	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
151+	23	0.1	14	0.2	9	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not Applicable[a]	518	2.8	488	5.6	13	0.4	7	0.3	7	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] Categorically eligible households have no countable resources since the program does not consider resources in their eligibility determinations.

– No sample households in this category.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars)[a]	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)[a]	Countable Resources Over Households with Countable Resources (Dollars)	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)
Total	18,369	100.0	731	336	57.0	24.5	333	287
Household Composition								
Children	8,947	48.7	923	452	56.6	26.6	314	419
School Age	6,739	36.7	999	506	58.8	28.8	335	439
Preschool Age	4,707	25.6	894	424	52.9	23.8	283	451
No Children	9,422	51.3	549	220	57.4	22.5	356	162
Elderly Individuals	2,852	15.5	813	381	82.0	37.1	472	144
No Elderly Individuals	15,517	84.5	716	328	52.4	22.4	297	313
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[b]	3,633	19.8	946	475	80.6	37.3	300	219
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	14,736	80.2	678	303	51.1	21.5	341	304
Household Size								
1	8,751	47.6	492	178	54.5	19.7	351	152
2	3,544	19.3	722	313	59.3	25.7	312	277
3	2,742	14.9	885	422	57.9	27.6	298	401
4	1,846	10.1	1,107	579	60.2	31.5	313	496
5	925	5.0	1,296	716	60.2	33.3	354	581
6	362	2.0	1,462	852	59.3	34.6	384	702
7	136	0.7	1,806	1,132	65.0	40.7	529	719
8+	64	0.3	1,926	1,256	57.5	37.4	531	965

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

Type of Income	Total Households		Households with:					
			Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[b]	
	Total[a]	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	8,947	100.0	2,852	100.0	3,633	100.0
Countable Earned Income	5,498	29.9	4,273	47.8	157	5.5	362	9.9
Wages and Salaries	4,834	26.3	3,833	42.8	119	4.2	312	8.6
Self-Employment	726	4.0	502	5.6	39	1.4	45	1.2
Other Earned Income	44	0.2	21	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.2
Countable Unearned Income	11,074	60.3	5,110	57.1	2,625	92.0	3,631	99.9
TANF	1,471	8.0	1,427	16.0	30	1.0	255	7.0
General Assistance	746	4.1	149	1.7	128	4.5	141	3.9
Supplemental Security Income	3,841	20.9	1,017	11.4	1,315	46.1	2,576	70.9
Social Security	3,933	21.4	789	8.8	1,908	66.9	1,777	48.9
Unemployment Income	1,227	6.7	789	8.8	42	1.5	62	1.7
Veterans' Benefits	150	0.8	30	0.3	66	2.3	43	1.2
Workers' Compensation	52	0.3	30	0.3	8	0.3	18	0.5
Other Government Benefits[c]	244	1.3	84	0.9	84	3.0	117	3.2
Household Contributions	536	2.9	362	4.0	37	1.3	31	0.8
Household Deemed Income	17	0.1	17	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0
Educational Loans	5	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	1,768	9.6	1,702	19.0	22	0.8	281	7.7
State Diversion Payments	6	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Energy Assistance Income	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wage Supplementation	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Unearned Income[d]	545	3.0	261	2.9	203	7.1	67	1.8
TANF or GA Income	2,206	12.0	1,566	17.5	157	5.5	387	10.7
TANF and Earnings	296	1.6	291	3.3	3	0.1	19	0.5
TANF and SSI	251	1.4	241	2.7	12	0.4	239	6.6
TANF or SSI or GA	5,605	30.5	2,295	25.6	1,382	48.5	2,607	71.7
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	601	3.3	506	5.7	29	1.0	274	7.5
TANF and Child Support	106	0.6	104	1.2	4	0.1	27	0.7
SSI and Social Security	1,447	7.9	266	3.0	718	25.2	756	20.8
SSI or Social Security	6,327	34.4	1,540	17.2	2,504	87.8	3,597	99.0
SSI and Earnings	292	1.6	213	2.4	22	0.8	272	7.5
GA and Earnings	40	0.2	25	0.3	4	0.2	8	0.2
Earnings and Child Support	736	4.0	722	8.1	4	0.1	47	1.3
No Countable Income	3,627	19.7	1,105	12.4	170	6.0	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Income	Total Households		Average Values					
	Total[a]	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars)[b]	Income Source (Dollars)[c]	Total Deduction (Dollars)[d]	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)
Total	18,369	100.0	731	336	-	491	287	2.2
Countable Earned Income	5,498	29.9	1,174	544	1,004	674	343	2.9
Wages and Salaries	4,834	26.3	1,238	585	1,063	687	338	3.0
Self-Employment	726	4.0	802	302	511	603	381	2.7
Other Earned Income	44	0.2	698	238	248	568	331	2.3
Countable Unearned Income	11,074	60.3	858	412	715	498	265	2.1
TANF	1,471	8.0	719	313	395	455	428	3.0
General Assistance	746	4.1	527	183	239	460	230	1.5
Supplemental Security Income	3,841	20.9	863	420	539	489	212	1.8
Social Security	3,933	21.4	948	480	744	508	164	1.6
Unemployment Income	1,227	6.7	1,130	663	889	489	282	2.7
Veterans' Benefits	150	0.8	944	488	431	512	172	1.7
Workers' Compensation	52	0.3	1,205	727	837	509	266	2.7
Other Government Benefits[e]	244	1.3	959	436	224	576	234	2.0
Household Contributions	536	2.9	557	207	232	453	369	2.4
Household Deemed Income	17	0.1	674	267	574	481	317	2.2
Educational Loans	5	0.0	919	601	286	369	351	2.9
Child Support Enforcement Payments	1,768	9.6	1,047	559	330	535	405	3.4
State Diversion Payments	6	0.0	468	113	304	434	242	1.5
Energy Assistance Income	1	0.0	987	517	560	489	313	2.8
Wage Supplementation	2	0.0	833	175	293	658	245	1.6
Other Unearned Income[f]	545	3.0	976	476	337	550	257	2.2
TANF or GA Income	2,206	12.0	651	267	344	456	361	2.5
TANF and Earnings	296	1.6	1,092	533	1,019	575	408	3.3
TANF and SSI	251	1.4	1,165	708	987	466	373	3.5
TANF or SSI or GA	5,605	30.5	765	340	505	475	264	2.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	601	3.3	1,310	688	1,207	644	358	3.3
TANF and Child Support	106	0.6	918	476	511	471	444	3.5
SSI and Social Security	1,447	7.9	856	433	793	466	173	1.6
SSI or Social Security	6,327	34.4	918	455	790	505	191	1.7
SSI and Earnings	292	1.6	1,574	892	1,376	705	316	3.5
GA and Earnings	40	0.2	1,200	586	954	651	301	2.7
Earnings and Child Support	736	4.0	1,482	805	1,385	689	365	3.6
No Countable Income	3,627	19.7	0	0	0	281	297	1.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

[d] Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
			Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	8,947	100.0	2,852	100.0	3,633	100.0
Countable Earned Income								
$0	12,871	70.1	4,674	52.2	2,696	94.5	3,272	90.1
1-199	485	2.6	235	2.6	30	1.1	73	2.0
200-399	558	3.0	370	4.1	24	0.8	46	1.3
400-599	610	3.3	418	4.7	31	1.1	44	1.2
600-799	697	3.8	501	5.6	17	0.6	50	1.4
800-999	625	3.4	475	5.3	17	0.6	35	1.0
1,000-1,249	744	4.0	614	6.9	13	0.5	32	0.9
1,250-1,499	633	3.4	564	6.3	12	0.4	36	1.0
1,500-1,999	727	4.0	687	7.7	7	0.2	28	0.8
2,000+	419	2.3	409	4.6	6	0.2	18	0.5
Countable Unearned Income								
$0	7,295	39.7	3,837	42.9	227	8.0	3	0.1
1-199	933	5.1	641	7.2	21	0.7	10	0.3
200-399	1,512	8.2	1,068	11.9	69	2.4	34	0.9
400-599	1,279	7.0	886	9.9	139	4.9	177	4.9
600-799	3,862	21.0	860	9.6	1,331	46.7	1,963	54.0
800-999	1,397	7.6	519	5.8	463	16.2	577	15.9
1,000-1,249	1,070	5.8	430	4.8	378	13.2	411	11.3
1,250-1,499	529	2.9	322	3.6	131	4.6	250	6.9
1,500+	492	2.7	383	4.3	94	3.3	209	5.7
Countable TANF Income								
$0	16,898	92.0	7,520	84.0	2,822	99.0	3,378	93.0
1-199	266	1.4	252	2.8	13	0.5	74	2.0
200-399	554	3.0	530	5.9	13	0.4	111	3.1
400-599	440	2.4	436	4.9	3	0.1	53	1.5
600-799	162	0.9	161	1.8	2	0.1	13	0.4
800-999	36	0.2	36	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.1
1,000+	13	0.1	13	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Countable GA Income								
$0	17,624	95.9	8,799	98.3	2,724	95.5	3,492	96.1
1-199	326	1.8	52	0.6	83	2.9	112	3.1
200-399	309	1.7	32	0.4	36	1.3	16	0.5
400-599	59	0.3	36	0.4	6	0.2	8	0.2
600-799	32	0.2	19	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.1
800-999	9	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000+	10	0.1	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Countable TANF or GA Income								
$0	16,163	88.0	7,382	82.5	2,696	94.5	3,246	89.3
1-199	583	3.2	294	3.3	95	3.3	177	4.9
200-399	860	4.7	559	6.2	49	1.7	126	3.5
400-599	499	2.7	472	5.3	9	0.3	61	1.7
600-799	195	1.1	180	2.0	3	0.1	17	0.5
800-999	46	0.3	44	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.1
1,000+	23	0.1	16	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
			Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Countable SSI								
$0	14,528	79.1	7,931	88.6	1,537	53.9	1,058	29.1
1-199	725	3.9	78	0.9	380	13.3	351	9.7
200-399	461	2.5	90	1.0	215	7.5	252	6.9
400-599	423	2.3	122	1.4	153	5.4	274	7.5
600-799	1,953	10.6	577	6.4	471	16.5	1,490	41.0
800-999	56	0.3	21	0.2	24	0.8	34	0.9
1,000+	223	1.2	129	1.4	72	2.5	174	4.8
Maximum for 1 Person[b]	1,229	6.7	359	4.0	282	9.9	953	26.2
Maximum for 2 Persons[c]	6	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.2	2	0.0
Countable Social Security								
$0	14,436	78.6	8,158	91.2	945	33.1	1,856	51.1
1-199	113	0.6	62	0.7	35	1.2	33	0.9
200-399	426	2.3	100	1.1	201	7.1	189	5.2
400-599	758	4.1	157	1.8	384	13.5	312	8.6
600-799	1,113	6.1	159	1.8	536	18.8	543	14.9
800-999	816	4.4	117	1.3	405	14.2	379	10.4
1,000+	707	3.8	192	2.1	347	12.2	321	8.8
Other Countable Unearned Income								
$0	14,137	77.0	5,950	66.5	2,407	84.4	3,053	84.0
1-199	1,222	6.7	754	8.4	232	8.1	255	7.0
200-399	1,003	5.5	790	8.8	85	3.0	139	3.8
400-599	613	3.3	457	5.1	34	1.2	75	2.1
600-799	417	2.3	271	3.0	35	1.2	38	1.0
800-999	320	1.7	216	2.4	27	0.9	32	0.9
1,000+	641	3.5	503	5.6	33	1.1	40	1.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] The fiscal year 2010 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person is $674. The number shown is the number of households where one person receives an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than one person.)

[c] The fiscal year 2010 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons is $1,011. The number shown is the number of households where two persons receive an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than two persons.)

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Type of Deduction										
			Earned Income		Dependent Care		Excess Shelter			Medical		Child Support	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent with Maximum[a]	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	5,489	29.9	694	3.8	12,959	70.5	28.3	696	3.8	364	2.0
Household Composition													
Children	8,947	100.0	4,271	47.7	692	7.7	6,939	77.6	37.9	91	1.0	189	2.1
School Age	6,739	100.0	3,241	48.1	461	6.8	5,339	79.2	38.2	82	1.2	157	2.3
Preschool Age	4,707	100.0	2,382	50.6	503	10.7	3,534	75.1	38.6	22	0.5	91	1.9
No Children	9,422	100.0	1,219	12.9	2	0.0	6,020	63.9	17.2	605	6.4	175	1.9
Elderly Individuals	2,852	100.0	156	5.5	2	0.1	2,088	73.2	0.0	422	14.8	17	0.6
No Elderly Individuals	15,517	100.0	5,333	34.4	693	4.5	10,872	70.1	33.7	274	1.8	347	2.2
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[b]	3,633	100.0	359	9.9	33	0.9	2,873	79.1	0.1	281	7.7	105	2.9
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	14,736	100.0	5,130	34.8	661	4.5	10,086	68.4	36.3	415	2.8	258	1.8
Countable Income Source													
Gross Income	14,743	100.0	5,489	37.2	685	4.6	11,687	79.3	25.4	695	4.7	346	2.3
No Gross Income	3,627	100.0	–	–	9	0.3	1,272	35.1	54.7	1	0.0	17	0.5
Net Income	10,818	100.0	4,307	39.8	575	5.3	8,552	79.0	19.5	609	5.6	262	2.4
No Net Income	7,032	100.0	1,174	16.7	119	1.7	4,407	62.7	45.4	88	1.2	102	1.4
Not Applicable[c]	518	100.0	8	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Earned Income	5,498	100.0	5,489	99.8	610	11.1	4,494	81.7	38.8	56	1.0	170	3.1
No Earned Income	12,871	100.0	–	–	84	0.7	8,465	65.8	22.7	640	5.0	194	1.5
Unearned Income	11,074	100.0	1,823	16.5	312	2.8	8,662	78.2	19.4	690	6.2	236	2.1
No Unearned Income	7,295	100.0	3,666	50.3	382	5.2	4,297	58.9	46.3	6	0.1	128	1.8
TANF Income	1,471	100.0	295	20.1	31	2.1	1,168	79.4	34.3	8	0.5	7	0.5
No TANF Income	16,898	100.0	5,194	30.7	663	3.9	11,791	69.8	27.7	688	4.1	357	2.1
GA Income	746	100.0	40	5.3	4	0.6	583	78.1	32.1	5	0.7	3	0.4
No GA Income	17,624	100.0	5,449	30.9	690	3.9	12,377	70.2	28.1	691	3.9	361	2.0
SSI	3,841	100.0	290	7.6	32	0.8	2,866	74.6	0.1	97	2.5	54	1.4
No SSI	14,528	100.0	5,199	35.8	662	4.6	10,093	69.5	36.3	599	4.1	310	2.1
Social Security Income	3,933	100.0	295	7.5	17	0.4	3,116	79.2	2.9	639	16.3	100	2.5
No Social Security Income	14,436	100.0	5,194	36.0	678	4.7	9,843	68.2	36.3	57	0.4	264	1.8
SNAP Benefit													
Minimum Benefit	689	100.0	138	20.0	2	0.3	372	53.9	4.6	132	19.2	11	1.5
Maximum Benefit	7,353	100.0	1,175	16.0	120	1.6	4,417	60.1	45.4	88	1.2	102	1.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Percent of households with deduction that receive the maximum.

