



United States Department of Agriculture

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# *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2019*





United States Department of Agriculture

March 2021  
Supplemental Nutrition  
Assistance Program  
Report No. SNAP-20-CHAR

# Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2019

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This study was conducted under Contract Number 12-3198-20-F-0051 with the Food and Nutrition Service.

This report is available on the Food and Nutrition Service website:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

**Suggested Citation:**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy Support,  
*Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2019*,  
by Kathryn Cronquist. Project Officer, Barbara Murphy. Alexandria, VA, 2021.



Kathryn Cronquist of Mathematica prepared this report for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Office of Policy Support. Many individuals made important contributions to this report. The author thanks Joshua Leftin, Sarah Lauffer, Karen Cunyningham, and Jackie Kauff for providing guidance and reviewing the report; Alma Vigil, Katherine Bencio, and Joel Smith for providing programming support; Chrystine Tadler, Conor Duffy, and Robbie Skinner of Insight Policy Research for providing research assistance; and Anuja Pandit for preparing the manuscript. The author also thanks Melanie Meisenheimer, Barbara Murphy, Kameron Burt, Kathryn Law, Arpan Dasgupta, Merrit Gillard, Kari Hardgrove, Arthur Hoffman, Bill Jenkins, Clay Jones, Tim Kreh, Alexis Lometz, Miles Patrie, Jessica Luna, Solomon Mezgebu, Nadine Nichols, Morris Olitsky, Stephanie Proska, Billie Royce, Shamon Studmire, Lisa Tarrant-Gilbert, and Tom Tinnin of FNS for providing guidance and program information.

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FNS Contract Number:	12-3198-20-F-0051

**March 2021**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and households in need. 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 2019 (October 2018 through September 2019). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2019. 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 2019, SNAP provided benefits to approximately 35.7 million people living in 18.0 million households each month across the United States.<sup>1</sup> The total Federal cost of the program in fiscal year 2019 was \$60.4 billion, \$55.6 billion of which went to SNAP benefits and the remainder to program administration.<sup>2</sup> The average monthly SNAP benefit across all participating households in fiscal year 2019 was \$258.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

As measured by the 2018 Federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), approximately 80 percent of SNAP households lived in poverty in fiscal year 2019. Thirty-six percent of SNAP households had gross incomes less than or equal to half of the poverty guidelines; these households received 54 percent of all benefits. When the value of SNAP benefits is included as income, more than 9 percent of SNAP households would move above the poverty guidelines; 10 percent would move from below half to above half of the poverty guidelines.

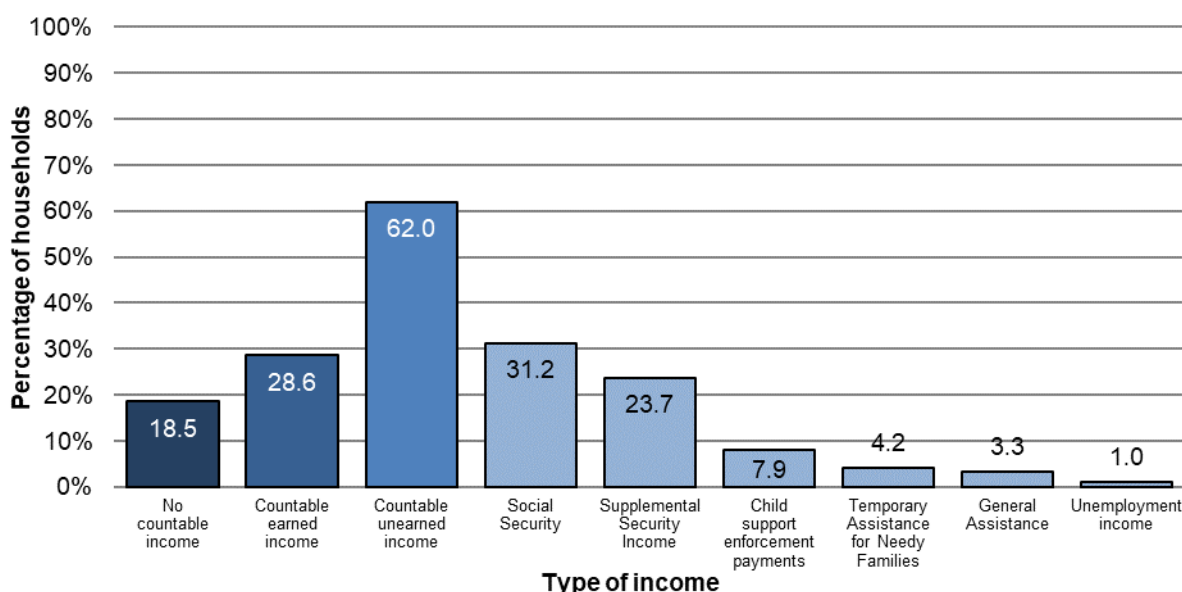
The average SNAP household had a gross monthly income of \$872 and net monthly income of \$398. SNAP households received income from a variety of sources (Figure ES.1). The most common source was Social Security, followed by earnings and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. Nineteen percent of SNAP households had zero gross income in fiscal year 2019, and 35 percent had zero net income. The percentages of SNAP households with both zero gross income and zero net income decreased slightly from fiscal year 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> These data are based on FNS administrative records. Our imputations suggest that these values underestimate the counts of households and participants each by 6.7 percent. See Appendix D for more information. The remainder of this summary presents data derived from the SNAP Quality Control (QC) sample.

<sup>2</sup> The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2019 included \$4.7 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.

**Figure ES.1. Prevalence of income types for SNAP households**



Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

In fiscal year 2019, one in five (19 percent) SNAP households consisted exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities and without children. In contrast, four in five households (81 percent) included a child, elderly individual, or individual with a disability and received 86 percent of all benefits. Nearly one-third of SNAP participants were non-elderly adults without disabilities. The rest were either children (43 percent), elderly adults (16 percent), or non-elderly adults with disabilities (11 percent). More than half (57 percent) of all participants, and nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of all non-elderly adult participants, were female. More than two-thirds (70 percent) of children were school age (age 5–17).

In fiscal year 2019, the average SNAP household size was 2.0 people. Households with children received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$387, reflecting their larger average household size. The average household with children had 3.3 people, compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (62 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult households.

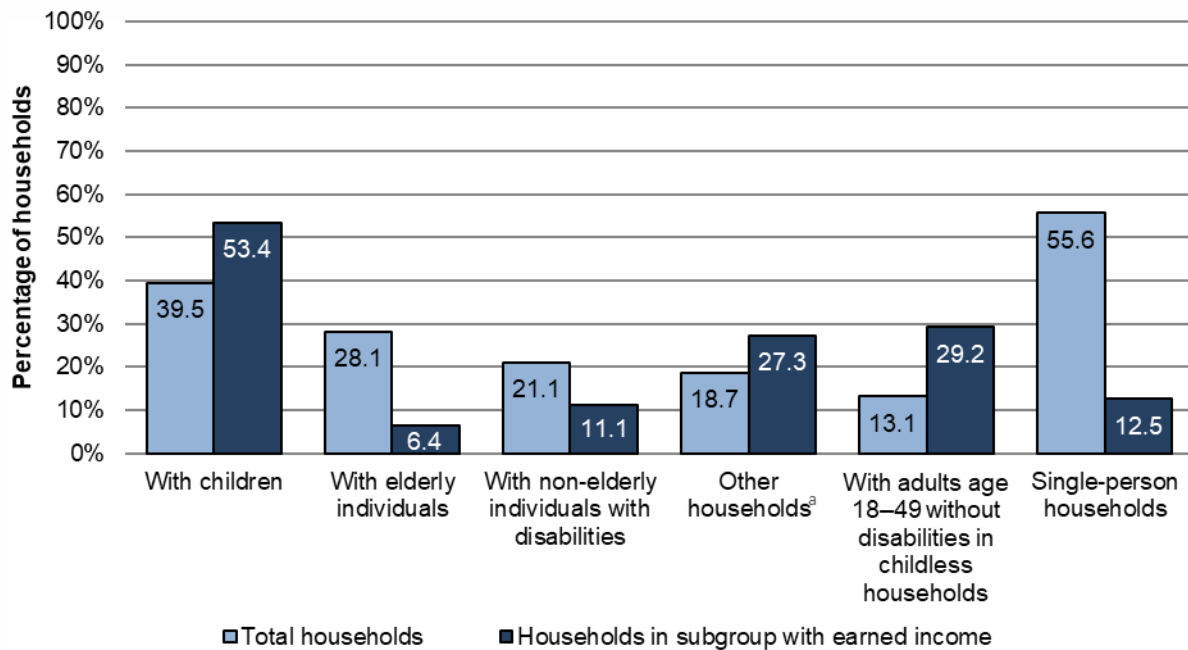
The number of SNAP households with elderly individuals increased in fiscal year 2019, even as the total number of SNAP households decreased. Consequently, the percentage of households with elderly individuals increased by 2 percentage points, from 26 percent in fiscal year 2018 to 28 percent in fiscal year 2019. Households with elderly individuals received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$120, reflecting their smaller than average size (1.2 people) and higher than average income compared to other SNAP households. Households with elderly individuals had an average gross income of \$934, compared with \$848 for households without elderly individuals. Eighty-three percent of SNAP households with elderly individuals consisted of one elderly individual living alone.

The percentage of SNAP households with earned income varied across subgroups. Of the 39 percent of SNAP households that included children in fiscal year 2019, more than half (53 percent) had countable earned income. In contrast, of the 28 percent of SNAP households that



included elderly individuals, only 6 percent had countable earned income. Twenty-nine percent of households with adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households had earned income, and 11 percent of households that included non-elderly individuals with disabilities had earned income. While single-person households make up more than half of all SNAP households, only 13 percent of single-person households had earned income (Figure ES.2).

**Figure ES.2. Households by composition and presence of earned income**



Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> “Other households” refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities. This group includes, but is not limited to, households with adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households.



## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and households in need. 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 2019, SNAP served an average of 35.7 million people each month,<sup>3</sup> at a total annual cost of \$60.4 billion, \$55.6 billion of which went to SNAP benefits.<sup>4</sup>

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 Benefits Transfer (EBT) card, which may be redeemed for eligible food items at authorized retailers.<sup>5</sup> As of September 2019, 242,768 retailers across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.<sup>6</sup>

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 (FNA). 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 2019. 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.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Our imputations suggest that this value underestimates the count of participants by 6.7 percent. See Appendix D for more information.

<sup>4</sup> The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2019 included \$4.7 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 Benefits Transfer (EBT) systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

<sup>5</sup> Households cannot use SNAP benefits to purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, pet food, hot food, and any food sold for on-premise consumption.

<sup>6</sup> Separate from retailers, 4,868 meal service providers are also authorized to accept SNAP benefits. Meal service providers include for-profit restaurants, alcohol or drug treatment programs, meal delivery services, dining facilities, providers of meals to the homeless, shelters for women and children, group residential settings, or centers for senior citizens (Form FNS-252-2).

<sup>7</sup> FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, fires, or other disasters. About 19,000 households received disaster assistance at some time during fiscal year 2019. This number was calculated internally by Mathematica based on information provided by FNS and individual State reports. See Appendix D for more information on adjustments made to the data to remove disaster assistance recipients from the analyses.

In Chapter 2, we provide an overview of SNAP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits and how factors such as 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 2019. We also provide a list of acronyms and definitions used in this report. 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 2019 SNAP 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 that were in place in fiscal year 2019. The chapter concludes with a summary of how program participation and costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2019.

### **PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS**

The Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) reauthorized SNAP in December 2018. This legislation largely maintains the basic eligibility guidelines as defined under the FNA. The FNA, 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 FNA provides higher income limits for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for households with members who are elderly or disabled and includes exceptions to the eligibility criteria for individuals who are categorically eligible (as defined in sections below).<sup>8</sup>

#### **The Household**

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as an individual living alone or individuals who live together and customarily purchase and prepare food together. Generally, a group of 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 younger than 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 from the previous year.<sup>9</sup> The incomes and countable resources of household members applying together for SNAP are aggregated to determine the household's eligibility and benefit levels.

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> The secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) establishes the Federal poverty guidelines annually for many assistance programs. The fiscal year 2019 SNAP gross and net monthly income limits were based on the 2018 poverty guidelines issued by HHS. See Appendix C for a list of the 2018 poverty guidelines.

## **Categorical Eligibility**

Certain households that receive benefits from 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 nonfinancial criteria, and benefits for these households are determined under the same rules that apply to other eligible SNAP households. Accordingly, some categorically eligible households may 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) cash assistance, 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. In general, SNAP confers narrow categorical eligibility on only a small number of households.

States may also adopt broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies that apply to a larger group of low-income households. Through this option, States may choose to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP on households that receive a noncash TANF-funded benefit or a Maintenance of Effort-funded benefit. States have flexibility in choosing the noncash TANF program(s) that confers SNAP eligibility. These programs often have gross income limits above 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (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, six States (Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, and Texas) conferred BBCE through TANF programs with resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 in all or part of fiscal year 2019. In fiscal year 2019, 42 States and territories (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) had a BBCE policy in effect for the full fiscal year, and one State, Mississippi, had a BBCE policy in place through June 30, 2019, but then revoked it.

## **Income Eligibility Standards**

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. Most households that are not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: (1) gross income and (2) net income.<sup>10</sup> As defined in the FNA, 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 (\$2,252 per month for a family of three in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2019).<sup>11</sup> Households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities are not subject to the gross income standard. All

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<sup>10</sup> Individuals participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or an SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, as described later in this chapter.

<sup>11</sup> The fiscal year 2019 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards are based on the 2018 poverty guidelines issued by HHS. See Appendix C for more information.

households that are not categorically eligible must have a monthly net income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guidelines (\$1,732 per month for a family of three in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2019). 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 calculate net monthly income:<sup>12</sup>

- **Standard deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. In fiscal year 2019, a household with one to three members living in the contiguous United States received a \$164 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 may receive a deduction for out-of-pocket costs associated with the care of a child or other dependents when necessary for a household member to work, seek employment, attend training, or pursue education. Allowable dependent care costs include the costs of care given by a care provider or facility, transportation costs to and from the care facility, and other necessary fees. The costs of care provided by a relative may be deducted if the relative providing care is not a member of the same SNAP household.
- **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 the elderly household members or household members with disabilities. In fiscal year 2019, 21 States had medical deduction demonstration programs that used standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses exceeding \$35 but below a specified limit.<sup>13</sup> Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible in any State.
- **Child support payment deduction.** Households may deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for an individual who is not a member of the household. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than treat them as a deduction. In fiscal year 2019, 10 States excluded legally obligated child support payments from income, whereas 43 States treated child support payments as an income deduction.

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<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2019 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Cronquist et al. 2020). Available at <https://snapqcdata.net/>.

- **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, 48 States in fiscal year 2019 opted for mandatory 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 with disabilities was \$552 in fiscal year 2019. 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. The 2018 Farm Bill made mandatory the existing State option to provide a standard shelter deduction to homeless households that had qualifying shelter expenses and that were not claiming the excess shelter expense deduction and indexed the homeless shelter deduction to inflation. In fiscal year 2019, the value of the mandated homeless shelter deduction was \$147.55.

## Resources

Another determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. As stipulated in the FNA, as amended, the resource limits are indexed to inflation, rounded down to the nearest \$250 increment. In fiscal year 2019, households not categorically eligible were permitted up to \$2,250 in countable resources or up to \$3,500 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 nonliquid 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.

Countable resources also include vehicles, 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 younger than 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.<sup>14</sup> 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 2019, more than half of all States and territories had adopted

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<sup>14</sup> The equity of a vehicle is defined as its fair market value minus remaining liens.



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, undocumented noncitizens, noncitizens visiting the United States, certain students, and some lawfully present noncitizens.<sup>15</sup> Some examples of lawfully present noncitizens who are eligible for SNAP benefits include the following:

- Those who have lived in the United States as a qualified alien for five years or more from the date of entry
- Qualified alien children younger than age 18
- Blind or disabled individuals receiving government benefits for their condition
- Noncitizens who are members of the United States 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 ages 16–59 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 a SNAP Employment and Training program if referred to one by the State agency.<sup>16</sup> Working-age participants are subject to these requirements unless they are in one of the following exempt groups:

- 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 younger than age 6 or an incapacitated person
- Individuals receiving unemployment compensation
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment program

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<sup>15</sup> These eligibility standards were in effect for most of fiscal year 2019. Effective June 14, 2019, a new rule also restricted the nonfinancial eligibility of other groups. The rule now explicitly states that individuals are deemed ineligible for SNAP benefits if they have been convicted of sexual assault or related charges, and are not in compliance with their sentence or are in violation of their parole. In addition, individuals with substantial lottery or gambling winnings are now prohibited from receiving SNAP benefits.

<sup>16</sup> Effective June 14, 2019, a new rule clarified eligibility standards for students enrolled in part-time educational programs. Although students enrolled at least half time are generally prohibited from receiving SNAP, the new rule clarifies that students enrolled at least half time in an institution of higher education through a SNAP Employment and Training program can be eligible if the program is part of a career and technical education program. The program must provide skill training and directly enhance participants' employability.

- Individuals working a minimum of 30 hours a week or earning an amount equal to the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours
- Students enrolled at least half time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education

In addition, SNAP participants who are subject to the general SNAP work requirements and are (1) age 18–49, (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 at least 80 hours a month, participate in a combination of work and work program activities for at least 80 hours a month, or comply with a workfare program.<sup>17</sup> 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 for participants. States are also allowed to provide a limited number of discretionary exemptions to participants subject to the time limit, which apply on a month-to-month basis.

## **APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

To apply for SNAP benefits, households must complete an application and then (in most cases) participate in an interview required by the State. Depending on the State, households may apply for SNAP by providing the required information over the telephone or by completing a paper or online application. In 2019, 47 States made online applications available to applicants. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits. After submitting a SNAP application, all households must complete an eligibility interview. In some States, applicants may complete their interview by telephone, and in all States an applicant can request to complete the interview in person. States are required to interview most SNAP households at least once every 12 months after initial certification.

The FNA, as amended, requires local offices to process applications for SNAP benefits within 30 days of receipt. However, applications from households with extremely low income and 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.

Once determined eligible, households are assigned a certification period. The length of 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 have a disability, or up to 36 months for

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<sup>17</sup> Workfare participants can do unpaid work through a special State-approved program. The amount of time workfare participants must work depends on the amount of benefits they receive each month.

households participating in an Elderly Simplified Application Project (ESAP).<sup>18</sup> 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 2019, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 15 months, up from an average of 14 months in fiscal year 2018.

In addition to the State option for telephonic interviews, as detailed above, States have other policy options and can apply for waivers to simplify other administrative processes.<sup>19</sup> For example, States can set requirements for reporting changes in household circumstances to the SNAP State 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 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 (TFP) 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 TFP represents a healthful and minimal-cost diet.<sup>20</sup> Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the plan. The maximum monthly benefit for a family of three in the contiguous United States was \$505 in fiscal year 2019 (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.<sup>21</sup> 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 2019, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$15 (Appendix C).

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<sup>18</sup> This demonstration streamlines the application and recertification process for households with elderly members or non-elderly adults with disabilities and 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](http://fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/snap/ESAP_Guidance.pdf).

<sup>19</sup> For more detailed information on State options as of October 1, 2017, see the State Options Reports available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/state-options-report>.

<sup>20</sup> See Thrifty Food Plan reports at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/cnpp/usda-food-plans-cost-food-reports-monthly-reports> for more information.

<sup>21</sup> SNAP households do not receive benefits in the first month if the amount of adjusted benefits is less than \$10.

## **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, and States. It streamlines 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 2019, 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. SSI-CAP designs vary by State. 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.<sup>22</sup> In most SSI-CAP States, these households received a standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorized them as having high or low shelter expenses, as determined by the State. Some States, such as New York and South Dakota, adopted more criteria for additional standard benefit levels, such as utility and rent costs in New York and medical expenses in South Dakota. Instead of receiving a standard SNAP benefit, SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington received a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard deduction, a SUA, and a standardized high or low shelter expense deduction. SSI-CAP households do not receive any other income deductions.<sup>23</sup>

## **Minnesota Family Investment Program Households**

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota calculates a combined SNAP and 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 and 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 2019.

## **SNAP BENEFIT ISSUANCE**

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands issue benefits through EBT cards, which households can use in a similar manner as a debit card, for purchasing food at authorized retail stores. A household's monthly benefit is automatically added to the account

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<sup>22</sup> In Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, a household must have no earned income to enter the program, but, once enrolled, may have earned income for up to three months 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.

<sup>23</sup> For detailed information on SSI-CAP demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2019 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Cronquist et al. 2020). Available at <https://snapqcdata.net/>.

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**

Program changes in fiscal year 2019 included the following:

- The 2018 Farm Bill mandated the existing State option to provide a standard shelter deduction to homeless households that had qualifying shelter expenses and that were not claiming the excess shelter expense deduction.
- In response to a government shutdown, FNS issued a blanket waiver on January 10, 2019, to allow States to issue February SNAP benefits early.
- As of June 1, 2019, California discontinued its policy of providing SSI recipients with a small food assistance benefit through the State SSI supplement in lieu of deeming them eligible for SNAP.
- As of June 14, 2019, SNAP Employment and Training programs must provide skill training for the current job market.
- Also as of June 14, 2019, individuals convicted of sexual assault or related charges are ineligible for SNAP if they are not in compliance with parole requirements or the terms of their sentence, along with individuals with substantial lottery or gambling winnings.
- Mississippi discontinued its BBCE policy as of July 1, 2019.

## **THE ECONOMY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS**

The number of SNAP participants has fluctuated over the past few decades. After a decline from 1994 to 2000, SNAP participation rose each fiscal year from 2000 to 2006 and again from 2007 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 fiscal year 2007 to 47.6 million individuals in fiscal year 2013. Since 2013, there has been a steady decrease in SNAP participation. Average monthly SNAP participation declined from 40.8 million individuals in fiscal year 2018 to 35.7 million individuals in fiscal year 2019.<sup>24</sup> Figure 2.1 illustrates the changes in SNAP participation from calendar year 1985 to calendar year 2019 in comparison with individuals in poverty and unemployed individuals. Table 2.1 shows how changes in SNAP participation over the past 16 calendar years compare to changes in major economic indicators.

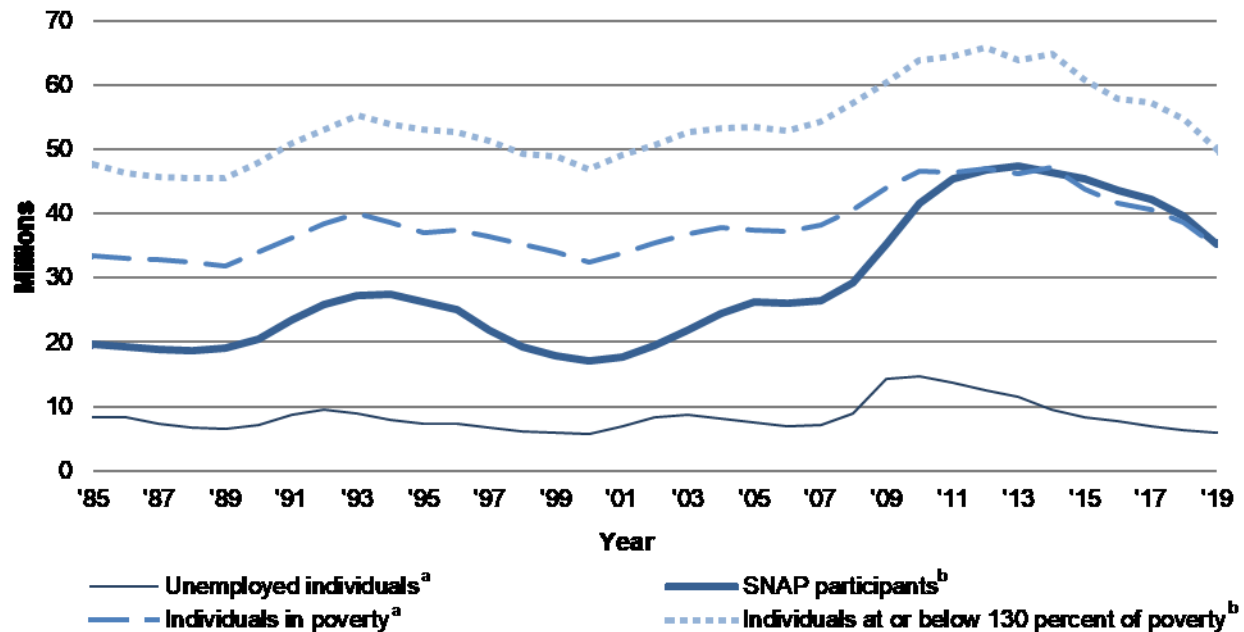
A similar trend occurred in total SNAP costs, which peaked in fiscal year 2013 at \$79.9 billion, and have fallen steadily each year thereafter. The decrease in total SNAP costs from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2015 is largely a result of the decline in SNAP participation combined with lower average per-person benefits due to the expiration of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) benefit increases at the beginning of fiscal

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<sup>24</sup> These data are based on FNS administrative records. Our imputations suggest that the fiscal year 2019 values underestimate the counts of households and participants each by 6.7 percent. See Appendix D for more information.

year 2014.<sup>25</sup> However, costs have continued to fall since fiscal year 2015 and declined from \$65.4 billion in fiscal year 2018 to \$60.4 billion in fiscal year 2019.

**Figure 2.1. SNAP participants, unemployed individuals, individuals in poverty, and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty, calendar years 1985–2019**



Sources: SNAP participants: Food and Nutrition Service SNAP Monthly State Participation and Benefit Summary. 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 by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA.

<sup>a</sup> Annual values.

<sup>b</sup> Average monthly values.

<sup>25</sup> 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.

**Table 2.1. Major economic indicators, calendar years 2004–2019**

Economic indicator	Calendar year															
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Inflation rate <sup>a</sup>	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.8
Interest rate <sup>b</sup>	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	3.7	3.9	3.4
Productivity increase <sup>c</sup>	3.0	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	3.6	3.3	-0.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.7
Real GDP increase <sup>d,e</sup>	3.8	3.5	2.9	1.9	-0.1	-2.5	2.6	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.5	3.1	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.2
SNAP participants <sup>f,g</sup> (000)	24,413	26,261	26,074	26,566	29,202	35,285	41,639	45,388	46,942	47,539	46,427	45,516	43,705	42,305	39,748	35,286
Unemployed individuals <sup>f</sup> (000)	8,140	7,579	6,991	7,073	8,948	14,295	14,808	13,739	12,499	11,457	9,602	8,294	7,757	6,979	6,308	5,989
Unemployment rate <sup>h</sup>	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	4.3	3.9	3.7
Individuals below poverty level																
Number (000)	37,937	37,415	37,206	38,205	40,614	43,970	46,677	46,464	47,085	46,203	47,348	43,765	41,592	40,735	38,761	34,797
Percentage of total population	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	12.6	12.0	10.7
Individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level																
Number (000)	53,413	53,553	52,878	54,264	57,329	60,574	63,984	64,549	65,828	63,938	64,915	60,906	57,895	57,389	54,729	50,021
Percentage of total population	18.3	18.2	17.8	18.1	19.0	19.9	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.4	20.5	19.1	18.1	17.8	16.9	15.4

Sources: Inflation rate: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*. Interest rate: Federal Reserve Economic Data. Productivity increase: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index." Real gross domestic product increase: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*. SNAP participants: Food and Nutrition Service SNAP Monthly State Participation and Benefit Summary. 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 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for gross domestic product.

