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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2023



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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to eligible 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 uses SNAP Quality Control (QC) data to describe the characteristics of households and individuals who participated in SNAP in fiscal year (FY) 2023 (October 2022 through September 2023). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in FY 2023.

Since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency in March 2020, several pieces of legislation have contained changes, most of them temporary, to Federal SNAP rules.

- **The Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA)**, signed on March 18, 2020, authorized States to provide emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits. The legislation, beginning on April 1, 2020, also temporarily and partially suspended the time limit faced by some SNAP participants who were age 18–49 and did not have a disability or live with a household member younger than age 18. Emergency allotment benefits ended for all States and territories in March 2023, but they were still in place for 33 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands at the start of FY 2023 (USDA FNS, 2024i). Emergency allotments were not reported in the SNAP QC data, so the benefit amounts discussed in this report do not include them.
- **The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA)**, signed on December 27, 2020, temporarily expanded student eligibility by adding two new ineligibility exemptions for students eligible to participate in a State or federally financed work study program or who had an expected family contribution of 0. The temporary exemptions applied to households that filed initial applications on or before June 9, 2023, and to households that submitted recertification applications on or before June 30, 2023.
- **The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA)**, signed on June 3, 2023, gradually increased the age at which adults who do not meet certain exceptions, such as having a disability or dependents, could be subject to time-limited SNAP benefits. The upper age limit increased from age 49 to age 50 effective September 1, 2023; age 52 effective October 1, 2023; and age 54 effective October 1, 2024. It also added new groups of individuals who are not subject to the time limits (homeless individuals, veterans, and certain individuals age 24 or younger who were in foster care) (USDA FNS, 2023). Lastly, the FRA decreased States' annual allotment of discretionary exemptions, which are used to exempt individuals from time limits, and limited carryover of unused exemptions starting in FY 2026. Because the changes did not take effect until September 2023 and later, they had a minimal effect on the characteristics of the FY 2023 caseload.

The FFCRA and FRA are discussed in more detail throughout the report. FNS's website provides comprehensive details (USDA FNS, 2024a).

SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

According to FNS administrative records, SNAP provided benefits to approximately 42.2 million people living in 22.3 million households across the United States during an average month in FY 2023 (USDA FNS, 2024g). The total Federal cost of the program in FY 2023 was \$113.2 billion—\$107.1 billion of which went to SNAP benefits, including the cost of emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and \$6.1 billion of which went to other costs.¹ The average monthly SNAP benefit across all participating households in FY 2023, including the emergency allotments, was \$400.²

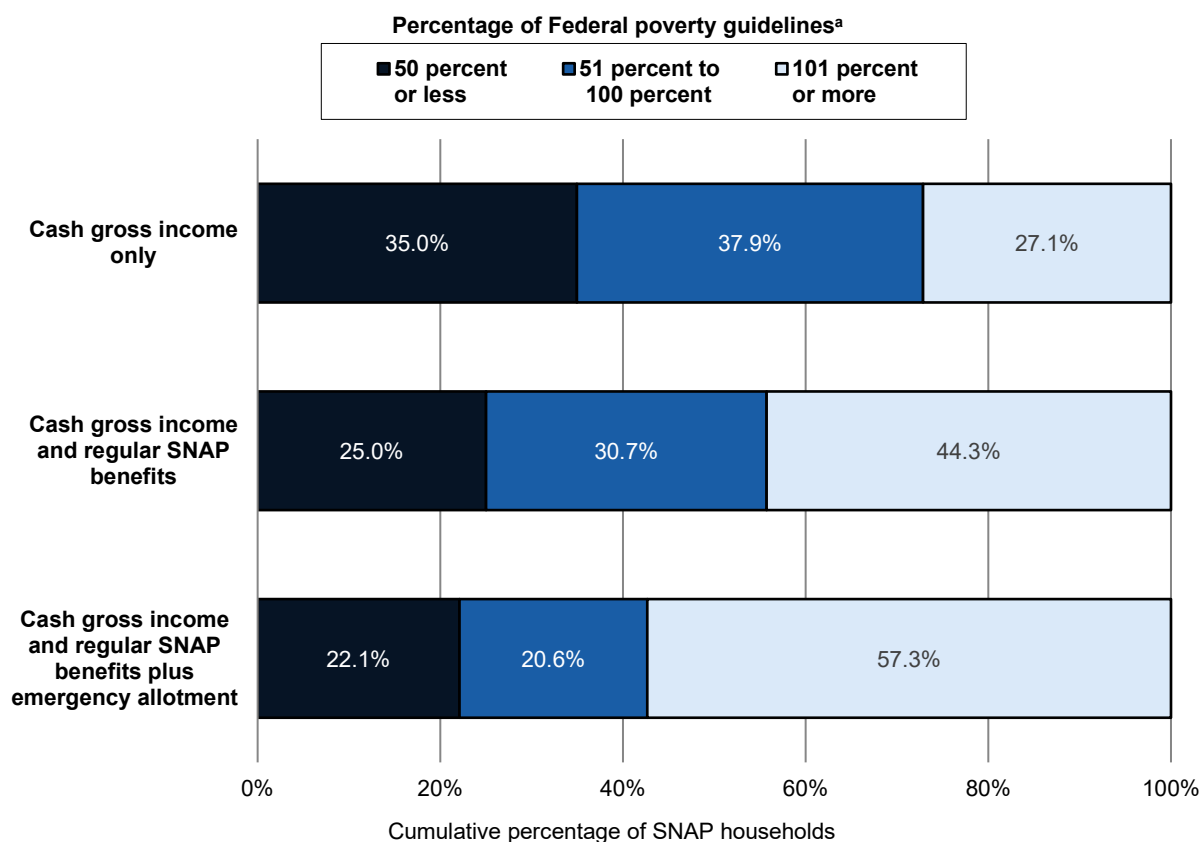
CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

In FY 2023, 73 percent of participating SNAP households had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to the Federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Thirty-five percent of SNAP households had gross incomes less than or equal to half of the Federal poverty guidelines; these households received 51 percent of all benefits. When the value of SNAP benefits is included as income, 17 percent of SNAP households move above the poverty guidelines; 10 percent move from below half to above half of the poverty guidelines. When emergency allotments are included, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households is sufficient to move an additional 13 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines. That is, the percentage of SNAP households with gross income that is less than or equal to the poverty guidelines decreases from 73 percent to 43 percent (Figure ES.1).

¹ Other costs include 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 systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

² The remainder of this summary presents data derived from the SNAP QC sample. See Appendix D for more information on how SNAP QC data totals differ from FNS administrative totals.

Figure ES.1. Effect of SNAP benefits and emergency allotments on the poverty status of SNAP households



Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

^a Defined as the FY 2023 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

Sample Interpretation: This figure shows that, based on cash gross income, 35.0 percent of participating SNAP households have income at or below 50 percent of the poverty guidelines. By comparison, when SNAP benefits are added to cash gross income, only 25.0 percent of households have income at or below 50 percent of poverty; and when SNAP benefits, including emergency allotments, are added to cash gross income, only 22.1 percent of units have income at or below 50 percent of poverty.

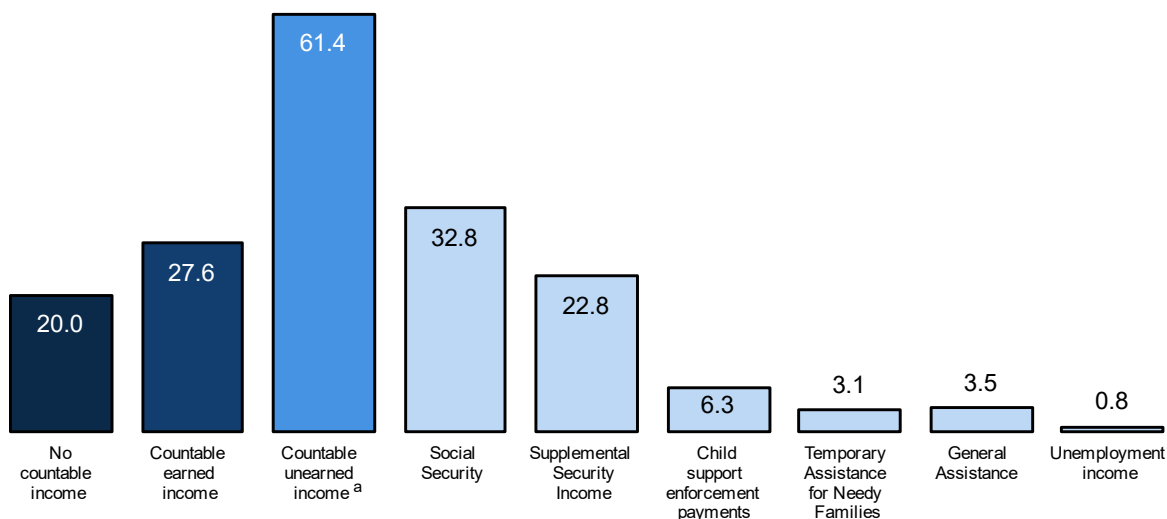
In FY 2023, the average SNAP household had gross monthly income of \$1,059 and net monthly income of \$527. SNAP households received income from a variety of sources (Figure ES.2). Thirty-three percent of SNAP households received Social Security income, 28 percent had countable earned income, and 23 percent had Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. Twenty percent of SNAP households had zero gross income.

In FY 2023, most households included a child, an elderly individual, or a non-elderly individual with a disability. Seventy-nine percent of households—which contained 88 percent of all participants—included at least one of these individuals. These households received 83 percent of all SNAP benefits, excluding emergency allotments.

Twenty-one percent of SNAP households in FY 2023 consisted exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without a disability and without children. These households tended to be single-person households with a very low average gross monthly income.

The average SNAP household size was 1.9 people. The average household with children had 3.3 people, compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. Households with children (34 percent of all SNAP households) received a larger average monthly SNAP benefit, relative to all households, that reflected their larger average household size: \$574. The average monthly SNAP benefit among all households was \$332. More than half (62 percent) of SNAP households with children were headed by single adults.

Figure ES.2. Percentage of SNAP households by type of income



Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

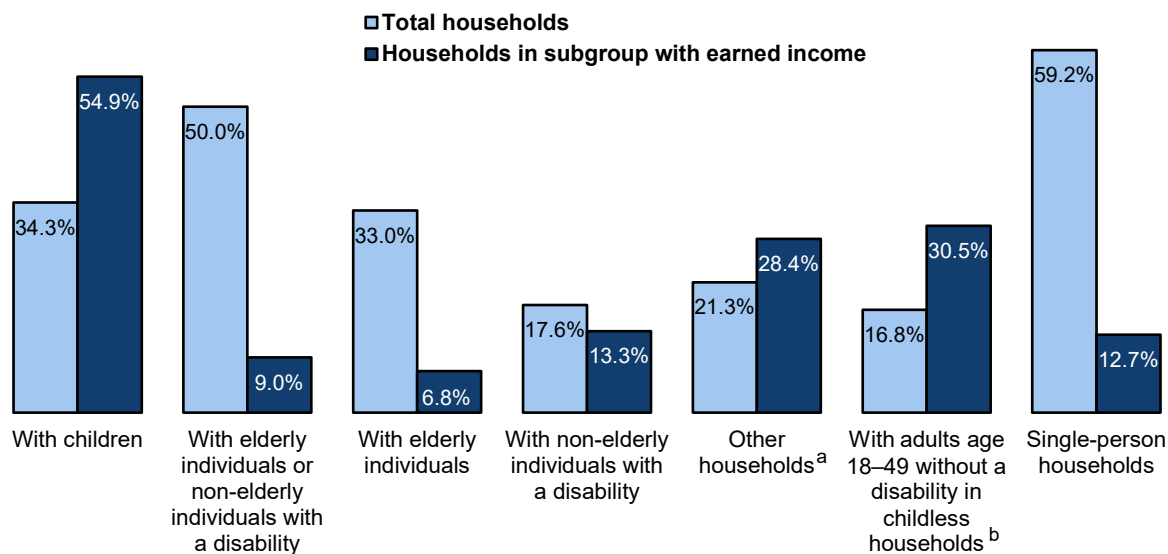
^a This includes Social Security, SSI, child support, TANF, GA, and unemployment income, among other sources.

Half of all SNAP households included an individual who was elderly or had a disability. These households had an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$214 in FY 2023. Considered separately, households with elderly individuals received an average SNAP benefit of \$188 and households with non-elderly individuals with a disability received an average SNAP benefit of \$266. Compared to all SNAP households, households that included an individual who was elderly or had a disability were smaller (1.4 versus 1.9 people) and were much more likely to receive income from either Social Security or SSI (92 percent versus 47 percent).

The percentage of SNAP households with earned income varied across subgroups (Figure ES.3). The highest percentage of households with countable earned income (55 percent) is found in SNAP households that included children, which make up 34 percent of all SNAP households. In contrast, SNAP households that included elderly individuals (33 percent of all SNAP households) have the lowest percentage with earned income—7 percent. Among the 50 percent of SNAP households that had either an elderly individual or an individual with a disability, a slightly greater percentage had earned income (9 percent). This increase is due to the fact that a higher percentage of households with non-elderly individuals with a disability receive earned income than elderly individuals (13 percent compared with 7 percent). Of the 17 percent of households with adults potentially subject to time limits, 30 percent had earned income.

Single-person households made up more than half of all SNAP households, and only 13 percent of them had earned income.

Figure ES.3. Households by composition and presence of earned income



Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

^a “Other households” refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with a disability. This group includes but is not limited to households with adults without a disability or dependents who could be subject to time-limited SNAP benefits. For example, this group might include a 55-year-old individual without a disability living alone.

^b The upper age limit increased from age 49 to age 50 effective September 1, 2023.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to eligible individuals and households with low incomes. SNAP’s stated purpose is to “permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet . . . by increasing their purchasing power” (Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended [FNA]). SNAP is the largest Federal domestic food assistance program and is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year (FY) 2023, SNAP served an average of 42.2 million people each month, at a total annual cost of \$113.2 billion, \$107.1 billion of which went to SNAP benefits (USDA FNS, 2024g).³

SNAP provides benefits electronically via an Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card, which may be redeemed for eligible food items at authorized retailers or for on-premises consumption items at authorized meal service providers (USDA FNS, 2024l).⁴ As of September 2023, a total of 255,594 retailers and 6,176 meal service providers across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

Federal, State, and local governments jointly operate SNAP. Congress authorizes the program and appropriates the necessary funds. FNS establishes SNAP regulations under the FNA and provides oversight and policy for SNAP nationally, whereas State or local agencies administer the program. 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 began in 1976, presents a picture of the households and individuals who participated in SNAP in FY 2023.

The report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules. It does not include information about those who were issued benefits mistakenly or those who received disaster assistance.⁵ Benefits presented in this report also do not include the emergency allotments authorized as part of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of

³ The total cost that went to SNAP benefits includes the cost of emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The total cost of SNAP in FY 2023 included \$6 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 systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

⁴ At authorized retailers, households cannot use SNAP benefits to purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, pet food, hot food (unless a State waiver is in effect), and any food sold for on-premises consumption. In limited circumstances, States allow households to use their SNAP benefits to purchase non-food items. For example, Alaskan households that meet certain conditions may use SNAP benefits to purchase hunting and fishing equipment.

⁵ FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, fires, or other disasters. See Appendix D for more information on adjustments made to the data to remove disaster assistance recipients from the analyses.

2020.⁶ The exception is Table 3.5 in Chapter 3, which describes characteristics of households eligible to receive an emergency allotment and the average amount they were eligible to receive.

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. 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 FY 2023 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 the SNAP QC data that formed the basis of this report appears in Appendix F.

⁶ See Chapter 2 for more information about the emergency allotments.

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 as well as legislative alterations to SNAP. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuances that were in place in FY 2023. The chapter concludes with a summary of how program participation and costs were related to the economy in FY 2023.

LEGISLATION

SNAP was nationally implemented in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. The FNA, as amended, includes updates to the Federal SNAP eligibility and benefit determination rules. SNAP was most recently reauthorized as part of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill). The American Relief Act of 2025 extended the legislation through FY 2025 (American Relief Act, 2024). This legislation largely maintains the basic eligibility guidelines defined in the FNA.

Since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency in March 2020, several pieces of legislation have contained changes, most temporary, to Federal SNAP rules. The provisions affecting SNAP eligibility rules and participants in FY 2023 are summarized below and discussed in more detail throughout this report. FNS's website provides comprehensive details (USDA FNS, 2024a).

- **The Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA)**, signed on March 18, 2020, authorized emergency supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. In particular, it authorized States to provide emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits. The legislation, beginning on April 1, 2020, also temporarily and partially suspended the three-month time limit for SNAP participants who were age 18–49 and did not have a disability, live with a child younger than age 18, or work for at least 20 hours per week. The time limit suspensions were in place through the end of the month subsequent to the month in which the public health emergency declaration was lifted by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which was June 2023. Emergency allotment benefits ended for all States in March 2023, but they were still in place for 33 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands at the start of FY 2023 (USDA FNS, 2024i)
- **The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA)**, signed on December 27, 2020, temporarily expanded student eligibility by exempting from ineligibility students who (1) were eligible to participate in a State or federally financed work study program or (2) had an expected family contribution of \$0. The temporary exemptions applied to households that filed initial applications on or before June 9, 2023, and to households that submitted recertification applications on or before June 30, 2023 (USDA FNS, 2024e).
- **The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA)**, signed on June 3, 2023, gradually increased the age at which adults who do not meet certain exceptions, such as having a disability or dependents, could be subject to time-limited SNAP benefits. The upper age limit increased

from age 49 to age 50 effective September 1, 2023; age 52 effective October 1, 2023; and age 54 effective October 1, 2024. It also added new groups of individuals exempted from the time limits (individuals experiencing homelessness, veterans, and certain individuals age 24 or younger who were in foster care). Lastly, the FRA also decreased States' annual allotment of discretionary exemptions, which are used to exempt individuals from time limits, and limited carryover of unused exemptions starting in FY 2026. Because the changes did not take effect until September 2023 and later, they had a minimal effect on the characteristics of the FY 2023 caseload.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

FNS establishes uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP. 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. FNS adjusts SNAP maximum allotments, deductions (see Income Eligibility Standards on the next page), and income eligibility standards at the beginning of each federal fiscal year based on changes in the cost of living.

The FNA authorizes FNS to provide higher income limits for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for households with members who are elderly or have a disability (see text box). It includes exceptions to the eligibility criteria for individuals who are categorically eligible (as defined in the sections below).

The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as either an individual who lives alone or individuals who live together and customarily purchase and prepare food together. The incomes and countable resources of household members applying together for SNAP are aggregated to determine the household's eligibility and benefit levels. Generally, individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together may apply for SNAP as separate SNAP households. In this case, their incomes and countable resources are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. However, spouses living together must apply as a single SNAP household. In addition, parents and their children younger than age 22 who reside with them must apply together along with the children's spouses and own children. Individuals who are elderly and cannot purchase and prepare food because of a substantial disability may apply for SNAP as separate households from those with whom they reside, as

SNAP definition of household members who are elderly or have a disability

Under SNAP rules, individuals are considered to be elderly if they are age 60 or older. Individuals are considered to have a disability if they receive 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; receive an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and are (1) eligible for Medicare or (2) have a disability as defined by SSI rules; are a veteran who is totally disabled, permanently housebound, or in need of regular aid and attendance; or are permanently disabled and receiving veterans' benefits as a surviving spouse or child of a veteran.

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.⁷

Categorical Eligibility

Certain households that receive benefits from other programs are considered categorically eligible for SNAP. Categorical eligibility policies simplify the SNAP application process 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 positive SNAP benefit or meet SNAP's regular eligibility criteria.

Households in which all members are authorized to receive 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, States confer this 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, four States (Idaho, Indiana, Nebraska, and Texas) conferred BBCE through TANF programs with resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 throughout all of FY 2023. One State, Michigan, included a resource test for part of the fiscal year, removing it effective July 2023. In FY 2023, 44 States and territories (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) had a BBCE policy in effect.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is a key determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. Most households that are not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards to be eligible for SNAP: (1) gross income and (2) net income. A household that is not categorically eligible and does not include a member who is elderly or has a disability must have a monthly gross income

⁷ The Secretary of HHS annually establishes the Federal poverty guidelines used for many assistance programs. The FY 2023 SNAP gross and net monthly income standards were based on the 2022 Federal poverty guidelines. See Appendix C for the 2022 poverty guidelines and FY 2023 SNAP income standards.

that is at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (\$3,007 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in FY 2023). Households with a member who is elderly or has a disability are not subject to the gross income standard. All households that are not categorically eligible must have a monthly net income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guidelines (\$2,313 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in FY 2023). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (Appendix C). Individuals participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, as described later in this chapter.

As defined in the 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 and educational loans in which payment is deferred). To calculate net monthly income, the following deductions are subtracted from a household's gross monthly income:

- **Standard deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. In FY 2023, a household with one to three members living in the contiguous United States received a \$193 deduction; larger households received a larger standard deduction. 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 may receive a medical expense deduction if they have a household member who is either elderly or has a disability. Such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs that exceed \$35 per month and are incurred on behalf of household members who are elderly or have a disability. In FY 2023, 24 States, including Louisiana, where a new deduction took effect in April 2023, had medical deduction demonstration programs that used standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses exceeding \$35 but below a specified limit. Detailed information on these demonstrations can be found in the *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2023 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Leftin et al., forthcoming). 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. As of October 2023, FNS estimates that 10 States excluded legally obligated child support payments from income, whereas 42 States and territories (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) treated child support payments as an income deduction and one State's policy (Louisiana's) was under review (USDA FNS, 2024k).

- **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, 49 States in FY 2023 opted for mandatory Standard Utility Allowances (SUAs) to calculate a household's total shelter expense. Households with a member who is elderly or has a disability are allowed to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. Households without a member who is elderly or has a disability, however, are subject to a cap on the excess shelter expense deduction, indexed annually. The maximum excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without a member who was elderly or had a disability was \$624 in FY 2023. The maximum excess shelter expense 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 2018 Farm Bill mandated that States provide a standard shelter deduction to households experiencing homelessness that had qualifying shelter expenses (such as charges for hotel rooms and telephone charges) but were not claiming the excess shelter expense deduction and indexed the homeless shelter deduction to inflation; previously this deduction had been a State option. In FY 2023, the value of the homeless shelter deduction was \$166.81.

Because net income may not be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income may claim only a portion of the deductions to which they are entitled.

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 FY 2023, households not categorically eligible were permitted up to \$2,750 in countable resources or up to \$4,250 if at least one household member was elderly or had a disability. Countable resources include cash, resources easily converted to cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks and bonds, and lump-sum payments), and some 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 a physical disability, 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.⁸ For non-excluded unlicensed vehicles, the vehicle's equity value is counted.

To make it easier for households 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 FY 2023, most States and territories had adopted rules that exclude the value of some additional vehicles from the resource test and more than half of all States and territories had adopted rules that exclude all vehicles.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The program's nonfinancial eligibility standards restrict the participation of strikers, individuals who are institutionalized, fleeing felons, individuals convicted of sexual assault or related charges who are not in compliance with their sentence or are in violation of their parole, individuals with substantial lottery or gambling winnings, undocumented noncitizens, noncitizens visiting the United States, certain students, and some lawfully present noncitizens. Some examples of lawfully present noncitizens who are eligible for SNAP benefits include the following (USDA FNS, 2011):

- Certain noncitizens who have lived in the United States for five years or more;
- Certain noncitizen children younger than age 18;
- Certain noncitizens who are blind or have a disability and receive government benefits for their condition;
- Lawful permanent residents who are active duty 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;
- Certain noncitizens who were age 65 or older and lawfully residing in the United States on August 22, 1996;
- Individuals admitted as refugees or granted asylum or a stay of deportation.

Many SNAP participants age 16–59 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 below 30 per week, and participating in a SNAP Employment and Training program or workfare if referred by the State agency. Working-age participants are excused from these requirements if they are in one of the following exempt groups:

- Individuals unable to work due to a physical or mental limitation;
- Individuals complying with TANF work requirements;
- Individuals receiving unemployment compensation;

⁸ The equity of a vehicle is defined as its fair market value minus remaining liens.

- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child younger than age 6 or an incapacitated person;
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment program;
- Individuals working a minimum of 30 hours per 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, provided they met other SNAP eligibility requirements for students in place during FY 2023.

In addition, SNAP participants who are subject to the general SNAP work requirements and are within a specified age range, not pregnant, and residing in a SNAP household without children are generally subject to time-limited benefits unless they fulfill additional work requirements. The age range for these individuals was 18–49 through August 2023. Effective September 2023, the FRA increased the upper age limit to 50 and introduced new exceptions to time limits for individuals experiencing homelessness, veterans, and individuals age 24 or younger who were in foster care on their 18th birthday (USDA FNS, 2023).⁹ Those subject to time limits are restricted to three months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period unless (1) they work, participate in a work program, or participate in a combination of work and work program activities for at least 80 hours per month or (2) comply with a workfare program.¹⁰ 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 with 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 participants subject to the time limit a limited number of discretionary exemptions, which apply on a month-to-month basis. The FFCRA partially suspended the time limit from April 2020 through the end of the month subsequent to the month in which the public health emergency was lifted by the Secretary of HHS, which was June 2023.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To apply for SNAP benefits, households generally must submit an application, complete an eligibility interview, and provide verification for some household information. 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 2023, 49 States and territories made online applications available to applicants. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits. In some States, applicants may complete their interview by telephone but can request to complete the interview in person. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, some States exercised temporary flexibility to waive eligibility

⁹ The FRA will increase the upper age limit to 52 effective October 1, 2023 and to 54 effective October 1, 2024.

¹⁰ Workfare participants can perform unpaid work through a special State-approved program. The amount of time workfare participants must work depends upon the amount of benefits they receive each month.

interviews (USDA FNS, 2024d). This flexibility continued through June 2023, but some States ended their waiver period sooner. Separate from the COVID-19 public health emergency, some States waived the recertification interview for households with an elderly member or a member with a disability (USDA FNS, 2024f).

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 receipt by the agency. 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. States are required to interview most SNAP households for recertification at least once every 12 months after initial certification. However, certification periods can be as short as three months or as long as 24 months for households where all adult members are elderly or have a disability. Households participating in an Elderly Simplified Application Project (ESAP)¹¹ may be certified for up to 36 months and households in an SSI-CAP, described below, may be certified for up to 48 months. In FY 2023, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 17 months (Appendix Table A.2). During the COVID-19 public health emergency, some States exercised temporary flexibility that allowed them to extend certification periods for up to 6 months. This flexibility continued through June 2023, though some States ended their waiver period sooner (USDA FNS, 2024d).

In addition to telephonic interviews, as detailed above, States have other policy options and can apply for waivers to simplify other administrative processes (USDA FNS, 2024k). 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 regular 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 reference family of four in June of the previous fiscal year, adjusted for household size and for

¹¹ The ESAP demonstration streamlines the application and recertification process for households that do not have earned income and in which all adult members are aged 60 or older or have a disability (USDA FNS, 2016).

geographic areas outside of the contiguous United States. The TFP represents a healthful and minimal-cost diet (USDA FNS, 2024b). Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the plan. The TFP was last evaluated in 2021 and the changes were applied to SNAP benefits beginning in October 2021, resulting in an increase in SNAP benefits, generally between \$12 to \$16 per person per month (USDA, FNS, 2024c). The maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$939 in FY 2023 (Appendix C), up from \$835 in FY 2022.

Participant households are expected to spend about 30 percent of their net income on food, with SNAP benefits providing the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Given that expectation, 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 is called the benefit reduction rate.

If a household has zero net income (that is, its total deduction amount matches or exceeds 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. New participants receive benefits in the first month if the adjusted benefit amount is at least \$10. After the initial month of participation, eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit of 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. In FY 2023, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$23 (Appendix C).

As a part of the FFCRA, States issued emergency allotments to provide additional relief during the COVID-19 pandemic. SNAP households receiving less than the maximum benefit were eligible for an emergency allotment equal to the difference between the monthly benefit and the maximum benefit, allowing these households to receive the maximum benefit. Beginning in April 2021, all SNAP households, regardless of benefit level, were eligible for an emergency allotment of at least \$95 or the difference between the calculated benefit amount and the maximum if this difference was greater than \$95. This allowed some households to exceed the maximum benefit. By the start of FY 2023, seventeen States—Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wyoming—had returned to normal benefit amounts without emergency allotments. By March 2023, all States had returned to normal benefit amounts in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 which ended all emergency allotments after February 2023. (USDA FNS, 2024i).