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

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

– No sample households in this category.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income[a]		Dependent Care[b]		Excess Shelter[c]		Medical[b]		Child Support[c]	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
Total	18,369	62	201	9	225	264	364	6	143	5	238
Household Composition											
Children	8,947	106	222	17	224	274	352	1	120	5	259
School Age	6,739	112	233	16	227	283	356	1	119	6	246
Preschool Age	4,707	114	225	24	228	261	346	1	124	6	285
No Children	9,422	17	126	0	287	254	378	10	146	4	215
Elderly Individuals	2,852	9	137	0	239	322	394	25	149	1	192
No Elderly Individuals	15,517	71	203	10	224	255	358	2	132	5	240
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[d]	3,633	17	156	2	245	328	393	11	131	6	183
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	14,736	73	204	10	224	249	356	4	151	5	260
Countable Income Source											
Gross Income	14,743	78	201	11	225	297	362	7	142	6	231
No Gross Income	3,627	0	0	0	156	136	385	0	457	2	376
Net Income	10,818	95	235	12	220	251	318	7	120	6	227
No Net Income	7,032	13	77	4	248	284	454	4	301	4	265
Not Applicable[e]	518	69	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned Income	5,498	201	201	26	231	288	351	1	139	8	257
No Earned Income	12,871	0	0	1	178	254	371	7	143	4	221
Unearned Income	11,074	31	174	7	226	300	367	9	142	5	226
No Unearned Income	7,295	108	214	12	223	212	358	0	241	5	259
TANF Income	1,471	26	132	2	104	274	345	1	102	1	144
No TANF Income	16,898	66	205	9	230	263	366	6	143	5	240
GA Income	746	8	145	1	206	301	383	1	199	1	132
No GA Income	17,624	65	201	9	225	263	363	6	142	5	239
SSI	3,841	15	163	3	250	320	374	4	134	3	173
No SSI	14,528	73	203	10	223	251	361	6	144	5	249
Social Security Income	3,933	11	133	1	211	323	384	25	142	5	182
No Social Security Income	14,436	76	205	11	225	249	358	1	148	5	259
SNAP Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	689	45	226	0	99	113	210	22	115	3	179
Maximum Benefit	7,353	13	78	4	248	284	454	4	302	4	265

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 646,462 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

[b] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,550 MFIP households and 646,462 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

[c] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:							
			Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]		Countable Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	8,947	100.0	2,852	100.0	3,633	100.0	5,498	100.0
Total Deduction										
$0-140[b]	30	0.2	29	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
141	3,332	18.1	851	9.5	373	13.1	326	9.0	0	0.0
142-200	964	5.2	510	5.7	129	4.5	237	6.5	186	3.4
201-300	1,312	7.1	576	6.4	296	10.4	428	11.8	240	4.4
301-400	1,594	8.7	730	8.2	349	12.2	448	12.3	413	7.5
401-500	1,844	10.0	935	10.5	306	10.7	442	12.2	571	10.4
501-600	3,184	17.3	1,695	18.9	310	10.9	414	11.4	629	11.4
601-700	1,952	10.6	1,273	14.2	253	8.9	363	10.0	975	17.7
701-800	1,408	7.7	836	9.3	176	6.2	287	7.9	981	17.8
801-900	921	5.0	619	6.9	112	3.9	179	4.9	646	11.7
901-1000	536	2.9	379	4.2	76	2.7	107	3.0	363	6.6
1000+	808	4.4	514	5.7	176	6.2	212	5.8	490	8.9
Not Applicable[c]	485	2.6	–	–	294	10.3	190	5.2	0	0.0
Earned Income Deduction										
$0	12,233	66.6	4,677	52.3	2,320	81.3	3,004	82.7	9	0.2
1-50	653	3.6	333	3.7	37	1.3	87	2.4	653	11.9
51-100	694	3.8	478	5.3	34	1.2	51	1.4	694	12.6
101-150	840	4.6	604	6.8	27	0.9	57	1.6	840	15.3
151-200	791	4.3	589	6.6	20	0.7	50	1.4	791	14.4
201-250	746	4.1	615	6.9	13	0.5	33	0.9	746	13.6
251-300	628	3.4	563	6.3	13	0.4	35	1.0	628	11.4
301-350	457	2.5	429	4.8	4	0.1	19	0.5	457	8.3
351+	681	3.7	660	7.4	8	0.3	26	0.7	681	12.4
Not Applicable[d]	647	3.5	–	–	376	13.2	271	7.4	0	0.0
Dependent Care Deduction										
$0	16,991	92.5	8,221	91.9	2,473	86.7	3,327	91.6	4,878	88.7
1-50	92	0.5	91	1.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	70	1.3
51-100	107	0.6	107	1.2	0	0.0	4	0.1	92	1.7
101-150	96	0.5	96	1.1	–	–	6	0.2	85	1.5
151-200	78	0.4	78	0.9	–	–	2	0.1	71	1.3
201-250	83	0.4	82	0.9	1	0.0	1	0.0	75	1.4
251-300	56	0.3	56	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.1	50	0.9
301+	182	1.0	181	2.0	1	0.0	11	0.3	168	3.0
Not Applicable[e]	684	3.7	34	0.4	378	13.2	273	7.5	10	0.2
Medical Deduction										
$0	16,992	92.5	8,823	98.6	2,054	72.0	3,082	84.8	5,433	98.8
1-50	98	0.5	9	0.1	59	2.1	41	1.1	5	0.1
51-100	296	1.6	35	0.4	174	6.1	126	3.5	27	0.5
101-150	127	0.7	27	0.3	74	2.6	54	1.5	12	0.2
151-200	52	0.3	7	0.1	38	1.3	14	0.4	2	0.0
201-250	33	0.2	3	0.0	19	0.7	14	0.4	2	0.0
251-300	19	0.1	3	0.0	12	0.4	7	0.2	1	0.0
301+	71	0.4	8	0.1	45	1.6	25	0.7	8	0.1
Not Applicable[e]	681	3.7	34	0.4	377	13.2	271	7.5	9	0.2
Child Support Deduction										
$0	17,321	94.3	8,725	97.5	2,457	86.2	3,255	89.6	5,319	96.7
1-50	41	0.2	16	0.2	5	0.2	17	0.5	12	0.2
51-100	57	0.3	29	0.3	3	0.1	29	0.8	19	0.4
101-150	41	0.2	22	0.2	1	0.0	12	0.3	18	0.3
151-200	44	0.2	22	0.2	1	0.0	10	0.3	19	0.3
201-250	42	0.2	23	0.3	1	0.0	9	0.3	25	0.5
251-300	46	0.2	26	0.3	0	0.0	10	0.3	26	0.5
301+	92	0.5	51	0.6	6	0.2	17	0.5	50	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Child Support Deduction										
Not Applicable[f]	684	3.7	34	0.4	378	13.2	273	7.5	10	0.2
Excess Shelter Deduction										
$0	4,892	26.6	1,975	22.1	470	16.5	570	15.7	995	18.1
1-50	621	3.4	320	3.6	101	3.6	141	3.9	182	3.3
51-100	637	3.5	351	3.9	133	4.7	178	4.9	215	3.9
101-150	739	4.0	364	4.1	148	5.2	216	5.9	238	4.3
151-200	861	4.7	428	4.8	193	6.8	219	6.0	281	5.1
201-250	882	4.8	466	5.2	173	6.1	227	6.2	284	5.2
251-300	964	5.2	493	5.5	164	5.8	228	6.3	338	6.2
301-350	967	5.3	534	6.0	152	5.3	214	5.9	339	6.2
351-400	874	4.8	460	5.1	122	4.3	191	5.3	340	6.2
401-458	1,073	5.8	523	5.8	211	7.4	265	7.3	370	6.7
459	3,659	19.9	2,627	29.4	1	0.0	2	0.1	1,741	31.7
460+	1,681	9.2	374	4.2	689	24.2	993	27.3	166	3.0
Not Applicable[f]	518	2.8	34	0.4	295	10.3	190	5.2	9	0.2
No Deduction	4,892	26.6	1,975	22.1	470	16.5	570	15.7	995	18.1
Deduction Less than Cap[g]	7,626	41.5	3,941	44.1	1,399	49.0	1,878	51.7	2,589	47.1
Deduction Equal to Cap	3,667	20.0	2,632	29.4	1	0.0	2	0.1	1,745	31.7
Benefit Less than Maximum Benefit	1,662	9.0	1,376	15.4	1	0.0	2	0.1	1,152	20.9
Benefit Equal to Maximum Benefit	2,005	10.9	1,257	14.0	–	–	–	–	593	10.8
Deduction Greater than Cap	1,667	9.1	365	4.1	688	24.1	992	27.3	160	2.9
Not Applicable[f]	518	2.8	34	0.4	295	10.3	190	5.2	9	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] This row contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of $124.

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

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

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

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

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

– No sample households in this category.

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

	Total Households		Households with:									
			Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	8,947	100.0	2,852	100.0	3,633	100.0	5,498	100.0	1,471	100.0
SNAP Benefit												
Minimum Benefit or less[b]	696	3.8	72	0.8	307	10.7	215	5.9	144	2.6	7	0.5
Greater than the Minimum - 50	610	3.3	60	0.7	244	8.5	264	7.3	90	1.6	4	0.3
51 - 100	1,272	6.9	155	1.7	548	19.2	473	13.0	202	3.7	14	1.0
101 - 199	2,936	16.0	703	7.9	807	28.3	1,028	28.3	806	14.7	108	7.3
200	4,457	24.3	299	3.3	615	21.5	489	13.5	541	9.8	82	5.6
201 - 300	1,402	7.6	1,121	12.5	140	4.9	325	8.9	769	14.0	143	9.7
301 - 400	2,831	15.4	2,437	27.2	130	4.5	315	8.7	1,134	20.6	426	28.9
401 - 500	1,070	5.8	1,043	11.7	22	0.8	186	5.1	623	11.3	176	12.0
501 - 600	1,554	8.5	1,523	17.0	22	0.8	155	4.3	598	10.9	240	16.3
601 or More	1,540	8.4	1,533	17.1	19	0.7	185	5.1	591	10.7	270	18.4
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	689	3.8	66	0.7	306	10.7	213	5.9	138	2.5	7	0.4
< 25%[c]	849	4.6	282	3.1	261	9.2	328	9.0	252	4.6	20	1.3
25 - 50	2,552	13.9	1,224	13.7	682	23.9	777	21.4	983	17.9	99	6.8
51 - 75	3,264	17.8	2,015	22.5	513	18.0	946	26.0	1,510	27.5	282	19.2
76 - 99	3,662	19.9	2,458	27.5	398	14.0	744	20.5	1,437	26.1	604	41.1
Maximum	7,353	40.0	2,903	32.4	692	24.2	625	17.2	1,179	21.4	460	31.3
Months in Certification Period												
Average[d]	12	–	9	–	20	–	16	–	9	–	10	–
1-5	358	2.0	172	1.9	10	0.3	27	0.7	95	1.7	25	1.7
6	6,643	36.2	4,152	46.4	255	8.9	744	20.5	2,626	47.8	402	27.3
7-11	473	2.6	277	3.1	32	1.1	61	1.7	126	2.3	79	5.3
12	8,178	44.5	4,168	46.6	1,147	40.2	1,653	45.5	2,568	46.7	916	62.3
13-23	138	0.7	61	0.7	31	1.1	41	1.1	28	0.5	13	0.9
24	1,746	9.5	102	1.1	892	31.3	802	22.1	45	0.8	29	2.0
25-35	38	0.2	2	0.0	17	0.6	20	0.5	1	0.0	–	–
36	428	2.3	2	0.0	260	9.1	141	3.9	3	0.0	1	0.1
37+	349	1.9	0	0.0	208	7.3	140	3.9	1	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	19	0.1	12	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1	7	0.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the FY 2010 minimum benefit values.

[c] Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

[d] Average number of months in certification period. Percent not applicable in this row.

– Not Applicable.

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

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	799	100.0	17,570	100.0
Initial Certification	7,451	40.6	799	100.0	6,652	37.9
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service	2,198	12.0	391	49.0	1,807	10.3
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	576	3.1	53	6.6	523	3.0
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	4,678	25.5	355	44.4	4,323	24.6
Recertification	10,918	59.4	–	–	10,918	62.1
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service	154	0.8	–	–	154	0.9
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	75	0.4	–	–	75	0.4
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	10,689	58.2	–	–	10,689	60.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

Household Composition	SNAP Households		Participants in Households with Household Characteristic		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total[a]	18,369	100.0	39,759	100.0	5,273,937	100.0
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	14,027	76.4	34,924	87.8	4,429,916	84.0
Children[b]	8,947	48.7	29,089	73.2	3,749,913	71.1
Single-Adult Household	4,996	27.2	14,843	37.3	2,004,560	38.0
Male Adult	361	2.0	984	2.5	133,780	2.5
Female Adult	4,635	25.2	13,859	34.9	1,870,780	35.5
Multiple-Adult Household	2,732	14.9	11,692	29.4	1,346,310	25.5
Married Head Household	1,702	9.3	7,469	18.8	839,936	15.9
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,030	5.6	4,223	10.6	506,374	9.6
Children Only	1,219	6.6	2,554	6.4	399,043	7.6
Elderly Individuals	2,852	15.5	3,649	9.2	412,028	7.8
Living Alone	2,286	12.4	2,286	5.7	271,442	5.1
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	243	1.3	485	1.2	48,155	0.9
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	324	1.8	878	2.2	92,431	1.8
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[c]	3,633	19.8	7,144	18.0	794,154	15.1
Living Alone	2,125	11.6	2,125	5.3	259,341	4.9
Not Living Alone	1,509	8.2	5,019	12.6	534,812	10.1
Other Households[d]	4,342	23.6	4,835	12.2	844,021	16.0
Single-Person Household	3,927	21.4	3,927	9.9	719,146	13.6
Multi-Person Household	415	2.3	908	2.3	124,875	2.4
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households[e]	3,512	19.1	4,254	10.7	709,479	13.5
Single-Person Household	3,212	17.5	3,554	8.9	615,291	11.7
Multi-Person Household	301	1.6	701	1.8	94,189	1.8
Single-Person Households	8,751	47.6	8,751	22.0	1,325,854	25.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

[d] Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

[e] These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

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

Household Composition	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars)[a]	Total Deduction (Dollars)[b]	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total[c]	18,369	100.0	57.0	731	336	491	287	2.2	12.1
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	14,027	76.4	66.1	875	415	536	316	2.5	13.0
Children[d]	8,947	48.7	56.6	923	452	555	419	3.3	9.1
Single-Adult Household	4,996	27.2	53.7	811	382	517	401	3.0	9.2
Male Adult	361	2.0	53.3	774	364	526	371	2.7	9.5
Female Adult	4,635	25.2	53.8	814	383	516	404	3.0	9.2
Multiple-Adult Household	2,732	14.9	66.5	1,281	707	639	493	4.3	8.9
Married Head Household	1,702	9.3	69.0	1,354	754	668	493	4.4	8.9
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,030	5.6	62.2	1,159	628	592	492	4.1	9.0
Children Only	1,219	6.6	46.0	580	169	522	327	2.1	9.2
Elderly Individuals	2,852	15.5	82.0	813	381	498	144	1.3	20.2
Living Alone	2,286	12.4	81.1	733	312	478	119	1.0	21.7
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	243	1.3	91.8	1,116	583	581	198	2.0	17.8
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	324	1.8	80.7	1,150	657	565	285	2.7	11.5
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[e]	3,633	19.8	80.6	946	475	509	219	2.0	15.8
Living Alone	2,125	11.6	84.4	762	294	499	122	1.0	19.4
Not Living Alone	1,509	8.2	75.4	1,204	707	522	355	3.3	10.7
Other Households[f]	4,342	23.6	27.3	268	91	354	194	1.1	9.1
Single-Person Household	3,927	21.4	24.2	218	66	335	183	1.0	9.2
Multi-Person Household	415	2.3	57.5	733	330	534	301	2.2	8.9
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households[g]	3,512	19.1	30.1	315	119	365	202	1.2	9.0
Single-Person Household	3,212	17.5	27.4	271	96	349	192	1.1	9.0
Multi-Person Household	301	1.6	59.3	785	359	539	313	2.3	8.9
Single-Person Households	8,751	47.6	54.5	492	178	414	152	1.0	14.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

[b] Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

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

[f] Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

[g] These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

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

Household Composition	Total Households		Countable Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Zero Gross Income		TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	18,369	100.0	5,498	100.0	3,627	100.0	1,471	100.0	746	100.0	3,841	100.0	3,933	100.0
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	14,027	76.4	4,502	81.9	1,274	35.1	1,437	97.7	354	47.4	3,841	100.0	3,893	99.0
Children[b]	8,947	48.7	4,273	77.7	1,105	30.5	1,427	97.0	149	19.9	1,017	26.5	789	20.1
Single-Adult Household	4,996	27.2	1,914	34.8	716	19.7	896	60.9	96	12.9	606	15.8	450	11.4
Male Adult	361	2.0	125	2.3	79	2.2	60	4.0	6	0.9	33	0.8	46	1.2
Female Adult	4,635	25.2	1,789	32.5	637	17.6	837	56.9	90	12.0	573	14.9	403	10.3
Multiple-Adult Household	2,732	14.9	1,648	30.0	241	6.7	287	19.5	29	3.8	371	9.7	313	8.0
Married Head Household	1,702	9.3	1,097	19.9	156	4.3	145	9.9	15	2.0	185	4.8	169	4.3
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,030	5.6	551	10.0	85	2.3	142	9.7	13	1.8	186	4.8	144	3.7
Children Only	1,219	6.6	711	12.9	148	4.1	244	16.6	24	3.2	40	1.0	26	0.7
Elderly Individuals	2,852	15.5	157	2.8	170	4.7	30	2.0	128	17.2	1,315	34.2	1,908	48.5
Living Alone	2,286	12.4	77	1.4	159	4.4	0	0.0	97	13.0	1,052	27.4	1,539	39.1
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	243	1.3	13	0.2	4	0.1	–	–	13	1.8	131	3.4	163	4.1
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	324	1.8	67	1.2	7	0.2	30	2.0	17	2.3	132	3.4	206	5.2
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[c]	3,633	19.8	362	6.6	1	0.0	255	17.3	141	18.9	2,576	67.1	1,777	45.2
Living Alone	2,125	11.6	79	1.4	1	0.0	2	0.1	74	10.0	1,403	36.5	1,142	29.0
Not Living Alone	1,509	8.2	283	5.1	–	–	253	17.2	67	9.0	1,173	30.5	635	16.2
Other Households[d]	4,342	23.6	996	18.1	2,353	64.9	34	2.3	392	52.6	0	0.0	41	1.0
Single-Person	3,927	21.4	782	14.2	2,252	62.1	30	2.0	379	50.9	0	0.0	32	0.8
Multi-Person	415	2.3	214	3.9	100	2.8	4	0.3	13	1.7	–	–	9	0.2
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households[e]	3,512	19.1	818	14.9	1,803	49.7	41	2.8	294	39.4	134	3.5	157	4.0
Single-Person Household	3,212	17.5	657	11.9	1,740	48.0	36	2.5	286	38.4	116	3.0	139	3.5
Multi-Person Household	301	1.6	161	2.9	63	1.7	4	0.3	8	1.0	18	0.5	18	0.5
Single-Person Households	8,751	47.6	1,160	21.1	2,471	68.1	129	8.8	560	75.1	2,457	64.0	2,721	69.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

