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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2016

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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2016

Author:

Sarah Lauffer

Submitted by:

Mathematica Policy Research
1100 1st Street NE, 12th Floor
Washington, DC 20002-4221

Submitted to:

Office of Policy Support
USDA, Food and Nutrition Service
3101 Park Center Drive, Suite 1014
Alexandria, VA 22302-1500

Project Director: Karen Cunnyngnam

Project Officer: Jenny Genser

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Author:	Sarah Lauffer
Mathematica Project Director:	Karen Cunnyngham
Mathematica Project Number:	50400.500
FNS Project Officer:	Jenny Genser
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) serves as the foundation of America's nutrition assistance safety net. It is the nation's first line of defense against food insecurity and offers a powerful tool to improve nutrition among low-income individuals. SNAP is the largest of the domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This report describes the characteristics of SNAP households and participants nationwide in fiscal year 2016 (October 2015 through September 2016). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2016. The appendices provide detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics at the national and State levels, as well as a review of the source and reliability of estimates and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

During fiscal year 2016, SNAP provided benefits to approximately 44.2 million people living in 21.8 million households each month across the United States. The total Federal cost of the program in fiscal year 2016 was \$70.9 billion, \$66.5 billion of which went to SNAP benefits and the remainder to program administration. The average monthly SNAP benefit across all participating households in fiscal year 2016 was \$255.¹

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP plays an important role in lifting individuals out of poverty. As measured by the Federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), approximately 82 percent of SNAP households lived in poverty in fiscal year 2016. Forty percent of SNAP households had gross incomes less than or equal to half of the poverty guidelines; these households received 56 percent of all benefits. When the value of SNAP benefits is included as income, 10 percent of SNAP households would move above the poverty guidelines, and 12 percent would move from below half to above half of the poverty guidelines.

The average SNAP household had gross monthly income of \$814, and had net monthly income of \$374. SNAP households receive income from a variety of sources. Thirty-two percent of SNAP households had earned income, 21 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 27 percent received Social Security income (a 2 percentage point increase from fiscal year 2015), 9 percent received Child Support Enforcement payments, 5 percent received support from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), 3 percent received State General Assistance (GA) benefits, and 1 percent received unemployment income. Twenty percent of SNAP households had zero gross income in fiscal year 2016, down 2 percentage points from 22 percent in fiscal year 2015, and 37 percent had zero net income, down from 40 percent in fiscal year 2015.

¹ These data are based on FNS administrative records. Participant counts and benefit costs derived from the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) sample file differ slightly (see Appendix D for an explanation of the differences). The remainder of this summary presents data derived from the SNAP QC.

SNAP households vary in composition, but often include a child, elderly individual, or an individual with a disability. In fiscal year 2016, average household size was 2.0 people. Seventy-eight percent of SNAP households included a child, an elderly individual, or an individual with a disability; these households received 84 percent of all benefits. Households with children received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$388, reflecting their larger average household size. The average household with children had 3.2 people, compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (58 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult households. Only 12 percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. More than half (55 percent) of all SNAP households with children had earned income; 46 percent of single-adult households with children and 67 percent of multiple-adult households with children had earned income. Three percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with elderly individuals received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$124, reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.2 people) and higher-than-average income compared to other SNAP participants. Households with elderly individuals had an average gross income of \$893, compared to \$792 for households without elderly individuals. Eighty-two percent of SNAP households with elderly individuals consisted of an elderly individual living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$106, compared with an average monthly benefit of \$208 for households with elderly individuals not living alone and \$284 for households without any elderly individuals.

In fiscal year 2016, nearly two-thirds of all SNAP participants were either children (44 percent), elderly adults (12 percent), or non-elderly adults with disabilities (9 percent). Over half (57 percent) of all participants, and nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of all adult participants, were female. More than two-thirds (70 percent) of children were school age (age 5 to 17).

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). SNAP is the largest of the domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2016, SNAP served an average of 44.2 million people during each month, at a total annual cost of \$70.9 billion, \$66.5 billion of which went to SNAP benefits.²

SNAP is available to all individuals who meet the Federal eligibility guidelines set by Congress, and serves a broad demographic spectrum of the needy population. It provides benefits electronically via an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card, which may be redeemed for eligible food items.³ As of September 30, 2016, 260,115 stores across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

Federal, State, and local governments share the administration and costs of SNAP. Congress authorizes the program and appropriates necessary funds. USDA establishes SNAP regulations under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended through Public Law 113-128. FNS administers SNAP nationally, and State or local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The Federal government fully funds SNAP benefits. The cooperating agencies share administrative costs, with FNS paying approximately 50 percent of these expenses.

Using SNAP household data collected for quality control (QC) purposes, FNS publishes reports detailing characteristics of the SNAP population and uses the data for additional analyses. This report, the latest in an annual series that dates back to 1976, presents a picture of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2016. The report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules, and thus does not include information about those who were issued benefits mistakenly nor those who received disaster assistance.⁴

In Chapter 2, we provide an overview of SNAP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits and how factors like national economic trends affect program participation and costs. In Chapter 3, we describe the characteristics of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2016. We present detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix A, and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix B. Appendix C contains the fiscal year 2016 SNAP

² The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2016 included \$4.4 billion in other costs, including the Federal share of State administrative costs, nutrition education, Employment and Training programs, benefit and retailer redemption and monitoring, payment accuracy monitoring, Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

³ Households cannot use SNAP benefits to purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, pet food, hot food, and any food sold for on-premise consumption.

⁴ FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies. About 30,600 people received disaster assistance at some time during fiscal year 2016. This number was calculated internally by Mathematica based on information provided by FNS, individual State reports, and direct contact with States. See Appendix D for more information on adjustments made to the data used for this report.

eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts. In Appendix D, we provide a detailed explanation and evaluation of the source and reliability of the estimates in this report. This is followed by a discussion of estimate sampling error in Appendix E. The instrument used to collect SNAP QC data that form the basis of this report appears in Appendix F.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and legislative alterations to SNAP. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuance. This chapter concludes with a summary of how program participation and costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2016.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (the 2014 Farm Bill) reauthorized SNAP in February 2014. This legislation largely maintained the basic eligibility guidelines as previously defined under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, contains the uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP, which were originally developed in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. These standards define a SNAP household and categories of households eligible for benefits. They also establish gross and net income limits, a resource limit, and various nonfinancial criteria for eligibility. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, provides higher income limits for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for households with elderly or disabled members and includes exceptions to the eligibility criteria for individuals who are categorically eligible (as defined in sections below).⁵

The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as individuals who live together and customarily purchase and prepare food together. Generally, individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together may apply as separate household units; their incomes and countable resources are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. However, spouses living together must apply together and parents must apply together with their children under age 22 who reside with them, even if the children have spouses or children of their own. Individuals who are elderly and cannot purchase and prepare food because of a substantial disability may apply as separate households from those with whom they reside as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines.⁶ The incomes and countable resources of household members applying together for SNAP are aggregated to determine the household's eligibility and benefits.

⁵ A person is considered to be elderly for SNAP eligibility purposes if he or she is age 60 or older. Generally, a person is considered to be disabled for SNAP eligibility purposes if he or she receives Federal or State disability or blindness payments or other disability retirement benefits from a government agency under the Social Security Act, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security disability or blindness payments; receives an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and is (1) eligible for Medicare or (2) considered to be disabled based on SSI rules; is a veteran who is totally disabled, permanently housebound, or in need of regular aid and attendance; or is permanently disabled and receiving veterans' benefits as a surviving spouse or child of a veteran.

⁶ The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) establishes the Federal poverty guidelines annually for many assistance programs. See Appendix C for a list of the 2015 poverty guidelines.

Categorical Eligibility

Certain households that meet the eligibility requirements for other programs are considered categorically eligible for SNAP. Categorical eligibility policies simplify the process of SNAP application and eligibility determination. Eligibility standards for these households are partly based on the assistance program that confers categorical eligibility for SNAP. Categorically eligible households must still meet SNAP's non-financial criteria. In addition, benefits for categorically eligible households are determined under the same rules that apply to other eligible SNAP households. Accordingly, some categorically eligible households do not qualify for a SNAP benefit.

Households in which all members are authorized to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), General Assistance (GA), or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), known as pure public assistance (PA) households, are categorically eligible for SNAP. In some States, households that participate in narrowly targeted, noncash TANF-funded programs, such as work support, child care, diversion assistance, transportation, and other in-kind assistance, may also be categorically eligible for SNAP.

States may also adopt broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies. Through this option, States can choose to provide a noncash TANF-funded benefit to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP upon a broader number of households. States have flexibility in choosing the noncash TANF program that confers SNAP eligibility. These programs often have income limits above 130 percent of poverty (but no higher than 200 percent) and no net income test. In addition, most TANF programs that confer BBCE do not include a resource test. However, five States (Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, and Texas) used TANF programs to confer BBCE with resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 in all or part of fiscal year 2016.⁷ In fiscal year 2016, 42 States and territories (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) had a BBCE policy in effect.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. Most households not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: (1) gross income and (2) net income.⁸ 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 (such as energy assistance payments and educational loans in which payment is deferred). To be eligible for SNAP, a household not categorically eligible and not including an elderly member or individual with a disability must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (\$2,628 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2016). Households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities are not subject to the gross income standard. All households that are not categorically eligible must have a monthly net income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guidelines (\$2,021 for a family of

⁷ Maine's resource limit went into effect on November 1, 2015.

⁸ 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.

four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2016). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (Appendix C).

In addition to being used to determine income eligibility for some households, net income is used to determine monthly SNAP benefit amounts for all households. Net income is calculated 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:⁹

- **Standard deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. In fiscal year 2016, a household with one to three members living in the contiguous United States received a \$155 deduction; larger households received a larger standard deduction based on household size. The standard deductions for outlying States and territories vary due to differences in the cost of living between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are indexed annually to inflation.
- **Earned income deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent care deduction.** Households with dependents receive a deduction for out-of-pocket costs for the care of children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school.
- **Medical expense deduction.** Households receive a medical expense deduction if they have either an elderly member or an individual with a disability who has medical expenses. In most States, such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs that exceed \$35 per month and are incurred on behalf of elderly household members or household members with disabilities. In fiscal year 2016, 18 States had medical deduction demonstration programs that used standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses exceeding \$35 but below a specified limit.¹⁰ Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible in any State.
- **Child support payment deduction.** Households may deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than treat them as a deduction.
- **Excess shelter expense deduction.** Households are entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of the household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. Instead of using actual utility costs, many States use Standard Utility Allowances (SUAs) to calculate a household's total shelter expense. The maximum excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly members or individuals

⁹ The amount of deductions to which a household is entitled—the household's deduction entitlement—is not always equal to the amount used to compute SNAP benefits. Because net income may not be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income may claim only a portion of their deduction entitlement.

¹⁰ For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2016 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Vigil et al., 2017). Available at <https://host76.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/>.

with disabilities was \$504 in fiscal year 2016. The amount is annually indexed to inflation. The limits on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories vary due to differences in the cost of living between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities, however, are allowed to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. Some States also allow homeless households a deduction of \$143 for shelter costs.

Resources

Another determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. As stipulated in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, the resource limits are indexed to inflation, rounded down to the nearest \$250 increment. In fiscal year 2016, households not categorically eligible were permitted up to \$2,250 in countable resources or up to \$3,250 if at least one household member was elderly or had a disability. Countable resources include cash, resources easily converted to cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks and bonds, and lump-sum payments), and some non-liquid resources. Some types of resources are not counted, such as retirement and educational savings accounts, family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income.

Vehicles are counted as resources with some exceptions. Licensed vehicles used as homes, to produce earned income, to transport household members with physical disabilities, or to transport fuel or water are excluded from the resource test, along with vehicles whose sale would net less than \$1,500. For one non-excluded licensed vehicle per adult household member and any other vehicle used by household members under age 18 to drive to work or school, the amount of the vehicle's fair market value over \$4,650 is counted toward the resource limit. For the remaining licensed vehicles, the greater of the vehicle's fair market value over \$4,650 or the equity value is counted.¹¹ For non-excluded unlicensed vehicles, the vehicle's equity value is counted.

To make it easier for low-income workers to maintain reliable transportation while receiving SNAP benefits, States may align their SNAP vehicle policy with rules from a TANF- or Maintenance of Effort-funded assistance program if these rules are not more restrictive than Federal SNAP rules. In fiscal year 2016, over half of all States and territories had adopted rules that exclude all vehicles from the resource test, and most others adopted rules that exclude the value of additional vehicles.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

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

The following groups of lawful, permanent resident noncitizens are eligible for SNAP benefits:

¹¹ The equity of a vehicle is defined as its fair market value minus remaining liens.

- Those who have lived legally in the United States for five years or more from the date of entry
- Children under age 18
- Blind or disabled individuals receiving government benefits for their condition
- Noncitizens who are members of the U.S. Armed Forces, veterans, or dependents of a service member or veteran
- Lawful permanent residents with 40 qualifying quarters of work history
- Individuals who were age 65 or older and lawfully residing in the United States on August 22, 1996
- Individuals admitted as refugees or granted asylum or a stay of deportation

Many SNAP participants age 16 to 59 are subject to the program's general work requirements, which include registering for work, accepting suitable employment if offered, not voluntarily quitting a job or reducing work hours, and participating in an employment and training program if referred to one by the State agency. Working age participants are subject to these requirements unless they are in one of the following exempt groups:

- Individuals determined to be mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Individuals employed 30 or more hours per week
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or an incapacitated person
- Students enrolled at least half time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education
- Individuals complying with work requirements of TANF assistance programs
- Individuals receiving unemployment compensation
- Individuals participating in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment program

In addition, SNAP participants who are subject to the general SNAP work requirements and are (1) age 18 to 49, (2) residing in a SNAP household without children, and (3) not pregnant are generally subject to time-limited benefits unless they fulfill additional work requirements. Specifically, these individuals are restricted to 3 months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period, unless they work or participate in qualifying education and training activities at least 20 hours per week or comply with a workfare program.¹² Participants are exempt from the time limit if they live in a waived area or have been granted a discretionary exemption by the State. States may apply for a waiver from the time limit in geographic areas, including the entire State if applicable, if (1) the area has an unemployment rate that exceeds 10 percent or (2) the State can demonstrate using other economic criteria that the proposed waiver area has an insufficient number of jobs to provide employment. States are allowed to provide discretionary exemptions for up to 15 percent of their SNAP caseload subject to the time limit.

¹² Workfare participants can do unpaid work through a special State-approved program. For workfare participants, the amount of time worked depends on the amount of benefits received each month.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

In general, when a household applies for SNAP benefits, State agencies are required to conduct an interview at initial certification and at least once every 12 months thereafter. Although all SNAP applicants have the option to appear in person for the interview, States can apply for waivers that allow interviews to be conducted by telephone or online. In fiscal year 2016, all States and territories except North Dakota and the Virgin Islands were granted statewide waivers for face-to-face interviews with applicants. In addition, 42 States offered statewide online applications, while 29 States allowed SNAP participants to recertify or renew their benefits online. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

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

SNAP participants are required to appear periodically at their local SNAP office or participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies with the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. Certification periods can be as short as 3 months, as long as 24 months for households where all adult members are elderly or disabled, or up to 36 months for households participating in an Elderly Simplified Application Project (ESAP).¹³ For participants in the SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP, described below), the certification period may be extended up to 48 months. In fiscal year 2016, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 13 months.

In addition to statewide waivers for face to face interviews, as detailed above, States have policy options and can receive administrative waivers to simplify other eligibility rules.¹⁴ For example, States can set requirements for reporting financial circumstances to the SNAP agency within various time frames and determine penalties for failing to comply with SNAP work requirements (described earlier in this chapter). These allow States greater flexibility to adapt to the needs of their own eligible populations.

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 (as defined below), and the maximum

¹³ This demonstration streamlines the application and recertification process for elderly households with no earned income. For more information on ESAP, see SNAP ESAP Guidance at http://fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/snap/ESAP_Guidance.pdf.

¹⁴ For more detailed information on State options, see the State Options Reports available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/state-options-report>.

SNAP benefit for the household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled is based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan for a family of four in June of the previous fiscal year, adjusted for household size and for geographic areas outside of the contiguous United States. The Thrifty Food Plan is a healthful and minimal-cost diet, with the cost adjusted for household size and composition.¹⁵ Maximum benefits are usually revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the plan. The maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$649 in fiscal year 2016 (Appendix C).

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

If a household has zero net income (that is, its deduction amounts match or exceed its gross income), it receives the maximum SNAP benefit. For new participants, benefits are adjusted based on the number of days remaining in the initial certification month.¹⁶ All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit, except during the initial month of participation. The minimum benefit for one- and two-person households is 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. In fiscal year 2016, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$16.¹⁷

SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) Households

Certain households with SSI benefits participate in SNAP through SSI-CAP demonstrations. SSI-CAP is a joint project of FNS, the Social Security Administration (SSA), and States that streamline the SNAP application process for certain households eligible for SSI (also making them categorically eligible for SNAP). SSI-CAP eligibility rules and the computation of SNAP benefits for SSI-CAP households are different from those for other households. Throughout fiscal year 2016, 17 States were operating SSI-CAP demonstrations: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.¹⁸ In most cases, SSI-CAP participation was limited to one-person households consisting of an elderly individual or an individual with a disability who receives SSI and has no earned income.¹⁹ In all SSI-CAP States except for Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, these households received a

¹⁵ See Thrifty Food Plan reports at <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/USDAFoodPlansCostofFood/reports> for more information.

¹⁶ SNAP households will not receive benefits in the first month if the amount of adjusted benefits is less than \$10.

¹⁷ Appendix Table C.6 presents minimum benefit values for the other States and territories for fiscal year 2016.

¹⁸ New Mexico ended its SSI-CAP demonstration in March 2014. However, SSI-CAP households could remain on the program through their certification period. The last SSI-CAP benefit was issued in June 2017.

¹⁹ In Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, a household must have no earned income to enter the program, but, once enrolled, may have earned income for up to three months to remain eligible. In Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas, a household with earned income may still be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits. In Kentucky and South Dakota, married couples may also be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits, but each spouse must be approved to receive SSI in order to meet the eligibility requirements and be treated as a member of the same household; in Texas, married couples may participate but are treated as separate households.

standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having “high” or “low” shelter expenses, as determined by the State. SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington received 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 do not receive any other income deductions.

Minnesota Family Investment Program Households (MFIP)

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota calculates the SNAP benefit at the same time as the cash assistance benefit for some households that receive both SNAP and TANF. To calculate the benefits, total income is subtracted from an income threshold that is based on family size, which 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 may receive an additional cash benefit. As a family’s income rises, the cash portion of the benefit is reduced before the food portion is reduced. Families with income closer to the income threshold may not receive a cash benefit and may receive a smaller food benefit as well. MFIP participants are credited with an earnings deduction but are not subject to other income deductions. The earnings deduction rate for MFIP participants was the first \$65 and 50 percent of the remaining earnings in fiscal year 2016.

SNAP BENEFIT ISSUANCE

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands issue benefits through EBT cards. Households receive an EBT card, similar to a debit card, for purchasing food at authorized retail stores. A household’s monthly benefit is automatically added to the account balance each month (unspent benefits carry over to future months), and purchases are debited at the time of the transaction.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

In fiscal year 2016, New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts expanded existing BBCE policies, while Maine restricted its policy. Specifically, New York raised the gross income limit for households with earned income from 130 percent to 150 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. Similarly, Illinois raised the gross income limit for households with no elderly members or members with a disability from 130 percent to 165 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. Finally, Massachusetts raised the gross income limit for households containing childless adults age 18 to 59 and who are not disabled from 130 percent to 200 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. Conversely, in January 2016, Maine restricted its BBCE policy by adding an asset limit of \$5,000 for all childless households. During the same period, Georgia and South Carolina implemented medical deduction demonstration programs, which simplifies the application process for qualifying households and may slightly increase eligibility and benefit amounts.

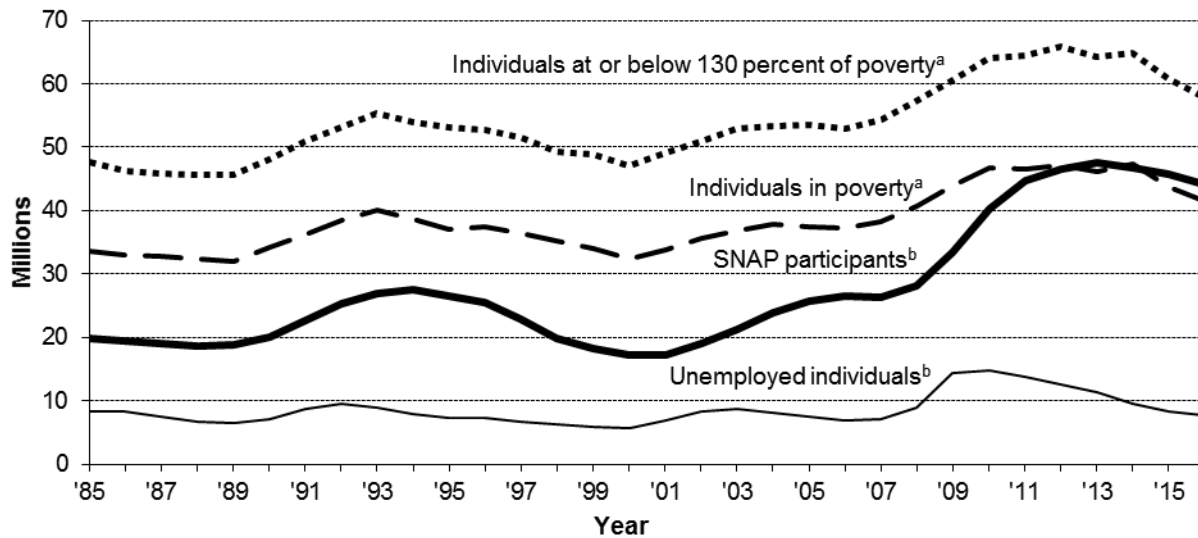
THE ECONOMY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

The number of SNAP participants has fluctuated over the past few decades, as illustrated in Figure 2.1. After a decline from 1994 to 2000, SNAP participation rose each year from 2001 until 2013. The increase in monthly SNAP participation during the economic recession and initial recovery was much greater than in the earlier years, rising from 26.3 million individuals in

2007 to 47.6 million individuals in 2013. Since 2013, there has been a steady decrease in SNAP participation. Average monthly SNAP participation declined from 45.8 million individuals in 2015 to 44.2 million individuals in 2016. Table 2.1 shows how changes in SNAP participation over the past 16 years compare to changes in major economic indicators.

A similar trend can be seen in total SNAP costs, which peaked in 2013 at \$79.9 billion, and has fallen steadily each year thereafter. Total SNAP costs declined from \$74.0 billion in fiscal year 2015 to \$70.9 billion in fiscal year 2016. The decrease in total SNAP costs is largely a result of the decline in SNAP participation combined with lower average per-person benefits due to lower food prices and the expiration of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.²⁰

Figure 2.1. SNAP participants, unemployed individuals, individuals in poverty, and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty, calendar years 1985 to 2016



Sources: SNAP Participants: Food and Nutrition Service Fiscal Year Program Operations data. Unemployed Individuals: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Individuals in poverty and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty: Special tabulations of the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA.

^a Annual values.

^b Average monthly values.

²⁰ This legislation, which took effect on April 1, 2009, temporarily increased the maximum benefit to 113.6 percent of the June 2008 Thrifty Food Plan. This provision expired on October 31, 2013, and the maximum benefit returned to 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June.

Table 2.1. Major economic indicators, calendar years 2001 to 2016

Economic indicator	Calendar year															
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Inflation rate ^a	2.3	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.3
Interest rate ^b	7.1	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7
Productivity increase ^c	2.7	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.8	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3
Real GDP increase ^{d,e}	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.7	1.8	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.6	1.6
SNAP participants ^f (000)	17,660	19,561	21,952	24,413	26,261	26,074	26,566	29,202	35,285	41,639	45,388	46,942	47,539	46,427	45,516	43,684
Unemployed individuals ^f (000)	6,830	8,375	8,770	8,140	7,579	6,991	7,073	8,948	14,295	14,808	13,739	12,499	11,457	9,598	8,288	7,750
Unemployment rate ^g	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9
Individuals below poverty level																
Number in thousands	33,905	35,566	36,927	37,937	37,415	37,206	38,205	40,614	43,970	46,677	46,464	47,085	46,203	47,348	43,765	41,492
Percentage of total population	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.8	13.5	14.5	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0	13.7	13.0
Individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level																
Number in thousands	49,061	50,844	52,823	53,413	53,553	52,878	54,264	57,329	60,574	63,984	64,549	65,828	63,938	64,915	60,906	57,745
Percentage of total population	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.2	17.8	18.1	19.0	19.9	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.4	20.5	19.1	18.0

Sources: Inflation rate: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*. Interest rate: Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED). Productivity increase: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index." Real gross domestic product (GDP) increase: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*. SNAP participants: Food and Nutrition Service Fiscal Year Program Operations data. Unemployed individuals and unemployment rate: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Individuals below poverty level and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level: Tabulations of the CPS ASEC by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA.

^a Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

^b Corporate AAA bond yield.

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

^d Percentage change from preceding year.

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

^f Average monthly value.

^g Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.²¹ In fiscal year 2016, SNAP provided benefits to an average of 43.5 million people living in 21.5 million households each month.²² Most SNAP households (78 percent) included either a child (under age 18), an elderly individual (age 60 or older), or a non-elderly individual with a disability. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of \$249, had gross monthly income of \$814, and net monthly income of \$374.²³ The average SNAP household size has declined over the years, from 2.6 individuals in 1989 to 2.0 individuals in fiscal year 2016 (Appendix Table A.27).

In this chapter, we discuss the composition and economic status of SNAP households, characteristics of SNAP participants, and changes in the economic conditions of SNAP households from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016. Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the poverty status of participants and the effect of SNAP benefits on poverty among participating households; Tables 3.2 through 3.4 present sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and SNAP household size by household composition; Table 3.5 depicts the demographic characteristics of participants; and Table 3.6 compares the change since 2015 (in constant 2016 dollars) in average income, deductions, and benefits for participating households.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

SNAP provides benefits to households in need.²⁴ In fiscal year 2016, the gross monthly income of 82 percent of SNAP households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (Table 3.1).²⁵ The gross monthly income of 58 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guidelines, and the income of 40 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guidelines (Table 3.1). The average household had income that was slightly less than 61 percent of the poverty guidelines (Appendix Table A.2).

²¹ The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 46,595 households that participated in SNAP in fiscal year 2016 (see Appendix Table D.2). 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, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because these territories receive block grants in lieu of SNAP.

²² The estimates of 43.5 million participants and 21.5 million households differ slightly from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (44.2 million and 21.8 million, respectively) 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 \$249 in the SNAP QC data compared with \$255 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

²³ Because net income is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits, the average monthly net income estimate excludes these households.

²⁴ For more detailed information on the economic status of SNAP households, see Appendix Tables A.3 through A.8.

²⁵ See Appendix Table C.1 for the poverty guidelines.

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households—poorer households receive greater SNAP benefits than those with more income. The 40 percent of all SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines in fiscal year 2016 received 56 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 18 percent of households with a gross monthly income above the poverty guidelines received only 8 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

The impact of SNAP benefits on a household’s purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the benefits to a household’s income and then examining the distribution of households by poverty status.²⁶ As shown in Figure 3.1, the combination of cash and SNAP benefits yields a substantially different distribution of SNAP households by poverty status. Specifically, when SNAP benefits are included in gross income, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was sufficient to move 10 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines. SNAP benefits affected a greater number of the poorest SNAP households, moving 12 percent of participating households above 50 percent of the poverty guidelines.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH GREATER NEEDS

SNAP serves many households that include vulnerable individuals—children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities.²⁷ In fiscal year 2016, 78 percent of all SNAP households—which contained 88 percent of all participants—included a child, an elderly individual, or a non-elderly individual with a disability. These households received 84 percent of all SNAP benefits (Appendix Table A.14).