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. In FY 2023, 17 States operated 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. Most commonly, SSI-CAP participation is limited to one-person households consisting of an individual who is elderly or has a disability and who SSA has determined eligible for SSI. Some SSI-CAP States, including Texas, Michigan, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota allow households with suspended SSI benefits to participate in the CAP. In most SSI-CAP States, qualifying households receive a standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having high or low shelter expenses, as determined by the State. Instead of receiving a standard SNAP benefit, SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington receive a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard deduction, a SUA, and a standardized high or low shelter expense deduction. In addition, New York SSI-CAP households that were newly certified or recertified for SNAP benefits beginning in December 2021 receive an SSI-CAP SNAP benefit equal to the calculated SNAP allotment. SSI-CAP households do not receive any other income deductions. For more detail on State-specific SSI-CAP rules see Leftin et al., forthcoming.

Minnesota Family Investment Program Households

Under the 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 program-specific deductions, such as an earnings deduction and a child and spousal support deduction, but they are not subject to the regular SNAP income deduction under normal program rules. In FY 2023, the earnings deduction rate for MFIP participants was 50 percent after the exclusion of \$65 from earned income per wage earner.

SNAP BENEFIT ISSUANCE

All 53 States and territories issue benefits through EBT cards, which households can use in a similar manner as a debit card to purchase food at authorized retail stores. A household's monthly benefit is automatically added to the account balance each month and purchases are debited at the time of the transaction. Unspent benefits carry over to future months and benefits are expunged from accounts inactive for 9 months (274 days).

STATE POLICY CHANGES SINCE FY 2022

Some key State policy changes since FY 2022 include the following:

- Effective October 2022, Connecticut increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 185 percent to 200 percent of poverty.

- Effective October 2022, Minnesota increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 165 percent to 200 percent of poverty.
- Effective October 2022, Pennsylvania increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 160 percent to 200 percent of poverty for all households
- Effective January 2023, New Hampshire increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 185 percent to 200 percent of poverty and removed the requirement that the household include a child under age 22 and a relative of the child.
- Effective July 2023, Michigan removed the asset limit from its BBCE policy.
- Effective April 2023, Louisiana implemented a standard medical deduction demonstration program.

Although not noted in the previous report in this series, effective July 2022, Louisiana increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 130 percent to 200 percent of poverty. There was no change in the gross income limit of Louisiana’s BBCE policy between FY 2022 and FY 2023.

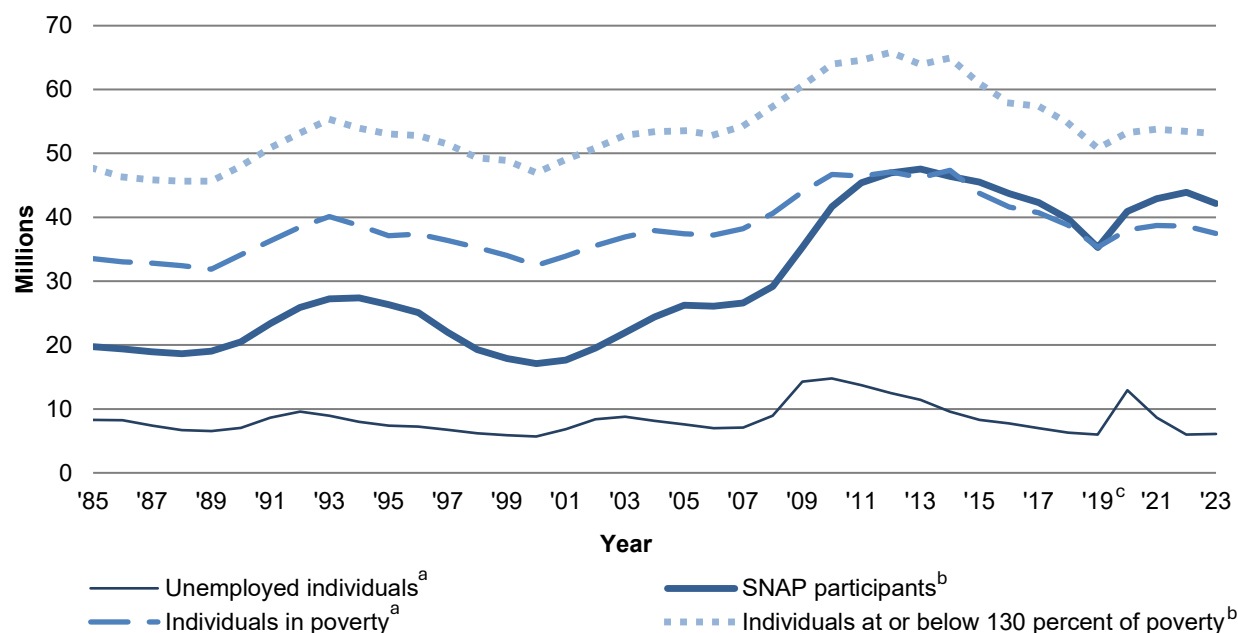
THE ECONOMY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

The number of SNAP participants has fluctuated over the past few decades, generally mirroring changes in the number of individuals in poverty. Figure 2.1 illustrates the changes in SNAP participation from calendar year 1985 to calendar year 2023 in comparison with individuals in poverty and unemployed individuals. The increase in monthly SNAP participation during the economic recession of 2009 and initial recovery was much greater than in the earlier years, rising from 26.6 million individuals in 2007 to 47.5 million individuals in 2013. This increase mirrored an increase in the number of individuals in poverty, which rose from 38.2 million individuals in 2007 to 46.2 million individuals in 2013. SNAP participation declined from 2013 to 2019 as the economy improved, decreasing to 35.3 million individuals in 2019, as the number of individuals in poverty also dropped to 35.3 million individuals. In 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic began, 40.9 million individuals participated in SNAP, an increase of over 5 million individuals from 2019. From 2020 to 2022, the number of SNAP participants slightly increased, reaching 43.9 million participants in 2022, before falling to 42.2 million in 2023 (USDA FNS, 2024g). 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, defined as SNAP benefits plus administrative costs, which reached \$79.9 billion in 2013, then fell steadily each year through 2019. However, due to the increase in participation during the COVID-19 pandemic, the dispersal of emergency allotments beginning in April 2020, and the re-evaluation of the TFP in October 2021, costs increased from \$60.4 billion in FY 2019 to 119.6 billion in FY 2022. In FY 2023, SNAP costs fell to 113.1 billion (Figure 2.2).¹²

¹² These SNAP costs are not adjusted for inflation

Figure 2.1. SNAP participants, unemployed individuals, individuals in poverty, and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty, calendar years 1985–2023



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. (2019 and 2020 poverty estimates use entropy balance weights.)

^a Annual values.

^b Average monthly values.

^c Our imputations suggest that the FY 2019 value of SNAP participants in the FNS administrative records underestimate the count of SNAP participants by 6.7 percent.

Table 2.1. Major economic indicators, calendar years 2009–2023

Economic indicator	Calendar year														
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Inflation rate ^a	0.7	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	4.5	7.1	3.6
Interest rate ^b	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	4.1	4.8
Productivity increase ^{c, d}	4.0	3.3	-0.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	5.2	2.2	-1.4	1.7
Real GDP increase ^{d, e}	-2.6	2.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	-2.2	6.1	2.5	2.9
SNAP participants ^{f, g} (000)	35,285	41,639	45,388	46,942	47,539	46,427	45,516	43,705	42,305	39,747	35,286	40,924	41,504	41,518	42,169
Unemployed individuals ^{d, f} (000)	14,295	14,808	13,739	12,499	11,457	9,602	8,294	7,751	6,985	6,315	5,999	12,952	8,627	5,994	6,078
Unemployment rate ^h	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.4	3.6	3.6
Individuals below poverty level															
Number (000)	43,970	46,677	46,464	47,085	46,203	47,348	43,765	41,592	40,735	38,761	35,325	37,996	38,740	38,635	37,465
Percentage of total population	14.5	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0	13.7	13.0	12.6	12.0	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.3
Individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level															
Number (000)	60,574	63,984	64,549	65,828	63,938	64,915	60,906	57,895	57,389	54,729	50,796	53,257	53,814	53,461	53,089
Percentage of total population	19.9	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.4	20.5	19.1	18.1	17.8	16.9	15.6	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.0

Sources: Inflation rate (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2024). Interest rate (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2024). Productivity increase (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024). Real gross domestic product increase (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2024). SNAP participants (USDA FNS, 2024g). Unemployed individuals and unemployment rate (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024). Individuals below poverty level and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level (Decision Demographics, 2024).

^a Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for gross domestic product.

^b Corporate AAA bond yield.

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

^d Some agencies, such as The Bureau of Economic Analysis and The Bureau of Labor Statistics, periodically revise their estimates. Thus, historical numbers in this table may differ from previous reports. Some differences may be sizeable. For example, the Real GDP Increase in calendar year 2022 changed from a reported amount of 1.9 percent as documented in the FY 2022 Characteristics Report to 2.5 percent in this year's report.

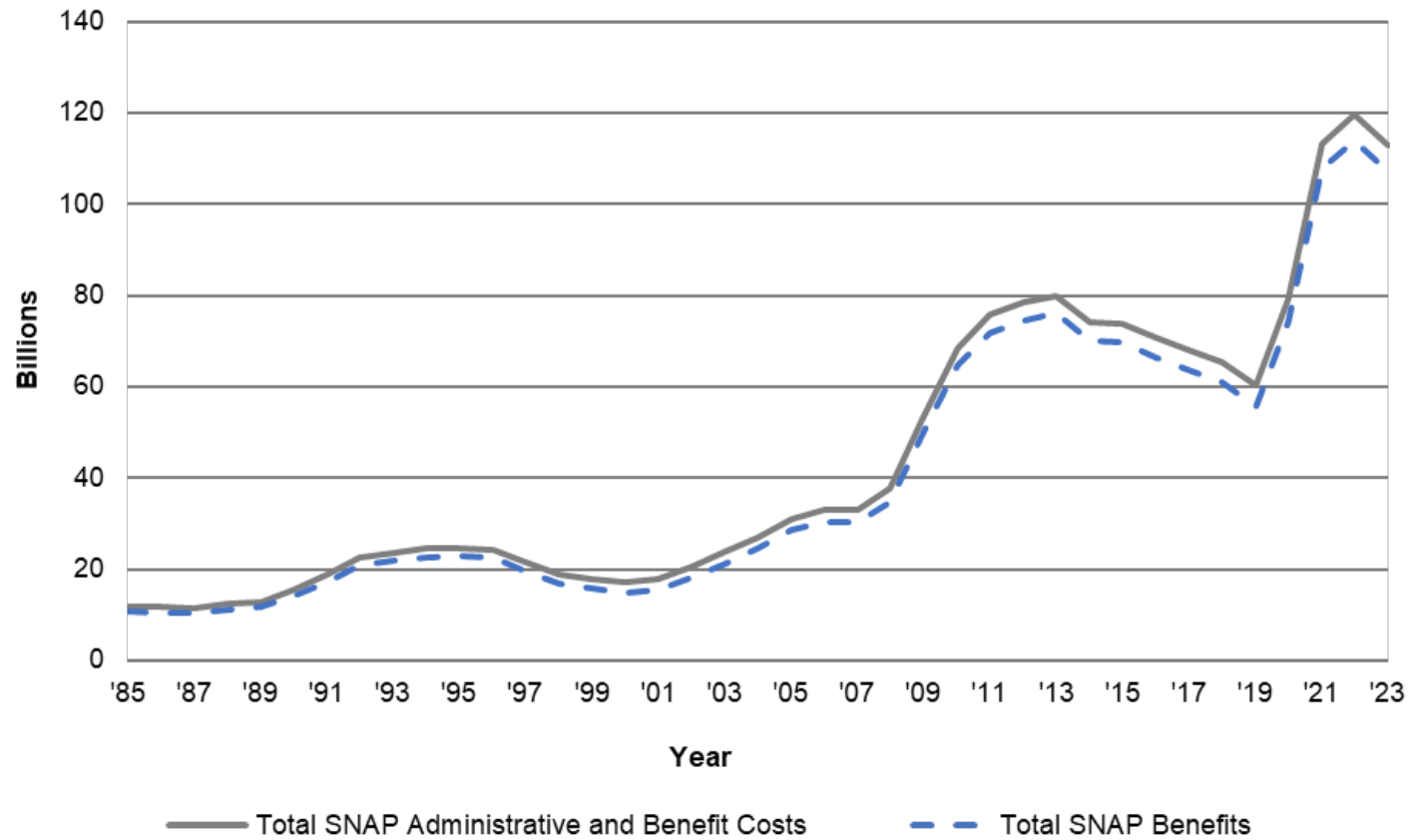
^e Percentage change from preceding year.

^f Average monthly value.

^g These data are based on FNS administrative records (USDA FNS, 2024g). See Appendix D for more information.

^h Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

Figure 2.2. Total SNAP administrative and benefit costs and total SNAP benefit costs, calendar years 1985–2023



Source: (USDA FNS, 2023f).

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans. In FY 2023, SNAP provided benefits each month to an average of 40.1 million people living in 21.4 million households. Most SNAP households (79 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 \$332 (excluding emergency allotments), had gross monthly income of \$1,059, and had net monthly income of \$527. The average SNAP household size was 1.9 people in FY 2023 (Appendix Tables A.2 and A.14).

In this chapter, we discuss the composition and economic status of SNAP households, characteristics of SNAP participants, and recent changes to economic conditions of SNAP households.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

In FY 2023, the average SNAP household had gross monthly income that was about 72 percent of the poverty guidelines (Appendix Table A.2.).¹³ Seventy-three percent of households had gross monthly income less than or equal to the Federal poverty guidelines, 47 percent had income that was 75 percent or lower, and 35 percent had income that was 50 percent or lower than the guidelines (Table 3.1).

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households—that is, households with less income receive greater SNAP benefits than those with more income. This held true in FY 2023. The 35 percent of SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines received 51 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 27 percent of households with a gross monthly income above the poverty guidelines received 14 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

FY 2023 SNAP QC Sample Compared to FNS Administrative Records

The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 43,776 households from the FY 2023 SNAP QC data file (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. These estimates of participants and households differ from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records for FY 2023 (42.2 million and 22.3 million, respectively) because we adjusted the sample estimates to exclude receipt of benefits by households who were issued benefits mistakenly and those receiving disaster assistance, including COVID-19 emergency allotments. We also adjusted the sample estimates to account for incomplete program data. The adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which were \$332 in the SNAP QC data, compared with \$400 for FY 2023 in FNS administrative records. Appendix D provides additional details.

¹³ For more detailed information on the economic status of SNAP households, see Appendix Tables A.3 through A.8. 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 ^a	All households in poverty category		Benefits to households in poverty category	
	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
25 percent or less	27.0	27.0	36.3	36.3
26 to 50 percent	8.0	35.0	14.2	50.5
51 to 75 percent	12.5	47.4	16.0	66.5
76 to 100 percent	25.4	72.9	19.5	86.0
101 to 130 percent	14.3	87.1	9.6	95.6
131 percent or more	12.9	100.0	4.4	100.0

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

^a Defined as the FY 2023 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

HOUSEHOLDS WITH GREATER NEEDS

In FY 2023, most households included a child, an elderly individual, or a non-elderly individual with a disability. Seventy-nine percent of households—which contained 88 percent of all participants—included at least one of these individuals. These households received 83 percent of all SNAP benefits (Appendix Table A.14).¹⁴

Households with Children

In FY 2023, SNAP served a monthly average of 7.3 million households with children, representing 34 percent of all SNAP households. Fifty-five percent of households with children, approximately 4 million SNAP households, included people with earned income, representing 68 percent of households with earned income (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Eight percent of households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 2 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Appendix Table A.6). Among all households with children, 1.3 million (17 percent) received child support. Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit (\$574 per month)—mainly because the average household size among SNAP households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (1.9 people) (Table 3.4).

More than half of SNAP households with children (62 percent) were headed by a single adult, accounting for 21 percent of all SNAP households. Fifteen percent of SNAP households with children had a married head of household, accounting for 5 percent of all SNAP households. The remaining 23 percent of SNAP households with children contained multiple nonmarried adults (12 percent) or children only (11 percent) (Table 3.3).¹⁵

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Households with *children only* are those in which all eligible participants are younger than age 18. However, these households may include nonparticipating adults who are ineligible for SNAP, such as ineligible noncitizens.

Patterns of income receipt for SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult varied considerably from those of households with children that were headed by a married couple. Of the 4.5 million SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult, 47 percent had earned income. In contrast, of the 1.1 million SNAP households with children that were headed by a married couple, 74 percent had earned income. The percentage of SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult that had zero gross income was higher than the corresponding percentage of SNAP households with children that were headed by a married couple (20 percent versus 10 percent). Married-head and single-adult households with children were more similar in terms of receipt of SSI, Social Security, and TANF income. About 11 to 12 percent of both types of households received SSI, 9 to 11 percent received Social Security, and 6 to 8 percent received TANF (Table 3.3).

The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$555 versus \$664) 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 (\$184 versus \$145) because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$1,176 versus \$2,148) (Table 3.4).

Households with Elderly Individuals or Non-Elderly Individuals with a Disability

In FY 2023, SNAP served a monthly average of 10.7 million households with a member who was either elderly or had a disability, representing half of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). Households with these individuals have differences in their SNAP eligibility rules compared to other households as described in Chapter 2. These households had an average household size of 1.4 people and an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$214 (Table 3.4).

A majority of SNAP households with an individual who was elderly or had a disability were single-person households (77 percent) (Table 3.2). These households had an average benefit of \$162 (Table 3.4). Multiple-person households in this group had an average household size of 2.8 individuals and an average benefit of \$392.

On average, households with a member who was elderly or had a disability received a smaller SNAP benefit in comparison to all SNAP households (\$214 compared to \$332). This is largely because these households were smaller (1.4 compared to 1.9 people on average) and therefore eligible for a lower maximum benefit, and because members were more likely to receive income through government assistance programs (Table 3.4). A vast majority of SNAP households with a member who was elderly or had a disability (92 percent) received either SSI or Social Security income, relative to 47 percent of all SNAP households. Forty-six percent of households in this group received SSI and 64 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3 and Appendix Table A.6). Eighteen percent of these households received both SSI and Social Security Income (Appendix Table A.6).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In FY 2023, SNAP served a monthly average of about 7 million households with individuals who are elderly. These households represented 33 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2). Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.2 people. The average size of households with elderly individuals not living alone was 2.3 people (Table 3.4).

The average SNAP benefit for households with elderly individuals was \$188 in FY 2023, compared to \$404 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 (\$1,148 and \$560, respectively) than households without elderly individuals (\$1,015 and \$511, respectively) (Appendix Table A.2). Second, a majority of elderly SNAP recipients (82 percent) lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than other households were (Table 3.2).¹⁶ Elderly SNAP recipients who lived alone received an average SNAP benefit of \$162 per month, compared to \$250 for multi-person households composed of only elderly individuals and \$388 for households with both elderly and non-elderly individuals (Appendix Table A.15).

A majority of SNAP households with elderly individuals received either SSI or Social Security income. In FY 2023, 35 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI, 72 percent received Social Security income, and 88 percent received income from at least one of those two sources (Table 3.3 and Appendix Table A.6). Nineteen percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income (Appendix Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 50 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 72 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2). Seven percent of households with elderly individuals had no gross income (Table 3.3).

Households with Non-Elderly Individuals with a Disability

In FY 2023, SNAP served a monthly average of about 3.8 million households that included non-elderly individuals with a disability (Table 3.2), representing 18 percent of all SNAP households. These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$266 (Table 3.4).

Sixty-five percent of SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with a disability were single-person households with an average benefit of \$162 (Table 3.2 and Table 3.4). Non-elderly individuals with a disability who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.2 individuals, an average household benefit of \$461, and an average per-person benefit of \$144 (Table 3.4). SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with a disability represented 52 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 26 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Tables 3.2).

¹⁶ In this report, *living alone* refers to individuals who belong to single-person SNAP households, although others may live in the same residential unit.

OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SERVED BY SNAP

Approximately 4.5 million SNAP households (21 percent) in FY 2023 consisted exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without a disability and without children (Table 3.2). These households tended to be single-person households (92 percent). They also tended to have low average gross monthly income (\$414) (Table 3.4). Fifty-six percent of these households had zero gross income (Table 3.3). Households consisting exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without a disability received an average SNAP benefit of \$266 per month (Tables 3.4).

Within this group, 3.6 million SNAP households (17 percent of all households) contained one or more adults who were within the age range subject to time limits. With some exceptions, these participants must fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. These households tended to be single-person households (83 percent). Fifty-two percent of these households had zero gross income, and 30 percent had earned income (Table 3.3).

Table 3.2. Composition of households with select countable income types, column percentages

Household composition	All households		Households with:											
	Number (000)	Column %	Countable earned income ^a		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total ^b	21,375	100.0	5,910	100.0	7,021	100.0	4,863	100.0	4,268	100.0	653	100.0	755	100.0
Children	7,329	34.3	4,022	68.1	644	9.2	862	17.7	1,203	28.2	571	87.4	245	32.5
Single-adult household	4,523	21.2	2,118	35.8	412	5.9	526	10.8	881	20.6	349	53.5	163	21.6
Multiple-adult household	1,977	9.2	1,333	22.6	226	3.2	282	5.8	217	5.1	153	23.5	66	8.7
Married-head	1,114	5.2	828	14.0	120	1.7	126	2.6	111	2.6	72	11.0	34	4.5
Non-married-head	863	4.0	505	8.5	106	1.5	156	3.2	107	2.5	81	12.5	32	4.2
Children only	829	3.9	571	9.7	6	0.1	54	1.1	105	2.5	69	10.5	16	2.2
Elderly individuals	7,060	33.0	479	8.1	5,052	72.0	2,443	50.2	515	12.1	42	6.4	177	23.5
Living alone	5,824	27.2	275	4.6	4,136	58.9	2,023	41.6	454	10.6	6	0.9	138	18.3
Not living alone	1,236	5.8	204	3.5	916	13.0	420	8.6	60	1.4	36	5.5	39	5.2
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,753	17.6	501	8.5	1,828	26.0	2,521	51.8	5	0.1	104	15.9	123	16.3
Living alone	2,452	11.5	121	2.0	1,340	19.1	1,491	30.7	4	0.1	2	0.3	54	7.1
Not living alone	1,301	6.1	379	6.4	487	6.9	1,029	21.2	1	0.0	101	15.5	70	9.2
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	10,686	50.0	957	16.2	6,801	96.9	4,858	99.9	520	12.2	139	21.3	296	39.1
Living alone	8,276	38.7	396	6.7	5,476	78.0	3,515	72.3	458	10.7	8	1.3	192	25.4
Not living alone	2,410	11.3	562	9.5	1,325	18.9	1,343	27.6	61	1.4	131	20.0	103	13.7
Other households ^c	4,544	21.3	1,291	21.9	24	0.3	1	0.0	2,557	59.9	70	10.7	282	37.3
Single-person	4,161	19.5	1,066	18.0	10	0.1	1	0.0	2,457	57.6	57	8.8	269	35.7
Multi-person	383	1.8	225	3.8	14	0.2	-	-	100	2.4	12	1.9	13	1.7
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households ^d	3,597	16.8	1,096	18.6	172	2.5	124	2.5	1,867	43.7	62	9.5	202	26.7
Living alone	2,983	14.0	814	13.8	4	0.1	-	-	1,760	41.2	48	7.3	177	23.5
Not living alone	615	2.9	282	4.8	168	2.4	124	2.5	107	2.5	15	2.3	24	3.2
Single-person households	12,664	59.2	1,610	27.2	5,490	78.2	3,516	72.3	2,953	69.2	97	14.8	472	62.5

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

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

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

^d With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and time limits. The age range for these individuals was 18 to 49 through August 2023. Effective September 2023, the FRA increased the upper age limit to 50.

– No sample households are in this category.

Table 3.3. Composition of households with select countable income types, row percentages

Household composition	Households with:													
	All households		Countable earned income ^a		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total ^b	21,375	100.0	5,910	27.6	7,021	32.8	4,863	22.8	4,268	20.0	653	3.1	755	3.5
Children	7,329	34.3	4,022	54.9	644	8.8	862	11.8	1,203	16.4	571	7.8	245	3.3
Single-adult household	4,523	21.2	2,118	46.8	412	9.1	526	11.6	881	19.5	349	7.7	163	3.6
Multiple-adult household	1,977	9.2	1,333	67.4	226	11.4	282	14.3	217	11.0	153	7.7	66	3.3
Married-head	1,114	5.2	828	74.3	120	10.8	126	11.3	111	9.9	72	6.4	34	3.0
Non-married-head	863	4.0	505	58.5	106	12.2	156	18.1	107	12.4	81	9.4	32	3.7
Children only	829	3.9	571	68.9	6	0.7	54	6.5	105	12.7	69	8.3	16	2.0
Elderly individuals	7,060	33.0	479	6.8	5,052	71.6	2,443	34.6	515	7.3	42	0.6	177	2.5
Living alone	5,824	27.2	275	4.7	4,136	71.0	2,023	34.7	454	7.8	6	0.1	138	2.4
Not living alone	1,236	5.8	204	16.5	916	74.1	420	33.9	60	4.9	36	2.9	39	3.2
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,753	17.6	501	13.3	1,828	48.7	2,521	67.2	5	0.1	104	2.8	123	3.3
Living alone	2,452	11.5	121	4.9	1,340	54.7	1,491	60.8	4	0.2	2	0.1	54	2.2
Not living alone	1,301	6.1	379	29.2	487	37.5	1,029	79.1	1	0.1	101	7.8	70	5.4
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	10,686	50.0	957	9.0	6,801	63.6	4,858	45.5	520	4.9	139	1.3	296	2.8
Living alone	8,276	38.7	396	4.8	5,476	66.2	3,515	42.5	458	5.5	8	0.1	192	2.3
Not living alone	2,410	11.3	562	23.3	1,325	55.0	1,343	55.7	61	2.5	131	5.4	103	4.3
Other households ^c	4,544	21.3	1,291	28.4	24	0.5	1	0.0	2,557	56.3	70	1.5	282	6.2
Single-person	4,161	19.5	1,066	25.6	10	0.2	1	0.0	2,457	59.0	57	1.4	269	6.5
Multi-person	383	1.8	225	58.9	14	3.7	-	-	100	26.2	12	3.2	13	3.3
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households ^d	3,597	16.8	1,096	30.5	172	4.8	124	3.4	1,867	51.9	62	1.7	202	5.6
Living alone	2,983	14.0	814	27.3	4	0.1	-	-	1,760	59.0	48	1.6	177	5.9
Not living alone	615	2.9	282	45.9	168	27.4	124	20.2	107	17.4	15	2.4	24	4.0
Single-person households	12,664	59.2	1,610	12.7	5,490	43.4	3,516	27.8	2,953	23.3	97	0.8	472	3.7

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

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

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

^d With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and time limits. The age range for these individuals was 18 to 49 through August 2023. Effective September 2023, the FRA increased the upper age limit to 50.

– 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) ^a	Monthly SNAP benefit (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit per person (dollars) ^b	Household size (individuals)
Total	1,059	527	332	177	1.9
Children	1,374	734	574	174	3.3
Single-adult household	1,176	609	555	184	3.0
Male adult	1,114	599	489	183	2.7
Female adult	1,182	609	561	184	3.0
Multiple-adult household	1,951	1,157	667	152	4.4
Married-head	2,148	1,284	664	145	4.6
Non-married-head	1,697	993	671	161	4.2
Children only	1,078	411	456	198	2.3
Elderly individuals	1,148	560	188	153	1.2
Living alone	1,046	469	162	162	1.0
Not living alone	1,630	970	309	136	2.3
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	1,295	673	266	151	1.8
Living alone	1,064	456	162	162	1.0
Not living alone	1,731	1,067	461	144	3.2
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	1,190	590	214	153	1.4
Living alone	1,051	465	162	162	1.0
Not living alone	1,665	1,003	392	142	2.8
Other households ^c	414	184	266	242	1.1
Single-person	354	153	252	252	1.0
Multi-person	1,070	522	426	192	2.2
Single-person households	815	354	193	193	1.0

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 359,579 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 19,846 MFIP households are excluded.