[d] Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

[e] These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

– No sample households in this category.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		School-Age Children		Preschool-Age Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	8,947	100.0	6,739	100.0	4,707	100.0	2,852	100.0	3,633	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	8,947	48.7	8,947	100.0	6,739	100.0	4,707	100.0	156	5.5	1,202	33.1
School Age	6,739	36.7	6,739	75.3	6,739	100.0	2,499	53.1	138	4.8	1,043	28.7
Preschool Age	4,707	25.6	4,707	52.6	2,499	37.1	4,707	100.0	31	1.1	442	12.2
Elderly Individuals	2,852	15.5	156	1.7	138	2.0	31	0.7	2,852	100.0	70	1.9
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]	3,633	19.8	1,202	13.4	1,043	15.5	442	9.4	70	2.5	3,633	100.0
Countable Income Source and Resources												
Gross Income	14,743	80.3	7,842	87.6	6,031	89.5	4,055	86.1	2,682	94.0	3,632	100.0
No Gross Income	3,627	19.7	1,105	12.4	708	10.5	652	13.9	170	6.0	1	0.0
Net Income	10,818	58.9	6,021	67.3	4,770	70.8	3,068	65.2	2,030	71.2	2,963	81.5
No Net Income	7,032	38.3	2,893	32.3	1,948	28.9	1,617	34.4	528	18.5	480	13.2
Not Applicable[b]	518	2.8	34	0.4	21	0.3	22	0.5	295	10.3	190	5.2
Earned Income	5,498	29.9	4,273	47.8	3,243	48.1	2,383	50.6	157	5.5	362	9.9
Unearned Income	11,074	60.3	5,110	57.1	4,054	60.2	2,451	52.1	2,625	92.0	3,631	99.9
TANF Income	1,471	8.0	1,427	16.0	1,000	14.8	813	17.3	30	1.0	255	7.0
GA Income	746	4.1	149	1.7	117	1.7	82	1.7	128	4.5	141	3.9
SSI	3,841	20.9	1,017	11.4	885	13.1	378	8.0	1,315	46.1	2,576	70.9
Social Security Income	3,933	21.4	789	8.8	703	10.4	233	5.0	1,908	66.9	1,777	48.9
Countable Resources	2,038	11.1	1,109	12.4	869	12.9	554	11.8	421	14.8	378	10.4
Deductions												
Total Deduction	17,859	97.2	8,922	99.7	6,723	99.8	4,692	99.7	2,558	89.7	3,443	94.8
Standard Deduction	17,851	97.2	8,914	99.6	6,718	99.7	4,685	99.5	2,558	89.7	3,443	94.8
Earned Income Deduction	5,489	29.9	4,271	47.7	3,241	48.1	2,382	50.6	156	5.5	359	9.9
Dependent Care Deduction	694	3.8	692	7.7	461	6.8	503	10.7	2	0.1	33	0.9
Excess Shelter Deduction	12,959	70.5	6,939	77.6	5,339	79.2	3,534	75.1	2,088	73.2	2,873	79.1
Medical Deduction	696	3.8	91	1.0	82	1.2	22	0.5	422	14.8	281	7.7
Child Support Deduction	364	2.0	189	2.1	157	2.3	91	1.9	17	0.6	105	2.9
SNAP Benefit												
Minimum Benefit or less[c]	696	3.8	72	0.8	54	0.8	18	0.4	307	10.7	215	5.9
Greater than the Minimum - 100	1,882	10.2	215	2.4	158	2.3	78	1.7	792	27.8	736	20.3
101-200	7,393	40.2	1,003	11.2	648	9.6	435	9.2	1,421	49.8	1,517	41.7
201-300	1,402	7.6	1,121	12.5	838	12.4	495	10.5	140	4.9	325	8.9
301 or More	6,996	38.1	6,537	73.1	5,041	74.8	3,681	78.2	193	6.8	841	23.1
Minimum Benefit	689	3.8	66	0.7	49	0.7	17	0.4	306	10.7	213	5.9
Maximum Benefit	7,353	40.0	2,903	32.4	1,952	29.0	1,624	34.5	692	24.2	625	17.2
Household Size												
1	8,751	47.6	423	4.7	209	3.1	214	4.5	2,286	80.1	2,125	58.5
2	3,544	19.3	2,579	28.8	1,543	22.9	1,193	25.3	437	15.3	558	15.4
3	2,742	14.9	2,634	29.4	1,964	29.1	1,329	28.2	70	2.5	375	10.3
4	1,846	10.1	1,827	20.4	1,597	23.7	1,003	21.3	33	1.2	302	8.3
5	925	5.0	923	10.3	873	13.0	579	12.3	17	0.6	151	4.2
6+	561	3.1	561	6.3	553	8.2	390	8.3	9	0.3	123	3.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

[c] The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the FY 2010 minimum benefit values.

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

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households with:					
	Total	Children	School-Age Children	Preschool-Age Children	Elderly Individuals	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]
Countable Income						
Gross Income	731	923	999	894	813	946
Net Income[b]	336	452	506	424	381	475
Earned Income	301	531	560	570	38	77
Unearned Income	431	392	440	325	775	869
TANF Income	32	64	61	71	3	22
GA Income	10	6	6	7	7	5
SSI	113	76	89	55	211	415
Social Security Income	159	67	80	37	500	371
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guildeline						
Gross Income	57.0	56.6	58.8	52.9	82.0	80.6
Net Income[b]	23.8	26.5	28.7	23.7	33.3	35.3
Deductions						
Total Deduction[c]	491	555	571	558	498	509
Earned Income Deduction[d]	62	106	112	114	9	17
Over Households with Deduction	201	222	233	225	137	156
Dependent Care Deduction[e]	9	17	16	24	0	2
Over Households with Deduction	225	224	227	228	239	245
Excess Shelter Deduction[f]	264	274	283	261	322	328
Over Households with Deduction	364	352	356	346	394	393
Medical Deduction[e]	6	1	1	1	25	11
Over Households with Deduction	143	120	119	124	149	131
Child Support Deduction[f]	5	5	6	6	1	6
Over Households with Deduction	238	259	246	285	192	183
SNAP Benefit	287	419	439	451	144	219
Household Size	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	1.3	2.0
Certification Period	12.1	9.1	9.2	9.0	20.2	15.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

[c] Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 484,695 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

[d] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 646,462 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

[e] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,550 MFIP households and 646,462 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

[f] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Countable Income Type							
			Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	5,498	100.0	11,074	100.0	1,471	100.0	746	100.0
Household Composition										
Children	8,947	48.7	4,273	77.7	5,110	46.1	1,427	97.0	149	19.9
School Age	6,739	36.7	3,243	59.0	4,054	36.6	1,000	68.0	117	15.7
Preschool Age	4,707	25.6	2,383	43.3	2,451	22.1	813	55.3	82	11.0
Elderly Individuals	2,852	15.5	157	2.8	2,625	23.7	30	2.0	128	17.2
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]	3,633	19.8	362	6.6	3,631	32.8	255	17.3	141	18.9
Countable Income Source										
Gross Income	14,743	80.3	5,498	100.0	11,074	100.0	1,471	100.0	746	100.0
No Gross Income[b]	3,627	19.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net Income	10,818	58.9	4,312	78.4	8,152	73.6	1,015	69.0	371	49.8
No Net Income	7,032	38.3	1,177	21.4	2,427	21.9	453	30.8	369	49.5
Not Applicable[c]	518	2.8	9	0.2	494	4.5	3	0.2	6	0.8
Earned Income	5,498	29.9	5,498	100.0	1,829	16.5	296	20.1	40	5.4
Unearned Income	11,074	60.3	1,829	33.3	11,074	100.0	1,471	100.0	746	100.0
TANF Income	1,471	8.0	296	5.4	1,471	13.3	1,471	100.0	10	1.4
GA Income	746	4.1	40	0.7	746	6.7	10	0.7	746	100.0
SSI Income	3,841	20.9	292	5.3	3,841	34.7	251	17.1	201	27.0
Social Security Income	3,933	21.4	298	5.4	3,933	35.5	108	7.3	106	14.2
Deductions										
Total Deduction	17,859	97.2	5,497	100.0	10,582	95.6	1,468	99.8	740	99.2
Standard Deduction	17,851	97.2	5,489	99.8	10,579	95.5	1,468	99.8	740	99.2
Earned Income Deduction	5,489	29.9	5,489	99.8	1,823	16.5	295	20.1	40	5.3
Dependent Care Deduction	694	3.8	610	11.1	312	2.8	31	2.1	4	0.6
Excess Shelter Deduction	12,959	70.5	4,494	81.7	8,662	78.2	1,168	79.4	583	78.1
Medical Deduction	696	3.8	56	1.0	690	6.2	8	0.5	5	0.7
Child Support Deduction	364	2.0	170	3.1	236	2.1	7	0.5	3	0.4
SNAP Benefit										
Minimum Benefit or less[d]	696	3.8	144	2.6	629	5.7	7	0.5	7	1.0
Greater than the Minimum - 100	1,882	10.2	292	5.3	1,718	15.5	18	1.3	66	8.9
101-200	7,393	40.2	1,346	24.5	3,923	35.4	189	12.9	507	68.0
201-300	1,402	7.6	769	14.0	940	8.5	143	9.7	35	4.7
301 or More	6,996	38.1	2,946	53.6	3,864	34.9	1,113	75.6	130	17.5
Minimum Benefit	689	3.8	138	2.5	625	5.6	7	0.4	7	1.0
Maximum Benefit	7,353	40.0	1,179	21.4	2,746	24.8	460	31.3	375	50.3
Household Size										
1	8,751	47.6	1,160	21.1	5,343	48.2	129	8.8	560	75.1
2	3,544	19.3	1,230	22.4	2,174	19.6	505	34.3	89	12.0
3	2,742	14.9	1,279	23.3	1,564	14.1	373	25.4	32	4.3
4	1,846	10.1	966	17.6	1,098	9.9	256	17.4	37	5.0
5	925	5.0	531	9.7	549	5.0	114	7.7	17	2.3
6+	561	3.1	332	6.0	346	3.1	94	6.4	9	1.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

[d] The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the FY 2010 minimum benefit values.

– No sample households in this category.

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

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households with:				
	Total	Countable Earned Income	Countable Unearned Income	Countable TANF Income	Countable GA Income
Countable Income					
Gross Income	731	1,174	858	719	527
Net Income[a]	336	544	412	313	183
Earned Income	301	1,004	144	133	39
Unearned Income	431	170	715	586	488
TANF Income	32	19	52	395	4
GA Income	10	2	16	1	239
SSI	113	30	187	115	149
Social Security Income	159	38	264	40	79
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline					
Gross Income	57.0	77.3	70.5	46.3	47.4
Net Income[a]	23.8	33.5	30.3	18.9	14.5
Deductions					
Total Deduction[b]	491	674	498	455	460
Earned Income Deduction[c]	62	201	31	26	8
Over Households with Deduction	201	201	174	132	145
Dependent Care Deduction[d]	9	26	7	2	1
Over Households with Deduction	225	231	226	104	206
Excess Shelter Deduction[e]	264	288	300	274	301
Over Households with Deduction	364	351	367	345	383
Medical Deduction[d]	6	1	9	1	1
Over Households with Deduction	143	139	142	102	199
Child Support Deduction[e]	5	8	5	1	1
Over Households with Deduction	238	257	226	144	132
SNAP Benefit	287	343	265	428	230
Household Size	2.2	2.9	2.1	3.0	1.5
Certification Period	12.1	9.1	14.0	10.4	12.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

[b] Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 484,695 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

[c] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 646,462 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

[d] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,550 MFIP households and 646,462 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

[e] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

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

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	8,947	100.0	2,852	100.0	3,633	100.0	5,498	100.0	1,471	100.0
Race and Hispanic Status[b] of Household Head												
White, not Hispanic[c]	6,555	35.7	2,848	31.8	1,098	38.5	1,512	41.6	1,928	35.1	353	24.0
African American, not Hispanic[d]	4,038	22.0	1,874	20.9	509	17.9	888	24.4	995	18.1	341	23.2
Hispanic, Any Race[e]	1,833	10.0	1,072	12.0	294	10.3	259	7.1	658	12.0	224	15.2
Asian, not Hispanic[f]	448	2.4	186	2.1	164	5.8	50	1.4	138	2.5	40	2.7
Native American, not Hispanic[g]	683	3.7	306	3.4	185	6.5	99	2.7	163	3.0	51	3.4
Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic[h]	21	0.1	12	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.1
Race Unknown[i]	3,469	18.9	1,345	15.0	593	20.8	782	21.5	823	15.0	196	13.4
Nonparticipating Household Head[j]	1,321	7.2	1,303	14.6	5	0.2	40	1.1	785	14.3	264	17.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] New codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the new codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is voluntary under the new format and was missing for 20 percent of participants in FY 2010. Because of these changes, FY 2010 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to FY 2007.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	8,947	100.0	2,852	100.0	3,633	100.0	5,498	100.0	1,471	100.0
Citizenship												
U. S. Born Citizen	17,275	94.0	8,832	98.7	2,172	76.1	3,531	97.2	5,334	97.0	1,450	98.6
Naturalized Citizen	957	5.2	390	4.4	446	15.6	116	3.2	289	5.3	48	3.3
Refugee	133	0.7	71	0.8	17	0.6	11	0.3	60	1.1	23	1.6
Legal Permanent Resident	956	5.2	523	5.9	288	10.1	85	2.3	394	7.2	62	4.2
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults	474	2.6	474	5.3	13	0.4	45	1.2	313	5.7	64	4.4
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults	1,214	6.6	1,214	13.6	5	0.2	36	1.0	818	14.9	245	16.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

– No sample households in this category.

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

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Female Participants		Male Participants		Pro-rated Benefits[b]	
	Number (000)	Percent[a]	Number (000)	Percent[a]	Number (000)	Percent[a]	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	39,759	100.0	22,405	56.4	17,354	43.6	5,273,937	100.0
Citizenship								
U. S. Born Citizen	37,039	93.2	20,762	52.2	16,278	40.9	4,908,169	93.1
Naturalized Citizen	1,177	3.0	739	1.9	437	1.1	159,054	3.0
Refugee	311	0.8	159	0.4	152	0.4	41,402	0.8
Other Noncitizen	1,232	3.1	746	1.9	486	1.2	165,313	3.1
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults[c]	3,545	8.9	1,736	4.4	1,810	4.6	498,507	9.5
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households[d]	3,857	9.7	1,701	4.3	2,156	5.4	661,272	12.5
Age								
Child	18,516	46.6	9,069	22.8	9,447	23.8	2,416,060	45.8
Preschool (4 or Less)	6,317	15.9	3,090	7.8	3,227	8.1	870,468	16.5
School Age (5-17)	12,199	30.7	5,980	15.0	6,219	15.6	1,545,592	29.3
Nonelderly Adult	18,121	45.6	11,279	28.4	6,843	17.2	2,501,363	47.4
18-35	9,424	23.7	6,232	15.7	3,192	8.0	1,313,417	24.9
36-59	8,697	21.9	5,047	12.7	3,651	9.2	1,187,946	22.5
Elderly Individual (60 or More)	3,121	7.9	2,057	5.2	1,064	2.7	356,487	6.8
Unknown Age	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	0.0
Race and Hispanic Status[e]								
White, not Hispanic[f]	13,395	33.7	7,679	19.3	5,717	14.4	1,695,903	32.2
African American, not Hispanic[g]	8,909	22.4	5,205	13.1	3,704	9.3	1,196,511	22.7
Hispanic, Any Race[h]	6,637	16.7	3,622	9.1	3,015	7.6	899,248	17.1
Asian, not Hispanic[i]	1,120	2.8	620	1.6	500	1.3	160,424	3.0
Native American, not Hispanic[j]	1,696	4.3	936	2.4	760	1.9	233,330	4.4
Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic[k]	63	0.2	35	0.1	28	0.1	10,036	0.2
Race Unknown[l]	7,939	20.0	4,309	10.8	3,630	9.1	1,078,485	20.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Percent of all participants.