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

<sup>c</sup> Percentage change from preceding year in output per hour, nonfarm business sector.

<sup>d</sup> Percentage change from preceding year.

<sup>e</sup> The Bureau of Economic Analysis periodically revises gross domestic product estimates. Thus, historical numbers in this table may differ from previous reports.

<sup>f</sup> Average monthly value.

<sup>g</sup> These data are based on FNS administrative records. Our imputations suggest that the fiscal year 2019 value underestimates the count of participants by 6.7 percent. See Appendix D for more information.

<sup>h</sup> 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.<sup>26</sup> In fiscal year 2019, SNAP provided benefits to an average of 37.2 million people living in 18.8 million households each month.<sup>27</sup> Most SNAP households (81 percent) included either a child (younger than 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 \$234, had gross monthly income of \$872, and had net monthly income of \$398.<sup>28</sup> The average SNAP household size was 2.0 individuals in fiscal year 2019.

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 2018 to fiscal year 2019.

### THE POVERTY STATUS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

In fiscal year 2019, the average SNAP household had gross monthly income that was slightly less than 65 percent of the poverty guidelines (Appendix Table A.2).<sup>29, 30</sup> Eighty percent of households had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to the Federal poverty guidelines, 52 percent had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guidelines, and 36 percent had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guidelines (Table 3.1).

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households—poorer households receive greater SNAP benefits than those with more income. The 36 percent of all SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines in fiscal year 2019 received 54 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 20 percent of households with a gross monthly income above the poverty guidelines received only 8 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

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<sup>26</sup> The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on 43,258 households from the fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample (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.

<sup>27</sup> The estimates of 37.2 million participants and 18.8 million households differ from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (35.7 million and 18.0 million, respectively) because the sample estimates are adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance, and to account for incomplete program data. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which are \$234 in the SNAP QC data, compared with \$258 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

<sup>28</sup> 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.

<sup>29</sup> For more detailed information on the economic status of SNAP households, see Appendix Tables A.3 through A.8.

<sup>30</sup> See Appendix Table C.1 for the poverty guidelines.

**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 <sup>a</sup>	All households in poverty category		Benefits to households in poverty category	
	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
25 percent or less	26.0	26.0	35.4	35.4
26 to 50 percent	10.1	36.1	18.2	53.6
51 to 75 percent	15.6	51.7	19.2	72.8
76 to 100 percent	28.4	80.0	19.0	91.8
101 to 130 percent	13.4	93.4	6.6	98.4
131 percent or more	6.6	100.0	1.6	100.0

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

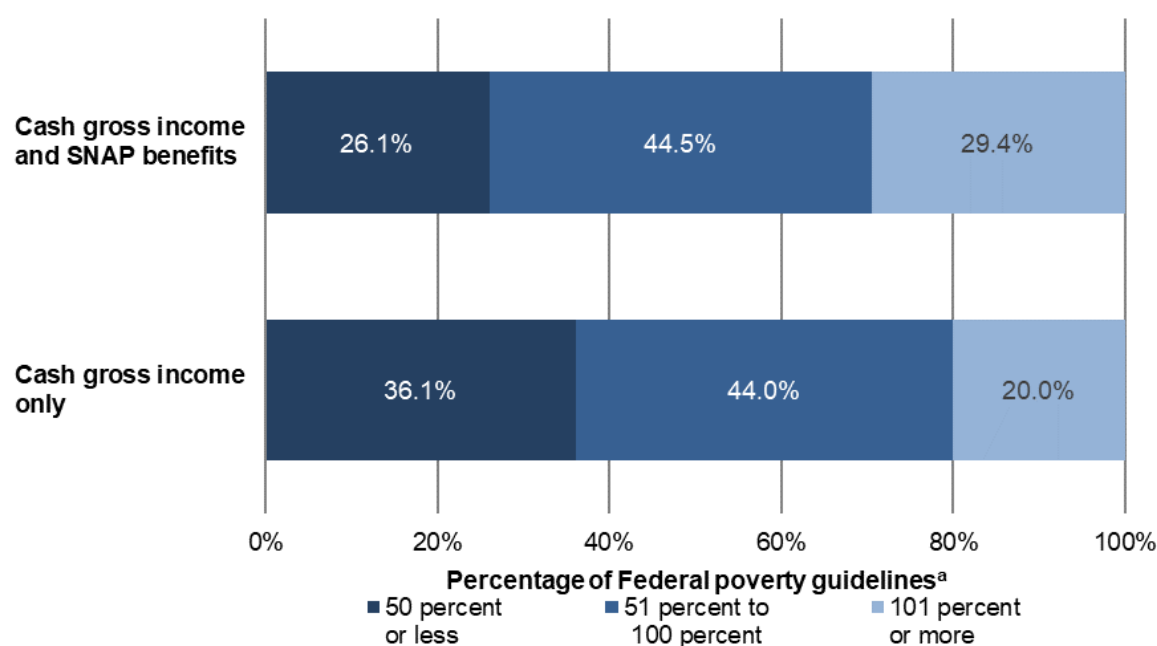
Note: Estimates may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Defined as the fiscal year 2019 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

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.<sup>31</sup> 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 more than 9 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines. SNAP benefits affected the incomes of the poorest SNAP households as well, moving 10 percent of participating households above 50 percent of the poverty guidelines.

<sup>31</sup> This comparison assumes that program participants value their SNAP benefits at face value.

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



Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Defined as the fiscal year 2019 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

## HOUSEHOLDS WITH GREATER NEEDS

About one in five (19 percent) of SNAP households consisted exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities and without children. In contrast, four in five households (81 percent)—which contained 90 percent of all participants—included a child, an elderly individual, or a non-elderly individual with a disability. These households received 86 percent of all SNAP benefits (Appendix Table A.14).<sup>32</sup>

### Households with Children

In fiscal year 2019, SNAP served an average of 7.4 million households with children each month, representing 39 percent of all SNAP households. Seventy-four percent of SNAP households with earned income contained children, whereas 53 percent of households with children had earned income (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Ten percent of households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 2 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings. Among all households with children, 1.4 million (19 percent) received child support (Appendix Table A.6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit of \$387 per month, in large part because the average household size among SNAP households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (2.0 people) (Table 3.4).

In fiscal year 2019, more than half (62 percent) of SNAP households with children were headed by single adults, accounting for 25 percent of all SNAP households. Sixteen percent of SNAP households with children had a married head of household, accounting for 6 percent of all

<sup>32</sup> 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.

SNAP households. The remaining SNAP households with children contained nonmarried multiple adults (11 percent) or children only (11 percent) (Table 3.3).

With respect to earnings and TANF income, the sources of income for SNAP households with children that were headed by a married couple varied considerably from those of households with children that were headed by a single adult. Of the 4.6 million SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult, 45 percent had earned income, and about 11 percent received TANF. In contrast, of the 1.2 million SNAP households with children that were headed by a married couple, 73 percent had earned income, and 6 percent received TANF. Among SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult, 18 percent had zero gross income, which is similar to the national percentage of SNAP households with zero gross income. Among households with children that were headed by a married couple, 8 percent had zero gross income. In terms of receipt of SSI and Social Security income, the characteristics of these households were more similar. About 13 percent of SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult received SSI, compared with 12 percent of SNAP households with children that were headed by a married couple. Among SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult, 10 percent received Social Security income, compared to 11 percent of SNAP households with children that were headed by a married couple (Table 3.3).

The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$373 versus \$440), because of the smaller size of single-adult households. However, the benefit per person was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children (\$123 versus \$96), because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$955 versus \$1,680) (Table 3.4).

### **Households with Elderly Individuals**

In fiscal year 2019, SNAP served a monthly average of about 5.3 million households with elderly individuals (Table 3.2), compared with an average of 5.1 million households each month in fiscal year 2018.<sup>33</sup> This increase is particularly notable because the overall SNAP caseload dropped by 925,000 households during the same time period. Consequently, in fiscal year 2019, households with elderly individuals represented 28 percent of all SNAP households, up from 26 percent in fiscal year 2018 (Appendix Table A.27). Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.2 people (Table 3.4).

In fiscal year 2019, the average SNAP benefit for households with elderly individuals was \$120, compared to \$279 for households without elderly individuals. SNAP households with elderly individuals tended to receive relatively small benefit amounts for two reasons. First, these households typically had higher average gross and net incomes—at \$934 and \$440, respectively—than households without elderly individuals (\$848 and \$383, respectively).

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<sup>33</sup> Fiscal year 2018 data have been revised due to corrected Program Operations data. See Appendix D for more information.

Second, elderly SNAP recipients often lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than were other households (Appendix Table A.2).<sup>34</sup>

In fiscal year 2019, 83 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 \$104 per month, compared to \$163 for multi-person households composed of only elderly individuals and \$239 for multi-person 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 2019, 35 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI, 70 percent received Social Security income, and 87 percent received income from at least one of those two sources. Eighteen percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income (Appendix Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 42 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 63 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).

### **Households with Non-Elderly Individuals with Disabilities**

In fiscal year 2019, SNAP served a monthly average of 4.0 million households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities.<sup>35</sup> These households represented 21 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$177 (Tables 3.2 and 3.4).

Sixty-four percent of SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities were single-person households (Table 3.2). These single-person households had an average benefit of \$107. 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 \$95 (Table 3.4). Sixty-seven percent of households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities received SSI, and 50 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3). SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities represented 60 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 34 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2).

### **OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SERVED BY SNAP**

In fiscal year 2019, 19 percent of SNAP households (3.5 million households) consisted exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities and without children (Table 3.2). These households tended to be single-person households (94 percent) and had a very low average gross monthly income (\$300). Fifty-eight percent of these households had zero gross income, and more than one-fourth (27 percent) had earned income. Households consisting exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities received an average SNAP benefit of \$180 per month (Tables 3.3 and 3.4).

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<sup>34</sup> 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.

<sup>35</sup> See “Individuals with disabilities” in the Definitions section of this report following this chapter.

Within this group, 2.5 million SNAP households (13 percent of all households) contained one or more adults ages 18–49 without disabilities and without 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 (85 percent). Fifty-two percent of these households had zero gross income, and 29 percent had earned income (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.2. Composition of households with select countable income types**

Household composition	Households with:													
	All households		Countable earned income <sup>a</sup>		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
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	18,802	100.0	5,384	100.0	5,871	100.0	4,462	100.0	3,480	100.0	799	100.0	613	100.0
<b>Children</b>	7,420	39.5	3,961	73.6	732	12.5	931	20.9	1,101	31.6	765	95.8	136	22.2
Single-adult household	4,621	24.6	2,077	38.6	471	8.0	591	13.2	845	24.3	524	65.6	104	17.0
Multiple-adult household	1,994	10.6	1,329	24.7	248	4.2	304	6.8	178	5.1	141	17.6	28	4.6
Married-head	1,155	6.1	848	15.7	127	2.2	142	3.2	93	2.7	65	8.1	7	1.2
Other multiple-adult	838	4.5	481	8.9	122	2.1	162	3.6	85	2.4	76	9.5	21	3.4
Children only	805	4.3	556	10.3	12	0.2	36	0.8	78	2.3	100	12.5	4	0.6
<b>Elderly individuals</b>	5,289	28.1	336	6.2	3,716	63.3	1,857	41.6	361	10.4	42	5.2	178	29.0
Living alone	4,387	23.3	205	3.8	3,054	52.0	1,563	35.0	326	9.4	4	0.5	149	24.4
Not living alone	902	4.8	131	2.4	661	11.3	294	6.6	35	1.0	38	4.7	29	4.7
<b>Non-elderly individuals with disabilities</b>	3,959	21.1	438	8.1	1,989	33.9	2,659	59.6	2	0.1	165	20.6	122	19.9
Living alone	2,544	13.5	129	2.4	1,405	23.9	1,584	35.5	1	0.0	2	0.2	62	10.1
Not living alone	1,415	7.5	309	5.7	584	9.9	1,076	24.1	1	0.0	163	20.4	60	9.8
<b>Other households<sup>c</sup></b>	3,511	18.7	960	17.8	22	0.4	1	0.0	2,022	58.1	26	3.3	235	38.4
Single-person	3,289	17.5	834	15.5	7	0.1	1	0.0	1,969	56.6	19	2.4	231	37.8
Multi-person	222	1.2	125	2.3	15	0.3	-	-	53	1.5	7	0.9	4	0.6
<b>Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households<sup>d</sup></b>	2,458	13.1	717	13.3	109	1.9	95	2.1	1,288	37.0	28	3.5	151	24.6
Living alone	2,079	11.1	558	10.4	3	0.0	0	0.0	1,235	35.5	19	2.3	138	22.6
Not living alone	379	2.0	159	3.0	106	1.8	95	2.1	53	1.5	10	1.2	12	2.0
<b>Single-person households</b>	10,452	55.6	1,309	24.3	4,472	76.2	3,149	70.6	2,327	66.9	63	7.9	443	72.3

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

<sup>c</sup> Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

<sup>d</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>		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
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	18,802	100.0	5,384	28.6	5,871	31.2	4,462	23.7	3,480	18.5	799	4.2	613	3.3
<b>Children</b>	7,420	39.5	3,961	53.4	732	9.9	931	12.5	1,101	14.8	765	10.3	136	1.8
Single-adult household	4,621	24.6	2,077	44.9	471	10.2	591	12.8	845	18.3	524	11.3	104	2.3
Multiple-adult household	1,994	10.6	1,329	66.6	248	12.5	304	15.2	178	8.9	141	7.1	28	1.4
Married-head	1,155	6.1	848	73.4	127	11.0	142	12.3	93	8.0	65	5.6	7	0.6
Other multiple-adult	838	4.5	481	57.4	122	14.5	162	19.3	85	10.1	76	9.0	21	2.5
Children only	805	4.3	556	69.1	12	1.5	36	4.5	78	9.7	100	12.4	4	0.5
<b>Elderly individuals</b>	5,289	28.1	336	6.4	3,716	70.2	1,857	35.1	361	6.8	42	0.8	178	3.4
Living alone	4,387	23.3	205	4.7	3,054	69.6	1,563	35.6	326	7.4	4	0.1	149	3.4
Not living alone	902	4.8	131	14.5	661	73.3	294	32.6	35	3.9	38	4.2	29	3.2
<b>Non-elderly individuals with disabilities</b>	3,959	21.1	438	11.1	1,989	50.2	2,659	67.2	2	0.1	165	4.2	122	3.1
Living alone	2,544	13.5	129	5.1	1,405	55.2	1,584	62.3	1	0.1	2	0.1	62	2.4
Not living alone	1,415	7.5	309	21.8	584	41.2	1,076	76.0	1	0.1	163	11.5	60	4.2
<b>Other households<sup>c</sup></b>	3,511	18.7	960	27.3	22	0.6	1	0.0	2,022	57.6	26	0.8	235	6.7
Single-person	3,289	17.5	834	25.4	7	0.2	1	0.0	1,969	59.9	19	0.6	231	7.0
Multi-person	222	1.2	125	56.5	15	6.9	-	-	53	24.0	7	3.3	4	1.6
<b>Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households<sup>d</sup></b>	2,458	13.1	717	29.2	109	4.4	95	3.9	1,288	52.4	28	1.1	151	6.1
Living alone	2,079	11.1	558	26.8	3	0.1	0	0.0	1,235	59.4	19	0.9	138	6.7
Not living alone	379	2.0	159	42.0	106	28.0	95	25.0	53	13.9	10	2.5	12	3.2
<b>Single-person households</b>	10,452	55.6	1,309	12.5	4,472	42.8	3,149	30.1	2,327	22.3	63	0.6	443	4.2

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

<sup>d</sup> 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) <sup>a</sup>	Monthly SNAP benefit (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit per person (dollars) <sup>b</sup>	Household size (individuals)
<b>Total</b>	872	398	234	118	2.0
<b>Children</b>	1,093	526	387	117	3.3
Single-adult household	955	445	373	123	3.0
Male adult	868	423	334	125	2.7
Female adult	962	447	376	123	3.1
Multiple-adult household	1,519	818	449	102	4.4
Married-head	1,680	926	440	96	4.6
Other multiple-adult	1,296	670	462	111	4.2
Children only	838	261	315	139	2.3
<b>Elderly individuals</b>	934	440	120	99	1.2
Living alone	855	373	104	104	1.0
Not living alone	1,316	739	198	86	2.3
<b>Non-elderly individuals with disabilities</b>	1,054	500	177	100	1.8
Living alone	893	345	107	107	1.0
Not living alone	1,342	760	303	95	3.2
<b>Other households<sup>c</sup></b>	300	110	180	167	1.1
Single-person	263	92	173	173	1.0
Multi-person	850	383	283	130	2.2
<b>Single-person households</b>	670	267	128	128	1.0

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 22,406 MFIP households and 575,336 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

<sup>b</sup> This column is calculated by dividing the rounded, average monthly SNAP benefit by the rounded, average SNAP household size.

<sup>c</sup> Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

## Single-Person Households

In fiscal year 2019, 56 percent of SNAP households were composed of a single person (Table 3.2).<sup>36</sup> These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$128 (Table 3.4). A slight majority of these individuals (56 percent) were female (Appendix Table A.24), 42 percent were elderly, and 24 percent were non-elderly individuals with disabilities (Appendix Table A.17). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of single-person SNAP households had earned income (13 percent versus 29 percent) and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (22 percent versus 19 percent). Not surprisingly, given how many single-person households include elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities, 43 percent of single-person households received Social Security income, compared with 31 percent of all SNAP households. In addition, 30 percent of single-person households received SSI income, as compared to 24 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3).

## CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS

In fiscal year 2019, 43 percent of SNAP participants were children, and they received 42 percent of prorated SNAP benefits.<sup>37</sup> More than two-thirds (70 percent) of children served by SNAP were school-age (age 5–17). Forty-two percent of participants were non-elderly adults (age 18–59), and 16 percent were elderly individuals (age 60 or older) (Table 3.5).

Sixty-four percent of non-elderly adults and 62 percent of elderly individuals were female. Nearly 9 percent of SNAP participants were foreign born—5 percent were naturalized citizens, 1 percent were refugees, and 3 percent were other noncitizens (lawful permanent residents and other eligible noncitizens). Seven percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizen adults (Appendix Table A.23).<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> These individuals apply for SNAP benefits for themselves only. Other people may live in the household.

<sup>37</sup> Prorated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

<sup>38</sup> 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**

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Prorated benefits <sup>a</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b>	37,202	100.0	4,400,590	100.0
<b>Age</b>				
Children	15,871	42.7	1,868,639	42.5
Preschool-age children	4,822	13.0	598,438	13.6
0–1 year	1,783	4.8	227,412	5.2
2–4 years	3,040	8.2	371,026	8.4
School-age children	11,049	29.7	1,270,201	28.9
5–7 years	2,843	7.6	334,927	7.6
8–11 years	3,734	10.0	433,030	9.8
12–15 years	3,170	8.5	355,989	8.1
16–17 years	1,302	3.5	146,255	3.3
Non-elderly adults (age 18–59)	15,532	41.7	1,955,608	44.4
Elderly adults (60 or older)	5,800	15.6	576,343	13.1
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S.-born citizen	33,906	91.1	4,003,361	91.0
Naturalized citizen	1,861	5.0	220,355	5.0
Refugee	295	0.8	31,425	0.7
Other noncitizen	1,141	3.1	145,448	3.3
<b>Citizen children living with noncitizen adults<sup>b</sup></b>	2,470	6.6	313,285	7.1
<b>Non-elderly individuals with disabilities</b>	4,182	11.2	420,486	9.6
Children with disabilities	562	1.5	51,831	1.2
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,619	9.7	368,655	8.4
<b>Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households<sup>c</sup></b>	2,610	7.0	423,191	9.6
<b>Race and Hispanic status</b>				
White, not Hispanic	13,596	36.5	1,550,639	35.2
African American, not Hispanic	9,611	25.8	1,168,768	26.6
Hispanic, any race	5,947	16.0	736,310	16.7
Asian, not Hispanic	1,221	3.3	154,614	3.5
Native American, not Hispanic	542	1.5	66,839	1.5
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	296	0.8	37,122	0.8
Race unknown	5,989	16.1	686,298	15.6

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

<sup>c</sup> With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and time limits.

## CHANGES IN SNAP PARTICIPATION AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

SNAP participation has steadily declined in recent years, from 45.2 million participants in fiscal year 2015 to about 37.2 million participants in fiscal year 2019. Over the same period, the number of SNAP households decreased from 22.3 million to 18.8 million. The number of SNAP participants decreased by 5.9 percent from 2018 to 2019, and the number of SNAP households decreased by 4.7 percent (Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6. Comparison of characteristics of participating individuals and households, fiscal years 2015–2019**

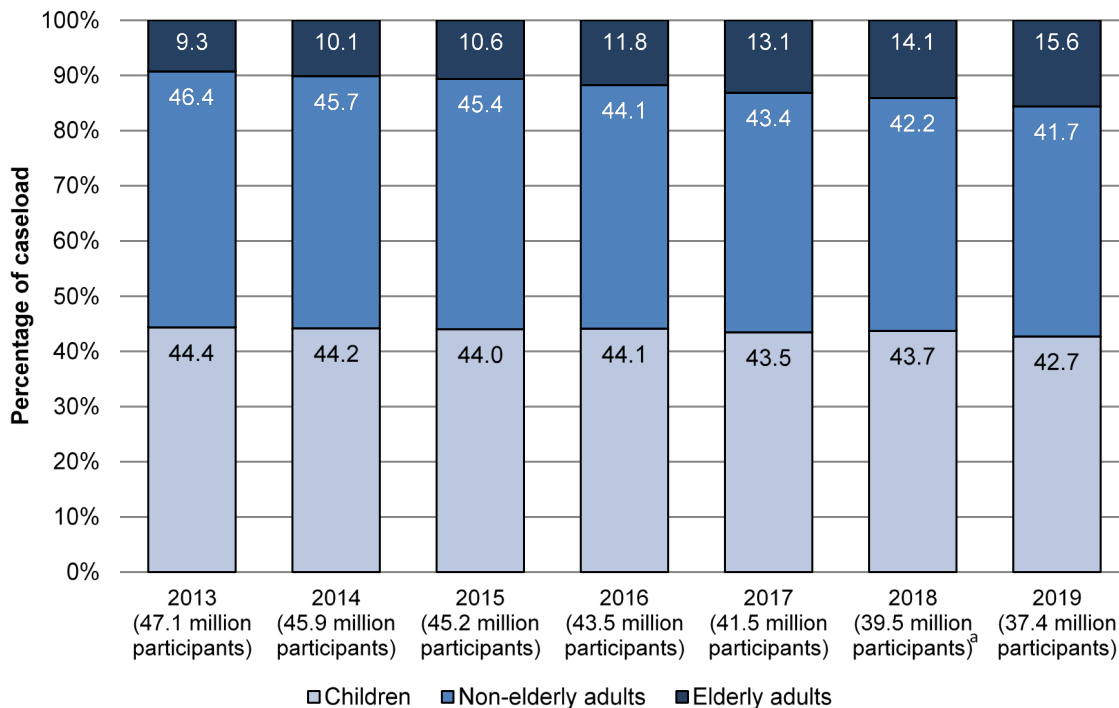
Characteristic	Fiscal year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018 <sup>a</sup>	2019
<b>Participants</b>					
<b>Total (000)</b>	45,184	43,539	41,491	39,519	37,202
<b>Characteristic (percent)</b>					
Children	44.0	44.1	43.5	43.7	42.7
Elderly individuals	10.6	11.8	13.1	14.1	15.6
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	11.7	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.2
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	10.2	8.8	7.8	7.2	7.0
<b>Households</b>					
<b>Total (000)</b>	22,293	21,511	20,597	19,727	18,802
<b>Characteristic (percent)</b>					
Zero gross income	22.2	20.4	19.0	19.0	18.5
Zero net income	39.6	37.2	35.7	35.3	35.1
Earned income	31.8	31.9	31.4	30.2	28.6
TANF income	5.8	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.2
Minimum benefit	7.2	8.1	8.8	9.5	10.3
Maximum benefit	41.1	38.5	37.2	36.5	36.4
<b>Average gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines</b>	58.9	60.8	62.6	63.2	64.7
<b>Average household size</b>	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.98

Sources: Fiscal years 2015 to 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

<sup>a</sup> Fiscal year 2018 data have been revised due to corrected Program Operations data. See Appendix D for more information.

The composition of the SNAP caseload changed between fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2019. The percentage of participants who were elderly increased continuously over that period, from 9.3 to 15.6 percent, with corresponding decreases in the percentage of participants who were non-elderly adults (from 46.4 to 41.7 percent), and the percentage who were children (from 44.4 percent in fiscal year 2013 to 42.7 percent in fiscal year 2019; Figure 3.2).

**Figure 3.2. SNAP participants by age group, fiscal years 2013–2019**



Source: Fiscal years 2013 - 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

<sup>a</sup> Fiscal year 2018 data have been revised due to corrected Program Operations data. See Appendix D for more information.

The economic circumstances of the SNAP population changed gradually in recent years as the population itself changed. Average gross income as a percentage of Federal poverty guidelines increased consistently from 58.9 in fiscal year 2015 to 64.7 percent in fiscal year 2019. Not surprisingly, the percentage of households receiving the minimum benefit increased from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2019, as the percentage of households receiving the maximum benefit decreased. The percentage of households with TANF income decreased each year from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2019 (Table 3.6).

As the average household size decreased and the average gross income and net income increased, the average household benefit decreased. The average household size decreased very slightly, from 2.00 in fiscal year 2018 to 1.98 in fiscal year 2019. The average gross income per person and the average net income per person increased in both nominal and real value from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019. As both the gross and net income per person increased over that period, both the average gross income per household and the average net income per household increased as well. The average household benefit decreased in real dollars, from \$239 in fiscal year 2018 to \$234 in fiscal year 2019 (Tables 3.6 and 3.7).

**Table 3.7. Nominal and real values of selected characteristics, fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019**

Characteristic	Fiscal year 2018 <sup>d</sup>		Fiscal year 2019	Percentage change in nominal values	Percentage change in real values
	Nominal value	Real value (in fiscal year 2019 dollars)	Nominal value		
Average gross income <sup>a</sup>					
Per household	\$852	\$868	\$872	+2.4	+0.5
Per person	517	527	540	+4.5	+2.6
Average net income <sup>a</sup>					
Per household	389	396	398	+2.4	+0.4
Per person	218	222	227	+4.4	+2.5
Average total deduction <sup>a</sup>	563	574	578	+2.5	+0.6
Average household benefit <sup>b</sup>	239	240	234	-1.9	-2.6
Maximum household benefit for a family of four <sup>b,c</sup>	640	644	642	+0.3	-0.4
Consumer price index (CPI)					
All items	249.7		254.4	+1.9	
Food at home	239.4		241.2	+0.7	

Sources: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

<sup>a</sup> Real values are in constant fiscal year 2019 dollars. Fiscal year 2018 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019 (+1.9 percent).

<sup>b</sup> Real values are in constant fiscal year 2019 dollars. Fiscal year 2018 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019 (+0.7 percent).

<sup>c</sup> The maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2018 for a family of four living in the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia.

<sup>d</sup> Fiscal year 2018 data have been revised due to corrected Program Operations data. See Appendix D for more information.