^b Averages presented in this column may differ slightly from independent calculations due to rounding.

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

Single-Person Households

In FY 2023, 59 percent of SNAP households were composed of a single person (Table 3.2).¹⁷ These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$193 (Table 3.4). A slight majority of these individuals in single-person households (56 percent) were female (Appendix Table A.24), 46 percent were elderly, and 19 percent were non-elderly individuals with a disability (Appendix Table A.17). A relatively small percentage of single-person SNAP households had earned income (13 percent) compared to all SNAP households (28 percent). Single-person households were also slightly more likely to have zero gross income compared to all SNAP households (23 percent and 20 percent respectively). Not surprisingly, given how many single-person households include elderly individuals or individuals with a disability, 43 percent of single-person households received Social Security income, compared with 33 percent of all SNAP households. Likewise, 28 percent of single-person households received SSI income, compared to 23 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3).

EMERGENCY ALLOTMENTS

In March 2020, USDA granted waivers allowing States to issue emergency allotments to households receiving less than the maximum SNAP benefit. Beginning in April 2021, all SNAP households, regardless of benefit level, were eligible for an emergency allotment of at least \$95 (allowing some households to receive more than the maximum benefit) or the difference between the calculated benefit amount and the maximum if this difference was greater than \$95. By the start of FY 2023, 17 States had returned to normal benefit amounts without emergency allotments (see Chapter 2). By March 2023, all States had returned to normal benefit amounts in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 which ended all emergency allotments after February 2023 (USDA FNS, 2024i). Thirty-two percent of SNAP households lived in a State that offered an emergency allotment during the household's sample month, and thus were eligible for the emergency allotment in FY 2023 (Table 3.5). The average emergency allotment was \$183 among households that received it and \$59 across all households.¹⁸ Among all households that received an emergency allotment, households with children received an average of \$257 while households with elderly individuals received an average of \$169—a lower value that reflects the smaller average household size. Households receiving an emergency allotment that included non-elderly individuals with a disability received an average of \$200, while those receiving an allotment with TANF, Social Security, and SSI received an average \$208, \$193, and \$170 respectively. Households receiving an emergency allotment and a minimum SNAP benefit received an average of \$302.

¹⁷ These individuals apply for SNAP benefits for themselves only. Other people may live in the home.

¹⁸ Although reported SNAP benefit amounts do not include emergency allotments, we calculated the size of emergency allotments using Federal and State policy guidelines.

Table 3.5. Distribution of emergency allotment receipt by household characteristic

Household characteristic	SNAP households		SNAP households eligible for emergency allotment		Average amount of emergency allotment only (dollars)	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Row %	Across all participating SNAP households	Across all households with allotment
Total	21,375	100.0	6,936	32.5	59	183
Household composition						
Children	7,329	34.3	2,329	31.8	82	257
School-age	5,956	27.9	1,900	31.9	86	271
Preschool-age	3,403	15.9	1,065	31.3	83	264
No children	14,047	65.7	4,607	32.8	48	146
Elderly individuals	7,060	33.0	2,334	33.1	56	169
No elderly individuals	14,315	67.0	4,603	32.2	61	191
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,753	17.6	1,208	32.2	64	200
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	17,623	82.4	5,729	32.5	58	180
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households ^a	3,597	16.8	1,166	32.4	41	127
No adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households	17,778	83.2	5,771	32.5	63	195
Noncitizens	1,285	6.0	400	31.2	63	201
No noncitizens	20,090	94.0	6,536	32.5	59	182
Locality						
Metropolitan	16,772	78.5	5,553	33.1	59	179
Micropolitan ^b	2,311	10.8	728	31.5	61	193
Rural	1,493	7.0	420	28.1	62	222
Unknown locality	799	3.7	235	29.4	51	175
Countable Income Source						
Gross income	17,107	80.0	5,617	32.8	67	203
No gross income	4,268	20.0	1,320	30.9	30	97
Net income	13,364	62.5	4,296	32.1	76	237
No net income	7,632	35.7	2,466	32.3	31	95
Not applicable ^c	379	1.8	174	45.9	55	119
Earned income	5,910	27.6	1,932	32.7	92	282
No earned income	15,466	72.4	5,004	32.4	47	145
Unearned income	13,125	61.4	4,329	33.0	62	189
No unearned income	8,250	38.6	2,607	31.6	55	174
TANF	653	3.1	235	35.9	75	208
No TANF	20,722	96.9	6,702	32.3	59	182
GA	755	3.5	312	41.4	57	137
No GA	20,620	96.5	6,624	32.1	60	185
SSI	4,863	22.8	1,593	32.7	56	170
No SSI	16,512	77.2	5,344	32.4	61	187
Social Security	7,021	32.8	2,293	32.7	63	193
No Social Security	14,354	67.2	4,644	32.4	58	178

Table 3.5. (continued)

Household characteristic	SNAP households		SNAP households eligible for emergency allotment		Average amount of emergency allotment only (dollars)	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Row %	Across all participating SNAP households	Across all households with allotment
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines						
No gross income	4,268	20.0	1,320	30.9	30	97
25 percent or less ^d	1,493	7.0	468	31.4	30	95
26 to 50 percent	1,712	8.0	585	34.2	37	109
51 to 75 percent	2,667	12.5	965	36.2	51	142
76 to 100 percent	5,433	25.4	1,732	31.9	52	162
101 to 130 percent	3,054	14.3	951	31.1	90	288
131 percent or greater	2,748	12.9	915	33.3	124	374
SNAP benefit						
Minimum benefit	1,868	8.7	596	31.9	96	302
Maximum benefit	7,770	36.4	2,548	32.8	31	95

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

^a With some exceptions, certain SNAP participants without a disability in childless households are subject to additional work requirements and a time limit. The age range for these individuals was 18 to 49 through August 2023. Effective September 2023, the FRA increased the upper age limit to 50.

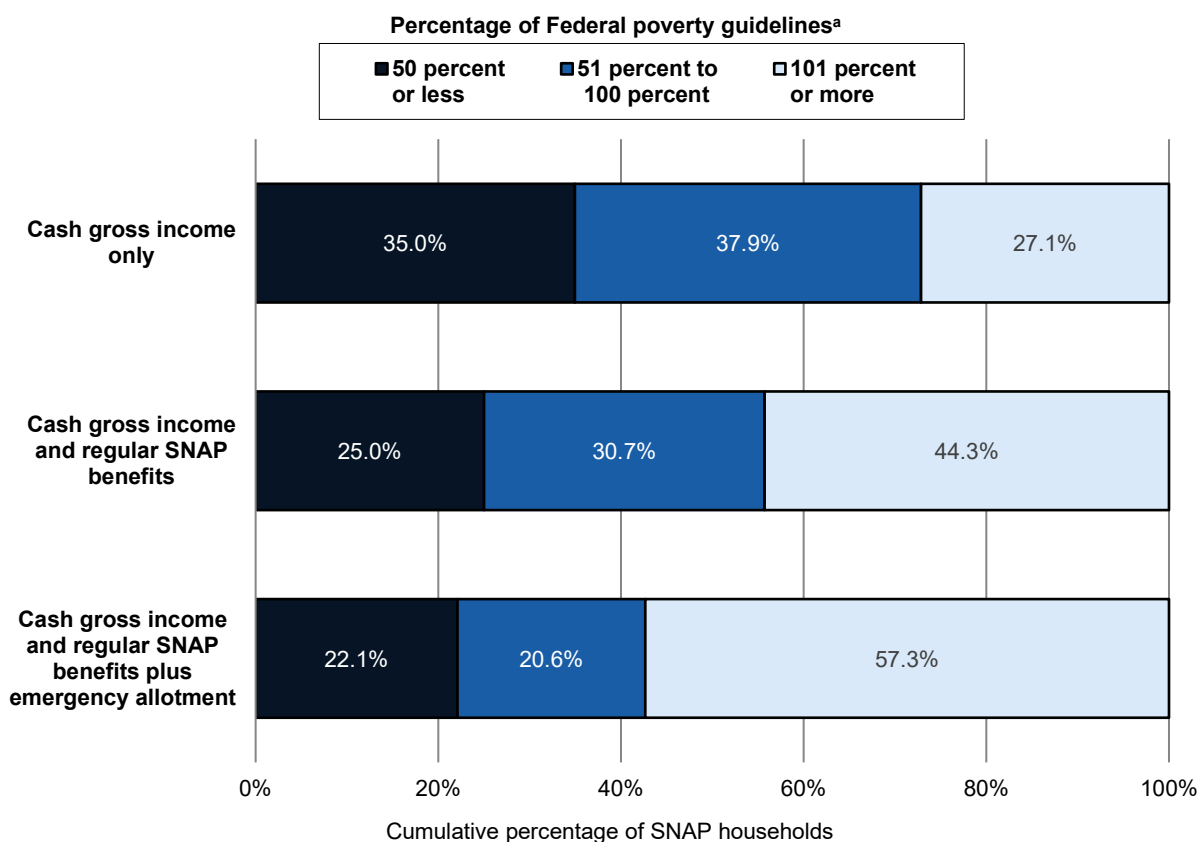
^b A micropolitan area has at least one urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.

^c Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit, so 359,579 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this distribution. In addition, the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) calculates net income using program-specific rules so 19,846 MFIP households are excluded from this distribution.

^d The number of households with gross or countable income that was less than 25 percent of the poverty guidelines does not include households with no gross income.

The effect 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. As shown in Figure 3.1, the combination of cash and SNAP benefits changed the distribution of SNAP households by poverty status. Specifically, when regular SNAP benefits, without emergency allotments, are included in gross income, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was sufficient to move 17 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines and an additional 10 percent of the poorest households above 50 percent of the poverty guideline. When emergency allotments are included along with the regular SNAP benefits, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was sufficient to move an additional 13 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines and an additional 3 percent of the poorest households above 50 percent of poverty guidelines.

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



Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

^a Defined as the FY 2023 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

Sample Interpretation: This figure shows that, based on cash gross income, 35.0 percent of participating SNAP households have income at or below 50 percent of the poverty guidelines. By comparison, when SNAP benefits are added to cash gross income, only 25.0 percent of households have income at or below 50 percent of poverty; and when SNAP benefits, including emergency allotments, are added to cash gross income, only 22.1 percent of units have income at or below 50 percent of poverty.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS

In FY 2023, 39 percent of SNAP participants were children. These participants received 38 percent of prorated SNAP benefits.¹⁹ More than two-thirds (71 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 20 percent were elderly individuals (age 60 or older) (Table 3.6).

Sixty-two percent of participating adults were female. Less than 11 percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born—6 percent were naturalized citizens, 1 percent were refugees, and 3 percent were other noncitizens (lawful permanent residents and other eligible noncitizens). Six percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizen adults (Appendix Table A.23).²⁰

¹⁹ Prorated benefits are benefits per person with the selected characteristic. For households that include people both with and without the characteristic, the household benefit is multiplied by the ratio of participants with the selected characteristic to total household size. Using a household with children as an example, each child in a three-person household with two children would have a prorated benefit equal to one-third of the household benefit.

²⁰ 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 3.6. SNAP participants and benefits by selected demographic characteristics

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Prorated benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	40,065	100.0	7,102,644	100.0
Age				
Children	15,575	38.9	2,724,695	38.4
Preschool-age children	4,464	11.1	815,457	11.5
0–1 year	1,762	4.4	332,789	4.7
2–4 years	2,701	6.7	482,668	6.8
School-age children	11,111	27.7	1,909,238	26.9
5–7 years	2,894	7.2	507,755	7.1
8–11 years	3,624	9.0	626,543	8.8
12–15 years	3,241	8.1	546,678	7.7
16–17 years	1,353	3.4	228,262	3.2
Non-elderly adults (age 18–59)	16,684	41.6	3,173,298	44.7
Elderly adults (60 or older)	7,807	19.5	1,204,651	17.0
Citizenship				
U.S.-born citizen	35,831	89.4	6,330,876	89.1
Naturalized citizen	2,470	6.2	433,814	6.1
Refugee	434	1.1	95,922	1.4
Other noncitizen	1,330	3.3	242,032	3.4
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults ^b	2,488	6.2	444,233	6.3
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,973	9.9	608,100	8.6
Children with a disability	585	1.5	80,334	1.1
Non-elderly adults with a disability	3,388	8.5	527,766	7.4
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households ^c	3,938	9.8	919,242	12.9
Race and Hispanic status				
White, not Hispanic	14,202	35.4	2,465,097	34.7
African American, not Hispanic	10,282	25.7	1,852,252	26.1
Hispanic, any race	6,268	15.6	1,128,398	15.9
Asian, not Hispanic	1,558	3.9	290,368	4.1
Native American, not Hispanic	533	1.3	99,489	1.4
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	400	1.0	72,354	1.0
Race unknown	6,823	17.0	1,194,685	16.8

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

^b Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP household.

^c With some exceptions, certain SNAP participants without a disability in childless households are subject to additional work requirements and a time limit. The age range for these individuals was 18 to 49 through August 2023. Effective September 2023, the FRA increased the upper age limit to 50.

CHANGES IN SNAP PARTICIPATION AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

SNAP participation steadily declined in the late 2010s until the beginning of the pandemic, from 41.5 million participants in FY 2017 to about 36.4 million participants in the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period (see text box) (Table 3.7). Over the same period, the number of SNAP households decreased from 20.6 million to 18.7 million.

Due to data limitations, estimates presented in this report for the FY 2020 waiver period should be interpreted with caution. However, FNS administrative records indicate that the total number of SNAP participants across all States and territories increased substantially in the years following the start of the pandemic (USDA FNS, 2024g). This trend continued into FY 2023, with the number of participants increasing to 40.1 million, comparable to the number in FY 2018. The number of households increased to 21.4 million, surpassing the number of SNAP households in FY 2022 and the four years prior to the pandemic.

The composition of the SNAP caseload changed between FY 2017 and FY 2023. The percentage of participants who were elderly increased continuously over that period, from 13 percent in FY 2017 to 20 percent in FY 2023, with corresponding decreases in the percentage who were children (from 44 percent in FY 2017 to 39 percent in FY 2023). The average household size decreased slowly but steadily from FY 2017 to FY 2022 and remained the same in FY 2023 (Table 3.7).

FY 2020 Pre-Pandemic Period Data

SNAP QC data representing October 2019 through February 2020, before the COVID-19 public health emergency.

FY 2020 Waiver Period Data

FNS granted States temporary waivers on conducting QC reviews starting in March 2020. Very few States collected SNAP QC data from March 2020 through May 2020, so the waiver period data cover June 2020 through September 2020. For this period, data were only available for 47 States and territories—all except for California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, and New York. Thus, the waiver period totals and characteristics presented in Table 3.7 do not reflect all SNAP participants nationwide.

Table 3.7. Comparison of characteristics of participating individuals and households, FYs 2017–2023

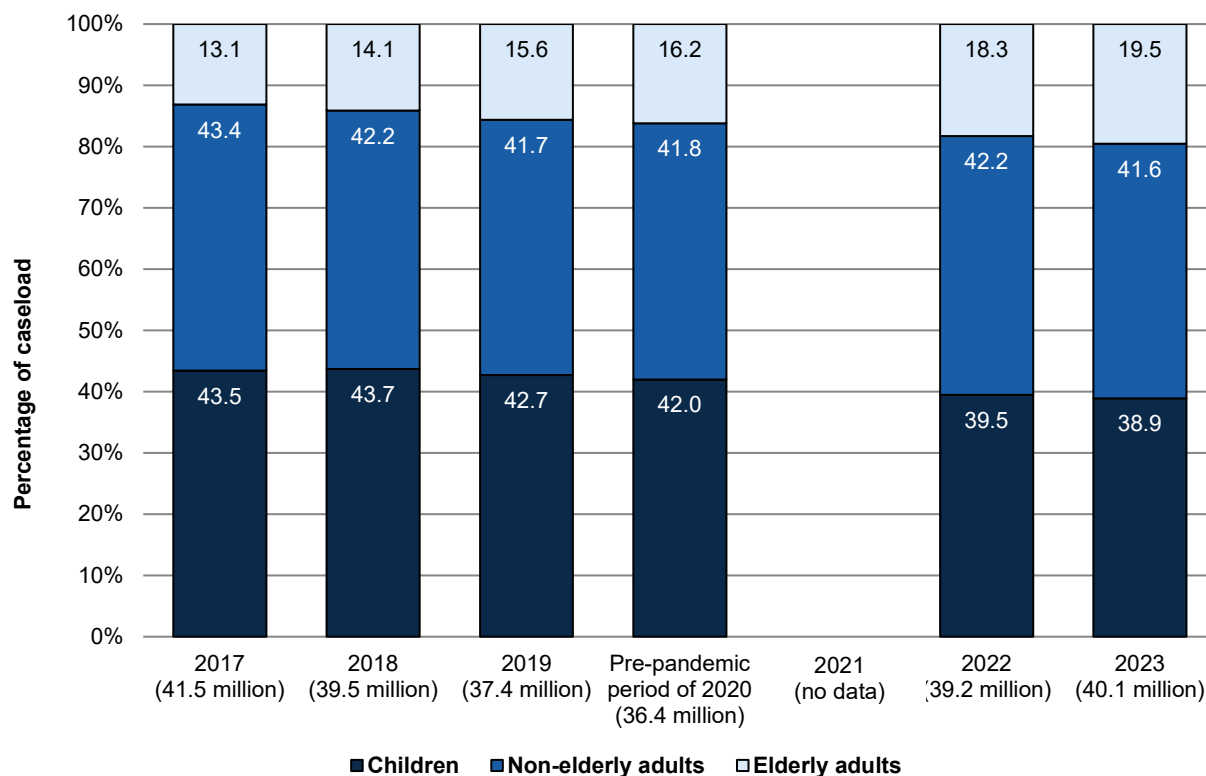
Characteristic	Fiscal Year						
	2017	2018	2019	Pre-pandemic period of 2020 ^a	2021 ^b	2022	2023
Participants							
Total (000)	41,491	39,519	37,202	36,363	n.a	39,246	40,065
Characteristic (percent)							
Children	43.5	43.7	42.7	42.0	n.a	39.5	38.9
Elderly individuals	13.1	14.1	15.6	16.2	n.a	18.3	19.5
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.8	n.a	10.5	9.9
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	n.a	9.1	9.8
Households							
Total (000)	20,597	19,727	18,802	18,657	n.a	20,717	21,375
Characteristic (percent)							
Zero gross income	19.0	19.0	18.5	18.5	n.a	20.5	20.0
Zero net income	35.7	35.3	35.1	34.9	n.a	35.7	35.7
Earned income	31.4	30.2	28.6	27.7	n.a	25.7	27.6
TANF income	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.6	n.a	2.7	3.1
Minimum benefit	8.8	9.5	10.3	11.1	n.a	9.8	8.7
Maximum benefit	37.2	36.5	36.4	36.3	n.a	36.6	36.4
Average gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines	62.6	63.2	64.7	64.5	n.a	69.4	72.0
Average household size	2.01	2.00	1.98	1.95	n.a	1.90	1.90

Sources: FY 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, and 2023 SNAP QC samples.

^a For the waiver period (June 2020 through September 2020), data are available for only 47 States and territories (all except for California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, and New York). As such, we did not include data for that period in this table.

^b Because SNAP QC data were incomplete for FY 2021 as a result of pandemic-related SNAP QC waivers, we did not include data from FY 2021.

Figure 3.2. SNAP participants by age group, FYs 2017–2023



Sources: FYs 2017 - 2023 SNAP QC samples.

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 from 63 percent in FY 2017 to 72 percent in FY 2023 (Table 3.7). The percentage of households receiving the minimum benefit increased from FY 2017 through the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period, before decreasing slightly in FY 2022 and FY 2023. The percentage of households qualifying for the maximum benefit remained relatively consistent between FY 2017 and FY 2023, staying around 36 or 37 percent. The percentage of households with TANF income decreased each year from FY 2017 through FY 2022 and then increased slightly in FY 2023.

As the average gross income per household increased from FY 2022 to FY 2023, the average household benefit also increased. The household benefit is usually inversely correlated with gross and net income. That is, benefits decrease as income increases. However, increases to the cost of the TFP based on specific food types led to maximum benefit increases above the standard cost-of-living increases such that benefits increased despite the increase in real net income. Both the average gross income per person and average net income per person increased in both nominal and real value from FY 2022 to FY 2023 (Table 3.8). The average household benefit increased in both nominal and real dollars, from \$297 in nominal dollars and \$319 in real dollars in FY 2022 to \$332 in both nominal and real dollars in FY 2023.

Table 3.8. Nominal and real values of selected characteristics, FY 2022 and FY 2023

Characteristic	FY 2022		FY 2023		Percentage change in nominal values	Percentage change in real values
	Nominal value	Real value (in FY 2023 dollars)	Nominal value			
Average gross income ^a						
Per household	\$969	\$1,018	\$1,059		+9.3	+4.0
Per person	622	654	680		+9.2	+3.9
Average net income ^a						
Per household	489	514	527		+7.7	+2.5
Per person	297	312	315		+6.2	+1.0
Average total deduction ^a	604	635	660		+9.3	+4.0
Average household benefit ^b	297	319	332		+12.0	+4.1
Maximum household benefit for a family of four ^{b,c}	835	898	939		+12.5	+4.5
Consumer price index (CPI)						
All items	287.7		302.3		+5.1	
Food at home	280.4		301.6		+7.6	

Sources: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) average values (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023).
 Nominal values: FY 2022 and FY 2023 SNAP QC samples.

^a Real values are in constant FY 2023 dollars. FY 2022 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between FY 2022 and FY 2023 (+5.1 percent).

^b Real values are in constant FY 2023 dollars. FY 2022 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between FY 2022 and FY 2023 (+7.6 percent).

^c The maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2022 for a family of four living in the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS

BBCE	Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
CAA	Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
ESAP	Elderly Simplified Application Project
FFCRA	Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020
FNA	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008
FNS	United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
FRA	Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023
GA	General Assistance
HHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	Minnesota Family Investment Program
PA	Public Assistance
QC	Quality Control
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	United States Department of Agriculture

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DEFINITIONS

Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill). Legislation, signed on December 20, 2018, that reauthorized SNAP through FY 2023. It maintains the program's basic eligibility guidelines and work requirements while providing additional funding for enhanced employment and training activities. The bill also provides additional funding to promote healthy eating and expanded antifraud efforts, particularly across States. The Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024, extended the 2018 Farm Bill through September 30, 2024.

Broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE). Policy under which households that receive certain State-specified TANF or Maintenance of Effort-funded noncash services are 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 or Maintenance of Effort funds, 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 SNAP 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.

Child-only households. SNAP households in which all eligible participants are younger than age 18. These households may include nonparticipating adults.

Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA). Legislation that temporarily increased maximum benefits to 115 percent of the June 2020 value of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), from January 2021 through June 2021. The CAA also temporarily expanded student eligibility until the SNAP household's next recertification, beginning no earlier than 30 days after the end of the Federal public health emergency on May 11, 2023.

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 are 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*.

Disability. SNAP rules define an individual with a disability as someone who receives Federal or State payments because of a disability or blindness, 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 disabled based on SSI rules. A veteran with a disability or a veteran's spouse or child with a permanent disability receiving veterans' benefits is also considered disabled for SNAP purposes. While the SNAP QC data do not include a disability flag, the data do include information that can be used to identify individuals with a disability. These individuals are defined as people younger than age 60 who meet one of the following four criteria: (1) received SSI; (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 with a medical expense deduction but without a participating elderly individual or nonparticipating elderly member who was (a) disqualified for program violation, (b) ineligible due to disqualification or failure to meet work requirements, (c) a fleeing felon or parole and probation violator, or (d) a convicted drug felon, 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.

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 after disregarding the first \$65 of earned income per wage earner in FY 2023.) 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.

Emergency allotment. Authorized under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 to supplement SNAP benefits. States initially issued emergency allotments to SNAP households receiving less than the maximum benefit, which increased the household's benefit to the maximum for its size. Beginning in April 2021, all SNAP households, regardless of benefit level, were eligible for an emergency allotment of \$95 or the difference between the calculated benefit amount and the maximum if this difference were greater than \$95. Emergency allotments ended for all States and territories in February 2023, but some stopped issuing them sooner. Emergency allotments were in place for 36 States and territories during FY 2023. The benefit amounts discussed in this report do not include emergency allotments.

Entrant households. Households newly certified during FY 2023 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 a member who is elderly or has a

disability. 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 application processing and verification procedures. A State agency must process each SNAP application, conduct an eligibility interview, and provide SNAP benefits to eligible households within seven days of application submission.

Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA). Legislation that authorized States to provide emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits. The legislation also temporarily and partially suspended the time limit faced by some SNAP participants age 18–49 who did not have a disability or live with a household member younger than age 18. The time limit suspensions were in place through the end of the month subsequent to the month in which the public health emergency declaration was lifted by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which was June 2023.

Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA). Legislation that increased the age of those subject to time-limited SNAP benefits from age 49 to age 50, effective September 1, 2023; age 52, effective October 1, 2023; and age 54, effective October 1, 2024. It also exempted new groups of individuals from the time limits. These provisions of the legislation are temporary; they expire in October 2030. Because the first change to the upper age limit did not take effect until September 2023 and later, it had a minimal effect on the characteristics of the FY 2023 caseload. The FRA also decreased States' annual allotment

of discretionary exemptions and limited carryover of unused exemptions in future fiscal years.

General Assistance (GA). State-run programs that provide assistance to individuals with low income and 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 and geography; 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 household shelter deduction is indexed to inflation; in FY 2023, the value of the deduction was \$166.81.

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 SNAP household, regardless of whether or not they purchase and prepare food together.

Initial certification households. Households certified for the first time within the current certification period, including those certified for the first time following a break in participation.

Lawful permanent residents. Noncitizens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent resident status.

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

Married-head households. Households that include the head of household's spouse, either as a SNAP participant or an ineligible nonparticipant.

Maximum benefit. Maximum SNAP benefits vary by household size and are based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June of the preceding fiscal year for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. Maximum benefits are uniform throughout the contiguous United States but are different for Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. A household's SNAP benefit is calculated by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit amount it is entitled to based on its size and geographic region. See also Appendix C.

Medical expense deduction. Deduction available to households with elderly members or individuals with a disability for unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by these individuals 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 households except during the initial month of participation. Since FY 2009, the minimum benefit for all one- and two-person households has been 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 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit. For MFIP households, net income is calculated using program-specific rules.

Net income limit. SNAP monthly net income eligibility standard, determined by household size and geography, equal to 100 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines. See also Appendix C.

Noncitizen. 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 undocumented individuals. Lawfully present noncitizens are subject to additional nonfinancial eligibility criteria (see Chapter 2). Undocumented individuals are not eligible to receive SNAP benefits, but may be nonparticipating members of SNAP households.

Non-elderly adults. Adults age 18–59.

Nonparticipating household member. Household member who is ineligible for SNAP, such as an ineligible noncitizen.

Other noncitizen. 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 to determine income eligibility. The guidelines are based on the poverty thresholds issued by the Census Bureau. Monthly net income limits for SNAP are calculated by dividing the guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. See also Appendix C.

Pre-pandemic period data. These data cover October 2019 through February 2020, before the COVID-19 public health emergency. See also *Waiver period* data.

Preschool-age children. Children younger than age 5.

Pure public assistance (PA). A household in which 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 a member who was elderly or had a disability, the resource limit was \$2,750 in FY 2023. Non-categorically eligible households with an individual who was elderly or had a disability were allowed up to \$4,250 in countable resources. See also *Countable resources*.

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

School-age children. Children age 5–17.

Shelter deduction. See *Excess shelter expense deduction*.

Single adult with children households.

SNAP households with exactly one participating person age 18 or older, no spouse, and at least one person younger than age 18.

Single-person households. SNAP households with exactly one participating person.

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 medical deduction

demonstrations. State programs that use a standard deduction amount for households containing a member who is elderly or has a disability and has medical expenses above \$35 but below a specified limit.