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

[c] Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

[d] These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

[e] New codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the new codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is voluntary under the new format and was missing for 20 percent of participants in FY 2010. Because of these changes, FY 2010 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to FY 2007.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total (000)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	39,759	8,751	7,087	8,225	7,385	4,627	2,170	951	564
Children Under Age 12									
0 - 2 years	3,762	143	815	1,061	827	509	233	110	64
3 - 5 years	3,711	100	661	959	952	606	261	110	61
6 - 8 years	3,311	64	450	837	908	548	303	129	71
9 - 11 years	2,901	37	358	729	763	524	280	131	80
Females	22,405	4,611	4,416	4,820	4,117	2,519	1,157	472	293
0 - 2 years	1,818	73	382	501	408	259	116	48	30
3 - 5 years	1,850	48	326	482	483	300	135	47	28
6 - 8 years	1,640	29	225	406	433	280	166	62	39
9 - 11 years	1,427	13	189	357	369	257	131	66	45
12 - 14 years	1,193	22	146	287	323	221	108	50	36
15 - 19 years	1,773	131	346	432	364	266	140	53	40
20 - 50 years	9,138	1,735	2,118	2,172	1,659	893	346	141	74
51+ years	3,565	2,560	683	183	77	41	15	4	2
Males	17,354	4,140	2,671	3,405	3,268	2,108	1,012	479	271
0 - 2 years	1,944	70	433	560	418	250	117	61	33
3 - 5 years	1,860	52	335	477	469	305	126	63	33
6 - 8 years	1,671	35	226	431	475	268	138	67	32
9 - 11 years	1,473	24	169	371	394	267	149	65	35
12 - 14 years	1,290	17	167	313	356	228	113	55	41
15 - 19 years	1,742	78	317	438	410	258	131	65	45
20 - 50 years	5,058	2,325	504	690	678	495	221	96	49
51+ years	2,315	1,538	519	125	69	36	17	8	3

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Employment/Work Registration Status	Household Heads		All Participants		Nonelderly Adult Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,369	100.0	39,759	100.0	18,121	100.0
Work Registration Status						
Work Registrant	4,053	22.1	5,567	14.0	5,364	29.6
Mandatory E&T Participant	1,899	10.3	2,492	6.3	2,473	13.6
Voluntary E&T Participant	93	0.5	131	0.3	127	0.7
Not E&T Participant	2,060	11.2	2,943	7.4	2,763	15.2
Exempt	12,996	70.7	34,192	86.0	12,758	70.4
For Disability	5,001	27.2	6,274	15.8	4,005	22.1
For Reason Other than Disability	7,995	43.5	27,919	70.2	8,753	48.3
Nonparticipating Household Head[a]	1,321	7.2	–	–	–	–
SNAP Employment and Training Program Status						
Total Participating in SNAP E&T	875	4.8	2,594	6.5	1,137	6.3
SNAP Job Search or Job Search Training	681	3.7	869	2.2	849	4.7
SNAP E&T Workfare or Work Experience	104	0.6	127	0.3	124	0.7
SNAP E&T Work Supplementation	15	0.1	21	0.1	19	0.1
SNAP E&T Education Leading to HS Diploma or GED	7	0.0	1,490	3.7	59	0.3
SNAP E&T Postsecondary Education Leading to Degree or Certificate	58	0.3	74	0.2	72	0.4
SNAP E&T Remedial Education Not Leading to a Degree	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
SNAP E&T Vocational Training	9	0.0	12	0.0	12	0.1
Total Participating in Other E&T	2,166	11.8	4,383	11.0	2,191	12.1
Participating in Non-SNAP E&T (Such as TANF)	1,543	8.4	2,705	6.8	1,386	7.6
Other	623	3.4	1,678	4.2	804	4.4
Not Participating in E&T	14,007	76.3	32,782	82.5	14,794	81.6
Nonparticipating Household Head[a]	1,321	7.2	–	–	–	–
Employment Status						
Total Employed	4,013	21.8	5,161	13.0	5,003	27.6
Self-Employed, Farming	10	0.1	14	0.0	13	0.1
Self-Employed, Non-Farming	439	2.4	593	1.5	557	3.1
Non-Migrant Farm Labor	5	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
Active Duty Military Service	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Employed by Other	3,559	19.4	4,546	11.4	4,425	24.4
Unemployed and Looking for Work	3,643	19.8	4,859	12.2	4,747	26.2
Not in Labor Force and Not Looking for Work	9,393	51.1	29,739	74.8	8,372	46.2
Nonparticipating Household Head[a]	1,321	7.2	–	–	–	–

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

– Not Applicable.

Table A.26. Comparison of Participating Households with Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2010[a]

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

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

[a] Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989.

[b] Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

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

Table A.27. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2010

Time Period	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars)[a]		Total Deduction (Dollars)[b]		SNAP Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidelines (Percent)	Household Size (Persons)
	Nominal Value	Real Value[c]	Nominal Value	Real Value[c]	Nominal Value	Real Value[c]	Nominal Value	Real Value[d]		
Fiscal Year 1989	442	777	247	434	216	380	132	229	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	756	251	419	225	375	150	245	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	743	253	405	235	376	162	257	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	743	258	401	250	389	170	268	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	739	258	389	262	395	170	262	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	746	268	394	272	400	168	252	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	735	265	379	283	405	172	249	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	734	275	382	287	399	174	243	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	758	299	406	291	395	169	231	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	781	321	429	294	393	165	221	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	789	338	442	299	391	162	213	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	785	355	450	298	377	158	203	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001	624	768	353	435	311	383	163	203	62	2.3
Fiscal Year 2002	633	772	355	433	324	395	173	213	61	2.3
Fiscal Year 2003	608	721	317	376	346	410	192	231	57	2.3
Fiscal Year 2004	634	732	312	360	382	441	197	228	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2005	644	719	316	353	390	435	209	238	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2006	668	723	323	349	410	443	208	232	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2007	684	719	325	342	430	452	212	227	59	2.2
Fiscal Year 2008	693	702	329	333	441	447	222	224	58	2.2
Fiscal Year 2009	711	723	329	334	471	479	272	273	58	2.2
Fiscal Year 2010	731	731	336	336	491	491	287	287	57	2.2

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

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

[a] Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States with standardized SSI-CAP benefit amounts.

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

[c] Real values are in constant 2010 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

[d] Real values are in constant 2010 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Table A.28. Comparison of Number of SNAP Participants by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2010

Time Period	Total Participants (000)	Female Participants by Age (000)				Male Participants by Age (000)			
		0–17	18–59	60+	Total[a]	0–17	18–59	60+	Total[a]
Fiscal Year 1989	18,956	4,681	5,359	1,132	11,334	4,761	2,262	429	7,612
Fiscal Year 1990	20,440	4,998	5,802	1,139	12,169	5,141	2,442	435	8,265
Fiscal Year 1991	22,988	5,952	6,556	1,171	13,679	6,008	2,840	452	9,300
Fiscal Year 1992	25,775	6,618	7,348	1,235	15,204	6,746	3,350	468	10,566
Fiscal Year 1993	27,595	7,080	7,855	1,334	16,276	7,131	3,643	536	11,316
Fiscal Year 1994	28,009	7,102	7,949	1,389	16,453	7,305	3,666	566	11,552
Fiscal Year 1995	26,955	6,927	7,714	1,369	16,025	6,952	3,403	554	10,926
Fiscal Year 1996	25,926	6,573	7,427	1,354	15,373	6,639	3,355	541	10,549
Fiscal Year 1997	23,117	5,950	6,588	1,328	13,880	5,918	2,796	506	9,233
Fiscal Year 1998	19,969	5,258	5,505	1,197	11,967	5,258	2,236	430	7,926
Fiscal Year 1999	18,149	4,654	5,006	1,217	10,878	4,676	2,066	482	7,226
Fiscal Year 2000	17,091	4,313	4,667	1,216	10,198	4,451	1,954	485	6,891
Fiscal Year 2001	17,297	4,404	4,751	1,189	10,347	4,437	2,037	471	6,949
Fiscal Year 2002	19,041	4,821	5,260	1,187	11,269	4,891	2,375	501	7,769
Fiscal Year 2003	20,764	5,211	5,826	1,173	12,211	5,343	2,689	518	8,552
Fiscal Year 2004	23,279	5,749	6,635	1,312	13,697	5,885	3,081	607	9,573
Fiscal Year 2005	24,794	6,195	7,053	1,407	14,656	6,165	3,329	638	10,132
Fiscal Year 2006	25,472	6,172	7,260	1,525	14,957	6,341	3,471	702	10,515
Fiscal Year 2007	25,775	6,186	7,371	1,563	15,120	6,419	3,538	698	10,655
Fiscal Year 2008	27,607	6,634	7,830	1,687	16,151	6,725	3,903	827	11,456
Fiscal Year 2009	32,889	7,704	9,322	1,827	18,854	7,913	5,221	901	14,035
Fiscal Year 2010	39,759	9,069	11,279	2,057	22,405	9,447	6,843	1,064	17,354

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

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

[a] Total participants may not equal the sum of male and female participants if there are persons whose gender was not coded on the file.

APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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

State	SNAP Households		Participants in Households		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total[a]	18,369	100.0	39,759	100.0	5,273,937	100.0
Alabama	338	1.8	786	2.0	99,511	1.9
Alaska	30	0.2	76	0.2	13,157	0.2
Arizona	428	2.3	994	2.5	128,143	2.4
Arkansas	191	1.0	452	1.1	54,989	1.0
California	1,377	7.5	3,206	8.1	467,382	8.9
Colorado	176	1.0	403	1.0	57,174	1.1
Connecticut	175	1.0	321	0.8	45,191	0.9
Delaware	50	0.3	112	0.3	14,153	0.3
District of Columbia	65	0.4	116	0.3	15,801	0.3
Florida	1,365	7.4	2,587	6.5	365,637	6.9
Georgia	675	3.7	1,581	4.0	211,187	4.0
Guam	11	0.1	36	0.1	7,837	0.1
Hawaii	68	0.4	136	0.3	29,423	0.6
Idaho	77	0.4	191	0.5	24,499	0.5
Illinois	770	4.2	1,632	4.1	228,435	4.3
Indiana	345	1.9	806	2.0	106,075	2.0
Iowa	154	0.8	335	0.8	42,863	0.8
Kansas	121	0.7	264	0.7	32,524	0.6
Kentucky	347	1.9	759	1.9	96,876	1.8
Louisiana	344	1.9	797	2.0	103,262	2.0
Maine	113	0.6	228	0.6	28,875	0.5
Maryland	258	1.4	545	1.4	69,841	1.3
Massachusetts	400	2.2	736	1.9	93,559	1.8
Michigan	859	4.7	1,765	4.4	231,807	4.4
Minnesota	208	1.1	425	1.1	51,218	1.0
Mississippi	246	1.3	572	1.4	69,590	1.3
Missouri	400	2.2	886	2.2	109,338	2.1
Montana	50	0.3	111	0.3	14,336	0.3
Nebraska	69	0.4	160	0.4	19,326	0.4
Nevada	125	0.7	270	0.7	33,377	0.6
New Hampshire	49	0.3	103	0.3	12,273	0.2
New Jersey	300	1.6	614	1.5	83,315	1.6
New Mexico	148	0.8	350	0.9	43,964	0.8
New York	1,428	7.8	2,704	6.8	398,872	7.6
North Carolina	603	3.3	1,334	3.4	170,228	3.2
North Dakota	27	0.1	59	0.1	7,755	0.1
Ohio	744	4.1	1,594	4.0	223,580	4.2
Oklahoma	247	1.3	570	1.4	73,078	1.4
Oregon	369	2.0	694	1.7	85,498	1.6
Pennsylvania	735	4.0	1,560	3.9	189,906	3.6
Rhode Island	72	0.4	136	0.3	19,122	0.4
South Carolina	353	1.9	783	2.0	101,132	1.9
South Dakota	40	0.2	95	0.2	12,679	0.2
Tennessee	562	3.1	1,204	3.0	157,693	3.0
Texas	1,405	7.6	3,542	8.9	449,754	8.5
Utah	97	0.5	243	0.6	30,202	0.6
Vermont	42	0.2	84	0.2	9,890	0.2
Virgin Islands	8	0.0	20	0.1	3,502	0.1
Virginia	353	1.9	759	1.9	97,007	1.8
Washington	471	2.6	948	2.4	113,398	2.2
West Virginia	151	0.8	331	0.8	38,724	0.7
Wisconsin	315	1.7	711	1.8	82,773	1.6
Wyoming	14	0.1	34	0.1	4,208	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

State	Average Values					
	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars)[a]	Total Deduction (Dollars)[b]	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	731	336	491	287	2.2	12.1
Alabama	709	384	402	294	2.3	13.0
Alaska	984	521	597	434	2.5	6.9
Arizona	717	367	446	299	2.3	9.0
Arkansas	725	428	357	287	2.4	14.2
California	587	233	455	339	2.3	11.9
Colorado	680	261	538	326	2.3	10.4
Connecticut	799	258	678	258	1.8	11.8
Delaware	834	396	519	281	2.2	8.8
District of Columbia	482	272	302	245	1.8	13.9
Florida	608	249	451	268	1.9	10.2
Georgia	669	331	431	313	2.3	7.9
Guam	732	318	548	700	3.2	11.2
Hawaii	749	423	411	430	2.0	11.6
Idaho	808	375	540	318	2.5	9.5
Illinois	601	267	417	297	2.1	10.2
Indiana	713	345	459	308	2.3	9.0
Iowa	760	356	497	278	2.2	7.3
Kansas	765	393	454	270	2.2	12.8
Kentucky	665	359	380	279	2.2	9.2
Louisiana	716	355	432	300	2.3	14.7
Maine	879	350	620	254	2.0	12.0
Maryland	735	352	472	270	2.1	7.6
Massachusetts	886	337	640	234	1.8	15.7
Michigan	802	337	629	270	2.1	13.9
Minnesota	681	431	353	247	2.0	11.8
Mississippi	711	406	372	283	2.3	11.5
Missouri	747	400	413	274	2.2	11.8
Montana	791	355	517	286	2.2	14.1
Nebraska	797	423	470	279	2.3	14.1
Nevada	763	403	447	266	2.2	7.6
New Hampshire	978	419	657	251	2.1	7.1
New Jersey	780	297	615	278	2.0	13.7
New Mexico	743	393	429	298	2.4	14.3
New York	840	270	727	279	1.9	19.2
North Carolina	688	363	413	282	2.2	8.1
North Dakota	893	332	671	289	2.2	7.6
Ohio	700	274	531	300	2.1	8.7
Oklahoma	685	368	410	296	2.3	14.9
Oregon	807	383	504	232	1.9	11.9
Pennsylvania	874	405	553	258	2.1	17.1
Rhode Island	826	257	719	265	1.9	14.3
South Carolina	652	351	369	287	2.2	13.6
South Dakota	800	329	584	318	2.4	13.0
Tennessee	652	335	388	280	2.1	7.8
Texas	783	401	461	320	2.5	11.8
Utah	735	408	405	310	2.5	6.9
Vermont	1,036	414	728	237	2.0	12.0
Virgin Islands	691	394	331	439	2.5	7.6
Virginia	684	359	407	274	2.1	13.9
Washington	848	417	561	241	2.0	14.1
West Virginia	789	446	413	257	2.2	13.0
Wisconsin	948	472	622	263	2.3	11.8
Wyoming	755	408	431	297	2.4	7.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

[b] Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

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

State	Number (000)	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline					
		50% or Less		51% – 100%		101% or More	
		Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
Total[a]	18,369	7,944	43.2	7,730	42.1	2,695	14.7
Alabama	338	141	41.7	158	46.7	39	11.6
Alaska	30	13	43.2	13	43.7	4	13.1
Arizona	428	212	49.6	142	33.1	74	17.3
Arkansas	191	80	41.7	91	47.3	21	11.0
California	1,377	926	67.2	372	27.0	79	5.8
Colorado	176	82	46.4	73	41.6	21	12.0
Connecticut	175	66	38.0	70	40.1	38	21.9
Delaware	50	21	42.1	17	34.6	12	23.3
District of Columbia	65	40	62.5	19	29.5	5	8.0
Florida	1,365	636	46.6	593	43.5	135	9.9
Georgia	675	331	49.0	257	38.1	87	12.8
Guam	11	6	57.6	3	30.1	1	12.3
Hawaii	68	31	45.2	31	45.5	6	9.3
Idaho	77	30	39.0	37	47.6	10	13.4
Illinois	770	384	49.9	314	40.8	72	9.3
Indiana	345	152	44.2	140	40.7	52	15.1
Iowa	154	62	40.0	68	43.8	25	16.1
Kansas	121	46	38.5	55	45.4	19	16.1
Kentucky	347	146	42.2	173	49.9	28	8.0
Louisiana	344	141	40.9	165	48.0	38	11.1
Maine	113	36	31.9	50	44.1	27	24.0
Maryland	258	124	47.9	95	36.7	40	15.4
Massachusetts	400	110	27.6	197	49.2	93	23.2
Michigan	859	351	40.8	320	37.3	188	21.9
Minnesota	208	90	43.1	89	42.8	29	14.1
Mississippi	246	100	40.5	123	50.1	23	9.4
Missouri	400	165	41.4	175	43.9	59	14.7
Montana	50	19	38.5	22	43.1	9	18.4
Nebraska	69	26	37.2	31	44.8	12	18.0
Nevada	125	53	42.5	47	37.5	25	20.0
New Hampshire	49	12	24.8	24	48.6	13	26.6
New Jersey	300	114	38.1	139	46.4	47	15.5
New Mexico	148	66	44.8	63	42.6	19	12.7
New York	1,428	409	28.6	760	53.2	260	18.2
North Carolina	603	274	45.4	252	41.8	78	12.9
North Dakota	27	9	33.3	11	40.0	7	26.7
Ohio	744	313	42.0	330	44.3	102	13.7
Oklahoma	247	107	43.5	115	46.4	25	10.1
Oregon	369	142	38.4	148	40.0	80	21.6
Pennsylvania	735	215	29.2	364	49.5	156	21.2
Rhode Island	72	22	30.4	36	49.4	15	20.2
South Carolina	353	171	48.5	147	41.7	35	9.8
South Dakota	40	16	40.5	16	39.4	8	20.1
Tennessee	562	253	45.0	245	43.6	64	11.5
Texas	1,405	640	45.5	537	38.3	228	16.2
Utah	97	46	46.8	41	41.8	11	11.4
Vermont	42	11	25.3	17	40.2	14	34.4
Virgin Islands	8	5	57.8	2	29.5	1	12.7
Virginia	353	155	44.0	155	43.9	43	12.1
Washington	471	185	39.3	184	39.2	101	21.5
West Virginia	151	52	34.3	75	50.1	23	15.6
Wisconsin	315	102	32.4	123	39.0	90	28.6
Wyoming	14	6	40.5	7	48.4	2	11.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