Households with Children

In fiscal year 2016, SNAP served an average of 9.2 million households with children each month, representing 43 percent of all SNAP households. Seventy-four percent of all SNAP households with earned income contained children, while 55 percent of all households with children had earned income (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Eleven percent of all households with children received TANF cash benefits and 3 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Appendix Table A.6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit of \$388 per month (Table 3.4), in large part because the average household size among SNAP households with children (3.2 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (2.0 people).

In fiscal year 2016, single adults headed more than half (58 percent) of all SNAP households with children, accounting for 25 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). Seven percent of all SNAP households included a married head of household and children, accounting for 17 percent of all SNAP households with children. The remaining SNAP households with children were non-married multiple adult households (10 percent) and children only households (14 percent).

²⁶ This comparison assumes that program participants value their SNAP benefits at face value.

²⁷ See Appendix Tables A.3, A.6, A.8, A.11, A.12, A.14–A.19, and A.21–A.23 for more details on these households.

Table 3.1. Distribution of households and their benefits by countable income as a percentage of Federal poverty guidelines

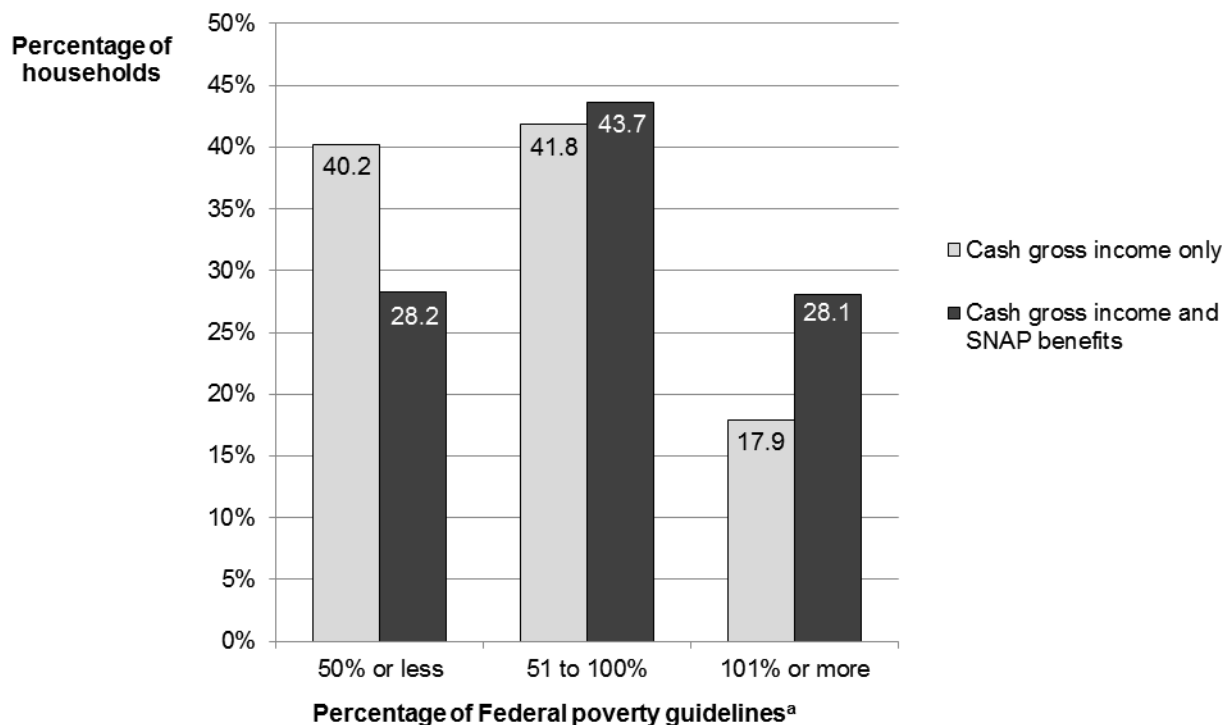
Gross income as a percentage of Federal poverty guidelines ^a	All households		All benefits	
	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
25 percent or less	28.7	28.7	36.4	36.4
26 to 50 percent	11.5	40.2	19.2	55.6
51 to 75 percent	17.9	58.1	19.6	75.2
76 to 100 percent	24.0	82.1	17.2	92.4
101 to 130 percent	12.2	94.2	6.2	98.6
131 percent or more	5.8	100.0	1.4	100.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2016 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

Figure 3.1. Effect of SNAP benefits on the poverty status of SNAP households



Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2016 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

The characteristics of households with children headed by a married-couple varied considerably from those of households with children headed by a single-adult. Of the 5.4 million SNAP households with children headed by a single-adult, 2.5 million (46 percent) had earned income, about 668,000 (12 percent) received TANF, 663,000 (12 percent) received SSI, and 534,000 (10 percent) received Social Security income. Of the 1.6 million households with children headed by a married-couple, 1.2 million (72 percent) had earned income, 111,000 (7 percent) received TANF, 176,000 (11 percent) received SSI, and 156,000 (10 percent) received Social Security income. Among households with children headed by a single-adult,

899,000 (17 percent) had zero gross income whereas among married-head households with children, 137,000 (9 percent) had zero gross income (Table 3.3).

The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$377 versus \$444) because of the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.4). However, the benefit per person was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children (\$126 versus \$101), because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$902 versus \$1,553).

Among all households with children, over 1.7 million (19 percent) received child support (Appendix Table A.6).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In fiscal year 2016, SNAP served a monthly average of about 4.7 million households with elderly individuals (age 60 or older), compared with an average of 4.4 million households each month in fiscal year 2015. These households represented 22 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2). Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.2 people (Table 3.4).

In fiscal year 2016, the average SNAP benefit for households with elderly individuals was \$124, compared to \$284 for households without elderly individuals (Appendix Table A.2). SNAP households with elderly individuals tended to receive relatively small benefit amounts for two reasons. First, SNAP households with elderly individuals typically had higher average gross and net incomes, \$893 and \$434 respectively, when compared to households without elderly individuals, \$792 and \$358 respectively. Second, elderly SNAP recipients often lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than other households.²⁸

In fiscal year 2016, 82 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals were single-person households (Table 3.2). Elderly SNAP recipients who lived alone received an average SNAP benefit of \$106 per month, compared to \$174 for multiperson households composed of only elderly individuals and \$242 for multiperson households with both elderly and non-elderly individuals (Appendix Table A.15). The average size of households with elderly individuals not living alone was 2.3 people (Table 3.4).

A majority of SNAP households with elderly individuals received either SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2016, 36 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI, 70 percent received Social Security income, and 86 percent received income from at least one of those two sources (Appendix Table A.6). Nineteen percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income (Appendix Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 36 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 57 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2). Seven percent of households with elderly individuals had no income (Table 3.3).

²⁸ In this report, we use the term “living alone” to refer to individuals who reside in single-person SNAP households, although others may live in the same residential unit.

Households with Non-Elderly Individuals with Disabilities

In fiscal year 2016, SNAP served a monthly average of 4.4 million households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities (Table 3.2).²⁹ These households represented 20 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$187 (Table 3.4).

Sixty-two percent of SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities were single-person households (Table 3.2). These households had an average per-person benefit of \$110 (Table 3.4). Non-elderly individuals with disabilities who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.2 individuals and a per-person benefit of \$98. Sixty-eight percent of households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities received SSI, and 51 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3). SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities represented 65 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 39 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2).

OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SERVED BY SNAP

Although the majority of SNAP households contained children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities, in fiscal year 2016, 22 percent (4.8 million households) consisted solely of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities with no children (Table 3.2). These households tended to be single-person households (92 percent) and had a very low average gross monthly income (\$288). More than one-fourth of these households (28 percent) had earned income while 59 percent had zero gross income. Households consisting solely of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities received an average SNAP benefit of \$185 per month (Tables 3.3 and 3.4).

Within this group, 3.5 million SNAP households (16 percent of all households) contained one or more adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities and with no children. With some exceptions, these participants are subject to time-limited SNAP benefits unless they fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. These households tended to be single-person households (84 percent). Fifty-four percent of these households had zero gross income and 30 percent had earned income (Table 3.3).

²⁹ We identify households with a non-elderly member with a disability as (1) non-elderly SSI recipients, (2) those with a medical expense deduction and no participating elderly individuals or nonparticipating elderly members with a SNAP case affiliation code of 8, 9, 11, or 13, (3) non-elderly adults who worked fewer than 30 hours a week and received Social Security income, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation, or (4) non-elderly adults in single-person households who received Social Security income.

Table 3.2. Household receipt of countable income types by household composition

Household composition	Households with:													
	All households		Countable earned income ^a		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent
Total^b	21,511	100.0	6,866	100.0	5,715	100.0	4,584	100.0	4,393	100.0	1,094	100.0	687	100.0
Children	9,221	42.9	5,103	74.3	854	14.9	1,073	23.4	1,254	28.5	1,046	95.6	151	22.0
Single-adult household	5,387	25.0	2,495	36.3	534	9.3	663	14.5	899	20.5	668	61.1	102	14.8
Multiple-adult household	2,551	11.9	1,710	24.9	293	5.1	369	8.0	242	5.5	200	18.3	38	5.5
Married-head	1,597	7.4	1,154	16.8	156	2.7	176	3.8	137	3.1	111	10.1	21	3.1
Other multiple-adult	954	4.4	556	8.1	137	2.4	192	4.2	105	2.4	89	8.1	17	2.5
Children only	1,283	6.0	899	13.1	26	0.5	42	0.9	113	2.6	178	16.3	11	1.7
Elderly individuals	4,681	21.8	313	4.6	3,264	57.1	1,660	36.2	338	7.7	33	3.1	179	26.0
Living alone	3,860	17.9	173	2.5	2,688	47.0	1,372	29.9	313	7.1	0	0.0	142	20.6
Not living alone	821	3.8	140	2.0	576	10.1	288	6.3	25	0.6	33	3.0	37	5.4
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,367	20.3	471	6.9	2,230	39.0	2,968	64.8	1	0.0	175	16.0	160	23.2
Living alone	2,727	12.7	128	1.9	1,541	27.0	1,712	37.4	1	0.0	1	0.1	79	11.5
Not living alone	1,641	7.6	343	5.0	689	12.1	1,256	27.4	0	0.0	174	15.9	81	11.7
Other households^c	4,775	22.2	1,328	19.3	23	0.4	0	0.0	2,803	63.8	40	3.6	278	40.4
Single-person	4,381	20.4	1,109	16.2	6	0.1	0	0.0	2,702	61.5	25	2.3	272	39.5
Multiperson	394	1.8	219	3.2	17	0.3	–	–	101	2.3	15	1.3	6	0.9
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^d	3,529	16.4	1,040	15.1	137	2.4	126	2.7	1,910	43.5	42	3.9	189	27.5
Living alone	2,961	13.8	780	11.4	5	0.1	0	0.0	1,827	41.6	21	1.9	177	25.7
Not living alone	567	2.6	259	3.8	132	2.3	126	2.7	83	1.9	22	2.0	13	1.8
Single-person households	11,352	52.8	1,652	24.1	4,251	74.4	3,086	67.3	3,062	69.7	90	8.2	494	71.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households may have zero or multiple types of income.

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households may have zero or multiple types of income.

^b The sums of the household types do not match the numbers in the Total row because a household may have more than one characteristic.

^c Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

^d With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and time limits.

– No sample households are in this category.

Table 3.3. Percentage of households with countable income types by household composition

Household composition	Households with:													
	All households		Countable earned income ^a		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent
Total^b	21,511	100.0	6,866	31.9	5,715	26.6	4,584	21.3	4,393	20.4	1,094	5.1	687	3.2
Children	9,221	42.9	5,103	55.3	854	9.3	1,073	11.6	1,254	13.6	1,046	11.3	151	1.6
Single-adult household	5,387	25.0	2,495	46.3	534	9.9	663	12.3	899	16.7	668	12.4	102	1.9
Multiple-adult household	2,551	11.9	1,710	67.0	293	11.5	369	14.4	242	9.5	200	7.8	38	1.5
Married-head	1,597	7.4	1,154	72.2	156	9.8	176	11.0	137	8.6	111	6.9	21	1.3
Other multiple-adult	954	4.4	556	58.3	137	14.4	192	20.2	105	11.0	89	9.3	17	1.8
Children only	1,283	6.0	899	70.0	26	2.0	42	3.3	113	8.8	178	13.9	11	0.9
Elderly individuals	4,681	21.8	313	6.7	3,264	69.7	1,660	35.5	338	7.2	33	0.7	179	3.8
Living alone	3,860	17.9	173	4.5	2,688	69.6	1,372	35.5	313	8.1	0	0.0	142	3.7
Not living alone	821	3.8	140	17.1	576	70.2	288	35.1	25	3.1	33	4.0	37	4.5
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,367	20.3	471	10.8	2,230	51.1	2,968	68.0	1	0.0	175	4.0	160	3.7
Living alone	2,727	12.7	128	4.7	1,541	56.5	1,712	62.8	1	0.0	1	0.0	79	2.9
Not living alone	1,641	7.6	343	20.9	689	42.0	1,256	76.6	0	0.0	174	10.6	81	4.9
Other households^c	4,775	22.2	1,328	27.8	23	0.5	0	0.0	2,803	58.7	40	0.8	278	5.8
Single-person	4,381	20.4	1,109	25.3	6	0.1	0	0.0	2,702	61.7	25	0.6	272	6.2
Multiperson	394	1.8	219	55.7	17	4.2	–	–	101	25.6	15	3.7	6	1.5
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^d	3,529	16.4	1,040	29.5	137	3.9	126	3.6	1,910	54.1	42	1.2	189	5.4
Living alone	2,961	13.8	780	26.4	5	0.2	0	0.0	1,827	61.7	21	0.7	177	6.0
Not living alone	567	2.6	259	45.7	132	23.3	126	22.2	83	14.6	22	3.8	13	2.2
Single-person households	11,352	52.8	1,652	14.6	4,251	37.4	3,086	27.2	3,062	27.0	90	0.8	494	4.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The sum of individual income sources does not add to the total because households may have zero or multiple types of income.

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

^c Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

^d With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and time limits.

– No sample households are in this category.

Table 3.4. Average values of selected characteristics by household composition

Household composition	Average values				
	Gross monthly countable income (dollars)	Net monthly countable income (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit per person (dollars) ^b	Household size (individuals)
Total^a	814	374	249	124	2.0
Children	1,037	497	388	121	3.2
Single-adult household	902	413	377	126	3.0
Male adult	834	396	346	128	2.7
Female adult	908	415	380	127	3.0
Multiple-adult household	1,453	796	452	105	4.3
Married-head	1,553	861	444	101	4.4
Other multiple-adult	1,286	686	466	111	4.2
Children only	777	251	310	141	2.2
Elderly individuals	893	434	124	103	1.2
Living alone	813	363	106	106	1.0
Not living alone	1,273	732	208	90	2.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	1,019	498	187	104	1.8
Living alone	848	332	110	110	1.0
Not living alone	1,302	754	315	98	3.2
Other households^c	288	106	185	168	1.1
Single-person	240	80	175	175	1.0
Multiperson	826	388	292	133	2.2
Single-person households	589	231	136	136	1.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 25,234 MFIP households and 626,735 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

^b This column is calculated by dividing the rounded, average monthly SNAP benefit by the rounded, average SNAP household size.

^c Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

Single-Person Households

Of all SNAP households in fiscal year 2016, 11.4 million (53 percent) were single-person households (Table 3.2).³⁰ These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$136 (Table 3.4). A slight majority of these individuals (54 percent) were female (Appendix Table A.24), 34 percent were elderly (Appendix Table A.17), and 24 percent were non-elderly individuals with disabilities (Appendix Table A.17). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of SNAP participants living alone had earned income (15 percent versus 32 percent) and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (27 percent versus 20 percent) (Table 3.3). Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities making up single-person households, 37 percent and 27 percent of single-person households received Social Security income and SSI income, respectively (Table 3.3).

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS

In fiscal year 2016, 44 percent of SNAP participants were children and they received 44 percent of prorated SNAP benefits (Table 3.5).³¹ More than two-thirds (70 percent) of children served by SNAP were school-age (age 5 to 17). Forty-four percent of participants were non-elderly adults (age 18 to 59) and 12 percent were elderly individuals (age 60 or older).

Sixty-three percent of non-elderly adults and 63 percent of elderly individuals were female (Appendix Table A.23). Nearly nine percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born—4 percent were naturalized citizens, 1 percent were refugees, and 3 percent were other noncitizens (lawful permanent residents and other eligible noncitizens). Nine percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizen adults.³²

³⁰ These individuals apply for SNAP benefits for themselves only. Other people may live in the household.

³¹ Prorated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

³² Some of the noncitizen household members were legal residents of the United States and participated in SNAP with citizen children; others were ineligible because of their immigration status and did not participate.

Table 3.5. SNAP benefits of participants by selected demographic characteristics

Household composition	Average values		Prorated benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	43,539	100.0	5,353,011	100.0
Age				
Children	19,212	44.1	2,336,747	43.7
Preschool-age children	5,830	13.4	742,171	13.9
0 to 1 year	2,329	5.3	300,755	5.6
2 to 4 years	3,501	8.0	441,415	8.2
School-age children	13,382	30.7	1,594,576	29.8
5 to 7 years	3,596	8.3	440,060	8.2
8 to 11 years	4,651	10.7	560,189	10.5
12 to 15 years	3,694	8.5	428,678	8.0
16 to 17 years	1,441	3.3	165,648	3.1
Non-elderly adults (age 18 to 59)	19,209	44.1	2,494,323	46.6
Elderly adults (60 or older)	5,118	11.8	521,941	9.8
Citizenship				
U.S.-born citizen	39,765	91.3	4,884,258	91.2
Naturalized citizen	1,806	4.1	218,520	4.1
Refugee	484	1.1	58,948	1.1
Other noncitizen	1,484	3.4	191,284	3.6
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults^b	3,837	8.8	493,421	9.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,653	10.7	476,977	8.9
Children with disabilities	674	1.5	62,272	1.2
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,979	9.1	414,705	7.7
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^c	3,831	8.8	623,885	11.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Prorated 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 household.

^c With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and time limits.

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

The average household gross income increased in real dollars by \$21 from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016, from \$793 to \$814. The average household net income increased by \$17 to \$374 during the same period (Table 3.6).

The percentage of households with zero gross income decreased by 2 percent from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016, from 22 percent to 20 percent (Appendix Table A.26). The percentage of households with zero net income decreased from 40 percent in fiscal year 2015 to 37 percent in fiscal year 2016 (Appendix Table A.26). The percentage of households with earned income remained at 32 percent between fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016. Households with TANF income decreased from 6 percent in fiscal year 2015, to 5 percent in fiscal year 2016.

The average household benefit decreased in real dollars, from \$252 in fiscal year 2015 to \$249 in fiscal year 2016, as net income per household increased in real dollars from \$357 to \$374 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6. Nominal and real values of selected characteristics, fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016

Characteristic	Fiscal year 2015		Fiscal year 2016		Percentage change in nominal values	Percentage change in real values
	Nominal value	Real value (in fiscal year 2016 dollars)	Nominal value	Real value (in fiscal year 2016 dollars)		
Average gross income ^a						
Per household	\$786	\$793	\$814		+3.6	+2.7
Per person	456	460	479		+5.1	+4.2
Average net income ^a						
Per household	354	357	374		+5.6	+4.6
Per person	188	190	201		+6.9	+5.9
Average total deduction ^a	529	534	539		+1.9	+1.0
Average household benefit ^b	254	252	249		-2.1	-1.4
Maximum household benefit for a family of four ^{b,c}	649	644	649		+0.0	+0.7
Consumer price index (CPI)						
All items	236.7		238.9		+0.9	
Food at home	242.2		240.4		-0.7	

Sources: CPI-U average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

^a Real values are in constant fiscal year 2016 dollars. Fiscal year 2015 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016 (+0.9 percent).

^b Real values are in constant fiscal year 2016 dollars. Fiscal year 2015 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2016 (-0.7 percent).

^c The maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2015 for a family of four living in the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
BBCE	Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
CPS ASEC	Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement
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
PA	Public Assistance
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SNAP QC	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSI-CAP	SSI-Combined Application Project
SUA	Standard Utility Allowance
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill).

This legislation, which reauthorized SNAP, was enacted on February 7, 2014. The bill maintained the program's basic eligibility guidelines while reducing or eliminating the shelter expense deduction for some households with no energy costs and nominal energy assistance. The bill also provided additional SNAP funding for enhanced Employment and Training activities, and expanded antifraud efforts.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).

This legislation, which took effect on April 1, 2009, temporarily increased the maximum benefit to 113.6 percent of the June 2008 Thrifty Food Plan. As specified in subsequent legislation, this provision expired on October 31, 2013, and the maximum benefit returned to being based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June.

Broad-based categorical eligibility

(BBCE). Policy under which households receive a TANF- or Maintenance of Effort-funded noncash service that makes them categorically eligible for SNAP. The noncash 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 and therefore are deemed financially eligible for SNAP. Includes households receiving cash or noncash benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort funds. Some States also confer categorical eligibility based on benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/Maintenance of Effort, and on households in which at least

one member receives a benefit or service and the State determines that the entire household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or to foster or strengthen marriage, the household's gross income must be under 200 percent of poverty. However, if the purpose of the program is to further workforce participation, this income limit does not apply.

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

Child support payment deduction.

Deduction from gross income in the eligibility and benefit calculation for households with legally obligated child support payments made to or for a nonmember of the household. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than use the deduction. See also *Deductions*.

Children. Individuals under age 18.

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

Countable resources. Cash on hand and resources that may be converted easily to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump-sum payments. Such resources also include some non-liquid 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 used to calculate SNAP net monthly income. The deductions shown in the appendix tables are those to which households were entitled. (MFIP and SSI-CAP participants are subject to different rules.) Total deductions to which a household is entitled do not always equal the difference between gross and net income amounts because net income may not be less than zero. See also *Child support payment deduction, Dependent care deduction, Earned income deduction, Excess shelter expense deduction, Medical expense deduction, MFIP, SSI-CAP, 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 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 *Deductions.*

Earned income. Includes wages, salaries, self-employment income, 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 were entitled to a 50 percent earned income deduction in fiscal year 2016.) See also *Deductions and Minnesota Family Investment Program.*

Elderly individuals. Adults age 60 or older.

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

Entrant households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2016 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 members or individuals with disabilities. See also *Deductions, Homeless household shelter estimate, and Appendix C.*

Expedited service households. Households with gross income less than \$150 and countable resources equal to or less than \$100 and households 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 must receive SNAP benefits within this time frame.

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 Federal poverty guidelines. See also Appendix C and *Countable income.*

Homeless household shelter deduction. Some States allow homeless households to deduct \$143 for estimated shelter expenses.

Household. Individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. Additionally, spouses living together, and children under age 22 living with their parents must be considered a household, regardless of whether or not they purchase and prepare food together.

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

Individuals with disabilities. Under SNAP rules, a disabled individual is defined as one who receives Federal or State payments for the disabled or blind, receives a disability retirement benefit from a governmental agency, or receives an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and is either eligible for Medicare or is considered to be disabled based on SSI rules. A disabled veteran or a permanently disabled spouse or child of a veteran receiving veterans' benefits is also considered to be disabled for SNAP purposes. In this report, individuals with disabilities are those under age 60 who (1) were SSI recipients; (2) worked fewer than 30 hours per week, were exempted from work registration due to disability, and received Social Security income, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation; (3) were in a SNAP household without a participating elderly individual or nonparticipating elderly member with a SNAP case affiliation code in (8,9,11,13) but with a medical expense deduction and some indication of disability such as work registration status, hours worked, or type of income received; or (4) were in a single-person household and received Social Security income.

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 present or with a head of household in a unit with spouse outside of the unit.

Maximum benefit. SNAP benefits are calculated by subtracting 30 percent of a household's net income from the maximum

possible benefit amount to which it is entitled based on household size. The maximum benefit is based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. The maximum benefit is uniform throughout the contiguous United States but is different for Hawaii, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. See also Appendix C.

Medical expense deduction. Deduction available to households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities, equal to all unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the elderly individual or individual with a disability 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. A Metropolitan Statistical Area 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 in population and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.

Minimum benefit. Amount guaranteed to all eligible one- and two-person units except during the initial month of participation. 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 and month of benefit receipt in fiscal year 2016. See also Appendix C.

Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). Minnesota’s cash and food assistance program, which jointly calculates SNAP benefits and cash assistance for participating households.

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, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington

Net income limit. SNAP monthly net income eligibility standard, determined by household size, equal to 100 percent of the Federal 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 lawful permanent residents, refugees, asylees, deportees, and unauthorized aliens. Lawfully present noncitizens are subject to additional nonfinancial eligibility criteria (see Chapter 2). Unauthorized aliens are not eligible to receive SNAP benefits but they may be nonparticipating members of SNAP households.

Non-elderly adults. Adults age 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.

Other multiple-adult households.

Households with unmarried household head, two or more adults, and at least one child.

Other noncitizen. In this report, “other noncitizen” refers to nonrefugee, lawful permanent residents in the United States and eligible noncitizens who meet SNAP nonfinancial eligibility standards. See *Noncitizen*.

Poverty guidelines. HHS issues the poverty guidelines used by FNS. They are developed on the basis of the poverty thresholds issued by the Census Bureau. Dividing the guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar yields the monthly net income limits for SNAP. See also Appendix C.

Preschool-age children. Children under age 5.

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

Refugees. Noncitizens accorded refugee status. In this report, the term “refugee” includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

Resource limit. For all non-categorically eligible households without an elderly member or individual with a disability, the resource limit was \$2,250 in fiscal year 2016. Non-categorically eligible households with an elderly individual or individual with a disability were allowed up to \$3,250 in countable resources. See also *Countable resources*.

Rural. Households whose SNAP application was processed at an agency not located in a Metropolitan Statistical Area or a Micropolitan Statistical Area.

School-age children. Children age 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 household size and for areas outside of the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia to reflect price differences among geographic 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. Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Used to determine maximum SNAP benefit amounts.

Time limits and additional work requirements for adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households. SNAP participants without disabilities age 18 to 49 who do not live with a household member under the age of 18 are generally subject to time limited participation unless they fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. (See *Work requirements*.) In order to receive SNAP benefits for more than 3 months in a 36-month period, these individuals are required to work or participate in a work program at least 20 hours a week, or participate and comply with

a workfare program. States can apply to waive this requirement in certain areas where there are insufficient jobs. States are also issued a limited number of exemptions from the requirement each year, which they can assign to individuals to let them receive benefits for a longer period of time. In this report, all adults meeting this definition, regardless of exemption status, are identified as Adults Age 18 to 49 Without Disabilities in Childless Households.

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

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

Work requirements. Many SNAP participants without disabilities are required to register for work or be registered by the State agency, must participate in a State Employment and Training or workfare program if assigned by the State 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 age 60 and over, and some individuals age 16 and 17
- Individuals physically or mentally unfit for work
- Individuals complying with work requirements of other assistance programs under TANF

- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or the care of an incapacitated person
- Individuals receiving unemployment compensation
- 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
- Students enrolled at least half time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education

APPENDIX A
DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Note: All Appendix A table footnotes appear at the conclusion of this appendix, under Appendix A footnotes.