## **ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS**





## ACRONYMS

ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
BBCE	Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
ESAP	Elderly Simplified Application Project
FNA	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008
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
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSI-CAP	SSI-Combined Application Project
SUA	Standard Utility Allowance
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TFP	Thrifty Food Plan
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture



## DEFINITIONS

**Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill).** This legislation, signed on December 20, 2018, reauthorized SNAP through fiscal year 2023. It maintained the program's basic eligibility guidelines and work requirements while providing additional funding for enhanced employment and training activities. The bill also provided additional funding to promote healthy eating and expanded antifraud efforts, particularly across States.

**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 its original calculation, which is based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan from 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 the Federal poverty guidelines. However, if the purpose of the program is to further workforce participation or support the care for children in their families' homes, 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 younger than 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 nonliquid resources, although the family home, certain family vehicles, and business tools or property are not counted. See also *Resource limit*.

**Deductions.** Allowable deductions from a household's gross monthly income used to calculate SNAP net monthly income. The deduction amounts to which households were entitled are shown in the appendix tables. (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 2019.) See also *Deductions* and *Minnesota Family Investment Program*.

**Elderly individuals.** Adults age 60 or older.

**Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT).** Means of benefit delivery via Electronic Benefits Transfer card, similar to a debit card, used to purchase food at authorized retailers.

**Entrant households.** Households newly certified during fiscal year 2019 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 deduction*, 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.

**General Assistance (GA).** State-run welfare programs that provide assistance to low-income individuals without children.

**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.** A standard shelter deduction for homeless households that have qualifying shelter expenses and do not claim the excess shelter expense deduction. The homeless shelter deduction is indexed to inflation; in fiscal year 2019, the value of the homeless shelter deduction was \$147.55.

**Household.** Individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. Spouses living together, and children younger than 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 younger than 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 who was disqualified for program violation, ineligible to participate due to disqualification or failure to meet work requirements, a fleeing felon or parole and probation violator, or convicted drug felon, 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*.

**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. 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 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, those granted a stay of deportation, 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 18–59.

**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 and two or more adults.

**Other noncitizen.** In this report, “other noncitizen” refers to eligible noncitizens who are not refugees, asylees or those granted a stay of deportation. See *Noncitizen*.

**Poverty guidelines.** HHS issues the poverty guidelines used by FNS and many other Federal programs that use income eligibility. 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 younger than 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 those granted a stay of deportation.

**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 2019. Non-categorically eligible households with an elderly individual or individual with a disability were allowed up to \$3,500 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 5–17.

**Shelter deduction.** See *Excess shelter expense deduction*.

**Single adult with children households.** Households with exactly one participating person age 18 or older, no spouse, and at least one person younger than age 18.

**Single-person households.** Households with exactly one participating person.

**Standard medical deduction demonstrations.** State programs that use a standard deduction amount for households with medical expenses below a specified limit.

**Supplemental Security Income (SSI).** Federal income supplement program that provides cash assistance to low-income elderly individuals and non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

**SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP).** Joint project of FNS, the Social Security Administration, and States, 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.

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).** Provides nutrition assistance by providing a monthly dollar benefit to use at authorized retailers via an EBT card to eligible, low-income individuals and households in need.

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).** Federally funded, State-run program that provides temporary cash or other assistance to low-income families with children in order to assist needy families and for other purposes.

**Thrifty Food Plan (TFP).** Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. USDA initially developed the plan, and the USDA Center for Nutrition and Policy Promotion updates the costs. The value of the preceding June's Thrifty Food Plan is used to determine maximum SNAP benefit amounts.

**Time limits and additional work requirements for adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households.** SNAP participants without disabilities age 18–49 who do not live with a household member younger than age 18 are generally subject to time limits on their participation unless they fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. (See *Work requirements*.) To receive SNAP benefits for more than 3 months in a 36-month period, these individuals are required to work at least 80 hours a month, participate in a combination of work and work program activities for at least 80 hours a month, or comply with a workfare program. States can apply to waive this requirement in certain areas where there are insufficient jobs or an unemployment rate above 10 percent. 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. In this report, all adults meeting this definition, regardless of exemption status, are identified

as Adults Age 18–49 Without Disabilities in Childless Households.

**Total deduction.** Includes standard, earned income, dependent care, medical expense, child support payment, and excess shelter expense 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 younger than age 16 or age 60 and older, 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 younger than 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 a minimum of 30 hours a week or earning an amount

equal to the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours

- 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.



**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
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	37,202	100.0	4,400,590	100.0
<b>Household composition</b>						
Children	7,420	39.5	24,562	66.0	2,871,298	65.2
School-age	5,984	31.8	20,975	56.4	2,395,849	54.4
Preschool-age	3,601	19.2	12,987	34.9	1,547,840	35.2
No children	11,382	60.5	12,640	34.0	1,529,292	34.8
Elderly individuals	5,289	28.1	6,461	17.4	636,749	14.5
No elderly individuals	13,513	71.9	30,741	82.6	3,763,841	85.5
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,959	21.1	7,052	19.0	702,163	16.0
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	14,843	78.9	30,150	81.0	3,698,427	84.0
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households <sup>a</sup>	2,458	13.1	2,924	7.9	457,585	10.4
No adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	16,344	86.9	34,279	92.1	3,943,005	89.6
Noncitizens	1,007	5.4	2,288	6.2	267,002	6.1
No noncitizens	17,795	94.6	34,914	93.8	4,133,588	93.9
<b>Locality</b>						
Metropolitan	15,420	82.0	30,412	81.7	3,634,547	82.6
Micropolitan <sup>b</sup>	1,837	9.8	3,730	10.0	425,492	9.7
Rural	1,153	6.1	2,339	6.3	255,958	5.8
Unknown locality	392	2.1	721	1.9	84,593	1.9
<b>Countable Income Source</b>						
Gross income	15,322	81.5	31,462	84.6	3,396,522	77.2
No gross income	3,480	18.5	5,740	15.4	1,004,068	22.8
Net income	11,603	61.7	25,073	67.4	2,290,602	52.1
No net income	6,601	35.1	11,491	30.9	2,021,823	45.9
Not applicable <sup>c</sup>	598	3.2	638	1.7	88,165	2.0
Earned income	5,384	28.6	15,556	41.8	1,567,588	35.6
No earned income	13,418	71.4	21,646	58.2	2,833,002	64.4
Unearned income	11,666	62.0	21,310	57.3	2,300,929	52.3
No unearned income	7,136	38.0	15,892	42.7	2,099,661	47.7
TANF	799	4.2	2,473	6.6	311,407	7.1
No TANF	18,003	95.8	34,729	93.4	4,089,183	92.9
GA	613	3.3	952	2.6	130,173	3.0
No GA	18,189	96.7	36,250	97.4	4,270,417	97.0
SSI	4,462	23.7	7,239	19.5	778,569	17.7
No SSI	14,340	76.3	29,963	80.5	3,622,021	82.3
Social Security	5,871	31.2	8,172	22.0	719,300	16.3
No Social Security	12,931	68.8	29,030	78.0	3,681,290	83.7
<b>Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines</b>						
No gross income	3,480	18.5	5,740	15.4	1,004,068	22.8
25 percent or less <sup>d</sup>	1,404	7.5	3,335	9.0	553,841	12.6
26 to 50 percent	1,897	10.1	5,367	14.4	799,462	18.2
51 to 75 percent	2,934	15.6	6,883	18.5	844,897	19.2
76 to 100 percent	5,332	28.4	8,605	23.1	837,378	19.0
101 to 130 percent	2,512	13.4	5,222	14.0	292,500	6.6
131 percent or greater	1,245	6.6	2,051	5.5	68,444	1.6
<b>SNAP benefit</b>						
Minimum benefit	1,938	10.3	2,276	6.1	29,107	0.7
Maximum benefit	6,835	36.4	11,725	31.5	2,066,807	47.0

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table A.2. Average values: 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) <sup>e</sup>	Total deduction (dollars) <sup>f</sup>	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
<b>Total</b>	64.7	872	398	578	234	2.0	14.7
<b>Household composition</b>							
Children	58.9	1,093	526	667	387	3.3	10.0
School-age	60.7	1,161	571	682	400	3.5	10.1
Preschool-age	55.1	1,091	515	683	430	3.6	9.7
No children	68.5	728	311	516	134	1.1	17.7
Elderly individuals	85.4	934	440	572	120	1.2	21.0
No elderly individuals	56.7	848	383	580	279	2.3	12.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	84.0	1,054	500	591	177	1.8	17.9
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	59.6	824	371	574	249	2.0	13.8
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households <sup>a</sup>	33.0	381	158	407	186	1.2	10.3
No adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	69.5	946	436	604	241	2.1	15.3
Noncitizens	65.9	989	439	675	265	2.3	15.8
No noncitizens	64.7	866	396	572	232	2.0	14.6
<b>Locality</b>							
Metropolitan	65.1	877	388	596	236	2.0	14.7
Micropolitan <sup>b</sup>	62.4	845	439	502	232	2.0	14.1
Rural	63.7	859	466	473	222	2.0	14.1
Unknown locality	65.4	846	393	539	216	1.8	18.6
<b>Countable income source</b>							
Gross income	79.4	1,070	489	641	222	2.1	15.4
No gross income	0.0	0	0	299	289	1.6	11.2
Net income	89.3	1,233	625	608	197	2.2	15.0
No net income	21.7	258	0	525	306	1.7	12.1
Not applicable <sup>c</sup>	64.1	652	n.a.	69	147	1.1	37.0
Earned income	84.8	1,410	663	796	291	2.9	10.3
No earned income	56.7	657	287	486	211	1.6	16.4
Unearned income	79.3	995	464	585	197	1.8	17.2
No unearned income	40.9	673	294	565	294	2.2	10.5
TANF	50.4	899	408	558	390	3.1	11.6
No TANF	65.4	871	398	578	227	1.9	14.8
GA	52.8	660	238	554	212	1.6	15.4
No GA	65.1	879	404	578	235	2.0	14.6
SSI	76.8	937	415	561	174	1.6	21.1
No SSI	61.0	852	393	582	253	2.1	12.6
Social Security	95.1	1,079	524	588	123	1.4	19.0
No Social Security	50.9	778	341	573	285	2.2	12.7
<b>SNAP benefit</b>							
Minimum benefit	129.9	1,413	1,020	392	15	1.2	17.2
Maximum benefit	23.8	278	0	525	302	1.7	12.9

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	7,420	100.0	5,289	100.0	3,959	100.0
<b>Gross countable income</b>								
\$0	3,480	18.5	1,101	14.8	361	6.8	2	0.1
1 to 200	737	3.9	326	4.4	59	1.1	8	0.2
201 to 400	887	4.7	481	6.5	108	2.0	14	0.4
401 to 600	959	5.1	484	6.5	232	4.4	125	3.2
601 to 800	3,535	18.8	715	9.6	1,405	26.6	1,498	37.8
801 to 1,000	2,685	14.3	643	8.7	1,227	23.2	848	21.4
1,001 to 1,250	2,187	11.6	775	10.4	911	17.2	618	15.6
1,251 to 1,500	1,346	7.2	661	8.9	446	8.4	281	7.1
1,501 to 2,000	1,646	8.8	1,078	14.5	426	8.1	350	8.9
2,001 or greater	1,338	7.1	1,156	15.6	113	2.1	214	5.4
<b>Net countable income<sup>c</sup></b>								
\$0	6,601	35.1	2,463	33.2	1,008	19.1	547	13.8
1 to 200	2,298	12.2	818	11.0	716	13.5	627	15.8
201 to 400	2,436	13.0	710	9.6	951	18.0	780	19.7
401 to 600	2,062	11.0	694	9.4	802	15.2	646	16.3
601 to 800	1,493	7.9	651	8.8	518	9.8	431	10.9
801 to 1,000	1,107	5.9	514	6.9	422	8.0	241	6.1
1,001 to 1,250	846	4.5	523	7.1	237	4.5	186	4.7
1,251 or greater	1,361	7.2	1,025	13.8	256	4.8	329	8.3
<b>Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines</b>								
No gross income	3,480	18.5	1,101	14.8	361	6.8	2	0.1
25 percent or less <sup>d</sup>	1,404	7.5	827	11.1	90	1.7	29	0.7
26 to 50 percent	1,897	10.1	1,398	18.8	216	4.1	299	7.6
51 to 75 percent	2,934	15.6	1,551	20.9	738	13.9	912	23.0
76 to 100 percent	5,332	28.4	1,208	16.3	2,386	45.1	1,900	48.0
101 to 130 percent	2,512	13.4	989	13.3	942	17.8	581	14.7
131 percent or greater	1,245	6.6	346	4.7	556	10.5	235	5.9
<b>Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines<sup>c</sup></b>								
No net income	6,601	35.1	2,463	33.2	1,008	19.1	547	13.8
25 percent or less <sup>d</sup>	3,790	20.2	1,749	23.6	1,031	19.5	1,021	25.8
26 to 50 percent	3,670	19.5	1,531	20.6	1,244	23.5	1,118	28.2
51 to 75 percent	2,379	12.7	1,039	14.0	846	16.0	657	16.6
76 to 100 percent	1,178	6.3	521	7.0	475	9.0	294	7.4
101 to 130 percent	378	2.0	62	0.8	222	4.2	96	2.4
131 percent or greater	208	1.1	34	0.5	83	1.6	53	1.3

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 or more	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b>	10,452	100.0	3,300	100.0	2,226	100.0	1,502	100.0	812	100.0	510	100.0
<b>Gross countable income</b>												
\$0	2,327	22.3	515	15.6	334	15.0	182	12.1	89	10.9	32	6.4
1 to 200	409	3.9	144	4.4	98	4.4	62	4.1	14	1.7	11	2.2
201 to 400	435	4.2	207	6.3	130	5.9	68	4.5	38	4.7	9	1.7
401 to 600	483	4.6	239	7.2	131	5.9	68	4.5	26	3.1	13	2.6
601 to 800	2,707	25.9	390	11.8	241	10.8	118	7.9	48	6.0	31	6.0
801 to 1,000	1,973	18.9	327	9.9	192	8.6	108	7.2	56	6.9	29	5.7
1,001 to 1,250	1,185	11.3	490	14.9	264	11.9	151	10.1	67	8.3	29	5.7
1,251 to 1,500	534	5.1	328	9.9	220	9.9	147	9.8	71	8.7	47	9.2
1,501 to 2,000	331	3.2	431	13.1	381	17.1	280	18.6	146	18.0	77	15.1
2,001 or greater	70	0.7	228	6.9	234	10.5	318	21.1	257	31.7	231	45.4
<b>Net countable income<sup>c</sup></b>												
\$0	4,081	39.0	1,166	35.3	711	31.9	385	25.6	182	22.4	77	15.0
1 to 200	1,400	13.4	388	11.8	262	11.8	148	9.8	74	9.1	26	5.1
201 to 400	1,607	15.4	381	11.6	240	10.8	124	8.2	54	6.6	31	6.2
401 to 600	1,234	11.8	338	10.2	239	10.7	138	9.2	76	9.4	36	7.0
601 to 800	718	6.9	315	9.6	228	10.2	126	8.4	72	8.8	35	6.8
801 to 1,000	439	4.2	267	8.1	175	7.9	144	9.6	44	5.4	39	7.6
1,001 to 1,250	235	2.2	156	4.7	189	8.5	140	9.3	74	9.2	52	10.3
1,251 or greater	160	1.5	280	8.5	177	8.0	296	19.7	235	29.0	213	41.7
<b>Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines</b>												
No gross income	2,327	22.3	515	15.6	334	15.0	182	12.1	89	10.9	32	6.4
25 percent or less <sup>d</sup>	566	5.4	286	8.7	246	11.1	172	11.5	80	9.8	54	10.7
26 to 50 percent	491	4.7	415	12.6	421	18.9	280	18.6	167	20.6	121	23.8
51 to 75 percent	1,202	11.5	651	19.7	447	20.1	329	21.9	185	22.8	120	23.6
76 to 100 percent	3,836	36.7	631	19.1	370	16.6	259	17.3	132	16.2	103	20.3
101 to 130 percent	1,297	12.4	466	14.1	310	13.9	236	15.7	134	16.5	70	13.7
131 percent or greater	734	7.0	336	10.2	97	4.3	44	2.9	26	3.2	8	1.6
<b>Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines<sup>c</sup></b>												
No net income	4,081	39.0	1,166	35.3	711	31.9	385	25.6	182	22.4	77	15.0
25 percent or less <sup>d</sup>	1,878	18.0	663	20.1	551	24.7	364	24.2	211	26.0	125	24.5
26 to 50 percent	1,906	18.2	601	18.2	494	22.2	351	23.3	179	22.0	140	27.5
51 to 75 percent	1,085	10.4	463	14.0	312	14.0	259	17.2	151	18.6	109	21.4
76 to 100 percent	551	5.3	193	5.9	153	6.9	140	9.3	86	10.6	55	10.9
101 to 130 percent	244	2.3	128	3.9	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.5
131 percent or greater	129	1.2	79	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	-

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table A.5. Average values: gross and net countable income, gross and net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines, countable resources, and benefit of participating households by household composition and size**

Household characteristic	Total households		Average values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) <sup>e</sup>	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent) <sup>e</sup>	Countable resources among households with countable resources (dollars)	SNAP benefit (dollars)
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	872	398	64.7	28.2	439	234
<b>Household composition</b>								
Children	7,420	39.5	1,093	526	58.9	27.2	462	387
School-age	5,984	31.8	1,161	571	60.7	28.8	459	400
Preschool-age	3,601	19.2	1,091	515	55.1	24.8	487	430
No children	11,382	60.5	728	311	68.5	28.8	417	134
Elderly individuals	5,289	28.1	934	440	85.4	39.3	472	120
No elderly individuals	13,513	71.9	848	383	56.7	24.1	425	279
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,959	21.1	1,054	500	84.0	37.3	394	177
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	14,843	78.9	824	371	59.6	25.8	453	249
<b>Household size</b>								
1 person	10,452	55.6	670	267	66.1	26.3	437	128
2 people	3,300	17.6	934	435	68.0	31.7	412	239
3 people	2,226	11.8	1,017	451	58.7	26.0	413	372
4 people	1,502	8.0	1,248	643	59.6	30.7	519	453
5 people	812	4.3	1,503	796	61.2	32.4	377	528
6 people	301	1.6	1,775	1,033	63.1	36.7	529	608
7 people	129	0.7	1,945	1,206	61.2	38.0	491	654
8 or more people	80	0.4	2,103	1,350	55.1	35.2	520	871

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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) <sup>a</sup>	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	7,420	100.0	5,289	100.0	3,959	100.0
<b>Countable earned income</b>	5,384	28.6	3,961	53.4	336	6.4	438	11.1
Wages and salaries	4,565	24.3	3,436	46.3	255	4.8	368	9.3
Self-employment	880	4.7	589	7.9	81	1.5	64	1.6
Other earned income	57	0.3	20	0.3	9	0.2	9	0.2
<b>Countable unearned income</b>	11,666	62.0	3,662	49.4	4,788	90.5	3,952	99.8
TANF	799	4.2	765	10.3	42	0.8	165	4.2
GA	613	3.3	136	1.8	178	3.4	122	3.1
SSI	4,462	23.7	931	12.5	1,857	35.1	2,659	67.2
Social Security	5,871	31.2	732	9.9	3,716	70.2	1,989	50.2
Unemployment income	189	1.0	101	1.4	12	0.2	12	0.3
Veterans' benefits	122	0.6	20	0.3	70	1.3	18	0.5
Workers' compensation	40	0.2	22	0.3	9	0.2	7	0.2
Other government benefits <sup>h</sup>	75	0.4	19	0.2	37	0.7	14	0.4
Household contributions	550	2.9	325	4.4	84	1.6	51	1.3
Household deemed income	7	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	-	-
Educational loans	2	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Child support enforcement payments	1,494	7.9	1,411	19.0	26	0.5	261	6.6
Foster care payments	8	0.0	8	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.0
Energy assistance income	4	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Wage supplementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other unearned income <sup>i</sup>	696	3.7	239	3.2	358	6.8	68	1.7
TANF or GA	1,407	7.5	897	12.1	219	4.1	283	7.1
TANF and earned income	158	0.8	155	2.1	5	0.1	11	0.3
TANF and SSI	161	0.9	157	2.1	13	0.2	151	3.8
TANF or SSI or GA	5,510	29.3	1,627	21.9	1,970	37.2	2,682	67.7
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	548	2.9	409	5.5	39	0.7	331	8.3
TANF and child support	87	0.5	87	1.2	1	0.0	21	0.5
SSI and Social Security	1,638	8.7	206	2.8	965	18.2	713	18.0
SSI or Social Security	8,694	46.2	1,457	19.6	4,608	87.1	3,935	99.4
SSI and earned income	356	1.9	236	3.2	31	0.6	329	8.3
GA and earned income	51	0.3	31	0.4	4	0.1	7	0.2
Earned income and child support	698	3.7	680	9.2	2	0.0	43	1.1
<b>No countable income</b>	3,480	18.5	1,101	14.8	361	6.8	2	0.1

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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) <sup>g</sup>	Percent	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) <sup>e</sup>	Income source (dollars) <sup>j</sup>	Total deduction (dollars) <sup>f</sup>	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	872	398	n.a.	578	234	2.0
<b>Countable earned income</b>	5,384	28.6	1,410	663	1,224	796	291	2.9
Wages and salaries	4,565	24.3	1,511	735	1,313	813	280	2.9
Self-employment	880	4.7	968	344	664	735	352	2.7
Other earned income	57	0.3	745	266	254	602	252	1.8
<b>Countable unearned income</b>	11,666	62.0	995	464	841	585	197	1.8
TANF	799	4.2	899	408	478	558	390	3.1
GA	613	3.3	660	238	255	554	212	1.6
SSI	4,462	23.7	937	415	609	561	174	1.6
Social Security	5,871	31.2	1,079	524	905	588	123	1.4
Unemployment income	189	1.0	1,245	706	913	584	218	2.3
Veterans' benefits	122	0.6	1,084	605	550	520	151	1.7
Workers' compensation	40	0.2	1,384	834	868	628	251	2.9
Other government benefits <sup>h</sup>	75	0.4	1,146	669	425	517	150	1.8
Household contributions	550	2.9	734	271	296	576	318	2.3
Household deemed income	7	0.0	3,081	2,471	1,890	684	211	2.8
Educational loans	2	0.0	2,275	1,635	240	686	433	6.2
Child support enforcement payments	1,494	7.9	1,186	607	330	639	376	3.4
Foster care payments	8	0.0	1,652	1,228	819	425	197	3.3
Energy assistance income	4	0.0	940	254	224	709	190	1.5
Wage supplementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other unearned income <sup>i</sup>	696	3.7	1,158	606	375	614	191	1.9
TANF or GA	1,407	7.5	794	332	383	557	313	2.4
TANF and earned income	158	0.8	1,379	698	1,282	706	367	3.5
TANF and SSI	161	0.9	1,308	767	1,110	546	322	3.4
TANF or SSI or GA	5,510	29.3	888	380	591	560	206	1.8
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	548	2.9	1,601	891	1,478	739	283	3.2
TANF and child support	87	0.5	1,110	592	682	573	441	3.9
SSI and Social Security	1,638	8.7	931	417	881	545	141	1.4
SSI or Social Security	8,694	46.2	1,034	490	923	583	146	1.5
SSI and earned income	356	1.9	1,745	1,022	1,569	753	244	3.2
GA and earned income	51	0.3	1,370	668	1,213	725	287	2.7
Earned income and child support	698	3.7	1,677	883	1,592	809	330	3.7
<b>No countable income</b>	3,480	18.5	0	0	-	299	289	1.6

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	7,420	100.0	5,289	100.0	3,959	100.0
<b>Countable earned income</b>								
\$0	13,418	71.4	3,458	46.6	4,953	93.6	3,521	88.9
1 to 200	467	2.5	186	2.5	63	1.2	82	2.1
201 to 400	417	2.2	226	3.0	45	0.9	55	1.4
401 to 600	436	2.3	268	3.6	46	0.9	54	1.4
601 to 800	478	2.5	322	4.3	35	0.7	36	0.9
801 to 1000	551	2.9	380	5.1	38	0.7	50	1.3
1,001 to 1,250	674	3.6	516	7.0	33	0.6	51	1.3
1,251 to 1,500	590	3.1	464	6.3	28	0.5	30	0.8
1,501 to 2,000	852	4.5	739	10.0	26	0.5	45	1.1
2,001 or greater	918	4.9	860	11.6	20	0.4	34	0.9
<b>Countable unearned income</b>								
\$0	7,136	38.0	3,758	50.6	502	9.5	8	0.2
1 to 200	799	4.3	513	6.9	54	1.0	14	0.4
201 to 400	1,016	5.4	685	9.2	115	2.2	25	0.6
401 to 600	895	4.8	504	6.8	227	4.3	164	4.1
601 to 800	3,490	18.6	708	9.5	1,415	26.8	1,681	42.4
801 to 1000	2,288	12.2	374	5.0	1,225	23.2	863	21.8
1,001 to 1,250	1,624	8.6	346	4.7	906	17.1	606	15.3
1,251 to 1,500	737	3.9	200	2.7	416	7.9	244	6.2
1,501 or greater	816	4.3	332	4.5	428	8.1	355	9.0
<b>Countable TANF income</b>								
\$0	18,003	95.8	6,655	89.7	5,248	99.2	3,795	95.8
1 to 200	103	0.5	98	1.3	11	0.2	36	0.9
201 to 400	246	1.3	233	3.1	21	0.4	68	1.7
401 to 600	205	1.1	192	2.6	5	0.1	45	1.1
601 to 800	158	0.8	158	2.1	3	0.1	10	0.3
801 to 1000	58	0.3	55	0.7	3	0.1	5	0.1
1,001 or greater	30	0.2	30	0.4	-	-	0	0.0
<b>Countable GA income</b>								
\$0	18,189	96.7	7,284	98.2	5,111	96.6	3,837	96.9
1 to 200	264	1.4	29	0.4	105	2.0	83	2.1
201 to 400	225	1.2	30	0.4	52	1.0	24	0.6
401 to 600	82	0.4	44	0.6	16	0.3	11	0.3
601 to 800	28	0.1	24	0.3	2	0.0	4	0.1
801 to 1000	13	0.1	10	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0
1,001 or greater	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Countable TANF or GA income</b>								
\$0	17,395	92.5	6,523	87.9	5,071	95.9	3,676	92.9
1 to 200	363	1.9	123	1.7	114	2.2	116	2.9
201 to 400	471	2.5	262	3.5	72	1.4	91	2.3
401 to 600	287	1.5	236	3.2	21	0.4	56	1.4
601 to 800	186	1.0	182	2.5	5	0.1	14	0.4
801 to 1000	70	0.4	64	0.9	6	0.1	5	0.1
1,001 or greater	30	0.2	30	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.0
<b>Countable SSI</b>								
\$0	14,340	76.3	6,489	87.5	3,432	64.9	1,300	32.8
1 to 200	711	3.8	64	0.9	402	7.6	310	7.8
201 to 400	499	2.7	58	0.8	299	5.6	205	5.2
401 to 600	554	2.9	109	1.5	275	5.2	288	7.3
601 to 800	2,081	11.1	532	7.2	597	11.3	1,491	37.7
801 to 1000	384	2.0	45	0.6	193	3.7	197	5.0
1,001 or greater	232	1.2	123	1.7	91	1.7	168	4.3