State	Households with Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Monthly Shelter Expense Among Households with Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction[a] (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
Total[b]	12,959	70.5	3,667	20.0	583	720	364
Alabama	225	66.4	31	9.3	414	528	256
Alaska	20	64.5	3	10.0	586	732	388
Arizona	268	62.6	83	19.3	495	699	329
Arkansas	108	56.4	10	5.4	371	493	232
California	1,030	74.8	373	27.1	528	657	334
Colorado	134	76.5	59	33.6	670	808	415
Connecticut	144	82.1	66	37.5	914	1,099	566
Delaware	36	71.9	11	22.5	627	776	373
District of Columbia	30	46.5	3	5.1	288	503	284
Florida	934	68.5	215	15.8	504	692	365
Georgia	433	64.1	81	11.9	449	622	299
Guam	5	48.0	1	5.4	253	384	220
Hawaii	34	49.2	4	5.7	363	522	288
Idaho	60	78.0	18	23.5	611	731	348
Illinois	487	63.2	92	12.0	445	635	330
Indiana	238	69.1	49	14.1	512	652	338
Iowa	120	78.2	30	19.3	577	662	340
Kansas	86	71.5	15	12.5	497	600	301
Kentucky	216	62.2	24	6.9	393	513	272
Louisiana	216	62.8	36	10.5	433	563	286
Maine	92	81.1	29	25.5	811	953	480
Maryland	171	66.1	52	20.0	555	725	343
Massachusetts	349	87.3	112	28.1	856	943	479
Michigan	734	85.4	364	42.4	801	885	451
Minnesota	112	54.0	16	7.7	377	548	278
Mississippi	120	48.8	15	6.2	361	468	245
Missouri	247	61.7	38	9.5	417	540	267
Montana	35	69.8	12	24.1	597	759	388
Nebraska	51	73.4	12	17.1	532	600	307
Nevada	87	69.3	18	14.6	536	693	330
New Hampshire	44	89.4	19	38.2	940	967	464
New Jersey	289	96.5	84	28.1	773	773	423
New Mexico	98	66.2	23	15.4	466	578	292
New York	1,049	73.4	541	37.9	1,037	1,064	525
North Carolina	378	62.6	68	11.3	438	571	290
North Dakota	22	82.6	8	30.7	703	776	420
Ohio	538	72.3	216	29.0	644	815	443
Oklahoma	165	67.0	29	11.6	447	571	288
Oregon	265	71.8	83	22.5	598	769	367
Pennsylvania	598	81.3	175	23.8	706	770	392
Rhode Island	71	99.1	31	42.4	937	937	509
South Carolina	177	50.2	24	6.7	355	527	272
South Dakota	29	72.7	12	29.7	656	804	409
Tennessee	332	59.1	46	8.2	409	597	296
Texas	898	63.9	164	11.6	473	611	294
Utah	57	58.6	13	13.6	438	613	293
Vermont	36	85.6	12	29.7	966	1,056	540
Virgin Islands	4	46.4	0	3.8	243	314	164
Virginia	234	66.1	42	11.9	442	560	280
Washington	445	94.6	109	23.2	715	715	348
West Virginia	104	69.4	13	8.7	484	584	290
Wisconsin	295	93.8	80	25.4	787	787	385
Wyoming	10	67.7	2	11.7	467	587	281

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Over households with a shelter deduction.

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

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

State	Households with:									
	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals[a]		Single Adults with Children		Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households[b]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[c]	8,947	48.7	2,852	15.5	3,633	19.8	4,996	27.2	3,512	19.1
Alabama	184	54.5	43	12.7	82	24.3	126	37.1	54	16.0
Alaska	15	49.8	4	12.4	5	16.0	8	26.5	8	25.6
Arizona	224	52.2	51	11.8	51	11.8	104	24.3	100	23.3
Arkansas	100	52.3	25	13.1	52	26.9	60	31.2	38	19.7
California	915	66.4	53	3.9	16	1.2	349	25.4	316	23.0
Colorado	94	53.6	27	15.6	30	17.2	53	30.2	25	14.3
Connecticut	62	35.3	32	18.4	40	22.7	43	24.4	44	25.1
Delaware	27	54.3	6	11.5	10	19.7	18	36.1	9	17.3
District of Columbia	22	34.3	7	11.2	12	19.3	17	26.0	21	32.2
Florida	541	39.6	276	20.3	253	18.5	233	17.0	306	22.5
Georgia	358	53.0	96	14.3	118	17.4	222	32.8	135	20.0
Guam	8	72.4	1	12.1	0	1.5	3	25.8	1	10.1
Hawaii	27	39.2	14	20.5	13	19.1	13	19.5	14	20.9
Idaho	43	55.8	9	11.6	15	19.5	19	24.8	13	17.3
Illinois	359	46.6	104	13.5	136	17.6	218	28.3	170	22.1
Indiana	180	52.1	44	12.9	84	24.4	114	33.0	60	17.4
Iowa	70	45.6	15	10.0	32	20.9	40	25.7	36	23.1
Kansas	57	47.2	16	13.0	29	23.7	34	28.0	24	19.6
Kentucky	161	46.5	57	16.5	104	29.9	97	28.0	65	18.8
Louisiana	180	52.2	55	15.9	75	21.7	133	38.5	61	17.6
Maine	45	39.3	20	17.6	32	28.4	24	21.1	22	19.0
Maryland	122	47.1	32	12.3	44	17.1	86	33.4	61	23.7
Massachusetts	152	38.1	92	23.0	126	31.4	108	27.0	59	14.8
Michigan	353	41.1	103	11.9	169	19.7	204	23.8	241	28.0
Minnesota	91	44.0	29	14.1	50	24.0	53	25.4	43	20.6
Mississippi	124	50.2	37	14.8	65	26.3	79	31.9	44	18.1
Missouri	204	51.1	57	14.2	88	21.9	130	32.6	76	19.0
Montana	24	48.6	6	12.3	11	22.2	14	28.2	10	20.4
Nebraska	37	53.2	8	12.0	15	22.0	23	33.7	11	15.2
Nevada	59	46.9	21	16.5	23	18.2	30	23.9	25	19.6
New Hampshire	24	48.5	6	13.1	17	34.4	15	30.8	7	14.2
New Jersey	145	48.2	64	21.5	54	17.9	90	30.0	46	15.3
New Mexico	84	57.1	18	12.4	27	18.2	39	26.5	24	16.2
New York	564	39.5	382	26.7	357	25.0	316	22.1	191	13.4
North Carolina	299	49.5	85	14.2	117	19.3	174	28.8	124	20.6
North Dakota	13	48.4	5	19.1	5	17.7	9	32.0	4	15.9
Ohio	348	46.7	106	14.3	189	25.4	216	29.0	123	16.5
Oklahoma	122	49.5	35	14.3	55	22.3	73	29.6	48	19.3
Oregon	137	37.2	53	14.4	63	17.0	68	18.5	107	29.1
Pennsylvania	324	44.1	135	18.4	217	29.5	205	27.9	113	15.4
Rhode Island	29	40.9	14	18.9	22	30.0	18	25.3	12	17.2
South Carolina	180	51.0	54	15.2	54	15.4	118	33.3	79	22.5
South Dakota	21	51.5	6	14.4	8	20.1	12	30.6	8	19.8
Tennessee	257	45.8	86	15.4	114	20.3	151	26.9	127	22.5
Texas	873	62.2	256	18.2	243	17.3	446	31.7	106	7.6
Utah	55	56.1	7	7.6	18	18.5	28	28.8	19	20.0
Vermont	16	38.5	9	21.8	12	29.4	8	19.6	8	18.2
Virgin Islands	5	57.6	2	26.5	0	3.2	3	39.6	1	15.5
Virginia	176	49.9	56	15.9	81	23.0	117	33.0	59	16.8
Washington	198	42.1	64	13.5	89	19.0	101	21.5	126	26.7
West Virginia	68	45.2	26	17.3	49	32.4	35	23.0	24	16.2
Wisconsin	164	52.0	38	12.2	62	19.6	96	30.6	62	19.6
Wyoming	8	55.8	2	13.1	3	19.8	5	36.4	2	14.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

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

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

State	Households with Countable:									
	TANF[a]		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[b]	1,471	8.0	746	4.1	3,841	20.9	3,933	21.4	5,498	29.9
Alabama	19	5.5	1	0.2	77	22.9	83	24.7	102	30.0
Alaska	4	12.0	6	20.1	4	14.0	5	17.6	9	30.0
Arizona	31	7.3	–	–	46	10.7	61	14.2	148	34.5
Arkansas	8	4.3	0	0.2	48	25.2	48	24.8	57	29.9
California	440	32.0	106	7.7	–	–	73	5.3	476	34.6
Colorado	1	0.3	28	15.7	32	18.3	36	20.7	58	32.7
Connecticut	18	10.2	15	8.5	38	21.8	43	24.8	41	23.2
Delaware	5	9.0	3	6.4	8	16.2	10	20.6	16	32.4
District of Columbia	13	20.9	2	2.5	13	19.7	10	15.8	7	10.1
Florida	50	3.6	2	0.2	313	22.9	313	22.9	325	23.8
Georgia	14	2.1	1	0.1	116	17.2	127	18.9	206	30.5
Guam	2	14.4	0	4.3	0	0.3	1	9.9	5	43.5
Hawaii	7	10.0	5	7.2	15	21.4	17	25.0	20	29.3
Idaho	1	1.2	10	12.8	14	18.7	15	19.7	32	41.1
Illinois	15	1.9	36	4.7	153	19.9	132	17.2	205	26.6
Indiana	32	9.3	0	0.1	70	20.2	84	24.4	105	30.4
Iowa	14	9.2	0	0.1	28	18.3	34	21.9	61	39.8
Kansas	11	8.9	2	1.9	23	19.3	31	25.5	42	34.9
Kentucky	23	6.7	1	0.2	114	32.8	91	26.2	76	21.9
Louisiana	6	1.6	1	0.4	90	26.1	80	23.2	117	33.8
Maine	12	10.6	28	24.7	26	23.3	40	35.6	32	28.6
Maryland	21	8.3	20	7.8	49	18.8	43	16.6	72	27.9
Massachusetts	44	11.1	18	4.5	144	36.0	124	31.1	78	19.6
Michigan	74	8.6	12	1.4	154	17.9	174	20.2	288	33.5
Minnesota	3	1.5	19	9.1	51	24.5	47	22.4	60	29.0
Mississippi	12	4.9	0	0.1	75	30.6	62	25.2	70	28.3
Missouri	32	8.0	1	0.1	86	21.5	100	25.0	119	29.7
Montana	3	6.5	0	0.6	10	20.0	12	23.4	19	37.5
Nebraska	8	11.1	3	4.0	12	17.8	17	24.0	25	36.0
Nevada	7	5.5	1	0.8	22	17.3	28	22.0	35	27.6
New Hampshire	5	11.2	8	15.5	10	20.7	18	36.2	15	30.3
New Jersey	36	12.0	46	15.5	66	22.1	70	23.2	69	23.0
New Mexico	25	17.0	2	1.1	28	18.9	31	20.7	53	36.0
New York	61	4.3	175	12.3	509	35.6	398	27.9	356	25.0
North Carolina	13	2.2	2	0.4	117	19.5	129	21.4	179	29.7
North Dakota	2	6.9	0	1.0	4	14.9	7	27.6	11	41.4
Ohio	73	9.8	15	2.0	170	22.8	180	24.2	188	25.3
Oklahoma	9	3.8	56	22.7	54	21.7	58	23.7	70	28.5
Oregon	23	6.2	9	2.5	60	16.4	76	20.7	127	34.5
Pennsylvania	61	8.3	51	6.9	220	29.9	214	29.1	197	26.8
Rhode Island	7	9.8	1	1.3	21	29.2	21	29.0	19	26.1
South Carolina	16	4.5	0	0.0	61	17.2	67	18.9	108	30.6
South Dakota	2	4.2	0	0.3	8	19.2	10	24.0	15	38.7
Tennessee	47	8.3	–	–	108	19.2	134	23.8	156	27.7
Texas	41	2.9	–	–	273	19.4	261	18.6	558	39.7
Utah	6	5.7	1	0.9	16	16.4	15	15.9	35	36.3
Vermont	5	12.5	3	6.9	11	25.4	16	37.3	12	29.7
Virgin Islands	1	7.1	1	13.6	0	0.3	2	21.4	3	37.9
Virginia	33	9.3	2	0.5	85	23.9	87	24.7	114	32.2
Washington	50	10.6	50	10.6	88	18.7	89	18.9	143	30.3
West Virginia	10	6.6	–	–	50	33.4	39	25.8	41	26.9
Wisconsin	17	5.3	2	0.6	49	15.5	70	22.2	120	38.0
Wyoming	0	2.3	0	0.6	3	18.2	3	22.4	5	32.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Average Countable Values[a]				
	TANF[b]	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
Total	395	239	539	744	1,004
Alabama	197	136	500	746	1,043
Alaska	635	309	520	837	1,399
Arizona	251	–	573	771	1,136
Arkansas	162	132	526	733	1,001
California	527	243	–	705	769
Colorado	406	258	475	720	923
Connecticut	489	173	544	815	1,096
Delaware	346	151	514	834	1,190
District of Columbia	403	301	600	653	961
Florida	230	182	524	705	923
Georgia	198	155	544	771	1,001
Guam	193	134	174	718	1,305
Hawaii	562	378	526	696	1,076
Idaho	309	50	506	714	1,034
Illinois	322	129	554	732	923
Indiana	233	85	522	769	978
Iowa	319	426	491	718	859
Kansas	292	100	472	743	1,051
Kentucky	271	158	533	691	983
Louisiana	260	392	489	661	984
Maine	445	11	461	763	1,212
Maryland	455	187	541	725	1,182
Massachusetts	485	293	581	770	1,311
Michigan	427	214	553	824	959
Minnesota	1	202	528	716	894
Mississippi	139	100	503	619	1,061
Missouri	255	83	487	731	1,069
Montana	445	349	456	706	1,094
Nebraska	308	147	476	765	1,059
Nevada	347	219	538	804	1,107
New Hampshire	519	179	517	810	1,209
New Jersey	349	177	564	737	1,097
New Mexico	372	218	486	700	995
New York	481	430	596	737	970
North Carolina	221	188	513	786	991
North Dakota	257	220	457	777	1,199
Ohio	385	115	533	767	921
Oklahoma	211	38	508	689	997
Oregon	375	77	499	804	1,099
Pennsylvania	338	215	568	757	1,138
Rhode Island	404	233	545	801	1,048
South Carolina	215	215	526	756	918
South Dakota	398	211	498	761	1,063
Tennessee	171	–	508	739	983
Texas	180	–	509	727	1,079
Utah	463	261	495	692	1,030
Vermont	546	178	505	829	1,363
Virgin Islands	334	199	845	673	1,044
Virginia	262	110	528	685	890
Washington	451	216	537	809	1,229
West Virginia	323	–	579	709	1,023
Wisconsin	491	475	635	845	1,178
Wyoming	376	166	440	681	1,053

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Average values are over households with income source.

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

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Households with Earnings			Average Earned Income Deduction (Dollars)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Average Earnings (Dollars)	All Households[a]	Households with Deduction
Total	5,498	29.9	1,004	62	201
Alabama	102	30.0	1,043	63	208
Alaska	9	30.0	1,399	84	279
Arizona	148	34.5	1,136	78	227
Arkansas	57	29.9	1,001	60	200
California	476	34.6	769	53	153
Colorado	58	32.7	923	60	184
Connecticut	41	23.2	1,096	51	219
Delaware	16	32.4	1,190	77	238
District of Columbia	7	10.1	961	19	192
Florida	325	23.8	923	47	184
Georgia	206	30.5	1,001	61	200
Guam	5	43.5	1,305	113	261
Hawaii	20	29.3	1,076	63	215
Idaho	32	41.1	1,034	85	206
Illinois	205	26.6	923	49	184
Indiana	105	30.4	978	59	195
Iowa	61	39.8	859	68	172
Kansas	42	34.9	1,051	73	210
Kentucky	76	21.9	983	45	196
Louisiana	117	33.8	984	69	196
Maine	32	28.6	1,212	69	242
Maryland	72	27.9	1,182	66	236
Massachusetts	78	19.6	1,311	52	262
Michigan	288	33.5	959	64	191
Minnesota	60	29.0	894	57	217
Mississippi	70	28.3	1,061	68	212
Missouri	119	29.7	1,069	63	213
Montana	19	37.5	1,094	82	218
Nebraska	25	36.0	1,059	76	212
Nevada	35	27.6	1,107	61	221
New Hampshire	15	30.3	1,209	73	241
New Jersey	69	23.0	1,097	51	219
New Mexico	53	36.0	995	73	199
New York	356	25.0	970	62	194
North Carolina	179	29.7	991	61	198
North Dakota	11	41.4	1,199	99	242
Ohio	188	25.3	921	47	185
Oklahoma	70	28.5	997	57	200
Oregon	127	34.5	1,099	76	220
Pennsylvania	197	26.8	1,138	63	227
Rhode Island	19	26.1	1,048	55	211
South Carolina	108	30.6	918	59	183
South Dakota	15	38.7	1,063	85	215
Tennessee	156	27.7	983	54	196
Texas	558	39.7	1,079	87	215
Utah	35	36.3	1,030	75	206
Vermont	12	29.7	1,363	81	272
Virgin Islands	3	37.9	1,044	79	209
Virginia	114	32.2	890	58	178
Washington	143	30.3	1,229	85	245
West Virginia	41	26.9	1,023	55	205
Wisconsin	120	38.0	1,178	89	237
Wyoming	5	32.6	1,053	68	210

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because the earnings deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 646,462 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column.