Table A.1. Distribution of participating households, individuals, and benefits by household characteristic

Household characteristic	SNAP households		Participants in households with household characteristic		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	21,511	100.0	43,539	100.0	5,353,011	100.0
Household composition						
Children	9,221	42.9	29,764	68.4	3,581,836	66.9
School-age	7,348	34.2	25,103	57.7	2,962,980	55.4
Preschool-age	4,426	20.6	15,321	35.2	1,875,460	35.0
No children	12,290	57.1	13,775	31.6	1,771,175	33.1
Elderly individuals	4,681	21.8	5,752	13.2	581,387	10.9
No elderly individuals	16,830	78.2	37,787	86.8	4,771,624	89.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,367	20.3	8,020	18.4	816,739	15.3
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	17,144	79.7	35,519	81.6	4,536,272	84.7
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	3,529	16.4	4,243	9.7	670,721	12.5
No adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households	17,982	83.6	39,296	90.3	4,682,290	87.5
Noncitizens	1,344	6.2	3,259	7.5	389,110	7.3
No noncitizens	20,167	93.8	40,279	92.5	4,963,901	92.7
Locality						
Metropolitan	17,650	82.1	35,596	81.8	4,433,258	82.8
Micropolitan ^b	2,128	9.9	4,435	10.2	510,522	9.5
Rural	1,391	6.5	2,867	6.6	335,692	6.3
Unknown locality	342	1.6	642	1.5	73,540	1.4
Countable Income Source						
Gross income	17,118	79.6	36,652	84.2	4,125,132	77.1
No gross income	4,393	20.4	6,887	15.8	1,227,879	22.9
Net income	12,854	59.8	28,972	66.5	2,787,572	52.1
No net income	8,005	37.2	13,870	31.9	2,470,200	46.1
Not applicable ^c	652	3.0	696	1.6	95,238	1.8
Earned income	6,866	31.9	19,353	44.4	2,043,897	38.2
No earned income	14,645	68.1	24,186	55.6	3,309,114	61.8
Unearned income	12,313	57.2	23,795	54.7	2,666,553	49.8
No unearned income	9,198	42.8	19,743	45.3	2,686,458	50.2
TANF income	1,094	5.1	3,298	7.6	441,808	8.3
No TANF income	20,417	94.9	40,241	92.4	4,911,203	91.7
GA income	687	3.2	1,092	2.5	149,488	2.8
No GA income	20,824	96.8	42,447	97.5	5,203,523	97.2
SSI	4,584	21.3	7,796	17.9	853,586	15.9
No SSI	16,927	78.7	35,742	82.1	4,499,425	84.1
Social Security income	5,715	26.6	8,323	19.1	765,058	14.3
No Social Security income	15,796	73.4	35,216	80.9	4,587,953	85.7
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines						
No income	4,393	20.4	6,887	15.8	1,227,879	22.9
1 to 50 percent	4,259	19.8	11,033	25.3	1,750,672	32.7
51 to 100 percent	8,999	41.8	17,680	40.6	1,966,137	36.7
101 to 130 percent	2,614	12.2	5,789	13.3	333,954	6.2
Greater than 130 percent	1,246	5.8	2,150	4.9	74,369	1.4
SNAP benefit						
Minimum benefit	1,739	8.1	2,057	4.7	27,848	0.5
Maximum benefit	8,282	38.5	14,147	32.5	2,523,947	47.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.2. Average income as a percentage of poverty guidelines, gross and net countable income, total deduction, SNAP benefit, household size, and certification period of participating households by household characteristic

Household characteristic	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^d	Total deduction (dollars) ^e	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	60.8	814	374	539	249	2.0	13.4
Household composition							
Children	58.5	1,037	497	633	388	3.2	9.8
School-age	60.0	1,099	536	649	403	3.4	9.9
Preschool-age	55.3	1,034	488	642	424	3.5	9.6
No children	62.5	647	277	465	144	1.1	16.1
Elderly individuals	84.0	893	434	540	124	1.2	20.3
No elderly individuals	54.3	792	358	539	284	2.2	11.5
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	82.5	1,019	498	555	187	1.8	16.7
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	55.3	762	343	535	265	2.1	12.6
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	32.5	367	150	375	190	1.2	9.8
No adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households	66.3	902	419	572	260	2.2	14.1
Noncitizens	60.0	930	424	632	289	2.4	13.6
No noncitizens	60.8	807	370	533	246	2.0	13.4
Locality							
Metropolitan	60.7	812	360	554	251	2.0	13.4
Micropolitan ^b	61.9	842	451	483	240	2.1	13.0
Rural	58.9	793	427	448	241	2.1	13.0
Unknown locality	66.4	836	386	512	215	1.9	19.3
Countable income source							
Gross income	76.4	1,023	470	609	241	2.1	14.1
No gross income	0.0	0	0	266	279	1.6	10.5
Net income	86.7	1,191	607	584	217	2.3	13.6
No net income	18.9	224	0	468	309	1.7	11.0
Not applicable	64.1	631	n.a.	74	146	1.1	38.7
Earned income	81.7	1,306	609	743	298	2.8	9.9
No earned income	51.0	584	259	440	226	1.7	15.1
Unearned income	76.2	953	454	552	217	1.9	15.9
No unearned income	40.2	629	269	523	292	2.1	10.0
TANF income	46.7	798	347	517	404	3.0	11.1
No TANF income	61.6	815	375	540	241	2.0	13.5
GA income	51.1	638	240	523	217	1.6	14.2
No GA income	61.1	820	378	540	250	2.0	13.4
SSI	75.8	915	425	531	186	1.7	20.0
No SSI	56.7	787	361	541	266	2.1	11.6
Social Security income	92.8	1,037	517	554	134	1.5	18.2
No Social Security income	49.2	734	323	534	290	2.2	11.7
SNAP benefit							
Minimum benefit	130.8	1,382	995	387	16	1.2	15.7
Maximum benefit	21.1	245	0	468	305	1.7	11.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.3. Distribution of participating households with children, elderly individuals, and non-elderly individuals with disabilities by household characteristic

Household characteristic	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	21,511	100.0	9,221	100.0	4,681	100.0	4,367	100.0
Gross countable income								
\$0	4,393	20.4	1,254	13.6	338	7.2	1	0.0
1 to 199	837	3.9	367	4.0	53	1.1	8	0.2
200 to 399	1,187	5.5	685	7.4	115	2.5	9	0.2
400 to 599	1,322	6.1	774	8.4	223	4.8	153	3.5
600 to 799	4,305	20.0	1,025	11.1	1,485	31.7	1,910	43.7
800 to 999	2,586	12.0	793	8.6	955	20.4	800	18.3
1,000 to 1,249	2,238	10.4	925	10.0	748	16.0	571	13.1
1,250 to 1,499	1,480	6.9	847	9.2	367	7.8	345	7.9
1,500 to 1,999	1,862	8.7	1,395	15.1	291	6.2	360	8.2
2,000 or greater	1,301	6.0	1,156	12.5	106	2.3	210	4.8
Net countable income^e								
\$0	8,005	37.2	3,046	33.0	880	18.8	571	13.1
1 to 199	2,728	12.7	1,124	12.2	613	13.1	744	17.0
200 to 399	2,708	12.6	986	10.7	825	17.6	872	20.0
400 to 599	2,333	10.8	838	9.1	796	17.0	746	17.1
600 to 799	1,548	7.2	766	8.3	452	9.7	377	8.6
800 to 999	1,185	5.5	666	7.2	321	6.9	275	6.3
1,000 or greater	2,353	10.9	1,770	19.2	396	8.5	583	13.4
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines								
No gross income	4,393	20.4	1,254	13.6	338	7.2	1	0.0
25 percent or less	1,787	8.3	1,085	11.8	98	2.1	26	0.6
26 to 50 percent	2,472	11.5	1,847	20.0	211	4.5	411	9.4
51 to 75 percent	3,845	17.9	1,845	20.0	841	18.0	1,388	31.8
76 to 100 percent	5,154	24.0	1,573	17.1	1,964	42.0	1,693	38.8
101 to 130 percent	2,614	12.2	1,227	13.3	750	16.0	603	13.8
131 percent or greater	1,246	5.8	391	4.2	479	10.2	246	5.6
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c								
No net income	8,005	37.2	3,046	33.0	880	18.8	571	13.1
25 percent or less	4,348	20.2	2,234	24.2	865	18.5	1,153	26.4
26 to 50 percent	3,957	18.4	1,856	20.1	1,090	23.3	1,187	27.2
51 to 75 percent	2,700	12.6	1,307	14.2	780	16.7	733	16.8
76 to 100 percent	1,301	6.0	645	7.0	408	8.7	378	8.7
101 to 130 percent	371	1.7	79	0.9	172	3.7	111	2.5
131 percent or greater	177	0.8	30	0.3	89	1.9	36	0.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.4. Distribution of participating households by household size and amount of countable gross and net income, and gross and net income as a percentage of poverty guidelines

Household characteristic	Household size (individuals)											
	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,352	100.0	4,027	100.0	2,756	100.0	1,918	100.0	879	100.0	579	100.0
Gross countable income												
\$0	3,062	27.0	666	16.5	341	12.4	213	11.1	65	7.4	46	7.9
1 to 199	475	4.2	166	4.1	108	3.9	54	2.8	24	2.7	11	1.9
200 to 399	537	4.7	307	7.6	194	7.0	97	5.1	36	4.1	16	2.8
400 to 599	603	5.3	349	8.7	198	7.2	109	5.7	42	4.7	22	3.8
600 to 799	3,139	27.6	536	13.3	363	13.2	175	9.1	60	6.8	32	5.6
800 to 999	1,719	15.1	394	9.8	239	8.7	153	8.0	51	5.7	31	5.3
1,000 to 1,249	1,019	9.0	605	15.0	330	12.0	169	8.8	85	9.7	31	5.3
1,250 to 1,499	460	4.1	400	9.9	289	10.5	189	9.8	86	9.8	56	9.7
1,500 to 1,999	301	2.7	417	10.4	499	18.1	379	19.7	170	19.3	96	16.6
2,000 or greater	36	0.3	188	4.7	196	7.1	381	19.9	261	29.7	238	41.1
Net countable income^c												
\$0	4,889	43.1	1,530	38.0	844	30.6	467	24.3	175	19.9	101	17.4
1 to 199	1,550	13.7	501	12.4	386	14.0	197	10.3	62	7.1	32	5.4
200 to 399	1,613	14.2	484	12.0	317	11.5	184	9.6	69	7.8	41	7.0
400 to 599	1,321	11.6	450	11.2	278	10.1	156	8.2	78	8.9	49	8.5
600 to 799	643	5.7	346	8.6	255	9.2	192	10.0	77	8.8	36	6.3
800 to 999	391	3.4	284	7.1	222	8.1	172	8.9	77	8.7	40	6.8
1,000 to 1,199	183	1.6	145	3.6	192	7.0	154	8.0	70	8.0	43	7.4
1,200 or greater	131	1.2	279	6.9	258	9.4	393	20.5	268	30.5	237	40.9
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines												
No gross income	3,062	27.0	666	16.5	341	12.4	213	11.1	65	7.4	46	7.9
25 percent or less	676	6.0	391	9.7	337	12.2	209	10.9	102	11.6	73	12.6
26 to 50 percent	649	5.7	568	14.1	576	20.9	391	20.4	170	19.3	118	20.4
51 to 75 percent	1,804	15.9	803	19.9	534	19.4	367	19.1	206	23.5	131	22.7
76 to 100 percent	3,260	28.7	734	18.2	499	18.1	375	19.6	175	19.9	111	19.1
101 to 130 percent	1,187	10.5	535	13.3	377	13.7	296	15.4	135	15.4	84	14.6
131 percent or greater	715	6.3	330	8.2	92	3.3	67	3.5	27	3.0	16	2.7
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c												
No net income	4,889	43.1	1,530	38.0	844	30.6	467	24.3	175	19.9	101	17.4
25 percent or less	1,963	17.3	825	20.5	738	26.8	468	24.4	212	24.1	142	24.6
26 to 50 percent	1,851	16.3	749	18.6	546	19.8	448	23.3	221	25.2	142	24.5
51 to 75 percent	1,159	10.2	499	12.4	420	15.2	351	18.3	163	18.5	108	18.7
76 to 100 percent	526	4.6	228	5.7	203	7.4	172	9.0	97	11.1	74	12.8
101 to 130 percent	230	2.0	111	2.8	2	0.1	9	0.5	8	1.0	11	1.8
131 percent or greater	101	0.9	77	1.9	0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.5. Average gross and net countable income, average gross, and net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines, 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) ^d	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent) ^d	Countable resources among households with countable resources (dollars)	SNAP benefit (dollars)
Total	21,511	100.0	814	374	60.8	26.5	383	249
Household composition								
Children	9,221	42.9	1,037	497	58.5	26.8	373	388
School-age	7,348	34.2	1,099	536	60.0	28.1	384	403
Preschool-age	4,426	20.6	1,034	488	55.3	24.9	382	424
No children	12,290	57.1	647	277	62.5	26.3	394	144
Elderly individuals	4,681	21.8	893	434	84.0	39.7	458	124
No elderly individuals	16,830	78.2	792	358	54.3	23.1	358	284
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,367	20.3	1,019	498	82.5	37.4	424	187
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	17,144	79.7	762	343	55.3	23.8	372	265
Household size								
1 person	11,352	52.8	589	231	60.0	23.6	400	136
2 people	4,027	18.7	849	382	63.9	28.7	334	255
3 people	2,756	12.8	981	442	58.6	26.4	325	380
4 people	1,918	8.9	1,235	635	61.0	31.4	416	460
5 people	879	4.1	1,485	829	62.6	34.9	429	527
6 people	374	1.7	1,713	1,020	63.0	37.5	344	625
7 people	118	0.5	1,893	1,179	61.6	38.4	562	679
8 or more people	86	0.4	1,934	1,165	54.3	32.4	635	897

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.6. Distribution of participating households with children, elderly individuals, and non-elderly individuals with disabilities by type of countable income

Type of income	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000) ^a	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	21,511	100.0	9,221	100.0	4,681	100.0	4,367	100.0
Countable earned income	6,866	31.9	5,103	55.3	313	6.7	471	10.8
Wages and salaries	5,993	27.9	4,554	49.4	237	5.1	421	9.6
Self-employment	963	4.5	636	6.9	85	1.8	52	1.2
Other earned income	51	0.2	27	0.3	2	0.0	3	0.1
Countable unearned income	12,313	57.2	4,518	49.0	4,221	90.2	4,365	99.9
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	1,094	5.1	1,046	11.3	33	0.7	175	4.0
General Assistance	687	3.2	151	1.6	179	3.8	160	3.7
Supplemental Security Income	4,584	21.3	1,073	11.6	1,660	35.5	2,968	68.0
Social Security	5,715	26.6	854	9.3	3,264	69.7	2,230	51.1
Unemployment income	260	1.2	144	1.6	20	0.4	17	0.4
Veterans' benefits	147	0.7	24	0.3	82	1.8	30	0.7
Workers' compensation	52	0.2	19	0.2	12	0.3	21	0.5
Other government benefits ^b	138	0.6	37	0.4	68	1.5	30	0.7
Household contributions	617	2.9	400	4.3	77	1.7	47	1.1
Households deemed income	16	0.1	8	0.1	7	0.2	1	0.0
Educational loans	5	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child support enforcement payments	1,821	8.5	1,745	18.9	29	0.6	305	7.0
Foster care payments	6	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Energy assistance income	4	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Wage supplementation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other unearned income ^c	713	3.3	246	2.7	378	8.1	64	1.5
TANF or GA	1,778	8.3	1,193	12.9	212	4.5	331	7.6
TANF and earned income	247	1.1	245	2.7	3	0.1	13	0.3
TANF and SSI	174	0.8	165	1.8	9	0.2	163	3.7
TANF or SSI or GA	5,953	27.7	2,036	22.1	1,768	37.8	2,992	68.5
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	650	3.0	513	5.6	40	0.8	346	7.9
TANF and child support	87	0.4	86	0.9	3	0.1	19	0.4
SSI and Social Security	1,733	8.1	262	2.8	908	19.4	856	19.6
SSI or Social Security	8,566	39.8	1,665	18.1	4,016	85.8	4,342	99.4
SSI and earned income	372	1.7	249	2.7	31	0.7	345	7.9
GA and earned income	55	0.3	37	0.4	7	0.1	11	0.2
Earned income and child support	906	4.2	888	9.6	10	0.2	55	1.3
No countable income	4,393	20.4	1,254	13.6	338	7.2	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.7. Average income, total deduction, SNAP benefit, and household size of participating households by type of countable income

Type of income	Total households		Average values					
	Number (000) ^g	Percent	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^d	Income source (dollars) ^j	Total deduction (dollars) ^e	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)
Total	21,511	100.0	814	374	–	539	249	2.0
Countable earned income	6,866	31.9	1,306	609	1,150	743	298	2.8
Wages and salaries	5,993	27.9	1,390	665	1,225	759	290	2.9
Self-employment	963	4.5	848	299	563	666	349	2.6
Other earned income	51	0.2	771	375	194	490	290	2.3
Countable unearned income	12,313	57.2	953	454	781	552	217	1.9
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	1,094	5.1	798	347	413	517	404	3.0
General Assistance	687	3.2	638	240	231	523	217	1.6
Supplemental Security Income	4,584	21.3	915	425	581	531	186	1.7
Social Security	5,715	26.6	1,037	517	845	554	134	1.5
Unemployment income	260	1.2	1,248	717	889	573	247	2.6
Veterans' benefits	147	0.7	1,115	652	539	507	130	1.6
Workers' compensation	52	0.2	1,347	753	987	637	188	2.1
Other government benefits ^h	138	0.6	1,019	547	410	522	189	1.9
Household contributions	617	2.9	707	258	301	540	341	2.4
Households deemed income	16	0.1	932	609	810	350	179	1.8
Educational loans	5	0.0	5,597	5306	5,327	362	125	2.3
Child support enforcement payments	1,821	8.5	1,170	615	333	608	373	3.4
Foster care payments	6	0.0	1,501	885	588	626	305	3.3
Energy assistance income	4	0.0	1,695	1133	505	604	88	2.3
Wage supplementation	0	0.0	1	0	1	505	194	1.0
Other unearned income ⁱ	713	3.3	1,079	558	370	574	192	1.9
TANF or GA	1,778	8.3	736	305	344	520	332	2.5
TANF and earned income	247	1.1	1,277	659	1,206	648	366	3.4
TANF and SSI	174	0.8	1,238	732	1,008	518	340	3.4
TANF or SSI or GA	5,953	27.7	849	375	550	526	225	1.9
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	650	3.0	1,535	892	1,428	667	286	3.3
TANF and child support	87	0.4	936	513	549	460	421	3.5
SSI and Social Security	1,733	8.1	907	431	849	511	152	1.5
SSI or Social Security	8,566	39.8	998	486	874	550	158	1.6
SSI and earned income	372	1.7	1,740	1082	1,570	672	231	3.3
GA and earned income	55	0.3	1,462	837	1,221	660	286	3.2
Earned income and child support	906	4.2	1,622	873	1,541	758	323	3.5
No countable income	4,393	20.4	0	0	0	266	279	1.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.8. Distribution of participating households with children, elderly individuals, and non-elderly individuals with disabilities by countable earned and unearned income amounts

Household characteristic	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	21,511	100.0	9,221	100.0	4,681	100.0	4,367	100.0
Countable earned income								
\$0	14,645	68.1	4,118	44.7	4,368	93.3	3,896	89.2
1 to 199	527	2.4	220	2.4	49	1.1	82	1.9
200 to 399	510	2.4	300	3.2	33	0.7	42	1.0
400 to 599	635	3.0	411	4.5	65	1.4	49	1.1
600 to 799	739	3.4	515	5.6	36	0.8	64	1.5
800 to 999	788	3.7	558	6.0	32	0.7	65	1.5
1,000 to 1,249	895	4.2	647	7.0	28	0.6	52	1.2
1,250 to 1,499	777	3.6	628	6.8	29	0.6	49	1.1
1,500 to 1,999	1,145	5.3	1,023	11.1	25	0.5	36	0.8
2,000 or greater	850	4.0	802	8.7	16	0.3	32	0.7
Countable unearned income								
\$0	9,198	42.8	4,704	51.0	460	9.8	3	0.1
1 to 199	918	4.3	614	6.7	47	1.0	10	0.2
200 to 399	1,378	6.4	999	10.8	129	2.7	23	0.5
400 to 599	1,150	5.3	721	7.8	217	4.6	198	4.5
600 to 799	4,063	18.9	859	9.3	1,511	32.3	2,125	48.7
800 to 999	1,998	9.3	393	4.3	960	20.5	822	18.8
1,000 to 1,249	1,429	6.6	351	3.8	730	15.6	566	13.0
1,250 to 1,499	699	3.2	236	2.6	330	7.1	303	6.9
1,500 or greater	678	3.2	345	3.7	296	6.3	317	7.3
Countable TANF income								
\$0	20,417	94.9	8,176	88.7	4,648	99.3	4,192	96.0
1 to 199	211	1.0	195	2.1	9	0.2	56	1.3
200 to 399	396	1.8	371	4.0	13	0.3	78	1.8
400 to 599	282	1.3	277	3.0	8	0.2	30	0.7
600 to 799	154	0.7	152	1.6	1	0.0	9	0.2
800 to 999	25	0.1	25	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000 or greater	26	0.1	26	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0
Countable GA income								
\$0	20,824	96.8	9,070	98.4	4,502	96.2	4,208	96.3
1 to 199	339	1.6	53	0.6	110	2.3	121	2.8
200 to 399	239	1.1	29	0.3	57	1.2	17	0.4
400 to 599	82	0.4	49	0.5	8	0.2	17	0.4
600 to 799	13	0.1	8	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.0
800 to 999	6	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1
1,000 or greater	8	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Countable TANF or GA income								
\$0	19,733	91.7	8,028	87.1	4,469	95.5	4,036	92.4
1 to 199	546	2.5	243	2.6	119	2.5	174	4.0
200 to 399	635	3.0	400	4.3	71	1.5	95	2.2
400 to 599	363	1.7	326	3.5	16	0.3	47	1.1
600 to 799	168	0.8	161	1.7	4	0.1	11	0.2
800 to 999	31	0.1	31	0.3	1	0.0	4	0.1
1,000 or greater	34	0.2	32	0.4	1	0.0	1	0.0
Countable SSI								
\$0	16,927	78.7	8,148	88.4	3,021	64.5	1,399	32.0
1 to 199	756	3.5	81	0.9	408	8.7	353	8.1
200 to 399	574	2.7	77	0.8	304	6.5	272	6.2
400 to 599	561	2.6	128	1.4	225	4.8	341	7.8
600 to 799	2,203	10.2	627	6.8	535	11.4	1,681	38.5
800 to 999	250	1.2	19	0.2	125	2.7	131	3.0
1,000 or greater	241	1.1	141	1.5	64	1.4	191	4.4

Table A.8 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Countable SSI								
Maximum for a one-person household ^k	1,429	6.6	380	4.1	359	7.7	1,078	24.7
Maximum for a two-person household ^l	35	0.2	5	0.1	24	0.5	17	0.4
Countable Social Security								
\$0	15,796	73.4	8,368	90.7	1,417	30.3	2,138	48.9
1 to 199	131	0.6	72	0.8	40	0.9	45	1.0
200 to 399	497	2.3	103	1.1	256	5.5	192	4.4
400 to 599	776	3.6	132	1.4	435	9.3	299	6.8
600 to 799	1,317	6.1	148	1.6	756	16.1	524	12.0
800 to 999	1,331	6.2	112	1.2	770	16.5	535	12.2
1,000 or greater	1,663	7.7	287	3.1	1,008	21.5	636	14.6
Other countable unearned income								
\$0	17,881	83.1	6,725	72.9	4,018	85.8	3,873	88.7
1 to 199	1,168	5.4	699	7.6	272	5.8	189	4.3
200 to 399	1,078	5.0	815	8.8	185	3.9	134	3.1
400 to 599	574	2.7	429	4.6	82	1.8	76	1.7
600 to 799	287	1.3	201	2.2	42	0.9	35	0.8
800 to 999	205	1.0	141	1.5	31	0.7	23	0.5
1,000 or greater	317	1.5	211	2.3	50	1.1	36	0.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.9. Distribution of participating households by type of deduction and household composition, countable income source, and SNAP benefit amount

Household characteristic	Type of deduction											
	Total households	Earned income		Dependent care		Excess shelter expense		Medical expense		Child support payment		
		Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent with maximum ^m	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)
Total	21,511	6,845	31.8	779	3.6	14,688	68.3	22.6	1,124	5.2	402	1.9
Household composition												
Children	9,221	5,095	55.3	778	8.4	7,024	76.2	36.2	129	1.4	194	2.1
School-age	7,348	4,145	56.4	562	7.6	5,732	78.0	36.5	111	1.5	158	2.2
Preschool-age	4,426	2,526	57.1	525	11.9	3,252	73.5	37.2	35	0.8	101	2.3
No children	12,290	1,750	14.2	2	0.0	7,664	62.4	10.2	995	8.1	208	1.7
Elderly individuals	4,681	311	6.6	1	0.0	3,462	74.0	0.0	739	15.8	32	0.7
No elderly individuals	16,830	6,534	38.8	778	4.6	11,226	66.7	29.6	385	2.3	370	2.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,367	463	10.6	49	1.1	3,502	80.2	0.2	399	9.1	126	2.9
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	17,144	6,382	37.2	731	4.3	11,186	65.3	29.7	725	4.2	276	1.6
Countable income source												
Gross income	17,118	6,845	40.0	771	4.5	13,548	79.1	20.3	1,122	6.6	389	2.3
No gross income	4,393	–	–	9	0.2	1,140	26.0	50.5	2	0.0	13	0.3
Net income	12,854	5,431	42.2	649	5.0	10,182	79.2	15.7	982	7.6	310	2.4
No net income	8,005	1,409	17.6	130	1.6	4,506	56.3	38.3	142	1.8	92	1.2
Not applicable ^c	652	5	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Earned income	6,866	6,845	99.7	734	10.7	5,519	80.4	36.3	76	1.1	235	3.4
No earned income	14,645	–	–	45	0.3	9,169	62.6	14.4	1,048	7.2	167	1.1
Unearned income	12,313	2,048	16.6	297	2.4	9,656	78.4	12.0	1,118	9.1	226	1.8
No unearned income	9,198	4,798	52.2	482	5.2	5,032	54.7	43.0	6	0.1	176	1.9
TANF income	1,094	246	22.5	18	1.7	882	80.6	32.1	12	1.1	5	0.4
No TANF income	20,417	6,600	32.3	761	3.7	13,806	67.6	22.0	1,112	5.4	397	1.9
GA income	687	54	7.8	3	0.4	545	79.3	20.4	8	1.2	6	0.9
No GA income	20,824	6,792	32.6	777	3.7	14,143	67.9	22.7	1,116	5.4	396	1.9
SSI	4,584	364	7.9	46	1.0	3,499	76.3	0.2	120	2.6	68	1.5
No SSI	16,927	6,482	38.3	733	4.3	11,189	66.1	29.6	1,004	5.9	334	2.0
Social Security income	5,715	420	7.3	28	0.5	4,568	79.9	2.0	1,063	18.6	129	2.3
No Social Security income	15,796	6,425	40.7	751	4.8	10,120	64.1	32.0	61	0.4	273	1.7
SNAP benefit												
Minimum benefit	1,739	450	25.9	12	0.7	956	55.0	2.9	358	20.6	26	1.5
Maximum benefit	8,282	1,409	17.0	130	1.6	4,506	54.4	38.3	142	1.7	92	1.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.10. Average values of deductions of participating households by household composition, countable income source, and SNAP benefit amount