**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
<b>Countable SSI</b>								
Maximum for a one-person household <sup>k</sup>	1,302	6.9	292	3.9	378	7.1	931	23.5
Maximum for a two-person household <sup>l</sup>	8	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.2	1	0.0
<b>Countable Social Security</b>								
\$0	12,931	68.8	6,688	90.1	1,574	29.8	1,970	49.8
1 to 200	103	0.5	36	0.5	46	0.9	33	0.8
201 to 400	402	2.1	77	1.0	246	4.6	119	3.0
401 to 600	703	3.7	110	1.5	433	8.2	250	6.3
601 to 800	1,215	6.5	130	1.8	781	14.8	403	10.2
801 to 1000	1,372	7.3	124	1.7	838	15.8	507	12.8
1,001 or greater	2,076	11.0	255	3.4	1,371	25.9	678	17.1
<b>Other countable unearned income</b>								
\$0	15,740	83.7	5,380	72.5	4,694	88.7	3,538	89.4
1 to 200	1,145	6.1	663	8.9	272	5.1	177	4.5
201 to 400	830	4.4	617	8.3	135	2.6	116	2.9
401 to 600	420	2.2	309	4.2	82	1.6	51	1.3
601 to 800	266	1.4	183	2.5	42	0.8	37	0.9
801 to 1000	142	0.8	94	1.3	25	0.5	17	0.4
1,001 or greater	254	1.4	171	2.3	38	0.7	22	0.6

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>m</sup>	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b>	18,802	5,365	28.5	610	3.2	13,113	69.7	20.1	1,067	5.7	296	1.6
<b>Household composition</b>												
Children	7,420	3,957	53.3	610	8.2	5,532	74.6	36.0	82	1.1	134	1.8
School-age	5,984	3,235	54.1	457	7.6	4,564	76.3	35.5	75	1.3	112	1.9
Preschool-age	3,601	2,022	56.1	414	11.5	2,627	73.0	37.3	24	0.7	66	1.8
No children	11,382	1,408	12.4	0	0.0	7,580	66.6	8.5	986	8.7	162	1.4
Elderly individuals	5,289	331	6.3	2	0.0	4,001	75.6	n.a.	775	14.7	40	0.8
No elderly individuals	13,513	5,035	37.3	607	4.5	9,111	67.4	28.9	292	2.2	256	1.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,959	432	10.9	40	1.0	3,213	81.2	0.4	305	7.7	102	2.6
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	14,843	4,933	33.2	569	3.8	9,899	66.7	26.5	762	5.1	195	1.3
<b>Countable income source</b>												
Gross income	15,322	5,365	35.0	601	3.9	12,184	79.5	17.9	1,065	6.9	284	1.9
No gross income	3,480	-	-	9	0.3	929	26.7	49.3	3	0.1	13	0.4
Net income	11,603	4,299	37.1	511	4.4	9,278	80.0	13.9	898	7.7	209	1.8
No net income	6,601	1,062	16.1	99	1.5	3,834	58.1	35.2	169	2.6	88	1.3
Not applicable <sup>c</sup>	598	4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	5,384	5,365	99.7	563	10.5	4,281	79.5	36.9	77	1.4	151	2.8
No earned income	13,418	-	-	47	0.4	8,831	65.8	12.0	991	7.4	145	1.1
Unearned income	11,666	1,712	14.7	226	1.9	9,262	79.4	10.5	1,057	9.1	186	1.6
No unearned income	7,136	3,653	51.2	383	5.4	3,851	54.0	43.2	10	0.1	110	1.5
TANF	799	157	19.7	17	2.1	668	83.6	33.4	8	1.0	5	0.6
No TANF	18,003	5,208	28.9	593	3.3	12,445	69.1	19.4	1,059	5.9	292	1.6
GA	613	50	8.2	2	0.3	500	81.6	25.3	5	0.8	5	0.9
No GA	18,189	5,315	29.2	608	3.3	12,613	69.3	19.9	1,063	5.8	291	1.6
SSI	4,462	347	7.8	34	0.8	3,474	77.9	0.4	81	1.8	51	1.1
No SSI	14,340	5,018	35.0	576	4.0	9,639	67.2	27.2	986	6.9	245	1.7
Social Security	5,871	397	6.8	16	0.3	4,791	81.6	1.4	1,005	17.1	126	2.1
No Social Security	12,931	4,968	38.4	593	4.6	8,322	64.4	30.9	63	0.5	170	1.3
<b>SNAP benefit</b>												
Minimum benefit	1,938	427	22.0	8	0.4	1,069	55.1	2.2	363	18.7	19	1.0
Maximum benefit	6,835	1,062	15.5	99	1.4	3,834	56.1	35.2	169	2.5	88	1.3

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>n</sup>		Dependent care <sup>o</sup>		Excess shelter expense <sup>p</sup>		Medical expense <sup>o</sup>		Child support payment <sup>p</sup>	
	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction
<b>Total</b>	73	245	10	299	312	433	11	182	4	241
<b>Household composition</b>										
Children	147	276	25	299	314	420	1	127	5	277
School-age	154	284	23	301	323	422	2	128	5	274
Preschool-age	161	287	35	306	303	414	1	114	5	269
No children	21	158	0	123	310	442	17	186	3	212
Elderly individuals	11	161	0	259	366	449	30	184	1	158
No elderly individuals	95	251	14	299	292	426	4	175	5	254
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	20	175	3	250	379	447	14	176	7	246
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	87	252	12	302	294	428	10	184	3	238
<b>Countable income source</b>										
Gross income	90	245	12	301	353	430	13	182	5	246
No gross income	0	-	0	174	129	470	0	118	1	136
Net income	107	284	13	292	303	379	13	161	4	235
No net income	14	88	5	336	327	563	7	290	3	256
Not applicable <sup>c</sup>	69	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	245	245	31	300	336	422	2	134	8	278
No earned income	0	-	1	282	301	438	14	185	2	203
Unearned income	32	209	6	268	359	434	18	182	4	236
No unearned income	136	262	17	317	236	431	0	87	4	250
TANF	33	170	4	194	358	416	1	116	1	97
No TANF	75	248	10	302	310	434	11	182	4	243
GA	15	181	0	118	364	446	1	119	2	186
No GA	75	246	10	300	310	432	11	182	4	242
SSI	17	187	2	260	368	424	4	192	3	209
No SSI	88	249	12	301	296	436	13	181	4	248
Social Security	10	137	1	287	376	446	32	181	5	210
No Social Security	102	254	14	299	283	425	1	198	4	264
<b>SNAP benefit</b>										
Minimum benefit	66	301	1	290	132	239	27	143	2	190
Maximum benefit	14	88	5	336	327	563	7	290	3	256

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>w</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>w</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>w</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>w</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>w</sup>
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	7,420	100.0	5,289	100.0	3,959	100.0	5,384	100.0
<b>Total deduction<sup>q</sup></b>										
\$0 to 163 <sup>r</sup>	209	1.1	69	0.9	21	0.4	12	0.3	4	0.1
164 <sup>s</sup>	3,205	17.0	755	10.2	680	12.9	337	8.5	3	0.0
165 to 200	501	2.7	272	3.7	89	1.7	87	2.2	130	2.4
201 to 300	1,160	6.2	414	5.6	394	7.5	331	8.4	222	4.1
301 to 400	1,419	7.5	423	5.7	541	10.2	434	11.0	292	5.4
401 to 500	1,508	8.0	503	6.8	567	10.7	423	10.7	379	7.0
501 to 600	1,746	9.3	616	8.3	579	11.0	462	11.7	430	8.0
601 to 700	1,657	8.8	647	8.7	561	10.6	439	11.1	563	10.5
701 to 800	2,538	13.5	1,310	17.7	432	8.2	412	10.4	675	12.5
801 to 900	1,340	7.1	666	9.0	320	6.1	297	7.5	790	14.7
901 to 1,000	1,072	5.7	613	8.3	231	4.4	190	4.8	708	13.1
1,001 or greater	1,872	10.0	1,133	15.3	495	9.4	361	9.1	1,180	21.9
<b>Earned income deduction<sup>t</sup></b>										
\$0	12,684	67.5	3,462	46.7	4,480	84.7	3,276	82.8	11	0.2
1 to 50	568	3.0	236	3.2	75	1.4	95	2.4	568	10.6
51 to 100	523	2.8	304	4.1	57	1.1	67	1.7	523	9.7
101 to 150	575	3.1	366	4.9	48	0.9	54	1.4	575	10.7
151 to 200	673	3.6	475	6.4	44	0.8	57	1.4	673	12.5
201 to 250	673	3.6	518	7.0	32	0.6	50	1.3	673	12.5
251 to 300	589	3.1	464	6.3	28	0.5	30	0.8	589	10.9
301 to 350	487	2.6	422	5.7	17	0.3	23	0.6	487	9.0
351 to 400	363	1.9	314	4.2	9	0.2	22	0.5	363	6.7
401 or greater	915	4.9	858	11.6	20	0.4	34	0.9	915	17.0
<b>Dependent care deduction<sup>u</sup></b>										
\$0	17,418	92.6	6,789	91.5	4,809	90.9	3,668	92.7	4,808	89.3
1 to 50	48	0.3	48	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0	39	0.7
51 to 100	68	0.4	68	0.9	0	0.0	6	0.1	64	1.2
101 to 150	82	0.4	82	1.1	1	0.0	13	0.3	70	1.3
151 to 200	79	0.4	79	1.1	-	-	8	0.2	74	1.4
201 to 250	61	0.3	61	0.8	-	-	1	0.0	59	1.1
251 to 300	49	0.3	49	0.7	-	-	1	0.0	49	0.9
301 to 350	38	0.2	38	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.0	34	0.6
351 to 400	33	0.2	33	0.4	1	0.0	2	0.1	33	0.6
401 or greater	153	0.8	153	2.1	-	-	6	0.1	141	2.6
<b>Medical expense deduction<sup>u</sup></b>										
\$0	16,960	90.2	7,316	98.6	4,036	76.3	3,403	86.0	5,294	98.3
1 to 50	72	0.4	8	0.1	43	0.8	31	0.8	15	0.3

Table A.11 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent <sup>w</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>w</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>w</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>w</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>w</sup>
<b>Medical expense deduction<sup>u</sup></b>										
51 to 100	165	0.9	12	0.2	117	2.2	50	1.3	9	0.2
101 to 150	435	2.3	46	0.6	303	5.7	135	3.4	30	0.6
151 to 200	160	0.8	9	0.1	126	2.4	36	0.9	11	0.2
201 to 250	102	0.5	3	0.0	84	1.6	20	0.5	6	0.1
251 to 300	26	0.1	2	0.0	22	0.4	4	0.1	1	0.0
301 or greater	108	0.6	2	0.0	80	1.5	30	0.8	5	0.1
<b>Child support payment deduction<sup>v</sup></b>										
\$0	17,731	94.3	7,264	97.9	4,771	90.2	3,607	91.1	5,220	96.9
1 to 50	41	0.2	13	0.2	10	0.2	16	0.4	16	0.3
51 to 100	48	0.3	21	0.3	8	0.1	18	0.4	17	0.3
101 to 150	28	0.1	10	0.1	6	0.1	9	0.2	16	0.3
151 to 200	31	0.2	10	0.1	5	0.1	9	0.2	13	0.2
201 to 250	28	0.1	14	0.2	3	0.1	10	0.2	15	0.3
251 to 300	29	0.2	16	0.2	3	0.1	8	0.2	18	0.3
301 to 350	25	0.1	12	0.2	1	0.0	8	0.2	15	0.3
351 to 400	16	0.1	7	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.2	9	0.2
401 or greater	50	0.3	32	0.4	2	0.0	19	0.5	34	0.6
<b>Excess shelter expense deduction<sup>v</sup></b>										
\$0	5,092	27.1	1,866	25.1	909	17.2	573	14.5	1,090	20.2
1 to 50	495	2.6	211	2.8	146	2.8	115	2.9	164	3.0
51 to 100	531	2.8	223	3.0	182	3.4	145	3.7	163	3.0
101 to 150	587	3.1	240	3.2	190	3.6	181	4.6	184	3.4
151 to 200	728	3.9	265	3.6	272	5.1	209	5.3	199	3.7
201 to 250	757	4.0	277	3.7	283	5.4	224	5.7	215	4.0
251 to 300	796	4.2	321	4.3	278	5.2	202	5.1	258	4.8
301 to 350	883	4.7	337	4.5	290	5.5	216	5.5	257	4.8
351 to 400	952	5.1	375	5.1	299	5.7	246	6.2	270	5.0
401 to 450	854	4.5	305	4.1	275	5.2	216	5.5	237	4.4
451 to 500	828	4.4	314	4.2	280	5.3	217	5.5	276	5.1
501 to 550 <sup>x</sup>	810	4.3	321	4.3	262	5.0	212	5.4	245	4.6
551 to 600	3,067	16.3	2,064	27.8	227	4.3	220	5.6	1,614	30.0
601 or greater	1,823	9.7	278	3.8	1,016	19.2	810	20.5	197	3.7
No deduction	5,092	27.1	1,866	25.1	909	17.2	573	14.5	1,090	20.2
Deduction less than cap <sup>y</sup>	8,240	43.8	3,197	43.1	2,763	52.2	2,187	55.2	2,475	46.0
Deduction equal to cap	2,638	14.0	1,993	26.9	6	0.1	12	0.3	1,578	29.3
Benefit less than maximum benefit	1,290	6.9	1,107	14.9	5	0.1	12	0.3	1,093	20.3
Benefit equal to maximum benefit	1,348	7.2	886	11.9	1	0.0	-	-	485	9.0
Deduction greater than cap	2,234	11.9	342	4.6	1,232	23.3	1,014	25.6	228	4.2

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	7,420	100.0	5,289	100.0	3,959	100.0	5,384	100.0	799	100.0
<b>SNAP benefit (dollars)</b>												
Minimum benefit or less <sup>z</sup>	1,961	10.4	170	2.3	1,129	21.3	551	13.9	437	8.1	12	1.5
Greater than the minimum to 50	845	4.5	111	1.5	425	8.0	292	7.4	155	2.9	5	0.6
51 to 100	1,792	9.5	243	3.3	932	17.6	566	14.3	335	6.2	13	1.6
101 to 191	3,226	17.2	685	9.2	1,325	25.1	1,098	27.7	828	15.4	72	9.0
192 <sup>aa</sup>	4,297	22.9	172	2.3	1,028	19.4	495	12.5	520	9.7	43	5.4
193 to 300	1,312	7.0	1,038	14.0	200	3.8	287	7.2	786	14.6	96	12.0
301 to 400	2,299	12.2	1,972	26.6	187	3.5	289	7.3	956	17.8	234	29.3
401 to 500	783	4.2	766	10.3	23	0.4	145	3.7	474	8.8	106	13.2
501 to 600	1,110	5.9	1,090	14.7	20	0.4	101	2.5	444	8.3	111	13.8
601 or greater	1,177	6.3	1,172	15.8	21	0.4	136	3.4	448	8.3	107	13.4
<b>Benefit as a percentage of the maximum</b>												
Minimum	1,938	10.3	158	2.1	1,121	21.2	544	13.7	428	8.0	7	0.9
Less than 25 percent <sup>bb</sup>	1,274	6.8	496	6.7	495	9.4	395	10.0	485	9.0	33	4.1
25 to 50 percent	2,771	14.7	1,153	15.5	998	18.9	775	19.6	1,052	19.5	90	11.3
51 to 75 percent	3,019	16.1	1,522	20.5	846	16.0	895	22.6	1,229	22.8	153	19.1
76 to 99 percent	2,964	15.8	1,628	21.9	683	12.9	707	17.9	1,123	20.9	265	33.2
Maximum	6,835	36.4	2,463	33.2	1,147	21.7	643	16.2	1,067	19.8	251	31.4
<b>Months in certification period</b>												
Average	15	n.a.	10	n.a.	21	n.a.	18	n.a.	10	n.a.	12	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	267	1.4	97	1.3	23	0.4	24	0.6	79	1.5	7	0.9
6 months	4,094	21.8	2,766	37.3	237	4.5	536	13.6	1,860	34.6	120	15.0
7 to 11 months	263	1.4	141	1.9	42	0.8	48	1.2	77	1.4	25	3.1
12 months	9,644	51.3	4,188	56.4	2,172	41.1	1,763	44.5	3,168	58.8	602	75.3
13 to 23 months	180	1.0	51	0.7	74	1.4	45	1.1	39	0.7	10	1.2
24 months	2,626	14.0	150	2.0	1,615	30.5	977	24.7	121	2.2	33	4.1
25 to 35 months	66	0.3	0	0.0	47	0.9	18	0.5	3	0.1	-	-
36 months	1,334	7.1	22	0.3	863	16.3	440	11.1	26	0.5	2	0.2
37 or more months	324	1.7	2	0.0	214	4.1	106	2.7	10	0.2	-	-
Unknown	4	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.



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

Most recent action and expedited service	Total households		Entrants		Other households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	675	100.0	18,127	100.0
<b>Initial certification</b>	6,202	33.0	675	100.0	5,527	30.5
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	1,827	9.7	347	51.4	1,480	8.2
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	308	1.6	33	4.9	275	1.5
Not eligible for expedited service	4,067	21.6	295	43.7	3,773	20.8
<b>Recertification</b>	12,600	67.0	n.a.	n.a.	12,600	69.5
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	250	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	250	1.4
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	59	0.3	n.a.	n.a.	59	0.3
Not eligible for expedited service	12,291	65.4	n.a.	n.a.	12,291	67.8

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household composition	SNAP households		Participants in households with household characteristic		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>cc</sup></b>	18,802	100.0	37,202	100.0	4,400,590	100.0
<b>Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities</b>	15,291	81.3	33,429	89.9	3,769,372	85.7
<b>Children</b>	7,420	39.5	24,562	66.0	2,871,298	65.2
Single-adult household	4,621	24.6	13,962	37.5	1,722,163	39.1
Male adult	377	2.0	1,011	2.7	125,993	2.9
Female adult	4,243	22.6	12,951	34.8	1,596,170	36.3
Multiple-adult household	1,994	10.6	8,781	23.6	895,688	20.4
Married-head	1,155	6.1	5,279	14.2	508,159	11.5
Other multiple-adult	838	4.5	3,502	9.4	387,530	8.8
Children only	805	4.3	1,819	4.9	253,446	5.8
<b>Elderly individuals</b>	5,289	28.1	6,461	17.4	636,749	14.5
Living alone	4,387	23.3	4,387	11.8	457,923	10.4
Living with only elderly individuals	485	2.6	971	2.6	79,237	1.8
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	417	2.2	1,103	3.0	99,589	2.3
<b>Non-elderly individuals with disabilities</b>	3,959	21.1	7,052	19.0	702,163	16.0
Living alone	2,544	13.5	2,544	6.8	272,752	6.2
Not living alone	1,415	7.5	4,508	12.1	429,411	9.8
<b>Other households<sup>dd</sup></b>	3,511	18.7	3,774	10.1	631,218	14.3
Single-person	3,289	17.5	3,289	8.8	568,411	12.9
Multi-person	222	1.2	485	1.3	62,807	1.4
<b>Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households<sup>a</sup></b>	2,458	13.1	2,924	7.9	457,585	10.4
Living alone	2,079	11.1	2,079	5.6	358,198	8.1
Not living alone	379	2.0	845	2.3	99,387	2.3
<b>Single-person households</b>	10,452	55.6	10,452	28.1	1,338,638	30.4

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table A.15. Average values: 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) <sup>e</sup>	Total deduction (dollars) <sup>f</sup>	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
<b>Total<sup>cc</sup></b>	64.7	872	398	578	234	2.0	14.7
<b>Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities</b>	73.2	1,004	466	622	247	2.2	15.6
<b>Children</b>	58.9	1,093	526	667	387	3.3	10.0
Single-adult household	55.4	955	445	617	373	3.0	10.1
Male adult	53.4	868	423	576	334	2.7	10.6
Female adult	55.6	962	447	620	376	3.1	10.0
Multiple-adult household	67.7	1,519	818	773	449	4.4	9.9
Married-head	73.4	1,680	926	825	440	4.6	9.9
Other multiple-adult	60.0	1,296	670	701	462	4.2	10.0
Children only	57.2	838	261	694	315	2.3	9.5
<b>Elderly individuals</b>	85.4	934	440	572	120	1.2	21.0
Living alone	84.4	855	373	563	104	1.0	21.9
Living with only elderly individuals	96.5	1,326	733	622	163	2.0	19.3
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	82.8	1,305	748	603	239	2.6	12.7
<b>Non-elderly individuals with disabilities</b>	84.0	1,054	500	591	177	1.8	17.9
Living alone	88.1	893	345	581	107	1.0	21.0
Not living alone	76.7	1,342	760	608	303	3.2	12.1
<b>Other households<sup>dd</sup></b>	28.0	300	110	390	180	1.1	10.4
Single-person	25.9	263	92	375	173	1.0	10.4
Multi-person	58.9	850	383	615	283	2.2	10.3
<b>Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households<sup>a</sup></b>	33.0	381	158	407	186	1.2	10.3
Living alone	26.5	268	98	369	172	1.0	10.2
Not living alone	68.6	999	485	620	262	2.2	11.1
<b>Single-person households</b>	66.1	670	267	506	128	1.0	17.8

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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		GA		SSI		Social Security	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>cc</sup></b>	5,384	100.0	3,480	100.0	799	100.0	613	100.0	4,462	100.0	5,871	100.0
<b>Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities</b>	4,424	82.2	1,458	41.9	773	96.7	378	61.6	4,461	100.0	5,849	99.6
<b>Children</b>	3,961	73.6	1,101	31.6	765	95.8	136	22.2	931	20.9	732	12.5
Single-adult household	2,077	38.6	845	24.3	524	65.6	104	17.0	591	13.2	471	8.0
Male adult	137	2.6	93	2.7	59	7.4	9	1.5	43	1.0	63	1.1
Female adult	1,939	36.0	751	21.6	465	58.2	95	15.5	548	12.3	408	6.9
Multiple-adult household	1,329	24.7	178	5.1	141	17.6	28	4.6	304	6.8	248	4.2
Married-head	848	15.7	93	2.7	65	8.1	7	1.2	142	3.2	127	2.2
Other multiple-adult	481	8.9	85	2.4	76	9.5	21	3.4	162	3.6	122	2.1
Children only	556	10.3	78	2.3	100	12.5	4	0.6	36	0.8	12	0.2
<b>Elderly individuals</b>	336	6.2	361	10.4	42	5.2	178	29.0	1,857	41.6	3,716	63.3
Living alone	205	3.8	326	9.4	4	0.5	149	24.4	1,563	35.0	3,054	52.0
Living with only elderly individuals	42	0.8	17	0.5	0	0.0	14	2.3	169	3.8	366	6.2
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	89	1.7	18	0.5	37	4.7	15	2.4	126	2.8	295	5.0
<b>Non-elderly individuals with disabilities</b>	438	8.1	2	0.1	165	20.6	122	19.9	2,659	59.6	1,989	33.9
Living alone	129	2.4	1	0.0	2	0.2	62	10.1	1,584	35.5	1,405	23.9
Not living alone	309	5.7	1	0.0	163	20.4	60	9.8	1,076	24.1	584	9.9
<b>Other households<sup>dd</sup></b>	960	17.8	2,022	58.1	26	3.3	235	38.4	1	0.0	22	0.4
Single-person	834	15.5	1,969	56.6	19	2.4	231	37.8	1	0.0	7	0.1
Multi-person	125	2.3	53	1.5	7	0.9	4	0.6	-	-	15	0.3
<b>Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households<sup>a</sup></b>	717	13.3	1,288	37.0	28	3.5	151	24.6	95	2.1	109	1.9
Living alone	558	10.4	1,235	35.5	19	2.3	138	22.6	0	0.0	3	0.0
Not living alone	159	3.0	53	1.5	10	1.2	12	2.0	95	2.1	106	1.8
<b>Single-person households</b>	1,309	24.3	2,327	66.9	63	7.9	443	72.3	3,149	70.6	4,472	76.2

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	7,420	100.0	5,984	100.0	3,601	100.0	5,289	100.0	3,959	100.0
<b>Household composition</b>												
Children	7,420	39.5	7,420	100.0	5,984	100.0	3,601	100.0	205	3.9	1,114	28.1
School-age	5,984	31.8	5,984	80.7	5,984	100.0	2,165	60.1	187	3.5	1,004	25.4
Preschool-age	3,601	19.2	3,601	48.5	2,165	36.2	3,601	100.0	35	0.7	380	9.6
Elderly individuals	5,289	28.1	205	2.8	187	3.1	35	1.0	5,289	100.0	86	2.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,959	21.1	1,114	15.0	1,004	16.8	380	10.5	86	1.6	3,959	100.0
<b>Countable income source</b>												
Gross income	15,322	81.5	6,319	85.2	5,219	87.2	3,002	83.4	4,928	93.2	3,957	99.9
No gross income	3,480	18.5	1,101	14.8	765	12.8	598	16.6	361	6.8	2	0.1
Net income	11,603	61.7	4,935	66.5	4,163	69.6	2,326	64.6	3,902	73.8	3,239	81.8
No net income	6,601	35.1	2,463	33.2	1,805	30.2	1,264	35.1	1,008	19.1	547	13.8
Not applicable <sup>c</sup>	598	3.2	22	0.3	17	0.3	10	0.3	379	7.2	173	4.4
Earned income	5,384	28.6	3,961	53.4	3,237	54.1	2,024	56.2	336	6.4	438	11.1
Unearned income	11,666	62.0	3,662	49.4	3,145	52.6	1,545	42.9	4,788	90.5	3,952	99.8
TANF	799	4.2	765	10.3	606	10.1	388	10.8	42	0.8	165	4.2
GA	613	3.3	136	1.8	115	1.9	53	1.5	178	3.4	122	3.1
SSI	4,462	23.7	931	12.5	844	14.1	331	9.2	1,857	35.1	2,659	67.2
Social Security	5,871	31.2	732	9.9	666	11.1	174	4.8	3,716	70.2	1,989	50.2
Countable resources	930	4.9	445	6.0	368	6.2	213	5.9	274	5.2	223	5.6
<b>Deductions</b>												
Total deduction	18,208	96.8	7,402	99.8	5,970	99.8	3,593	99.8	4,910	92.8	3,786	95.6
Standard deduction	18,204	96.8	7,398	99.7	5,967	99.7	3,590	99.7	4,910	92.8	3,786	95.6
Earned income deduction	5,365	28.5	3,957	53.3	3,235	54.1	2,022	56.1	331	6.3	432	10.9
Dependent care deduction	610	3.2	610	8.2	457	7.6	414	11.5	2	0.0	40	1.0
Medical expense deduction	1,067	5.7	82	1.1	75	1.3	24	0.7	775	14.7	305	7.7
Child support payment deduction	296	1.6	134	1.8	112	1.9	66	1.8	40	0.8	102	2.6
Excess shelter expense deduction	13,113	69.7	5,532	74.6	4,564	76.3	2,627	73.0	4,001	75.6	3,213	81.2
<b>SNAP benefit (dollars)</b>												
Minimum benefit or less <sup>z</sup>	1,961	10.4	170	2.3	144	2.4	29	0.8	1,129	21.3	551	13.9
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,637	14.0	354	4.8	281	4.7	129	3.6	1,357	25.7	858	21.7
101 to 200	7,604	40.4	918	12.4	701	11.7	353	9.8	2,370	44.8	1,614	40.8
201 to 300	1,230	6.5	977	13.2	768	12.8	438	12.2	183	3.5	266	6.7
Greater than 300	5,370	28.6	5,001	67.4	4,091	68.4	2,652	73.7	250	4.7	670	16.9
Minimum benefit	1,938	10.3	158	2.1	133	2.2	26	0.7	1,121	21.2	544	13.7
Maximum benefit	6,835	36.4	2,463	33.2	1,805	30.2	1,264	35.1	1,147	21.7	643	16.2