Standard Utility Allowance (SUA). Specified dollar amounts set by State agencies used 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 to eligible individuals and

households through a monthly dollar benefit via an EBT card to use at authorized retailers.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Federal income supplement program that provides cash assistance to elderly individuals and individuals with a disability who have low incomes.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Federally funded, State-run program that provides temporary cash or other assistance to eligible families with children.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. The FNS Center for Nutrition and Policy Promotion updates the costs annually. The value of the preceding June's TFP is used to determine maximum SNAP benefit amounts for a fiscal year. A reevaluation of the TFP resulted in an increase in SNAP benefits for almost all households beginning in October 2021, generally between \$12 and \$16 per person per month.

Time limits and additional work requirements for certain adults without a disability in childless households. Certain SNAP participants who do not meet an exception, such as having a disability or living 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*.) The age range for individuals subject to these additional requirements was age 18 to 49 through August 2023. Effective September 2023, the FRA increased the upper age limit to 50 and introduced new exceptions to time limits for homeless individuals, veterans, and individuals age 24 or younger and in foster care on their 18th birthday (or higher age if the State offers extended foster care to a higher

age). 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. The FFCRA temporarily and partially suspended time limits beginning April 1, 2020, through the end of the month subsequent to the month in which the public health emergency declaration was lifted by the Secretary of HHS, or June 2023. Because the higher age limit did not go into effect until the last month of the fiscal year, in this report, all adults meeting this definition, regardless of exemption status, are identified as Adults Age 18–49 Without a Disability in Childless Households.

Total deduction. Includes standard, earned income, dependent care, medical expense, child support payment, and excess shelter expense deductions that SNAP households are entitled to. If a household's total deductions are higher than its gross income, only an amount equal to gross income is applied. 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.

Waiver period data. FNS granted States temporary waivers for conducting QC reviews starting in March 2020. Very few States collected QC data from March 2020 through May 2020, so the waiver period data cover June 2020 through September 2020 data. For this period, data were only available for 47 States and territories—all except for California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, and New York. See also *Pre-pandemic period data*.

Work requirements. Many SNAP participants without a disability 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 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

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APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,375	100.0	40,065	100.0	7,102,644	100.0
Household composition						
Children	7,329	34.3	24,221	60.5	4,206,584	59.2
School-age	5,956	27.9	20,861	52.1	3,561,567	50.1
Preschool-age	3,403	15.9	12,139	30.3	2,135,120	30.1
No children	14,047	65.7	15,845	39.5	2,896,059	40.8
Elderly individuals	7,060	33.0	8,640	21.6	1,326,150	18.7
No elderly individuals	14,315	67.0	31,425	78.4	5,776,494	81.3
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,753	17.6	6,614	16.5	996,467	14.0
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	17,623	82.4	33,451	83.5	6,106,177	86.0
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	10,686	50.0	14,926	37.3	2,287,568	32.2
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households ^a	3,597	16.8	4,382	10.9	992,863	14.0
No adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households	17,778	83.2	35,683	89.1	6,109,781	86.0
Noncitizens	1,285	6.0	2,701	6.7	471,562	6.6
No noncitizens	20,090	94.0	37,364	93.3	6,631,082	93.4
Locality						
Metropolitan	16,772	78.5	31,114	77.7	5,559,184	78.3
Micropolitan ^b	2,311	10.8	4,462	11.1	768,189	10.8
Rural	1,493	7.0	3,091	7.7	529,609	7.5
Unknown locality	799	3.7	1,398	3.5	245,663	3.5
Countable income source						
Gross income	17,107	80.0	33,250	83.0	5,344,219	75.2
No gross income	4,268	20.0	6,816	17.0	1,758,425	24.8
Net income	13,364	62.5	26,997	67.4	3,743,506	52.7
No net income	7,632	35.7	12,659	31.6	3,279,225	46.2
Not applicable ^c	379	1.8	410	1.0	79,912	1.1
Earned income	5,910	27.6	16,430	41.0	2,451,462	34.5
No earned income	15,466	72.4	23,635	59.0	4,651,182	65.5
Unearned income	13,125	61.4	22,646	56.5	3,655,400	51.5
No unearned income	8,250	38.6	17,419	43.5	3,447,244	48.5
TANF	653	3.1	1,953	4.9	358,795	5.1
No TANF	20,722	96.9	38,112	95.1	6,743,848	94.9
GA	755	3.5	1,342	3.4	271,595	3.8
No GA	20,620	96.5	38,723	96.6	6,831,049	96.2
SSI	4,863	22.8	7,617	19.0	1,254,242	17.7
No SSI	16,512	77.2	32,448	81.0	5,848,402	82.3
Social Security	7,021	32.8	9,448	23.6	1,274,602	17.9
No Social Security	14,354	67.2	30,617	76.4	5,828,042	82.1
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines						
No gross income	4,268	20.0	6,816	17.0	1,758,425	24.8
25 percent or less ^d	1,493	7.0	3,335	8.3	821,174	11.6
26 to 50 percent	1,712	8.0	4,472	11.2	1,008,776	14.2
51 to 75 percent	2,667	12.5	5,705	14.2	1,133,419	16.0
76 to 100 percent	5,433	25.4	8,407	21.0	1,387,339	19.5
101 to 130 percent	3,054	14.3	6,057	15.1	681,936	9.6
131 percent or greater	2,748	12.9	5,273	13.2	311,575	4.4
SNAP benefit						
Minimum benefit	1,868	8.7	2,196	5.5	42,980	0.6
Maximum benefit	7,770	36.4	12,796	31.9	3,317,947	46.7

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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) ^e	Total deduction (dollars) ^f	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	72.0	1,059	527	660	332	1.9	17.2
Household composition							
Children	66.7	1,374	734	764	574	3.3	10.9
School-age	68.2	1,453	789	781	598	3.5	11.0
Preschool-age	63.1	1,379	728	782	627	3.6	10.6
No children	74.7	894	416	604	206	1.1	20.4
Elderly individuals	93.7	1,148	560	685	188	1.2	25.5
No elderly individuals	61.2	1,015	511	648	404	2.2	13.0
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	92.2	1,295	673	662	266	1.8	20.2
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	67.7	1,008	496	660	346	1.9	16.5
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	92.9	1,190	590	677	214	1.4	23.7
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households ^a	39.8	517	248	480	276	1.2	10.5
No adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households	78.5	1,168	584	697	344	2.0	18.5
Noncitizens	68.2	1,135	543	732	367	2.1	17.9
No noncitizens	72.2	1,054	526	655	330	1.9	17.1
Locality							
Metropolitan	72.9	1,068	516	687	331	1.9	17.4
Micropolitan ^b	68.8	1,034	571	567	332	1.9	16.1
Rural	66.7	1,027	579	549	355	2.1	15.9
Unknown locality	70.7	998	529	578	308	1.8	18.3
Countable income source							
Gross income	89.9	1,323	657	732	312	1.9	18.3
No gross income	0.0	0	0	368	412	1.6	12.4
Net income	101.7	1,523	827	696	280	2.0	18.5
No net income	20.6	266	0	599	430	1.7	14.0
Not applicable ^c	57.0	650	n.a.	64	211	1.1	34.1
Earned income	100.1	1,795	942	912	415	2.8	11.3
No earned income	61.2	778	364	561	301	1.5	19.4
Unearned income	88.7	1,221	610	672	278	1.7	20.6
No unearned income	45.3	801	395	640	418	2.1	11.6
TANF	54.5	1,100	590	580	549	3.0	11.5
No TANF	72.5	1,058	525	663	325	1.8	17.3
GA	58.3	865	348	677	360	1.8	14.7
No GA	72.5	1,066	533	659	331	1.9	17.2
SSI	83.7	1,131	525	650	258	1.6	24.2
No SSI	68.5	1,038	527	663	354	2.0	15.1
Social Security	105.2	1,324	681	676	182	1.3	23.7
No Social Security	55.7	929	450	652	406	2.1	13.9
SNAP benefit							
Minimum benefit	165.7	2,010	1,493	516	23	1.2	20.5
Maximum benefit	21.8	280	0	599	427	1.6	14.4

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,375	100.0	7,329	100.0	7,060	100.0	3,753	100.0	10,686	100.0
Gross countable income										
\$0	4,268	20.0	1,203	16.4	515	7.3	5	0.1	520	4.9
1 to 200	795	3.7	289	3.9	71	1.0	7	0.2	78	0.7
201 to 400	802	3.8	370	5.1	93	1.3	8	0.2	101	0.9
401 to 600	772	3.6	383	5.2	144	2.0	48	1.3	193	1.8
601 to 800	1,033	4.8	398	5.4	365	5.2	194	5.2	558	5.2
801 to 1,000	4,034	18.9	606	8.3	1,953	27.7	1,546	41.2	3,489	32.7
1,001 to 1,250	2,782	13.0	585	8.0	1,514	21.4	673	17.9	2,178	20.4
1,251 to 1,500	1,722	8.1	486	6.6	880	12.5	364	9.7	1,234	11.5
1,501 to 2,000	2,339	10.9	991	13.5	993	14.1	466	12.4	1,411	13.2
2,001 or greater	2,829	13.2	2,015	27.5	532	7.5	441	11.8	924	8.6
Net countable income^c										
\$0	7,632	35.7	2,424	33.1	1,379	19.5	463	12.3	1,841	17.2
1 to 200	2,105	9.8	587	8.0	854	12.1	459	12.2	1,308	12.2
201 to 400	2,065	9.7	557	7.6	924	13.1	563	15.0	1,478	13.8
401 to 600	2,121	9.9	527	7.2	1,004	14.2	581	15.5	1,578	14.8
601 to 800	1,829	8.6	450	6.1	894	12.7	527	14.0	1,409	13.2
801 to 1,000	1,239	5.8	470	6.4	542	7.7	272	7.3	801	7.5
1,001 to 1,250	1,156	5.4	508	6.9	467	6.6	229	6.1	685	6.4
1,251 or greater	2,847	13.3	1,787	24.4	751	10.6	562	15.0	1,246	11.7
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines										
No gross income	4,268	20.0	1,203	16.4	515	7.3	5	0.1	520	4.9
25 percent or less ^d	1,493	7.0	785	10.7	104	1.5	20	0.5	124	1.2
26 to 50 percent	1,712	8.0	1,095	14.9	226	3.2	239	6.4	463	4.3
51 to 75 percent	2,667	12.5	1,212	16.5	855	12.1	739	19.7	1,576	14.7
76 to 100 percent	5,433	25.4	1,054	14.4	2,721	38.5	1,715	45.7	4,407	41.2
101 to 130 percent	3,054	14.3	1,046	14.3	1,466	20.8	609	16.2	2,026	19.0
131 percent or greater	2,748	12.9	933	12.7	1,174	16.6	427	11.4	1,570	14.7
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c										
No net income	7,632	35.7	2,424	33.1	1,379	19.5	463	12.3	1,841	17.2
25 percent or less ^d	3,674	17.2	1,413	19.3	1,307	18.5	838	22.3	2,129	19.9
26 to 50 percent	3,553	16.6	1,216	16.6	1,501	21.3	960	25.6	2,442	22.9
51 to 75 percent	2,896	13.6	1,050	14.3	1,222	17.3	736	19.6	1,934	18.1
76 to 100 percent	1,731	8.1	728	9.9	738	10.5	364	9.7	1,068	10.0
101 to 130 percent	953	4.5	393	5.4	411	5.8	198	5.3	586	5.5
131 percent or greater	557	2.6	85	1.2	257	3.6	97	2.6	345	3.2

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	12,664	100.0	3,661	100.0	2,262	100.0	1,517	100.0	734	100.0	538	100.0
Gross countable income												
\$0	2,953	23.3	598	16.3	390	17.2	198	13.0	85	11.6	44	8.2
1 to 200	493	3.9	121	3.3	99	4.4	57	3.7	18	2.5	7	1.3
201 to 400	428	3.4	177	4.8	104	4.6	64	4.2	18	2.5	11	2.0
401 to 600	377	3.0	201	5.5	106	4.7	60	4.0	21	2.8	8	1.6
601 to 800	616	4.9	185	5.0	124	5.5	68	4.5	29	4.0	10	1.9
801 to 1,000	3,282	25.9	405	11.1	163	7.2	99	6.5	52	7.1	33	6.1
1,001 to 1,250	2,082	16.4	330	9.0	220	9.7	88	5.8	46	6.2	16	3.0
1,251 to 1,500	1,013	8.0	372	10.2	157	6.9	103	6.8	47	6.3	30	5.5
1,501 to 2,000	968	7.6	649	17.7	380	16.8	203	13.4	84	11.4	54	10.1
2,001 or greater	451	3.6	622	17.0	519	22.9	578	38.1	334	45.5	325	60.4
Net countable income^c												
\$0	5,014	39.6	1,229	33.6	748	33.1	395	26.0	160	21.8	87	16.1
1 to 200	1,437	11.3	318	8.7	165	7.3	113	7.4	45	6.1	28	5.2
201 to 400	1,405	11.1	308	8.4	202	8.9	85	5.6	48	6.6	17	3.3
401 to 600	1,465	11.6	307	8.4	191	8.5	101	6.7	39	5.3	18	3.3
601 to 800	1,230	9.7	296	8.1	150	6.7	86	5.6	41	5.5	27	5.0
801 to 1,000	651	5.1	255	7.0	162	7.2	105	6.9	41	5.6	26	4.8
1,001 to 1,250	484	3.8	296	8.1	167	7.4	126	8.3	54	7.4	29	5.3
1,251 or greater	616	4.9	644	17.6	472	20.9	505	33.3	304	41.5	307	57.0
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines												
No gross income	2,953	23.3	598	16.3	390	17.2	198	13.0	85	11.6	44	8.2
25 percent or less ^d	678	5.4	285	7.8	243	10.7	176	11.6	65	8.9	45	8.4
26 to 50 percent	556	4.4	375	10.2	326	14.4	226	14.9	143	19.5	86	16.0
51 to 75 percent	1,232	9.7	633	17.3	371	16.4	226	14.9	112	15.3	92	17.0
76 to 100 percent	4,096	32.3	538	14.7	343	15.2	235	15.5	121	16.5	101	18.7
101 to 130 percent	1,655	13.1	607	16.6	329	14.6	253	16.7	122	16.6	89	16.6
131 percent or greater	1,494	11.8	625	17.1	259	11.5	203	13.4	86	11.7	81	15.1
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c												
No net income	5,014	39.6	1,229	33.6	748	33.1	395	26.0	160	21.8	87	16.1
25 percent or less ^d	2,060	16.3	611	16.7	459	20.3	293	19.3	150	20.5	101	18.8
26 to 50 percent	2,069	16.3	585	16.0	392	17.3	266	17.5	151	20.6	89	16.6
51 to 75 percent	1,612	12.7	461	12.6	306	13.5	282	18.6	120	16.4	114	21.2
76 to 100 percent	763	6.0	371	10.1	237	10.5	172	11.3	94	12.7	95	17.7
101 to 130 percent	412	3.3	223	6.1	115	5.1	105	6.9	55	7.5	43	7.9
131 percent or greater	370	2.9	173	4.7	0	0.0	3	0.2	2	0.3	8	1.6

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^e	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent) ^e	Countable resources among households with countable resources (dollars)	SNAP benefit (dollars)
Total	21,375	100.0	1,059	527	72.0	34.3	568	332
Household composition								
Children	7,329	34.3	1,374	734	66.7	34.4	574	574
School-age	5,956	27.9	1,453	789	68.2	35.9	639	598
Preschool-age	3,403	15.9	1,379	728	63.1	32.0	557	627
No children	14,047	65.7	894	416	74.7	34.2	561	206
Elderly individuals	7,060	33.0	1,148	560	93.7	44.7	711	188
No elderly individuals	14,315	67.0	1,015	511	61.2	29.3	514	404
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,753	17.6	1,295	673	92.2	45.1	588	266
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	17,623	82.4	1,008	496	67.7	32.0	564	346
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	10,686	50.0	1,190	590	92.9	44.4	654	214
Household size								
1 person	12,664	59.2	815	354	71.9	31.2	560	193
2 people	3,661	17.1	1,190	617	77.9	40.4	603	350
3 people	2,262	10.6	1,239	627	64.5	32.6	504	554
4 people	1,517	7.1	1,602	895	69.2	38.7	462	673
5 people	734	3.4	1,864	1,109	68.8	41.0	674	789
6 people	352	1.6	2,399	1,498	77.3	48.3	781	897
7 people	109	0.5	2,715	1,811	77.7	51.8	604	938
8 or more people	77	0.4	2,759	1,825	66.0	43.8	597	1,345

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

Type of income	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	
	Number (000) ^a	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,375	100.0	7,329	100.0	7,060	100.0	3,753	100.0	10,686	100.0
Countable earned income	5,910	27.6	4,022	54.9	479	6.8	501	13.3	957	9.0
Wages and salaries	4,858	22.7	3,414	46.6	369	5.2	450	12.0	798	7.5
Self-employment	1,113	5.2	684	9.3	105	1.5	51	1.4	156	1.5
Other earned income	72	0.3	26	0.4	8	0.1	4	0.1	12	0.1
Countable unearned income	13,125	61.4	3,455	47.1	6,369	90.2	3,746	99.8	9,988	93.5
TANF	653	3.1	571	7.8	42	0.6	104	2.8	139	1.3
GA	755	3.5	245	3.3	177	2.5	123	3.3	296	2.8
SSI	4,863	22.8	862	11.8	2,443	34.6	2,521	67.2	4,858	45.5
Social Security	7,021	32.8	644	8.8	5,052	71.6	1,828	48.7	6,801	63.6
Unemployment income	180	0.8	100	1.4	19	0.3	16	0.4	31	0.3
Veterans' benefits	119	0.6	22	0.3	68	1.0	18	0.5	86	0.8
Workers' compensation	41	0.2	16	0.2	10	0.1	13	0.3	22	0.2
Other government benefits ^h	104	0.5	31	0.4	54	0.8	11	0.3	65	0.6
Household contributions	650	3.0	349	4.8	114	1.6	37	1.0	149	1.4
Household deemed income	5	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational loans	7	0.0	5 [†]	0.1	1 [†]	0.0	0 [†]	0.0	1 [†]	0.0
Child support enforcement payments	1,356	6.3	1,258	17.2	37	0.5	227	6.1	261	2.4
Foster care payments	3	0.0	3 [†]	0.0	1 [†]	0.0	0 [†]	0.0	1 [†]	0.0
Energy assistance income	2	0.0	-	-	1 [†]	0.0	-	-	1 [†]	0.0
Wage supplementation	2	0.0	2 [†]	0.0	0 [†]	0.0	-	-	0 [†]	0.0
Other unearned income ⁱ	962	4.5	260	3.6	539	7.6	69	1.8	599	5.6
TANF or GA	1,407	6.6	814	11.1	219	3.1	225	6.0	433	4.1
TANF and earned income	158	0.7	150	2.0	6	0.1	19	0.5	24	0.2
TANF and SSI	109	0.5	103	1.4	19	0.3	96	2.6	109	1.0
TANF or SSI or GA	5,953	27.8	1,513	20.6	2,539	36.0	2,540	67.7	4,974	46.5
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	641	3.0	459	6.3	80	1.1	371	9.9	432	4.0
TANF and child support	65	0.3	63	0.9	1	0.0	15	0.4	16	0.2
SSI and Social Security	1,871	8.8	175	2.4	1,308	18.5	621	16.5	1,871	17.5
SSI or Social Security	10,013	46.8	1,330	18.2	6,187	87.6	3,728	99.3	9,788	91.6
SSI and earned income	420	2.0	271	3.7	70	1.0	369	9.8	420	3.9
GA and earned income	96	0.4	61	0.8	7	0.1	14	0.4	21	0.2
Earned income and child support	668	3.1	640	8.7	6	0.1	63	1.7	69	0.6
No countable income	4,268	20.0	1,203	16.4	515	7.3	5	0.1	520	4.9

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Point estimates are not precise because of small sample sizes, so use caution when calculating and interpreting row percentages for this subgroup.

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

Type of income	Total households		Average values					
	Number (000) ^g	Column %	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^e	Income source (dollars) ^j	Total deduction (dollars) ^f	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)
Total	21,375	100.0	1,059	527	n.a.	660	332	1.9
Countable earned income	5,910	27.6	1,795	942	1,548	912	415	2.8
Wages and salaries	4,858	22.7	1,972	1,071	1,709	941	402	2.9
Self-employment	1,113	5.2	1,119	437	736	815	480	2.5
Other earned income	72	0.3	739	267	380	601	420	1.9
Countable unearned income	13,125	61.4	1,221	610	1,027	672	278	1.7
TANF	653	3.1	1,100	590	573	580	549	3.0
GA	755	3.5	865	348	380	677	360	1.8
SSI	4,863	22.8	1,131	525	723	650	258	1.6
Social Security	7,021	32.8	1,324	681	1,096	676	182	1.3
Unemployment income	180	0.8	1,696	1,073	1,188	656	318	2.4
Veterans' benefits	119	0.6	1,773	1,231	810	569	167	1.7
Workers' compensation	41	0.2	1,676	1,080	1,072	664	216	1.9
Other government benefits ^h	104	0.5	1,442	746	487	768	267	1.8
Household contributions	650	3.0	876	346	395	665	463	2.2
Household deemed income	5	0.0	1,000	614	827	463	375	2.2
Educational loans	7	0.0	629 [†]	200 [†]	336 [†]	507 [†]	750 [†]	3.4 [†]
Child support enforcement payments	1,356	6.3	1,475	825	389	731	555	3.3
Foster care payments	3	0.0	1,485 [†]	825 [†]	789 [†]	660 [†]	807 [†]	4.4 [†]
Energy assistance income	2	0.0	1,294 [†]	773 [†]	461 [†]	520 [†]	184 [†]	1.6 [†]
Wage supplementation	2	0.0	2,476 [†]	1,766 [†]	1,906 [†]	710 [†]	207 [†]	2.4 [†]
Other unearned income ⁱ	962	4.5	1,459	827	420	708	257	1.8
TANF or GA	1,407	6.6	974	458	470	633	447	2.3
TANF and earned income	158	0.7	1,825	1,044	1,648	831	537	3.6
TANF and SSI	109	0.5	1,745	1,135	1,364	615	523	3.6
TANF or SSI or GA	5,953	27.8	1,078	493	702	646	297	1.7
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	641	3.0	2,065	1,229	1,908	857	407	3.2
TANF and child support	65	0.3	1,426	831	770	642	561	3.3
SSI and Social Security	1,871	8.8	1,123	524	1,056	629	213	1.4
SSI or Social Security	10,013	46.8	1,267	636	1,120	672	213	1.5
SSI and earned income	420	2.0	2,244	1,385	2,018	869	373	3.2
GA and earned income	96	0.4	1,742	887	1,547	864	348	2.3
Earned income and child support	668	3.1	2,125	1,256	1,981	897	487	3.6
No countable income	4,268	20.0	0	0	n.a.	368	412	1.6

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,375	100.0	7,329	100.0	7,060	100.0	3,753	100.0	10,686	100.0
Countable earned income										
\$0	15,466	72.4	3,306	45.1	6,581	93.2	3,252	86.7	9,729	91.0
1 to 200	482	2.3	206	2.8	51	0.7	51	1.4	101	0.9
201 to 400	430	2.0	205	2.8	53	0.8	56	1.5	109	1.0
401 to 600	386	1.8	212	2.9	50	0.7	37	1.0	86	0.8
601 to 800	384	1.8	229	3.1	52	0.7	50	1.3	96	0.9
801 to 1000	460	2.2	273	3.7	44	0.6	60	1.6	103	1.0
1,001 to 1,250	549	2.6	345	4.7	49	0.7	47	1.3	93	0.9
1,251 to 1,500	510	2.4	354	4.8	42	0.6	48	1.3	89	0.8
1,501 to 2,000	923	4.3	689	9.4	76	1.1	58	1.6	130	1.2
2,001 or greater	1,785	8.4	1,510	20.6	61	0.9	93	2.5	150	1.4
Countable unearned income										
\$0	8,250	38.6	3,874	52.9	691	9.8	7	0.2	698	6.5
1 to 200	828	3.9	449	6.1	68	1.0	15	0.4	83	0.8
201 to 400	814	3.8	478	6.5	98	1.4	24	0.6	119	1.1
401 to 600	753	3.5	446	6.1	149	2.1	79	2.1	226	2.1
601 to 800	946	4.4	361	4.9	363	5.1	236	6.3	599	5.6
801 to 1000	3,985	18.6	571	7.8	2,015	28.5	1,722	45.9	3,721	34.8
1,001 to 1,250	2,417	11.3	349	4.8	1,530	21.7	700	18.6	2,219	20.8
1,251 to 1,500	1,355	6.3	259	3.5	854	12.1	369	9.8	1,212	11.3
1,501 or greater	2,027	9.5	542	7.4	1,291	18.3	601	16.0	1,808	16.9
Countable TANF income										
\$0	20,722	96.9	6,758	92.2	7,018	99.4	3,649	97.2	10,547	98.7
1 to 200	128	0.6	68	0.9	13	0.2	22	0.6	34	0.3
201 to 400	123	0.6	110	1.5	12	0.2	32	0.9	41	0.4
401 to 600	123	0.6	119	1.6	6	0.1	28	0.8	34	0.3
601 or greater	278	1.3	274	3.7	10	0.1	21	0.6	30	0.3
Countable GA income										
\$0	20,620	96.5	7,083	96.7	6,883	97.5	3,629	96.7	10,391	97.2
1 to 200	262	1.2	31	0.4	113	1.6	77	2.0	185	1.7
201 or greater	493	2.3	214	2.9	65	0.9	47	1.2	110	1.0
Countable TANF or GA income										
\$0	19,969	93.4	6,514	88.9	6,842	96.9	3,527	94.0	10,254	95.9
1 to 200	389	1.8	97	1.3	126	1.8	98	2.6	218	2.0

Table A.8 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
201 to 400	338	1.6	142	1.9	50	0.7	48	1.3	95	0.9
401 to 600	257	1.2	173	2.4	26	0.4	41	1.1	66	0.6
601 or greater	423	2.0	403	5.5	17	0.2	38	1.0	53	0.5
Countable SSI										
\$0	16,512	77.2	6,467	88.2	4,617	65.4	1,232	32.8	5,828	54.5
1 to 200	608	2.8	40	0.5	395	5.6	222	5.9	608	5.7
201 to 400	542	2.5	48	0.7	365	5.2	186	4.9	542	5.1
401 to 600	489	2.3	67	0.9	319	4.5	175	4.7	488	4.6
601 to 800	535	2.5	108	1.5	265	3.8	274	7.3	532	5.0
801 to 1000	2,030	9.5	421	5.7	739	10.5	1,329	35.4	2,030	19.0
1,001 or greater	659	3.1	177	2.4	360	5.1	335	8.9	659	6.2
Countable SSI										
Maximum for a one-person household ^k	1,226	5.7	244	3.3	423	6.0	820	21.8	1,226	11.5
Maximum for a two-person household ^l	10	0.0	0 [†]	0.0	8 [†]	0.1	3 [†]	0.1	10 [†]	0.1
Countable Social Security										
\$0	14,354	67.2	6,685	91.2	2,008	28.4	1,925	51.3	3,885	36.4
1 to 200	79	0.4	28	0.4	42	0.6	24	0.6	66	0.6
201 to 400	347	1.6	45	0.6	262	3.7	71	1.9	330	3.1
401 to 600	615	2.9	66	0.9	443	6.3	157	4.2	596	5.6
601 to 800	854	4.0	75	1.0	624	8.8	216	5.7	831	7.8
801 to 1000	1,287	6.0	97	1.3	882	12.5	381	10.2	1,255	11.7
1,001 or greater	3,840	18.0	333	4.5	2,798	39.6	978	26.0	3,724	34.8
Other countable unearned income										
\$0	18,095	84.7	5,400	73.7	6,236	88.3	3,371	89.8	9,500	88.9
1 to 200	1,117	5.2	552	7.5	335	4.7	146	3.9	474	4.4
201 to 400	775	3.6	470	6.4	205	2.9	85	2.3	287	2.7
401 to 600	516	2.4	346	4.7	114	1.6	67	1.8	179	1.7
601 to 800	293	1.4	191	2.6	62	0.9	25	0.7	87	0.8
801 to 1000	182	0.9	124	1.7	35	0.5	15	0.4	48	0.5
1,001 or greater	392	1.8	246	3.4	70	1.0	44	1.2	106	1.0

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Point estimates are not precise because of small sample sizes, so use caution when calculating and interpreting row percentages for this subgroup.