Household characteristic	Average amount of deduction (dollars)									
	Earned income ⁿ		Dependent care ^o		Excess shelter expense ^p		Medical expense ^o		Child support payment ^o	
	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction
Total	76	230	10	278	280	398	9	160	5	235
Household composition										
Children	141	256	24	279	295	386	2	142	6	263
School-age	147	261	22	281	305	390	2	146	6	269
Preschool-age	155	271	35	290	277	376	1	143	6	267
No children	24	156	0	159	268	408	14	162	4	208
Elderly individuals	12	164	0	335	343	424	29	162	1	178
No elderly individuals	92	234	13	278	264	389	4	156	5	240
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	20	178	3	278	352	419	15	157	6	181
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	90	234	12	279	262	391	7	162	4	259
Countable income source										
Gross income	96	230	13	279	325	397	11	159	6	235
No gross income	0	0	1	269	106	398	0	729	1	210
Net income	114	268	14	268	279	353	11	146	5	221
No net income	15	86	5	332	281	499	5	255	3	281
Not applicable ^c	74	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned income	230	230	30	279	307	381	2	204	9	263
No earned income	0	0	1	269	267	407	12	157	2	195
Unearned income	36	206	7	273	331	404	15	158	4	210
No unearned income	127	241	15	282	214	386	0	473	5	266
TANF income	40	176	3	167	317	385	1	121	1	282
No TANF income	78	232	11	281	278	398	9	160	5	234
GA income	16	193	0	107	341	423	3	226	1	124
No GA income	78	231	11	279	278	397	9	160	5	236
SSI	18	190	3	270	344	401	5	168	2	141
No SSI	90	233	12	279	264	396	10	159	5	254
Social Security income	12	155	2	370	349	418	31	157	4	183
No Social Security income	99	235	14	275	255	388	1	218	5	259
SNAP benefit										
Minimum benefit	70	271	1	157	131	238	26	128	3	192
Maximum benefit	15	86	5	332	281	499	5	255	3	281

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.11. Distribution of participating households by selected household characteristics and amount of deduction

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent ^v	Number (000)	Percent ^v	Number (000)	Percent ^v	Number (000)	Percent ^v	Number (000)	Percent ^v
Total	21,511	100.0	9,221	100.0	4,681	100.0	4,367	100.0	6,866	100.0
Total deduction^f										
\$0 to 154 ^g	293	1.4	77	0.8	24	0.5	10	0.2	3	0.0
155	3,898	18.1	814	8.8	600	12.8	391	9.0	3	0.0
156 to 200	854	4.0	433	4.7	120	2.6	140	3.2	203	2.9
201 to 300	1,280	5.9	438	4.7	402	8.6	386	8.8	260	3.8
301 to 400	1,526	7.1	564	6.1	521	11.1	463	10.6	404	5.9
401 to 500	1,930	9.0	810	8.8	534	11.4	537	12.3	588	8.6
501 to 600	2,048	9.5	874	9.5	477	10.2	562	12.9	671	9.8
601 to 700	3,041	14.1	1,636	17.7	452	9.7	523	12.0	829	12.1
701 to 800	1,900	8.8	1,021	11.1	359	7.7	383	8.8	1,109	16.2
801 to 900	1,541	7.2	877	9.5	244	5.2	309	7.1	1,047	15.3
901 to 1,000	1,031	4.8	663	7.2	194	4.1	174	4.0	720	10.5
1,001 or greater	1,542	7.2	1,014	11.0	356	7.6	291	6.7	1,025	14.9
Earned income deduction^h										
\$0	13,873	64.5	4,126	44.7	3,898	83.3	3,615	82.8	17	0.2
1 to 50	653	3.0	283	3.1	59	1.3	89	2.0	653	9.5
51 to 100	717	3.3	452	4.9	63	1.3	53	1.2	717	10.4
101 to 150	835	3.9	560	6.1	54	1.1	72	1.7	835	12.2
151 to 200	998	4.6	713	7.7	42	0.9	82	1.9	998	14.5
201 to 250	893	4.1	649	7.0	27	0.6	51	1.2	893	13.0
251 to 300	767	3.6	624	6.8	25	0.5	49	1.1	767	11.2
301 to 350	687	3.2	610	6.6	17	0.4	24	0.6	687	10.0
351 to 400	452	2.1	407	4.4	8	0.2	12	0.3	452	6.6
401 or greater	845	3.9	798	8.6	16	0.3	32	0.7	845	12.3
Dependent care deductionⁱ										
\$0	19,914	92.6	8,419	91.3	4,207	89.9	4,030	92.3	6,122	89.2
1 to 50	77	0.4	77	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.1	69	1.0
51 to 100	84	0.4	84	0.9	–	–	4	0.1	81	1.2
101 to 150	102	0.5	101	1.1	–	–	6	0.1	96	1.4
151 to 200	97	0.5	96	1.0	–	–	7	0.2	91	1.3
201 to 250	80	0.4	80	0.9	–	–	5	0.1	75	1.1
251 to 300	55	0.3	55	0.6	1	0.0	6	0.1	55	0.8
301 to 350	55	0.3	55	0.6	–	–	1	0.0	53	0.8
351 to 400	42	0.2	42	0.5	–	–	3	0.1	40	0.6
401 or greater	186	0.9	186	2.0	0	0.0	12	0.3	175	2.5
Medical expense deduction^j										
\$0	19,569	91.0	9,067	98.3	3,470	74.1	3,679	84.2	6,779	98.7
1 to 50	87	0.4	8	0.1	51	1.1	36	0.8	8	0.1

Table A.11 (continued)

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with:							
			Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent ^v	Number (000)	Percent ^v	Number (000)	Percent ^v	Number (000)	Percent ^v	Number (000)	Percent ^v
Medical expense deduction^t										
51 to 100	406	1.9	48	0.5	268	5.7	144	3.3	26	0.4
101 to 150	212	1.0	33	0.4	135	2.9	79	1.8	13	0.2
151 to 200	175	0.8	20	0.2	113	2.4	64	1.5	10	0.2
201 to 250	74	0.3	3	0.0	58	1.2	17	0.4	4	0.1
251 to 300	51	0.2	10	0.1	33	0.7	19	0.4	4	0.1
301 or greater	119	0.6	7	0.1	80	1.7	40	0.9	13	0.2
Child support payment deduction^u										
\$0	20,291	94.3	9,003	97.6	4,177	89.2	3,952	90.5	6,621	96.4
1 to 50	66	0.3	22	0.2	8	0.2	30	0.7	25	0.4
51 to 100	62	0.3	28	0.3	6	0.1	28	0.6	31	0.5
101 to 150	39	0.2	19	0.2	4	0.1	13	0.3	22	0.3
151 to 200	41	0.2	21	0.2	2	0.0	9	0.2	28	0.4
201 to 250	40	0.2	23	0.2	3	0.1	11	0.3	23	0.3
251 to 300	44	0.2	24	0.3	3	0.1	10	0.2	34	0.5
301 to 350	32	0.1	16	0.2	1	0.0	8	0.2	21	0.3
351 to 400	17	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.2
401 or greater	60	0.3	33	0.4	1	0.0	12	0.3	40	0.6
Excess shelter expense deduction^u										
\$0	6,171	28.7	2,172	23.6	822	17.6	668	15.3	1,337	19.5
1 to 50	672	3.1	302	3.3	155	3.3	133	3.0	212	3.1
51 to 100	624	2.9	276	3.0	167	3.6	184	4.2	239	3.5
101 to 150	706	3.3	338	3.7	206	4.4	199	4.6	265	3.9
151 to 200	832	3.9	392	4.3	231	4.9	234	5.4	295	4.3
201 to 250	935	4.3	388	4.2	295	6.3	235	5.4	337	4.9
251 to 300	989	4.6	459	5.0	254	5.4	252	5.8	355	5.2
301 to 350	1,153	5.4	514	5.6	269	5.7	301	6.9	382	5.6
351 to 400	1,161	5.4	506	5.5	256	5.5	283	6.5	418	6.1
401 to 450	1,004	4.7	465	5.0	240	5.1	262	6.0	403	5.9
451 to 500	915	4.3	426	4.6	221	4.7	242	5.5	372	5.4
501 to 550 ^w	3,846	17.9	2,632	28.5	242	5.2	249	5.7	2,062	30.0
551 to 600	349	1.6	34	0.4	174	3.7	175	4.0	25	0.4
601 or greater	1,502	7.0	292	3.2	751	16.1	752	17.2	155	2.3
No deduction	6,171	28.7	2,172	23.6	822	17.6	668	15.3	1,337	19.5
Deduction less than cap ^x	9,072	42.2	4,107	44.5	2,311	49.4	2,342	53.6	3,316	48.3
Deduction equal to cap	3,325	15.5	2,544	27.6	1	0.0	6	0.1	2,003	29.2
Benefit less than maximum benefit	1,600	7.4	1,365	14.8	1	0.0	6	0.1	1,351	19.7
Benefit equal to maximum benefit	1,724	8.0	1,179	12.8	—	—	—	—	652	9.5
Deduction greater than cap	2,291	10.7	374	4.1	1,150	24.6	1,154	26.4	201	2.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.12. Distribution of participating households by selected household characteristics and SNAP benefit amount, SNAP benefit as a percentage of the maximum benefit, and certification period

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		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	21,511	100.0	9,221	100.0	4,681	100.0	4,367	100.0	6,866	100.0	1,094	100.0
SNAP benefit (dollars)												
Minimum benefit or less ^y	1,771	8.2	160	1.7	909	19.4	541	12.4	459	6.7	16	1.4
Greater than the minimum to 50	875	4.1	96	1.0	406	8.7	338	7.7	159	2.3	5	0.5
51 to 100	1,824	8.5	313	3.4	833	17.8	593	13.6	423	6.2	18	1.6
101 to 193	3,325	15.5	799	8.7	1,122	24.0	1,168	26.7	994	14.5	55	5.0
194	56	0.3	9	0.1	36	0.8	13	0.3	8	0.1	1	0.1
195 to 300	6,948	32.3	1,636	17.7	1,145	24.5	912	20.9	1,794	26.1	197	18.0
301 to 400	2,899	13.5	2,453	26.6	170	3.6	326	7.5	1,244	18.1	337	30.8
401 to 500	1,027	4.8	999	10.8	26	0.5	176	4.0	662	9.6	134	12.3
501 to 600	1,421	6.6	1,398	15.2	17	0.4	158	3.6	577	8.4	179	16.3
601 or greater	1,366	6.4	1,358	14.7	18	0.4	142	3.2	547	8.0	153	13.9
Benefit as a percentage of the maximum												
Minimum	1,739	8.1	149	1.6	900	19.2	526	12.0	450	6.6	16	1.4
Less than 25 percent ^z	1,385	6.4	555	6.0	460	9.8	464	10.6	556	8.1	31	2.9
25 to 50 percent	2,998	13.9	1,393	15.1	916	19.6	827	18.9	1,312	19.1	90	8.2
51 to 75 percent	3,482	16.2	1,905	20.7	777	16.6	1,015	23.2	1,642	23.9	164	15.0
76 to 99 percent	3,626	16.9	2,174	23.6	592	12.6	844	19.3	1,483	21.6	426	39.0
Maximum	8,282	38.5	3,046	33.0	1,037	22.2	691	15.8	1,422	20.7	367	33.5
Months in certification period												
Average	13	n.a.	10	n.a.	20	n.a.	17	n.a.	10	n.a.	11	n.a.
Median	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	24	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a.
1 to 5 months	405	1.9	137	1.5	20	0.4	25	0.6	106	1.5	13	1.2
6 months	5,429	25.2	3,489	37.8	256	5.5	615	14.1	2,526	36.8	193	17.6
7 to 11 months	392	1.8	217	2.4	47	1.0	63	1.4	138	2.0	48	4.4
12 months	10,853	50.5	5,058	54.8	1,832	39.1	2,045	46.8	3,875	56.4	797	72.9
13 to 23 months	347	1.6	151	1.6	77	1.6	80	1.8	96	1.4	10	0.9
24 months	2,961	13.8	143	1.6	1,770	37.8	1,146	26.2	111	1.6	28	2.6
25 to 35 months	113	0.5	10	0.1	67	1.4	45	1.0	4	0.1	2	0.1
36 months	595	2.8	6	0.1	359	7.7	203	4.6	2	0.0	0	0.0
37 or more months	391	1.8	-	-	251	5.4	140	3.2	-	-	-	-
Unknown	25	0.1	11	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.13. Distribution of participating households by type of most recent action and expedited service

Most recent action and expedited service	Total households		Entrants		Other households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	21,511	100.0	882	100.0	20,629	100.0
Initial certification	8,117	37.7	882	100.0	7,236	35.1
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	2,526	11.7	441	50.0	2,086	10.1
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	411	1.9	46	5.2	366	1.8
Not eligible for expedited service	5,179	24.1	395	44.8	4,784	23.2
Recertification	13,394	62.3	n.a.	n.a.	13,394	64.9
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	139	0.6	n.a.	n.a.	139	0.7
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	35	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	35	0.2
Not eligible for expedited service	13,220	61.5	n.a.	n.a.	13,220	64.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.14. Distribution of participating households, individuals, and benefits by household composition

Household composition	SNAP households		Participants in households with household characteristic		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^{aa}	21,511	100.0	43,539	100.0	5,353,011	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	16,736	77.8	38,302	88.0	4,471,592	83.5
Children^{bb}	9,221	42.9	29,764	68.4	3,581,836	66.9
Single-adult household	5,387	25.0	15,936	36.6	2,030,311	37.9
Male adult	423	2.0	1,136	2.6	146,049	2.7
Female adult	4,965	23.1	14,800	34.0	1,884,262	35.2
Multiple adult-household	2,551	11.9	11,009	25.3	1,153,393	21.5
Married-head	1,597	7.4	7,029	16.1	709,055	13.2
Other multiple-adult	954	4.4	3,981	9.1	444,338	8.3
Children only	1,283	6.0	2,819	6.5	398,132	7.4
Elderly individuals	4,681	21.8	5,752	13.2	581,387	10.9
Living alone	3,860	17.9	3,860	8.9	410,915	7.7
Living with only elderly individuals	415	1.9	831	1.9	72,145	1.3
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	406	1.9	1,061	2.4	98,327	1.8
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,367	20.3	8,020	18.4	816,739	15.3
Living alone	2,727	12.7	2,727	6.3	299,498	5.6
Not living alone	1,641	7.6	5,294	12.2	517,241	9.7
Other households^{cc}	4,775	22.2	5,237	12.0	881,419	16.5
Single-person	4,381	20.4	4,381	10.1	766,386	14.3
Multiperson	394	1.8	856	2.0	115,033	2.1
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^a	3,529	16.4	4,243	9.7	670,721	12.5
Living alone	2,961	13.8	2,961	6.8	515,903	9.6
Not living alone	567	2.6	1,281	2.9	154,819	2.9
Single-person households	11,352	52.8	11,352	26.1	1,542,665	28.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.15. Average gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines, gross and net countable income, total deduction, SNAP benefit, household size, and certification period of participating households by household composition

Household composition	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^d	Total deduction (dollars) ^e	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total^{aa}	60.8	814	374	539	249	2.0	13.4
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	70.4	964	453	593	267	2.3	14.4
Children^{bb}	58.5	1,037	497	633	388	3.2	9.8
Single-adult household	54.8	902	413	587	377	3.0	9.9
Male adult	53.2	834	396	567	346	2.7	10.2
Female adult	54.9	908	415	589	380	3.0	9.8
Multiple adult-household	68.0	1,453	796	732	452	4.3	9.8
Married-head	71.7	1,553	861	761	444	4.4	9.8
Other multiple-adult	61.9	1,286	686	684	466	4.2	9.8
Children only	54.9	777	251	627	310	2.2	9.5
Elderly individuals	84.0	893	434	540	124	1.2	20.3
Living alone	82.8	813	363	528	106	1.0	21.4
Living with only elderly individuals	93.4	1,243	709	583	174	2.0	18.6
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	85.8	1,304	755	601	242	2.6	11.8
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	82.5	1,019	498	555	187	1.8	16.7
Living alone	86.5	848	332	542	110	1.0	19.8
Not living alone	75.9	1,302	754	575	315	3.2	11.5
Other households^{cc}	27.3	288	106	355	185	1.1	9.9
Single-person	24.4	240	80	337	175	1.0	9.9
Multiperson	59.6	826	388	564	292	2.2	9.9
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^a	32.5	367	150	375	190	1.2	9.8
Living alone	25.6	251	86	336	174	1.0	9.7
Not living alone	68.8	975	481	578	273	2.3	10.3
Single-person households	60.0	589	231	454	136	1.0	16.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.16. Distribution of participating households by countable income type and household composition

Household composition	Countable income type											
	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^{aa}	6,866	100.0	4,393	100.0	1,094	100.0	687	100.0	4,584	100.0	5,715	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	5,538	80.7	1,590	36.2	1,055	96.4	410	59.6	4,584	100.0	5,692	99.6
Children^{bb}	5,103	74.3	1,254	28.5	1,046	95.6	151	22.0	1,073	23.4	854	14.9
Single-adult household	2,495	36.3	899	20.5	668	61.1	102	14.8	663	14.5	534	9.3
Male adult	166	2.4	103	2.3	57	5.2	4	0.6	35	0.8	66	1.1
Female adult	2,330	33.9	795	18.1	611	55.9	97	14.2	628	13.7	469	8.2
Multiple adult-household	1,710	24.9	242	5.5	200	18.3	38	5.5	369	8.0	293	5.1
Married-head	1,154	16.8	137	3.1	111	10.1	21	3.1	176	3.8	156	2.7
Other multiple-adult	556	8.1	105	2.4	89	8.1	17	2.5	192	4.2	137	2.4
Children only	899	13.1	113	2.6	178	16.3	11	1.7	42	0.9	26	0.5
Elderly individuals	313	4.6	338	7.7	33	3.1	179	26.0	1,660	36.2	3,264	57.1
Living alone	173	2.5	313	7.1	0	0.0	142	20.6	1,372	29.9	2,688	47.0
Living with only elderly individuals	29	0.4	17	0.4	0	0.0	17	2.4	165	3.6	306	5.3
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	111	1.6	8	0.2	33	3.0	21	3.0	123	2.7	270	4.7
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	471	6.9	1	0.0	175	16.0	160	23.2	2,968	64.8	2,230	39.0
Living alone	128	1.9	1	0.0	1	0.1	79	11.5	1,712	37.4	1,541	27.0
Not living alone	343	5.0	0	0.0	174	15.9	81	11.7	1,256	27.4	689	12.1
Other households^{cc}	1,328	19.3	2,803	63.8	40	3.6	278	40.4	0	0.0	23	0.4
Single-person	1,109	16.2	2,702	61.5	25	2.3	272	39.5	0	0.0	6	0.1
Multiperson	219	3.2	101	2.3	15	1.3	6	0.9	–	–	17	0.3
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^a	1,040	15.1	1,910	43.5	42	3.9	189	27.5	126	2.7	137	2.4
Living alone	780	11.4	1,827	41.6	21	1.9	177	25.7	0	0.0	5	0.1
Not living alone	259	3.8	83	1.9	22	2.0	13	1.8	126	2.7	132	2.3
Single-person households	1,652	24.1	3,062	69.7	90	8.2	494	71.9	3,086	67.3	4,251	74.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.17. Distribution of participating households with children, elderly individuals, and non-elderly individuals with disabilities by selected characteristics

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	21,511	100.0	9,221	100.0	7,348	100.0	4,426	100.0	4,681	100.0	4,367	100.0
Household composition												
Children	9,221	42.9	9,221	100.0	7,348	100.0	4,426	100.0	181	3.9	1,289	29.5
School-age	7,348	34.2	7,348	79.7	7,348	100.0	2,553	57.7	167	3.6	1,140	26.1
Preschool-age	4,426	20.6	4,426	48.0	2,553	34.7	4,426	100.0	30	0.6	423	9.7
Elderly individuals	4,681	21.8	181	2.0	167	2.3	30	0.7	4,681	100.0	81	1.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,367	20.3	1,289	14.0	1,140	15.5	423	9.6	81	1.7	4,367	100.0
Countable income source												
Gross income	17,118	79.6	7,968	86.4	6,498	88.4	3,731	84.3	4,343	92.8	4,366	100.0
No gross income	4,393	20.4	1,254	13.6	850	11.6	695	15.7	338	7.2	1	0.0
Net income	12,854	59.8	6,150	66.7	5,100	69.4	2,885	65.2	3,404	72.7	3,598	82.4
No net income	8,005	37.2	3,046	33.0	2,228	30.3	1,528	34.5	880	18.8	571	13.1
Not applicable ^c	652	3.0	25	0.3	20	0.3	13	0.3	397	8.5	198	4.5
Earned income	6,866	31.9	5,103	55.3	4,152	56.5	2,530	57.2	313	6.7	471	10.8
Unearned income	12,313	57.2	4,518	49.0	3,809	51.8	1,924	43.5	4,221	90.2	4,365	99.9
TANF income	1,094	5.1	1,046	11.3	781	10.6	537	12.1	33	0.7	175	4.0
GA income	687	3.2	151	1.6	125	1.7	72	1.6	179	3.8	160	3.7
SSI	4,584	21.3	1,073	11.6	954	13.0	363	8.2	1,660	35.5	2,968	68.0
Social Security income	5,715	26.6	854	9.3	771	10.5	224	5.1	3,264	69.7	2,230	51.1
Countable resources	821	3.8	425	4.6	356	4.8	206	4.7	203	4.3	173	4.0
Deductions												
Total deduction	20,864	97.0	9,202	99.8	7,333	99.8	4,416	99.8	4,284	91.5	4,169	95.5
Standard deduction	20,859	97.0	9,196	99.7	7,329	99.7	4,414	99.7	4,284	91.5	4,169	95.5
Earned income deduction	6,845	31.8	5,095	55.3	4,145	56.4	2,526	57.1	311	6.6	463	10.6
Dependent care deduction	779	3.6	778	8.4	562	7.6	525	11.9	1	0.0	49	1.1
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,688	68.3	7,024	76.2	5,732	78.0	3,252	73.5	3,462	74.0	3,502	80.2
Medical expense deduction	1,124	5.2	129	1.4	111	1.5	35	0.8	739	15.8	399	9.1
Child support payment deduction	402	1.9	194	2.1	158	2.2	101	2.3	32	0.7	126	2.9
SNAP benefit (dollars)												
Minimum benefit or less ^y	1,771	8.2	160	1.7	123	1.7	42	0.9	909	19.4	541	12.4
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,699	12.5	409	4.4	307	4.2	163	3.7	1,239	26.5	930	21.3
101 to 200	8,756	40.7	1,167	12.7	863	11.7	438	9.9	2,121	45.3	1,765	40.4
201 to 300	1,572	7.3	1,277	13.8	1,016	13.8	553	12.5	181	3.9	329	7.5
Greater than 300	6,713	31.2	6,209	67.3	5,038	68.6	3,230	73.0	231	4.9	803	18.4
Minimum benefit	1,739	8.1	149	1.6	113	1.5	38	0.9	900	19.2	526	12.0
Maximum benefit	8,282	38.5	3,046	33.0	2,228	30.3	1,528	34.5	1,037	22.2	691	15.8

Table A.17 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Household size												
1 person	11,352	52.8	392	4.2	253	3.4	138	3.1	3,860	82.5	2,727	62.4
2 people	4,027	18.7	2,832	30.7	1,856	25.3	1,148	25.9	673	14.4	664	15.2
3 people	2,756	12.8	2,642	28.7	2,132	29.0	1,235	27.9	85	1.8	401	9.2
4 people	1,918	8.9	1,898	20.6	1,687	23.0	996	22.5	41	0.9	306	7.0
5 people	879	4.1	878	9.5	846	11.5	517	11.7	11	0.2	152	3.5
6 or more people	579	2.7	579	6.3	573	7.8	393	8.9	10	0.2	117	2.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.18. Average values of selected characteristics for participating households with children, elderly individuals, and nonelderly individuals with disabilities

Household characteristic	Average values	Average values for households with:				
		Children	School-age children	Preschool-age children	Elderly individuals	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Countable income (dollars)						
Gross income	814	1,037	1,099	1,034	893	1,019
Net income ^d	374	497	536	488	434	498
Earned income	367	708	735	774	55	95
Unearned income	447	329	363	260	839	924
TANF income	21	48	46	53	2	12
GA income	7	6	7	7	7	5
SSI	124	84	95	61	173	432
Social Security income	224	77	87	38	606	432
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)						
Gross income	60.8	58.5	60.0	55.3	84.0	82.5
Net income ^d	25.7	26.7	28.0	24.8	36.3	35.7
Deductions (dollars)						
Total deduction ^e	539	633	649	642	540	555
Earned income deduction						
All households ⁿ	76	141	147	155	12	20
Households with deduction	230	256	261	271	164	178
Dependent care deduction						
All households ^o	10	24	22	35	0	3
Households with deduction	278	279	281	290	335	278
Excess shelter expense deduction						
All households ^p	280	295	305	277	343	352
Households with deduction	398	386	390	376	424	419
Medical expense deduction						
All households ^o	9	2	2	1	29	15
Households with deduction	160	142	146	143	162	157
Child support payment deduction						
All households ^p	5	6	6	6	1	6
Households with deduction	235	263	269	267	178	181
SNAP benefit (dollars)	249	388	403	424	124	187
Household size (individuals)	2.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	1.2	1.8
Certification period (months)	13.4	9.8	9.9	9.6	20.3	16.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.19. Distribution of participating households with countable earned and unearned income by selected characteristics

Household characteristic	Countable income type									
	Total households		Earned income		Unearned income		TANF income		GA income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	21,511	100.0	6,866	100.0	12,313	100.0	1,094	100.0	687	100.0
Household composition										
Children	9,221	42.9	5,103	74.3	4,518	36.7	1,046	95.6	151	22.0
School-age	7,348	34.2	4,152	60.5	3,809	30.9	781	71.4	125	18.2
Preschool-age	4,426	20.6	2,530	36.8	1,924	15.6	537	49.0	72	10.4
Elderly individuals Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,681	21.8	313	4.6	4,221	34.3	33	3.1	179	26.0
4,367	20.3	471	6.9	4,365	35.4	175	16.0	160	23.2	
Countable income source										
Gross income	17,118	79.6	6,866	100.0	12,313	100.0	1,094	100.0	687	100.0
No gross income ^{dd}	4,393	20.4	–	–	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
Net income	12,854	59.8	5,437	79.2	9,283	75.4	703	64.2	366	53.2
No net income	8,005	37.2	1,419	20.7	2,500	20.3	367	33.5	311	45.2
Not applicable ^c	652	3.0	10	0.1	530	4.3	24	2.2	11	1.6
Earned income	6,866	31.9	6,866	100.0	2,061	16.7	247	22.6	55	8.0
Unearned income	12,313	57.2	2,061	30.0	12,313	100.0	1,094	100.0	687	100.0
TANF income	1,094	5.1	247	3.6	1,094	8.9	1,094	100.0	4	0.6
GA income	687	3.2	55	0.8	687	5.6	4	0.4	687	100.0
SSI	4,584	21.3	372	5.4	4,584	37.2	174	15.9	238	34.7
Social Security income	5,715	26.6	427	6.2	5,715	46.4	88	8.0	116	16.9
Deductions										
Total deduction	20,864	97.0	6,861	99.9	11,787	95.7	1,074	98.2	676	98.4
Standard deduction	20,859	97.0	6,856	99.9	11,783	95.7	1,070	97.8	676	98.4
Earned income deduction	6,845	31.8	6,845	99.7	2,048	16.6	246	22.5	54	7.8
Dependent care deduction	779	3.6	734	10.7	297	2.4	18	1.7	3	0.4
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,688	68.3	5,519	80.4	9,656	78.4	882	80.6	545	79.3
Medical expense deduction	1,124	5.2	76	1.1	1,118	9.1	12	1.1	8	1.2
Child support payment deduction	402	1.9	235	3.4	226	1.8	5	0.4	6	0.9
SNAP benefit (dollars)										
Minimum benefit or less ^y	1,771	8.2	459	6.7	1,535	12.5	16	1.4	23	3.3
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,699	12.5	581	8.5	2,211	18.0	23	2.1	62	9.0
101 to 200	8,756	40.7	1,770	25.8	4,480	36.4	128	11.7	449	65.4
201 to 300	1,572	7.3	1,025	14.9	876	7.1	125	11.5	34	5.0
Greater than 300	6,713	31.2	3,030	44.1	3,212	26.1	802	73.3	119	17.3
Minimum benefit	1,739	8.1	450	6.6	1,507	12.2	16	1.4	23	3.3
Maximum benefit	8,282	38.5	1,422	20.7	2,777	22.6	367	33.5	322	46.8
Household size										
1 person	11,352	52.8	1,652	24.1	6,961	56.5	90	8.2	494	71.9
2 people	4,027	18.7	1,617	23.5	2,229	18.1	374	34.1	93	13.6
3 people	2,756	12.8	1,498	21.8	1,394	11.3	316	28.9	43	6.2
4 people	1,918	8.9	1,144	16.7	950	7.7	164	15.0	26	3.7
5 people	879	4.1	564	8.2	460	3.7	90	8.3	18	2.7
6 or more people	579	2.7	392	5.7	319	2.6	60	5.5	13	1.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.20. Average values of selected characteristics for participating households with countable earned and unearned income