**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
<b>Household size</b>												
1 person	10,452	55.6	236	3.2	143	2.4	94	2.6	4,387	82.9	2,544	64.3
2 people	3,300	17.6	2,215	29.9	1,471	24.6	842	23.4	743	14.1	614	15.5
3 people	2,226	11.8	2,153	29.0	1,733	29.0	977	27.1	89	1.7	307	7.8
4 people	1,502	8.0	1,495	20.2	1,347	22.5	818	22.7	41	0.8	255	6.4
5 people	812	4.3	810	10.9	784	13.1	499	13.9	23	0.4	155	3.9
6 or more people	510	2.7	510	6.9	506	8.5	370	10.3	7	0.1	84	2.1

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average values for households with:					
	Average values	Children	School-age children	Preschool-age children	Elderly individuals	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Countable income (dollars)						
Gross income	872	1,093	1,161	1,091	934	1,054
Net income <sup>e</sup>	398	526	571	515	440	500
Earned income	351	737	769	807	51	96
Unearned income	522	356	393	284	883	957
TANF	20	50	50	59	3	15
GA	8	8	8	7	6	5
SSI	144	94	107	68	189	447
Social Security	282	88	101	41	645	453
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)						
Gross income	64.7	58.9	60.7	55.1	85.4	84.0
Net income <sup>e</sup>	27.3	27.2	28.7	24.7	36.5	35.6
Deductions (dollars)						
Total deduction <sup>f</sup>	578	667	682	683	572	591
Earned income deduction						
All households <sup>n</sup>	73	147	154	161	11	20
Households with deduction	245	276	284	287	161	175
Dependent care deduction						
All households <sup>o</sup>	10	25	23	35	0	3
Households with deduction	299	299	301	306	259	250
Medical expense deduction						
All households <sup>o</sup>	11	1	2	1	30	14
Households with deduction	182	127	128	114	184	176
Child support payment deduction						
All households <sup>p</sup>	4	5	5	5	1	7
Households with deduction	241	277	274	269	158	246
Excess shelter expense deduction						
All households <sup>p</sup>	312	314	323	303	366	379
Households with deduction	433	420	422	414	449	447
SNAP benefit (dollars)	234	387	400	430	120	177
Household size (individuals)	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	1.2	1.8
Certification period (months)	14.7	10.0	10.1	9.7	21.0	17.9

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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		GA	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	5,384	100.0	11,666	100.0	799	100.0	613	100.0
<b>Household composition</b>										
Children	7,420	39.5	3,961	73.6	3,662	31.4	765	95.8	136	22.2
School-age	5,984	31.8	3,237	60.1	3,145	27.0	606	75.8	115	18.8
Preschool-age	3,601	19.2	2,024	37.6	1,545	13.2	388	48.5	53	8.6
Elderly individuals	5,289	28.1	336	6.2	4,788	41.0	42	5.2	178	29.0
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,959	21.1	438	8.1	3,952	33.9	165	20.6	122	19.9
<b>Countable income source</b>										
Gross income	15,322	81.5	5,384	100.0	11,666	100.0	799	100.0	613	100.0
No gross income <sup>ee</sup>	3,480	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	11,603	61.7	4,305	80.0	8,854	75.9	526	65.9	326	53.1
No net income	6,601	35.1	1,066	19.8	2,326	19.9	251	31.4	287	46.9
Not applicable <sup>c</sup>	598	3.2	13	0.2	486	4.2	22	2.7	-	-
Earned income	5,384	28.6	5,384	100.0	1,728	14.8	158	19.8	51	8.3
Unearned income	11,666	62.0	1,728	32.1	11,666	100.0	799	100.0	613	100.0
TANF	799	4.2	158	2.9	799	6.8	799	100.0	5	0.8
GA	613	3.3	51	0.9	613	5.3	5	0.6	613	100.0
SSI	4,462	23.7	356	6.6	4,462	38.2	161	20.1	202	33.0
Social Security	5,871	31.2	404	7.5	5,871	50.3	70	8.7	116	18.9
<b>Deductions</b>										
Total deduction	18,208	96.8	5,375	99.8	11,184	95.9	781	97.7	613	100.0
Standard deduction	18,204	96.8	5,371	99.8	11,180	95.8	777	97.3	613	100.0
Earned income deduction	5,365	28.5	5,365	99.7	1,712	14.7	157	19.7	50	8.2
Dependent care deduction	610	3.2	563	10.5	226	1.9	17	2.1	2	0.3
Medical expense deduction	1,067	5.7	77	1.4	1,057	9.1	8	1.0	5	0.8
Child support payment deduction	296	1.6	151	2.8	186	1.6	5	0.6	5	0.9
Excess shelter expense deduction	13,113	69.7	4,281	79.5	9,262	79.4	668	83.6	500	81.6
<b>SNAP benefit (dollars)</b>										
Minimum benefit or less <sup>z</sup>	1,961	10.4	437	8.1	1,742	14.9	12	1.5	29	4.8
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,637	14.0	491	9.1	2,234	19.1	18	2.2	71	11.6
101 to 200	7,604	40.4	1,392	25.9	4,365	37.4	121	15.1	372	60.8
201 to 300	1,230	6.5	741	13.8	740	6.3	90	11.3	24	4.0
Greater than 300	5,370	28.6	2,323	43.1	2,585	22.2	558	69.8	115	18.8
Minimum benefit	1,938	10.3	428	8.0	1,721	14.8	7	0.9	29	4.8
Maximum benefit	6,835	36.4	1,067	19.8	2,560	21.9	251	31.4	287	46.9
<b>Household size</b>										
1 person	10,452	55.6	1,309	24.3	7,140	61.2	63	7.9	443	72.3
2 people	3,300	17.6	1,170	21.7	1,996	17.1	283	35.4	80	13.0
3 people	2,226	11.8	1,173	21.8	1,098	9.4	191	23.9	40	6.6
4 people	1,502	8.0	867	16.1	756	6.5	136	17.0	33	5.3
5 people	812	4.3	518	9.6	394	3.4	71	8.9	10	1.6
6 or more people	510	2.7	346	6.4	282	2.4	55	6.8	7	1.2

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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	GA
<b>Countable income (dollars)</b>					
Gross income	872	1,410	995	899	660
Net income <sup>e</sup>	398	663	464	408	238
Earned income	351	1,224	154	162	74
Unearned income	522	186	841	737	587
TANF	20	14	33	478	3
GA	8	3	13	0	255
SSI	144	42	233	153	192
Social Security	282	61	455	69	121
<b>Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)</b>					
Gross income	64.7	84.8	79.3	50.4	52.8
Net income <sup>e</sup>	27.3	38.0	33.8	20.5	17.6
<b>Deductions (dollars)</b>					
Total deduction <sup>f</sup>	578	796	585	558	554
<b>Earned income deduction</b>					
All households <sup>n</sup>	73	245	32	33	15
Households with deduction	245	245	209	170	181
<b>Dependent care deduction</b>					
All households <sup>o</sup>	10	31	6	4	0
Households with deduction	299	300	268	194	118
<b>Medical expense deduction</b>					
All households <sup>o</sup>	11	2	18	1	1
Households with deduction	182	134	182	116	119
<b>Child support payment deduction</b>					
All households <sup>p</sup>	4	8	4	1	2
Households with deduction	241	278	236	97	186
<b>Excess shelter expense deduction</b>					
All households <sup>p</sup>	312	336	359	358	364
Households with deduction	433	422	434	416	446
<b>SNAP benefit (dollars)</b>	234	291	197	390	212
<b>Household size (individuals)</b>	2.0	2.9	1.8	3.1	1.6
<b>Certification period (months)</b>	14.7	10.3	17.2	11.6	15.4

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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**

	Race and Hispanic status of household head <sup>ff</sup>								Nonparticipating household head <sup>gg</sup>
	Total	White, not Hispanic	African American, not Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	Asian, not Hispanic	Native American, not Hispanic	Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	Race unknown	
<b>Total Households</b>									
Number (000)	18,802	7,441	4,675	2,250	602	222	120	2,515	977
Row percent	100.0	39.6	24.9	12.0	3.2	1.2	0.6	13.4	5.2
<b>Households with:</b>									
Children									
Number (000)	7,420	2,398	1,928	901	156	99	51	957	930
Row percent	100.0	32.3	26.0	12.1	2.1	1.3	0.7	12.9	12.5
Elderly individuals									
Number (000)	5,289	2,247	1,112	786	316	42	36	731	18
Row percent	100.0	42.5	21.0	14.9	6.0	0.8	0.7	13.8	0.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities									
Number (000)	3,959	1,783	1,095	304	65	34	28	607	42
Row percent	100.0	45.0	27.7	7.7	1.7	0.9	0.7	15.3	1.1
Countable earned income									
Number (000)	5,384	1,919	1,256	627	164	65	43	645	664
Row percent	100.0	35.7	23.3	11.6	3.0	1.2	0.8	12.0	12.3
Countable TANF income									
Number (000)	799	214	215	145	19	16	5	67	119
Row percent	100.0	26.8	26.9	18.1	2.3	2.0	0.6	8.4	14.9

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

	Total	Citizenship					
		U.S.-born citizen	Naturalized citizen	Refugee	Other noncitizen	Citizen children living with participating noncitizen adults	Citizen children living with nonparticipating noncitizen adults
<b>Total Households</b>							
Number (000)	18,802	17,119	1,490	110	901	279	837
Percent	100.0	91.0	7.9	0.6	4.8	1.5	4.5
Average SNAP benefit (dollars)	234	240	223	363	255	414	345
<b>Households with:</b>							
Children							
Number (000)	7,420	7,311	388	71	316	279	837
Row percent	100.0	98.5	5.2	1.0	4.3	3.8	11.3
Elderly individuals							
Number (000)	5,289	4,009	942	24	487	25	9
Row percent	100.0	75.8	17.8	0.5	9.2	0.5	0.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities							
Number (000)	3,959	3,849	123	6	66	26	38
Row percent	100.0	97.2	3.1	0.2	1.7	0.7	1.0
Countable earned income							
Number (000)	5,384	5,163	369	57	304	201	640
Row percent	100.0	95.9	6.9	1.1	5.6	3.7	11.9
Countable TANF income							
Number (000)	799	778	24	13	30	24	106
Row percent	100.0	97.4	3.0	1.6	3.8	2.9	13.3

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table A.23. SNAP participants by gender and selected demographic characteristics**

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Female participants		Male participants	
	Number (000)	Percent <sup>hh</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>hh</sup>	Number (000)	Percent <sup>hh</sup>
<b>Total</b>	37,202	100.0	21,389	57.5	15,813	42.5
<b>Age</b>						
Child	15,871	42.7	7,847	21.1	8,024	21.6
Preschool-age	4,822	13.0	2,392	6.4	2,430	6.5
School-age	11,049	29.7	5,455	14.7	5,593	15.0
Non-elderly adult	15,532	41.7	9,930	26.7	5,601	15.1
18–35 years	7,246	19.5	4,996	13.4	2,250	6.0
36–59 years	8,285	22.3	4,934	13.3	3,351	9.0
Elderly individual	5,800	15.6	3,612	9.7	2,188	5.9
<b>Citizenship</b>						
U.S.-born citizen	33,906	91.1	19,358	52.0	14,548	39.1
Naturalized citizen	1,861	5.0	1,185	3.2	675	1.8
Refugee	295	0.8	158	0.4	137	0.4
Other noncitizen	1,141	3.1	688	1.8	453	1.2
<b>Citizen children living with noncitizen adults<sup>ii</sup></b>	2,470	6.6	1,236	3.3	1,233	3.3
<b>Non-elderly individuals with disabilities</b>	4,182	11.2	2,169	5.8	2,013	5.4
Children with disabilities	562	1.5	174	0.5	388	1.0
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,619	9.7	1,995	5.4	1,625	4.4
<b>Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households<sup>a</sup></b>	2,610	7.0	1,248	3.4	1,362	3.7
<b>Race and Hispanic status<sup>ff</sup></b>						
White, not Hispanic	13,596	36.5	7,826	21.0	5,770	15.5
African American, not Hispanic	9,611	25.8	5,620	15.1	3,991	10.7
Hispanic, any race	5,947	16.0	3,390	9.1	2,557	6.9
Asian, not Hispanic	1,221	3.3	699	1.9	522	1.4
Native American, not Hispanic	542	1.5	297	0.8	246	0.7
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	296	0.8	182	0.5	114	0.3
Race unknown	5,989	16.1	3,376	9.1	2,613	7.0

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total</b>	37,202	10,452	6,601	6,678	6,010	4,058	1,804	902	699
<b>Children younger than age 12</b>									
1 or younger	1,783	34	347	472	445	254	134	56	40
2–3 years	2,010	44	360	513	466	347	142	71	68
4–5 years	1,960	23	306	501	505	325	168	65	67
6–8 years	2,856	36	391	707	741	528	236	111	107
9–11 years	2,790	28	399	682	673	516	238	151	103
<b>Females</b>	21,389	5,813	4,069	4,078	3,460	2,200	968	456	346
1 or younger	894	16	182	237	230	124	63	27	15
2–3 years	1,002	19	152	274	242	166	80	36	32
4–5 years	957	15	143	251	250	146	96	31	26
6–8 years	1,414	22	206	351	358	259	109	62	46
9–11 years	1,359	17	209	331	328	243	112	64	54
12–13 years	862	16	95	202	232	165	76	39	36
14–18 years	1,612	58	279	396	377	272	121	60	48
19–50 years	7,849	1,556	1,752	1,851	1,380	787	302	134	86
51–70 years	3,867	2,776	808	174	59	37	8	4	2
71 or older	1,573	1,317	243	9	2	1	0	0	-
<b>Males</b>	15,813	4,639	2,532	2,600	2,550	1,857	836	446	353
1 or younger	888	18	166	235	215	129	71	29	25
2–3 years	1,008	24	208	239	224	181	62	35	35
4–5 years	1,003	8	163	249	255	180	72	34	42
6–8 years	1,442	14	185	355	383	269	127	48	61
9–11 years	1,432	12	189	350	345	273	125	88	49
12–13 years	839	11	122	199	205	158	71	40	33
14–18 years	1,642	42	300	384	391	270	115	90	51
19–50 years	3,797	1,820	393	471	457	353	171	77	54
51–70 years	3,004	2,241	514	106	70	44	22	5	3
71 or older	758	448	293	11	6	1	0	-	-

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total</b>	18,802	100.0	37,202	100.0	15,532	100.0
<b>Work registration status</b>						
Work registrant	3,255	17.3	4,484	12.1	4,063	26.2
Mandatory employment and training program participant	845	4.5	1,120	3.0	1,116	7.2
Voluntary employment and training program participant	159	0.8	223	0.6	194	1.2
Not employment and training program participant	2,250	12.0	3,141	8.4	2,753	17.7
Exempt	14,498	77.1	32,598	87.6	11,356	73.1
For disability	5,468	29.1	6,313	17.0	3,871	24.9
For reason other than disability	9,030	48.0	26,285	70.7	7,486	48.2
Nonregistrant, should have registered	65	0.3	109	0.3	106	0.7
Nonparticipating household head <sup>99</sup>	977	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	6	0.0	11	0.0	7	0.0
<b>Employment and training program status</b>						
Total participating in employment and training program <sup>ii</sup>	897	4.8	3,025	8.1	1,074	6.9
Not participating in employment and training program	16,925	90.0	34,171	91.9	14,454	93.1
Nonparticipating household head <sup>99</sup>	977	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	3	0.0	6	0.0	4	0.0
<b>Employment status</b>						
Total employed	4,193	22.3	5,165	13.9	4,824	31.1
Self-employed, farming	6	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
Self-employed, nonfarming	509	2.7	663	1.8	582	3.7
Migrant farm labor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-migrant farm labor	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Active-duty military service	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Employed by other	3,675	19.5	4,492	12.1	4,234	27.3
Unemployed and looking for work	2,297	12.2	3,024	8.1	2,882	18.6
Not in labor force and not looking for work	11,332	60.3	29,008	78.0	7,822	50.4
Nonparticipating household head <sup>99</sup>	977	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	3	0.0	6	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

**Table A.26. Work status of participants by age and household composition**

	Working adults							
	Total adults		All		20 or more hours per week of employment (row percent)	30 or more hours per week of employment (row percent)	Full-time employment (row percent)	Average monthly earnings among those with earnings (dollars)
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Row percent				
<b>Total</b>	21,332	100.0	4,966	23.3	17.5	12.1	4.1	1,193
<b>Age and household composition</b>								
Non-elderly adults without disabilities (age 18–59)	11,912	55.8	4,516	37.9	29.6	20.9	7.1	1,249
Living with children	7,750	36.3	3,476	44.8	37.0	27.3	9.8	1,372
Living with preschool-age children	3,908	18.3	1,787	45.7	37.9	28.1	10.1	1,413
Living in childless households	4,162	19.5	1,040	25.0	16.0	9.1	2.1	841
Age 18–49 living in childless households	2,610	12.2	684	26.2	16.8	9.1	2.2	827
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,619	17.0	157	4.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	428
Elderly adults (60 or older)	5,800	27.2	292	5.0	2.5	1.3	0.4	730

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.



**Table A.27. Comparison of participating households with key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1992–2019**

Time period	Total households (000)	Percentage of households with:									
		Zero gross income	Zero net income <sup>kk</sup>	Minimum benefit	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities <sup>ll</sup>	AFDC <sup>mm</sup> /TANF	Earned income	SSI	Any noncitizen
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	7,252	8.9	21.5	10.1	20.4	54.6	26.7	26.0	26.1	30.7	6.0
Fiscal year 2001	7,276	10.0	23.9	10.2	19.7	54.2	26.6	23.4	26.0	30.7	5.3
Fiscal year 2002	8,010	11.2	26.3	9.8	17.9	55.1	25.7	21.4	27.3	28.2	4.9
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
Fiscal year 2017	20,597	19.0	35.7	8.8	24.1	41.7	20.8	4.9	31.4	21.9	6.1
Fiscal year 2018	19,727	19.0	35.3	9.5	26.0	41.2	20.7	4.5	30.2	22.9	5.9
Fiscal year 2019	18,802	18.5	35.1	10.3	28.1	39.5	21.1	4.2	28.6	23.7	5.4

Source: Fiscal years 1992 to 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989. Estimates for fiscal year 2000 and later differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years. 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.

Fiscal year 2018 data have been revised due to corrected Program Operations data. See Appendix D for more information.

**Table A.28. Comparison of average nominal and real values of key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1992–2019**

Time period	Gross income (dollars)		Net income (dollars) <sup>kk</sup>		Total deduction (dollars) <sup>nn</sup>		SNAP benefit (dollars)		Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Household size (individuals)
	Nominal value	Real value <sup>oo</sup>	Nominal value	Real value <sup>oo</sup>	Nominal value	Real value <sup>oo</sup>	Nominal value	Real value <sup>pp</sup>		
Fiscal year 1992	478	867	258	468	250	453	170	300	57	2.6
Fiscal year 1993	490	863	258	454	262	461	170	293	56	2.6
Fiscal year 1994	507	870	268	460	272	467	168	281	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1995	514	858	265	442	283	472	172	279	56	2.5
Fiscal year 1996	528	856	275	446	287	465	174	272	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1997	558	884	299	474	291	461	169	258	58	2.4
Fiscal year 1998	584	911	321	501	294	459	165	247	60	2.4
Fiscal year 1999	603	921	338	516	299	457	162	238	62	2.4
Fiscal year 2000	595	879	331	489	300	443	165	237	61	2.3
Fiscal year 2001	596	856	325	467	314	451	171	238	60	2.3
Fiscal year 2002	602	856	324	461	327	465	182	250	59	2.3
Fiscal year 2003	608	841	317	438	346	478	192	258	57	2.3
Fiscal year 2004	634	854	312	420	382	514	197	255	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2005	644	839	316	412	390	508	209	266	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2006	668	843	323	408	410	517	208	260	59	2.3
Fiscal year 2007	684	839	325	399	430	528	212	254	59	2.2
Fiscal year 2008	693	819	329	389	441	521	222	250	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2009	711	843	329	390	471	558	272	305	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2010	731	853	336	392	491	573	287	321	57	2.2
Fiscal year 2011	744	848	338	385	508	579	281	304	59	2.1
Fiscal year 2012	755	840	343	382	512	570	274	286	60	2.1
Fiscal year 2013	758	831	344	377	522	572	271	280	59	2.1
Fiscal year 2014	759	818	335	361	538	580	253	258	58	2.0
Fiscal year 2015	786	844	354	380	529	568	254	253	59	2.0
Fiscal year 2016	814	867	374	398	539	574	249	250	61	2.0
Fiscal year 2017	837	873	384	401	550	574	245	248	63	2.0
Fiscal year 2018	852	868	389	396	563	573	239	241	63	2.0
Fiscal year 2019	872	872	398	398	578	578	234	234	65	2.0

Sources: CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal years 1992 to 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989. Estimates for fiscal year 2000 and later differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years. 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.

Fiscal year 2018 data have been revised due to corrected Program Operations data. See Appendix D for more information.

**Table A.29. Comparison of number of SNAP participants by gender and age for fiscal years 1992–2019**

Time period	Total participants (000)	Female participants (000)	Male participants (000)	Children (age 0–17) (000)	Non-elderly adults (age 18–59) (000)	Elderly individuals (age 60 or older) (000)
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	16,916	10,115	6,798	8,726	6,559	1,629
Fiscal year 2001	16,850	10,107	6,740	8,650	6,629	1,564
Fiscal year 2002	18,608	11,033	7,574	9,563	7,463	1,577
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
Fiscal year 2017	41,491	23,714	17,777	18,033	18,011	5,447
Fiscal year 2018	39,519	22,690	16,829	17,268	16,673	5,579
Fiscal year 2019	37,202	21,389	15,813	15,871	15,532	5,800

Source: Fiscal years 1992 to 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Notes: Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989. Estimates for fiscal year 2000 and later differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years. 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.

Fiscal year 2018 data have been revised due to corrected Program Operations data. See Appendix D for more information.

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

- <sup>a</sup> With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.
- <sup>b</sup> A micropolitan area has at least one urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.
- <sup>c</sup> 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 22,406 MFIP households and 575,336 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this distribution.
- <sup>d</sup> The number of households with gross or net countable income that was less than 25 percent of the poverty guidelines does not include households with no gross or no net income.
- <sup>e</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 22,406 MFIP households and 575,336 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.
- <sup>f</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 575,336 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.
- <sup>g</sup> 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.
- <sup>h</sup> Examples of other Government benefits that are considered as income include Black Lung benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.
- <sup>i</sup> Examples of other unearned income include alimony and dividends and interest payments.
- <sup>j</sup> Income source (dollars) is the average value of the specified source calculated across households with income from that source.
- <sup>k</sup> The fiscal year 2019 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was \$750 from October through December 2018 and \$771 from January through September 2019. This row tabulates the number of households in which at least one person received the applicable maximum SSI benefit.
- <sup>l</sup> The fiscal year 2019 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two individuals was \$1,125 from October through December 2018 and \$1,157 from January through September 2019. This row tabulates the number of households in which the two individuals receive a combined SSI benefit of this amount.
- <sup>m</sup> Percent with the maximum excess shelter expense refers to the percentage of households with deduction that receive the maximum. There is no maximum for elderly individuals.
- <sup>n</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 752,232 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, 22,406 MFIP households and 752,232 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, 22,406 MFIP households and 575,336 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 Deductions are not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.
- r The “Total deduction (\$0 to 163)” row contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of \$145 for one- to three-person households.
- s In 2019, the standard deduction was \$164 for one- to three-person households in the contiguous United States.
- t Earned income deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households.
- u Dependent care deduction and medical expense deduction are not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households.
- v 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.
- w 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.
- x In 2019, the excess shelter expense deduction cap for households without elderly or disabled members was \$552.
- y Households without elderly or disabled members are subject to a cap on their excess shelter expense deduction.
- z The minimum SNAP benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. Households with three or more people do not have a minimum benefit, so they may receive a benefit amount less than the one- and two-person household minimum. See Appendix Table C.6 for the fiscal year 2019 minimum benefit values.
- aa In 2019, the maximum monthly SNAP benefit was \$192 for single-person households in the contiguous United States.
- bb The number of households receiving less than 25 percent of the maximum benefit does not include households receiving the minimum benefit.
- cc 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.
- dd “Other households” refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.



- <sup>ee</sup> Some States allow child support expenses to be subtracted before gross income is calculated. As a result, it is possible to have countable income but no gross income.
- <sup>ff</sup> Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes to form general race/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/ethnicity is voluntary and was missing for 16 percent of participants in fiscal year 2019.
- <sup>gg</sup> 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.
- <sup>hh</sup> Percentage of total participants.
- <sup>ii</sup> Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.
- <sup>jj</sup> Employment and training may be provided through SNAP or other programs.
- <sup>kk</sup> Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.
- <sup>ll</sup> The substantial changes in 1995 and 2003, and the smaller changes in 2016 and 2017 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 older than age 59. In 1995, that definition changed to households with at least one member younger than age 65 who received SSI, or at least one member age 18–61 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 younger than age 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, or FSAFILi, of 8, 9, 11, or 13 as disabled when the unit receives a medical deduction and has no participating elderly members (see “Individuals with disabilities” in the Definitions section of this report).
- <sup>mm</sup> AFDC refers to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.
- <sup>nn</sup> 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.

<sup>oo</sup> Real values are in constant fiscal year 2019 dollars adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for all items.

<sup>pp</sup> Real values are in constant fiscal year 2019 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.