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)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Row % with maximum ^m	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)
Total	21,375	5,888	27.5	427	2.0	14,511	67.9	20.9	1,133	5.3	268	1.3
Household composition												
Children	7,329	4,011	54.7	424	5.8	5,209	71.1	39.8	62	0.8	103	1.4
School-age	5,956	3,308	55.5	306	5.1	4,329	72.7	39.3	56	0.9	92	1.5
Preschool-age	3,403	1,925	56.6	302	8.9	2,332	68.5	43.3	13	0.4	38	1.1
No children	14,047	1,877	13.4	3	0.0	9,302	66.2	10.4	1,071	7.6	165	1.2
Elderly individuals	7,060	478	6.8	1	0.0	5,440	77.0	n.a.	940	13.3	62	0.9
No elderly individuals	14,315	5,410	37.8	426	3.0	9,071	63.4	33.5	193	1.4	206	1.4
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,753	495	13.2	23	0.6	2,923	77.9	0.1	208	5.5	73	1.9
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	17,623	5,393	30.6	404	2.3	11,588	65.8	26.2	925	5.3	195	1.1
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	10,686	951	8.9	24	0.2	8,275	77.4	0.1	1,133	10.6	134	1.3
Countable income source												
Gross income	17,107	5,888	34.4	415	2.4	13,292	77.7	17.8	1,124	6.6	252	1.5
No gross income	4,268	-	-	12	0.3	1,219	28.6	55.4	9	0.2	16	0.4
Net income	13,364	4,740	35.5	347	2.6	10,201	76.3	13.9	1,006	7.5	186	1.4
No net income	7,632	1,144	15.0	80	1.1	4,310	56.5	37.7	128	1.7	82	1.1
Not applicable ^c	379	4	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	5,910	5,888	99.6	392	6.6	4,428	74.9	38.5	85	1.4	119	2.0
No earned income	15,466	-	-	35	0.2	10,083	65.2	13.2	1,048	6.8	149	1.0
Unearned income	13,125	1,916	14.6	137	1.0	10,259	78.2	10.1	1,119	8.5	173	1.3
No unearned income	8,250	3,972	48.2	290	3.5	4,252	51.5	47.0	14	0.2	96	1.2
TANF	653	156	23.9	7	1.1	481	73.6	28.8	4	0.6	7	1.1
No TANF	20,722	5,732	27.7	420	2.0	14,031	67.7	20.7	1,129	5.4	261	1.3
GA	755	95	12.6	4	0.5	619	82.0	34.7	8	1.0	5	0.7
No GA	20,620	5,793	28.1	423	2.1	13,892	67.4	20.3	1,125	5.5	263	1.3
SSI	4,863	416	8.5	20	0.4	3,858	79.3	0.0	60	1.2	39	0.8
No SSI	16,512	5,473	33.1	407	2.5	10,653	64.5	28.5	1,073	6.5	229	1.4
Social Security	7,021	489	7.0	11	0.2	5,647	80.4	1.0	1,082	15.4	119	1.7
No Social Security	14,354	5,399	37.6	416	2.9	8,864	61.8	33.6	51	0.4	149	1.0
SNAP benefit												
Minimum benefit	1,868	549	29.4	13	0.7	983	52.6	4.5	398	21.3	21	1.1
Maximum benefit	7,770	1,144	14.7	80	1.0	4,310	55.5	37.7	128	1.6	82	1.1

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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 ^a		Dependent care ^a		Excess shelter expense ^a		Medical expense ^a		Child support payment ^a	
	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction
Total	88	310	7	358	356	516	10	183	4	276
Household composition										
Children	192	350	21	357	346	485	2	186	5	327
School-age	199	359	19	365	354	486	2	183	5	326
Preschool-age	210	371	34	380	331	481	1	179	4	339
No children	31	225	0	417 [†]	362	533	15	183	3	244
Elderly individuals	16	224	0	467 [†]	449	563	25	182	2	184
No elderly individuals	122	318	11	357	312	488	3	189	4	304
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	34	246	2	384	414	518	11	186	5	255
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	99	316	8	356	344	515	10	182	3	284
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	22	234	1	389	437	547	20	183	3	222
Countable income source										
Gross income	110	310	9	357	403	510	12	184	4	273
No gross income	0	-	1	380 [†]	169	578	0	115 [†]	1	322 [†]
Net income	130	362	9	345	344	451	13	176	4	261
No net income	14	95	4	414	378	669	4	240	3	310
Not applicable ^c	64	313 [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	309	310	24	355	370	493	3	208	6	319
No earned income	0	-	1	388	351	526	13	181	2	241
Unearned income	40	264	4	348	415	520	16	183	3	250
No unearned income	162	332	13	362	264	505	0	152 [†]	4	322
TANF	48	201	5	457 [†]	338	446	1	129 [†]	3	231 [†]
No TANF	89	313	7	356	357	518	10	183	4	277
GA	28	217	1	214 [†]	448	545	2	200 [†]	2	218 [†]
No GA	90	312	8	359	353	514	10	183	4	277
SSI	23	245	2	389	427	510	2	184	1	163
No SSI	105	315	9	356	337	518	12	183	4	295
Social Security	15	211	0	293	434	532	29	181	4	232
No Social Security	123	319	11	359	318	505	1	229	3	311
SNAP benefit										
Minimum benefit	130	442	2	241 [†]	154	292	36	167	2	200
Maximum benefit	14	95	4	414	378	669	4	240	3	310

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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 a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w
Total	21,375	100.0	7,329	100.0	7,060	100.0	3,753	100.0	10,686	100.0	5,910	100.0
Total deduction^q												
\$0 to 192	307	1.4	77	1.0	67	0.9	25	0.7	87	0.8	4	0.1
193 ^s	4,255	19.9	943	12.9	998	14.1	463	12.3	1,438	13.5	1	0.0
194 to 200	61	0.3	11	0.2	23	0.3	8	0.2	30	0.3	25	0.4
201 to 300	1,211	5.7	408	5.6	386	5.5	246	6.6	621	5.8	309	5.2
301 to 400	1,213	5.7	298	4.1	572	8.1	320	8.5	877	8.2	242	4.1
401 to 500	1,311	6.1	336	4.6	595	8.4	339	9.0	929	8.7	328	5.5
501 to 600	1,534	7.2	461	6.3	630	8.9	389	10.4	1,009	9.4	414	7.0
601 to 700	1,539	7.2	530	7.2	587	8.3	365	9.7	939	8.8	448	7.6
701 to 800	1,487	7.0	516	7.0	548	7.8	328	8.7	871	8.2	470	8.0
801 to 900	2,823	13.2	1,296	17.7	581	8.2	300	8.0	872	8.2	669	11.3
901 to 1,000	1,364	6.4	558	7.6	489	6.9	240	6.4	723	6.8	708	12.0
1,001 to 1,100	1,225	5.7	522	7.1	406	5.8	192	5.1	590	5.5	674	11.4
1,101 to 1,200	773	3.6	369	5.0	240	3.4	122	3.2	358	3.4	461	7.8
1,201 to 1,300	588	2.8	329	4.5	157	2.2	105	2.8	261	2.4	355	6.0
1,301 or greater	1,326	6.2	675	9.2	538	7.6	215	5.7	740	6.9	799	13.5
Earned income deduction^t												
\$0	14,945	69.9	3,317	45.3	6,243	88.4	3,072	81.9	9,211	86.2	18	0.3
1 to 50	595	2.8	249	3.4	68	1.0	68	1.8	135	1.3	595	10.1
51 to 100	482	2.3	250	3.4	54	0.8	56	1.5	110	1.0	482	8.2
101 to 150	510	2.4	296	4.0	70	1.0	54	1.5	122	1.1	510	8.6
151 to 200	547	2.6	327	4.5	58	0.8	74	2.0	127	1.2	547	9.3
201 to 250	543	2.5	341	4.7	49	0.7	46	1.2	91	0.9	543	9.2
251 to 300	511	2.4	355	4.8	42	0.6	46	1.2	88	0.8	511	8.6
301 to 350	478	2.2	347	4.7	41	0.6	35	0.9	73	0.7	478	8.1
351 to 400	441	2.1	338	4.6	35	0.5	23	0.6	57	0.5	441	7.5
401 to 450	374	1.7	303	4.1	13	0.2	26	0.7	39	0.4	374	6.3
451 to 500	300	1.4	255	3.5	15	0.2	10	0.3	25	0.2	300	5.1
501 or greater	1,107	5.2	951	13.0	33	0.5	55	1.5	84	0.8	1,107	18.7
Dependent care deduction^u												
\$0	20,386	95.4	6,886	94.0	6,721	95.2	3,544	94.4	10,138	94.9	5,508	93.2
1 to 100	76	0.4	76	1.0	0	0.0	4	0.1	4	0.0	68	1.2
101 to 200	87	0.4	87	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	82	1.4
201 to 300	77	0.4	77	1.1	-	-	2	0.1	2	0.0	72	1.2
301 or greater	187	0.9	184	2.5	1	0.0	15	0.4	16	0.1	170	2.9

Table A.11. (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w
Medical expense deduction^u												
\$0	19,680	92.1	7,248	98.9	5,782	81.9	3,359	89.5	9,029	84.5	5,814	98.4
1 to 100	69	0.3	5	0.1	55	0.8	14	0.4	69	0.6	5	0.1
101 to 125	65	0.3	2	0.0	52	0.7	13	0.3	65	0.6	1	0.0
126 to 150	568	2.7	31	0.4	478	6.8	100	2.7	568	5.3	36	0.6
151 to 175	162	0.8	12	0.2	128	1.8	37	1.0	162	1.5	16	0.3
176 to 200	48	0.2	3	0.0	38	0.5	9	0.3	48	0.4	3	0.0
201 to 300	96	0.4	1	0.0	86	1.2	10	0.3	96	0.9	14	0.2
301 or greater	125	0.6	7	0.1	103	1.5	24	0.6	125	1.2	11	0.2
Child support payment deduction^v												
\$0	20,545	96.1	7,207	98.3	6,660	94.3	3,494	93.1	10,028	93.8	5,780	97.8
1 to 100	74	0.3	21	0.3	22	0.3	23	0.6	44	0.4	27	0.5
101 to 200	60	0.3	20	0.3	21	0.3	16	0.4	37	0.3	26	0.4
201 or greater	134	0.6	62	0.8	19	0.3	34	0.9	52	0.5	66	1.1
Excess shelter expense deduction^v												
\$0	6,485	30.3	2,100	28.7	1,376	19.5	733	19.5	2,070	19.4	1,472	24.9
1 to 100	1,074	5.0	373	5.1	386	5.5	236	6.3	614	5.7	299	5.1
101 to 200	1,195	5.6	432	5.9	486	6.9	274	7.3	749	7.0	396	6.7
201 to 300	1,327	6.2	408	5.6	588	8.3	322	8.6	901	8.4	368	6.2
301 to 400	1,548	7.2	498	6.8	614	8.7	370	9.9	974	9.1	412	7.0
401 to 500	1,537	7.2	539	7.4	580	8.2	356	9.5	929	8.7	450	7.6
501 to 600	1,415	6.6	449	6.1	546	7.7	312	8.3	853	8.0	395	6.7
601 to 700 ^x	4,011	18.8	2,244	30.6	558	7.9	308	8.2	858	8.0	1,833	31.0
701 to 800	720	3.4	57	0.8	506	7.2	222	5.9	720	6.7	60	1.0
800 or greater	1,684	7.9	210	2.9	1,176	16.7	523	13.9	1,679	15.7	215	3.6
No deduction	6,485	30.3	2,100	28.7	1,376	19.5	733	19.5	2,070	19.4	1,472	24.9
Deduction less than cap ^y	8,415	39.4	2,827	38.6	3,328	47.1	1,935	51.6	5,211	48.8	2,416	40.9
Deduction equal to cap	3,038	14.2	2,073	28.3	3	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.0	1,703	28.8
Benefit less than maximum benefit	1,414	6.6	1,166	15.9	1	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.0	1,165	19.7
Benefit equal to maximum benefit	1,624	7.6	907	12.4	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.0	537	9.1
Deduction greater than cap	3,059	14.3	310	4.2	2,109	29.9	985	26.3	3,059	28.6	309	5.2

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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 a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability		Countable earned income		Countable TANF income	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,375	100.0	7,329	100.0	7,060	100.0	3,753	100.0	10,686	100.0	5,910	100.0	653	100.0
SNAP benefit (dollars)														
Minimum benefit or less ^z	1,882	8.8	149	2.0	1,128	16.0	373	9.9	1,481	13.9	560	9.5	4	0.5
Greater than the minimum to 50	401	1.9	44	0.6	242	3.4	99	2.6	338	3.2	84	1.4	0	0.1
51 to 100	1,336	6.2	130	1.8	749	10.6	427	11.4	1,167	10.9	196	3.3	4	0.6
101 to 280	5,599	26.2	811	11.1	2,980	42.2	1,503	40.1	4,444	41.6	1,194	20.2	61	9.4
281 ^{aa}	5,139	24.0	143	2.0	1,294	18.3	412	11.0	1,705	16.0	579	9.8	80	12.3
282 to 300	162	0.8	104	1.4	45	0.6	39	1.0	82	0.8	92	1.6	7	1.0
301 to 400	877	4.1	609	8.3	207	2.9	189	5.0	378	3.5	490	8.3	40	6.1
401 to 500	1,024	4.8	807	11.0	144	2.0	185	4.9	314	2.9	593	10.0	105	16.1
501 to 600	1,862	8.7	1,501	20.5	185	2.6	162	4.3	343	3.2	741	12.5	102	15.7
601 or greater	3,095	14.5	3,030	41.3	86	1.2	363	9.7	435	4.1	1,381	23.4	250	38.3
Benefit as a percentage of the maximum														
Minimum	1,868	8.7	135	1.8	1,127	16.0	370	9.9	1,477	13.8	549	9.3	4	0.5
Less than 25 percent ^{bb}	1,323	6.2	429	5.9	598	8.5	366	9.8	944	8.8	466	7.9	10	1.6
25 to 50 percent	3,245	15.2	1,106	15.1	1,453	20.6	797	21.2	2,211	20.7	1,135	19.2	77	11.8
51 to 75 percent	3,562	16.7	1,521	20.8	1,320	18.7	916	24.4	2,207	20.7	1,352	22.9	149	22.9
76 to 99 percent	3,607	16.9	1,713	23.4	1,103	15.6	784	20.9	1,870	17.5	1,248	21.1	220	33.7
Maximum	7,770	36.4	2,424	33.1	1,460	20.7	519	13.8	1,978	18.5	1,159	19.6	193	29.5

Table A.12. (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:													
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability		Countable earned income		Countable TANF income	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Months in certification period														
Average	17	n.a.	11	n.a.	25	n.a.	20	n.a.	24	n.a.	11	n.a.	12	n.a.
Median	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	24	n.a.	12	n.a.	24	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a.
1 to 5 months	467	2.2	95	1.3	34	0.5	24	0.6	57	0.5	117	2.0	12	1.9
6 months	3,178	14.9	1,937	26.4	188	2.7	372	9.9	553	5.2	1,369	23.2	124	19.0
7 to 11 months	156	0.7	74	1.0	24	0.3	26	0.7	48	0.4	41	0.7	20	3.0
12 months	10,522	49.2	4,799	65.5	1,979	28.0	1,507	40.2	3,429	32.1	3,972	67.2	449	68.8
13 to 23 months	446	2.1	212	2.9	105	1.5	57	1.5	158	1.5	153	2.6	16	2.5
24 months	2,376	11.1	121	1.6	1,544	21.9	778	20.7	2,291	21.4	146	2.5	19	3.0
25 to 35 months	155	0.7	14	0.2	98	1.4	52	1.4	148	1.4	8	0.1	1	0.1
36 months	3,858	18.1	66	0.9	2,951	41.8	868	23.1	3,796	35.5	94	1.6	11	1.7
37 or more months	201	0.9	5	0.1	136	1.9	61	1.6	197	1.8	3	0.1	-	-
Unknown	17	0.1	6 [†]	0.1	3 [†]	0.0	7 [†]	0.2	9 [†]	0.1	6 [†]	0.1	0 [†]	0.1

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,375	100.0	634	100.0	20,742	100.0
Initial certification	8,391	39.3	634	100.0	7,758	37.4
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	1,910	8.9	300	47.3	1,610	7.8
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	567	2.7	46	7.3	521	2.5
Not eligible for expedited service	5,912	27.7	288	45.4	5,624	27.1
Recertification	12,984	60.7	n.a.	n.a.	12,984	62.6
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	349	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	349	1.7
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	98	0.5	n.a.	n.a.	98	0.5
Not eligible for expedited service	12,530	58.6	n.a.	n.a.	12,530	60.4

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Dollars (000)	Column %
Total^{cc}	21,375	100.0	40,065	100.0	7,102,644	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with a disability	16,831	78.7	35,055	87.5	5,891,901	83.0
Children	7,329	34.3	24,221	60.5	4,206,584	59.2
Single-adult household	4,523	21.2	13,633	34.0	2,510,096	35.3
Male adult	370	1.7	987	2.5	180,846	2.5
Female adult	4,153	19.4	12,646	31.6	2,329,250	32.8
Multiple-adult household	1,977	9.2	8,680	21.7	1,318,614	18.6
Married-head	1,114	5.2	5,090	12.7	740,020	10.4
Non-married-head	863	4.0	3,589	9.0	578,594	8.1
Children only	829	3.9	1,908	4.8	377,874	5.3
Elderly individuals	7,060	33.0	8,640	21.6	1,326,150	18.7
Living alone	5,824	27.2	5,824	14.5	944,573	13.3
Living with only elderly individuals	709	3.3	1,417	3.5	176,924	2.5
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	527	2.5	1,399	3.5	204,653	2.9
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,753	17.6	6,614	16.5	996,467	14.0
Living alone	2,452	11.5	2,452	6.1	397,115	5.6
Not living alone	1,301	6.1	4,162	10.4	599,352	8.4
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	10,686	50.0	14,926	37.3	2,287,568	32.2
Living alone	8,276	38.7	8,276	20.7	1,341,688	18.9
Not living alone	2,410	11.3	6,650	16.6	945,881	13.3
Other households^{dd}	4,544	21.3	5,010	12.5	1,210,743	17.0
Single-person	4,161	19.5	4,161	10.4	1,047,514	14.7
Multi-person	383	1.8	849	2.1	163,229	2.3
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households^a	3,597	16.8	4,382	10.9	992,863	14.0
Living alone	2,983	14.0	2,983	7.4	745,294	10.5
Not living alone	615	2.9	1,399	3.5	247,570	3.5
Single-person households	12,664	59.2	12,664	31.6	2,444,174	34.4

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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) ^e	Total deduction (dollars) ^f	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total^{cc}	72.0	1,059	527	660	332	1.9	17.2
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with a disability	82.2	1,233	621	714	350	2.1	18.9
Children	66.7	1,374	734	764	574	3.3	10.9
Single-adult household	61.8	1,176	609	706	555	3.0	11.0
Male adult	61.1	1,114	599	684	489	2.7	11.7
Female adult	61.8	1,182	609	708	561	3.0	10.9
Multiple-adult household	78.5	1,951	1,157	887	667	4.4	11.0
Married-head	84.1	2,148	1,284	954	664	4.6	11.0
Non-married-head	71.3	1,697	993	800	671	4.2	11.1
Children only	65.1	1,078	411	789	456	2.3	10.4
Elderly individuals	93.7	1,148	560	685	188	1.2	25.5
Living alone	92.2	1,046	469	675	162	1.0	26.5
Living with only elderly individuals	108.4	1,655	976	737	250	2.0	25.1
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	90.7	1,596	963	721	388	2.7	15.0
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	92.2	1,295	673	662	266	1.8	20.2
Living alone	93.9	1,064	456	644	162	1.0	23.9
Not living alone	88.8	1,731	1,067	694	461	3.2	13.4
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	92.9	1,190	590	677	214	1.4	23.7
Living alone	92.7	1,051	465	666	162	1.0	25.7
Not living alone	93.6	1,665	1,003	715	392	2.8	16.9
Other households^{dd}	34.1	414	184	464	266	1.1	10.7
Single-person	31.2	354	153	440	252	1.0	10.7
Multi-person	65.5	1,070	522	722	426	2.2	10.6
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households^a	39.8	517	248	480	276	1.2	10.5
Living alone	32.4	368	164	431	250	1.0	10.4
Not living alone	75.7	1,243	657	718	403	2.3	11.3
Single-person households	71.9	815	354	590	193	1.0	20.5

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total^{cc}	5,910	100.0	4,268	100.0	653	100.0	755	100.0	4,863	100.0	7,021	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with a disability	4,618	78.1	1,711	40.1	583	89.3	473	62.7	4,863	100.0	6,997	99.7
Children	4,022	68.1	1,203	28.2	571	87.4	245	32.5	862	17.7	644	9.2
Single-adult household	2,118	35.8	881	20.6	349	53.5	163	21.6	526	10.8	412	5.9
Male adult	147	2.5	95	2.2	29	4.4	23	3.0	50	1.0	54	0.8
Female adult	1,971	33.4	786	18.4	320	49.0	141	18.6	476	9.8	358	5.1
Multiple-adult household	1,333	22.6	217	5.1	153	23.5	66	8.7	282	5.8	226	3.2
Married-head	828	14.0	111	2.6	72	11.0	34	4.5	126	2.6	120	1.7
Non-married-head	505	8.5	107	2.5	81	12.5	32	4.2	156	3.2	106	1.5
Children only	571	9.7	105	2.5	69	10.5	16	2.2	54	1.1	6	0.1
Elderly individuals	479	8.1	515	12.1	42	6.4	177	23.5	2,443	50.2	5,052	72.0
Living alone	275	4.6	454	10.6	6	0.9	138	18.3	2,023	41.6	4,136	58.9
Living with only elderly individuals	74	1.2	28	0.6	0	0.0	18	2.3	231	4.8	564	8.0
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	131	2.2	33	0.8	36	5.5	21	2.8	188	3.9	352	5.0
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	501	8.5	5	0.1	104	15.9	123	16.3	2,521	51.8	1,828	26.0
Living alone	121	2.0	4	0.1	2	0.3	54	7.1	1,491	30.7	1,340	19.1
Not living alone	379	6.4	1	0.0	101	15.5	70	9.2	1,029	21.2	487	6.9
Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	957	16.2	520	12.2	139	21.3	296	39.1	4,858	99.9	6,801	96.9
Living alone	396	6.7	458	10.7	8	1.3	192	25.4	3,515	72.3	5,476	78.0
Not living alone	562	9.5	61	1.4	131	20.0	103	13.7	1,343	27.6	1,325	18.9
Other households^{dd}	1,291	21.9	2,557	59.9	70	10.7	282	37.3	1	0.0	24	0.3
Single-person	1,066	18.0	2,457	57.6	57	8.8	269	35.7	1	0.0	10	0.1
Multi-person	225	3.8	100	2.4	12	1.9	13	1.7	-	-	14	0.2
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households^a	1,096	18.6	1,867	43.7	62	9.5	202	26.7	124	2.5	172	2.5
Living alone	814	13.8	1,760	41.2	48	7.3	177	23.5	-	-	4	0.1
Not living alone	282	4.8	107	2.5	15	2.3	24	3.2	124	2.5	168	2.4
Single-person households	1,610	27.2	2,953	69.2	97	14.8	472	62.5	3,516	72.3	5,490	78.2

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:													
	Total households		Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,375	100.0	7,329	100.0	5,956	100.0	3,403	100.0	7,060	100.0	3,753	100.0	10,686	100.0
Household composition														
Children	7,329	34.3	7,329	100.0	5,956	100.0	3,403	100.0	219	3.1	993	26.5	1,184	11.1
School-age	5,956	27.9	5,956	81.3	5,956	100.0	2,030	59.7	202	2.9	897	23.9	1,071	10.0
Preschool-age	3,403	15.9	3,403	46.4	2,030	34.1	3,403	100.0	31	0.4	299	8.0	329	3.1
Elderly individuals	7,060	33.0	219	3.0	202	3.4	31	0.9	7,060	100.0	126	3.4	7,060	66.1
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,753	17.6	993	13.5	897	15.1	299	8.8	126	1.8	3,753	100.0	3,753	35.1
Countable income source														
Gross income	17,107	80.0	6,125	83.6	5,087	85.4	2,767	81.3	6,545	92.7	3,748	99.9	10,167	95.1
No gross income	4,268	20.0	1,203	16.4	868	14.6	636	18.7	515	7.3	5	0.1	520	4.9
Net income	13,364	62.5	4,885	66.7	4,131	69.4	2,171	63.8	5,437	77.0	3,193	85.1	8,504	79.6
No net income	7,632	35.7	2,424	33.1	1,810	30.4	1,224	36.0	1,379	19.5	463	12.3	1,841	17.2
Not applicable ^c	379	1.8	19	0.3	14	0.2	8	0.2	244	3.5	97	2.6	341	3.2
Earned income	5,910	27.6	4,022	54.9	3,318	55.7	1,932	56.8	479	6.8	501	13.3	957	9.0
Unearned income	13,125	61.4	3,455	47.1	2,967	49.8	1,419	41.7	6,369	90.2	3,746	99.8	9,988	93.5
TANF	653	3.1	571	7.8	463	7.8	248	7.3	42	0.6	104	2.8	139	1.3
GA	755	3.5	245	3.3	199	3.3	106	3.1	177	2.5	123	3.3	296	2.8
SSI	4,863	22.8	862	11.8	781	13.1	274	8.1	2,443	34.6	2,521	67.2	4,858	45.5
Social Security	7,021	32.8	644	8.8	584	9.8	164	4.8	5,052	71.6	1,828	48.7	6,801	63.6
Countable resources	334	1.6	174	2.4	140	2.4	88	2.6	91	1.3	56	1.5	144	1.3
Deductions														
Total deduction	21,000	98.2	7,314	99.8	5,944	99.8	3,397	99.8	6,816	96.5	3,655	97.4	10,345	96.8
Standard deduction	20,996	98.2	7,310	99.7	5,942	99.8	3,395	99.8	6,816	96.5	3,655	97.4	10,345	96.8
Earned income deduction	5,888	27.5	4,011	54.7	3,308	55.5	1,925	56.6	478	6.8	495	13.2	951	8.9
Dependent care deduction	427	2.0	424	5.8	306	5.1	302	8.9	1	0.0	23	0.6	24	0.2
Medical expense deduction	1,133	5.3	62	0.8	56	0.9	13	0.4	940	13.3	208	5.5	1,133	10.6
Child support payment deduction	268	1.3	103	1.4	92	1.5	38	1.1	62	0.9	73	1.9	134	1.3
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,511	67.9	5,209	71.1	4,329	72.7	2,332	68.5	5,440	77.0	2,923	77.9	8,275	77.4

Table A.17 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:													
	Total households		Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
SNAP benefit (dollars)														
Minimum benefit or less ^z	1,882	8.8	149	2.0	108	1.8	42	1.2	1,128	16.0	373	9.9	1,481	13.9
Greater than the minimum to 100	1,736	8.1	175	2.4	143	2.4	59	1.7	991	14.0	526	14.0	1,504	14.1
101 to 200	3,101	14.5	371	5.1	272	4.6	149	4.4	1,770	25.1	840	22.4	2,593	24.3
201 to 300	7,799	36.5	687	9.4	512	8.6	271	8.0	2,549	36.1	1,115	29.7	3,637	34.0
Greater than 300	6,858	32.1	5,947	81.2	4,920	82.6	2,883	84.7	622	8.8	899	24.0	1,471	13.8
Minimum benefit	1,868	8.7	135	1.8	95	1.6	41	1.2	1,127	16.0	370	9.9	1,477	13.8
Maximum benefit	7,770	36.4	2,424	33.1	1,810	30.4	1,224	36.0	1,460	20.7	519	13.8	1,978	18.5
Household size														
1 person	12,664	59.2	234	3.2	122	2.0	112	3.3	5,824	82.5	2,452	65.3	8,276	77.4
2 people	3,661	17.1	2,194	29.9	1,459	24.5	824	24.2	1,032	14.6	551	14.7	1,505	14.1
3 people	2,262	10.6	2,140	29.2	1,773	29.8	906	26.6	119	1.7	312	8.3	401	3.8
4 people	1,517	7.1	1,490	20.3	1,360	22.8	763	22.4	53	0.8	231	6.1	271	2.5
5 people	734	3.4	733	10.0	714	12.0	429	12.6	18	0.3	105	2.8	119	1.1
6 or more people	538	2.5	537	7.3	528	8.9	369	10.8	14	0.2	102	2.7	114	1.1