Household characteristic	Average values	Average values for households with countable:			
		Earned income	Unearned income	TANF income	GA income
Countable income (dollars)					
Gross income	814	1,306	953	798	638
Net income ^d	374	609	454	347	240
Earned income	367	1,150	172	194	76
Unearned income	447	156	781	604	562
TANF income	21	13	37	413	2
GA income	7	2	13	0	231
SSI	124	34	216	112	204
Social Security income	224	47	392	50	107
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)					
Gross income	60.8	81.7	76.2	46.7	51.1
Net income ^d	25.7	36.0	32.9	18.3	16.6
Deductions (dollars)					
Total deduction ^e	539	743	552	517	523
Earned income deduction					
All households ⁿ	76	230	36	40	16
Households with deduction	230	230	206	176	193
Dependent care deduction					
All households ^o	10	30	7	3	0
Households with deduction	278	279	273	167	107
Excess shelter expense deduction					
All households ^p	280	307	331	317	341
Households with deduction	398	381	404	385	423
Medical expense deduction					
All households ^o	9	2	15	1	3
Households with deduction	160	204	158	121	226
Child support payment deduction					
All households ^p	5	9	4	1	1
Households with deduction	235	263	210	282	124
SNAP benefit (dollars)	249	298	217	404	217
Household size (individuals)	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.0	1.6
Certification period (months)	13.4	9.9	15.9	11.1	14.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.21. Distribution of participating households with selected household characteristics by race and Hispanic status of household head

Characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		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	21,511	100.0	9,221	100.0	4,681	100.0	4,367	100.0	6,866	100.0	1,094	100.0
Race and Hispanic status of household head^{ee}												
White, not Hispanic	8,375	38.9	2,920	31.7	1,976	42.2	2,071	47.4	2,322	33.8	264	24.1
African American, not Hispanic	5,349	24.9	2,235	24.2	1,009	21.6	1,175	26.9	1,515	22.1	292	26.6
Hispanic, any race	2,549	11.8	1,100	11.9	678	14.5	301	6.9	846	12.3	217	19.8
Asian, not Hispanic	597	2.8	233	2.5	245	5.2	61	1.4	219	3.2	32	2.9
Native American, not Hispanic	244	1.1	118	1.3	35	0.8	38	0.9	68	1.0	22	2.0
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	166	0.8	68	0.7	57	1.2	42	1.0	49	0.7	13	1.2
Race unknown	2,743	12.8	1,108	12.0	674	14.4	627	14.3	819	11.9	70	6.4
Nonparticipating household head^{ff}	1,488	6.9	1,440	15.6	6	0.1	51	1.2	1,028	15.0	185	16.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.22. Distribution of participating households by presence of a household member with selected characteristics

Characteristic	Total households		Average value	Households with:									
				Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income		Countable TANF income	
	Number (000)	Percent	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	21,511	100.0	249	9,221	100.0	4,681	100.0	4,367	100.0	6,866	100.0	1,094	100.0
Citizenship													
U.S. - born citizen	19,772	91.9	254	9,028	97.9	3,563	76.1	4,240	97.1	6,569	95.7	1,037	94.8
Naturalized citizen	1,455	6.8	240	482	5.2	777	16.6	130	3.0	461	6.7	35	3.2
Refugee	214	1.0	342	127	1.4	29	0.6	11	0.3	94	1.4	42	3.8
Other noncitizen	1,140	5.3	281	511	5.5	426	9.1	97	2.2	465	6.8	49	4.5
Citizen children living with participating noncitizen adults	428	2.0	427	428	4.6	13	0.3	44	1.0	312	4.5	30	2.8
Citizen children living with nonparticipating noncitizen adults	1,338	6.2	336	1,338	14.5	5	0.1	43	1.0	1,032	15.0	178	16.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.23. Gender and SNAP benefits of participants by selected demographic characteristics

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Female participants		Male participants		Prorated benefits ^{hh}	
	Number (000)	Percent ^{gg}	Number (000)	Percent ^{gg}	Number (000)	Percent ^{gg}	Dollars (000)	Percent ^{gg}
Total	43,539	100.0	24,666	56.7	18,873	43.3	5,353,011	100.0
Age								
Child	19,212	44.1	9,447	21.7	9,765	22.4	2,336,747	43.7
Preschool-age	5,830	13.4	2,822	6.5	3,008	6.9	742,171	13.9
School-age	13,382	30.7	6,625	15.2	6,757	15.5	1,594,576	29.8
Non-elderly adult	19,209	44.1	12,012	27.6	7,197	16.5	2,494,323	46.6
18 to 35 years	9,340	21.5	6,221	14.3	3,120	7.2	1,218,561	22.8
36 to 59 years	9,869	22.7	5,791	13.3	4,078	9.4	1,275,762	23.8
Elderly individual	5,118	11.8	3,207	7.4	1,911	4.4	521,941	9.8
Citizenship								
U.S.-born citizen	39,765	91.3	22,381	51.4	17,383	39.9	4,884,258	91.2
Naturalized citizen	1,806	4.1	1,155	2.7	651	1.5	218,520	4.1
Refugee	484	1.1	243	0.6	241	0.6	58,948	1.1
Other noncitizen	1,484	3.4	886	2.0	598	1.4	191,284	3.6
Citizen children living with noncitizen adultsⁱⁱ	3,837	8.8	1,876	4.3	1,961	4.5	493,421	9.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,653	10.7	2,412	5.5	2,241	5.1	476,977	8.9
Children with disabilities	674	1.5	215	0.5	459	1.1	62,272	1.2
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,979	9.1	2,197	5.0	1,782	4.1	414,705	7.7
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^a	3,831	8.8	1,773	4.1	2,057	4.7	623,885	11.7
Race and Hispanic status^{ee}								
White, not Hispanic	15,752	36.2	8,801	20.2	6,952	16.0	1,876,499	35.1
African American, not Hispanic	11,134	25.6	6,535	15.0	4,599	10.6	1,404,808	26.2
Hispanic, any race	7,510	17.2	4,140	9.5	3,370	7.7	970,802	18.1
Asian, not Hispanic	1,430	3.3	817	1.9	613	1.4	178,800	3.3
Native American, not Hispanic	571	1.3	311	0.7	260	0.6	72,875	1.4
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	411	0.9	235	0.5	176	0.4	54,593	1.0
Race unknown	6,731	15.5	3,827	8.8	2,904	6.7	794,634	14.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.24. Distribution of participants by Thrifty Food Plan gender-age groups and household size

Participant characteristic	Total (000)	Household size (individuals)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
Total	43,539	11,352	8,054	8,267	7,673	4,395	2,246	827	724
Children under age 12									
1 or younger	2,329	61	494	651	548	315	154	55	51
2 to 3 years	2,313	55	469	622	571	327	162	52	54
4 to 5 years	2,349	50	448	608	579	353	189	66	56
6 to 8 years	3,690	75	582	917	978	607	312	115	105
9 to 11 years	3,396	57	463	826	917	606	294	125	107
Females	24,666	6,080	5,031	4,944	4,235	2,380	1,183	435	377
1 or younger	1,145	31	230	320	276	157	83	23	25
2 to 3 years	1,117	22	241	305	258	168	82	21	18
4 to 5 years	1,117	16	200	316	271	156	99	28	31
6 to 8 years	1,805	44	304	444	465	298	144	56	51
9 to 11 years	1,731	33	240	397	466	318	150	68	60
12 to 13 years	944	15	135	258	248	142	76	41	29
14 to 18 years	1,849	39	349	482	425	279	152	65	58
19 to 50 years	9,669	1,987	2,306	2,215	1,721	833	377	128	103
51 to 70 years	3,913	2,748	812	196	102	28	19	6	2
71 or older	1,375	1,146	213	12	3	0	1	–	0
Males	18,873	5,272	3,023	3,323	3,438	2,015	1,063	392	347
1 or younger	1,184	30	264	331	272	158	70	32	26
2 to 3 years	1,196	33	227	318	312	158	80	31	36
4 to 5 years	1,232	35	248	292	308	197	90	38	25
6 to 8 years	1,885	32	278	473	513	309	169	59	54
9 to 11 years	1,665	24	223	429	451	288	144	57	48
12 to 13 years	1,000	15	136	261	259	166	92	36	35
14 to 18 years	1,869	63	321	442	510	262	162	52	57
19 to 50 years	5,177	2,438	563	650	713	446	229	78	60
51 to 70 years	2,987	2,201	501	118	96	30	26	8	7
71 or older	679	403	263	8	3	0	1	–	0

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.25. Distribution of household heads, all participants, and non-elderly adult participants by work registration status and employment status

Employment/work registration status	Household heads		All participants		Non-elderly adult participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	21,511	100.0	43,539	100.0	19,209	100.0
Work registration status						
Work registrant	4,635	21.5	6,074	13.9	5,854	30.5
Mandatory Employment and Training program participant	1,759	8.2	2,210	5.1	2,204	11.5
Voluntary Employment and Training program participant	285	1.3	380	0.9	372	1.9
Not Employment and Training program participant	2,591	12.0	3,484	8.0	3,278	17.1
Exempt	15,298	71.1	37,330	85.7	13,227	68.9
For disability	5,814	27.0	6,883	15.8	4,292	22.3
For reason other than disability	9,483	44.1	30,447	69.9	8,935	46.5
Nonregistrant, should have registered	89	0.4	126	0.3	125	0.6
Nonparticipating household head ^{ff}	1,488	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	2	0.0	8	0.0	4	0.0
Employment and Training program status						
Total participating in Employment and Training program ⁱⁱ	1,821	8.5	4,749	10.9	2,227	11.6
Not participating in Employment and Training program	18,201	84.6	38,784	89.1	16,979	88.4
Nonparticipating household head ^{ff}	1,488	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	1	0.0	6	0.0	3	0.0
Employment status						
Total employed	5,080	23.6	6,309	14.5	6,026	31.4
Self-employed, farming	7	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0
Self-employed, nonfarming	578	2.7	732	1.7	658	3.4
Migrant farm labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-migrant farm labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Active-duty military service	1	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Employed by other	4,492	20.9	5,564	12.8	5,355	27.9
Unemployed and looking for work	3,833	17.8	5,031	11.6	4,850	25.3
Not in labor force and not looking for work	11,107	51.6	32,191	73.9	8,329	43.4
Nonparticipating household head ^{ff}	1,488	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	3	0.0	8	0.0	4	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.26. Comparison of participating households with key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1989 to 2016

Time period	Percentage of households with:										
	Total households (000)	Zero gross income	Zero net income ^{kk}	Minimum benefit	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities ^{ll}	AFDC ^{mm} /TANF	Earned income	SSI	Any noncitizen
Fiscal year 1989	7,217	7.1	18.3	7.5	19.3	60.4	9.1	41.9	19.6	20.6	9.8
Fiscal year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	8.9	42.0	19.0	19.6	10.3
Fiscal year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	9.0	40.5	19.8	18.6	11.8
Fiscal year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	9.5	39.5	20.2	18.4	10.4
Fiscal year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	10.7	39.4	20.6	19.4	11.6
Fiscal year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	12.5	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
Fiscal year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	18.9	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	20.2	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	22.3	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
Fiscal year 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	24.4	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
Fiscal year 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	26.4	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
Fiscal year 2000	7,335	8.4	20.1	10.9	21.0	53.9	27.5	25.8	27.2	31.7	6.4
Fiscal year 2001	7,450	9.4	22.2	11.2	20.4	53.6	27.7	23.1	27.0	31.8	5.4
Fiscal year 2002	8,201	10.5	24.3	10.7	18.7	54.1	27.0	20.9	28.0	29.5	5.2
Fiscal year 2003	8,971	12.7	27.7	7.0	17.1	55.1	22.1	17.2	27.5	26.3	5.4
Fiscal year 2004	10,069	13.1	29.7	5.9	17.3	54.3	22.7	16.2	28.5	26.8	6.2
Fiscal year 2005	10,852	13.7	30.0	5.2	17.1	53.7	23.0	14.5	29.1	26.4	6.2
Fiscal year 2006	11,313	14.1	31.0	6.2	17.9	52.0	23.1	13.0	29.5	26.8	6.1
Fiscal year 2007	11,561	14.7	31.4	6.6	17.8	51.0	23.8	12.1	29.6	27.7	5.7
Fiscal year 2008	12,464	16.2	33.6	6.7	18.5	50.6	22.6	10.6	28.9	26.2	5.6
Fiscal year 2009	14,981	17.6	36.0	4.1	16.6	49.9	21.2	9.7	29.4	23.6	5.9
Fiscal year 2010	18,369	19.7	38.3	3.8	15.5	48.7	19.8	8.0	29.9	20.9	5.9
Fiscal year 2011	20,803	20.0	39.4	4.2	16.5	47.1	20.2	7.6	30.5	20.2	5.8
Fiscal year 2012	22,046	20.5	38.4	4.8	17.2	45.3	20.0	7.1	31.3	20.2	5.7
Fiscal year 2013	22,802	21.5	39.4	5.2	17.4	44.8	20.3	6.5	31.2	19.9	5.8
Fiscal year 2014	22,445	21.9	40.6	6.4	19.0	43.6	20.4	6.1	31.3	20.4	6.1
Fiscal year 2015	22,293	22.2	39.6	7.2	19.6	42.7	20.2	5.8	31.8	20.5	6.0
Fiscal year 2016	21,511	20.4	37.2	8.1	21.8	42.9	20.3	5.1	31.9	21.3	6.2

Source: Fiscal Years 1989 to 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989. The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2016 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in reports prior to 2009. Under the current methodology, 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. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008.

Table A.27. Comparison of average nominal and real values of key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1989 to 2016

Time period	Gross income (dollars)		Net income (dollars) ^{kk}		Total deduction (dollars) ⁿⁿ		SNAP benefit (dollars)		Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Household size (individuals)
	Nominal value	Real value ^{oo}	Nominal value	Real value ^{oo}	Nominal value	Real value ^{oo}	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}		
Fiscal year 1989	442	852	247	476	216	416	132	255	60	2.6
Fiscal year 1990	453	828	251	459	225	411	150	273	59	2.6
Fiscal year 1991	464	814	253	444	235	412	162	287	58	2.6
Fiscal year 1992	478	814	258	439	250	426	170	299	57	2.6
Fiscal year 1993	490	810	258	427	262	433	170	292	56	2.6
Fiscal year 1994	507	817	268	432	272	439	168	280	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1995	514	806	265	415	283	444	172	278	56	2.5
Fiscal year 1996	528	804	275	419	287	437	174	271	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1997	558	831	299	445	291	433	169	257	58	2.4
Fiscal year 1998	584	856	321	471	294	431	165	246	60	2.4
Fiscal year 1999	603	865	338	485	299	429	162	237	62	2.4
Fiscal year 2000	620	860	355	493	298	413	158	226	63	2.3
Fiscal year 2001	624	842	353	476	311	420	163	226	62	2.3
Fiscal year 2002	633	845	355	474	324	433	173	237	61	2.3
Fiscal year 2003	608	790	317	412	346	449	192	257	57	2.3
Fiscal year 2004	634	802	312	395	382	483	197	254	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2005	644	788	316	387	390	477	209	265	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2006	668	792	323	383	410	486	208	259	59	2.3
Fiscal year 2007	684	788	325	375	430	496	212	253	59	2.2
Fiscal year 2008	693	769	329	365	441	489	222	249	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2009	711	792	329	366	471	525	272	304	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2010	731	801	336	368	491	538	287	320	57	2.2
Fiscal year 2011	744	797	338	362	508	544	281	303	59	2.1
Fiscal year 2012	755	789	343	359	512	535	274	285	60	2.1
Fiscal year 2013	758	780	344	354	522	537	271	279	59	2.1
Fiscal year 2014	759	769	335	339	538	544	253	257	58	2.0
Fiscal year 2015	786	793	354	357	529	534	254	252	59	2.0
Fiscal year 2016	813	813	373	373	539	539	249	249	61	2.0

Sources: CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal Years 1989 to 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2016 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in reports prior to 2009. Under the current methodology, 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. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008.

Table A.28. Comparison of number of SNAP participants by gender and age for fiscal years 1989 to 2016

Time period	Total participants (000)	Female participants (000)	Male participants (000)	Children (age 0 to 17) (000)	Non-elderly adults (age 18 to 59) (000)	Elderly individuals (age 60 or older) (000)
Fiscal year 1989	18,956	11,334	7,612	9,447	7,623	1,562
Fiscal year 1990	20,440	12,169	8,265	10,143	8,245	1,574
Fiscal year 1991	22,988	13,679	9,300	11,967	9,397	1,624
Fiscal year 1992	25,775	15,204	10,566	13,368	10,700	1,703
Fiscal year 1993	27,595	16,276	11,316	14,213	11,499	1,870
Fiscal year 1994	28,009	16,453	11,552	14,410	11,615	1,955
Fiscal year 1995	26,955	16,025	10,926	13,883	11,118	1,923
Fiscal year 1996	25,926	15,373	10,549	13,214	10,783	1,895
Fiscal year 1997	23,117	13,880	9,233	11,871	9,385	1,834
Fiscal year 1998	19,969	11,967	7,926	10,546	7,772	1,637
Fiscal year 1999	18,149	10,878	7,226	9,354	7,090	1,699
Fiscal year 2000	17,091	10,198	6,891	8,765	6,623	1,702
Fiscal year 2001	17,297	10,347	6,949	8,841	6,789	1,660
Fiscal year 2002	19,041	11,269	7,769	9,712	7,636	1,687
Fiscal year 2003	20,764	12,211	8,552	10,554	8,516	1,691
Fiscal year 2004	23,279	13,697	9,573	11,635	9,720	1,920
Fiscal year 2005	24,794	14,656	10,132	12,363	10,383	2,046
Fiscal year 2006	25,472	14,957	10,515	12,514	10,732	2,227
Fiscal year 2007	25,775	15,120	10,655	12,605	10,909	2,261
Fiscal year 2008	27,607	16,151	11,456	13,359	11,732	2,515
Fiscal year 2009	32,889	18,854	14,035	15,617	14,543	2,728
Fiscal year 2010	39,759	22,405	17,354	18,516	18,121	3,122
Fiscal year 2011	44,148	24,936	19,212	19,926	20,452	3,770
Fiscal year 2012	46,022	25,945	20,076	20,500	21,367	4,154
Fiscal year 2013	47,098	26,447	20,651	20,889	21,845	4,365
Fiscal year 2014	45,874	25,762	20,112	20,271	20,952	4,651
Fiscal year 2015	45,184	25,637	19,547	19,891	20,494	4,799
Fiscal year 2016	43,539	24,666	18,873	19,212	19,209	5,118

Source: Fiscal Years 1989 to 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Notes: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2016 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in prior reports. Under the current methodology, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS's Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008. Additionally, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 report, we used revised versions of the fiscal year 2007 through fiscal year 2012 SNAP QC data files that better reflect State BBCE and vehicle rules and newly identify non-elderly individuals with a disability, similar to the SNAP QC files since fiscal year 2013. As a result, totals for these years may vary slightly from those printed in the fiscal year reports.

The number of participants by gender and age do not sum to the total number of SNAP participants in certain years because some individuals have missing or unknown gender or age and are excluded from those columns.

APPENDIX A FOOTNOTES

APPENDIX A FOOTNOTES

- ^a With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.
- ^b 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.
- ^c Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) households or SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits, so 25,234 MFIP households and 626,735 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this distribution.
- ^d Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 25,234 MFIP households and 626,735 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^e Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 626,735 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^f Most categorically eligible households have no countable resources because the program does not consider resources in determining eligibility. However, five States (Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, and Texas) used resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 when determining eligibility in all or part of fiscal year 2016.
- ^g In tables sorted by income type, the sum of households receiving income from individual sources does not equal the total number of households because households may receive income from more than one source.
- ^h Examples of other Government benefits that are considered as income include Black Lung benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.
- ⁱ Examples of other unearned income include alimony and dividends and interest payments.
- ^j Income source (dollars) is the average value of the specified source over households with income from that source.
- ^k The fiscal year 2016 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was \$733. The “Maximum for one-person households” row tabulates the number of households in which at least one person received the applicable maximum SSI benefit.
- ^l The fiscal year 2016 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons was \$1,100. This “Maximum for two-person households” row tabulates the number of households in which the two persons receive a combined SSI benefit of this amount.
- ^m Percent with the maximum excess shelter expense refers to the percentage of households with deduction that receive the maximum.
- ⁿ Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 792,974 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

- ^o Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 25,234 MFIP households and 792,974 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^p Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 25,234 MFIP households and 626,735 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^q The “Total deduction (\$0-154)” row contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of \$137 for one- and two-person households and \$139 for three-person households.
- ^r Deductions are not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.
- ^s Earned income deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households.
- ^t Dependent care deduction and medical expense deduction are not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households.
- ^u Child support payment deduction and excess shelter expense deduction are not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.
- ^v Some households are excluded from the distributions of deduction amounts because the deductions are not used in the households’ benefit determination. As a result, the distribution percentages do not sum to 100 percent.
- ^w The excess shelter expense deduction cap for households without elderly or disabled members is \$504
- ^x Households without elderly or disabled members are subject to a cap on their excess shelter expense deduction.
- ^y The minimum SNAP benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Appendix Table C.6 for the fiscal year 2016 minimum benefit values.
- ^z The number of households receiving less than 25 percent of the maximum benefit does not include households receiving the minimum benefit.
- ^{aa} The sum of individual household composition categories does not match the table total because a household may have more than one of the characteristics in the table.
- ^{bb} Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head.
- ^{cc} "Other households" refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.
- ^{dd} 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.
- ^{ee} Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes to form general race and ethnicity categories. “White, not Hispanic” includes “white, not Hispanic or Latino;” “African American, not Hispanic” includes “black

or African American, not Hispanic or Latino” and “(black or African American) and white;” “Hispanic, any race” includes “Hispanic” and “(Hispanic or Latino) with any race or race combination”; “Asian, not Hispanic” includes “Asian,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” and “Asian and white;” “Native American, not Hispanic” includes “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and white,” and “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American);” “Multiple races reported, not Hispanic” includes individuals who reported more than one race and who do not fit into any previously mentioned value; and “Race unknown” includes “Racial/ethnic data not available” and “Racial/ethnic data not recorded.” Reporting of race and ethnicity is now voluntary and was missing for 16 percent of participants in fiscal year 2016. As a result, fiscal year 2016 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

- ff Some household heads who are not participating with the household are ineligible for 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.
- gg Percentage of total participants.
- hh Prorated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.
- ii Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.
- jj Employment and training may be provided through SNAP or other programs.
- kk Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.
- ll The substantial changes in 1995 and 2003 in the percentage of households with a non-elderly individual with disabilities are in part a result of changes to the definition of a household with an individual with a disability. Prior to 1995, these households were defined as those with SSI and 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 income, veterans’ benefits, or other Government benefits as a result of a disability. Due to changes in the SNAP QC data in 2003, the definition changed again, to households with individuals under the age of 60 with SSI income, a medical expense deduction and without an elderly person, or with a non-elderly adult who worked fewer than 30 hours a week and received Social Security income, veterans’ benefits, or workers’ compensation. In 2015, the definition of individuals with disabilities was expanded to also include non-elderly adults in single-person SNAP households who received Social Security income. In 2016, the definition was further modified to identify nonparticipating elderly members with SNAP case affiliation codes 8, 9, 11, or 13 as disabled when the unit receives a medical deduction and has no participating elderly members.
- mm AFDC refers to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.
- nn Some of the changes in average total deductions and average net income between 2003 and 2004 may be attributable to two items in the SNAP QC data file 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.

^{oo} Real values are in constant fiscal year 2016 dollars adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for all items.

^{pp} Real values are in constant fiscal year 2016 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

– No sample data in this category

n.a. Not applicable

APPENDIX B
DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

Note: All Appendix B table footnotes appear at the conclusion of this appendix, under Appendix B footnotes.