**Table B.1. Distribution of participating households, individuals, and benefits by State**

State	SNAP households		Participants in households		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	18,802	100.0	37,202	100.0	4,400,590	100.0
Alabama	336	1.8	707	1.9	81,258	1.8
Alaska	36	0.2	80	0.2	13,280	0.3
Arizona	368	2.0	788	2.1	91,915	2.1
Arkansas	154	0.8	344	0.9	36,212	0.8
California	1,912	10.2	3,722	10.0	473,206	10.8
Colorado	223	1.2	444	1.2	50,574	1.1
Connecticut	208	1.1	354	1.0	45,042	1.0
Delaware	62	0.3	126	0.3	13,888	0.3
District of Columbia	65	0.3	108	0.3	12,965	0.3
Florida	1,522	8.1	2,803	7.5	322,189	7.3
Georgia	635	3.4	1,373	3.7	164,879	3.7
Guam	15	0.1	44	0.1	7,874	0.2
Hawaii	80	0.4	153	0.4	36,416	0.8
Idaho	66	0.4	146	0.4	15,909	0.4
Illinois	867	4.6	1,729	4.6	208,001	4.7
Indiana	250	1.3	557	1.5	64,198	1.5
Iowa	150	0.8	308	0.8	32,294	0.7
Kansas	91	0.5	195	0.5	20,682	0.5
Kentucky	238	1.3	526	1.4	58,683	1.3
Louisiana	371	2.0	799	2.1	98,463	2.2
Maine	82	0.4	143	0.4	14,960	0.3
Maryland	331	1.8	607	1.6	69,751	1.6
Massachusetts	445	2.4	748	2.0	91,327	2.1
Michigan	611	3.2	1,138	3.1	131,330	3.0
Minnesota	204	1.1	392	1.1	39,895	0.9
Mississippi	210	1.1	451	1.2	48,975	1.1
Missouri	317	1.7	675	1.8	79,263	1.8
Montana	52	0.3	105	0.3	11,710	0.3
Nebraska	71	0.4	157	0.4	17,520	0.4
Nevada	218	1.2	407	1.1	45,953	1.0
New Hampshire	39	0.2	74	0.2	7,265	0.2
New Jersey	354	1.9	703	1.9	79,334	1.8
New Mexico	214	1.1	436	1.2	49,911	1.1
New York	1,484	7.9	2,595	7.0	341,562	7.8
North Carolina	615	3.3	1,264	3.4	146,088	3.3
North Dakota	23	0.1	47	0.1	5,560	0.1
Ohio	676	3.6	1,352	3.6	160,262	3.6
Oklahoma	258	1.4	553	1.5	64,059	1.5
Oregon	347	1.8	587	1.6	67,158	1.5
Pennsylvania	935	5.0	1,726	4.6	199,637	4.5
Rhode Island	86	0.5	143	0.4	16,476	0.4
South Carolina	276	1.5	594	1.6	68,895	1.6
South Dakota	38	0.2	80	0.2	9,986	0.2
Tennessee	420	2.2	880	2.4	103,313	2.3
Texas	1,440	7.7	3,361	9.0	383,773	8.7
Utah	72	0.4	170	0.5	19,095	0.4
Vermont	39	0.2	68	0.2	8,141	0.2
Virgin Islands	11	0.1	23	0.1	3,633	0.1
Virginia	328	1.7	669	1.8	76,092	1.7
Washington	474	2.5	813	2.2	95,343	2.2
West Virginia	159	0.8	302	0.8	31,642	0.7
Wisconsin	313	1.7	609	1.6	61,799	1.4
Wyoming	12	0.1	26	0.1	2,949	0.1

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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) <sup>b</sup>	Total deductions (dollars) <sup>c</sup>	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
<b>Total</b>	64.7	872	398	578	234	2.0	14.7
Alabama	59.4	813	410	477	242	2.1	16.2
Alaska	51.1	939	505	609	368	2.2	7.3
Arizona	52.9	770	408	453	250	2.1	11.5
Arkansas	56.7	822	494	390	235	2.2	19.3
California	57.1	789	341	596	247	1.9	16.2
Colorado	67.0	905	409	590	227	2.0	12.9
Connecticut	72.7	918	298	761	216	1.7	17.6
Delaware	69.9	957	481	544	223	2.0	15.8
District of Columbia	51.0	641	361	466	200	1.7	15.3
Florida	68.9	897	405	559	212	1.8	10.0
Georgia	56.2	785	385	491	260	2.2	8.3
Guam	60.5	1,063	573	597	515	2.9	13.9
Hawaii	59.2	938	524	477	457	1.9	11.6
Idaho	65.1	932	457	552	240	2.2	12.0
Illinois	62.4	847	365	579	240	2.0	12.1
Indiana	58.8	836	412	506	257	2.2	11.8
Iowa	69.3	974	492	565	215	2.1	7.7
Kansas	65.4	919	468	528	229	2.2	17.5
Kentucky	50.7	741	439	411	247	2.2	13.4
Louisiana	51.6	718	341	455	265	2.2	16.7
Maine	84.0	1,060	464	654	183	1.8	12.1
Maryland	65.5	846	416	524	210	1.8	12.4
Massachusetts	78.7	980	345	753	205	1.7	21.7
Michigan	71.8	919	400	619	215	1.9	17.2
Minnesota	70.3	932	549	479	196	1.9	13.7
Mississippi	57.3	794	450	405	233	2.1	14.9
Missouri	62.4	854	389	545	250	2.1	17.8
Montana	68.0	920	431	584	226	2.0	16.3
Nebraska	63.8	906	434	569	245	2.2	8.3
Nevada	63.0	842	445	481	211	1.9	8.1
New Hampshire	80.9	1,100	496	683	186	1.9	7.2
New Jersey	76.0	1,023	415	685	224	2.0	17.0
New Mexico	56.1	802	397	486	233	2.0	15.0
New York	78.7	994	352	830	230	1.7	20.8
North Carolina	67.3	905	441	556	238	2.1	9.3
North Dakota	68.8	921	373	654	240	2.0	8.4
Ohio	64.0	850	390	564	237	2.0	16.3
Oklahoma	53.3	750	398	438	248	2.1	15.8
Oregon	69.7	883	387	593	194	1.7	12.6
Pennsylvania	75.8	990	402	694	214	1.8	21.6
Rhode Island	77.7	965	367	726	192	1.7	17.9
South Carolina	57.7	790	402	478	250	2.2	9.1
South Dakota	61.1	839	331	654	265	2.1	14.2
Tennessee	55.1	743	391	423	246	2.1	11.9
Texas	57.4	871	432	576	266	2.3	12.8
Utah	56.1	867	444	511	266	2.4	7.7
Vermont	88.4	1,129	344	952	209	1.7	17.8
Virgin Islands	50.6	713	442	319	325	2.1	13.3
Virginia	58.8	800	408	460	232	2.0	16.1
Washington	65.5	828	363	566	201	1.7	16.7
West Virginia	65.2	850	491	438	200	1.9	17.7
Wisconsin	76.6	1,018	534	568	198	1.9	11.5
Wyoming	60.5	841	432	500	251	2.2	7.0

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	18,802	3,480	18.5	3,301	17.6	8,265	44.0	3,756 20.0
Alabama	336	58	17.1	69	20.6	165	48.9	45 13.3
Alaska	36	11	29.5	7	20.8	13	34.7	5 15.1
Arizona	368	100	27.2	74	20.1	134	36.3	61 16.4
Arkansas	154	30	19.5	29	18.9	76	49.5	19 12.1
California	1,912	505	26.4	523	27.3	493	25.8	392 20.5
Colorado	223	32	14.5	43	19.3	100	44.8	48 21.3
Connecticut	208	35	16.7	29	13.8	88	42.1	57 27.4
Delaware	62	8	12.3	14	22.9	26	41.6	15 23.3
District of Columbia	65	23	34.8	11	17.4	23	35.1	8 12.6
Florida	1,522	263	17.3	185	12.1	726	47.7	348 22.9
Georgia	635	144	22.7	125	19.7	266	41.9	100 15.7
Guam	15	2	12.9	5	31.3	6	37.4	3 18.5
Hawaii	80	10	12.8	20	25.5	38	47.6	11 14.1
Idaho	66	8	12.5	12	18.0	35	52.6	11 16.9
Illinois	867	205	23.6	108	12.4	370	42.7	185 21.3
Indiana	250	44	17.6	47	18.9	121	48.4	38 15.1
Iowa	150	22	14.9	25	16.8	66	43.8	37 24.4
Kansas	91	13	14.4	14	15.0	48	52.7	16 17.9
Kentucky	238	62	25.9	43	18.1	113	47.5	20 8.5
Louisiana	371	76	20.4	83	22.5	181	48.8	31 8.4
Maine	82	7	9.0	6	7.3	44	53.6	25 30.1
Maryland	331	64	19.2	57	17.2	142	42.9	69 20.7
Massachusetts	445	64	14.4	57	12.9	207	46.6	116 26.1
Michigan	611	92	15.1	79	12.9	294	48.2	145 23.8
Minnesota	204	16	7.8	51	24.8	90	44.4	47 23.0
Mississippi	210	37	17.6	41	19.5	109	51.7	24 11.2
Missouri	317	53	16.6	48	15.2	169	53.2	48 15.0
Montana	52	10	18.4	7	14.2	23	44.4	12 23.0
Nebraska	71	11	15.1	13	18.6	35	48.8	12 17.4
Nevada	218	54	24.9	36	16.7	78	35.6	50 22.8
New Hampshire	39	4	10.6	3	6.8	21	54.7	11 27.9
New Jersey	354	29	8.3	50	14.2	189	53.5	85 23.9
New Mexico	214	46	21.5	46	21.6	88	41.2	34 15.8
New York	1,484	129	8.7	259	17.4	735	49.5	361 24.3
North Carolina	615	113	18.4	99	16.1	262	42.7	140 22.8
North Dakota	23	4	17.2	3	14.6	10	41.7	6 26.5
Ohio	676	125	18.5	102	15.1	323	47.7	126 18.6
Oklahoma	258	56	21.7	57	22.2	112	43.3	33 12.8
Oregon	347	65	18.7	50	14.3	142	41.1	90 25.9
Pennsylvania	935	116	12.4	109	11.7	473	50.6	236 25.3
Rhode Island	86	12	14.5	8	9.6	40	46.7	25 29.2
South Carolina	276	51	18.4	58	21.0	128	46.4	39 14.2
South Dakota	38	8	20.4	7	18.2	16	42.5	7 18.9
Tennessee	420	97	23.2	73	17.4	196	46.7	54 12.7
Texas	1,440	306	21.3	300	20.8	614	42.6	220 15.3
Utah	72	16	22.3	14	19.4	30	42.1	12 16.2
Vermont	39	3	8.8	4	10.9	17	42.8	15 37.5
Virgin Islands	11	2	14.7	4	38.6	4	34.2	1 12.6
Virginia	328	59	18.0	61	18.5	165	50.4	43 13.1
Washington	474	97	20.5	67	14.1	210	44.4	100 21.1
West Virginia	159	31	19.3	22	13.6	76	47.7	31 19.4
Wisconsin	313	51	16.2	39	12.6	132	42.4	90 28.8
Wyoming	12	2	18.1	2	15.7	6	49.1	2 17.2

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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) <sup>d</sup>
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	13,113	69.7	2,638	14.0	659	818	433
Alabama	224	66.6	22	6.4	484	627	321
Alaska	21	56.9	1	2.9	512	688	401
Arizona	201	54.5	36	9.7	450	656	342
Arkansas	81	52.7	5	3.4	396	537	264
California	1,434	75.0	495	25.9	703	888	460
Colorado	161	72.4	34	15.4	708	841	455
Connecticut	170	81.7	50	24.0	937	1,121	628
Delaware	42	66.8	10	15.5	619	803	395
District of Columbia	55	84.3	3	4.3	495	518	311
Florida	1,115	73.2	171	11.2	657	807	415
Georgia	382	60.1	56	8.8	506	715	378
Guam	5	31.7	0	0.9	246	400	205
Hawaii	38	48.0	2	2.8	417	585	311
Idaho	51	76.4	7	10.4	624	720	360
Illinois	603	69.5	132	15.2	641	834	435
Indiana	167	66.6	25	10.1	549	719	375
Iowa	108	72.2	18	12.3	635	756	384
Kansas	69	76.4	8	8.3	580	661	327
Kentucky	140	58.8	9	3.9	408	575	275
Louisiana	234	62.9	25	6.8	459	617	332
Maine	67	82.2	9	10.7	832	926	497
Maryland	212	63.9	36	10.7	596	747	400
Massachusetts	367	82.4	71	16.0	892	1,047	585
Michigan	444	72.8	84	13.7	709	850	472
Minnesota	122	60.0	13	6.4	549	746	386
Mississippi	98	46.5	5	2.6	389	517	267
Missouri	238	75.0	27	8.6	559	666	347
Montana	38	74.1	6	12.4	669	801	421
Nebraska	54	75.4	10	13.4	651	739	395
Nevada	132	60.5	21	9.5	520	735	350
New Hampshire	32	81.0	5	13.7	870	953	515
New Jersey	286	81.0	52	14.7	836	945	513
New Mexico	134	62.5	22	10.4	483	650	336
New York	1,001	67.4	364	24.5	1,045	1,127	619
North Carolina	412	67.0	80	13.0	615	776	396
North Dakota	17	74.6	4	17.9	695	831	459
Ohio	475	70.3	72	10.7	641	802	456
Oklahoma	158	61.1	19	7.4	456	619	318
Oregon	263	75.8	46	13.3	692	852	442
Pennsylvania	797	85.2	171	18.3	839	919	494
Rhode Island	72	83.2	21	24.5	884	966	564
South Carolina	148	53.8	19	6.9	435	572	323
South Dakota	25	65.9	7	19.8	717	896	514
Tennessee	245	58.3	23	5.4	435	628	313
Texas	983	68.2	187	13.0	575	741	371
Utah	45	62.3	9	12.3	555	749	368
Vermont	39	99.0	11	27.3	1,217	1,221	672
Virgin Islands	3	29.1	0	3.0	196	288	193
Virginia	212	64.6	24	7.2	490	619	318
Washington	366	77.3	61	12.8	675	820	422
West Virginia	104	65.5	7	4.1	493	597	308
Wisconsin	218	69.7	43	13.7	677	813	411
Wyoming	8	70.6	1	8.8	536	637	327

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 18–49 without disabilities in childless households <sup>e</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	7,420	39.5	5,289	28.1	3,959	21.1	4,621	24.6	2,458	13.1
Alabama	155	46.1	79	23.4	84	24.9	112	33.4	34	10.2
Alaska	15	40.9	9	23.6	5	14.7	8	22.5	8	23.3
Arizona	152	41.3	92	24.9	50	13.6	92	25.0	75	20.3
Arkansas	73	47.3	30	19.4	47	30.6	51	32.8	19	12.3
California	808	42.3	396	20.7	114	6.0	379	19.8	476	24.9
Colorado	88	39.6	66	29.5	43	19.3	57	25.5	29	12.9
Connecticut	59	28.2	65	31.2	47	22.4	40	19.2	34	16.3
Delaware	26	41.0	15	23.5	16	26.3	17	27.1	8	12.7
District of Columbia	19	29.3	16	24.7	11	16.2	15	23.5	16	24.7
Florida	535	35.2	611	40.1	308	20.3	271	17.8	113	7.4
Georgia	301	47.4	158	25.0	119	18.8	206	32.4	83	13.1
Guam	8	53.7	4	24.4	1	3.3	2	14.4	3	17.0
Hawaii	27	34.3	27	33.7	14	17.4	16	20.0	11	13.6
Idaho	31	47.0	15	22.6	20	29.6	18	27.6	5	7.6
Illinois	351	40.5	223	25.7	147	16.9	216	25.0	137	15.8
Indiana	116	46.4	58	23.0	63	25.3	75	30.0	24	9.4
Iowa	62	41.4	27	17.7	37	24.6	39	25.9	24	16.2
Kansas	39	42.7	22	24.6	28	30.4	21	22.9	6	6.9
Kentucky	105	44.2	56	23.7	61	25.7	63	26.3	29	12.1
Louisiana	167	45.0	75	20.1	104	28.1	133	35.9	55	14.7
Maine	23	28.6	27	33.3	31	37.9	13	16.3	5	6.6
Maryland	118	35.6	112	33.9	57	17.3	85	25.6	39	11.6
Massachusetts	127	28.6	150	33.8	128	28.7	90	20.3	59	13.3
Michigan	203	33.2	164	26.9	181	29.7	121	19.8	72	11.9
Minnesota	71	35.0	51	24.8	50	24.7	42	20.6	33	16.0
Mississippi	98	46.9	45	21.3	60	28.5	64	30.5	20	9.4
Missouri	137	43.2	77	24.2	94	29.8	101	31.8	25	8.0
Montana	19	36.6	14	26.1	12	23.2	11	22.1	7	13.7
Nebraska	32	44.5	17	23.9	16	22.8	20	28.1	9	12.8
Nevada	78	35.9	56	25.9	32	14.9	50	23.0	46	21.1
New Hampshire	14	37.0	9	24.3	16	40.8	10	25.7	3	6.6
New Jersey	134	37.8	144	40.8	79	22.4	76	21.6	19	5.3
New Mexico	85	39.8	40	18.5	36	16.6	51	23.9	51	23.8
New York	436	29.4	605	40.8	325	21.9	271	18.3	156	10.5
North Carolina	273	44.4	163	26.5	128	20.8	185	30.0	64	10.4
North Dakota	9	39.2	6	26.2	5	23.2	6	26.3	3	11.9
Ohio	256	37.9	185	27.3	190	28.1	176	26.0	62	9.2
Oklahoma	111	43.2	54	21.1	61	23.8	72	27.7	40	15.5
Oregon	91	26.2	109	31.4	76	21.9	53	15.4	62	18.0
Pennsylvania	317	34.0	293	31.3	258	27.6	223	23.8	123	13.1
Rhode Island	25	28.9	30	34.4	23	26.3	14	16.7	12	14.3
South Carolina	141	51.0	66	23.8	65	23.4	113	41.1	19	6.9
South Dakota	16	41.5	9	23.2	10	25.8	8	20.2	5	12.6
Tennessee	183	43.6	99	23.5	105	25.0	131	31.2	42	10.0
Texas	784	54.4	347	24.1	263	18.2	479	33.2	85	5.9
Utah	36	50.7	12	16.2	16	22.2	21	29.0	10	14.0
Vermont	11	28.2	14	36.7	12	30.8	7	18.1	3	8.9
Virgin Islands	5	41.0	3	31.0	0	4.2	3	28.7	2	17.5
Virginia	137	41.9	87	26.4	73	22.2	95	28.9	30	9.0
Washington	134	28.3	133	28.1	116	24.6	83	17.6	95	20.1
West Virginia	53	33.6	45	28.5	46	28.7	32	20.5	22	13.9
Wisconsin	119	38.0	81	25.9	73	23.5	79	25.3	45	14.4
Wyoming	5	45.3	2	18.9	3	23.9	3	29.7	1	11.9

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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:									
	Earned Income		GA		SSI		Social Security		TANF <sup>f</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	5,384	28.6	613	3.3	4,462	23.7	5,871	31.2	799	4.2
Alabama	96	28.5	0	0.1	96	28.7	103	30.6	4	1.3
Alaska	10	27.1	10	26.4	5	15.2	9	23.6	4	10.8
Arizona	108	29.4	-	-	55	15.0	92	24.9	6	1.6
Arkansas	42	27.2	1	0.4	44	28.2	50	32.6	2	1.3
California	595	31.1	86	4.5	97	5.1	333	17.4	319	16.7
Colorado	62	28.0	25	11.4	46	20.6	74	33.1	12	5.4
Connecticut	53	25.6	13	6.2	54	25.8	71	34.3	9	4.4
Delaware	20	32.8	5	8.8	15	24.4	17	26.9	3	4.3
District of Columbia	9	13.3	1	1.9	14	21.6	14	22.1	10	15.3
Florida	375	24.7	-	-	444	29.1	596	39.1	21	1.4
Georgia	177	27.9	-	-	122	19.2	192	30.2	5	0.8
Guam	8	49.7	1	6.4	-	-	3	21.4	1	4.1
Hawaii	23	28.8	4	4.6	17	21.7	27	33.3	4	5.6
Idaho	22	32.8	13	20.3	20	30.8	20	30.6	2	3.5
Illinois	284	32.7	13	1.5	153	17.7	251	28.9	19	2.2
Indiana	78	31.2	-	-	63	25.1	76	30.3	5	1.9
Iowa	61	40.6	-	-	30	20.3	45	30.0	7	4.5
Kansas	27	30.2	0	0.1	25	27.6	34	37.7	3	3.0
Kentucky	59	24.6	1	0.5	61	25.6	67	28.1	7	2.8
Louisiana	99	26.7	2	0.7	120	32.2	90	24.4	1	0.3
Maine	18	21.8	28	34.4	26	32.4	43	52.2	3	3.8
Maryland	71	21.5	15	4.7	81	24.4	105	31.6	12	3.6
Massachusetts	94	21.1	20	4.4	144	32.3	169	37.9	25	5.7
Michigan	173	28.4	3	0.4	177	28.9	224	36.7	17	2.8
Minnesota	67	32.6	17	8.5	59	28.9	59	28.9	22	10.6
Mississippi	56	26.4	-	-	65	31.0	67	31.9	3	1.5
Missouri	87	27.5	2	0.7	96	30.3	112	35.4	9	2.7
Montana	15	29.2	0	0.9	12	22.4	19	36.6	3	5.3
Nebraska	24	34.0	4	5.6	16	23.1	22	30.9	4	5.2
Nevada	67	30.8	-	-	35	16.3	57	26.0	8	3.9
New Hampshire	9	23.0	6	15.7	11	27.1	19	47.7	2	5.9
New Jersey	99	27.9	12	3.4	113	32.0	130	36.8	11	3.2
New Mexico	81	38.1	2	0.9	37	17.5	48	22.7	13	6.1
New York	347	23.4	191	12.9	501	33.8	559	37.7	33	2.2
North Carolina	201	32.6	2	0.3	130	21.1	196	31.9	5	0.8
North Dakota	8	33.0	0	1.0	5	19.5	8	35.5	0	1.5
Ohio	177	26.3	3	0.5	200	29.5	238	35.3	27	4.0
Oklahoma	76	29.4	55	21.4	57	21.9	79	30.5	3	1.2
Oregon	91	26.4	2	0.6	75	21.5	130	37.6	17	5.0
Pennsylvania	306	32.7	6	0.7	291	31.1	332	35.6	49	5.3
Rhode Island	20	23.5	-	-	25	28.7	35	40.6	4	5.0
South Carolina	83	30.0	0	0.1	61	22.1	90	32.8	8	2.8
South Dakota	11	29.1	0	0.5	9	23.8	13	33.3	2	5.1
Tennessee	95	22.5	-	-	108	25.7	140	33.2	18	4.4
Texas	531	36.8	-	-	282	19.6	348	24.1	10	0.7
Utah	26	36.8	0	0.2	15	21.0	15	21.1	3	3.5
Vermont	9	22.7	1	2.8	10	25.5	20	51.0	3	6.9
Virgin Islands	3	31.2	1	7.7	-	-	3	30.5	0	0.5
Virginia	89	27.0	-	-	92	28.2	101	30.7	9	2.8
Washington	98	20.7	54	11.5	133	28.1	151	32.0	22	4.7
West Virginia	33	21.1	3	1.9	46	28.8	61	38.7	2	1.2
Wisconsin	107	34.3	6	1.9	66	21.1	111	35.5	6	2.0
Wyoming	4	30.7	0	1.7	3	21.5	3	28.1	0	4.2

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average countable values (dollars) <sup>a</sup>				
	Earned income	GA	SSI	Social Security	TANF <sup>f</sup>
<b>Total</b>	1,224	255	609	905	478
Alabama	1,123	215	580	836	189
Alaska	1,446	336	586	889	658
Arizona	1,238	-	591	904	344
Arkansas	1,146	203	590	821	178
California	1,191	250	913	1,039	641
Colorado	1,299	286	595	893	427
Connecticut	1,262	179	605	963	479
Delaware	1,392	149	625	989	263
District of Columbia	1,293	397	642	838	579
Florida	1,301	-	568	895	226
Georgia	1,085	-	600	941	288
Guam	1,635	154	-	746	166
Hawaii	1,355	386	565	911	485
Idaho	1,231	54	604	854	166
Illinois	1,212	77	621	941	383
Indiana	1,141	-	593	854	177
Iowa	1,165	-	551	913	318
Kansas	1,282	175	561	825	307
Kentucky	1,196	170	640	786	230
Louisiana	1,019	333	628	715	429
Maine	1,342	10	532	946	436
Maryland	1,313	200	598	953	607
Massachusetts	1,442	351	672	923	457
Michigan	1,200	153	592	913	411
Minnesota <sup>h</sup>	1,195	186	662	899	1
Mississippi	1,141	-	554	765	150
Missouri	1,218	255	570	815	233
Montana	1,338	627	491	880	502
Nebraska	1,173	151	569	899	417
Nevada	1,260	-	593	1,024	350
New Hampshire	1,592	131	581	930	735
New Jersey	1,359	236	654	909	409
New Mexico	1,138	235	572	847	369
New York	1,331	429	634	928	629
North Carolina	1,252	204	571	964	234
North Dakota	1,262	398	513	900	260
Ohio	1,093	377	585	900	410
Oklahoma	1,032	37	564	812	193
Oregon	1,236	399	574	957	445
Pennsylvania	1,163	205	684	900	327
Rhode Island	1,347	-	609	954	436
South Carolina	1,111	231	559	818	224
South Dakota	1,089	300	565	892	417
Tennessee	1,142	-	568	843	212
Texas	1,266	-	581	855	175
Utah	1,264	287	617	827	449
Vermont	1,416	226	605	1,080	496
Virgin Islands	1,145	180	-	812	260
Virginia	1,181	-	526	825	257
Washington	1,369	80	570	889	512
West Virginia	1,257	359	581	895	353
Wisconsin	1,280	463	662	983	374
Wyoming	1,138	385	590	861	479

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>i</sup>	Households with deduction
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	5,384	28.6	1,224	73	245
Alabama	96	28.5	1,123	64	224
Alaska	10	27.1	1,446	78	289
Arizona	108	29.4	1,238	73	247
Arkansas	42	27.2	1,146	62	229
California	595	31.1	1,191	74	238
Colorado	62	28.0	1,299	73	259
Connecticut	53	25.6	1,262	65	253
Delaware	20	32.8	1,392	91	278
District of Columbia	9	13.3	1,293	34	258
Florida	375	24.7	1,301	66	260
Georgia	177	27.9	1,085	61	217
Guam	8	49.7	1,635	162	327
Hawaii	23	28.8	1,355	78	271
Idaho	22	32.8	1,231	81	246
Illinois	284	32.7	1,212	79	242
Indiana	78	31.2	1,141	71	228
Iowa	61	40.6	1,165	94	233
Kansas	27	30.2	1,282	77	256
Kentucky	59	24.6	1,196	61	239
Louisiana	99	26.7	1,019	55	204
Maine	18	21.8	1,342	58	269
Maryland	71	21.5	1,313	59	262
Massachusetts	94	21.1	1,442	65	288
Michigan	173	28.4	1,200	70	240
Minnesota	67	32.6	1,195	82	289
Mississippi	56	26.4	1,141	69	228
Missouri	87	27.5	1,218	67	243
Montana	15	29.2	1,338	78	267
Nebraska	24	34.0	1,173	80	234
Nevada	67	30.8	1,260	78	252
New Hampshire	9	23.0	1,592	73	318
New Jersey	99	27.9	1,359	76	271
New Mexico	81	38.1	1,138	86	227
New York	347	23.4	1,331	79	269
North Carolina	201	32.6	1,252	84	250
North Dakota	8	33.0	1,262	83	252
Ohio	177	26.3	1,093	57	218
Oklahoma	76	29.4	1,032	61	206
Oregon	91	26.4	1,236	65	247
Pennsylvania	306	32.7	1,163	78	233
Rhode Island	20	23.5	1,347	63	269
South Carolina	83	30.0	1,111	73	222
South Dakota	11	29.1	1,089	69	222
Tennessee	95	22.5	1,142	51	228
Texas	531	36.8	1,266	100	253
Utah	26	36.8	1,264	93	253
Vermont	9	22.7	1,416	64	283
Virgin Islands	3	31.2	1,145	71	229
Virginia	89	27.0	1,181	64	236
Washington	98	20.7	1,369	70	273
West Virginia	33	21.1	1,257	53	251
Wisconsin	107	34.3	1,280	88	256
Wyoming	4	30.7	1,138	70	227