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average values for households with:						Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability
	Average values	Children	School-age children	Preschool-age children	Elderly individuals	Non-elderly individuals with a disability	
Countable income (dollars)							
Gross income	1,059	1,374	1,453	1,379	1,148	1,295	1,190
Net income ^e	527	734	789	728	560	673	590
Earned income	428	959	997	1,051	76	164	105
Unearned income	631	415	456	329	1,072	1,131	1,085
TANF	18	49	49	50	2	11	5
GA	13	22	23	22	5	9	6
SSI	165	107	121	74	226	540	329
Social Security	360	98	111	52	792	524	697
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)							
Gross income	72.0	66.7	68.2	63.1	93.7	92.2	92.9
Net income ^e	33.7	34.3	35.8	31.9	43.1	43.9	43.0
Deductions (dollars)							
Total deduction ^f	660	764	781	782	685	662	677
Earned income deduction							
All households ⁿ	88	192	199	210	16	34	22
Households with deduction	310	350	359	371	224	246	234
Dependent care deduction							
All households ^o	7	21	19	34	0	2	1
Households with deduction	358	357	365	380	467 [†]	384	389
Medical expense deduction							
All households ^o	10	2	2	1	25	11	20
Households with deduction	183	186	183	179	182	186	183
Child support payment deduction							
All households ^p	4	5	5	4	2	5	3
Households with deduction	276	327	326	339	184	255	222
Excess shelter expense deduction							
All households ^p	356	346	354	331	449	414	437
Households with deduction	516	485	486	481	563	518	547
SNAP benefit (dollars)	332	574	598	627	188	266	214
Household size (individuals)	1.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	1.2	1.8	1.4
Certification period (months)	17.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	25.5	20.2	23.7

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,375	100.0	5,910	100.0	13,125	100.0	653	100.0	755	100.0
Household composition										
Children	7,329	34.3	4,022	68.1	3,455	26.3	571	87.4	245	32.5
School-age	5,956	27.9	3,318	56.1	2,967	22.6	463	70.9	199	26.4
Preschool-age	3,403	15.9	1,932	32.7	1,419	10.8	248	38.1	106	14.0
Elderly individuals	7,060	33.0	479	8.1	6,369	48.5	42	6.4	177	23.5
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,753	17.6	501	8.5	3,746	28.5	104	15.9	123	16.3
Countable income source										
Gross income	17,107	80.0	5,910	100.0	13,125	100.0	653	100.0	755	100.0
No gross income ^{ee}	4,268	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	13,364	62.5	4,744	80.3	10,352	78.9	442	67.7	426	56.4
No net income	7,632	35.7	1,155	19.6	2,501	19.1	193	29.5	327	43.3
Not applicable ^c	379	1.8	10	0.2	273	2.1	18	2.8	2	0.3
Earned income	5,910	27.6	5,910	100.0	1,928	14.7	158	24.2	96	12.7
Unearned income	13,125	61.4	1,928	32.6	13,125	100.0	653	100.0	755	100.0
TANF	653	3.1	158	2.7	653	5.0	653	100.0	2	0.2
GA	755	3.5	96	1.6	755	5.8	2	0.3	755	100.0
SSI	4,863	22.8	420	7.1	4,863	37.1	109	16.7	209	27.7
Social Security	7,021	32.8	493	8.3	7,021	53.5	58	8.9	114	15.1
Deductions										
Total deduction	21,000	98.2	5,904	99.9	12,857	98.0	639	97.8	753	99.7
Standard deduction	20,996	98.2	5,899	99.8	12,853	97.9	635	97.2	753	99.7
Earned income deduction	5,888	27.5	5,888	99.6	1,916	14.6	156	23.9	95	12.6
Dependent care deduction	427	2.0	392	6.6	137	1.0	7	1.1	4	0.5
Medical expense deduction	1,133	5.3	85	1.4	1,119	8.5	4	0.6	8	1.0
Child support payment deduction	268	1.3	119	2.0	173	1.3	7	1.1	5	0.7
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,511	67.9	4,428	74.9	10,259	78.2	481	73.6	619	82.0
SNAP benefit (dollars)										
Minimum benefit or less ^z	1,882	8.8	560	9.5	1,583	12.1	4	0.5	18	2.4
Greater than the minimum to 100	1,736	8.1	280	4.7	1,576	12.0	4	0.6	34	4.5
101 to 200	3,101	14.5	593	10.0	2,609	19.9	15	2.4	84	11.1
201 to 300	7,799	36.5	1,272	21.5	3,995	30.4	133	20.4	369	48.9
Greater than 300	6,858	32.1	3,204	54.2	3,361	25.6	497	76.1	250	33.1
Minimum benefit	1,868	8.7	549	9.3	1,574	12.0	4	0.5	18	2.4
Maximum benefit	7,770	36.4	1,159	19.6	2,638	20.1	193	29.5	329	43.5
Household size										
1 person	12,664	59.2	1,610	27.2	8,501	64.8	97	14.8	472	62.5
2 people	3,661	17.1	1,361	23.0	2,167	16.5	183	28.0	124	16.4
3 people	2,262	10.6	1,162	19.7	1,088	8.3	177	27.1	79	10.4
4 people	1,517	7.1	914	15.5	736	5.6	97	14.8	45	6.0
5 people	734	3.4	477	8.1	356	2.7	58	8.8	21	2.7
6 or more people	538	2.5	385	6.5	278	2.1	42	6.4	15	2.0

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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
Countable income (dollars)					
Gross income	1,059	1,795	1,221	1,100	865
Net income ^e	527	942	610	590	348
Earned income	428	1,548	193	235	137
Unearned income	631	247	1,027	866	728
TANF	18	18	29	573	1
GA	13	8	22	0	380
SSI	165	56	268	158	207
Social Security	360	86	586	89	115
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)					
Gross income	72.0	100.1	88.7	54.5	58.3
Net income ^e	33.7	50.5	41.6	26.4	21.7
Deductions (dollars)					
Total deduction ^f	660	912	672	580	677
Earned income deduction					
All households ⁿ	88	309	40	48	28
Households with deduction	310	310	264	201	217
Dependent care deduction					
All households ^o	7	24	4	5	1
Households with deduction	358	355	348	457 [†]	214 [†]
Medical expense deduction					
All households ^o	10	3	16	1	2
Households with deduction	183	208	183	129 [†]	200 [†]
Child support payment deduction					
All households ^p	4	6	3	3	2
Households with deduction	276	319	250	231 [†]	218 [†]
Excess shelter expense deduction					
All households ^p	356	370	415	338	448
Households with deduction	516	493	520	446	545
SNAP benefit (dollars)	332	415	278	549	360
Household size (individuals)	1.9	2.8	1.7	3.0	1.8
Certification period (months)	17.2	11.3	20.6	11.5	14.7

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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

Household characteristic	Race and Hispanic status of household head ^{ff}								Nonparticipating household head ^{gg}
	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	
Total Households									
Number (000)	21,375	8,104	5,232	2,676	821	272	192	3,096	981
Row percent	100.0	37.9	24.5	12.5	3.8	1.3	0.9	14.5	4.6
Households with:									
Children									
Number (000)	7,329	2,297	1,879	851	147	90	64	1,046	954
Row percent	100.0	31.3	25.6	11.6	2.0	1.2	0.9	14.3	13.0
Elderly individuals									
Number (000)	7,060	2,848	1,454	1,079	555	56	56	997	14
Row percent	100.0	40.3	20.6	15.3	7.9	0.8	0.8	14.1	0.2
Non-elderly individuals with a disability									
Number (000)	3,753	1,652	1,022	330	38	46	43	553	69
Row percent	100.0	44.0	27.2	8.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	14.7	1.8
Countable earned income									
Number (000)	5,910	2,041	1,336	694	197	70	56	816	700
Row percent	100.0	34.5	22.6	11.7	3.3	1.2	0.9	13.8	11.8
Countable TANF income									
Number (000)	653	152	165	152	11	7	8	86	72
Row percent	100.0	23.2	25.2	23.3	1.8	1.1	1.2	13.2	11.1

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	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
Total Households							
Number (000)	21,375	18,918	2,029	261	1,033	248	890
Percent	100.0	88.5	9.5	1.2	4.8	1.2	4.2
Average SNAP benefit (dollars)	332	343	302	408	359	585	476
Households with:							
Children							
Number (000)	7,329	7,203	389	74	328	248	890
Row percent	100.0	98.3	5.3	1.0	4.5	3.4	12.1
Elderly individuals							
Number (000)	7,060	5,177	1,478	49	572	25	11
Row percent	100.0	73.3	20.9	0.7	8.1	0.4	0.2
Non-elderly individuals with a disability							
Number (000)	3,753	3,639	136	3	69	28	49
Row percent	100.0	97.0	3.6	0.1	1.8	0.8	1.3
Countable earned income							
Number (000)	5,910	5,632	433	44	317	170	681
Row percent	100.0	95.3	7.3	0.7	5.4	2.9	11.5
Countable TANF income							
Number (000)	653	556	22	77	33	13	66
Row percent	100.0	85.2	3.4	11.8	5.0	2.1	10.2

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

Table A.23. SNAP participants by sex and selected demographic characteristics

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Female participants		Male participants	
	Number (000)	Column % ^{hh}	Number (000)	Row % ^{hh}	Number (000)	Row % ^{hh}
Total	40,065	100.0	22,952	57.3	17,113	42.7
Age						
Child	15,575	38.9	7,671	19.1	7,904	19.7
Preschool-age	4,464	11.1	2,216	5.5	2,248	5.6
School-age	11,111	27.7	5,455	13.6	5,656	14.1
Non-elderly adult	16,684	41.6	10,442	26.1	6,242	15.6
18–35 years	7,843	19.6	5,144	12.8	2,699	6.7
36–59 years	8,840	22.1	5,297	13.2	3,543	8.8
Elderly individual	7,807	19.5	4,840	12.1	2,967	7.4
Citizenship						
U.S.-born citizen	35,831	89.4	20,273	50.6	15,557	38.8
Naturalized citizen	2,470	6.2	1,660	4.1	810	2.0
Refugee	434	1.1	223	0.6	211	0.5
Other noncitizen	1,330	3.3	796	2.0	534	1.3
Citizen children living with noncitizen adultsⁱⁱ	2,488	6.2	1,242	3.1	1,246	3.1
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,973	9.9	2,015	5.0	1,958	4.9
Children with a disability	585	1.5	172	0.4	412	1.0
Non-elderly adults with a disability	3,388	8.5	1,843	4.6	1,546	3.9
Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households^a	3,938	9.8	1,874	4.7	2,064	5.2
Race and Hispanic status^{ff}						
White, not Hispanic	14,202	35.4	8,129	20.3	6,073	15.2
African American, not Hispanic	10,282	25.7	5,946	14.8	4,336	10.8
Hispanic, any race	6,268	15.6	3,596	9.0	2,672	6.7
Asian, not Hispanic	1,558	3.9	932	2.3	626	1.6
Native American, not Hispanic	533	1.3	299	0.7	234	0.6
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	400	1.0	230	0.6	170	0.4
Race unknown	6,823	17.0	3,821	9.5	3,002	7.5

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

Participant characteristic	Total (000)	Household size (individuals)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
Total	40,065	12,664	7,322	6,785	6,069	3,670	2,112	764	680
Children younger than age 12									
1 or younger	1,762	57	367	464	390	235	150	46	54
2–3 years	1,776	44	346	431	424	267	156	69	39
4–5 years	1,921	20	292	513	506	294	179	68	51
6–8 years	2,868	22	358	725	760	513	284	108	98
9–11 years	2,654	23	360	663	674	464	282	87	100
Females	22,952	7,121	4,461	3,983	3,482	2,050	1,116	418	322
1 or younger	862	33	181	203	205	116	76	23	23
2–3 years	901	30	180	201	203	145	86	37	19
4–5 years	922	5	147	236	245	152	86	30	21
6–8 years	1,439	8	168	373	373	260	157	62	37
9–11 years	1,283	14	168	329	322	235	117	44	55
12–13 years	817	5	126	174	231	131	87	39	24
14–18 years	1,684	45	289	423	411	270	136	57	54
19–50 years	8,373	1,961	1,897	1,839	1,396	715	356	122	88
51–70 years	4,544	3,295	927	189	94	23	13	3	1
71 or older	2,127	1,726	379	15	2	4	1	0	-
Males	17,113	5,543	2,861	2,803	2,586	1,620	996	346	359
1 or younger	901	24	186	260	184	119	74	23	30
2–3 years	875	14	167	230	221	122	70	32	20
4–5 years	999	15	144	278	261	142	92	38	29
6–8 years	1,429	15	190	352	387	252	127	45	61
9–11 years	1,370	9	192	334	352	230	165	43	45
12–13 years	833	8	134	205	189	139	88	30	40
14–18 years	1,744	45	314	467	411	251	142	53	63
19–50 years	4,565	2,323	532	527	495	324	225	74	65
51–70 years	3,337	2,463	589	135	84	41	13	7	4
71 or older	1,059	627	413	15	3	1	0	0	0

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,375	100.0	40,065	100.0	16,684	100.0
Work registration status						
Work registrant	3,903	18.3	5,202	13.0	5,015	30.1
Exempt	16,438	76.9	34,694	86.6	11,626	69.7
For disability	5,375	25.1	6,582	16.4	3,464	20.8
For care of a child under 6 or an incapacitated person	2,401	11.2	2,812	7.0	2,753	16.5
Working and/or earning the equivalent of 30 hours per week	1,535	7.2	2,054	5.1	2,005	12.0
For reason other than those specified in the rows above	7,126	33.3	23,246	58.0	3,404	20.4
Nonregistrant, should have registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonparticipating household head ⁹⁹	981	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	52	0.2	169	0.4	43	0.3
Employment and training program status						
Total participating in employment and training program	644	3.0	919	2.3	819	4.9
Not participating in employment and training program	19,703	92.2	38,988	97.3	15,827	94.9
Nonparticipating household head ⁹⁹	981	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	47	0.2	157	0.4	38	0.2
Employment status						
Total employed	4,571	21.4	5,696	14.2	5,232	31.4
Self-employed, farming	4	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
Self-employed, nonfarming	753	3.5	912	2.3	809	4.9
Migrant farm labor	-	-	3	0.0	-	-
Non-migrant farm labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Active-duty military service	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Employed by other	3,810	17.8	4,770	11.9	4,413	26.5
Unemployed and looking for work	2,471	11.6	3,230	8.1	3,074	18.4
Not in labor force and not looking for work	13,311	62.3	31,003	77.4	8,342	50.0
Nonparticipating household head ⁹⁹	981	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	41	0.2	137	0.3	34	0.2

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total adults		Total working adults		Total working adults by hours of employment (Row percent of all adults)			Average monthly earnings among those with earnings (dollars)
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Row %	20 hours or more per week	30 hours or more per week	Full time employment	
Total	24,490	100.0	5,500	22.5	16.3	11.8	4.2	1,503
Age and household composition								
Non-elderly adults without a disability (age 18–59)	13,295	54.3	4,936	37.1	28.1	20.7	7.3	1,566
Living with children	7,824	31.9	3,512	44.9	36.3	28.3	10.6	1,739
Living with preschool-age children	3,775	15.4	1,731	45.8	37.3	29.0	11.6	1,814
Living in childless households	5,471	22.3	1,424	26.0	16.2	9.9	2.7	1,139
Age 18–49 living in childless households	3,938	16.1	1,075	27.3	16.8	10.0	2.6	1,147
Non-elderly adults with a disability	3,388	13.8	155	4.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	710
Elderly adults (60 or older)	7,807	31.9	410	5.2	2.8	1.6	0.5	1,042

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

Table A.27. Comparison of participating households with key SNAP household characteristics for FYs 1995–2023

Time period	Percentage of households with:										
	Total households (000)	Zero gross income	Zero net income ^{kk}	Minimum benefit	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with a disability ^{ll}	AFDC ^{mm} TANF	Earned income	SSI	Any noncitizen
FY 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	18.9	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
FY 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	20.2	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
FY 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	22.3	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
FY 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	24.4	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
FY 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	26.4	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
FY 2000	7,252	8.9	21.5	10.1	20.4	54.6	26.7	26.0	26.1	30.7	6.0
FY 2001	7,276	10.0	23.9	10.2	19.7	54.2	26.6	23.4	26.0	30.7	5.3
FY 2002	8,010	11.2	26.3	9.8	17.9	55.1	25.7	21.4	27.3	28.2	4.9
FY 2003	8,971	12.7	27.7	7.0	17.1	55.1	22.1	17.2	27.5	26.3	5.4
FY 2004	10,069	13.1	29.7	5.9	17.3	54.3	22.7	16.2	28.5	26.8	6.2
FY 2005	10,852	13.7	30.0	5.2	17.1	53.7	23.0	14.5	29.1	26.4	6.2
FY 2006	11,313	14.1	31.0	6.2	17.9	52.0	23.1	13.0	29.5	26.8	6.1
FY 2007	11,561	14.7	31.4	6.6	17.8	51.0	23.8	12.1	29.6	27.7	5.7
FY 2008	12,464	16.2	33.6	6.7	18.5	50.6	22.6	10.6	28.9	26.2	5.6
FY 2009	14,981	17.6	36.0	4.1	16.6	49.9	21.2	9.7	29.4	23.6	5.9
FY 2010	18,369	19.7	38.3	3.8	15.5	48.7	19.8	8.0	29.9	20.9	5.9
FY 2011	20,803	20.0	39.4	4.2	16.5	47.1	20.2	7.6	30.5	20.2	5.8
FY 2012	22,046	20.5	38.4	4.8	17.2	45.3	20.0	7.1	31.3	20.2	5.7
FY 2013	22,802	21.5	39.4	5.2	17.4	44.8	20.3	6.5	31.2	19.9	5.8
FY 2014	22,445	21.9	40.6	6.4	19.0	43.6	20.4	6.1	31.3	20.4	6.1
FY 2015	22,293	22.2	39.6	7.2	19.6	42.7	20.2	5.8	31.8	20.5	6.0
FY 2016	21,511	20.4	37.2	8.1	21.8	42.9	20.3	5.1	31.9	21.3	6.2
FY 2017	20,597	19.0	35.7	8.8	24.1	41.7	20.8	4.9	31.4	21.9	6.1
FY 2018	19,727	19.0	35.3	9.5	26.0	41.2	20.7	4.5	30.2	22.9	5.9
FY 2019	18,802	18.5	35.1	10.3	28.1	39.5	21.1	4.2	28.6	23.7	5.4
FY 2020, Pre-pandemic period	18,657	18.5	35.7	11.1	28.6	38.1	21.8	3.6	27.7	25.0	5.1
FY 2020, Waiver period ⁿⁿ	16,686	22.4	36.9	13.9	27.7	37.0	21.5	2.4	24.8	22.9	3.6
FY 2022	20,717	20.5	35.8	9.8	31.4	35.5	18.8	2.7	25.7	23.1	5.1
FY 2023	21,375	20.0	35.7	8.7	36.4	34.3	17.6	3.1	27.6	22.8	6.0

Source: FYs 1995 to 2023 SNAP QC samples.

Note: Estimates for FY 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's Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts.

Table A.28. Comparison of average nominal and real values of key SNAP household characteristics for FYs 1995–2023

Time period	Gross income (dollars)		Net income (dollars) ^{kk}		Total deduction (dollars) ^{oo}		SNAP benefit (dollars)		Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Household size (individuals)
	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}	Nominal value	Real value ^{qq}		
FY 1995	514	1,020	265	526	283	561	172	349	56	2.5
FY 1996	528	1,017	275	530	287	553	174	340	57	2.5
FY 1997	558	1,051	299	563	291	548	169	322	58	2.4
FY 1998	584	1,083	321	595	294	545	165	309	60	2.4
FY 1999	603	1,094	338	613	299	543	162	298	62	2.4
FY 2000	595	1,045	331	581	300	527	165	296	61	2.3
FY 2001	596	1,017	325	555	314	536	171	298	60	2.3
FY 2002	602	1,017	324	547	327	553	182	313	59	2.3
FY 2003	608	999	317	521	346	568	192	323	57	2.3
FY 2004	634	1,015	312	499	382	611	197	319	58	2.3
FY 2005	644	997	316	489	390	604	209	332	58	2.3
FY 2006	668	1,002	323	484	410	615	208	325	59	2.3
FY 2007	684	997	325	474	430	627	212	318	59	2.2
FY 2008	693	973	329	462	441	619	222	313	58	2.2
FY 2009	711	1,002	329	464	471	664	272	381	58	2.2
FY 2010	731	1,013	336	466	491	681	287	401	57	2.2
FY 2011	744	1,008	338	458	508	688	281	380	59	2.1
FY 2012	755	999	343	454	512	677	274	358	60	2.1
FY 2013	758	987	344	448	522	679	271	350	59	2.1
FY 2014	759	972	335	429	538	689	253	322	58	2.0
FY 2015	786	1,004	354	452	529	675	254	316	59	2.0
FY 2016	814	1,030	374	473	539	682	249	313	61	2.0
FY 2017	837	1,038	384	476	550	682	245	310	63	2.0
FY 2018	852	1,031	389	471	563	682	239	301	63	2.0
FY 2019	872	1,036	398	473	578	687	234	293	65	2.0
FY 2020, Pre-pandemic period	890	1,043	408	478	584	684	230	280	65	1.9
FY 2022	969	1,018	489	514	604	635	297	320	69	1.9
FY 2023	1,059	1,059	527	527	660	660	332	332	72	1.9

Sources: CPI-U values: (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024). Nominal values: FYs 1995 to 2023 SNAP QC samples.

Note: Estimates for FY 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's Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Estimates from the FY 2020 waiver period are omitted from this table so that there is only a single FY 2020 reference period for inflation adjustments.

Table A.29. Comparison of number of SNAP participants by sex and age for FYs 1995–2023

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)
FY 1995	26,955	16,025	10,926	13,883	11,118	1,923
FY 1996	25,926	15,373	10,549	13,214	10,783	1,895
FY 1997	23,117	13,880	9,233	11,871	9,385	1,834
FY 1998	19,969	11,967	7,926	10,546	7,772	1,637
FY 1999	18,149	10,878	7,226	9,354	7,090	1,699
FY 2000	16,916	10,115	6,798	8,726	6,559	1,629
FY 2001	16,850	10,107	6,740	8,650	6,629	1,564
FY 2002	18,608	11,033	7,574	9,563	7,463	1,577
FY 2003	20,764	12,211	8,552	10,554	8,516	1,691
FY 2004	23,279	13,697	9,573	11,635	9,720	1,920
FY 2005	24,794	14,656	10,132	12,363	10,383	2,046
FY 2006	25,472	14,957	10,515	12,514	10,732	2,227
FY 2007	25,775	15,120	10,655	12,605	10,909	2,261
FY 2008	27,607	16,151	11,456	13,359	11,732	2,515
FY 2009	32,889	18,854	14,035	15,617	14,543	2,728
FY 2010	39,759	22,405	17,354	18,516	18,121	3,122
FY 2011	44,148	24,936	19,212	19,926	20,452	3,770
FY 2012	46,022	25,945	20,076	20,500	21,367	4,154
FY 2013	47,098	26,447	20,651	20,889	21,845	4,365
FY 2014	45,874	25,762	20,112	20,271	20,952	4,651
FY 2015	45,184	25,637	19,547	19,891	20,494	4,799
FY 2016	43,539	24,666	18,873	19,212	19,209	5,118
FY 2017	41,491	23,714	17,777	18,033	18,011	5,447
FY 2018	39,519	22,690	16,829	17,268	16,673	5,579
FY 2019	37,202	21,389	15,813	15,871	15,532	5,800
FY 2020, Pre-pandemic period	36,363	20,820	15,543	15,290	15,185	5,887
FY 2020, Waiver period ⁿⁿ	32,170	18,370	13,800	13,155	14,011	4,998
FY 2022	39,246	22,497	16,749	15,516	16,549	7,181
FY 2023	40,065	22,952	17,113	15,575	16,684	7,807

Source: FYs 1995 to 2023 SNAP QC samples.

Notes: Estimates for FY 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's Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts.

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

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APPENDIX A

FOOTNOTES

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APPENDIX A FOOTNOTES

- ^a With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants within a specified age range without a disability in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The age range for these individuals was 18 to 49 through August 2023. Effective September 2023, the FRA increased the upper age limit to 50.
- ^b A micropolitan area has at least one urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.
- ^c Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit, so 359,579 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this distribution. In addition, the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) calculates net income using program-specific rules so 19,846 MFIP households are excluded from this distribution.
- ^d 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.
- ^e Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 359,579 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit are excluded from this category. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 19,846 MFIP households are excluded. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^f Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 359,579 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit 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.
- ^g In tables sorted by income type, the sum of households receiving income from individual sources does not equal the total number of households because households may receive income from more than one source.
- ^h Examples of other Government benefits that are counted as income include Black Lung benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.
- ⁱ Examples of other unearned income include alimony and dividends and interest payments.
- ^j Income source (dollars) is the average value of the specified source calculated across households with income from that source.
- ^k The FY 2023 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was \$841 from October through December 2022 and \$914 from January through September 2023. This row tabulates the number of households in which at least one person received the applicable maximum SSI benefit.
- ^l The FY 2023 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two individuals was \$1,261 from October through December 2022 and \$1,371 from January through September 2023. This row tabulates the number of households in which the two individuals receive a combined SSI benefit equal to the applicable amount.
- ^m Percent with the maximum excess shelter expense deduction refers to the percentage of households with the deduction that both (1) are subject to the shelter cap (only applicable to

households without a member who is elderly or has a disability) and (2) have a deduction equal to the shelter cap.

- ⁿ Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 675,401 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 19,846 MFIP households are excluded. 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, 675,401 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, 359,579 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit are excluded from this category. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 19,846 MFIP households are excluded. 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 receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit.
- ^r The row for a total deduction of \$0 to 192 contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of \$170 for one- to three-person households and \$192 for four-person households.
- ^s In 2023, the standard deduction was \$193 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 receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit.
- ^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 2023, the excess shelter expense deduction cap for households in the contiguous United States without a member who is elderly or has a disability was \$624.
- ^y Households without a member who is elderly or has a disability 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 FY 2023 minimum benefit values.
- ^{aa} In 2023, the maximum monthly SNAP benefit was \$281 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 a disability.
- ee 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.
- ff Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. The codes were grouped 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 17 percent of participants in FY 2023.
- gg 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.
- hh Percentage of total participants.
- ii Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.
- jj Employment and training may be provided through SNAP or other programs.
- kk Beginning in 2004, net income in this table is not calculated for MFIP households, for which net income is calculated using program-specific rules, and SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit, for which net income is not used in their benefit determinations.
- ll 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 a disability are in part a result of changes to the definition used in this series 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 a disability 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 *Disability* in the Definitions section of this report).

^{mm} AFDC refers to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

ⁿⁿ For the FY 2020 waiver period, data are available for only 47 States and territories (all except for California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, and New York). Thus, the total number of households should not be compared directly with totals from the FY pre-pandemic period or those for other fiscal years.

^{oo} 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.

^{pp} Real values are in constant FY 2023 dollars adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for all items.

^{qq} Real values are in constant FY 2023 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

— No sample data in this category.

[†] Please use caution when interpreting results due to small sample sizes. See footnotes of individual tables for more details.

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.