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

State	Total Entrant Households (000)	Entrant Households Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service		Entrant Households Eligible For But Not Receiving Expedited Service		Entrant Households Not Eligible For Expedited Service	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	799	391	49.0	53	6.6	355	44.4
Alabama	13	6	45.1	1	5.1	7	49.8
Alaska	2	1	53.8	0	6.7	1	39.4
Arizona	18	13	70.6	1	3.8	5	25.5
Arkansas	13	4	31.5	1	8.4	8	60.2
California	60	38	63.3	3	4.5	19	32.2
Colorado	10	7	65.6	1	11.1	2	23.3
Connecticut	8	4	44.5	1	8.2	4	47.3
Delaware	3	2	60.9	0	5.7	1	33.4
District of Columbia	4	3	71.1	0	3.3	1	25.6
Florida	60	34	57.9	3	5.6	22	36.5
Georgia	2	–	–	1	30.8	1	69.2
Guam	0	0	32.6	0	5.7	0	61.8
Hawaii	3	1	47.6	0	10.3	1	42.2
Idaho	5	3	47.4	0	1.6	3	51.1
Illinois	25	12	50.2	3	12.5	9	37.3
Indiana	14	7	50.2	1	8.6	6	41.2
Iowa	7	3	34.1	1	7.6	4	58.3
Kansas	7	3	46.8	1	10.7	3	42.4
Kentucky	0	–	–	–	–	0	100.0
Louisiana	21	6	30.9	2	9.8	12	59.3
Maine	3	2	50.1	0	6.0	1	43.9
Maryland	16	7	45.1	2	9.4	7	45.5
Massachusetts	16	7	43.0	0	2.6	8	54.4
Michigan	37	24	64.1	2	5.1	11	30.8
Minnesota	9	4	52.1	0	3.9	4	43.9
Mississippi	3	2	56.2	0	11.9	1	31.9
Missouri	20	10	48.6	0	1.8	10	49.5
Montana	2	2	71.8	0	5.8	1	22.4
Nebraska	4	1	37.5	1	17.7	2	44.9
Nevada	6	4	61.7	0	1.9	2	36.4
New Hampshire	3	2	57.5	0	1.5	1	41.1
New Jersey	11	6	52.2	–	–	5	47.8
New Mexico	13	6	49.2	–	–	7	50.8
New York	64	46	70.9	2	3.7	16	25.4
North Carolina	26	6	23.6	1	2.3	20	74.1
North Dakota	1	1	42.8	–	–	1	57.2
Ohio	29	14	48.3	2	8.1	12	43.6
Oklahoma	12	6	47.1	1	6.5	6	46.5
Oregon	17	5	31.4	0	2.2	11	66.4
Pennsylvania	22	11	49.4	2	9.7	9	40.9
Rhode Island	4	2	54.8	1	13.4	1	31.8
South Carolina	11	6	58.0	1	5.9	4	36.1
South Dakota	2	1	53.7	0	4.3	1	41.9
Tennessee	25	10	42.0	3	12.7	11	45.3
Texas	107	35	32.6	10	9.4	62	58.0
Utah	5	3	62.2	0	2.8	2	35.0
Vermont	2	0	21.7	0	22.7	1	55.6
Virgin Islands	0	0	18.8	–	–	0	81.2
Virginia	14	6	44.1	1	7.9	7	48.1
Washington	20	10	52.7	1	6.0	8	41.3
West Virginia	6	3	46.6	0	2.3	3	51.0
Wisconsin	12	2	19.7	1	8.9	9	71.3
Wyoming	1	1	44.0	0	2.7	1	53.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Race/Hispanic Status[a] of Household Head									
	White, not Hispanic		African American, not Hispanic		Hispanic, Any Race		Other, not Hispanic[b]		Missing/Unknown[c]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[d]	6,555	35.7	4,038	22.0	1,833	10.0	1,153	6.3	4,790	26.1
Alabama	122	36.1	164	48.5	2	0.6	3	0.8	48	14.1
Alaska	14	45.2	2	6.1	0	1.4	13	44.2	1	3.2
Arizona	163	38.0	33	7.6	129	30.2	54	12.6	50	11.6
Arkansas	105	54.9	63	32.7	3	1.5	1	0.7	19	10.2
California	275	20.0	205	14.9	412	29.9	83	6.0	402	29.2
Colorado	26	14.6	7	3.9	13	7.2	4	2.3	127	72.0
Connecticut	70	40.1	48	27.2	46	26.1	3	1.7	9	5.0
Delaware	5	9.7	4	8.3	0	0.3	–	–	41	81.7
District of Columbia	0	0.5	5	8.3	0	0.3	2	3.1	57	87.8
Florida	–	–	12	0.9	–	–	334	24.5	1,018	74.6
Georgia	238	35.3	377	55.8	16	2.3	8	1.1	37	5.5
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	78.0	2	22.0
Hawaii	16	23.0	1	2.2	1	1.9	44	63.9	6	9.0
Idaho	63	81.4	1	1.2	6	7.9	1	1.7	6	7.8
Illinois	64	8.3	127	16.5	8	1.1	81	10.6	490	63.6
Indiana	231	67.0	80	23.2	13	3.8	4	1.3	16	4.7
Iowa	86	55.9	14	8.8	3	1.9	2	1.6	49	31.8
Kansas	80	66.5	20	16.8	7	6.1	3	2.8	9	7.8
Kentucky	276	79.7	59	16.9	1	0.3	3	0.7	8	2.4
Louisiana	115	33.4	206	59.7	2	0.7	5	1.5	16	4.8
Maine	109	96.1	2	1.4	0	0.3	1	1.2	1	1.0
Maryland	61	23.6	114	43.9	4	1.4	5	2.1	75	28.9
Massachusetts	214	53.6	65	16.3	54	13.5	22	5.6	44	11.0
Michigan	362	42.1	240	27.9	12	1.4	26	3.0	220	25.5
Minnesota	113	54.6	48	23.2	7	3.6	25	11.9	14	6.7
Mississippi	70	28.4	156	63.6	1	0.4	2	0.7	17	7.0
Missouri	244	61.1	123	30.8	2	0.4	5	1.3	25	6.3
Montana	28	56.1	3	5.4	0	0.7	7	14.6	12	23.2
Nebraska	43	61.7	13	19.0	4	6.1	4	5.4	5	7.8
Nevada	61	48.5	26	21.1	18	14.7	7	5.9	12	9.8
New Hampshire	43	88.4	2	3.2	1	2.7	1	1.4	2	4.3
New Jersey	84	28.0	102	33.9	67	22.3	11	3.6	37	12.3
New Mexico	31	20.7	4	2.8	71	48.3	18	12.4	23	15.7
New York	447	31.3	391	27.4	363	25.4	112	7.8	114	8.0
North Carolina	263	43.6	278	46.0	8	1.3	20	3.2	35	5.7
North Dakota	18	68.6	1	3.5	0	0.9	6	24.1	1	2.9
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	3.4	719	96.6
Oklahoma	148	59.9	47	19.2	7	2.8	30	12.2	15	6.0
Oregon	274	74.3	18	4.8	6	1.7	19	5.2	52	14.0
Pennsylvania	432	58.8	199	27.0	65	8.9	17	2.4	22	3.0
Rhode Island	–	–	0	0.2	–	–	18	24.6	54	75.2
South Carolina	128	36.3	172	48.8	37	10.5	4	1.1	12	3.3
South Dakota	21	53.3	2	4.0	0	1.0	15	36.4	2	5.4
Tennessee	281	49.9	121	21.5	2	0.4	7	1.2	152	27.1
Texas	309	22.0	206	14.7	411	29.3	22	1.6	456	32.5
Utah	66	67.2	4	4.5	8	8.2	7	6.9	13	13.2
Vermont	19	45.4	0	0.7	0	0.6	1	2.9	21	50.4
Virgin Islands	0	2.8	6	71.0	2	19.1	0	0.3	1	6.7
Virginia	157	44.4	165	46.7	8	2.3	9	2.5	15	4.1
Washington	225	47.8	29	6.2	8	1.6	34	7.2	175	37.2
West Virginia	139	92.6	9	6.0	0	0.1	0	0.3	2	1.0
Wisconsin	204	64.7	66	20.9	1	0.3	13	4.1	32	10.0
Wyoming	10	73.0	0	1.6	1	6.2	1	7.9	2	11.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] New codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the new codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is voluntary under the new format and was missing for 20 percent of participants in FY 2010. Because of these changes, FY 2010 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to FY 2007.

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

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

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

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Preschool-Age Children		School-Age Children		Total Children		Nonelderly Adults		Elderly Adults		Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households[b]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	6,317	15.9	12,199	30.7	18,516	46.6	18,121	45.6	3,121	7.9	3,857	9.7
Alabama	132	16.7	245	31.2	377	47.9	364	46.3	45	5.8	60	7.7
Alaska	11	14.4	24	31.6	35	46.0	37	48.6	4	5.5	9	11.3
Arizona	169	17.1	322	32.4	491	49.4	447	45.0	55	5.5	107	10.8
Arkansas	74	16.4	132	29.1	206	45.5	219	48.4	27	6.0	45	10.0
California	655	20.4	1,314	41.0	1,968	61.4	1,179	36.8	59	1.8	329	10.3
Colorado	73	18.1	135	33.6	208	51.6	166	41.1	29	7.3	27	6.8
Connecticut	41	12.7	81	25.2	122	37.8	165	51.3	35	10.9	47	14.6
Delaware	21	18.6	35	30.9	55	49.5	50	44.8	6	5.5	9	8.4
District of Columbia	17	14.5	29	24.7	45	39.3	63	54.4	7	6.4	21	18.3
Florida	364	14.1	726	28.1	1,090	42.1	1,192	46.1	305	11.8	326	12.6
Georgia	263	16.6	508	32.1	770	48.7	709	44.8	102	6.5	153	9.7
Guam	7	20.5	15	41.0	22	61.5	12	33.7	2	4.7	2	4.2
Hawaii	20	14.5	36	26.7	56	41.2	65	47.5	15	11.3	15	11.1
Idaho	35	18.2	60	31.3	94	49.5	87	45.4	10	5.2	15	8.0
Illinois	271	16.6	487	29.8	758	46.4	758	46.5	115	7.1	189	11.6
Indiana	138	17.1	241	29.9	379	47.0	381	47.2	47	5.8	68	8.4
Iowa	53	15.8	88	26.2	141	42.1	177	52.7	17	5.2	41	12.3
Kansas	46	17.6	76	28.9	123	46.5	124	47.1	17	6.4	26	9.7
Kentucky	108	14.2	206	27.2	315	41.4	381	50.2	63	8.3	73	9.7
Louisiana	132	16.5	249	31.3	381	47.8	357	44.8	59	7.4	71	8.9
Maine	28	12.2	59	25.8	87	38.0	120	52.6	21	9.4	23	10.1
Maryland	87	15.9	158	28.9	244	44.8	266	48.9	35	6.3	68	12.4
Massachusetts	94	12.8	198	26.9	292	39.7	343	46.6	101	13.7	62	8.4
Michigan	213	12.1	468	26.5	681	38.6	972	55.0	112	6.4	265	15.0
Minnesota	69	16.3	128	30.1	197	46.4	197	46.3	31	7.3	47	11.0
Mississippi	89	15.6	180	31.5	269	47.1	263	46.1	39	6.8	52	9.1
Missouri	150	16.9	262	29.5	411	46.4	414	46.7	61	6.9	83	9.3
Montana	19	16.7	29	26.0	48	42.7	57	51.4	7	5.9	11	10.2
Nebraska	32	20.2	48	29.9	80	50.0	71	44.6	9	5.4	12	7.3
Nevada	44	16.4	81	30.1	125	46.4	123	45.5	22	8.1	27	10.1
New Hampshire	14	14.1	29	28.3	44	42.4	53	51.1	7	6.5	8	7.9
New Jersey	96	15.6	196	31.9	291	47.5	252	41.1	70	11.4	50	8.1
New Mexico	66	18.9	108	30.9	174	49.8	155	44.3	21	5.9	26	7.5
New York	344	12.7	790	29.2	1,134	41.9	1,136	42.0	433	16.0	200	7.4
North Carolina	199	15.0	404	30.3	603	45.2	638	47.8	92	6.9	143	10.8
North Dakota	10	17.0	17	28.0	27	45.0	27	45.5	6	9.5	5	7.9
Ohio	239	15.0	464	29.1	703	44.1	779	48.9	111	7.0	133	8.4
Oklahoma	95	16.7	169	29.6	264	46.3	268	47.1	38	6.6	53	9.4
Oregon	93	13.5	174	25.1	268	38.6	367	52.8	60	8.7	114	16.4
Pennsylvania	195	12.5	451	28.9	647	41.5	764	49.0	149	9.5	128	8.2
Rhode Island	20	14.3	36	26.6	56	41.0	66	48.4	14	10.6	13	9.7
South Carolina	116	14.8	238	30.4	354	45.2	374	47.7	56	7.1	92	11.8
South Dakota	17	17.8	28	29.8	45	47.6	43	45.7	6	6.6	9	9.0
Tennessee	167	13.9	342	28.4	509	42.3	602	50.0	93	7.7	143	11.9
Texas	707	20.0	1,238	35.0	1,945	54.9	1,315	37.1	281	7.9	123	3.5
Utah	48	19.7	83	34.2	131	53.9	104	42.9	8	3.3	21	8.7
Vermont	10	12.0	20	23.4	30	35.3	44	52.4	10	12.2	8	10.1
Virgin Islands	3	17.5	7	34.3	10	51.8	7	36.5	2	11.7	1	7.0
Virginia	119	15.6	225	29.6	344	45.3	354	46.6	62	8.1	65	8.5
Washington	143	15.1	253	26.7	396	41.8	480	50.6	72	7.6	139	14.6
West Virginia	42	12.6	87	26.1	128	38.7	175	53.0	28	8.3	29	8.9
Wisconsin	113	15.9	212	29.9	325	45.8	345	48.5	41	5.7	69	9.7
Wyoming	6	19.0	10	29.7	17	48.7	15	45.5	2	5.8	2	7.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

[b] These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allowed States to suspend time limits on benefit receipts from April 2009 through September 2010 for those not meeting work requirements.