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	675	347	51.4	33	4.9	295	43.7
Alabama	9	6	70.6	0	2.8	2	26.6
Alaska	1	1	46.4	-	-	1	53.6
Arizona	13	7	56.6	-	-	5	43.4
Arkansas	8	4	44.6	1	6.7	4	48.6
California	59	31	53.5	4	7.4	23	39.1
Colorado	7	4	51.7	0	3.9	3	44.4
Connecticut	7	4	64.7	-	-	2	35.3
Delaware	1	0	27.0	0	17.4	1	55.6
District of Columbia	3	2	59.8	-	-	1	40.2
Florida	38	24	63.0	-	-	14	37.0
Georgia	22	16	69.4	1	3.5	6	27.1
Guam	0	0	41.9	-	-	0	58.1
Hawaii	2	1	45.8	-	-	1	54.2
Idaho	4	1	37.9	-	-	2	62.1
Illinois	29	12	41.7	5	16.6	12	41.6
Indiana	10	5	51.6	1	11.1	4	37.3
Iowa	5	2	33.8	1	13.9	2	52.3
Kansas	3	1	47.4	0	12.8	1	39.8
Kentucky	15	6	42.0	0	1.4	8	56.6
Louisiana	24	5	21.6	3	12.5	16	65.9
Maine	1	0	23.4	0	25.3	0	51.3
Maryland	13	8	63.4	1	4.9	4	31.8
Massachusetts	15	8	54.0	1	7.6	6	38.4
Michigan	18	10	54.4	1	3.7	8	41.9
Minnesota	6	3	44.5	0	3.0	3	52.6
Mississippi	3	2	54.8	0	5.9	1	39.3
Missouri	16	8	50.3	1	4.6	7	45.1
Montana	2	1	54.5	-	-	1	45.5
Nebraska	3	1	38.2	-	-	2	61.8
Nevada	12	6	47.6	0	2.6	6	49.8
New Hampshire	2	1	45.5	-	-	1	54.5
New Jersey	4	2	41.6	1	13.7	2	44.7
New Mexico	21	11	54.8	0	1.3	9	43.8
New York	53	39	72.2	4	7.1	11	20.7
North Carolina	30	15	50.9	1	4.5	13	44.6
North Dakota	1	0	75.1	-	-	0	24.9
Ohio	10	3	32.6	1	14.3	5	53.1
Oklahoma	20	11	54.4	1	3.3	8	42.3
Oregon	8	5	61.6	-	-	3	38.4
Pennsylvania	31	22	72.0	-	-	9	28.0
Rhode Island	3	2	66.6	-	-	1	33.4
South Carolina	10	2	16.4	1	8.4	7	75.3
South Dakota	1	1	60.2	0	3.3	1	36.4
Tennessee	21	8	37.4	1	6.8	12	55.8
Texas	67	24	35.9	2	2.4	41	61.7
Utah	4	3	67.4	-	-	1	32.6
Vermont	1	1	44.6	-	-	1	55.4
Virgin Islands	0	0	23.8	0	2.2	0	74.0
Virginia	10	3	28.4	0	3.4	7	68.1
Washington	10	4	43.0	-	-	6	57.0
West Virginia	3	2	55.9	-	-	1	44.1
Wisconsin	15	9	59.8	0	2.0	6	38.2
Wyoming	1	1	72.4	-	-	0	27.6

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>l</sup>									
	White, not Hispanic		African American, not Hispanic		Hispanic, any race		Other, not Hispanic <sup>k</sup>		Missing/unknown <sup>l</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	7,441	39.6	4,675	24.9	2,250	12.0	944	5.0	3,492	18.6
Alabama	143	42.5	184	54.6	2	0.6	1	0.3	7	2.0
Alaska	13	34.6	2	5.5	1	2.1	18	50.6	3	7.2
Arizona	156	42.3	35	9.5	107	29.1	47	12.8	23	6.3
Arkansas	87	56.4	58	37.6	3	1.8	2	1.4	4	2.8
California	515	26.9	264	13.8	650	34.0	160	8.4	323	16.9
Colorado	39	17.6	7	3.1	19	8.6	5	2.2	153	68.5
Connecticut	84	40.4	50	24.0	51	24.7	4	1.8	19	9.1
Delaware	4	6.0	2	3.7	0	0.1	-	-	56	90.1
District of Columbia	1	1.5	60	92.5	2	2.9	1	0.8	1	2.3
Florida	509	33.4	388	25.5	472	31.0	28	1.9	125	8.2
Georgia	213	33.5	377	59.4	12	2.0	5	0.8	28	4.3
Guam	0	2.4	-	-	-	-	12	81.0	3	16.7
Hawaii	14	18.0	1	1.2	2	2.0	42	53.3	20	25.4
Idaho	54	81.2	1	1.5	7	10.5	2	2.8	3	4.0
Illinois	337	38.9	298	34.4	47	5.4	34	3.9	151	17.4
Indiana	158	63.4	62	24.7	11	4.5	7	2.8	12	4.7
Iowa	82	54.7	18	11.9	2	1.4	3	1.8	45	30.1
Kansas	42	46.9	11	12.6	4	4.4	4	4.0	29	32.1
Kentucky	193	80.9	34	14.1	2	0.9	3	1.1	7	3.0
Louisiana	104	28.0	174	46.8	1	0.2	4	1.1	89	23.9
Maine	77	93.8	1	1.8	0	0.2	2	2.3	2	1.9
Maryland	113	34.1	186	56.2	10	3.1	11	3.5	10	3.0
Massachusetts	230	51.6	73	16.4	88	19.8	32	7.2	23	5.1
Michigan	282	46.3	179	29.4	15	2.4	12	2.0	121	19.9
Minnesota	77	37.5	41	20.1	3	1.4	16	7.8	68	33.1
Mississippi	47	22.2	112	53.2	1	0.3	1	0.6	50	23.8
Missouri	197	62.3	91	28.8	2	0.8	4	1.4	21	6.8
Montana	39	75.5	0	0.8	0	0.7	7	14.2	5	8.8
Nebraska	40	56.1	13	18.0	5	7.2	3	4.7	10	14.0
Nevada	90	41.3	53	24.3	45	20.5	18	8.4	12	5.6
New Hampshire	33	83.4	1	3.4	1	2.6	1	1.9	3	8.7
New Jersey	214	60.5	92	26.0	3	0.9	18	5.0	27	7.5
New Mexico	75	35.0	5	2.4	65	30.5	27	12.4	42	19.7
New York	489	33.0	378	25.5	420	28.3	130	8.8	66	4.5
North Carolina	279	45.4	286	46.5	9	1.5	16	2.6	25	4.1
North Dakota	16	67.1	2	7.6	0	0.2	5	23.4	0	1.6
Ohio	429	63.5	206	30.4	7	1.0	15	2.2	19	2.8
Oklahoma	152	59.1	42	16.3	10	3.8	29	11.3	25	9.5
Oregon	266	76.9	14	4.1	2	0.6	23	6.5	41	11.9
Pennsylvania	532	56.9	271	28.9	3	0.4	114	12.2	15	1.6
Rhode Island	44	51.2	10	12.1	17	19.6	3	3.0	12	14.1
South Carolina	97	35.3	165	59.9	3	1.0	3	1.0	8	2.7
South Dakota	18	48.1	1	2.6	0	0.9	13	33.3	6	15.1
Tennessee	80	19.0	44	10.5	-	-	3	0.8	293	69.7
Texas	159	11.0	138	9.6	125	8.7	14	1.0	1,005	69.8
Utah	43	60.5	1	1.5	2	2.1	4	5.7	22	30.3
Vermont	31	78.4	1	2.0	0	0.3	1	3.0	6	16.3
Virgin Islands	0	2.8	8	75.8	1	13.0	1	5.4	0	3.0
Virginia	163	49.8	137	41.8	4	1.3	11	3.4	12	3.8
Washington	48	10.2	4	0.7	5	1.1	9	1.9	407	86.0
West Virginia	147	92.8	7	4.6	-	-	1	0.5	3	2.0
Wisconsin	176	56.3	86	27.4	6	2.0	13	4.2	32	10.2
Wyoming	9	79.3	0	1.8	1	5.0	1	11.1	0	2.7

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>m</sup>						
	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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	18,802	12,004	63.8	1,505	8.0	4,695	25.0
Alabama	336	223	66.4	13	3.9	100	29.7
Alaska	36	12	32.6	13	34.9	12	32.5
Arizona	368	192	52.1	43	11.6	133	36.0
Arkansas	154	85	55.3	5	3.3	64	41.4
California	1,912	1,400	73.2	44	2.3	468	24.5
Colorado	223	130	58.4	44	19.6	49	22.0
Connecticut	208	164	78.7	4	2.1	40	19.2
Delaware	62	38	60.9	2	2.9	23	36.2
District of Columbia	65	59	91.1	1	1.6	5	7.3
Florida	1,522	931	61.2	189	12.4	402	26.4
Georgia	635	383	60.4	28	4.4	224	35.3
Guam	15	-	-	7	44.3	9	55.7
Hawaii	80	1	0.8	39	49.5	40	49.7
Idaho	66	45	67.8	9	13.3	13	18.9
Illinois	867	489	56.4	102	11.8	276	31.8
Indiana	250	156	62.3	8	3.2	86	34.5
Iowa	150	101	67.3	17	11.4	32	21.3
Kansas	91	68	75.3	5	5.6	17	19.1
Kentucky	238	142	59.8	6	2.5	80	33.7
Louisiana	371	228	61.6	24	6.5	114	30.7
Maine	82	55	67.4	15	18.4	12	14.2
Maryland	331	158	47.7	33	9.9	129	39.0
Massachusetts	445	324	72.7	47	10.5	75	16.8
Michigan	611	435	71.3	46	7.5	116	19.0
Minnesota	204	106	52.0	30	14.7	46	22.4
Mississippi	210	114	54.2	3	1.5	65	31.1
Missouri	317	223	70.2	30	9.4	64	20.3
Montana	52	34	65.6	4	7.5	14	26.9
Nebraska	71	48	67.4	10	13.5	14	19.0
Nevada	218	114	52.3	20	9.3	84	38.4
New Hampshire	39	21	53.6	10	25.8	8	20.6
New Jersey	354	251	70.9	15	4.1	86	24.4
New Mexico	214	122	56.9	24	11.3	68	31.9
New York	1,484	927	62.5	79	5.3	148	9.9
North Carolina	615	411	66.9	35	5.6	149	24.3
North Dakota	23	15	66.0	2	9.2	6	24.8
Ohio	676	443	65.5	35	5.1	198	29.3
Oklahoma	258	158	61.1	17	6.6	83	32.3
Oregon	347	254	73.2	15	4.4	78	22.4
Pennsylvania	935	762	81.6	41	4.3	111	11.9
Rhode Island	86	67	77.4	0	0.1	19	22.5
South Carolina	276	157	57.1	2	0.7	91	33.1
South Dakota	38	22	59.2	1	3.9	10	27.7
Tennessee	420	237	56.4	12	3.0	171	40.7
Texas	1,440	865	60.0	173	12.0	301	20.9
Utah	72	36	49.5	10	14.3	26	36.2
Vermont	39	39	99.3	0	0.4	0	0.3
Virgin Islands	11	-	-	0	2.5	11	97.5
Virginia	328	172	52.3	33	10.0	119	36.3
Washington	474	283	59.8	99	20.8	92	19.4
West Virginia	159	116	73.0	4	2.8	38	24.2
Wisconsin	313	182	58.2	57	18.3	73	23.5
Wyoming	12	7	59.7	1	12.0	3	28.3

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>n</sup>		Other categorically eligible households <sup>o</sup>	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	18,802	17,402	92.6	4,338	23.1	13,064	69.5
Alabama	336	336	99.9	70	20.8	266	79.1
Alaska	36	12	32.2	11	29.6	1	2.6
Arizona	368	368	100.0	43	11.7	325	88.3
Arkansas	154	30	19.3	26	17.1	3	2.2
California	1,912	1,912	100.0	426	22.3	1,486	77.7
Colorado	223	223	100.0	62	27.8	161	72.2
Connecticut	208	208	99.8	57	27.6	151	72.3
Delaware	62	62	100.0	16	26.4	46	73.6
District of Columbia	65	65	100.0	21	31.6	44	68.4
Florida	1,522	1,522	100.0	346	22.7	1,176	77.3
Georgia	635	635	100.0	85	13.4	550	86.6
Guam	15	15	100.0	1	7.6	14	92.4
Hawaii	80	80	100.0	22	27.9	57	72.1
Idaho	66	66	100.0	17	25.1	50	74.9
Illinois	867	867	100.0	127	14.6	740	85.4
Indiana	250	250	100.0	48	19.2	202	80.8
Iowa	150	150	100.0	27	18.2	123	81.8
Kansas	91	23	25.2	21	23.2	2	2.0
Kentucky	238	238	100.0	42	17.5	196	82.5
Louisiana	371	90	24.2	82	22.2	7	1.9
Maine	82	82	100.0	25	30.3	57	69.7
Maryland	331	331	100.0	90	27.0	242	73.0
Massachusetts	445	445	100.0	151	33.9	294	66.1
Michigan	611	610	99.9	155	25.4	455	74.5
Minnesota	204	204	100.0	89	43.7	115	56.3
Mississippi	210	196	93.2	48	22.8	148	70.5
Missouri	317	104	32.7	81	25.5	23	7.3
Montana	52	52	100.0	11	21.0	41	79.0
Nebraska	71	71	99.9	16	22.9	55	77.0
Nevada	218	218	100.0	35	16.1	183	83.9
New Hampshire	39	24	60.4	11	27.0	13	33.3
New Jersey	354	354	100.0	99	28.0	254	72.0
New Mexico	214	214	100.0	38	17.9	176	82.1
New York	1,484	1,484	100.0	561	37.8	923	62.2
North Carolina	615	615	100.0	100	16.3	514	83.7
North Dakota	23	23	100.0	4	17.6	19	82.4
Ohio	676	676	100.0	176	26.1	500	73.9
Oklahoma	258	258	100.0	49	19.0	209	81.0
Oregon	347	347	100.0	75	21.8	271	78.2
Pennsylvania	935	935	100.0	258	27.6	676	72.4
Rhode Island	86	86	100.0	23	26.6	63	73.4
South Carolina	276	276	100.0	51	18.4	225	81.6
South Dakota	38	10	26.4	8	22.3	2	4.1
Tennessee	420	103	24.6	94	22.3	9	2.3
Texas	1,440	1,440	100.0	207	14.4	1,233	85.6
Utah	72	17	23.2	13	18.3	4	4.9
Vermont	39	39	100.0	11	28.3	28	71.7
Virgin Islands	11	11	100.0	1	7.7	10	92.3
Virginia	328	80	24.3	74	22.5	6	1.7
Washington	474	474	100.0	144	30.5	329	69.5
West Virginia	159	159	100.0	35	22.1	123	77.9
Wisconsin	313	313	100.0	51	16.3	262	83.7
Wyoming	12	3	21.6	2	19.9	0	1.7

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>p</sup>								
	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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	36.1	44.0	20.0	26.1	44.5	29.4	-10.0	0.6	9.4
Alabama	37.7	48.9	13.3	27.7	51.1	21.3	-10.1	2.1	8.0
Alaska	50.2	34.7	15.1	35.4	41.6	23.0	-14.8	6.9	7.9
Arizona	47.2	36.3	16.4	38.0	40.3	21.7	-9.3	4.0	5.3
Arkansas	38.4	49.5	12.1	28.9	51.4	19.7	-9.5	1.9	7.6
California	53.7	25.8	20.5	35.9	35.7	28.4	-17.8	10.0	7.9
Colorado	33.9	44.8	21.3	23.4	45.7	30.9	-10.5	0.9	9.6
Connecticut	30.5	42.1	27.4	23.9	37.5	38.6	-6.6	-4.6	11.2
Delaware	35.2	41.6	23.3	24.3	45.8	29.8	-10.9	4.3	6.6
District of Columbia	52.3	35.1	12.6	37.6	46.6	15.7	-14.6	11.5	3.2
Florida	29.4	47.7	22.9	22.5	46.6	30.9	-6.9	-1.1	8.0
Georgia	42.4	41.9	15.7	32.8	43.9	23.2	-9.5	2.0	7.5
Guam	44.2	37.4	18.5	25.6	35.2	39.2	-18.6	-2.2	20.8
Hawaii	38.3	47.6	14.1	15.4	55.1	29.5	-22.9	7.5	15.4
Idaho	30.5	52.6	16.9	22.0	53.4	24.6	-8.6	0.8	7.8
Illinois	36.0	42.7	21.3	29.3	39.3	31.3	-6.7	-3.3	10.0
Indiana	36.5	48.4	15.1	27.0	50.7	22.3	-9.5	2.4	7.1
Iowa	31.7	43.8	24.4	24.3	44.0	31.7	-7.4	0.2	7.3
Kansas	29.4	52.7	17.9	21.6	51.3	27.0	-7.7	-1.4	9.1
Kentucky	44.0	47.5	8.5	34.8	51.9	13.3	-9.2	4.4	4.7
Louisiana	42.8	48.8	8.4	32.6	54.2	13.2	-10.2	5.4	4.8
Maine	16.3	53.6	30.1	12.1	46.4	41.5	-4.2	-7.2	11.4
Maryland	36.4	42.9	20.7	27.7	45.2	27.0	-8.7	2.4	6.3
Massachusetts	27.3	46.6	26.1	20.2	35.4	44.4	-7.1	-11.2	18.3
Michigan	28.1	48.2	23.8	20.3	47.3	32.4	-7.8	-0.9	8.6
Minnesota	32.6	44.4	23.0	28.4	40.9	30.7	-4.2	-3.5	7.7
Mississippi	37.1	51.7	11.2	27.2	56.7	16.0	-9.8	5.0	4.8
Missouri	31.8	53.2	15.0	23.0	53.5	23.4	-8.8	0.4	8.4
Montana	32.6	44.4	23.0	24.2	43.3	32.5	-8.5	-1.1	9.5
Nebraska	33.8	48.8	17.4	23.5	50.7	25.8	-10.3	1.8	8.4
Nevada	41.6	35.6	22.8	35.3	35.0	29.7	-6.3	-0.7	7.0
New Hampshire	17.4	54.7	27.9	12.0	47.2	40.9	-5.5	-7.5	13.0
New Jersey	22.5	53.5	23.9	14.4	49.7	35.9	-8.1	-3.8	11.9
New Mexico	43.1	41.2	15.8	32.4	45.5	22.1	-10.7	4.4	6.3
New York	26.1	49.5	24.3	14.6	36.6	48.8	-11.6	-12.9	24.5
North Carolina	34.5	42.7	22.8	24.9	46.1	29.1	-9.7	3.4	6.3
North Dakota	31.8	41.7	26.5	24.9	40.6	34.5	-6.9	-1.1	8.0
Ohio	33.6	47.7	18.6	25.2	48.8	26.0	-8.5	1.1	7.3
Oklahoma	43.9	43.3	12.8	33.1	49.2	17.6	-10.8	5.9	4.9
Oregon	33.1	41.1	25.9	25.0	41.5	33.5	-8.1	0.4	7.6
Pennsylvania	24.1	50.6	25.3	17.1	47.0	35.9	-7.0	-3.6	10.6
Rhode Island	24.1	46.7	29.2	18.1	40.8	41.1	-6.0	-6.0	11.9
South Carolina	39.4	46.4	14.2	27.1	52.6	20.3	-12.3	6.2	6.1
South Dakota	38.6	42.5	18.9	30.0	40.6	29.5	-8.6	-1.9	10.6
Tennessee	40.6	46.7	12.7	31.1	50.4	18.6	-9.5	3.7	5.8
Texas	42.1	42.6	15.3	28.4	48.8	22.8	-13.7	6.2	7.5
Utah	41.7	42.1	16.2	30.5	45.8	23.6	-11.2	3.7	7.5
Vermont	19.7	42.8	37.5	13.0	31.2	55.9	-6.7	-11.7	18.4
Virgin Islands	53.2	34.2	12.6	38.2	40.5	21.3	-15.0	6.3	8.7
Virginia	36.5	50.4	13.1	27.3	52.6	20.1	-9.2	2.2	7.0
Washington	34.6	44.4	21.1	28.0	44.8	27.3	-6.6	0.4	6.2
West Virginia	32.9	47.7	19.4	24.9	51.1	24.0	-8.0	3.4	4.6
Wisconsin	28.8	42.4	28.8	22.4	37.1	40.5	-6.4	-5.3	11.7
Wyoming	33.7	49.1	17.2	27.7	48.0	24.2	-6.0	-1.1	7.1

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	4,822	13.0	11,049	29.7	15,871	42.7	15,532	41.7	5,800	15.6
Alabama	100	14.1	216	30.6	316	44.7	308	43.6	82	11.6
Alaska	9	11.8	21	26.5	31	38.3	40	49.9	9	11.8
Arizona	96	12.2	257	32.6	353	44.8	332	42.2	103	13.0
Arkansas	50	14.4	113	32.8	163	47.2	150	43.7	31	9.1
California	483	13.0	1,176	31.6	1,659	44.6	1,605	43.1	457	12.3
Colorado	54	12.1	135	30.4	189	42.5	185	41.7	70	15.8
Connecticut	34	9.5	89	25.2	123	34.7	162	45.6	70	19.7
Delaware	14	11.3	38	30.3	53	41.6	58	45.7	16	12.7
District of Columbia	14	13.4	23	21.3	37	34.7	54	50.1	16	15.2
Florida	302	10.8	761	27.2	1,064	37.9	1,054	37.6	686	24.5
Georgia	200	14.6	442	32.2	642	46.7	556	40.5	176	12.8
Guam	7	16.2	16	36.2	23	52.4	16	37.2	5	10.4
Hawaii	20	12.9	40	26.4	60	39.4	62	40.3	31	20.3
Idaho	23	15.7	46	31.6	69	47.4	61	41.6	16	11.0
Illinois	243	14.0	513	29.7	756	43.7	730	42.2	244	14.1
Indiana	84	15.2	190	34.0	274	49.2	223	40.1	60	10.7
Iowa	45	14.6	88	28.5	132	43.1	148	48.0	27	8.9
Kansas	28	14.5	64	32.9	92	47.4	79	40.5	24	12.1
Kentucky	72	13.7	154	29.2	226	42.9	239	45.4	62	11.7
Louisiana	107	13.5	273	34.2	380	47.6	339	42.5	79	9.9
Maine	14	10.1	31	21.9	46	32.0	68	47.5	29	20.5
Maryland	77	12.6	167	27.5	244	40.1	245	40.3	119	19.6
Massachusetts	63	8.4	189	25.2	251	33.6	326	43.6	170	22.8
Michigan	139	12.2	285	25.0	423	37.2	541	47.5	173	15.2
Minnesota	49	12.6	121	30.8	170	43.3	168	42.8	54	13.9
Mississippi	66	14.6	151	33.4	216	48.0	189	41.9	45	10.0
Missouri	104	15.5	208	30.9	313	46.3	282	41.7	81	12.0
Montana	13	12.4	28	27.1	41	39.6	48	46.1	15	14.3
Nebraska	23	14.5	53	33.5	75	47.9	64	40.6	18	11.4
Nevada	57	14.0	107	26.4	164	40.3	180	44.1	63	15.6
New Hampshire	9	12.3	19	26.1	29	38.5	36	48.2	10	13.3
New Jersey	90	12.7	214	30.4	303	43.1	236	33.5	164	23.4
New Mexico	53	12.2	128	29.3	181	41.5	211	48.3	44	10.1
New York	241	9.3	653	25.1	893	34.4	1,025	39.5	676	26.1
North Carolina	184	14.6	374	29.6	558	44.2	531	42.0	174	13.8
North Dakota	7	15.7	13	27.7	21	43.4	21	43.4	6	13.2
Ohio	167	12.3	382	28.3	549	40.6	606	44.9	197	14.5
Oklahoma	70	12.6	170	30.7	240	43.3	258	46.5	56	10.2
Oregon	63	10.7	127	21.6	189	32.2	279	47.5	119	20.2
Pennsylvania	196	11.4	447	25.9	644	37.3	767	44.4	316	18.3
Rhode Island	13	9.3	35	24.3	48	33.6	63	44.0	32	22.3
South Carolina	85	14.2	206	34.7	290	48.9	235	39.6	68	11.5
South Dakota	11	13.9	27	33.6	38	47.6	33	40.7	9	11.7
Tennessee	117	13.3	284	32.3	401	45.5	376	42.8	103	11.7
Texas	594	17.7	1,234	36.7	1,828	54.4	1,154	34.3	379	11.3
Utah	26	15.1	63	37.0	88	52.0	69	40.6	13	7.4
Vermont	6	8.8	16	23.8	22	32.6	30	44.1	16	23.3
Virgin Islands	3	11.3	7	31.5	10	42.9	9	39.7	4	17.4
Virginia	87	13.1	211	31.6	299	44.7	278	41.6	92	13.7
Washington	98	12.0	187	23.0	285	35.1	379	46.7	148	18.3
West Virginia	34	11.2	72	23.9	106	35.1	145	48.2	51	16.7
Wisconsin	76	12.4	175	28.8	251	41.2	269	44.2	89	14.6
Wyoming	4	14.2	8	32.4	12	46.6	12	44.8	2	8.6

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 18–49 without disabilities in childless households <sup>e</sup>		Adults age 18–49 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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	562	1.5	3,619	9.7	4,182	11.2	2,610	7.0	7,338	19.7
Alabama	15	2.1	78	11.0	93	13.2	38	5.4	153	21.6
Alaska	0	0.6	5	6.3	5	6.9	10	12.4	18	23.1
Arizona	14	1.7	40	5.1	54	6.9	80	10.1	158	20.1
Arkansas	10	3.0	42	12.1	52	15.1	20	5.9	74	21.6
California	6	0.2	108	2.9	114	3.1	504	13.5	720	19.3
Colorado	4	1.0	40	9.0	44	10.0	31	7.0	93	21.0
Connecticut	5	1.5	44	12.4	49	14.0	35	9.9	62	17.6
Delaware	3	2.3	14	11.2	17	13.5	9	6.9	25	20.1
District of Columbia	2	1.5	10	8.9	11	10.4	17	15.6	18	17.0
Florida	62	2.2	255	9.1	316	11.3	120	4.3	507	18.1
Georgia	21	1.5	108	7.8	128	9.4	89	6.5	306	22.3
Guam	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2	3	6.5	10	22.6
Hawaii	1	0.5	13	8.8	14	9.3	11	7.3	28	18.1
Idaho	2	1.5	18	12.6	21	14.2	5	3.6	32	21.9
Illinois	22	1.3	136	7.9	158	9.1	142	8.2	353	20.4
Indiana	7	1.3	59	10.6	66	11.9	26	4.6	117	21.1
Iowa	5	1.5	34	11.1	39	12.6	26	8.6	71	23.1
Kansas	4	2.2	25	12.9	29	15.1	7	3.4	40	20.4
Kentucky	7	1.4	59	11.1	66	12.5	32	6.1	120	22.7
Louisiana	19	2.4	92	11.5	110	13.8	57	7.2	158	19.7
Maine	1	0.9	31	21.7	32	22.7	6	3.9	26	18.4
Maryland	11	1.9	49	8.0	60	9.9	40	6.5	116	19.2
Massachusetts	16	2.2	119	15.9	135	18.1	62	8.3	111	14.8
Michigan	16	1.4	173	15.2	189	16.6	77	6.8	229	20.1
Minnesota	7	1.8	46	11.6	53	13.4	34	8.6	71	18.2
Mississippi	8	1.9	54	11.9	62	13.8	21	4.6	92	20.5
Missouri	11	1.6	89	13.1	100	14.8	26	3.9	140	20.8
Montana	1	0.9	11	11.0	12	11.9	8	7.5	23	22.1
Nebraska	1	0.9	15	9.7	17	10.6	10	6.5	33	20.8
Nevada	5	1.1	29	7.1	33	8.2	48	11.9	79	19.4
New Hampshire	2	2.3	16	21.5	18	23.7	3	3.6	14	19.0
New Jersey	14	2.0	71	10.1	85	12.1	20	2.8	119	17.0
New Mexico	5	1.0	32	7.4	37	8.4	55	12.7	96	22.1
New York	46	1.8	303	11.7	348	13.4	167	6.4	423	16.3
North Carolina	19	1.5	115	9.1	134	10.6	67	5.3	291	23.0
North Dakota	0	0.8	5	10.8	5	11.5	3	6.6	11	22.6
Ohio	14	1.1	181	13.4	195	14.5	75	5.5	274	20.3
Oklahoma	6	1.2	57	10.3	63	11.4	44	7.9	127	22.9
Oregon	9	1.5	71	12.1	79	13.5	68	11.5	98	16.8
Pennsylvania	43	2.5	240	13.9	283	16.4	130	7.5	314	18.2
Rhode Island	2	1.5	21	15.0	23	16.5	13	9.1	23	16.4
South Carolina	11	1.9	55	9.3	67	11.2	20	3.3	132	22.2
South Dakota	2	1.9	9	11.2	10	13.1	5	6.4	15	19.3
Tennessee	10	1.1	101	11.4	110	12.6	46	5.3	180	20.4
Texas	50	1.5	233	6.9	282	8.4	87	2.6	712	21.2
Utah	2	1.3	15	8.6	17	9.9	11	6.2	38	22.4
Vermont	1	1.1	12	17.6	13	18.7	4	5.5	11	16.3
Virgin Islands	-	-	0	2.1	0	2.1	2	9.8	5	21.5
Virginia	13	1.9	63	9.5	76	11.4	30	4.5	137	20.5
Washington	9	1.1	111	13.7	120	14.7	96	11.8	137	16.9
West Virginia	4	1.3	45	15.0	49	16.3	24	8.0	59	19.5
Wisconsin	13	2.1	65	10.7	78	12.8	46	7.6	129	21.1
Wyoming	0	1.2	3	10.1	3	11.3	2	6.1	6	23.4