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

State	SNAP households		Participants in households		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Dollars (000)	Column %
Total^a	21,375	100.0	40,065	100.0	7,102,644	100.0
Alabama	388	1.8	768	1.9	141,149	2.0
Alaska	13	0.1	29	0.1	8,302	0.1
Arizona	425	2.0	870	2.2	147,974	2.1
Arkansas	121	0.6	233	0.6	41,467	0.6
California	2,861	13.4	4,918	12.3	854,366	12.0
Colorado	293	1.4	551	1.4	100,437	1.4
Connecticut	223	1.0	381	1.0	70,945	1.0
Delaware	58	0.3	115	0.3	18,265	0.3
District of Columbia	82	0.4	133	0.3	23,893	0.3
Florida	1,624	7.6	2,900	7.2	503,447	7.1
Georgia	755	3.5	1,514	3.8	260,831	3.7
Guam	12	0.1	34	0.1	9,479	0.1
Hawaii	72	0.3	129	0.3	50,530	0.7
Idaho	61	0.3	122	0.3	20,964	0.3
Illinois	1,074	5.0	1,970	4.9	358,604	5.0
Indiana	277	1.3	572	1.4	106,942	1.5
Iowa	130	0.6	260	0.6	42,119	0.6
Kansas	87	0.4	174	0.4	31,322	0.4
Kentucky	245	1.1	530	1.3	88,277	1.2
Louisiana	435	2.0	874	2.2	161,595	2.3
Maine	93	0.4	156	0.4	26,522	0.4
Maryland	325	1.5	611	1.5	101,077	1.4
Massachusetts	642	3.0	1,042	2.6	204,287	2.9
Michigan	748	3.5	1,388	3.5	223,295	3.1
Minnesota	231	1.1	447	1.1	65,651	0.9
Mississippi	193	0.9	384	1.0	67,424	0.9
Missouri	306	1.4	621	1.6	114,891	1.6
Montana	42	0.2	82	0.2	13,770	0.2
Nebraska	75	0.4	150	0.4	26,690	0.4
Nevada	255	1.2	482	1.2	78,493	1.1
New Hampshire	38	0.2	69	0.2	11,515	0.2
New Jersey	307	1.4	605	1.5	115,688	1.6
New Mexico	243	1.1	449	1.1	83,293	1.2
New York	1,581	7.4	2,713	6.8	561,255	7.9
North Carolina	792	3.7	1,546	3.9	252,366	3.6
North Dakota	22	0.1	42	0.1	8,061	0.1
Ohio	711	3.3	1,358	3.4	244,829	3.4
Oklahoma	328	1.5	655	1.6	116,680	1.6
Oregon	400	1.9	673	1.7	109,007	1.5
Pennsylvania	940	4.4	1,744	4.4	294,541	4.1
Rhode Island	85	0.4	138	0.3	25,662	0.4
South Carolina	268	1.3	530	1.3	93,737	1.3
South Dakota	34	0.2	70	0.2	13,574	0.2
Tennessee	366	1.7	713	1.8	138,502	2.0
Texas	1,514	7.1	3,377	8.4	585,456	8.2
Utah	77	0.4	151	0.4	28,157	0.4
Vermont	41	0.2	70	0.2	12,960	0.2
Virgin Islands	10	0.0	21	0.1	4,911	0.1
Virginia	425	2.0	817	2.0	137,249	1.9
Washington	506	2.4	871	2.2	147,964	2.1
West Virginia	156	0.7	285	0.7	45,112	0.6
Wisconsin	367	1.7	700	1.7	103,878	1.5
Wyoming	14	0.1	29	0.1	5,240	0.1

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^b	Total deductions (dollars) ^c	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	72.0	1,059	527	660	332	1.9	17.2
Alabama	62.7	931	471	548	364	2.0	17.0
Alaska	54.4	1,125	656	635	629	2.2	8.7
Arizona	63.0	1,004	594	533	348	2.0	18.1
Arkansas	55.1	799	479	401	343	1.9	19.4
California	78.9	1,138	518	751	299	1.7	22.5
Colorado	64.7	970	473	637	342	1.9	11.8
Connecticut	83.0	1,181	435	914	318	1.7	24.1
Delaware	77.7	1,171	688	544	317	2.0	8.1
District of Columbia	63.2	851	531	428	293	1.6	20.0
Florida	71.2	1,038	517	591	310	1.8	9.9
Georgia	66.2	998	577	506	345	2.0	8.9
Guam	68.4	1,267	672	698	771	2.8	14.4
Hawaii	59.1	1,014	568	527	706	1.8	11.7
Idaho	66.0	995	540	536	342	2.0	9.6
Illinois	68.2	985	482	642	334	1.8	14.6
Indiana	54.3	842	438	529	386	2.1	15.5
Iowa	73.0	1,121	628	586	323	2.0	8.4
Kansas	61.3	924	470	558	358	2.0	17.4
Kentucky	59.6	952	614	461	360	2.2	15.1
Louisiana	58.7	871	462	516	372	2.0	22.8
Maine	87.8	1,238	525	836	285	1.7	12.0
Maryland	76.3	1,111	624	622	311	1.9	19.5
Massachusetts	79.4	1,096	396	878	318	1.6	22.9
Michigan	84.8	1,244	650	718	298	1.9	16.7
Minnesota	78.8	1,221	754	602	284	1.9	14.0
Mississippi	55.2	828	491	402	350	2.0	14.6
Missouri	62.4	935	440	593	375	2.0	17.7
Montana	76.2	1,130	586	630	324	1.9	17.2
Nebraska	65.1	995	485	648	355	2.0	8.3
Nevada	73.4	1,120	641	590	307	1.9	8.0
New Hampshire	85.2	1,281	540	864	306	1.8	8.9
New Jersey	76.3	1,152	423	894	377	2.0	16.7
New Mexico	61.8	901	485	541	343	1.9	17.6
New York	79.6	1,100	352	972	355	1.7	21.4
North Carolina	80.4	1,206	682	643	318	2.0	10.5
North Dakota	66.8	963	399	705	369	1.9	8.2
Ohio	68.0	982	491	604	344	1.9	23.8
Oklahoma	57.6	887	498	494	356	2.0	15.7
Oregon	80.2	1,149	633	634	273	1.7	16.4
Pennsylvania	85.9	1,252	595	784	313	1.9	21.8
Rhode Island	86.1	1,187	439	935	302	1.6	22.1
South Carolina	61.5	897	501	476	350	2.0	10.0
South Dakota	62.0	926	370	706	400	2.1	13.5
Tennessee	50.3	733	377	445	378	1.9	14.4
Texas	60.0	989	568	593	387	2.2	19.0
Utah	53.3	819	423	520	367	2.0	7.9
Vermont	93.4	1,311	415	1,084	316	1.7	24.9
Virgin Islands	62.5	975	606	432	475	2.0	14.9
Virginia	70.1	1,024	601	525	323	1.9	17.4
Washington	76.2	1,076	552	639	292	1.7	16.0
West Virginia	68.2	990	651	438	289	1.8	17.1
Wisconsin	82.2	1,230	736	602	283	1.9	11.6
Wyoming	59.9	923	455	589	380	2.1	7.8

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total ^a	21,375	4,268	20.0	3,205	15.0	8,100	37.9	5,802	27.1
Alabama	388	78	20.1	67	17.3	165	42.7	78	20.0
Alaska	13	4	28.0	2	15.0	5	41.7	2	15.4
Arizona	425	138	32.5	61	14.4	117	27.6	109	25.5
Arkansas	121	27	22.7	21	17.5	61	50.0	12	9.8
California	2,861	532	18.6	323	11.3	1,012	35.4	994	34.7
Colorado	293	73	24.8	52	17.8	94	31.9	75	25.5
Connecticut	223	36	15.9	28	12.7	83	37.0	77	34.4
Delaware	58	8	13.4	11	19.5	21	36.3	18	30.8
District of Columbia	82	26	31.2	16	19.1	24	29.7	16	19.9
Florida	1,624	280	17.3	252	15.5	676	41.6	416	25.6
Georgia	755	164	21.7	122	16.1	294	38.9	175	23.2
Guam	12	1	10.2	3	27.6	5	38.5	3	23.7
Hawaii	72	11	14.8	18	25.8	32	44.6	11	14.8
Idaho	61	9	15.1	11	17.2	30	49.1	11	18.6
Illinois	1,074	302	28.1	125	11.7	341	31.7	306	28.4
Indiana	277	72	26.0	48	17.4	121	43.7	36	12.9
Iowa	130	21	16.3	20	15.0	54	41.4	36	27.3
Kansas	87	16	18.0	16	18.0	42	47.9	14	16.0
Kentucky	245	58	23.5	46	18.7	95	38.7	47	19.1
Louisiana	435	100	23.1	79	18.2	179	41.2	76	17.5
Maine	93	13	13.5	6	6.8	39	41.9	35	37.8
Maryland	325	59	18.1	54	16.6	115	35.3	97	30.0
Massachusetts	642	134	20.8	96	15.0	223	34.7	189	29.5
Michigan	748	126	16.9	78	10.4	274	36.6	270	36.1
Minnesota	231	25	10.8	51	22.1	76	33.0	79	34.1
Mississippi	193	43	22.5	35	18.2	90	46.8	24	12.5
Missouri	306	64	20.9	47	15.2	140	45.7	56	18.1
Montana	42	7	16.4	5	12.2	19	44.7	11	26.7
Nebraska	75	15	19.7	13	17.2	30	39.8	18	23.3
Nevada	255	71	27.8	32	12.4	71	27.9	81	31.8
New Hampshire	38	6	14.9	2	6.3	16	43.7	13	35.0
New Jersey	307	39	12.7	51	16.7	132	43.0	85	27.6
New Mexico	243	68	28.2	42	17.2	85	34.9	48	19.7
New York	1,581	179	11.3	312	19.7	650	41.1	441	27.9
North Carolina	792	145	18.2	113	14.2	273	34.4	262	33.1
North Dakota	22	4	17.0	5	21.6	8	37.0	5	24.5
Ohio	711	140	19.6	94	13.2	323	45.4	155	21.8
Oklahoma	328	72	21.8	70	21.3	131	40.0	55	16.9
Oregon	400	79	19.9	63	15.7	127	31.7	131	32.8
Pennsylvania	940	159	16.9	88	9.4	354	37.7	338	36.0
Rhode Island	85	12	14.3	8	9.5	36	42.5	29	33.7
South Carolina	268	53	20.0	41	15.4	123	45.9	50	18.7
South Dakota	34	7	22.0	5	14.7	16	45.9	6	17.4
Tennessee	366	101	27.5	73	19.9	153	41.9	39	10.7
Texas	1,514	379	25.1	257	17.0	561	37.1	316	20.9
Utah	77	20	26.4	16	20.7	29	37.5	12	15.4
Vermont	41	4	10.8	4	9.5	15	36.0	18	43.7
Virgin Islands	10	2	17.2	3	33.4	3	26.4	2	23.0
Virginia	425	83	19.5	75	17.6	158	37.3	109	25.7
Washington	506	89	17.5	89	17.5	185	36.6	144	28.4
West Virginia	156	37	23.8	18	11.4	64	41.1	37	23.7
Wisconsin	367	75	20.3	37	10.0	123	33.4	133	36.2
Wyoming	14	3	21.5	2	16.5	6	45.3	2	16.6

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Households with shelter deduction		Households at the shelter cap		Average monthly shelter expense (dollars)	Average monthly shelter expense among households with expense (dollars)	Average shelter deduction (dollars) ^d
	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %			
Total^a	14,511	67.9	3,038	14.2	786	997	516
Alabama	245	63.3	23	5.9	581	787	417
Alaska	6	46.1	1	5.0	522	761	456
Arizona	213	50.2	51	12.0	572	859	398
Arkansas	64	52.7	3	2.7	408	572	293
California	2,282	79.7	481	16.8	971	1,156	576
Colorado	191	65.2	58	19.7	778	1,034	503
Connecticut	187	83.6	58	26.1	1,197	1,383	739
Delaware	31	53.2	4	6.2	617	924	437
District of Columbia	42	51.0	5	5.7	431	634	329
Florida	1,092	67.2	152	9.4	692	916	447
Georgia	413	54.7	74	9.9	564	809	384
Guam	4	36.1	0	1.4	340	464	229
Hawaii	33	46.0	4	5.0	458	693	361
Idaho	40	65.3	7	10.8	609	735	375
Illinois	704	65.5	194	18.0	769	1,011	530
Indiana	165	59.7	27	9.9	567	814	425
Iowa	83	63.7	15	11.5	663	841	425
Kansas	63	72.0	6	6.9	609	723	383
Kentucky	130	53.0	10	4.3	455	623	305
Louisiana	271	62.3	39	9.0	547	732	378
Maine	72	77.8	13	13.9	1,072	1,252	708
Maryland	205	62.9	36	11.2	697	879	457
Massachusetts	498	77.5	161	25.0	1,097	1,362	725
Michigan	531	70.9	104	13.9	842	1,024	526
Minnesota	142	61.5	23	10.0	716	932	444
Mississippi	73	38.1	4	2.3	382	560	289
Missouri	210	68.6	28	9.2	619	795	412
Montana	26	61.9	5	12.6	694	923	512
Nebraska	55	72.9	13	16.9	748	880	468
Nevada	139	54.5	34	13.4	672	1,001	453
New Hampshire	31	81.3	6	15.7	1,108	1,280	667
New Jersey	268	87.5	87	28.2	1,150	1,261	674
New Mexico	142	58.6	25	10.3	551	786	407
New York	1,256	79.4	439	27.7	1,306	1,435	776
North Carolina	505	63.7	107	13.5	742	942	456
North Dakota	16	74.6	4	17.9	740	890	510
Ohio	466	65.5	88	12.4	692	902	509
Oklahoma	195	59.5	24	7.4	514	712	355
Oregon	265	66.1	62	15.6	758	979	464
Pennsylvania	746	79.4	172	18.3	988	1,124	563
Rhode Island	81	95.0	26	30.3	1,204	1,223	669
South Carolina	128	47.7	14	5.4	458	650	362
South Dakota	22	65.9	7	20.7	806	1,025	585
Tennessee	195	53.2	19	5.1	439	698	361
Texas	910	60.1	142	9.4	591	790	404
Utah	44	57.4	9	11.8	566	806	424
Vermont	40	98.5	12	30.0	1,407	1,410	769
Virgin Islands	4	34.9	1	6.7	317	458	253
Virginia	258	60.6	52	12.2	595	766	372
Washington	404	79.7	57	11.2	781	892	438
West Virginia	85	54.5	5	3.4	471	618	296
Wisconsin	230	62.7	45	12.2	722	886	418
Wyoming	10	70.2	1	10.0	625	798	409

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Households with:											
	Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability		Single adults with children		Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households ^e	
	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total ^a	7,329	34.3	7,060	33.0	3,753	17.6	10,686	50.0	4,523	21.2	3,597	16.8
Alabama	154	39.7	110	28.4	86	22.2	193	49.9	115	29.7	57	14.8
Alaska	5	35.6	5	36.8	2	16.6	7	49.6	2	16.3	3	19.9
Arizona	161	37.8	123	29.0	47	11.1	167	39.3	103	24.2	92	21.6
Arkansas	41	34.0	32	26.3	36	29.7	67	55.5	26	21.3	17	14.3
California	832	29.1	1,158	40.5	282	9.9	1,427	49.9	371	13.0	556	19.4
Colorado	101	34.4	85	29.1	29	9.7	113	38.7	59	20.2	70	24.0
Connecticut	66	29.4	86	38.5	43	19.1	127	56.7	45	20.3	30	13.3
Delaware	22	39.0	19	32.3	9	16.4	28	47.8	17	28.7	8	14.0
District of Columbia	24	29.0	24	29.5	12	14.1	35	43.0	19	22.8	20	24.2
Florida	548	33.7	623	38.4	268	16.5	879	54.2	256	15.8	249	15.3
Georgia	306	40.5	216	28.6	130	17.2	342	45.3	219	29.0	121	16.1
Guam	7	54.1	3	28.0	0	3.1	4	30.4	2	18.8	1	11.5
Hawaii	20	27.8	28	39.5	10	13.8	38	52.9	11	15.0	11	15.4
Idaho	23	38.2	17	27.0	15	24.7	31	51.2	13	22.0	8	12.4
Illinois	366	34.0	325	30.3	168	15.6	487	45.4	252	23.5	215	20.0
Indiana	114	41.0	54	19.6	66	23.9	120	43.3	82	29.5	48	17.3
Iowa	46	35.6	34	26.1	32	24.9	66	50.6	28	21.3	22	16.6
Kansas	32	36.6	23	26.7	22	25.1	45	51.3	18	20.1	12	14.2
Kentucky	103	42.0	69	28.1	52	21.2	118	48.3	64	26.0	38	15.3
Louisiana	178	41.0	116	26.7	82	18.9	194	44.7	141	32.5	82	18.9
Maine	21	23.1	36	38.9	25	27.0	60	64.9	12	13.4	13	14.2
Maryland	123	37.8	108	33.2	56	17.2	162	49.9	88	26.9	49	14.9
Massachusetts	173	27.0	200	31.1	128	19.9	326	50.8	110	17.2	136	21.1
Michigan	229	30.6	230	30.7	175	23.4	400	53.4	136	18.1	133	17.8
Minnesota	80	34.5	66	28.3	48	20.7	112	48.6	44	19.0	44	19.1
Mississippi	80	41.7	50	25.7	47	24.7	96	49.9	47	24.3	27	13.8
Missouri	116	37.9	88	28.9	76	25.0	161	52.6	81	26.5	43	13.9
Montana	14	33.6	14	33.3	10	23.9	24	56.7	9	22.2	5	12.3
Nebraska	28	37.6	19	25.1	14	18.6	33	43.4	18	23.7	14	18.3
Nevada	86	33.8	70	27.3	29	11.5	99	38.6	54	21.3	64	25.2
New Hampshire	13	35.0	11	30.4	12	31.7	23	61.6	10	25.8	4	10.2
New Jersey	125	40.8	115	37.6	53	17.3	168	54.9	70	22.9	25	8.0
New Mexico	83	34.1	59	24.2	32	13.3	90	37.2	55	22.7	67	27.5
New York	398	25.2	693	43.8	260	16.5	935	59.1	255	16.1	236	14.9
North Carolina	312	39.3	226	28.6	141	17.8	363	45.9	208	26.2	131	16.5
North Dakota	8	35.9	6	26.1	5	23.5	11	49.3	6	26.3	4	16.5
Ohio	242	34.1	219	30.8	187	26.3	403	56.7	165	23.2	82	11.5
Oklahoma	121	37.0	69	21.0	66	20.2	133	40.5	84	25.5	78	23.8
Oregon	105	26.3	123	30.8	53	13.2	175	43.8	59	14.7	106	26.5
Pennsylvania	294	31.2	336	35.8	212	22.5	540	57.4	173	18.4	149	15.8
Rhode Island	24	27.8	31	36.6	21	24.2	51	60.6	16	18.7	11	13.3
South Carolina	105	39.1	90	33.6	52	19.3	141	52.5	88	32.7	29	11.0
South Dakota	13	38.4	9	25.9	9	25.9	17	51.1	6	17.8	5	14.3
Tennessee	136	37.1	93	25.4	79	21.5	170	46.3	101	27.5	72	19.7
Texas	728	48.1	465	30.7	249	16.5	709	46.8	463	30.6	125	8.3
Utah	29	37.6	17	21.8	14	18.2	31	39.8	18	23.2	15	19.7
Vermont	11	26.1	17	40.5	11	26.0	27	65.3	7	16.3	4	9.9
Virgin Islands	4	41.3	4	35.3	0	3.1	4	38.4	3	29.3	1	13.1
Virginia	157	37.0	129	30.2	82	19.3	207	48.6	96	22.7	63	14.9
Washington	140	27.6	162	32.0	102	20.1	262	51.7	79	15.5	102	20.1
West Virginia	49	31.5	48	30.6	35	22.3	80	51.4	32	20.8	29	18.7
Wisconsin	128	34.9	106	28.8	73	20.0	178	48.4	83	22.7	70	19.1
Wyoming	6	40.7	2	17.8	4	28.8	6	46.5	4	29.9	2	14.9

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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 ^f	
	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	5,910	27.6	755	3.5	4,863	22.8	7,021	32.8	653	3.1
Alabama	101	26.0	-	-	97	25.1	134	34.5	6	1.5
Alaska	3	23.1	5	35.4	3	21.7	4	31.1	1	5.4
Arizona	118	27.7	-	-	62	14.5	112	26.4	4	0.8
Arkansas	21	17.0	-	-	42	35.0	39	32.6	1	0.7
California	781	27.3	163	5.7	725	25.3	886	31.0	199	6.9
Colorado	92	31.5	14	4.9	42	14.3	82	28.0	11	3.9
Connecticut	59	26.5	9	3.9	54	24.4	87	38.9	6	2.9
Delaware	17	29.4	5	7.9	10	17.3	20	35.3	3	5.0
District of Columbia	13	16.3	0	0.1	18	21.7	20	23.9	14	17.0
Florida	430	26.5	11	0.7	392	24.1	576	35.5	96	5.9
Georgia	220	29.2	-	-	148	19.6	245	32.5	4	0.5
Guam	6	51.2	0	3.5	0	1.0	3	24.3	1	5.5
Hawaii	17	24.1	4	5.4	15	20.9	25	34.9	4	5.5
Idaho	20	33.3	11	18.6	16	25.7	22	35.4	0	0.5
Illinois	293	27.3	20	1.9	182	16.9	329	30.7	25	2.3
Indiana	78	28.3	1	0.2	69	24.9	68	24.4	2	0.9
Iowa	45	34.8	0	0.1	30	23.3	48	36.7	3	2.5
Kansas	24	27.2	-	-	24	27.6	29	32.7	5	5.8
Kentucky	65	26.4	1	0.4	62	25.1	76	30.9	4	1.5
Louisiana	118	27.1	1	0.2	103	23.6	122	28.1	2	0.4
Maine	21	22.2	26	27.8	24	25.2	47	50.1	3	3.3
Maryland	86	26.5	12	3.8	68	21.1	109	33.4	16	5.0
Massachusetts	151	23.5	35	5.4	147	22.9	213	33.2	33	5.1
Michigan	237	31.7	5	0.7	178	23.7	267	35.7	6	0.7
Minnesota	79	34.2	17	7.4	54	23.4	73	31.5	18	7.9
Mississippi	40	20.5	0	0.2	58	30.0	60	31.1	1	0.7
Missouri	74	24.3	-	-	76	24.9	107	35.1	6	2.0
Montana	12	27.6	0	0.6	10	24.3	19	44.3	2	4.3
Nebraska	25	33.3	3	4.2	16	21.1	22	29.6	4	4.7
Nevada	85	33.4	1	0.2	36	14.0	69	26.9	4	1.6
New Hampshire	9	23.8	2	5.9	10	26.0	17	45.5	2	4.7
New Jersey	64	20.9	10	3.2	76	24.9	109	35.4	12	3.9
New Mexico	77	31.5	3	1.2	38	15.6	62	25.7	8	3.4
New York	364	23.0	255	16.1	452	28.6	599	37.9	13	0.8
North Carolina	267	33.6	2	0.2	131	16.6	271	34.2	3	0.4
North Dakota	7	30.4	0	0.5	4	19.3	8	36.2	1	2.5
Ohio	172	24.2	2	0.2	202	28.4	259	36.4	21	3.0
Oklahoma	107	32.6	62	18.9	63	19.2	95	28.8	2	0.7
Oregon	132	33.1	2	0.4	67	16.7	123	30.8	15	3.7
Pennsylvania	288	30.6	-	-	229	24.4	350	37.2	23	2.4
Rhode Island	19	22.8	1	1.1	24	28.8	34	40.5	3	3.5
South Carolina	67	25.0	-	-	59	21.9	102	38.1	6	2.4
South Dakota	8	24.5	1	1.7	8	23.9	12	36.2	2	5.2
Tennessee	73	19.9	0	0.1	96	26.1	110	30.1	9	2.3
Texas	490	32.4	-	-	298	19.7	400	26.4	4	0.3
Utah	21	27.4	1	1.2	15	19.7	19	25.4	1	1.9
Vermont	9	22.2	1	2.0	9	21.9	21	51.5	2	4.8
Virgin Islands	4	42.2	0	2.6	-	-	3	26.9	0	0.5
Virginia	125	29.5	0	0.1	91	21.3	146	34.2	11	2.5
Washington	117	23.0	63	12.5	119	23.6	174	34.4	26	5.2
West Virginia	34	21.5	1	0.3	38	24.3	55	35.2	2	1.4
Wisconsin	119	32.4	5	1.5	70	18.9	134	36.6	3	0.9
Wyoming	4	26.8	0	1.0	3	21.2	4	28.8	0	1.7

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Average countable values (dollars) ^g				
	Earned income	GA	SSI	Social Security	TANF ^f
Total	1,548	380	723	1,096	573
Alabama	1,354	-	659	992	204 [†]
Alaska	1,855	332	671	1,024	448 [†]
Arizona	1,957	-	647	1,131	283 [†]
Arkansas	1,250	-	669	894	172 [†]
California	1,467	640	819	1,072	973
Colorado	1,511	244	652	1,113	520
Connecticut	1,734	341	680	1,141	682 [†]
Delaware	1,655	86	681	1,249	268 [†]
District of Columbia	1,900	545 [†]	683	977	655
Florida	1,544	233 [†]	733	1,061	188
Georgia	1,400	-	699	1,104	191 [†]
Guam	1,736	102 [†]	290 [†]	1,121	224 [†]
Hawaii	1,606	433 [†]	678	1,007	673 [†]
Idaho	1,241	60	644	952	309 [†]
Illinois	1,539	193 [†]	730	1,190	463 [†]
Indiana	1,262	463 [†]	747	970	214 [†]
Iowa	1,427	183 [†]	644	1,049	337 [†]
Kansas	1,254	-	677	966	313 [†]
Kentucky	1,540	482 [†]	689	1,021	394 [†]
Louisiana	1,226	1,151 [†]	712	992	348 [†]
Maine	1,771	10	657	1,157	619
Maryland	1,653	320 [†]	719	1,179	704
Massachusetts	1,684	486	742	1,226	719
Michigan	1,826	282 [†]	723	1,164	407 [†]
Minnesota ^h	1,744	177	740	1,173	1
Mississippi	1,316	230 [†]	673	921	220 [†]
Missouri	1,309	-	726	1,043	243 [†]
Montana	1,463	323 [†]	575	1,103	497 [†]
Nebraska	1,370	133	659	1,015	358
Nevada	1,917	255 [†]	668	1,150	289 [†]
New Hampshire	2,024	159	652	1,109	766 [†]
New Jersey	1,802	237 [†]	722	1,105	576 [†]
New Mexico	1,532	284 [†]	624	989	380
New York	1,490	439	729	1,096	464 [†]
North Carolina	1,782	181 [†]	689	1,166	191 [†]
North Dakota	1,257	247 [†]	647	1,050	397 [†]
Ohio	1,263	535 [†]	723	1,085	507
Oklahoma	1,223	41	660	974	235 [†]
Oregon	1,706	445 [†]	702	1,222	390 [†]
Pennsylvania	1,712	-	766	1,232	360 [†]
Rhode Island	1,688	463 [†]	726	1,151	559
South Carolina	1,177	-	670	1,002	301 [†]
South Dakota	1,299	176 [†]	714	997	461
Tennessee	1,064	343 [†]	675	898	354 [†]
Texas	1,564	-	675	990	184 [†]
Utah	1,236	445 [†]	662	987	474 [†]
Vermont	1,842	438 [†]	661	1,258	703
Virgin Islands	1,518	213 [†]	-	939	180 [†]
Virginia	1,457	260 [†]	627	1,110	491 [†]
Washington	1,775	198	691	1,118	518
West Virginia	1,687	459 [†]	705	1,089	475 [†]
Wisconsin	1,720	435 [†]	736	1,211	443 [†]
Wyoming	1,359	564 [†]	699	987	632 [†]