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

State	All Participants		U. S. Born Citizens		Naturalized Citizens		Refugees		Other Noncitizens		Citizen Children Living with a Noncitizen[a]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	39,759	100.0	37,039	100.0	1,177	100.0	311	100.0	1,232	100.0	3,545	100.0
Alabama	786	2.0	782	2.1	–	–	2	0.7	2	0.1	17	0.5
Alaska	76	0.2	72	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.1
Arizona	994	2.5	910	2.5	22	1.9	15	4.9	46	3.7	156	4.4
Arkansas	452	1.1	450	1.2	1	0.1	–	–	2	0.1	15	0.4
California	3,206	8.1	2,863	7.7	120	10.2	37	11.9	186	15.1	989	27.9
Colorado	403	1.0	380	1.0	8	0.7	5	1.5	10	0.8	48	1.4
Connecticut	321	0.8	303	0.8	10	0.8	1	0.2	7	0.6	10	0.3
Delaware	112	0.3	109	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.2
District of Columbia	116	0.3	114	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Florida	2,587	6.5	2,218	6.0	176	15.0	27	8.7	166	13.5	192	5.4
Georgia	1,581	4.0	1,533	4.1	15	1.3	14	4.3	20	1.6	78	2.2
Guam	36	0.1	34	0.1	1	0.1	–	–	1	0.1	7	0.2
Hawaii	136	0.3	122	0.3	8	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.5	9	0.3
Idaho	191	0.5	181	0.5	3	0.2	4	1.4	3	0.3	15	0.4
Illinois	1,632	4.1	1,535	4.1	45	3.8	7	2.3	44	3.6	146	4.1
Indiana	806	2.0	788	2.1	4	0.3	8	2.7	6	0.5	27	0.8
Iowa	335	0.8	327	0.9	4	0.3	3	1.1	1	0.1	9	0.2
Kansas	264	0.7	257	0.7	3	0.2	1	0.2	4	0.3	16	0.5
Kentucky	759	1.9	748	2.0	2	0.2	6	2.0	3	0.2	10	0.3
Louisiana	797	2.0	790	2.1	2	0.2	1	0.2	4	0.3	7	0.2
Maine	228	0.6	221	0.6	2	0.2	1	0.5	4	0.3	3	0.1
Maryland	545	1.4	519	1.4	12	1.0	4	1.4	10	0.8	16	0.5
Massachusetts	736	1.9	637	1.7	61	5.2	2	0.8	36	2.9	43	1.2
Michigan	1,765	4.4	1,708	4.6	20	1.7	11	3.5	26	2.1	47	1.3
Minnesota	425	1.1	363	1.0	18	1.5	30	9.5	14	1.1	16	0.5
Mississippi	572	1.4	571	1.5	–	–	1	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1
Missouri	886	2.2	864	2.3	10	0.8	4	1.4	8	0.6	20	0.6
Montana	111	0.3	111	0.3	0	0.0	–	–	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	160	0.4	154	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.6	2	0.1	10	0.3
Nevada	270	0.7	255	0.7	4	0.4	2	0.7	9	0.8	37	1.0
New Hampshire	103	0.3	99	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.0
New Jersey	614	1.5	522	1.4	46	3.9	3	1.1	42	3.4	70	2.0
New Mexico	350	0.9	328	0.9	7	0.6	1	0.2	15	1.2	46	1.3
New York	2,704	6.8	2,127	5.7	339	28.8	27	8.8	210	17.1	322	9.1
North Carolina	1,334	3.4	1,310	3.5	8	0.7	3	1.1	12	1.0	78	2.2
North Dakota	59	0.1	55	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.0
Ohio	1,594	4.0	1,559	4.2	14	1.1	12	3.8	9	0.8	26	0.7
Oklahoma	570	1.4	562	1.5	3	0.3	1	0.4	3	0.3	21	0.6
Oregon	694	1.7	658	1.8	12	1.1	4	1.2	20	1.6	66	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,560	3.9	1,487	4.0	30	2.6	15	4.9	27	2.2	51	1.4
Rhode Island	136	0.3	119	0.3	8	0.7	1	0.4	8	0.6	12	0.3
South Carolina	783	2.0	780	2.1	1	0.1	1	0.4	2	0.1	20	0.6
South Dakota	95	0.2	92	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.0	2	0.1
Tennessee	1,204	3.0	1,191	3.2	3	0.2	3	1.1	7	0.5	39	1.1
Texas	3,542	8.9	3,263	8.8	76	6.4	14	4.6	189	15.3	641	18.1
Utah	243	0.6	230	0.6	4	0.3	6	2.0	3	0.3	30	0.9
Vermont	84	0.2	81	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0
Virgin Islands	20	0.1	17	0.0	2	0.2	–	–	1	0.1	2	0.1
Virginia	759	1.9	731	2.0	15	1.3	3	1.1	9	0.8	28	0.8
Washington	948	2.4	862	2.3	42	3.6	12	4.0	31	2.5	88	2.5
West Virginia	331	0.8	330	0.9	1	0.1	–	–	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	711	1.8	683	1.8	6	0.5	6	2.1	16	1.3	39	1.1
Wyoming	34	0.1	34	0.1	0	0.0	–	–	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Total (000)	Children		Nonelderly Adults		Elderly Adults	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	1,543	280	18.1	936	60.7	328	21.2
Alabama	4	1	28.7	2	61.6	0	9.7
Alaska	2	1	41.9	1	51.6	0	6.4
Arizona	61	7	11.5	42	69.0	12	19.5
Arkansas	2	0	15.7	1	56.9	1	27.3
California	223	44	19.9	156	70.1	22	10.1
Colorado	15	3	23.0	7	50.8	4	26.1
Connecticut	8	1	16.4	4	49.5	3	34.1
Delaware	2	1	34.7	1	46.5	0	18.8
District of Columbia	1	–	–	1	62.2	0	37.8
Florida	193	30	15.5	110	56.9	53	27.6
Georgia	33	6	18.3	25	74.2	2	7.5
Guam	1	0	3.1	0	51.2	0	45.7
Hawaii	6	1	17.4	3	46.8	2	35.8
Idaho	8	3	35.3	4	58.0	1	6.7
Illinois	51	8	16.4	30	59.2	12	24.4
Indiana	15	5	34.1	7	49.2	2	16.7
Iowa	5	1	19.9	3	68.7	1	11.4
Kansas	4	0	11.3	2	52.7	2	36.0
Kentucky	9	3	29.6	5	49.3	2	21.1
Louisiana	4	1	19.8	1	33.9	2	46.3
Maine	5	3	48.7	2	35.9	1	15.4
Maryland	15	4	24.3	7	50.0	4	25.8
Massachusetts	39	8	21.7	19	49.6	11	28.7
Michigan	37	8	20.9	21	56.8	8	22.2
Minnesota	43	19	43.1	21	48.4	4	8.6
Mississippi	1	0	35.7	1	64.3	–	–
Missouri	12	4	30.3	6	50.4	2	19.3
Montana	0	0	23.5	0	76.5	–	–
Nebraska	4	0	13.0	3	76.5	0	10.5
Nevada	11	1	10.1	8	69.0	2	21.0
New Hampshire	3	1	17.3	2	77.3	0	5.3
New Jersey	46	10	22.4	24	53.2	11	24.3
New Mexico	16	2	9.9	11	71.8	3	18.3
New York	238	40	16.7	136	57.2	62	26.1
North Carolina	16	4	22.6	8	51.9	4	25.5
North Dakota	3	1	40.1	2	52.3	0	7.5
Ohio	21	6	28.7	12	56.5	3	14.8
Oklahoma	5	1	18.6	3	64.6	1	16.7
Oregon	24	4	16.6	15	63.5	5	19.9
Pennsylvania	42	11	25.7	28	66.2	3	8.1
Rhode Island	9	2	26.2	5	59.9	1	13.9
South Carolina	3	1	21.2	2	57.1	1	21.7
South Dakota	2	1	32.8	1	67.2	–	–
Tennessee	10	2	24.2	7	70.2	1	5.6
Texas	203	11	5.3	132	65.3	60	29.4
Utah	9	3	33.8	6	60.6	1	5.6
Vermont	1	0	17.5	1	55.9	0	26.7
Virgin Islands	1	0	10.0	1	60.8	0	29.2
Virginia	13	4	28.4	7	52.7	2	18.9
Washington	43	7	16.7	24	55.3	12	27.9
West Virginia	0	–	–	0	70.5	0	29.5
Wisconsin	23	7	29.5	14	61.7	2	8.8
Wyoming	0	–	–	0	100.0	–	–

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Number (000)	Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) - Usage and Entitlement[a]					
		Households with Heating/Cooling SUA		Households with Another SUA		Households with No SUA	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[b]	18,369	11,651	63.4	1,259	6.9	4,940	26.9
Alabama	338	228	67.3	7	2.0	104	30.7
Alaska	30	11	37.9	10	33.0	9	29.1
Arizona	428	230	53.8	25	5.7	172	40.2
Arkansas	191	114	59.8	5	2.7	72	37.5
California	1,377	740	53.7	74	5.4	563	40.9
Colorado	176	110	62.6	20	11.2	46	26.2
Connecticut	175	143	81.5	1	0.5	32	18.1
Delaware	50	31	61.9	3	5.8	16	32.3
District of Columbia	65	27	42.1	3	4.1	35	53.8
Florida	1,365	705	51.7	159	11.6	501	36.7
Georgia	675	433	64.1	21	3.1	221	32.8
Guam	11	–	–	6	49.8	6	50.2
Hawaii	68	0	0.2	29	42.1	40	57.7
Idaho	77	55	71.7	4	5.6	18	22.8
Illinois	770	383	49.8	79	10.2	308	40.0
Indiana	345	201	58.4	13	3.9	130	37.7
Iowa	154	105	68.0	19	12.2	31	19.8
Kansas	121	83	69.2	8	6.4	29	24.4
Kentucky	347	227	65.4	8	2.3	96	27.7
Louisiana	344	220	64.0	16	4.6	97	28.0
Maine	113	79	69.6	13	11.7	21	18.7
Maryland	258	121	46.7	34	13.2	103	40.0
Massachusetts	400	294	73.5	57	14.3	49	12.2
Michigan	859	695	80.9	41	4.7	120	14.0
Minnesota	208	80	38.7	34	16.2	60	28.9
Mississippi	246	140	57.0	2	0.9	74	30.2
Missouri	400	260	65.0	15	3.8	125	31.2
Montana	50	31	60.9	3	6.9	16	32.2
Nebraska	69	47	67.4	6	8.0	17	24.7
Nevada	125	74	59.4	4	2.8	47	37.8
New Hampshire	49	38	77.6	8	15.6	3	6.8
New Jersey	300	297	99.0	1	0.5	–	–
New Mexico	148	95	64.2	8	5.6	42	28.2
New York	1,428	958	67.1	122	8.5	27	1.9
North Carolina	603	386	63.9	19	3.2	175	29.1
North Dakota	27	20	73.0	2	8.2	5	18.8
Ohio	744	476	63.9	37	5.0	232	31.1
Oklahoma	247	166	67.0	14	5.5	68	27.5
Oregon	369	268	72.5	8	2.2	93	25.2
Pennsylvania	735	507	68.9	65	8.8	141	19.2
Rhode Island	72	72	100.0	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	353	182	51.6	2	0.7	148	41.9
South Dakota	40	26	64.9	2	5.3	10	25.8
Tennessee	562	313	55.6	18	3.1	232	41.3
Texas	1,405	870	61.9	125	8.9	383	27.2
Utah	97	53	54.3	5	5.1	39	40.5
Vermont	42	31	74.9	5	13.0	5	12.1
Virgin Islands	8	–	–	0	2.9	8	97.1
Virginia	353	188	53.1	31	8.8	130	36.9
Washington	471	407	86.6	61	13.0	2	0.4
West Virginia	151	109	72.5	6	3.9	36	23.7
Wisconsin	315	314	99.5	2	0.5	–	–
Wyoming	14	9	65.1	0	2.5	5	32.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,550 MFIP households and 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category.

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

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Total SNAP Households (000)	Categorically Eligible Households					
		Total Households		Pure Cash PA Households[a]		Other Categorically Eligible Households	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[b]	18,369	13,824	75.3	4,403	24.0	9,421	51.3
Alabama	338	252	74.7	64	18.9	188	55.7
Alaska	30	9	28.1	7	24.3	1	3.8
Arizona	428	428	100.0	51	11.9	377	88.1
Arkansas	191	36	18.8	33	17.1	3	1.7
California	1,377	1,048	76.1	491	35.7	557	40.4
Colorado	176	44	25.2	35	19.9	9	5.3
Connecticut	175	174	99.7	51	29.0	124	70.7
Delaware	50	50	100.0	12	23.4	39	76.6
District of Columbia	65	45	69.2	20	31.5	24	37.7
Florida	1,365	583	42.7	275	20.1	309	22.6
Georgia	675	675	100.0	81	12.0	594	88.0
Guam	11	11	100.0	2	17.9	9	82.1
Hawaii	68	23	34.0	21	30.2	3	3.8
Idaho	77	77	100.0	11	14.0	66	86.0
Illinois	770	522	67.8	137	17.8	385	50.0
Indiana	345	73	21.2	69	20.1	4	1.1
Iowa	154	36	23.1	33	21.6	2	1.5
Kansas	121	31	25.5	28	22.8	3	2.7
Kentucky	347	183	52.8	88	25.4	95	27.4
Louisiana	344	161	46.9	61	17.7	101	29.2
Maine	113	76	66.6	31	27.3	45	39.3
Maryland	258	179	69.2	67	26.0	111	43.1
Massachusetts	400	399	99.9	165	41.3	234	58.6
Michigan	859	859	100.0	174	20.2	686	79.8
Minnesota	208	208	100.0	94	45.3	114	54.7
Mississippi	246	124	50.4	59	24.1	65	26.3
Missouri	400	112	28.0	82	20.5	30	7.5
Montana	50	50	100.0	9	18.4	41	81.6
Nebraska	69	19	28.0	17	23.9	3	4.1
Nevada	125	125	100.0	22	17.4	103	82.6
New Hampshire	49	33	67.0	13	27.1	19	39.9
New Jersey	300	226	75.4	123	41.0	103	34.4
New Mexico	148	101	68.1	44	30.0	56	38.0
New York	1,428	1,428	100.0	557	39.0	871	61.0
North Carolina	603	231	38.3	83	13.8	148	24.5
North Dakota	27	27	100.0	5	17.0	22	83.0
Ohio	744	744	100.0	194	26.1	550	73.9
Oklahoma	247	247	100.0	49	19.9	198	80.1
Oregon	369	369	100.0	71	19.3	298	80.7
Pennsylvania	735	735	100.0	245	33.3	490	66.7
Rhode Island	72	72	99.9	22	30.1	50	69.8
South Carolina	353	353	100.0	48	13.6	305	86.4
South Dakota	40	10	24.8	6	15.7	4	9.1
Tennessee	562	127	22.5	113	20.0	14	2.5
Texas	1,405	1,405	100.0	200	14.3	1,205	85.7
Utah	97	23	23.8	17	17.6	6	6.3
Vermont	42	42	100.0	12	28.5	30	71.5
Virgin Islands	8	8	100.0	1	17.6	7	82.4
Virginia	353	91	25.7	84	23.8	7	1.9
Washington	471	471	100.0	139	29.6	331	70.4
West Virginia	151	151	100.0	41	27.3	109	72.7
Wisconsin	315	315	100.0	43	13.6	272	86.4
Wyoming	14	2	16.5	2	14.9	0	1.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

State	Total SNAP Households (000)	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline[a]								
		Based on Cash Only			Based on Cash and SNAP Benefits			Difference in Percentage Points		
		50 Percent or Less	51 Percent to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More	50 Percent or Less	51 Percent to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More	50 Percent or Less	51 Percent to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More
Total[b]	18,369	43.2	42.1	14.7	27.1	45.2	27.7	-16.1	3.1	13.0
Alabama	338	41.7	46.7	11.6	29.5	48.8	21.7	-12.2	2.1	10.1
Alaska	30	43.2	43.7	13.1	27.5	40.1	32.5	-15.8	-3.6	19.4
Arizona	428	49.6	33.1	17.3	35.4	37.1	27.4	-14.1	4.0	10.1
Arkansas	191	41.7	47.3	11.0	27.8	52.2	20.0	-13.9	4.9	9.0
California	1,377	67.2	27.0	5.8	31.4	55.5	13.0	-35.8	28.5	7.3
Colorado	176	46.4	41.6	12.0	29.6	46.2	24.2	-16.8	4.6	12.2
Connecticut	175	38.0	40.1	21.9	23.8	36.8	39.4	-14.3	-3.2	17.5
Delaware	50	42.1	34.6	23.3	26.2	40.9	32.9	-15.9	6.3	9.6
District of Columbia	65	62.5	29.5	8.0	40.5	48.1	11.5	-22.0	18.6	3.4
Florida	1,365	46.6	43.5	9.9	33.4	46.0	20.6	-13.2	2.5	10.7
Georgia	675	49.0	38.1	12.8	34.3	43.5	22.2	-14.7	5.4	9.4
Guam	11	57.6	30.1	12.3	17.3	44.8	37.8	-40.3	14.8	25.6
Hawaii	68	45.2	45.5	9.3	21.4	53.1	25.5	-23.8	7.6	16.2
Idaho	77	39.0	47.6	13.4	25.6	44.6	29.8	-13.4	-2.9	16.3
Illinois	770	49.9	40.8	9.3	35.5	44.5	19.9	-14.4	3.7	10.6
Indiana	345	44.2	40.7	15.1	29.8	45.0	25.2	-14.3	4.3	10.0
Iowa	154	40.0	43.8	16.1	23.4	47.5	29.1	-16.6	3.7	13.0
Kansas	121	38.5	45.4	16.1	24.5	47.2	28.2	-13.9	1.8	12.1
Kentucky	347	42.2	49.9	8.0	28.0	56.4	15.6	-14.1	6.5	7.6
Louisiana	344	40.9	48.0	11.1	27.9	50.4	21.7	-13.1	2.4	10.6
Maine	113	31.9	44.1	24.0	20.0	39.1	40.9	-12.0	-5.0	16.9
Maryland	258	47.9	36.7	15.4	32.7	41.4	25.9	-15.2	4.8	10.5
Massachusetts	400	27.6	49.2	23.2	12.9	40.8	46.3	-14.6	-8.4	23.0
Michigan	859	40.8	37.3	21.9	26.0	36.6	37.4	-14.8	-0.7	15.5
Minnesota	208	43.1	42.8	14.1	34.3	43.2	22.5	-8.8	0.4	8.4
Mississippi	246	40.5	50.1	9.4	26.4	54.8	18.8	-14.1	4.7	9.4
Missouri	400	41.4	43.9	14.7	26.7	48.7	24.6	-14.7	4.8	9.9
Montana	50	38.5	43.1	18.4	25.4	41.8	32.7	-13.0	-1.3	14.3
Nebraska	69	37.2	44.8	18.0	21.7	48.3	29.9	-15.5	3.5	11.9
Nevada	125	42.5	37.5	20.0	28.3	41.6	30.1	-14.2	4.1	10.1
New Hampshire	49	24.8	48.6	26.6	12.4	43.8	43.8	-12.4	-4.9	17.2
New Jersey	300	38.1	46.4	15.5	20.5	49.0	30.5	-17.6	2.6	15.0
New Mexico	148	44.8	42.6	12.7	23.7	54.2	22.1	-21.1	11.6	9.5
New York	1,428	28.6	53.2	18.2	13.1	35.2	51.7	-15.5	-18.0	33.5
North Carolina	603	45.4	41.8	12.9	31.0	47.5	21.5	-14.4	5.8	8.6
North Dakota	27	33.3	40.0	26.7	20.8	37.3	41.9	-12.5	-2.8	15.2
Ohio	744	42.0	44.3	13.7	25.7	47.7	26.6	-16.3	3.4	12.9
Oklahoma	247	43.5	46.4	10.1	30.7	49.4	19.9	-12.7	3.0	9.8
Oregon	369	38.4	40.0	21.6	26.7	40.5	32.7	-11.6	0.5	11.1
Pennsylvania	735	29.2	49.5	21.2	17.5	48.2	34.3	-11.7	-1.4	13.1
Rhode Island	72	30.4	49.4	20.2	16.5	38.2	45.3	-13.9	-11.2	25.1
South Carolina	353	48.5	41.7	9.8	32.9	47.5	19.6	-15.6	5.8	9.8
South Dakota	40	40.5	39.4	20.1	25.9	40.7	33.4	-14.6	1.3	13.4
Tennessee	562	45.0	43.6	11.5	33.6	44.4	22.0	-11.4	0.8	10.6
Texas	1,405	45.5	38.3	16.2	29.6	43.8	26.6	-16.0	5.6	10.4
Utah	97	46.8	41.8	11.4	29.9	48.7	21.4	-16.8	6.9	10.0
Vermont	42	25.3	40.2	34.4	15.3	24.4	60.4	-10.1	-15.9	26.0
Virgin Islands	8	57.8	29.5	12.7	23.9	49.4	26.7	-33.9	19.9	14.0
Virginia	353	44.0	43.9	12.1	28.8	49.6	21.6	-15.2	5.7	9.5
Washington	471	39.3	39.2	21.5	19.9	47.0	33.1	-19.4	7.8	11.6
West Virginia	151	34.3	50.1	15.6	20.2	55.5	24.3	-14.1	5.4	8.7
Wisconsin	315	32.4	39.0	28.6	21.8	31.8	46.5	-10.6	-7.2	17.8
Wyoming	14	40.5	48.4	11.1	27.5	47.5	25.0	-13.0	-0.9	13.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Defined as the fiscal year 2010 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

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

APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2010 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table C.1. Fiscal Year 2009 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines[a]

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

Source: 74 *Federal Register* 14, January 23, 2009.