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	21,511	100.0	43,539	100.0	5,353,011	100.0
Alabama	397	1.8	844	1.9	101,759	1.9
Alaska	35	0.2	82	0.2	14,529	0.3
Arizona	417	1.9	933	2.1	112,306	2.1
Arkansas	186	0.9	417	1.0	45,876	0.9
California	2,060	9.6	4,261	9.8	578,010	10.8
Colorado	224	1.0	472	1.1	59,619	1.1
Connecticut	244	1.1	429	1.0	55,052	1.0
Delaware	69	0.3	142	0.3	16,980	0.3
District of Columbia	75	0.3	133	0.3	16,664	0.3
Florida	1,871	8.7	3,455	7.9	431,613	8.1
Georgia	797	3.7	1,722	4.0	214,425	4.0
Guam	15	0.1	46	0.1	8,562	0.2
Hawaii	89	0.4	175	0.4	39,328	0.7
Idaho	79	0.4	182	0.4	20,740	0.4
Illinois	987	4.6	1,894	4.3	243,350	4.5
Indiana	319	1.5	719	1.7	84,534	1.6
Iowa	175	0.8	372	0.9	39,021	0.7
Kansas	113	0.5	250	0.6	27,881	0.5
Kentucky	309	1.4	651	1.5	78,260	1.5
Louisiana	405	1.9	886	2.0	111,374	2.1
Maine	97	0.5	185	0.4	20,176	0.4
Maryland	386	1.8	738	1.7	86,820	1.6
Massachusetts	444	2.1	762	1.7	94,212	1.8
Michigan	769	3.6	1,445	3.3	171,450	3.2
Minnesota	227	1.1	467	1.1	48,571	0.9
Mississippi	268	1.2	579	1.3	66,109	1.2
Missouri	375	1.7	803	1.8	96,714	1.8
Montana	54	0.3	115	0.3	13,415	0.3
Nebraska	78	0.4	174	0.4	19,575	0.4
Nevada	219	1.0	429	1.0	49,558	0.9
New Hampshire	47	0.2	95	0.2	9,724	0.2
New Jersey	439	2.0	878	2.0	100,865	1.9
New Mexico	210	1.0	457	1.0	53,698	1.0
New York	1,625	7.6	2,948	6.8	400,074	7.5
North Carolina	750	3.5	1,540	3.5	181,945	3.4
North Dakota	25	0.1	53	0.1	6,302	0.1
Ohio	779	3.6	1,565	3.6	192,930	3.6
Oklahoma	272	1.3	606	1.4	71,970	1.3
Oregon	417	1.9	726	1.7	84,639	1.6
Pennsylvania	944	4.4	1,846	4.2	222,440	4.2
Rhode Island	99	0.5	167	0.4	21,733	0.4
South Carolina	357	1.7	747	1.7	90,552	1.7
South Dakota	42	0.2	95	0.2	11,907	0.2
Tennessee	543	2.5	1,100	2.5	136,354	2.5
Texas	1,576	7.3	3,732	8.6	436,941	8.2
Utah	84	0.4	215	0.5	24,528	0.5
Vermont	43	0.2	80	0.2	9,606	0.2
Virgin Islands	13	0.1	28	0.1	4,603	0.1
Virginia	374	1.7	795	1.8	91,319	1.7
Washington	544	2.5	1,003	2.3	117,986	2.2
West Virginia	175	0.8	349	0.8	38,763	0.7
Wisconsin	357	1.7	721	1.7	73,718	1.4
Wyoming	14	0.1	33	0.1	3,931	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.2. Average values of selected characteristics by State

State	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^b	Total deductions (dollars) ^c	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	60.8	814	374	539	249	2.0	13.4
Alabama	55.5	756	381	460	256	2.1	15.3
Alaska	50.6	940	494	657	420	2.4	7.4
Arizona	53.1	783	398	473	269	2.2	10.0
Arkansas	55.1	789	466	383	246	2.2	17.9
California	49.3	707	283	548	281	2.1	12.7
Colorado	58.7	802	334	566	266	2.1	11.9
Connecticut	73.1	904	319	714	226	1.8	16.9
Delaware	66.7	892	408	580	247	2.1	15.0
District of Columbia	52.9	656	348	481	222	1.8	15.2
Florida	60.5	779	333	529	231	1.8	11.4
Georgia	55.5	758	373	466	269	2.2	7.9
Guam	63.9	1,075	580	591	556	3.0	12.0
Hawaii	60.3	951	533	469	444	2.0	11.6
Idaho	65.9	932	442	573	264	2.3	9.3
Illinois	53.9	707	313	474	246	1.9	11.0
Indiana	57.8	808	409	479	265	2.3	11.8
Iowa	67.8	945	518	506	223	2.1	7.5
Kansas	63.8	883	450	513	247	2.2	13.9
Kentucky	50.6	692	375	395	254	2.1	9.6
Louisiana	50.5	709	335	445	275	2.2	17.3
Maine	80.3	1,030	456	641	208	1.9	12.1
Maryland	66.8	865	408	538	225	1.9	10.4
Massachusetts	79.5	970	336	748	212	1.7	19.1
Michigan	66.1	841	395	546	223	1.9	15.9
Minnesota	68.1	921	545	481	214	2.1	13.3
Mississippi	54.6	753	410	412	247	2.2	20.4
Missouri	54.9	748	371	465	258	2.1	16.8
Montana	64.7	875	408	563	248	2.1	15.4
Nebraska	63.2	894	444	548	252	2.2	11.8
Nevada	60.5	810	441	448	226	2.0	7.8
New Hampshire	78.9	1,062	503	629	206	2.0	7.4
New Jersey	70.2	922	418	579	230	2.0	15.6
New Mexico	57.5	799	402	475	256	2.2	14.6
New York	74.9	931	321	767	246	1.8	20.7
North Carolina	61.5	825	426	486	242	2.1	8.2
North Dakota	70.5	942	380	649	254	2.1	8.1
Ohio	60.8	798	360	537	248	2.0	11.9
Oklahoma	54.6	759	397	448	265	2.2	15.9
Oregon	68.3	855	398	541	203	1.7	12.2
Pennsylvania	72.5	941	390	678	236	2.0	16.6
Rhode Island	73.2	888	288	776	220	1.7	17.0
South Carolina	55.1	737	361	450	253	2.1	9.5
South Dakota	59.1	830	347	608	285	2.3	13.8
Tennessee	49.0	654	343	387	251	2.0	11.9
Texas	54.6	813	428	532	277	2.4	12.1
Utah	57.3	892	460	514	290	2.5	7.8
Vermont	89.2	1,132	356	907	224	1.9	16.1
Virgin Islands	54.0	747	423	379	352	2.1	11.9
Virginia	59.7	810	419	449	244	2.1	14.1
Washington	65.6	867	381	585	217	1.8	15.5
West Virginia	57.7	766	453	401	222	2.0	16.4
Wisconsin	76.6	1,014	542	565	206	2.0	11.8
Wyoming	57.7	830	417	508	277	2.4	9.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.3. Distribution of participating households by poverty status and by State

State	Gross countable income as a percentage of the poverty guidelines								
	Total households	Zero gross income		1 percent to 50 percent		51 percent to 100 percent		101 percent or more	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	21,511	4,393	20.4	4,259	19.8	8,999	41.8	3,860	17.9
Alabama	397	83	20.8	84	21.1	177	44.6	53	13.4
Alaska	35	10	29.0	7	21.5	12	35.2	5	14.3
Arizona	417	120	28.8	78	18.7	152	36.5	67	16.0
Arkansas	186	39	20.8	38	20.2	89	48.0	21	11.1
California	2,060	515	25.0	719	34.9	535	26.0	291	14.1
Colorado	224	42	18.8	44	19.9	104	46.3	34	15.0
Connecticut	244	41	16.8	40	16.5	91	37.3	72	29.4
Delaware	69	11	16.0	15	22.1	26	38.3	16	23.6
District of Columbia	75	22	29.3	16	21.1	26	34.8	11	14.8
Florida	1,871	455	24.3	291	15.6	769	41.1	356	19.0
Georgia	797	199	25.0	154	19.3	329	41.2	116	14.5
Guam	15	2	14.0	4	28.1	5	32.1	4	25.9
Hawaii	89	11	12.9	21	24.2	43	48.5	13	14.4
Idaho	79	10	12.6	14	17.5	41	52.8	13	17.1
Illinois	987	269	27.2	169	17.1	410	41.6	139	14.1
Indiana	319	61	19.1	60	18.9	150	47.2	47	14.8
Iowa	175	30	16.8	34	19.2	66	37.8	46	26.2
Kansas	113	18	15.8	19	17.1	55	48.5	21	18.6
Kentucky	309	78	25.3	57	18.6	144	46.8	29	9.4
Louisiana	405	95	23.5	91	22.5	184	45.5	34	8.5
Maine	97	10	10.0	10	10.1	49	50.4	29	29.5
Maryland	386	71	18.3	77	20.0	147	38.0	91	23.6
Massachusetts	444	51	11.5	62	13.9	208	46.8	123	27.8
Michigan	769	166	21.5	105	13.6	338	43.9	161	21.0
Minnesota	227	15	6.4	67	29.5	94	41.4	51	22.7
Mississippi	268	61	22.9	44	16.4	137	51.4	25	9.4
Missouri	375	85	22.7	70	18.7	168	44.8	52	13.8
Montana	54	10	18.3	9	16.5	24	43.9	11	21.3
Nebraska	78	12	15.2	15	19.2	37	47.8	14	17.8
Nevada	219	54	24.6	47	21.3	71	32.3	48	21.9
New Hampshire	47	5	10.7	5	10.7	23	49.4	14	29.2
New Jersey	439	46	10.5	90	20.6	205	46.7	97	22.2
New Mexico	210	40	19.0	46	22.0	94	44.6	30	14.4
New York	1,625	135	8.3	298	18.3	865	53.2	327	20.1
North Carolina	750	168	22.4	139	18.5	296	39.4	148	19.8
North Dakota	25	3	12.5	5	18.4	11	44.7	6	24.3
Ohio	779	152	19.5	130	16.7	366	47.0	131	16.8
Oklahoma	272	52	19.1	59	21.5	132	48.6	29	10.8
Oregon	417	92	22.2	57	13.8	157	37.8	109	26.2
Pennsylvania	944	143	15.1	141	14.9	410	43.4	251	26.6
Rhode Island	99	16	16.6	11	11.4	47	47.6	24	24.5
South Carolina	357	72	20.1	79	22.0	159	44.4	48	13.5
South Dakota	42	9	22.0	8	17.9	17	40.5	8	19.5
Tennessee	543	159	29.3	99	18.2	227	41.8	58	10.6
Texas	1,576	365	23.1	353	22.4	620	39.4	237	15.1
Utah	84	18	20.9	18	21.3	35	40.9	14	16.9
Vermont	43	3	6.2	5	12.1	19	44.4	16	37.3
Virgin Islands	13	2	17.8	5	36.9	3	26.6	2	18.7
Virginia	374	55	14.8	84	22.4	184	49.2	51	13.6
Washington	544	108	19.9	92	16.9	222	40.9	121	22.3
West Virginia	175	39	22.3	30	17.2	79	45.2	27	15.3
Wisconsin	357	63	17.7	42	11.8	138	38.6	114	31.9
Wyoming	14	3	20.2	3	18.2	7	47.4	2	14.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.4. Distribution of participating households by shelter-related characteristics and by State

State	Households with shelter deduction		Households at the shelter cap		Average monthly shelter expense (dollars)	Average monthly shelter expense among households with expense (dollars)	Average shelter deduction (dollars) ^d
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
Total^a	14,688	68.3	3,325	15.5	602	762	398
Alabama	264	66.4	34	8.7	461	592	305
Alaska	23	67.2	3	9.7	617	742	438
Arizona	247	59.2	53	12.7	469	677	326
Arkansas	96	51.6	7	3.8	369	507	250
California	1,530	74.3	522	25.3	599	777	399
Colorado	164	73.4	45	20.3	661	804	428
Connecticut	200	82.2	73	29.8	922	1,096	573
Delaware	53	76.9	12	18.0	675	809	405
District of Columbia	61	80.7	3	4.7	502	543	336
Florida	1,281	68.5	262	14.0	582	770	406
Georgia	480	60.2	78	9.8	473	676	346
Guam	5	34.8	0	1.9	307	454	245
Hawaii	42	46.9	3	3.0	392	556	290
Idaho	62	78.5	11	14.4	623	716	355
Illinois	629	63.7	107	10.8	497	713	365
Indiana	203	63.7	33	10.2	499	667	350
Iowa	119	68.0	22	12.7	561	684	327
Kansas	84	74.7	12	10.2	555	645	315
Kentucky	183	59.2	15	5.0	404	552	289
Louisiana	254	62.9	32	7.8	465	659	323
Maine	80	82.4	14	14.4	821	921	477
Maryland	251	65.0	66	17.1	606	783	373
Massachusetts	380	85.7	98	22.0	926	1,034	570
Michigan	506	65.8	120	15.6	610	789	436
Minnesota	140	61.4	22	9.6	549	733	363
Mississippi	135	50.4	13	4.8	391	528	278
Missouri	247	65.7	31	8.1	456	596	309
Montana	39	72.1	10	18.7	632	754	413
Nebraska	60	76.8	12	14.9	626	701	362
Nevada	122	55.9	20	9.0	465	700	329
New Hampshire	37	78.0	8	17.8	811	893	461
New Jersey	335	76.2	89	20.3	726	834	437
New Mexico	135	64.5	25	12.1	489	620	320
New York	1,180	72.6	394	24.3	977	997	529
North Carolina	467	62.2	91	12.1	514	690	341
North Dakota	20	80.7	6	24.2	730	808	425
Ohio	542	69.5	134	17.2	610	771	435
Oklahoma	187	69.0	24	8.9	480	601	307
Oregon	298	71.6	63	15.2	640	828	408
Pennsylvania	795	84.1	232	24.6	815	896	479
Rhode Island	96	96.9	36	36.0	939	947	544
South Carolina	192	53.7	24	6.6	417	575	317
South Dakota	27	63.4	9	22.4	652	857	465
Tennessee	283	52.1	36	6.6	380	613	307
Texas	1,011	64.1	195	12.4	503	657	338
Utah	55	65.4	14	16.2	575	726	352
Vermont	42	98.8	15	33.9	1,191	1,196	631
Virgin Islands	5	41.1	0	3.6	247	372	185
Virginia	244	65.1	33	8.9	476	585	300
Washington	431	79.3	89	16.3	681	822	404
West Virginia	109	62.3	10	5.7	445	565	285
Wisconsin	248	69.5	63	17.6	662	793	392
Wyoming	10	70.3	2	11.5	527	637	326

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.5. Distribution of participating households by household composition and by State

State	Households with:									
	Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Single adults with children		Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^e	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	9,221	42.9	4,681	21.8	4,367	20.3	5,387	25.0	3,529	16.4
Alabama	183	46.2	74	18.6	105	26.6	124	31.3	68	17.0
Alaska	15	44.2	7	21.1	5	14.6	7	20.4	7	20.6
Arizona	194	46.5	69	16.6	54	13.1	101	24.1	91	21.7
Arkansas	88	47.1	32	17.4	48	25.6	52	28.0	29	15.7
California	1,064	51.7	253	12.3	36	1.8	442	21.5	521	25.3
Colorado	103	45.9	53	23.5	38	16.9	58	25.9	31	13.8
Connecticut	79	32.2	67	27.4	54	22.3	51	20.8	41	16.8
Delaware	31	45.4	15	22.0	13	19.3	22	31.3	9	13.8
District of Columbia	24	32.5	15	19.9	17	23.2	17	22.8	18	23.5
Florida	704	37.6	550	29.4	319	17.1	345	18.5	267	14.3
Georgia	388	48.7	145	18.2	169	21.2	256	32.1	134	16.8
Guam	10	64.8	3	16.6	1	6.4	3	18.3	2	13.1
Hawaii	31	35.0	25	28.1	17	19.5	16	18.5	13	14.5
Idaho	40	50.6	16	19.8	21	26.3	20	25.5	8	10.6
Illinois	390	39.5	184	18.7	197	19.9	235	23.8	214	21.7
Indiana	151	47.2	53	16.8	84	26.5	94	29.4	41	12.8
Iowa	77	43.9	29	16.8	39	22.1	46	26.5	32	18.0
Kansas	54	47.6	22	19.2	33	29.2	33	29.4	10	8.7
Kentucky	136	44.0	56	18.1	83	26.8	81	26.1	57	18.6
Louisiana	183	45.2	80	19.9	96	23.7	145	35.9	76	18.9
Maine	34	34.9	27	27.4	34	34.9	17	17.6	8	8.0
Maryland	155	40.2	84	21.8	72	18.8	111	28.8	66	17.1
Massachusetts	141	31.8	140	31.4	131	29.5	94	21.2	45	10.2
Michigan	269	34.9	157	20.4	192	25.0	153	19.9	175	22.7
Minnesota	95	41.6	48	21.3	54	24.0	49	21.6	30	13.0
Mississippi	126	47.1	48	17.8	67	25.2	81	30.4	39	14.4
Missouri	167	44.6	61	16.1	109	29.1	120	32.1	53	14.1
Montana	24	43.6	10	19.1	14	25.2	14	25.1	7	13.4
Nebraska	37	47.9	14	17.4	19	24.8	23	29.1	9	11.1
Nevada	84	38.1	46	20.9	28	12.9	45	20.6	50	22.8
New Hampshire	20	42.4	10	20.6	18	38.2	12	26.0	3	6.4
New Jersey	200	45.6	123	27.9	90	20.6	112	25.5	39	8.8
New Mexico	99	47.4	40	19.0	37	17.8	58	27.6	35	16.5
New York	563	34.7	565	34.8	405	24.9	320	19.7	178	11.0
North Carolina	347	46.2	150	20.0	130	17.3	224	29.9	131	17.4
North Dakota	11	44.1	6	22.5	6	23.8	7	27.6	3	10.2
Ohio	304	39.0	150	19.2	230	29.5	205	26.4	115	14.8
Oklahoma	126	46.5	53	19.4	69	25.2	77	28.5	39	14.2
Oregon	117	28.0	102	24.4	89	21.3	57	13.7	103	24.8
Pennsylvania	355	37.6	244	25.8	253	26.8	259	27.4	147	15.5
Rhode Island	30	30.3	25	25.6	28	28.0	19	19.1	19	19.2
South Carolina	166	46.4	75	21.0	81	22.5	117	32.6	43	12.1
South Dakota	20	46.7	8	18.5	9	22.0	12	29.6	6	15.4
Tennessee	221	40.8	103	19.0	114	21.0	140	25.9	111	20.5
Texas	914	58.0	321	20.4	267	17.0	522	33.1	128	8.1
Utah	46	54.3	14	16.3	18	21.2	24	28.7	9	11.1
Vermont	15	33.9	13	30.2	13	30.3	9	21.1	4	9.6
Virgin Islands	6	46.8	3	22.8	1	4.4	4	31.9	3	22.1
Virginia	182	48.7	81	21.8	95	25.3	119	31.8	38	10.1
Washington	178	32.8	104	19.0	134	24.7	93	17.1	126	23.1
West Virginia	69	39.5	35	20.3	49	27.9	40	22.8	36	20.5
Wisconsin	149	41.8	73	20.4	76	21.3	95	26.6	61	17.1
Wyoming	7	52.0	2	14.8	3	23.8	5	35.5	1	9.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.6. Distribution of participating households by selected countable income sources and by State

State	Households with countable:									
	TANF ^f		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	1,094	5.1	687	3.2	4,584	21.3	5,715	26.6	6,866	31.9
Alabama	11	2.9	—	—	98	24.6	120	30.2	111	27.9
Alaska	3	8.4	10	29.0	6	16.0	7	20.8	9	26.2
Arizona	8	2.0	—	—	57	13.7	80	19.2	152	36.3
Arkansas	2	1.1	1	0.7	45	24.3	54	28.8	57	30.4
California	414	20.1	105	5.1	—	—	208	10.1	816	39.6
Colorado	0	0.1	39	17.2	42	18.9	59	26.3	76	34.1
Connecticut	12	5.0	16	6.6	51	21.0	84	34.3	70	28.7
Delaware	4	5.5	4	5.8	11	16.1	19	27.2	23	33.4
District of Columbia	12	16.4	1	1.6	17	22.8	17	23.2	13	16.7
Florida	59	3.2	5	0.3	407	21.7	536	28.7	517	27.6
Georgia	13	1.7	—	—	170	21.3	204	25.6	260	32.6
Guam	1	7.7	1	3.8	—	—	3	20.0	8	50.5
Hawaii	4	4.9	5	5.8	21	23.5	26	29.2	32	36.2
Idaho	3	4.2	12	14.9	20	25.3	23	29.7	31	39.8
Illinois	37	3.7	20	2.0	209	21.1	216	21.8	301	30.4
Indiana	7	2.3	0	0.1	77	24.0	81	25.4	108	33.9
Iowa	9	5.1	0	0.2	32	18.4	46	26.1	72	41.3
Kansas	3	2.9	—	—	27	24.1	36	32.1	39	34.1
Kentucky	15	4.8	1	0.2	84	27.3	82	26.6	74	23.9
Louisiana	2	0.5	3	0.7	114	28.1	108	26.7	110	27.2
Maine	3	3.0	28	29.1	27	28.0	46	46.9	26	26.3
Maryland	22	5.7	21	5.4	84	21.7	99	25.7	113	29.3
Massachusetts	27	6.1	22	5.0	148	33.3	165	37.2	96	21.7
Michigan	16	2.1	2	0.3	192	25.0	229	29.8	251	32.7
Minnesota	24	10.7	19	8.5	59	25.8	61	26.8	82	35.9
Mississippi	5	1.8	—	—	77	28.9	73	27.4	75	28.2
Missouri	19	5.1	—	—	86	23.0	114	30.4	94	25.1
Montana	4	7.8	0	0.5	12	22.7	16	30.3	19	34.6
Nebraska	5	6.8	5	6.2	17	21.6	23	29.1	27	35.3
Nevada	7	3.2	—	—	31	14.1	49	22.3	80	36.7
New Hampshire	1	3.1	7	14.9	13	26.8	20	43.2	14	29.3
New Jersey	26	6.0	24	5.4	114	26.1	130	29.6	119	27.0
New Mexico	13	6.2	3	1.4	40	19.2	50	23.8	79	37.7
New York	53	3.3	188	11.6	575	35.4	572	35.2	419	25.8
North Carolina	6	0.8	4	0.6	123	16.4	205	27.3	284	37.8
North Dakota	1	3.2	1	3.1	4	17.8	10	38.5	9	34.7
Ohio	28	3.6	12	1.5	215	27.5	249	32.0	229	29.3
Oklahoma	7	2.6	70	25.9	70	25.9	76	27.8	82	30.2
Oregon	23	5.5	0	0.1	83	19.9	132	31.8	126	30.3
Pennsylvania	67	7.1	2	0.2	251	26.5	325	34.4	302	32.0
Rhode Island	4	4.3	0	0.4	25	25.5	35	35.1	27	27.8
South Carolina	11	3.1	0	0.1	76	21.3	110	30.9	105	29.4
South Dakota	2	4.6	0	0.3	8	19.8	12	28.2	15	35.1
Tennessee	20	3.8	1	0.1	108	19.9	159	29.4	144	26.5
Texas	20	1.3	—	—	296	18.8	286	18.2	641	40.7
Utah	4	4.4	1	1.1	19	22.0	19	22.3	31	37.0
Vermont	4	8.2	1	2.3	10	24.1	20	45.7	13	30.1
Virgin Islands	0	1.7	1	6.2	—	—	3	22.5	5	41.6
Virginia	19	5.1	3	0.7	95	25.4	106	28.3	123	32.9
Washington	19	3.4	42	7.8	118	21.7	148	27.2	168	30.9
West Virginia	1	0.4	4	2.0	48	27.7	55	31.3	41	23.5
Wisconsin	11	3.0	3	0.8	68	19.0	107	30.1	142	39.9
Wyoming	0	0.4	0	0.6	3	18.2	4	28.0	5	35.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.7. Average values of selected countable income sources by State

State	Average countable values (dollars) ^g				
	TANF ^h	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned income
Total	413	231	581	845	1,150
Alabama	187	—	575	800	1,084
Alaska	664	331	534	915	1,576
Arizona	232	—	585	843	1,261
Arkansas	195	156	555	793	1,189
California	546	272	—	844	1,044
Colorado	364	273	531	792	1,099
Connecticut	470	212	570	953	1,152
Delaware	286	89	543	953	1,257
District of Columbia	263	335	619	826	1,313
Florida	266	291	571	853	1,250
Georgia	284	—	572	834	1,085
Guam	184	148	—	865	1,569
Hawaii	588	357	566	823	1,290
Idaho	126	54	571	808	1,160
Illinois	313	67	583	864	1,047
Indiana	175	100	583	805	1,132
Iowa	328	343	532	905	1,174
Kansas	278	—	551	860	1,184
Kentucky	229	586	565	801	1,049
Louisiana	249	293	561	722	1,075
Maine	417	11	501	912	1,387
Maryland	546	170	586	865	1,297
Massachusetts	438	340	622	902	1,429
Michigan	307	195	575	882	1,135
Minnesota ^h	1	192	620	801	1,221
Mississippi	138	—	552	698	1,180
Missouri	254	—	557	832	1,153
Montana	506	238	502	783	1,233
Nebraska	375	93	540	810	1,239
Nevada	355	—	611	920	1,188
New Hampshire	498	118	538	880	1,432
New Jersey	342	175	573	889	1,271
New Mexico	365	245	534	766	1,146
New York	572	361	604	831	1,137
North Carolina	217	207	550	874	1,149
North Dakota	296	343	448	796	1,244
Ohio	345	164	560	812	1,044
Oklahoma	229	39	593	753	1,041
Oregon	464	22	533	958	1,192
Pennsylvania	314	352	634	908	1,166
Rhode Island	423	154	600	904	1,190
South Carolina	236	165	557	806	983
South Dakota	407	384	544	821	1,147
Tennessee	170	1,510	509	806	986
Texas	207	—	611	769	1,169
Utah	440	269	547	771	1,368
Vermont	518	124	604	1,003	1,351
Virgin Islands	220	186	—	760	1,206
Virginia	258	267	581	860	1,039
Washington	429	112	577	848	1,357
West Virginia	349	297	592	847	1,097
Wisconsin	472	400	635	932	1,291
Wyoming	368	368	537	787	1,146

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.8. Distribution of participating households by earnings-related characteristics and by State

State	Households with earned income			Average earned income deduction (dollars)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Average earned income (dollars)	All households ⁱ	Households with deduction
Total^a	6,866	31.9	1,150	76	230
Alabama	111	27.9	1,084	60	216
Alaska	9	26.2	1,576	83	315
Arizona	152	36.3	1,261	92	253
Arkansas	57	30.4	1,189	72	238
California	816	39.6	1,044	83	208
Colorado	76	34.1	1,099	75	220
Connecticut	70	28.7	1,152	66	230
Delaware	23	33.4	1,257	84	251
District of Columbia	13	16.7	1,313	44	262
Florida	517	27.6	1,250	71	250
Georgia	260	32.6	1,085	71	217
Guam	8	50.5	1,569	158	313
Hawaii	32	36.2	1,290	93	259
Idaho	31	39.8	1,160	92	232
Illinois	301	30.4	1,047	64	209
Indiana	108	33.9	1,132	77	227
Iowa	72	41.3	1,174	97	235
Kansas	39	34.1	1,184	81	236
Kentucky	74	23.9	1,049	50	209
Louisiana	110	27.2	1,075	59	216
Maine	26	26.3	1,387	73	278
Maryland	113	29.3	1,297	79	261
Massachusetts	96	21.7	1,429	67	285
Michigan	251	32.7	1,135	75	227
Minnesota	82	35.9	1,221	93	303
Mississippi	75	28.2	1,180	74	236
Missouri	94	25.1	1,153	58	230
Montana	19	34.6	1,233	85	246
Nebraska	27	35.3	1,239	87	247
Nevada	80	36.7	1,188	87	237
New Hampshire	14	29.3	1,432	84	286
New Jersey	119	27.0	1,271	69	254
New Mexico	79	37.7	1,146	87	229
New York	419	25.8	1,137	75	228
North Carolina	284	37.8	1,149	89	229
North Dakota	9	34.7	1,244	86	248
Ohio	229	29.3	1,044	61	209
Oklahoma	82	30.2	1,041	63	208
Oregon	126	30.3	1,192	72	238
Pennsylvania	302	32.0	1,166	77	233
Rhode Island	27	27.8	1,190	66	238
South Carolina	105	29.4	983	63	196
South Dakota	15	35.1	1,147	86	234
Tennessee	144	26.5	986	52	197
Texas	641	40.7	1,169	103	233
Utah	31	37.0	1,368	101	274
Vermont	13	30.1	1,351	81	270
Virgin Islands	5	41.6	1,206	100	241
Virginia	123	32.9	1,039	69	207
Washington	168	30.9	1,357	98	272
West Virginia	41	23.5	1,097	51	220
Wisconsin	142	39.9	1,291	103	258
Wyoming	5	35.9	1,146	82	229

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.9. Distribution of entrant households with and without expedited service by State

State	Total entrant households	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)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	882	441	50.0	46	5.2	395	44.8
Alabama	14	5	39.1	1	8.8	7	52.1
Alaska	2	1	48.7	0	6.0	1	45.4
Arizona	28	13	46.4	0	1.7	14	51.9
Arkansas	11	4	34.0	1	8.0	6	57.9
California	67	40	60.4	5	8.0	21	31.6
Colorado	15	8	53.9	0	2.9	7	43.2
Connecticut	9	6	60.0	—	—	4	40.0
Delaware	2	1	61.9	0	4.3	1	33.9
District of Columbia	4	2	64.4	0	7.6	1	28.0
Florida	75	40	52.7	—	—	36	47.3
Georgia	27	10	38.3	1	5.2	15	56.5
Guam	0	0	45.6	—	—	0	54.4
Hawaii	3	1	36.1	0	7.9	2	56.0
Idaho	6	2	29.5	—	—	4	70.5
Illinois	29	13	44.1	2	8.5	14	47.4
Indiana	12	5	42.4	1	5.0	6	52.6
Iowa	9	2	24.7	1	12.3	6	63.0
Kansas	5	2	45.7	0	4.6	2	49.8
Kentucky	15	8	51.3	—	—	7	48.7
Louisiana	18	6	35.9	2	9.1	10	55.1
Maine	3	1	26.6	0	4.1	2	69.3
Maryland	19	9	48.4	1	6.9	9	44.7
Massachusetts	22	11	50.9	2	7.6	9	41.5
Michigan	30	20	65.2	1	4.7	9	30.0
Minnesota	8	3	41.7	1	11.8	4	46.6
Mississippi	7	3	52.1	—	—	3	47.9
Missouri	18	11	61.1	2	10.2	5	28.7
Montana	2	1	44.3	0	8.1	1	47.7
Nebraska	5	2	46.7	0	3.6	2	49.7
Nevada	15	9	57.2	0	1.7	6	41.1
New Hampshire	2	1	39.2	0	9.8	1	51.0
New Jersey	12	7	57.1	1	8.2	4	34.6
New Mexico	9	4	48.2	—	—	5	51.8
New York	64	36	56.8	8	11.8	20	31.4
North Carolina	25	10	39.7	1	3.2	14	57.1
North Dakota	1	1	53.8	—	—	1	46.2
Ohio	26	15	56.8	1	3.0	11	40.2
Oklahoma	11	7	57.5	0	2.3	5	40.2
Oregon	11	5	44.9	—	—	6	55.1
Pennsylvania	35	22	63.4	2	5.8	11	30.8
Rhode Island	2	1	57.0	0	7.6	1	35.4
South Carolina	10	3	30.7	1	6.3	7	63.0
South Dakota	3	1	41.5	0	2.1	1	56.4
Tennessee	21	13	61.8	—	—	8	38.2
Texas	109	40	36.6	6	5.4	63	57.9
Utah	4	2	49.9	—	—	2	50.1
Vermont	1	1	66.6	0	3.3	0	30.1
Virgin Islands	0	0	56.9	—	—	0	43.1
Virginia	12	6	50.6	0	4.0	5	45.4
Washington	20	11	55.7	1	3.9	8	40.4
West Virginia	5	2	51.4	1	12.3	2	36.3
Wisconsin	16	11	64.4	—	—	6	35.6
Wyoming	1	1	47.3	—	—	1	52.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.10. Distribution of participating households by race and Hispanic status of household head and by State