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>q</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	37,202	100.0	33,906	100.0	1,861	100.0	295	100.0	1,141	100.0	2,470	100.0
Alabama	707	1.9	705	2.1	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	13	0.5
Alaska	80	0.2	76	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1
Arizona	788	2.1	718	2.1	29	1.6	6	2.0	35	3.1	83	3.4
Arkansas	344	0.9	341	1.0	1	0.0	-	-	3	0.2	9	0.3
California	3,722	10.0	3,080	9.1	379	20.4	59	20.0	204	17.9	606	24.5
Colorado	444	1.2	419	1.2	15	0.8	4	1.2	7	0.6	24	1.0
Connecticut	354	1.0	327	1.0	15	0.8	2	0.7	10	0.9	14	0.6
Delaware	126	0.3	123	0.4	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	4	0.2
District of Columbia	108	0.3	105	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.1
Florida	2,803	7.5	2,224	6.6	400	21.5	7	2.4	173	15.2	141	5.7
Georgia	1,373	3.7	1,339	4.0	14	0.8	3	1.0	17	1.4	68	2.8
Guam	44	0.1	38	0.1	4	0.2	-	-	2	0.2	9	0.4
Hawaii	153	0.4	138	0.4	10	0.5	-	-	5	0.4	11	0.5
Idaho	146	0.4	139	0.4	3	0.1	2	0.7	3	0.2	8	0.3
Illinois	1,729	4.6	1,643	4.8	52	2.8	-	-	33	2.9	122	5.0
Indiana	557	1.5	538	1.6	5	0.3	4	1.5	9	0.8	36	1.5
Iowa	308	0.8	293	0.9	4	0.2	6	2.0	4	0.4	11	0.5
Kansas	195	0.5	187	0.6	3	0.2	1	0.4	3	0.3	9	0.4
Kentucky	526	1.4	508	1.5	12	0.6	2	0.7	3	0.3	15	0.6
Louisiana	799	2.1	796	2.3	0	0.0	-	-	2	0.2	8	0.3
Maine	143	0.4	139	0.4	3	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.0
Maryland	607	1.6	572	1.7	17	0.9	8	2.6	11	0.9	25	1.0
Massachusetts	748	2.0	620	1.8	70	3.8	5	1.6	52	4.6	26	1.0
Michigan	1,138	3.1	1,080	3.2	35	1.9	13	4.6	9	0.8	32	1.3
Minnesota	392	1.1	335	1.0	33	1.8	13	4.5	10	0.9	15	0.6
Mississippi	451	1.2	450	1.3	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	6	0.3
Missouri	675	1.8	655	1.9	9	0.5	6	2.0	6	0.5	14	0.6
Montana	105	0.3	104	0.3	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nebraska	157	0.4	145	0.4	4	0.2	6	1.9	3	0.3	13	0.5
Nevada	407	1.1	386	1.1	5	0.3	3	1.0	13	1.1	37	1.5
New Hampshire	74	0.2	71	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.0
New Jersey	703	1.9	605	1.8	51	2.8	0	0.2	47	4.1	61	2.5
New Mexico	436	1.2	418	1.2	2	0.1	0	0.1	16	1.4	29	1.2
New York	2,595	7.0	1,965	5.8	415	22.3	19	6.3	195	17.1	158	6.4
North Carolina	1,264	3.4	1,243	3.7	7	0.4	2	0.5	11	1.0	68	2.7
North Dakota	47	0.1	45	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0
Ohio	1,352	3.6	1,303	3.8	22	1.2	14	4.8	13	1.1	17	0.7
Oklahoma	553	1.5	549	1.6	1	0.0	2	0.8	2	0.2	14	0.5
Oregon	587	1.6	557	1.6	13	0.7	8	2.6	8	0.7	33	1.3
Pennsylvania	1,726	4.6	1,668	4.9	5	0.3	30	10.2	23	2.0	44	1.8

**Table B.16** (continued)

State	All participants		U.S.-born citizens		Naturalized citizens		Refugees		Other noncitizens		Citizen children living with a noncitizen <sup>a</sup>	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent
Rhode Island	143	0.4	119	0.4	12	0.7	3	1.1	8	0.7	8	0.3
South Carolina	594	1.6	592	1.7	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	14	0.6
South Dakota	80	0.2	77	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.1
Tennessee	880	2.4	864	2.5	3	0.1	9	3.0	4	0.3	31	1.3
Texas	3,361	9.0	3,110	9.2	89	4.8	34	11.5	128	11.2	526	21.3
Utah	170	0.5	161	0.5	3	0.2	4	1.5	2	0.2	16	0.6
Vermont	68	0.2	66	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	23	0.1	20	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0
Virginia	669	1.8	633	1.9	25	1.3	3	0.9	8	0.7	20	0.8
Washington	813	2.2	705	2.1	64	3.4	5	1.6	39	3.4	37	1.5
West Virginia	302	0.8	300	0.9	2	0.1	-	-	0	0.0	2	0.1
Wisconsin	609	1.6	585	1.7	11	0.6	4	1.5	9	0.7	23	0.9
Wyoming	26	0.1	26	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	1,436	301	21.0	595	41.5	539	37.6
Alabama	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
Alaska	2	0	20.8	1	55.5	1	23.7
Arizona	41	4	10.7	20	47.6	17	41.7
Arkansas	3	1	43.6	0	12.3	1	44.1
California	263	46	17.4	143	54.2	74	28.3
Colorado	10	2	16.4	4	41.5	4	42.1
Connecticut	12	2	17.0	6	47.4	4	35.7
Delaware	1	-	-	0	23.8	1	76.2
District of Columbia	2	0	16.9	1	31.0	1	52.1
Florida	180	22	12.1	62	34.3	96	53.5
Georgia	20	6	31.2	4	22.3	9	46.4
Guam	2	0	8.8	1	58.6	1	32.6
Hawaii	5	1	14.9	1	29.5	3	55.6
Idaho	5	1	24.3	2	49.6	1	26.1
Illinois	33	5	14.8	9	26.7	20	58.5
Indiana	13	5	36.3	6	46.1	2	17.6
Iowa	10	4	42.6	5	46.3	1	11.1
Kansas	4	1	20.6	2	48.0	1	31.5
Kentucky	5	1	25.3	4	65.7	0	9.1
Louisiana	2	1	29.9	1	55.2	0	14.9
Maine	1	0	34.5	1	55.3	0	10.2
Maryland	18	3	14.8	8	44.8	7	40.4
Massachusetts	57	13	22.7	18	31.2	26	46.1
Michigan	23	7	33.1	11	49.7	4	17.3
Minnesota	24	10	44.0	10	43.9	3	12.1
Mississippi	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-
Missouri	11	5	42.4	4	37.3	2	20.3
Montana	0	-	-	0	67.8	0	32.2
Nebraska	8	3	40.8	4	46.5	1	12.7
Nevada	16	2	11.3	8	49.3	6	39.4
New Hampshire	2	1	46.7	1	40.3	0	13.1
New Jersey	47	11	23.5	14	29.3	22	47.2
New Mexico	16	0	1.0	9	59.2	6	39.9
New York	214	38	17.6	77	35.8	100	46.6
North Carolina	13	1	4.6	6	46.4	6	49.0
North Dakota	2	1	27.0	1	58.9	0	14.1
Ohio	27	11	42.2	8	30.1	7	27.7
Oklahoma	4	1	33.1	2	41.1	1	25.8
Oregon	16	6	37.1	7	42.6	3	20.2
Pennsylvania	53	16	30.3	24	46.1	13	23.6
Rhode Island	12	4	35.4	4	33.4	4	31.2
South Carolina	1	0	44.0	0	30.2	0	25.8
South Dakota	2	1	57.5	1	35.7	0	6.8
Tennessee	13	4	30.5	7	57.8	1	11.6
Texas	162	33	20.4	67	41.2	62	38.3
Utah	6	2	37.8	3	45.9	1	16.2
Vermont	2	1	36.7	1	50.3	0	13.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	4.6	1	72.2	0	23.3
Virginia	11	4	32.8	5	45.6	2	21.7
Washington	44	16	37.0	12	28.1	15	34.8
West Virginia	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-
Wisconsin	13	3	20.3	7	50.6	4	29.1
Wyoming	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

## **APPENDIX B FOOTNOTES**





## APPENDIX B FOOTNOTES

- <sup>a</sup> Due to rounding, some individual categories may not match the table total.
- <sup>b</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 22,406 MFIP households and 575,336 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.
- <sup>c</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 575,336 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.
- <sup>d</sup> Average shelter deduction (dollars) is calculated across households with a shelter deduction.
- <sup>e</sup> With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.
- <sup>f</sup> This category does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (for example, households participating in MFIP).
- <sup>g</sup> Average values are calculated across households with income source.
- <sup>h</sup> 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.
- <sup>i</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 752,232 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.
- <sup>j</sup> Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race/ethnicity categories. Reporting of race/ethnicity is voluntary and was missing for 16 percent of participants in fiscal year 2019.
- <sup>k</sup> “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.
- <sup>l</sup> “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.
- <sup>m</sup> Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 22,406 MFIP households and 575,336 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.
- <sup>n</sup> 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.
- <sup>o</sup> 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.

<sup>p</sup> Defined as the fiscal year 2019 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

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

— No sample data in this category.

n.a. Not applicable.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **FISCAL YEAR 2019 SNAP PARAMETERS**



**Table C.1. 2018 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty income guidelines**

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$12,140	\$15,180	\$13,960
2	16,460	20,580	18,930
3	20,780	25,980	23,900
4	25,100	31,380	28,870
5	29,420	36,780	33,840
6	33,740	42,180	38,810
7	38,060	47,580	43,780
8	42,380	52,980	48,750
Each additional member	+4,320	+5,400	+4,970

Source: 83 *Federal Register* 2642, January 18, 2018.

Note: HHS issued these numbers, which identify the annual income thresholds for poverty status based on household size. These values provide the basis for the fiscal year 2019 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

**Table C.2. SNAP maximum allowable gross monthly income eligibility standards in fiscal year 2019**

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,316	\$1,645	\$1,513
2	1,784	2,230	2,051
3	2,252	2,815	2,590
4	2,720	3,400	3,128
5	3,188	3,985	3,666
6	3,656	4,570	4,205
7	4,124	5,155	4,743
8	4,592	5,740	5,282
Each additional member	+468	+585	+539

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2019 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2018 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2019 gross income limits by multiplying the 2018 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 2019**

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,012	\$1,265	\$1,164
2	1,372	1,715	1,578
3	1,732	2,165	1,992
4	2,092	2,615	2,406
5	2,452	3,065	2,820
6	2,812	3,515	3,235
7	3,172	3,965	3,649
8	3,532	4,415	4,063
Each additional member	+360	+450	+415

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2019 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2018 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2019 net income limits by dividing the 2018 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 2019**

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction					
1 to 2 people	\$164	\$281	\$232	\$331	\$145
3 people	164	281	232	331	145
4 people	174	281	232	348	174
5 people	204	281	234	408	204
6 or more people	234	292	269	467	234
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction	552	881	743	647	435

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Deduction was \$147.55.

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 2019**

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$192	\$232	\$295	\$360	\$358	\$283	\$247
2	353	425	542	660	656	520	454
3	505	609	776	945	940	745	650
4	642	773	986	1,200	1,193	946	825
5	762	918	1,171	1,425	1,417	1,123	980
6	914	1,102	1,405	1,711	1,701	1,348	1,176
7	1,011	1,218	1,553	1,891	1,880	1,490	1,300
8	1,155	1,392	1,775	2,161	2,148	1,703	1,485
Each additional member	+144	+174	+222	+270	+269	+213	+186

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 2018 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 2019**

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 to 2 people	\$15	\$19	\$24	\$29	\$29	\$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 55,461 participating SNAP households and a separate State sample 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.<sup>39</sup> Our analyses do not use the separate State samples of denials and terminations.

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 2019 SNAP QC data file, an edited version of the raw data file generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2019 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2018 through September 2019.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or those found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited data file.<sup>40</sup> Of the 55,461 sample cases in the raw data file, 3,574 were determined to be not subject to review. Of those cases subject to review, 7,570 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 926 households were found either ineligible for SNAP or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit and thus were dropped from the

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<sup>39</sup> 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.

<sup>40</sup> For detailed information on the editing and weighting of data, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2019 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Cronquist et al. 2020). Available at <https://snapqcdata.net/>.

data file.<sup>41</sup> An additional 132 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final unweighted number of households in the fiscal year 2019 SNAP QC file is 43,258 (Appendix Table D.1). 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 2019 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	55,461	100.0	n.a.
Cases not subject to review	3,574	6.4	n.a.
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0	0.0	n.a.
Cases subject to review	51,888	93.6	100.0
Incomplete cases	7,570	13.6	14.6
Cases completed	44,318	79.9	85.4
Not eligible for SNAP	635	1.1	1.2
Not eligible for a positive benefit	292	0.5	0.6
Eligible for a positive benefit	43,391	78.2	83.6
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	133	0.2	0.3
SNAP households in the final file	43,258	78.0	83.4

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 2019, the completion rate was 85 percent, 1 percentage point lower than in fiscal year 2018.

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 2019 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

<sup>41</sup> 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 overissuance equal to or greater than the recorded benefit.

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 132 records in the raw data file. These 132 records were therefore dropped from the edited data file.

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

State	SNAP households	
	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	43,258	100.0
Alabama	1,009	2.3
Alaska	400	0.9
Arizona	809	1.9
Arkansas	925	2.1
California	964	2.2
Colorado	815	1.9
Connecticut	887	2.1
Delaware	461	1.1
District of Columbia	906	2.1
Florida	896	2.1
Georgia	937	2.2
Guam	267	0.6
Hawaii	620	1.4
Idaho	986	2.3
Illinois	768	1.8
Indiana	853	2.0
Iowa	901	2.1
Kansas	908	2.1
Kentucky	1,073	2.5
Louisiana	866	2.0
Maine	979	2.3
Maryland	589	1.4
Massachusetts	948	2.2
Michigan	871	2.0
Minnesota	1,026	2.4
Mississippi	956	2.2
Missouri	869	2.0
Montana	677	1.6
Nebraska	924	2.1
Nevada	883	2.0
New Hampshire	610	1.4
New Jersey	733	1.7
New Mexico	910	2.1
New York	919	2.1
North Carolina	964	2.2
North Dakota	469	1.1
Ohio	892	2.1
Oklahoma	1,063	2.5
Oregon	812	1.9
Pennsylvania	810	1.9
Rhode Island	946	2.2
South Carolina	1,108	2.6
South Dakota	688	1.6
Tennessee	1,030	2.4
Texas	824	1.9
Utah	967	2.2
Vermont	644	1.5
Virgin Islands	190	0.4
Virginia	647	1.5
Washington	869	2.0
West Virginia	810	1.9
Wisconsin	1,077	2.5
Wyoming	303	0.7

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

## WEIGHTING

The estimates for fiscal year 2019 in this report are based on a sample of 43,258 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustments to (1) account for incomplete data in the SNAP Program Operations totals, and (2) 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.<sup>42</sup> The weighting procedure matches to SNAP Program Operations totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by State, (2) the monthly number of participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State. In response to a government shutdown, FNS issued a blanket waiver on January 10, 2019, to allow States to issue February SNAP benefits early. FNS then waived SNAP regulations and exempted February cases from QC review requirements. As a result, 21 States were missing data in February, and February samples in an additional 15 States were removed from the edited SNAP QC data file because of small sample sizes. Estimates for these 36 States are weighted across 11 months, instead of 12 months as in all other States, as a consequence of the missing or dropped samples.<sup>43</sup> Appendix Table D.3 compares the Quality Control System's sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2019.

The fiscal year 2019 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2018 SNAP QC data files.<sup>44</sup> However, it differs from the weighting methodology used in the development of the SNAP QC data files prior to fiscal year 2000. SNAP QC data files before fiscal year 2000 are weighted to match the monthly number of SNAP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

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<sup>42</sup> The adjusted total number of households and benefits are higher than official Program Operations data figures by about 2 and 5 percent, respectively.

<sup>43</sup> For detailed information on the editing and weighting of data for these States, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2019 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Cronquist et al. 2020). Available at <https://snapqcdata.net/>.

<sup>44</sup> The fiscal year 2000–2004 SNAP QC data files were previously weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP households, but not individuals or benefits, by State and stratum. For the fiscal year 2009 report, the fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC data files were updated to match the current weighting methodology. Starting with the fiscal year 2018 report, the fiscal year 2000–2002 SNAP QC data files were updated to match the current weighting methodology.

**Table D.3. Comparison of program data to edited SNAP QC data file**

Average monthly value	Fiscal year 2019				
	Program data	Program data with adjustments for incomplete data <sup>a</sup>	Adjustments for disaster assistance <sup>b</sup>	Adjustments for ineligible households	Edited SNAP QC data file
Number of households	17,964,076	19,174,239	18,974	353,265	18,802,000
Number of participants	35,702,472	38,113,268	45,827	865,035	37,202,406
Value of benefits (dollars)	4,635,156,910	4,635,156,912	8,516,408	226,050,653	4,400,589,851
Average household size	1.99	1.99	2.42	2.45	1.98
Average benefit per person (dollars)	129.83	121.62	-	261.32	118.29
Average benefit per household (dollars)	258.02	241.74	-	639.89	234.05

Sources: Fiscal year 2019 Program Operations Data and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control data file.

<sup>a</sup> In fiscal year 2019, in certain months for some States, we imputed household and participant totals and adjusted the benefit totals in response to incomplete Program Operations data. As a result, these values, used for weighting the fiscal year 2019 QC data file, do not match FNS administrative records. For detailed information on the imputation of values, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2019 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Cronquist et al. 2020). Available at <https://snapqcdata.net/>.

<sup>b</sup> 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 2019. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC data file before any 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	All households	Households with:			
		Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Average gross income (dollars)					
Calculated	872	1410	934	1,094	1,054
Reported	873	1411	934	1,095	1,054
Average net income (dollars) <sup>a</sup>					
Calculated	398	663	440	526	500
Reported	384	641	429	507	487
Average total deduction (dollars) <sup>b</sup>					
Calculated	578	796	572	667	591
Reported	572	797	566	662	587
Average SNAP benefit (dollars) <sup>c</sup>					
Calculated	234	291	120	387	177
Reported	234	292	120	386	178
Percentage with zero gross income					
Calculated	18.5	0.0	6.8	14.8	0.1
Reported	18.6	0.1	6.8	15.0	0.1
Percentage with zero net income					
Calculated	35.1	19.8	19.1	33.2	13.8
Reported	39.6	22.7	26.6	35.7	18.9
Percentage with minimum benefit					
Calculated	10.3	8.0	21.2	2.1	13.7
Reported	10.0	7.4	20.9	1.9	13.2

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control data file.

<sup>a</sup> Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 22,406 households participating in MFIP and 575,336 households participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

<sup>b</sup> Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 575,336 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

<sup>c</sup> Reported benefit adjusted for reported overissuance errors, underissuance errors, and 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.<sup>45</sup> 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 “naïve standard errors.” Standard errors can be estimated more accurately using a bootstrap method.

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<sup>45</sup> 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 2019  $n = 43,258$ . Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2019 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 (43,258) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size ( $N$ ). For example, in fiscal year 2019,  $N = 18,802,000$  and there were 5,289,000 elderly households (households with at least one or more elderly individuals). Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2019 would be calculated as  $(5,289,000 / 18,802,000) \times (43,258) = 12,168$ . In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true sample size of households with elderly individuals of 11,483, 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 2019 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.<sup>46</sup> For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is 1,938,000 (Appendix Table A.1) and the corresponding standard error is 38,395 (Appendix Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from 1,862,000 to 2,015,000.<sup>47</sup>

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 2019 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.<sup>48</sup> 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, 1.64.

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, 1,008,000 households with elderly individuals have zero net income.

<sup>46</sup> A confidence interval is a range of values that will contain the true value of an estimated characteristic with a known probability. For instance, a 95 percent confidence interval extends approximately two standard errors above and below the estimated value for a characteristic, and 95 percent of all confidence intervals will contain the true value.

<sup>47</sup> Calculated as:  $(1,938,000 - (2 \times 38,395)) = 1,862,000$  and  $(1,938,000 + (2 \times 38,395)) = 2,015,000$ .

<sup>48</sup> 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 19,369.<sup>49</sup> Multiplying 19,369 by the square root of the design effect ( $d$ ), 1.7, from Appendix Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 32,935.

## 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 7,420,000 households with children, 1,101,000 (14.8 percent) have no gross income. The standard error ( $S_N$ ) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 29,691 (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, 7,420,000 households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.4 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 14.0 to 15.6 percent around the point estimate of 14.8 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 5,289,000 households with elderly individuals, 1,008,000 (19.1 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 19,369) by 5,289,000 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 2019 are provided in Appendix Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in fiscal year 2019 is \$3.98 (Appendix Table E.3) and the mean itself is \$872 (Appendix Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$864 to \$880.

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

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<sup>49</sup> Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(1,008,000 / 5,289,000) \times (1 - (1,008,000 / 5,289,000)) \times (5,289,000 - 11,483)] / [(11,483 - 1) \times 5,289,000]} = 0.00366$$

$$\text{Equation (2): } 5,289,000 \times 0.00366 = 19,369,$$

where 5,289,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 1,008,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 11,483 is the sample size of elderly households (Appendix Table E.1), and 19,369 is the standard error.

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	62.17	84.82	38.39	72.45	57.89	84.58	62.72	52.41	43,258	18,802
With elderly individuals	20.53	32.97	30.52	18.98	57.89	16.03	15.00	9.80	11,483	5,289
Without elderly individuals	58.73	74.57	28.50	70.71	0.00	82.50	61.20	51.81	31,775	13,513
With children	29.69	42.38	13.29	68.68	16.03	84.58	62.72	32.11	16,795	7,420
With school-age children	25.91	38.00	12.24	53.63	15.00	62.72	62.72	29.83	13,410	5,984
Without children	56.07	79.64	36.58	37.72	57.17	0.00	0.00	43.53	26,463	11,382
With earnings	0.00	34.53	22.21	72.45	18.98	68.68	53.63	19.33	12,100	5,384
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	0.86	21.02	21.40	19.33	9.80	32.11	29.83	52.41	10,108	3,959

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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	1.77	1.97	1.40	1.77	1.42	1.91	1.49	1.42	1.64
With elderly individuals	1.65	1.70	1.51	1.58	n.a.	1.68	1.64	1.57	1.62
Without elderly individuals	1.84	2.00	1.58	1.93	n.a.	2.18	1.63	1.51	1.81
With children	1.46	1.57	1.61	2.40	1.71	n.a.	2.77	1.57	1.87
With school-age children	1.50	1.60	1.61	2.08	1.67	n.a.	n.a.	1.54	1.67
Without children	1.97	2.37	1.44	1.63	1.64	n.a.	n.a.	1.44	1.75
With earnings	n.a.	1.77	1.68	n.a.	1.60	3.18	2.24	1.44	1.99
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	0.94	1.55	1.58	1.57	1.71	1.81	1.74	n.a.	1.56

Source: Fiscal year 2019 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 <sup>a</sup>	TANF <sup>a</sup>	SSI <sup>a</sup>	Shelter deduction <sup>a</sup>
All SNAP households	3.98	2.10	0.39	2.48	0.97	0.00	0.07	9.89	10.03	4.58	1.99
With elderly individuals	6.62	6.10	1.39	4.81	1.41	0.01	0.16	37.69	46.87	7.40	4.63
Without elderly individuals	5.02	2.79	0.96	3.03	1.21	0.01	0.06	10.40	10.26	6.12	2.15
With children	7.81	6.34	2.79	4.13	2.09	0.03	0.04	14.09	10.23	13.06	2.73
With school-age children	9.39	7.42	3.24	4.66	2.34	0.03	0.05	16.29	12.73	14.11	3.06
Without children	6.16	4.47	0.76	2.86	0.78	0.00	0.10	17.23	47.19	4.75	2.88
With earnings	10.08	8.81	2.42	4.47	2.29	0.02	0.06	9.89	21.15	15.83	3.03
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	7.53	7.07	2.19	5.09	1.43	0.02	0.16	34.15	13.20	6.07	4.89

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

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

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

Number of households in base of mean (000)	Standard error as percentage of the mean amount		
	Average <sup>a</sup>	Lowest <sup>b</sup>	Highest <sup>c</sup>
18,802 (All SNAP households)	1.0	0.1	4.5
5,289 (Households with elderly individuals)	2.9	0.7	13.9
7,420 (Households with children)	1.6	0.4	7.5
5,384 (Households with earnings)	1.9	0.6	7.3
3,959 (Households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities)	2.0	0.7	6.5

Source: Fiscal year 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

<sup>c</sup> 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**



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

**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 type="text"/>	2. Case Number <input type="text"/>	3. State <input type="text"/>	4. Local Agency <input type="text"/>	5. Sample Month and Year <input type="text"/>	6. Stratum <input type="text"/>
7. Disposition <input type="text"/>	8. Findings <input type="text"/>	9. SNAP Allotment Under Review <input type="text"/>	10. Error Amount <input type="text"/>	11. Case Classification <input 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
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### 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
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
25. Number of Household Members	26. Receipt of Expedited Service	27. Authorized Representative Used at Application	28. Categorical Eligibility	29. Reporting Requirement
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

#### Resources:

30. Liquid	31. Property (excluding home)	32a. Vehicle	32b. Status 2nd Vehicle	33. Countable Vehicle Assets	34. Other Non-liquid
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

#### Income:

35. Gross	36. Net
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

#### Deductions:

37. Earned Income	38. Medical	39. Dependent Care	40. Child Support	41. Shelter	42. Homeless
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Additional Information on Shelter Costs:	43. Rent/Mortgage	44. Use of SUA a. Usage    b. Proration	45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)		
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		



### Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

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

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



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