[a] HHS issued these numbers, which provide the basis for the fiscal year 2010 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards. The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds that are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Table C.2. SNAP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2010[a]

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

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[a] The fiscal year 2010 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2009 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2010 gross income limits by multiplying the 2009 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2009 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2008 Census poverty thresholds; therefore, the gross income limits applied to SNAP households in fiscal year 2010 were based on 2008 poverty measures.

Table C.3. SNAP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2010[a]

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

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[a] The fiscal year 2010 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2009 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2010 net income limits by dividing the 2009 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2009 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2008 Census poverty thresholds; accordingly, the net income limits applied to SNAP households in fiscal year 2010 were based on 2008 poverty measures.

Table C.4. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2010

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1–2 people	$141	$241	$198	$283	$124
3 people	141	241	198	283	127
4 people	153	241	198	305	153
5 people	179	241	205	357	179
6 or more people	205	256	235	409	205
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	459	733	618	538	361

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Estimate was $143.

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

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

Table C.5. Value of Maximum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2010[a, b]

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

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[a] The maximum benefit values were effective from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010, and were based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2008 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

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

Table C.6. Value of Minimum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2010[a, b]

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

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[a] The minimum benefit values were effective from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010.

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

APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the SNAP Quality Control System (SNAP QC), an ongoing review of SNAP household circumstances. The system is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible for participation in SNAP and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. It is based on State samples (from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) of approximately 60,000 participating SNAP households and a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The State samples of participating units are stratified by month. Annual required State samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the State's caseload. Each month, State agencies select an independent sample that is generally proportional to the size of the monthly participating caseload.

Target Universe

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

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

Data Editing

The estimates in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2010 SNAP QC datafile, an edited version of the raw datafile generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2010 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2009 through September 2010.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or who were found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited datafile. Of the 59,870 sample cases in the raw datafile, 2,660 were determined not subject to review. The Quality Control System did not deselect any cases to correct for oversampling (see Table D.1). Of those cases subject to review, 3,987 did not undergo a complete review because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all members had died or moved. An additional 829 households were found either ineligible for SNAP or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit and thus were dropped from the data file because data on their characteristics are not collected. An additional 105 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final unweighted number of households in the final fiscal year 2010 SNAP QC file is 52,289. Table D.2 shows the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

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

Table D.1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included in the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2010

	Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC Sample
Number of cases sampled	59,870
Cases not subject to review	2,660
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0
Cases subject to review	57,210
Incomplete cases	3,987
Cases completed	53,223
Households not eligible for a positive benefit	38
Households not eligible for SNAP	791
Households eligible for a positive benefit	52,394
Households dropped due to inconsistencies	105
Households on the final file	52,289

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC sample.

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review may bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households differ significantly from those of reviewed households. In the absence of direct measures of such differences, the ratio of completed reviews to total cases subject to review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. For fiscal year 2010, the completion rate is 93 percent, similar to the rate for fiscal year 2009.

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

To obtain the highest degree of consistency between related variables in the data, while maintaining the database's integrity, the reported raw data are edited as described in the *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should always equal the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions for which the household is eligible, and the SNAP benefit level should always equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income. Exceptions are households participating in the MFIP or the SSI-CAP programs in States with standardized benefit amounts. The households are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules such that their data have been edited accordingly.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved in the editing process, the measures could not be reconciled for 105 records in the raw datafile. These 105 records were therefore dropped from the edited datafile.

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

State	SNAP Households	
	Number	Percent
Total	52,289	100.0
Alabama	1,001	1.9
Alaska	522	1.0
Arizona	1,120	2.1
Arkansas	1,392	2.7
California	973	1.9
Colorado	1,027	2.0
Connecticut	1,077	2.1
Delaware	843	1.6
District of Columbia	968	1.9
Florida	1,115	2.1
Georgia	1,040	2.0
Guam	388	0.7
Hawaii	1,050	2.0
Idaho	1,056	2.0
Illinois	1,065	2.0
Indiana	1,136	2.2
Iowa	870	1.7
Kansas	1,196	2.3
Kentucky	1,349	2.6
Louisiana	1,197	2.3
Maine	1,082	2.1
Maryland	944	1.8
Massachusetts	948	1.8
Michigan	974	1.9
Minnesota	1,019	1.9
Mississippi	1,242	2.4
Missouri	1,015	1.9
Montana	854	1.6
Nebraska	936	1.8
Nevada	980	1.9
New Hampshire	770	1.5
New Jersey	1,019	1.9
New Mexico	1,045	2.0
New York	926	1.8
North Carolina	1,044	2.0
North Dakota	503	1.0
Ohio	1,498	2.9
Oklahoma	1,358	2.6
Oregon	1,018	1.9
Pennsylvania	998	1.9
Rhode Island	1,024	2.0
South Carolina	1,177	2.3
South Dakota	718	1.4
Tennessee	1,085	2.1
Texas	1,335	2.6
Utah	966	1.8
Vermont	650	1.2
Virgin Islands	334	0.6
Virginia	1,013	1.9
Washington	995	1.9
West Virginia	946	1.8
Wisconsin	1,005	1.9
Wyoming	483	0.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2010 in this report are based on a sample of 52,289 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustment to remove households ineligible for benefits as well as households receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, as these households are not included in the SNAP QC datafile.[2] The weighting procedure matches to SNAP Program Operation totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by State and stratum, (2) the monthly number of participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State. Table D.3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2010.

The fiscal year 2010 weighting methodology is similar to the weighting methodology used for the fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2009 SNAP QC datafiles. However, it differs from the weighting methodology used in the development of the SNAP QC datafiles prior to fiscal year 2005, which matched to Program Operation totals for households only and not to individuals or benefits. The fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC datafiles are weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP households by State and stratum. SNAP QC datafiles before fiscal year 2003 are weighted to match the monthly number of SNAP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

Table D.3. Comparison of Program Data to Edited SNAP QC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2010

	Fiscal Year 2010			
Average Monthly Value	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible Households	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of households	18,618,363	4,062	245,073	18,369,228
Number of participants	40,301,666	13,021	529,433	39,759,212
Value of benefits	$5,392,062,368	$2,618,652	$115,506,524	$5,273,937,192
Average household size	2.16	3.21	2.16	2.16
Average benefit per person	$133.79	_[a]	$218.17	$132.65

Sources: Fiscal Year 2010 Program Data and SNAP QC datafile.

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

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

Comparison to Reported Data

Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for fiscal year 2010. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC datafile before any editing has taken place. Calculated values and averages are based on the edited datafile used for this report.

Table D.4. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2010

Variable	All Households	Households with:			
		Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	Disabled Nonelderly Adults
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	731	1,174	813	923	946
Reported	731	1,174	813	923	946
Average Net Income (Dollars)[a]					
Calculated	336	544	381	452	475
Reported	334	542	378	450	472
Average Total Deduction (Dollars)[b]					
Calculated	491	674	498	555	509
Reported	492	679	497	557	509
Average SNAP Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated	287	343	144	419	219
Reported[c]	286	344	142	419	218
Percent with Zero Gross Income					
Calculated	19.7	0.0	6.0	12.4	0.0
Reported	19.8	0.1	6.0	12.4	0.0
Percent with Zero Net Income					
Calculated	38.3	21.4	18.5	32.3	13.2
Reported	39.8	21.4	22.0	32.8	16.7
Percent with Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	3.8	2.5	10.7	0.7	5.9
Reported	3.6	2.3	10.2	0.7	5.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC data file.

[a] Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 33,550 households participating in MFIP and 484,695 households participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

[b] Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 484,695 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

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

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APPENDIX E

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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

Standard Errors

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

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

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

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

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

[1] More precisely, *n* is the sample size corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or "base" of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all SNAP households in fiscal year 2010, *n* = 52,289. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2010 are shown in the sample size column of Table E-1. For subgroups not shown in Table E-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (52,289) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (*N*). For fiscal year 2010, ***N*** = 18,369 thousand and there are 2,852 thousand elderly households. Hence the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2010 would be calculated as (2,852 / 18,369) x (52,289) = 8,118. In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 7,848, as shown in Table E-1.

The bootstrap method requires the computation of 500 sets of replicate household weights. Each set is calculated using a nonlinear programming method based on a random sample of the SNAP QC data file. These replicate weights are then used to calculate standard errors. The following discussion presents standard errors of selected estimates that were computed using the bootstrap method. It then presents a simple method for approximating standard errors of estimates for which individual standard errors have not been computed.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

The standard errors of selected estimates of SNAP households in Fiscal Year 2010 are shown in Table E.1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.[2] For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is 689,000 (Table A.1), and the corresponding standard error is 20,940 (Table E.1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 647,120 to 731,880.[3]

For standard errors not shown in Table E.1, the approximate standard error, S_E, of an estimated number of households for Fiscal Year 2010 can be calculated using equation (3):

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

where S_N is the naive standard error from equation (2) above, and d is the square root of the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest, from Table E.2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the SNAP QC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method (Table E.1) to the naive variance.[4] When the population subgroup (for example, households with elderly) is listed in Table E.2, but the characteristic of interest is not, use the average square root of the design effect for the subgroup, from the rightmost column of Table E.2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all SNAP households, 1.48.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in appendix Table A.17, 528,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to

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

[3] Calculated as: (689,000 - (2 x 20,940)) = 647,120 and (689,000 + (2 x 20,940)) = 730,880.

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

calculate the naive standard error. Using equations (1) and (2), the value is 12,489.[5] Multiplying 12,489 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.65, from Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 20,607.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

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

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

For example, appendix Table A.17 shows that, of the 8,947,000 households with children, 1,105,000 (12.4 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 26,310 (Table E.1). To calculate S_p, the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 8,947,000 households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.3 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 11.8 to 12.9 percent around the point estimate of 12.4 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors that are not shown in Table E.1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using equation (3). Then divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 2,852,000 households with elderly individuals, 528,000 (18.5 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 20,607) by 2,852,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.7 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for Fiscal Year 2010 are provided in Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in Fiscal Year 2010 is $2.61 (Table E.3), and the mean itself is $731 (Table A.20). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately $726 to $736.

---

[5] Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(528{,}000/2{,}852{,}000)\times(1-(528{,}000/2{,}852{,}000))\times(2{,}852{,}000-7{,}848)]/[(7{,}848-1)\times 2{,}852{,}000]} = 0.004379$$

Equation (2): 2,852,000 * 0.004379 = 12,489

where 2,852,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 528,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 7,848 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E-1), and 12,489 is the standard error.

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

Table E.1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2010[a]

	Households (000) With:								Sample Size	Estimated Population (000)
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	School Age Children	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		
All SNAP Households	51.60	69.67	20.94	59.14	38.25	63.27	48.67	41.39	52,289	18,369
With Elderly Individuals.....	11.88	20.61	13.77	10.86	38.25	10.45	9.94	7.36	7,848	2,852
Without Elderly Individuals	50.47	65.93	15.87	58.21	NA	62.97	48.20	41.22	44,441	15,517
With Children.....	26.31	40.49	6.51	53.86	10.45	63.27	48.67	26.63	25,231	8,947
With School Age Children	21.59	35.09	5.65	43.05	9.94	48.67	48.67	24.73	18,726	6,739
Without Children	44.09	57.39	19.68	28.31	37.43	NA	NA	36.34	27,058	9,422
With Earnings	NA	29.20	9.19	59.14	10.86	53.86	43.05	14.85	15,889	5,498
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	0.84	18.50	11.41	14.85	7.36	26.63	24.73	41.39	11,130	3,633

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC sample.

[a]Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

NA = not applicable.

Table E.2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2010[a]

Base of Estimated Number	Households With:								Average Square Root of Design Effect
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	School Age Children	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
All SNAP Households.....	1.61	1.78	1.37	1.61	1.31	1.58	1.26	1.29	1.48
With Elderly Individuals	1.56	1.65	1.38	1.48	NA	1.43	1.44	1.48	1.49
Without Elderly Individuals	1.65	1.82	1.39	1.66	NA	1.73	1.32	1.33	1.56
With Children	1.42	1.54	1.35	1.91	1.42	NA	2.00	1.39	1.57
With School Age Children.....	1.43	1.57	1.35	1.75	1.42	NA	NA	1.39	1.49
Without Children.....	1.74	2.02	1.38	1.47	1.45	NA	NA	1.45	1.58
With Earnings.....	NA	1.63	1.35	NA	1.50	2.97	2.01	1.37	1.80
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.	1.42	1.59	1.41	1.44	1.55	1.64	1.59	NA	1.52

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC sample.

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

NA = not applicable.

Table E.3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2010[a]

	Gross Income	Net Income	Benefits	All Deductions	Total Resources	Household Size	Certification Period	Earnings[b]	TANF[b]	SSI[b]	Shelter Deduction[b]
All SNAP Households.....	2.61	1.09	0.25	1.74	1.18	0.00	0.05	6.40	4.70	3.83	1.44
With Elderly Individuals	6.69	6.16	1.74	5.93	4.62	0.01	0.20	36.45	23.20	7.34	5.75
Without Elderly Individuals.....	3.04	1.36	0.53	1.81	1.10	0.00	0.04	6.42	4.78	4.60	1.37
With Children.....	3.96	2.96	1.96	2.36	1.58	0.02	0.03	7.97	4.84	8.61	1.79
With School Age Children.....	5.45	4.37	2.44	2.78	2.00	0.02	0.03	9.90	6.29	9.64	2.06
Without Children.....	3.91	2.54	0.66	2.52	1.72	0.00	0.09	11.03	18.59	4.43	2.49
With Earnings.....	6.19	5.22	1.97	2.90	2.09	0.02	0.04	6.40	10.88	13.49	2.14
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	5.62	5.67	2.25	4.33	1.95	0.02	0.16	27.21	7.96	4.65	4.09

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC sample.

[a] Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

[b] For households with a nonzero amount.

Table E.4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2010[a]

Number of Households in Base of Mean (Thousands)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average[b]	Lowest[c]	Highest[d]
18,369 (All SNAP Households)	0.7	0.0	3.2
2,852 (Households With Elderly Individuals)	2.7	0.8	8.5
8,947 (Households With Children)	1.0	0.3	4.0
5,498 (Households With Earnings)	1.3	0.4	4.1
3,633 (Households With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals)	1.8	0.6	6.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC sample.

[a] Standard errors from Table E.3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

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

[c] Lowest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in Table E.3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

[d] Highest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in Table E.3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

APPENDIX F

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food and Nutrition Service

Form Approved OMB No. 0584-0299
Expiration Date 3/31/2010

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

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

Section 1 - Review Summary

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

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

	12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	b. Time Period
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									

SBU

Section 3 - Household Characteristics

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

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period #of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of Household Members

26. Receipt of Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property (excluding home)

32a. Vehicle

32b. Status 2nd Vehicle

33. Countable Vehicle Assests

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional Information on Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

46. Person Number	47. SNAP Participation	48. Relation to Head of HH	49. Age	50. Sex	51. Race	52. Citizen Status	53. Edu. Level	54. Employment Status	Hours	55. SNAP Work Reg.	56. SNAP E & T	57. ABAWD Status	58. Dependent Care Cost

You may record information on up to 16 individuals using additional pages.

Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

59. Person Number	Source 1 60. Income Type	61. Amount	Source 2 62. Income Type	63. Amount	Source 3 64. Income Type	65. Amount	Source 4 66. Income Type	67. Amount

You may record income on up to 10 individuals by using additional pages.

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.

Section 7 - Optional For State Use

1.

2.

3.

4.

APPENDIX G

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households, Fiscal Year 2009. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis, 2010.

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