State	Race and Hispanic status of household head ^l									
	White, not Hispanic		African American, not Hispanic		Hispanic, any race		Other, not Hispanic ^k		Missing/unknown ^l	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	8,375	38.9	5,349	24.9	2,549	11.8	1,007	4.7	4,231	19.7
Alabama	160	40.3	216	54.4	5	1.1	3	0.8	13	3.4
Alaska	13	37.5	2	5.3	0	0.4	17	48.7	3	8.2
Arizona	193	46.2	32	7.6	105	25.1	51	12.1	37	8.9
Arkansas	111	59.4	62	33.2	3	1.8	2	1.0	9	4.6
California	502	24.4	225	10.9	746	36.2	147	7.1	440	21.4
Colorado	42	18.8	10	4.5	21	9.4	8	3.6	143	63.7
Connecticut	106	43.3	55	22.4	57	23.3	7	2.8	20	8.2
Delaware	7	10.4	5	7.6	0	0.5	0	0.1	56	81.4
District of Columbia	1	1.3	67	89.3	2	3.0	1	1.6	4	4.8
Florida	642	34.3	497	26.6	529	28.3	26	1.4	176	9.4
Georgia	249	31.3	469	58.8	16	2.0	14	1.7	49	6.2
Guam	0	1.5	0	0.2	—	—	12	77.0	3	21.2
Hawaii	20	22.7	2	1.8	2	2.4	47	53.4	17	19.7
Idaho	63	80.7	1	1.5	6	7.0	3	3.2	6	7.5
Illinois	354	35.9	237	24.0	40	4.1	18	1.8	338	34.2
Indiana	204	63.9	87	27.2	10	3.3	5	1.7	13	4.0
Iowa	92	52.4	19	11.0	5	2.9	4	2.1	56	31.7
Kansas	62	55.2	16	13.9	3	2.9	3	2.6	29	25.4
Kentucky	251	81.3	41	13.2	3	1.1	5	1.6	9	2.9
Louisiana	114	28.1	216	53.3	2	0.5	8	2.0	65	16.1
Maine	90	92.2	2	2.3	0	0.4	2	2.3	3	2.8
Maryland	138	35.8	209	54.2	9	2.4	16	4.1	14	3.6
Massachusetts	231	52.0	70	15.7	81	18.2	21	4.8	41	9.3
Michigan	341	44.3	250	32.5	12	1.6	16	2.1	150	19.5
Minnesota	104	45.8	46	20.1	6	2.8	19	8.5	52	22.7
Mississippi	67	25.0	150	55.9	1	0.5	1	0.4	49	18.3
Missouri	227	60.6	104	27.7	2	0.5	5	1.4	37	9.9
Montana	36	66.9	0	0.8	0	0.6	9	16.9	8	14.9
Nebraska	42	53.7	13	16.8	6	7.3	4	5.1	13	17.1
Nevada	93	42.5	50	22.8	42	19.1	18	8.2	16	7.4
New Hampshire	35	74.9	1	1.3	1	2.4	1	1.6	9	19.8
New Jersey	132	30.0	126	28.7	97	22.1	30	6.9	54	12.2
New Mexico	48	22.9	4	1.9	80	38.3	25	12.0	52	24.8
New York	551	33.9	454	28.0	340	20.9	166	10.2	114	7.0
North Carolina	330	43.9	344	45.8	12	1.6	23	3.0	42	5.6
North Dakota	17	69.1	2	7.9	0	1.3	5	19.1	1	2.6
Ohio	503	64.6	247	31.6	—	—	15	2.0	14	1.8
Oklahoma	148	54.5	40	14.8	14	5.0	27	9.9	43	15.8
Oregon	325	78.0	18	4.3	6	1.3	26	6.4	42	10.0
Pennsylvania	552	58.4	291	30.8	2	0.2	90	9.6	10	1.0
Rhode Island	55	55.6	13	13.2	21	20.8	2	2.4	8	8.0
South Carolina	134	37.6	203	56.8	3	0.9	2	0.7	14	4.1
South Dakota	20	47.4	1	3.2	1	1.4	13	31.6	7	16.5
Tennessee	92	16.9	39	7.1	1	0.1	4	0.7	408	75.2
Texas	144	9.1	127	8.1	225	14.3	28	1.8	1,051	66.7
Utah	59	70.4	3	3.6	2	2.5	4	4.3	16	19.1
Vermont	27	62.0	1	1.5	0	0.5	1	2.8	14	33.2
Virgin Islands	0	3.8	9	71.6	2	13.6	0	1.1	1	9.9
Virginia	174	46.5	159	42.5	8	2.0	12	3.1	22	5.9
Washington	97	17.9	16	2.9	15	2.7	22	4.1	394	72.5
West Virginia	165	94.3	7	3.9	—	—	0	0.1	3	1.7
Wisconsin	201	56.1	95	26.6	3	0.8	16	4.4	43	12.1
Wyoming	11	76.8	0	1.6	1	6.4	2	11.2	1	4.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.11. Distribution of participating households by use of standard utility allowance and by State

State	Standard utility allowance (SUA)-usage and entitlement ^m						
	Total households	Households with heating/cooling SUA		Households with another SUA		Households with no SUA	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	21,511	13,243	61.6	1,784	8.3	5,832	27.1
Alabama	397	268	67.5	17	4.2	112	28.3
Alaska	35	14	41.6	13	37.0	7	21.5
Arizona	417	223	53.4	45	10.8	149	35.7
Arkansas	186	103	55.4	7	3.8	76	40.8
California	2,060	1,423	69.1	36	1.8	601	29.2
Colorado	224	136	60.7	38	17.0	50	22.2
Connecticut	244	194	79.6	5	1.8	45	18.5
Delaware	69	54	77.8	1	0.9	15	21.3
District of Columbia	75	68	90.1	0	0.6	7	9.2
Florida	1,871	1,078	57.6	147	7.8	646	34.5
Georgia	797	464	58.2	32	4.0	301	37.8
Guam	15	—	—	9	57.3	7	42.7
Hawaii	89	0	0.3	43	49.1	45	50.6
Idaho	79	57	72.6	9	11.0	13	16.4
Illinois	987	492	49.9	79	8.0	416	42.1
Indiana	319	191	59.9	10	3.2	118	36.9
Iowa	175	112	63.6	17	9.7	47	26.7
Kansas	113	79	69.9	10	9.0	24	21.1
Kentucky	309	187	60.6	19	6.0	102	33.0
Louisiana	405	246	60.7	17	4.1	135	33.4
Maine	97	65	66.9	17	17.5	15	15.6
Maryland	386	183	47.5	61	15.7	128	33.2
Massachusetts	444	329	74.2	55	12.5	59	13.3
Michigan	769	424	55.2	115	15.0	222	28.8
Minnesota	227	112	49.1	34	15.0	56	24.7
Mississippi	268	154	57.6	3	1.1	83	31.1
Missouri	375	239	63.7	19	5.2	117	31.2
Montana	54	35	65.6	3	6.0	15	28.4
Nebraska	78	54	68.9	7	9.2	17	22.0
Nevada	219	106	48.5	10	4.5	103	47.0
New Hampshire	47	25	53.8	11	24.0	10	22.2
New Jersey	439	256	58.2	46	10.6	137	31.2
New Mexico	210	125	59.7	25	12.0	58	27.4
New York	1,625	949	58.4	293	18.1	24	1.5
North Carolina	750	465	61.9	33	4.4	235	31.3
North Dakota	25	18	72.9	2	8.5	5	18.7
Ohio	779	524	67.2	30	3.9	225	28.9
Oklahoma	272	179	65.7	26	9.6	67	24.6
Oregon	417	285	68.5	22	5.3	109	26.2
Pennsylvania	944	786	83.3	17	1.8	108	11.4
Rhode Island	99	97	98.3	0	0.1	2	1.7
South Carolina	357	200	55.9	1	0.2	128	35.8
South Dakota	42	24	57.1	2	3.8	13	31.8
Tennessee	543	276	50.9	18	3.3	249	45.8
Texas	1,576	971	61.6	160	10.1	321	20.4
Utah	84	46	53.9	11	13.1	28	33.0
Vermont	43	42	98.8	0	0.8	0	0.4
Virgin Islands	13	—	—	0	3.2	13	96.8
Virginia	374	198	53.0	49	13.2	125	33.3
Washington	544	347	63.8	93	17.1	104	19.1
West Virginia	175	121	69.6	6	3.3	47	27.1
Wisconsin	357	208	58.2	59	16.5	90	25.3
Wyoming	14	9	61.7	1	6.2	5	32.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.12. Distribution of participating categorically eligible households by public assistance status and by State

State	Categorically eligible households						
	Total households	Total households			Pure public assistance households ⁿ		Other categorically eligible households ^o
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	21,511	19,532	90.8	4,600	21.4	14,933	69.4
Alabama	397	397	100.0	70	17.6	327	82.4
Alaska	35	10	29.2	10	27.6	1	1.6
Arizona	417	417	100.0	47	11.2	371	88.8
Arkansas	186	34	18.4	29	15.5	5	2.9
California	2,060	2,060	100.0	465	22.6	1,595	77.4
Colorado	224	224	100.0	52	23.4	171	76.6
Connecticut	244	243	99.8	60	24.5	183	75.2
Delaware	69	69	100.0	14	19.7	55	80.3
District of Columbia	75	75	100.0	23	30.3	52	69.7
Florida	1,871	1,871	100.0	365	19.5	1,506	80.5
Georgia	797	797	100.0	121	15.1	676	84.9
Guam	15	15	100.0	2	10.1	14	89.9
Hawaii	89	89	100.0	25	28.1	64	71.9
Idaho	79	79	100.0	15	19.0	64	81.0
Illinois	987	987	100.0	181	18.4	806	81.6
Indiana	319	58	18.1	57	17.8	1	0.4
Iowa	175	175	100.0	29	16.4	147	83.6
Kansas	113	23	20.4	22	19.2	1	1.2
Kentucky	309	309	100.0	63	20.5	245	79.5
Louisiana	405	84	20.9	77	19.1	7	1.8
Maine	97	97	99.9	26	26.9	71	73.0
Maryland	386	386	100.0	100	26.0	286	74.0
Massachusetts	444	443	99.9	163	36.7	280	63.2
Michigan	769	769	100.0	157	20.4	612	79.6
Minnesota	227	227	100.0	92	40.7	135	59.3
Mississippi	268	268	100.0	60	22.4	208	77.6
Missouri	375	98	26.1	75	20.0	23	6.1
Montana	54	54	100.0	12	23.1	42	76.9
Nebraska	78	78	100.0	18	23.2	60	76.8
Nevada	219	219	100.0	28	12.8	191	87.2
New Hampshire	47	31	65.5	11	23.7	20	41.8
New Jersey	439	439	100.0	130	29.7	309	70.3
New Mexico	210	210	100.0	42	20.1	168	79.9
New York	1,625	1,623	99.9	597	36.8	1,026	63.1
North Carolina	750	750	100.0	89	11.9	661	88.1
North Dakota	25	25	100.0	5	18.9	20	81.1
Ohio	779	779	100.0	190	24.3	590	75.7
Oklahoma	272	272	100.0	64	23.4	208	76.6
Oregon	417	417	100.0	83	19.8	334	80.2
Pennsylvania	944	944	100.0	211	22.3	734	77.7
Rhode Island	99	99	100.0	24	23.9	75	76.1
South Carolina	357	357	100.0	58	16.3	299	83.7
South Dakota	42	11	25.2	8	18.8	3	6.4
Tennessee	543	101	18.6	95	17.6	6	1.0
Texas	1,576	1,576	100.0	201	12.7	1,375	87.3
Utah	84	22	26.5	17	20.5	5	6.0
Vermont	43	43	100.0	12	27.5	31	72.5
Virgin Islands	13	13	100.0	1	6.9	12	93.1
Virginia	374	87	23.3	81	21.7	6	1.6
Washington	544	544	100.0	131	24.0	413	76.0
West Virginia	175	175	100.0	33	19.0	141	81.0
Wisconsin	357	357	100.0	59	16.5	298	83.5
Wyoming	14	2	14.6	2	14.2	0	0.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.13. Distribution of participating households by poverty status and by State, and effect of SNAP benefits on the poverty status of SNAP households

State	Distribution of households in relation to poverty guidelines ^p								
	Based on cash only			Based on cash and SNAP benefits			Difference in percentage points		
	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more
Total^a	40	41.8	17.9	28.2	43.7	28.1	-12.0	1.8	10.2
Alabama	42	44.6	13.4	29.7	49.5	20.8	-12.2	4.8	7.4
Alaska	51	35.2	14.3	34.7	41.8	23.5	-15.8	6.7	9.1
Arizona	48	36.5	16.0	38.9	37.4	23.8	-8.7	0.9	7.8
Arkansas	41	48.0	11.1	28.6	53.3	18.0	-12.3	5.4	7.0
California	60	26.0	14.1	36.7	40.7	22.6	-23.2	14.7	8.5
Colorado	39	46.3	15.0	27.3	47.8	24.9	-11.4	1.5	9.9
Connecticut	33	37.3	29.4	24.3	34.5	41.2	-9.0	-2.8	11.8
Delaware	38	38.3	23.6	26.8	38.7	34.5	-11.3	0.4	10.9
District of Columbia	50	34.8	14.8	39.0	42.7	18.3	-11.4	7.9	3.5
Florida	40	41.1	19.0	30.3	42.0	27.8	-9.6	0.9	8.7
Georgia	44	41.2	14.5	33.1	45.0	21.9	-11.2	3.8	7.4
Guam	42	32.1	25.9	20.6	31.9	47.6	-21.5	-0.2	21.7
Hawaii	37	48.5	14.4	15.7	53.9	30.3	-21.4	5.4	16.0
Idaho	30	52.8	17.1	21.0	50.2	28.7	-9.1	-2.5	11.7
Illinois	44	41.6	14.1	33.7	44.6	21.7	-10.7	3.1	7.6
Indiana	38	47.2	14.8	28.0	49.4	22.6	-10.0	2.2	7.8
Iowa	36	37.8	26.2	24.9	42.2	32.9	-11.1	4.4	6.7
Kansas	33	48.5	18.6	22.3	50.9	26.7	-10.6	2.4	8.2
Kentucky	44	46.8	9.4	33.7	51.6	14.7	-10.2	4.9	5.3
Louisiana	46	45.5	8.5	33.2	49.8	17.0	-12.8	4.3	8.5
Maine	20	50.4	29.5	13.3	43.8	42.9	-6.8	-6.6	13.4
Maryland	38	38.0	23.6	27.6	40.3	32.1	-10.7	2.3	8.4
Massachusetts	25	46.8	27.8	15.3	36.7	48.0	-10.2	-10.1	20.3
Michigan	35	43.9	21.0	27.2	42.2	30.6	-7.9	-1.7	9.6
Minnesota	36	41.4	22.7	28.6	39.7	31.7	-7.4	-1.7	9.1
Mississippi	39	51.4	9.4	29.5	54.1	16.4	-9.8	2.7	7.1
Missouri	41	44.8	13.8	30.5	47.5	22.0	-10.9	2.7	8.2
Montana	35	43.9	21.3	23.0	47.2	29.7	-11.8	3.4	8.5
Nebraska	34	47.8	17.8	22.6	48.8	28.6	-11.8	1.0	10.9
Nevada	46	32.3	21.9	36.0	36.1	27.9	-9.8	3.9	6.0
New Hampshire	21	49.4	29.2	13.7	45.9	40.4	-7.7	-3.4	11.1
New Jersey	31	46.7	22.2	18.5	50.9	30.6	-12.6	4.2	8.4
New Mexico	41	44.6	14.4	29.5	47.7	22.8	-11.5	3.1	8.4
New York	27	53.2	20.1	13.4	37.7	48.9	-13.3	-15.5	28.8
North Carolina	41	39.4	19.8	30.2	42.8	27.0	-10.6	3.4	7.2
North Dakota	31	44.7	24.3	22.7	39.7	37.6	-8.3	-5.0	13.3
Ohio	36	47.0	16.8	26.7	47.7	25.6	-9.4	0.7	8.7
Oklahoma	41	48.6	10.8	30.4	51.8	17.8	-10.2	3.2	7.0
Oregon	36	37.8	26.2	28.1	36.8	35.1	-7.9	-0.9	8.8
Pennsylvania	30	43.4	26.6	19.6	43.4	37.0	-10.4	0.0	10.4
Rhode Island	28	47.6	24.5	20.7	40.0	39.3	-7.3	-7.6	14.9
South Carolina	42	44.4	13.5	29.8	50.8	19.4	-12.3	6.4	5.9
South Dakota	40	40.5	19.5	30.4	38.6	31.1	-9.6	-1.9	11.6
Tennessee	48	41.8	10.6	37.9	45.1	17.0	-9.6	3.3	6.4
Texas	46	39.4	15.1	31.7	45.6	22.7	-13.9	6.2	7.7
Utah	42	40.9	16.9	27.7	47.3	25.0	-14.5	6.5	8.1
Vermont	18	44.4	37.3	9.6	30.2	60.1	-8.7	-14.1	22.8
Virgin Islands	55	26.6	18.7	37.3	37.4	25.3	-17.4	10.8	6.6
Virginia	37	49.2	13.6	23.4	55.3	21.3	-13.8	6.1	7.7
Washington	37	40.9	22.3	28.0	41.3	30.7	-8.8	0.4	8.4
West Virginia	39	45.2	15.3	29.4	49.9	20.7	-10.1	4.7	5.3
Wisconsin	29	38.6	31.9	22.9	33.4	43.7	-6.6	-5.1	11.7
Wyoming	38	47.4	14.2	26.3	50.3	23.4	-12.1	2.9	9.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.14. Distribution of participants by age and by State

State	Preschool-age children		School-age children		Total children		Non-elderly adults		Elderly adults	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	5,830	13.4	13,382	30.7	19,212	44.1	19,209	44.1	5,118	11.8
Alabama	107	12.7	267	31.6	374	44.3	390	46.3	80	9.5
Alaska	10	12.3	25	30.3	35	42.5	39	47.5	8	9.9
Arizona	136	14.6	304	32.6	441	47.3	414	44.4	78	8.3
Arkansas	63	15.2	130	31.2	193	46.4	189	45.4	34	8.2
California	625	14.7	1,550	36.4	2,175	51.0	1,817	42.6	269	6.3
Colorado	67	14.2	160	33.9	227	48.1	189	40.1	56	11.8
Connecticut	44	10.4	108	25.2	153	35.6	202	47.1	74	17.3
Delaware	19	13.3	45	31.3	63	44.6	62	44.0	16	11.4
District of Columbia	17	12.8	31	23.7	48	36.5	69	51.8	16	11.7
Florida	465	13.5	935	27.1	1,400	40.5	1,451	42.0	604	17.5
Georgia	251	14.6	560	32.5	811	47.1	757	44.0	154	8.9
Guam	8	17.0	18	38.4	26	55.3	18	38.2	3	6.5
Hawaii	26	14.9	47	26.7	73	41.5	74	42.2	29	16.3
Idaho	29	16.0	60	33.0	89	49.1	76	41.5	17	9.4
Illinois	236	12.5	547	28.9	783	41.3	910	48.0	201	10.6
Indiana	105	14.7	234	32.5	339	47.2	322	44.8	57	8.0
Iowa	56	15.0	107	28.7	163	43.7	178	47.9	31	8.4
Kansas	40	16.1	80	31.9	120	48.0	106	42.4	24	9.6
Kentucky	89	13.6	177	27.2	266	40.8	324	49.8	61	9.3
Louisiana	129	14.5	286	32.2	414	46.7	387	43.7	85	9.6
Maine	19	10.4	46	25.1	66	35.4	90	48.5	30	16.0
Maryland	85	11.5	224	30.3	309	41.9	341	46.2	88	12.0
Massachusetts	66	8.7	198	25.9	264	34.6	344	45.2	154	20.2
Michigan	169	11.7	359	24.8	528	36.6	746	51.6	171	11.8
Minnesota	67	14.3	149	32.0	216	46.2	199	42.7	52	11.0
Mississippi	73	12.6	187	32.3	260	44.9	268	46.3	51	8.8
Missouri	108	13.4	266	33.1	374	46.6	366	45.6	63	7.9
Montana	14	12.2	33	29.0	47	41.2	57	49.6	11	9.2
Nebraska	26	15.1	58	33.6	85	48.6	75	43.3	14	8.1
Nevada	55	12.9	131	30.5	186	43.3	194	45.2	49	11.5
New Hampshire	13	13.6	25	26.6	38	40.2	47	48.7	11	11.1
New Jersey	112	12.8	297	33.9	410	46.7	331	37.7	138	15.7
New Mexico	63	13.9	143	31.2	206	45.1	207	45.3	44	9.6
New York	316	10.7	798	27.1	1,114	37.8	1,204	40.8	630	21.4
North Carolina	214	13.9	459	29.8	672	43.7	703	45.7	164	10.7
North Dakota	8	16.0	15	28.2	23	44.2	24	44.5	6	11.2
Ohio	189	12.1	470	30.0	659	42.1	744	47.5	162	10.4
Oklahoma	92	15.2	186	30.7	278	45.9	272	45.0	55	9.1
Oregon	66	9.0	164	22.6	230	31.6	382	52.6	114	15.8
Pennsylvania	238	12.9	480	26.0	719	38.9	851	46.1	276	15.0
Rhode Island	18	11.0	41	24.7	59	35.7	80	48.2	27	16.1
South Carolina	99	13.2	244	32.6	343	45.9	326	43.6	79	10.6
South Dakota	15	16.2	31	32.2	46	48.4	41	43.0	8	8.6
Tennessee	133	12.1	334	30.4	467	42.5	526	47.8	107	9.7
Texas	617	16.5	1,435	38.5	2,052	55.0	1,319	35.3	361	9.7
Utah	35	16.5	78	36.1	113	52.6	86	40.2	16	7.2
Vermont	8	10.3	20	25.7	29	36.0	37	46.7	14	17.3
Virgin Islands	4	15.1	8	30.1	13	45.2	12	42.0	4	12.8
Virginia	109	13.8	261	32.9	371	46.6	335	42.2	89	11.2
Washington	131	13.1	256	25.5	387	38.6	500	49.9	116	11.5
West Virginia	40	11.4	87	24.9	127	36.4	183	52.5	39	11.2
Wisconsin	96	13.3	217	30.1	312	43.3	331	45.9	78	10.8
Wyoming	5	15.4	12	35.3	17	50.7	14	42.7	2	6.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.15. Distribution of participants by disability status and by State

State	Children with disabilities		Non-elderly adults with disabilities		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^e		Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities not subject to work requirements or a time limit	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	674	1.5	3,979	9.1	4,653	10.7	3,831	8.8	9,009	20.7
Alabama	19	2.2	97	11.5	116	13.7	78	9.3	180	21.3
Alaska	0	0.5	5	5.8	5	6.3	8	9.8	20	24.1
Arizona	11	1.2	46	5.0	57	6.1	100	10.7	209	22.5
Arkansas	11	2.7	40	9.7	52	12.4	32	7.8	95	22.9
California	–	–	36	0.9	36	0.9	570	13.4	871	20.5
Colorado	3	0.7	35	7.5	39	8.2	33	6.9	96	20.4
Connecticut	7	1.6	51	11.8	58	13.4	44	10.2	77	18.0
Delaware	3	2.0	11	7.7	14	9.6	10	6.9	33	23.1
District of Columbia	3	2.6	15	11.3	18	13.9	20	14.7	24	18.0
Florida	70	2.0	277	8.0	347	10.0	280	8.1	651	18.8
Georgia	29	1.7	152	8.8	180	10.5	148	8.6	380	22.0
Guam	0	0.2	1	2.1	1	2.4	3	5.9	12	24.9
Hawaii	1	0.8	16	9.3	18	10.0	13	7.6	33	18.8
Idaho	4	2.0	19	10.3	22	12.3	9	4.8	43	23.7
Illinois	30	1.6	176	9.3	206	10.9	228	12.0	384	20.3
Indiana	12	1.6	77	10.7	89	12.3	45	6.2	164	22.9
Iowa	5	1.2	37	9.8	41	11.1	35	9.4	88	23.8
Kansas	4	1.8	30	12.0	34	13.8	11	4.4	55	21.9
Kentucky	12	1.8	78	12.0	90	13.8	64	9.8	150	23.0
Louisiana	20	2.2	84	9.5	104	11.7	81	9.2	183	20.6
Maine	2	1.1	33	18.1	36	19.2	8	4.4	41	22.0
Maryland	14	1.8	64	8.6	77	10.5	72	9.8	152	20.7
Massachusetts	11	1.4	129	17.0	140	18.4	47	6.2	137	18.0
Michigan	15	1.0	189	13.1	204	14.1	191	13.2	299	20.7
Minnesota	7	1.5	49	10.6	56	12.1	31	6.6	97	20.7
Mississippi	12	2.1	60	10.4	73	12.6	45	7.7	134	23.2
Missouri	14	1.8	104	12.9	118	14.7	56	7.0	169	21.0
Montana	1	0.9	13	11.3	14	12.2	8	6.8	30	26.4
Nebraska	2	1.0	18	10.3	20	11.3	9	5.2	41	23.7
Nevada	6	1.4	24	5.6	30	7.0	53	12.4	87	20.2
New Hampshire	1	1.2	18	19.1	19	20.3	3	3.3	21	22.5
New Jersey	13	1.5	82	9.4	95	10.9	41	4.7	170	19.3
New Mexico	5	1.0	34	7.5	39	8.5	38	8.3	111	24.3
New York	57	1.9	366	12.4	423	14.4	200	6.8	508	17.2
North Carolina	17	1.1	121	7.9	138	9.0	147	9.5	345	22.4
North Dakota	0	0.4	6	11.0	6	11.3	3	5.5	12	23.6
Ohio	29	1.9	212	13.5	241	15.4	121	7.7	333	21.3
Oklahoma	11	1.8	63	10.4	74	12.2	43	7.1	138	22.9
Oregon	5	0.7	85	11.6	90	12.4	115	15.9	128	17.6
Pennsylvania	49	2.7	233	12.6	282	15.3	163	8.8	373	20.2
Rhode Island	4	2.1	26	15.3	29	17.5	20	11.8	28	16.9
South Carolina	15	2.0	70	9.4	85	11.4	47	6.3	161	21.6
South Dakota	1	0.8	9	9.1	9	9.9	7	7.1	22	23.2
Tennessee	11	1.0	111	10.1	122	11.1	119	10.9	226	20.6
Texas	80	2.1	213	5.7	292	7.8	129	3.5	818	21.9
Utah	3	1.2	16	7.6	19	8.8	10	4.7	52	24.4
Vermont	1	1.4	13	15.8	14	17.2	4	5.4	16	20.1
Virgin Islands	–	–	1	2.1	1	2.1	3	11.6	6	21.1
Virginia	17	2.1	85	10.6	101	12.7	42	5.2	177	22.2
Washington	8	0.8	130	12.9	138	13.7	135	13.4	183	18.2
West Virginia	5	1.5	48	13.8	53	15.3	41	11.7	78	22.4
Wisconsin	14	1.9	68	9.5	82	11.4	65	9.0	158	21.9
Wyoming	0	0.6	3	10.1	4	10.6	1	4.4	8	24.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.16. 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 ⁹	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total⁸	43,539	100.0	39,765	100.0	1,806	100.0	484	100.0	1,484	100.0	3,837	100.0
Alabama	844	1.9	840	2.1	2	0.1	–	–	1	0.1	30	0.8
Alaska	82	0.2	78	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
Arizona	933	2.1	857	2.2	26	1.4	8	1.7	41	2.8	130	3.4
Arkansas	417	1.0	414	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	2	0.2	20	0.5
California	4,261	9.8	3,618	9.1	282	15.6	91	18.8	270	18.2	1,034	27.0
Colorado	472	1.1	432	1.1	13	0.7	10	2.0	17	1.1	56	1.5
Connecticut	429	1.0	390	1.0	25	1.4	1	0.1	12	0.8	28	0.7
Delaware	142	0.3	139	0.3	2	0.1	–	–	1	0.1	7	0.2
District of Columbia	133	0.3	127	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.1	4	0.3	6	0.1
Florida	3,455	7.9	2,716	6.8	375	20.8	65	13.4	299	20.1	276	7.2
Georgia	1,722	4.0	1,664	4.2	27	1.5	7	1.5	23	1.6	124	3.2
Guam	46	0.1	43	0.1	2	0.1	–	–	2	0.1	11	0.3
Hawaii	175	0.4	157	0.4	12	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.4	13	0.3
Idaho	182	0.4	172	0.4	3	0.1	4	0.8	4	0.3	10	0.2
Illinois	1,894	4.3	1,784	4.5	56	3.1	11	2.3	43	2.9	166	4.3
Indiana	719	1.7	699	1.8	6	0.3	9	1.8	6	0.4	32	0.8
Iowa	372	0.9	353	0.9	5	0.3	9	1.9	4	0.3	16	0.4
Kansas	250	0.6	244	0.6	2	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.3	15	0.4
Kentucky	651	1.5	638	1.6	4	0.2	6	1.3	3	0.2	17	0.4
Louisiana	886	2.0	879	2.2	2	0.1	–	–	5	0.4	10	0.3
Maine	185	0.4	178	0.4	4	0.2	2	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.0
Maryland	738	1.7	702	1.8	16	0.9	8	1.7	12	0.8	41	1.1
Massachusetts	762	1.7	645	1.6	67	3.7	5	1.0	45	3.0	31	0.8
Michigan	1,445	3.3	1,362	3.4	30	1.6	24	5.0	30	2.0	33	0.9
Minnesota	467	1.1	398	1.0	31	1.7	28	5.9	10	0.6	31	0.8
Mississippi	579	1.3	578	1.5	–	–	–	–	1	0.1	5	0.1
Missouri	803	1.8	791	2.0	5	0.3	4	0.8	3	0.2	23	0.6
Montana	115	0.3	115	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	174	0.4	161	0.4	3	0.2	6	1.3	4	0.3	12	0.3
Nevada	429	1.0	389	1.0	12	0.7	5	1.0	23	1.6	67	1.7
New Hampshire	95	0.2	90	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.5	2	0.1	1	0.0
New Jersey	878	2.0	709	1.8	102	5.7	9	1.9	58	3.9	135	3.5
New Mexico	457	1.0	438	1.1	3	0.2	–	–	15	1.0	30	0.8
New York	2,948	6.8	2,274	5.7	408	22.6	49	10.2	217	14.6	245	6.4
North Carolina	1,540	3.5	1,496	3.8	27	1.5	3	0.7	13	0.9	111	2.9
North Dakota	53	0.1	46	0.1	1	0.1	5	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Ohio	1,565	3.6	1,532	3.9	21	1.2	9	1.9	3	0.2	22	0.6
Oklahoma	606	1.4	596	1.5	2	0.1	3	0.6	5	0.3	31	0.8
Oregon	726	1.7	694	1.7	14	0.8	2	0.5	16	1.0	47	1.2
Pennsylvania	1,846	4.2	1,811	4.6	2	0.1	12	2.5	21	1.4	22	0.6

Table B.16 (continued)

State	All participants		U.S.-born citizens		Naturalized citizens		Refugees		Other noncitizens		Citizen children living with a noncitizen ^q	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Rhode Island	167	0.4	146	0.4	11	0.6	1	0.2	9	0.6	12	0.3
South Carolina	747	1.7	740	1.9	2	0.1	0	0.1	6	0.4	35	0.9
South Dakota	95	0.2	92	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.1
Tennessee	1,100	2.5	1,088	2.7	2	0.1	3	0.7	7	0.5	43	1.1
Texas	3,732	8.6	3,434	8.6	89	5.0	40	8.3	168	11.3	636	16.6
Utah	215	0.5	200	0.5	5	0.3	7	1.5	3	0.2	18	0.5
Vermont	80	0.2	76	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	28	0.1	22	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Virginia	795	1.8	744	1.9	30	1.7	8	1.6	12	0.8	39	1.0
Washington	1,003	2.3	894	2.2	57	3.1	16	3.3	36	2.4	101	2.6
West Virginia	349	0.8	349	0.9	–	–	0	0.0	–	–	0	0.0
Wisconsin	721	1.7	699	1.8	6	0.3	3	0.6	13	0.9	52	1.4
Wyoming	33	0.1	33	0.1	0	0.0	–	–	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.17. Distribution of noncitizen participants by age and by State

State	Total noncitizen participants	Children		Non-elderly adults		Elderly adults	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	1,968	433	22.0	1,028	52.2	507	25.8
Alabama	1	–	–	1	100.0	–	–
Alaska	2	1	29.4	1	42.0	1	28.6
Arizona	50	6	11.9	29	58.3	15	29.8
Arkansas	3	0	19.4	2	69.3	0	11.3
California	360	89	24.8	216	59.9	55	15.3
Colorado	26	6	23.2	14	53.3	6	23.5
Connecticut	13	3	20.2	6	44.8	5	35.0
Delaware	1	0	8.2	1	56.8	0	35.0
District of Columbia	4	0	8.4	3	67.6	1	24.0
Florida	364	74	20.3	199	54.8	91	24.9
Georgia	31	6	20.9	17	55.3	7	23.8
Guam	2	0	18.9	1	49.5	1	31.6
Hawaii	6	1	17.8	2	40.3	3	41.9
Idaho	8	2	33.2	3	45.2	2	21.5
Illinois	54	13	23.6	21	39.3	20	37.1
Indiana	14	4	26.5	7	47.3	4	26.1
Iowa	13	5	36.7	7	50.0	2	13.3
Kansas	4	0	8.2	1	23.5	3	68.4
Kentucky	9	3	33.9	3	38.8	2	27.3
Louisiana	5	2	34.7	2	40.9	1	24.4
Maine	3	1	40.2	2	51.2	0	8.6
Maryland	20	5	26.3	11	55.4	4	18.3
Massachusetts	50	8	15.9	22	43.6	20	40.5
Michigan	54	15	27.1	27	49.8	12	23.1
Minnesota	38	16	42.1	18	47.4	4	10.4
Mississippi	1	–	–	0	36.1	1	63.9
Missouri	7	2	27.6	4	60.1	1	12.4
Montana	0	–	–	0	47.7	0	52.3
Nebraska	10	4	37.1	5	48.7	1	14.2
Nevada	28	2	8.8	16	58.9	9	32.3
New Hampshire	4	2	38.1	2	45.8	1	16.2
New Jersey	67	13	19.1	35	52.5	19	28.4
New Mexico	15	1	5.6	6	42.1	8	52.4
New York	266	69	25.8	108	40.5	90	33.7
North Carolina	17	3	18.7	11	62.5	3	18.8
North Dakota	5	2	36.8	3	56.0	0	7.2
Ohio	12	4	32.1	8	67.9	–	–
Oklahoma	8	1	9.6	5	69.3	2	21.1
Oregon	18	0	2.1	12	70.1	5	27.8
Pennsylvania	33	7	20.3	14	40.9	13	38.8
Rhode Island	10	3	32.4	4	42.9	2	24.7
South Carolina	6	2	30.5	4	69.5	–	–
South Dakota	3	1	44.9	1	47.8	0	7.4
Tennessee	10	2	18.0	6	55.1	3	26.8
Texas	208	27	13.0	114	54.8	67	32.3
Utah	10	4	40.6	4	44.0	1	15.3
Vermont	2	1	43.3	1	45.7	0	11.1
Virgin Islands	3	1	33.7	1	47.1	1	19.3
Virginia	20	7	34.4	11	52.1	3	13.5
Washington	52	11	21.7	25	48.5	16	29.8
West Virginia	0	–	–	0	100.0	–	–
Wisconsin	16	3	18.0	10	60.9	3	21.2
Wyoming	0	–	–	0	28.8	0	71.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX B FOOTNOTES

APPENDIX B FOOTNOTES

- ^a Due to rounding, some individual categories may not match the table total.
- ^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 25,234 MFIP households and 626,735 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^c Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 626,735 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^d Average shelter deduction (dollars) is over households with a shelter deduction.
- ^e With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.
- ^f This category does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (for example, households participating in MFIP).
- ^g Average values are over households with income source.
- ^h TANF income is not included in the MFIP gross income or used in the MFIP benefit calculation. Because of Federal Quality Control System constraints, this means that only a placeholder TANF amount, typically \$1, may be reported for MFIP households in the SNAP Quality Control data file.
- ⁱ Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 792,974 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^j Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is now voluntary and was missing for 16 percent of participants in fiscal year 2016. As a result, race and ethnicity distributions for fiscal year 2016 are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.
- ^k "Other" race includes household heads that are Asian, Native American, or those who reported multiple races that do not fit into the following categories: White, not Hispanic; African American, not Hispanic; or Hispanic, any race.
- ^l "Missing/unknown" race 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.
- ^m Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 25,234 MFIP households and 626,735 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ⁿ Pure Public Assistance (PA) households are those in which each member (1) received SSI, (2) was covered by a cash TANF benefit, or (3) received General Assistance (GA) income.

- ° Other categorically eligible households are identified as such in the SNAP Quality Control data but are not pure cash PA households. Most are typically eligible through broad-based categorical eligibility or because of the receipt of noncash TANF benefits or services such as child care or transportation subsidies. Most of these households meet the Federal SNAP eligibility criteria.
- ^p Defined as the fiscal year 2016 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).
- ^q Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.
- No sample data in this category
- n.a. Not applicable

APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2016 SNAP PARAMETERS

Table C.1. 2015 HHS poverty income guidelines

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$11,770	\$14,720	\$13,550
2	15,930	19,920	18,330
3	20,090	25,120	23,110
4	24,250	30,320	27,890
5	28,410	35,520	32,670
6	32,570	40,720	37,450
7	36,730	45,920	42,230
8	40,890	51,120	47,010
Each additional member	+4,160	+5,200	+4,780

Source: 80 *Federal Register* 3236, January 22, 2015.

Note: HHS issued these numbers, which provide the basis for the fiscal year 2016 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

Table C.2. SNAP maximum allowable gross monthly income eligibility standards in fiscal year 2016

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,276	\$1,595	\$1,468
2	1,726	2,158	1,986
3	2,177	2,722	2,504
4	2,628	3,285	3,022
5	3,078	3,848	3,540
6	3,529	4,412	4,058
7	3,980	4,975	4,575
8	4,430	5,538	5,093
Each additional member	+451	+564	+518

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2016 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2015 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2016 gross income limits by multiplying the 2015 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12, and then rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table C.3. SNAP maximum allowable net monthly income eligibility standards in fiscal year 2016

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$981	\$1,227	\$1,130
2	1,328	1,660	1,528
3	1,675	2,094	1,926
4	2,021	2,527	2,325
5	2,368	2,960	2,723
6	2,715	3,394	3,121
7	3,061	3,827	3,520
8	3,408	4,260	3,918
Each additional member	+347	+434	+399

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2016 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2015 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2016 net income limits by dividing the 2015 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table C.4. Value of standard SNAP deductions and maximum excess shelter expense deductions in the contiguous United States and outlying areas in fiscal year 2016

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction					
1 to 2 people	\$155	\$265	\$219	\$312	\$137
3 people	155	265	219	312	139
4 people	168	265	219	336	168
5 people	197	265	226	394	197
6 or more people	226	282	259	451	226
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction	504	805	679	592	397

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

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 nonstandardized 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 2016

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$194	\$237	\$302	\$368	\$343	\$287	\$250
2	357	435	554	675	630	526	459
3	511	622	794	966	902	753	657
4	649	790	1,008	1,227	1,146	957	835
5	771	939	1,197	1,457	1,361	1,136	991
6	925	1,127	1,437	1,749	1,633	1,364	1,189
7	1,022	1,245	1,588	1,933	1,805	1,507	1,315
8	1,169	1,423	1,815	2,209	2,063	1,723	1,503
Each additional member	+146	+178	+227	+276	+258	+215	+188

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: These maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2015 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

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 2016

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 to 2 people	\$16	\$19	\$24	\$29	\$28	\$23	\$20

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: 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

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). 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 55,004 participating SNAP households and a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. Each month, State agencies select an independent sample of participating SNAP households. Annual required State samples depend upon the size of a State's caseload and generally range from approximately 300 to 1,200 reviews.

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 Virgin Islands.³³

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

DATA EDITING

The estimates in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2016 SNAP QC data file, an edited version of the raw data file generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2016 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2015 through September 2016.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or those found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited data file. Of the 55,004 sample cases in the raw data file, 2,738 were determined to be not subject to review (Appendix Table D.1). Of those cases subject to review, 4,966 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 615 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.³⁴ An additional 90 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final

³³ Participating households in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Prior to that, the universe excluded households in those areas.

³⁴ Eligible one- and two-person SNAP units are guaranteed a minimum benefit. However, it is possible for larger units to be eligible for SNAP but have net income high enough that they do not qualify for a positive benefit. The eligible households dropped from the data file were found by the reviewer to have a benefit over-issuance equal to or greater than the recorded benefit.

unweighted number of households in the fiscal year 2016 SNAP QC file is 46,595. Appendix Table D.2 shows the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

Table D.1. Number and percentage of cases sampled, dropped from the edited file, and included in the edited file

	Fiscal year 2016 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	55,004	100.0	n.a.
Cases not subject to review	2,738	5.0	n.a.
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0	0.0	n.a.
Cases subject to review	52,266	95.0	100.0
Incomplete cases	4,966	9.0	9.5
Cases completed	47,300	86.0	90.5
Not eligible for SNAP	398	0.7	0.8
Not eligible for a positive benefit	217	0.4	0.4
Eligible for a positive benefit	46,685	84.9	89.3
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	90	0.2	0.2
SNAP households in the final file	46,595	84.7	89.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review may bias the sample results if the characteristics of households not reviewed differ significantly from those of reviewed households. In the absence of direct measures of such differences, the ratio of completed reviews to total cases subject to review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. For fiscal year 2016, the completion rate was 91 percent, 1 percentage point lower than in fiscal year 2015.

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 2016 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should equal the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions for which the household is eligible. Also, the SNAP benefit level should equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income. Exceptions are households participating in MFIP and SSI-CAP in States with standardized benefit amounts. These households are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, and their data have been edited accordingly. Additionally, if the value of deductions exceeds gross income, net income is equal to zero.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved in the editing process, the measures could not be reconciled for 90 records in the raw data file. These 90 records were therefore dropped from the edited data file.

Table D.2. Unweighted distribution of participating households by State

State	SNAP households	
	Number	Percent
Total	46,595	100.0
Alabama	1,027	2.2
Alaska	522	1.1
Arizona	925	2.0
Arkansas	1,132	2.4
California	829	1.8
Colorado	853	1.8
Connecticut	881	1.9
Delaware	876	1.9
District of Columbia	1,020	2.2
Florida	985	2.1
Georgia	1,072	2.3
Guam	453	1.0
Hawaii	903	1.9
Idaho	987	2.1
Illinois	1,003	2.2
Indiana	902	1.9
Iowa	973	2.1
Kansas	940	2.0
Kentucky	1,086	2.3
Louisiana	916	2.0
Maine	968	2.1
Maryland	827	1.8
Massachusetts	958	2.1
Michigan	947	2.0
Minnesota	1,068	2.3
Mississippi	962	2.1
Missouri	761	1.6
Montana	787	1.7
Nebraska	912	2.0
Nevada	960	2.1
New Hampshire	686	1.5
New Jersey	879	1.9
New Mexico	950	2.0
New York	912	2.0
North Carolina	977	2.1
North Dakota	446	1.0
Ohio	1,008	2.2
Oklahoma	1,034	2.2
Oregon	846	1.8
Pennsylvania	917	2.0
Rhode Island	977	2.1
South Carolina	1,005	2.2
South Dakota	729	1.6
Tennessee	1,041	2.2
Texas	992	2.1
Utah	891	1.9
Vermont	681	1.5
Virgin Islands	302	0.6
Virginia	809	1.7
Washington	913	2.0
West Virginia	921	2.0
Wisconsin	897	1.9
Wyoming	347	0.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

WEIGHTING

The estimates for fiscal year 2016 in this report are based on a sample of 46,595 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustment to remove households ineligible for benefits as well as those receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, as these households are not included in the SNAP QC data file.³⁵ The weighting procedure matches to SNAP Program Operations 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. Appendix Table D.3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2016.

The fiscal year 2016 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2015 SNAP QC data files. However, it differs from the weighting methodology used in the development of the SNAP QC data files prior to fiscal year 2003.³⁶ SNAP QC data files 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 data file

Average monthly value	Fiscal year 2016			
	Program data	Adjustments for disaster assistance ^a	Adjustments for ineligible households	Edited SNAP QC data file
Number of households	21,777,938	30,570	236,363	21,511,005
Number of participants	44,219,363	72,946	607,562	43,538,855
Value of benefits (dollars)	5,544,945,935	23,550,275	168,384,825	5,353,010,835
Average household size	2.03	2.39	2.57	2.02
Average benefit per person (dollars)	125.40	-	277.15	122.95
Average benefit per household (dollars)	254.61	-	712.40	248.85

Sources: Fiscal Year 2016 Program Operations Data and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control data file.

^a Adjustments are made for households and individuals who received disaster SNAP assistance only. Adjustments are made to benefits for disaster SNAP benefits issued to disaster SNAP households as well as replacement benefits issued to qualifying ongoing SNAP households. As a result, the average disaster SNAP benefit per person cannot be calculated from the information in this table.

COMPARISON TO REPORTED DATA

Appendix Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for fiscal year 2016. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC data file before any

³⁵ The adjusted total number of households and benefits are lower than Program Operations data figures by about 1 and 3 percent, respectively.

³⁶ Prior to the fiscal year 2009 report, the fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC data files were weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP households, but not individuals or benefits, by State and stratum.

editing has taken place. Calculated values and averages are based on the edited data file used for this report.

Table D.4. Comparison of calculated and reported values for selected variables of participating households

Variable	Households with:				
	All households	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Average gross income (dollars)					
Calculated	814	1,306	893	1,037	1,019
Reported	814	1,306	893	1,037	1,019
Average net income (dollars) ^a					
Calculated	374	609	434	497	498
Reported	367	601	427	491	493
Average total deduction (dollars) ^b					
Calculated	539	743	540	633	555
Reported	538	744	541	631	555
Average SNAP benefit (dollars)					
Calculated	249	298	124	388	187
Reported	249	298	125	389	187
Percentage with zero gross income					
Calculated	20.4	0.0	7.2	13.6	0.0
Reported	20.5	0.1	7.2	13.8	0.0
Percentage with zero net income					
Calculated	37.2	20.7	18.8	33.0	13.1
Reported	40.2	21.4	26.3	33.9	16.8
Percentage with minimum benefit					
Calculated	8.1	6.6	19.2	1.6	12.0
Reported	7.8	6.1	18.9	1.4	11.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control data file.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 25,234 households participating in MFIP and 626,735 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, 626,735 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

^c Reported benefit adjusted for reported over-issuance errors, under-issuance errors, and partial benefits received in the initial certification month.

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of SNAP households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard error measures the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard error 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 describes the 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.³⁷ The standard error of an estimated number of households (S_N) based on a simple random sample is:

$$(2) \quad S_N = N S_p.$$

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

³⁷ More precisely, n is the sample size (number of households) 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 2016 $n = 46,595$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2016 are shown in the sample size column of Appendix Table E.1. For subgroups not shown in Appendix Table E.1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (46,595) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For example, in fiscal year 2016, $N = 21,511,000$ and there were 4,677,000 elderly households (households with at least one or more elderly individuals). Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2016 would be calculated as $(4,677,000 / 21,511,000) \times (46,595) = 10,131$. In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true sample size of households with elderly individuals of 9,843, as shown in Appendix 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 then are 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 2016 are shown in Appendix Table E.1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.³⁸ For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is 1,737,000 (Appendix Table A.1) and the corresponding standard error is 37,657 (Appendix Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from 1,661,000 to 1,812,000.³⁹

For standard errors not shown in Appendix Table E.1, the approximate standard error (S_E) of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2016 can be calculated using Equation (3):

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

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 Appendix 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 (Appendix Table E.1) to the naive variance.⁴⁰ When the population subgroup (for example, households with an elderly individual) is listed in Appendix Table E.2 but the characteristic of interest is not, the average square root of the design effect for the subgroup from the right-hand column of Appendix Table E.2 is used. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all SNAP households, 1.61.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly individual with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in Appendix Table A.3, 880,000 households with elderly individuals have zero net income.

³⁸ 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 two standard errors above and below the estimated value for a characteristic, and 95 percent of all confidence intervals will contain the true value.

³⁹ Calculated as: $(1,737,000 - (2 \times 37,657)) = 1,661,000$ and $(1,737,000 + (2 \times 37,657)) = 1,812,000$.

⁴⁰ The variance and naive variance are the standard error and naive standard error squared, respectively.

The next step is to calculate the naive standard error. Using Equations (1) and (2), the value is 18,407.⁴¹ Multiplying 18,407 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.76, from Appendix Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 32,476.

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:

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

For example, Appendix Table A.17 shows that, of the 9,224,000 households with children, 1,256,000 (13.6 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 31,231 (Appendix Table E.1). To calculate S_p , the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 9,224,000 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 12.9 to 14.3 percent around the point estimate of 13.6 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors not shown in Appendix 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 4,677,000 households with elderly individuals, 880,000 (18.8 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 18,407) by 4,677,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.4 percentage points.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED MEANS

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2016 are provided in Appendix Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in fiscal year 2016 is \$3.65 (Appendix Table E.3) and the mean itself is \$813 (Appendix Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$806 to \$821.

⁴¹ Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(880,000 / 4,677,000) \times (1 - (880,000 / 4,677,000)) \times (4,677,000 - 9,843)] / [(9,843 - 1) \times 4,677,000]} = 0.00394$$

$$\text{Equation (2): } 4,677,000 \times 0.00394 = 18,407 ,$$

where 4,677,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 880,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 9,843 is the sample size of elderly households (Appendix Table E.1), and 18,407 is the standard error.

Generalized approximation methods, such as that used in Equation (3), work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages because standard errors depend only on sample size, estimated proportion, and design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends upon 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 Appendix Table E.3 can be obtained from Appendix Table E.4, which shows for each variable in Appendix 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 Appendix Table E.4 incorporate design effects.

Table E.1. Standard errors of estimated numbers of SNAP households

	Households (000) with:								Sample size	Estimated population (000)
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	School-age children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		
All SNAP households	70.23	93.31	37.66	81.84	57.28	87.30	70.75	54.56	46,595	21,511
With elderly individuals	20.92	32.51	28.28	20.60	57.28	13.70	13.59	7.95	9,843	4,677
Without elderly individuals	66.78	86.50	27.41	80.93	0.00	85.27	69.04	54.20	36,752	16,834
With children	31.23	47.85	12.43	76.93	13.70	87.30	70.75	34.56	19,628	9,224
With school-age children	27.66	44.06	11.23	65.54	13.59	70.75	70.75	32.34	15,494	7,349
Without children	62.46	83.63	37.67	38.12	57.06	0.00	0.00	46.34	26,967	12,287
With earnings	0.00	37.08	20.20	81.84	20.60	76.93	65.54	19.30	14,496	6,864
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	0.56	22.55	21.97	19.30	7.95	34.56	32.34	54.56	10,585	4,364

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

Table E.2. Square root of design effects (d) for standard errors of estimated numbers or percentages of SNAP households

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	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
All SNAP households	1.75	1.94	1.39	1.76	1.39	1.77	1.50	1.36	1.61
With elderly individuals	1.71	1.76	1.52	1.75	n.a.	1.51	1.55	1.30	1.59
Without elderly individuals	1.78	1.99	1.44	1.89	n.a.	1.95	1.59	1.42	1.72
With children	1.38	1.54	1.50	2.35	1.50	n.a.	2.67	1.51	1.78
With school-age children	1.46	1.62	1.55	2.24	1.54	n.a.	n.a.	1.51	1.66
Without children	1.91	2.28	1.50	1.45	1.58	n.a.	n.a.	1.43	1.69
With earnings	n.a.	1.61	1.43	n.a.	1.73	3.09	2.35	1.34	1.92
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	0.88	1.58	1.59	1.47	1.39	1.79	1.74	n.a.	1.49

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: 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.

n.a. = not applicable.

Table E.3. Standard errors of estimated means

	Gross income	Net income	Benefits	All deductions	Total resources	Household size	Certification period	Earnings ^a	TANF ^a	SSI ^a	Shelter deduction ^a
All SNAP households	3.65	1.80	0.32	2.40	0.46	0.00	0.06	7.64	9.98	4.51	1.81
With elderly individuals	7.44	6.23	1.48	5.22	1.17	0.01	0.16	39.20	47.97	7.09	4.88
Without elderly individuals	4.55	2.39	0.77	2.79	0.51	0.00	0.05	7.66	10.21	5.48	1.92
With children	6.44	4.94	2.44	3.42	0.80	0.02	0.03	10.46	10.22	11.85	2.45
With school-age children	8.16	6.48	2.83	3.76	0.92	0.03	0.03	12.31	12.88	12.78	2.60
Without children	5.78	4.19	0.75	2.84	0.56	0.00	0.09	13.87	32.42	4.60	2.68
With earnings	7.97	6.57	1.99	3.78	0.95	0.02	0.04	7.64	15.69	15.98	2.52
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	6.91	6.82	2.18	4.58	1.21	0.02	0.15	31.11	11.13	5.46	4.25

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

^a For households with a nonzero amount.

Table E.4. Range of standard errors of mean amounts expressed as a percentage of the mean amount

Number of households in base of mean (000)	Standard error as percentage of the mean amount		
	Average ^a	Lowest ^b	Highest ^c
21,511 (All SNAP households)	0.9	0.0	3.2
4,677 (Households with elderly individuals)	3.1	0.8	14.2
9,224 (Households with children)	1.3	0.3	4.7
6,864 (Households with earnings)	1.6	0.4	5.0
4,364 (Households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities)	2.0	0.7	7.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2016 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: Standard errors from Appendix Table E.3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

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

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

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

APPENDIX F
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0299. The time required to complete this collection is estimated to average 1.056 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.14. This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

Section 1 - Review Summary

1. QC Review Number <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	2. Case Number <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	3. State <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	4. Local Agency <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	5. Sample Month and Year <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	6. Stratum <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
7. Disposition <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	8. Findings <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	9. SNAP Allotment Under Review <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	10. Error Amount <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	11. Case Classification <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

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

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional
Information on
Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

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