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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)	Row Percent	Average earned income (dollars)	All households ⁱ	Households with deduction
Total^a	5,910	27.6	1,548	88	310
Alabama	101	26.0	1,354	70	270
Alaska	3	23.1	1,855	86	371
Arizona	118	27.7	1,957	109	391
Arkansas	21	17.0	1,250	42	250
California	781	27.3	1,467	80	294
Colorado	92	31.5	1,511	95	302
Connecticut	59	26.5	1,734	92	346
Delaware	17	29.4	1,655	97	331
District of Columbia	13	16.3	1,900	62	380
Florida	430	26.5	1,544	83	310
Georgia	220	29.2	1,400	82	280
Guam	6	51.2	1,736	178	347
Hawaii	17	24.1	1,606	77	323
Idaho	20	33.3	1,241	83	248
Illinois	293	27.3	1,539	84	307
Indiana	78	28.3	1,262	71	252
Iowa	45	34.8	1,427	99	286
Kansas	24	27.2	1,254	68	250
Kentucky	65	26.4	1,540	84	308
Louisiana	118	27.1	1,226	66	245
Maine	21	22.2	1,771	79	354
Maryland	86	26.5	1,653	90	330
Massachusetts	151	23.5	1,684	90	336
Michigan	237	31.7	1,826	117	365
Minnesota	79	34.2	1,744	122	410
Mississippi	40	20.5	1,316	63	263
Missouri	74	24.3	1,309	63	261
Montana	12	27.6	1,463	81	292
Nebraska	25	33.3	1,370	91	274
Nevada	85	33.4	1,917	128	383
New Hampshire	9	23.8	2,024	96	404
New Jersey	64	20.9	1,802	75	360
New Mexico	77	31.5	1,532	97	306
New York	364	23.0	1,490	74	297
North Carolina	267	33.6	1,782	122	356
North Dakota	7	30.4	1,257	76	251
Ohio	172	24.2	1,263	61	252
Oklahoma	107	32.6	1,223	80	244
Oregon	132	33.1	1,706	113	342
Pennsylvania	288	30.6	1,712	106	342
Rhode Island	19	22.8	1,688	77	337
South Carolina	67	25.0	1,177	63	236
South Dakota	8	24.5	1,299	67	264
Tennessee	73	19.9	1,064	42	212
Texas	490	32.4	1,564	108	312
Utah	21	27.4	1,236	68	247
Vermont	9	22.2	1,842	82	368
Virgin Islands	4	42.2	1,518	128	303
Virginia	125	29.5	1,457	86	291
Washington	117	23.0	1,775	98	355
West Virginia	34	21.5	1,687	73	337
Wisconsin	119	32.4	1,720	112	344
Wyoming	4	26.8	1,359	73	271

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
Total^a	634	300	47.3	46	7.3	288	45.4
Alabama	8	3 [†]	32.3	1 [†]	8.9	5 [†]	58.7
Alaska	1	0 [†]	28.9	0 [†]	10.9	0 [†]	60.2
Arizona	17	9	54.0	0	2.6	7	43.3
Arkansas	8	2	27.8	3	31.4	3	40.9
California	39	25 [†]	64.6	-	-	14 [†]	35.4
Colorado	7	4 [†]	53.2	1 [†]	17.8	2 [†]	29.0
Connecticut	8	3	32.8	-	-	5	67.2
Delaware	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	1	0 [†]	41.3	0 [†]	19.5	0 [†]	39.2
Florida	50	20 [†]	40.4	4 [†]	7.1	26 [†]	52.5
Georgia	27	16	60.4	3	9.8	8	29.9
Guam	1	0 [†]	43.4	-	-	0 [†]	56.6
Hawaii	2	0 [†]	17.7	0 [†]	9.3	1 [†]	72.9
Idaho	3	1	33.6	0	5.0	2	61.4
Illinois	19	9 [†]	48.8	1 [†]	6.1	9 [†]	45.1
Indiana	15	8	49.1	4	25.9	4	25.0
Iowa	5	2	43.4	1	24.1	2	32.5
Kansas	3	2	61.8	0	2.7	1	35.5
Kentucky	10	4	44.3	-	-	5	55.7
Louisiana	11	3 [†]	29.8	2 [†]	14.4	6 [†]	55.8
Maine	1	0 [†]	35.2	-	-	1 [†]	64.8
Maryland	11	5 [†]	42.4	1 [†]	4.8	6 [†]	52.8
Massachusetts	18	6 [†]	33.9	2 [†]	8.5	10 [†]	57.6
Michigan	20	9 [†]	43.4	4 [†]	21.0	7 [†]	35.6
Minnesota	6	2	24.9	0	7.3	4	67.8
Mississippi	5	3	62.3	-	-	2	37.7
Missouri	14	7	53.3	2	10.9	5	35.7
Montana	1	1 [†]	55.3	0 [†]	6.2	0 [†]	38.5
Nebraska	3	1	43.2	0	3.0	1	53.8
Nevada	12	7	61.6	0	3.3	4	35.1
New Hampshire	2	1	74.0	0	3.6	0	22.3
New Jersey	6	2 [†]	31.5	1 [†]	8.8	4 [†]	59.7
New Mexico	3	1 [†]	24.9	0 [†]	8.4	2 [†]	66.8
New York	47	19 [†]	40.7	9 [†]	19.6	19 [†]	39.6
North Carolina	20	11 [†]	54.4	1 [†]	4.1	8 [†]	41.5
North Dakota	1	0 [†]	32.7	0 [†]	47.1	0 [†]	20.3
Ohio	14	9 [†]	67.1	-	-	5 [†]	32.9
Oklahoma	16	7	46.8	1	6.4	7	46.8
Oregon	8	3 [†]	35.4	-	-	5 [†]	64.6
Pennsylvania	36	23	64.5	-	-	13	35.5
Rhode Island	3	2	61.9	0	5.7	1	32.3
South Carolina	2	1 [†]	68.8	-	-	1 [†]	31.2
South Dakota	1	1 [†]	50.2	0 [†]	4.4	1 [†]	45.4
Tennessee	9	4 [†]	39.5	2 [†]	19.1	4 [†]	41.4
Texas	93	37	39.5	3	2.9	54	57.6
Utah	4	2	55.9	-	-	2	44.1
Vermont	1	0 [†]	56.9	-	-	0 [†]	43.1
Virgin Islands	0	0 [†]	48.6	0 [†]	22.5	0 [†]	28.9
Virginia	9	6 [†]	66.1	0 [†]	5.7	2 [†]	28.2
Washington	15	8 [†]	53.8	-	-	7 [†]	46.2
West Virginia	4	1 [†]	36.1	0 [†]	4.1	2 [†]	59.7
Wisconsin	14	6	43.3	-	-	8	56.7
Wyoming	1	0 [†]	46.5	-	-	0 [†]	53.5

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Point estimates are not precise because of small sample sizes, so use caution when calculating and interpreting row percentages for this subgroup.

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 ^d									
	White, not Hispanic		African American, not Hispanic		Hispanic, any race		Other, not Hispanic ^k		Missing/unknown ^l	
	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	8,104	37.9	5,232	24.5	2,676	12.5	1,286	6.0	4,077	19.1
Alabama	164	42.3	206	53.2	4	1.0	4	1.1	9	2.4
Alaska	4	30.4	1	3.9	0	1.0	8	59.4	1	5.3
Arizona	184	43.4	46	10.8	111	26.1	52	12.3	32	7.5
Arkansas	65	54.0	41	34.3	2	2.0	3	2.7	8	6.9
California	818	28.6	329	11.5	752	26.3	321	11.2	641	22.4
Colorado	31	10.5	6	1.9	12	4.2	8	2.6	237	80.8
Connecticut	84	37.4	49	21.8	40	18.0	7	2.9	45	19.9
Delaware	4	7.6	6	10.0	0	0.4	1	1.3	47	80.8
District of Columbia	2	1.9	71	86.8	2	2.1	1	1.6	6	7.5
Florida	407	25.1	341	21.0	656	40.4	14	0.9	207	12.7
Georgia	222	29.4	473	62.6	15	2.0	11	1.5	34	4.4
Guam	0	0.5	0	1.3	-	-	11	89.0	1	9.2
Hawaii	17	24.3	1	1.5	2	2.2	39	53.9	13	18.1
Idaho	52	84.7	1	1.6	5	8.5	1	1.5	2	3.6
Illinois	396	36.9	364	33.9	113	10.5	45	4.2	156	14.5
Indiana	174	62.7	73	26.5	8	2.8	8	3.1	14	5.0
Iowa	83	63.7	20	15.2	4	3.0	3	1.9	21	16.2
Kansas	54	62.3	13	15.2	8	8.8	6	7.2	6	6.5
Kentucky	199	81.0	33	13.4	4	1.7	2	0.9	7	2.9
Louisiana	113	26.1	195	44.9	3	0.7	8	1.8	116	26.6
Maine	86	92.5	1	1.6	0	0.5	3	2.9	2	2.5
Maryland	95	29.3	181	55.8	9	2.9	17	5.2	22	6.9
Massachusetts	334	51.9	98	15.2	144	22.5	37	5.8	29	4.5
Michigan	401	53.5	273	36.5	9	1.2	14	1.9	52	6.9
Minnesota	60	25.7	29	12.4	2	0.7	18	7.7	124	53.5
Mississippi	40	21.0	103	53.4	1	0.4	2	0.9	47	24.3
Missouri	191	62.3	84	27.5	4	1.2	6	1.8	22	7.1
Montana	31	73.5	1	1.6	1	1.7	8	19.2	2	4.1
Nebraska	43	57.0	14	18.2	4	5.9	4	4.8	11	14.0
Nevada	92	36.0	66	26.0	65	25.4	22	8.8	10	3.8
New Hampshire	32	84.1	1	2.4	1	2.0	1	3.0	3	8.5
New Jersey	170	55.3	91	29.8	6	1.8	15	5.0	25	8.1
New Mexico	59	24.1	4	1.6	18	7.3	28	11.6	134	55.3
New York	519	32.8	440	27.8	405	25.6	175	11.0	43	2.7
North Carolina	385	48.6	342	43.1	9	1.2	27	3.4	29	3.7
North Dakota	14	66.2	2	8.4	1	2.3	5	21.9	0	1.2
Ohio	449	63.1	218	30.6	9	1.2	16	2.3	20	2.8
Oklahoma	176	53.8	54	16.5	18	5.4	41	12.6	38	11.7
Oregon	274	68.4	20	5.0	16	3.9	37	9.1	54	13.6
Pennsylvania	525	55.9	240	25.5	6	0.7	147	15.6	21	2.3
Rhode Island	33	39.3	10	11.7	18	21.8	2	2.2	21	25.0
South Carolina	108	40.4	141	52.8	4	1.5	2	0.8	12	4.6
South Dakota	15	42.8	2	4.6	0	1.2	11	32.8	6	18.6
Tennessee	86	23.6	61	16.7	1	0.4	5	1.5	212	57.9
Texas	159	10.5	186	12.3	154	10.2	25	1.6	991	65.4
Utah	37	48.6	2	2.3	1	1.1	3	4.1	34	43.9
Vermont	32	79.1	1	2.8	0	0.1	1	2.4	6	15.6
Virgin Islands	0	3.7	8	75.2	1	12.7	0	2.3	1	6.0
Virginia	200	47.0	180	42.4	5	1.1	23	5.4	17	4.1
Washington	40	7.8	4	0.8	10	2.0	10	2.1	442	87.3
West Virginia	144	92.5	6	4.1	-	-	1	0.8	4	2.6
Wisconsin	190	51.6	101	27.6	13	3.5	23	6.3	40	11.0
Wyoming	10	73.4	0	1.3	1	5.4	2	13.1	1	6.8

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Standard utility allowance (SUA)-usage and entitlement ^m						
	Total households	Households with heating/cooling SUA		Households with another SUA		Households with no SUA	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	21,375	13,406	62.7	1,749	8.2	5,841	27.3
Alabama	388	237	61.2	21	5.3	130	33.5
Alaska	13	5	35.3	3	23.6	5	41.1
Arizona	425	196	46.1	60	14.2	168	39.4
Arkansas	121	69	56.7	4	3.6	48	39.6
California	2,861	2,158	75.4	123	4.3	580	20.3
Colorado	293	148	50.6	51	17.2	94	32.2
Connecticut	223	181	81.2	3	1.4	39	17.4
Delaware	58	28	47.7	2	2.9	28	49.4
District of Columbia	82	50	60.8	1	0.6	31	38.6
Florida	1,624	809	49.8	237	14.6	579	35.6
Georgia	755	405	53.7	46	6.1	304	40.2
Guam	12	0	0.8	6	50.1	6	49.0
Hawaii	72	1	1.2	30	42.0	41	56.8
Idaho	61	41	66.3	8	12.3	13	21.4
Illinois	1,074	586	54.6	128	11.9	360	33.5
Indiana	277	150	54.0	9	3.2	119	42.9
Iowa	130	82	62.6	10	7.6	39	29.8
Kansas	87	61	70.1	6	6.8	20	23.1
Kentucky	245	152	61.8	10	3.9	76	30.8
Louisiana	435	271	62.2	31	7.1	133	30.5
Maine	93	59	63.5	17	18.1	17	18.4
Maryland	325	200	61.5	9	2.6	106	32.5
Massachusetts	642	395	61.5	104	16.1	144	22.3
Michigan	748	544	72.7	38	5.1	158	21.1
Minnesota	231	126	54.3	36	15.4	50	21.7
Mississippi	193	84	43.8	2	1.2	78	40.6
Missouri	306	202	65.9	23	7.5	82	26.7
Montana	42	26	60.5	2	3.6	15	35.9
Nebraska	75	50	66.2	10	13.8	15	20.0
Nevada	255	122	47.7	20	8.0	113	44.4
New Hampshire	38	24	62.9	6	16.4	8	20.6
New Jersey	307	258	84.1	4	1.4	45	14.6
New Mexico	243	148	60.8	13	5.2	82	34.0
New York	1,581	1,161	73.4	65	4.1	208	13.1
North Carolina	792	515	64.9	45	5.7	216	27.3
North Dakota	22	15	67.1	2	9.1	5	23.8
Ohio	711	431	60.5	31	4.4	250	35.1
Oklahoma	328	192	58.6	27	8.1	109	33.3
Oregon	400	270	67.5	25	6.3	105	26.1
Pennsylvania	940	743	79.0	44	4.7	138	14.6
Rhode Island	85	80	94.3	0	0.1	5	5.6
South Carolina	268	145	54.3	0	0.1	103	38.4
South Dakota	34	21	60.6	1	3.4	10	29.8
Tennessee	366	180	49.2	14	3.7	172	47.1
Texas	1,514	858	56.7	180	11.9	374	24.7
Utah	77	35	45.3	13	17.2	29	37.4
Vermont	41	41	99.2	0	0.4	0	0.4
Virgin Islands	10	-	-	0	0.9	10	99.1
Virginia	425	206	48.5	46	10.8	173	40.7
Washington	506	335	66.1	97	19.1	75	14.8
West Virginia	156	105	67.4	5	2.9	46	29.6
Wisconsin	367	201	54.7	81	22.1	85	23.2
Wyoming	14	8	59.5	1	9.5	4	31.0

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Categorically eligible households						
	Total households	Total households		Pure public assistance households ⁿ		Other categorically eligible households ^o	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	21,375	20,444	95.6	4,656	21.8	15,787	73.9
Alabama	388	388	100.0	77	19.7	311	80.3
Alaska	13	4	29.1	4	28.9	0	0.2
Arizona	425	425	100.0	47	11.1	378	88.9
Arkansas	121	35	28.9	32	26.7	3	2.2
California	2,861	2,858	99.9	848	29.6	2,010	70.2
Colorado	293	293	100.0	51	17.4	242	82.6
Connecticut	223	223	99.9	54	24.3	169	75.6
Delaware	58	58	100.0	13	21.7	45	78.3
District of Columbia	82	82	100.0	26	31.8	56	68.2
Florida	1,624	1,624	100.0	375	23.1	1,249	76.9
Georgia	755	755	100.0	111	14.7	644	85.3
Guam	12	12	100.0	1	9.5	11	90.5
Hawaii	72	72	100.0	21	29.0	51	71.0
Idaho	61	61	100.0	13	21.8	48	78.2
Illinois	1,074	1,074	100.0	159	14.8	915	85.2
Indiana	277	277	100.0	53	19.2	224	80.8
Iowa	130	130	100.0	25	19.4	105	80.6
Kansas	87	26	29.2	24	27.2	2	2.1
Kentucky	245	245	100.0	43	17.4	203	82.6
Louisiana	435	435	100.0	74	16.9	361	83.1
Maine	93	93	100.0	25	26.8	68	73.2
Maryland	325	325	100.0	74	22.8	251	77.2
Massachusetts	642	642	100.0	174	27.1	468	72.9
Michigan	748	748	100.0	147	19.7	601	80.3
Minnesota	231	231	100.0	82	35.4	150	64.6
Mississippi	193	43	22.5	42	22.0	1	0.6
Missouri	306	69	22.5	58	18.9	11	3.6
Montana	42	42	99.8	10	22.9	33	77.0
Nebraska	75	75	100.0	16	21.3	59	78.7
Nevada	255	255	100.0	29	11.2	227	88.8
New Hampshire	38	34	90.9	9	23.7	25	67.2
New Jersey	307	307	100.0	81	26.5	225	73.5
New Mexico	243	243	100.0	40	16.3	203	83.7
New York	1,581	1,581	100.0	545	34.5	1,036	65.5
North Carolina	792	792	100.0	97	12.3	695	87.7
North Dakota	22	22	100.0	4	18.0	18	82.0
Ohio	711	711	100.0	169	23.8	542	76.2
Oklahoma	328	328	100.0	53	16.1	276	83.9
Oregon	400	400	100.0	73	18.3	327	81.7
Pennsylvania	940	940	100.0	181	19.3	759	80.7
Rhode Island	85	85	100.0	24	28.0	61	72.0
South Carolina	268	268	100.0	50	18.6	218	81.4
South Dakota	34	9	26.2	7	21.5	2	4.6
Tennessee	366	81	22.2	76	20.8	5	1.3
Texas	1,514	1,514	100.0	202	13.3	1,312	86.7
Utah	77	17	22.0	14	18.2	3	3.8
Vermont	41	41	100.0	9	21.4	32	78.6
Virgin Islands	10	10	100.0	0	3.1	10	96.9
Virginia	425	425	100.0	82	19.3	343	80.7
Washington	506	506	100.0	145	28.7	361	71.3
West Virginia	156	156	100.0	29	18.6	127	81.4
Wisconsin	367	367	100.0	54	14.7	313	85.3
Wyoming	14	3	19.7	2	16.9	0	2.7

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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 ^a								
	Based on cash only			Based on cash and SNAP benefits			Difference in percentage points		
	50 % or less	51 to 100 %	101 % or more	50 % or less	51 to 100 %	101 % or more	50 % or less	51 to 100 %	101 % or more
Total^a	35.0	37.9	27.1	25.0	30.7	44.3	-9.9	-7.2	17.1
Alabama	37.3	42.7	20.0	25.0	41.8	33.2	-12.3	-0.9	13.2
Alaska	43.0	41.7	15.4	21.2	42.4	36.4	-21.8	0.8	21.0
Arizona	46.9	27.6	25.5	37.7	28.2	34.0	-9.1	0.7	8.5
Arkansas	40.1	50.0	9.8	27.3	53.8	18.9	-12.9	3.8	9.1
California	29.9	35.4	34.7	24.6	21.0	54.4	-5.3	-14.3	19.7
Colorado	42.6	31.9	25.5	31.7	30.6	37.7	-10.9	-1.4	12.2
Connecticut	28.7	37.0	34.4	20.7	18.7	60.6	-8.0	-18.3	26.3
Delaware	32.9	36.3	30.8	26.1	29.8	44.1	-6.8	-6.5	13.3
District of Columbia	50.4	29.7	19.9	33.2	42.2	24.6	-17.1	12.5	4.7
Florida	32.8	41.6	25.6	24.0	36.5	39.5	-8.8	-5.2	13.9
Georgia	37.9	38.9	23.2	27.2	38.1	34.7	-10.7	-0.8	11.5
Guam	37.8	38.5	23.7	14.8	22.1	63.1	-23.0	-16.4	39.3
Hawaii	40.6	44.6	14.8	14.2	41.0	44.8	-26.4	-3.6	30.0
Idaho	32.3	49.1	18.6	20.6	44.4	35.1	-11.7	-4.8	16.5
Illinois	39.8	31.7	28.4	30.3	27.7	41.9	-9.5	-4.0	13.5
Indiana	43.4	43.7	12.9	32.0	39.3	28.7	-11.4	-4.4	15.8
Iowa	31.2	41.4	27.3	21.1	36.7	42.2	-10.2	-4.7	14.9
Kansas	36.1	47.9	16.0	22.6	47.2	30.2	-13.5	-0.7	14.2
Kentucky	42.2	38.7	19.1	29.2	41.4	29.4	-12.9	2.7	10.3
Louisiana	41.3	41.2	17.5	29.1	41.1	29.8	-12.2	-0.2	12.3
Maine	20.3	41.9	37.8	15.1	20.3	64.6	-5.2	-21.7	26.9
Maryland	34.8	35.3	30.0	21.4	34.1	44.5	-13.4	-1.1	14.5
Massachusetts	35.8	34.7	29.5	22.6	23.0	54.5	-13.3	-11.7	25.0
Michigan	27.2	36.6	36.1	21.4	24.7	53.9	-5.9	-11.9	17.8
Minnesota	32.9	33.0	34.1	27.6	21.8	50.5	-5.3	-11.1	16.5
Mississippi	40.8	46.8	12.5	28.9	50.1	21.0	-11.9	3.3	8.5
Missouri	36.1	45.7	18.1	25.4	37.7	36.9	-10.7	-8.0	18.7
Montana	28.6	44.7	26.7	20.7	32.1	47.1	-7.8	-12.6	20.5
Nebraska	36.9	39.8	23.3	25.0	35.4	39.7	-11.9	-4.5	16.4
Nevada	40.3	27.9	31.8	33.8	23.0	43.2	-6.5	-4.9	11.4
New Hampshire	21.2	43.7	35.0	15.8	22.6	61.6	-5.4	-21.2	26.6
New Jersey	29.4	43.0	27.6	17.6	30.3	52.1	-11.9	-12.7	24.6
New Mexico	45.4	34.9	19.7	34.2	31.5	34.3	-11.2	-3.5	14.7
New York	31.0	41.1	27.9	17.0	24.4	58.6	-14.1	-16.7	30.7
North Carolina	32.5	34.4	33.1	24.0	28.8	47.2	-8.4	-5.7	14.1
North Dakota	38.5	37.0	24.5	24.7	30.9	44.4	-13.8	-6.1	20.0
Ohio	32.8	45.4	21.8	23.1	35.7	41.2	-9.7	-9.7	19.4
Oklahoma	43.1	40.0	16.9	29.8	40.4	29.8	-13.3	0.5	12.8
Oregon	35.5	31.7	32.8	26.5	27.3	46.2	-9.0	-4.4	13.4
Pennsylvania	26.4	37.7	36.0	19.8	19.2	61.0	-6.6	-18.4	25.0
Rhode Island	23.8	42.5	33.7	16.7	18.0	65.2	-7.1	-24.5	31.6
South Carolina	35.4	45.9	18.7	25.2	44.5	30.3	-10.2	-1.4	11.6
South Dakota	36.7	45.9	17.4	26.0	31.7	42.3	-10.7	-14.2	24.9
Tennessee	47.4	41.9	10.7	33.0	45.6	21.4	-14.4	3.7	10.7
Texas	42.0	37.1	20.9	28.8	36.5	34.7	-13.2	-0.6	13.8
Utah	47.1	37.5	15.4	34.0	37.9	28.1	-13.0	0.3	12.7
Vermont	20.3	36.0	43.7	12.5	14.0	73.5	-7.7	-22.1	29.8
Virgin Islands	50.6	26.4	23.0	25.8	35.2	39.0	-24.8	8.8	16.0
Virginia	37.0	37.3	25.7	25.2	37.5	37.4	-11.8	0.2	11.6
Washington	35.0	36.6	28.4	21.5	37.3	41.2	-13.5	0.7	12.8
West Virginia	35.2	41.1	23.7	27.1	39.5	33.4	-8.1	-1.5	9.6
Wisconsin	30.4	33.4	36.2	23.9	26.1	50.1	-6.5	-7.4	13.9
Wyoming	38.0	45.3	16.6	25.8	40.8	33.4	-12.2	-4.6	16.7

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	4,464	11.1	11,111	27.7	15,575	38.9	16,684	41.6	7,807	19.5
Alabama	100	13.0	224	29.2	324	42.2	329	42.8	116	15.0
Alaska	2	7.7	7	25.2	10	33.0	14	47.6	6	19.4
Arizona	122	14.0	236	27.2	358	41.2	375	43.1	137	15.7
Arkansas	27	11.6	71	30.3	98	41.9	103	44.0	33	14.1
California	436	8.9	1,274	25.9	1,710	34.8	1,877	38.2	1,331	27.1
Colorado	59	10.8	155	28.2	214	38.9	245	44.5	91	16.6
Connecticut	34	8.9	95	25.0	129	33.9	160	41.9	92	24.2
Delaware	15	13.4	33	29.0	48	42.3	46	40.3	20	17.4
District of Columbia	13	9.7	32	23.9	45	33.6	63	47.5	25	19.0
Florida	318	11.0	779	26.9	1,097	37.8	1,096	37.8	707	24.4
Georgia	201	13.3	450	29.7	652	43.0	632	41.7	231	15.2
Guam	5	14.6	11	33.1	16	47.7	13	39.4	4	12.9
Hawaii	11	8.7	35	26.9	46	35.6	51	39.4	32	25.0
Idaho	15	12.4	37	30.3	52	42.6	53	43.1	17	14.3
Illinois	194	9.8	569	28.9	763	38.7	840	42.6	368	18.7
Indiana	69	12.0	180	31.5	249	43.5	266	46.5	57	10.0
Iowa	30	11.5	73	28.2	103	39.6	121	46.7	35	13.7
Kansas	24	13.7	51	29.4	75	43.1	75	43.0	24	13.9
Kentucky	72	13.5	152	28.7	224	42.2	232	43.7	75	14.1
Louisiana	113	13.0	264	30.2	377	43.1	376	43.0	121	13.9
Maine	12	7.8	33	21.2	45	29.0	71	45.8	39	25.3
Maryland	67	11.0	190	31.0	256	41.9	239	39.1	116	19.0
Massachusetts	90	8.7	217	20.8	307	29.5	515	49.4	220	21.1
Michigan	134	9.7	358	25.8	492	35.5	646	46.5	250	18.0
Minnesota	44	9.9	137	30.7	181	40.6	193	43.2	72	16.2
Mississippi	45	11.8	136	35.4	181	47.3	152	39.5	51	13.2
Missouri	82	13.1	185	29.7	266	42.8	263	42.4	92	14.8
Montana	8	10.0	23	27.6	31	37.6	36	44.2	15	18.2
Nebraska	17	11.5	47	31.3	64	42.8	66	44.1	20	13.1
Nevada	57	11.8	133	27.6	190	39.4	218	45.2	74	15.4
New Hampshire	6	9.1	19	27.8	25	36.9	31	45.7	12	17.4
New Jersey	72	11.9	196	32.4	267	44.2	208	34.5	129	21.3
New Mexico	50	11.2	116	25.9	167	37.1	218	48.6	64	14.3
New York	254	9.4	617	22.7	871	32.1	1,050	38.7	792	29.2
North Carolina	186	12.0	435	28.1	621	40.2	678	43.8	247	16.0
North Dakota	5	12.3	12	29.4	18	41.8	19	43.9	6	14.4
Ohio	166	12.2	371	27.3	537	39.5	588	43.3	233	17.2
Oklahoma	85	13.0	181	27.6	266	40.6	316	48.2	73	11.2
Oregon	55	8.2	154	22.9	209	31.1	322	47.8	141	21.0
Pennsylvania	182	10.4	421	24.2	603	34.6	778	44.6	362	20.8
Rhode Island	12	9.0	33	23.9	45	32.9	59	42.9	33	24.2
South Carolina	68	12.9	163	30.8	232	43.7	202	38.0	97	18.3
South Dakota	9	12.8	24	34.5	33	47.2	28	39.6	9	13.2
Tennessee	85	11.9	212	29.7	296	41.6	318	44.7	98	13.8
Texas	497	14.7	1,197	35.4	1,695	50.2	1,168	34.6	515	15.2
Utah	21	13.7	43	28.4	64	42.1	70	46.3	17	11.6
Vermont	6	8.7	15	20.9	21	29.6	31	44.2	18	26.2
Virgin Islands	3	12.5	6	28.3	8	40.8	8	39.6	4	19.6
Virginia	92	11.2	221	27.0	313	38.3	365	44.7	139	17.0
Washington	80	9.2	216	24.8	297	34.0	400	46.0	174	20.0
West Virginia	25	8.9	70	24.5	95	33.4	138	48.2	53	18.5
Wisconsin	82	11.8	193	27.6	276	39.4	311	44.4	113	16.2
Wyoming	4	13.7	9	31.4	13	45.0	13	46.2	2	8.8

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Children with a disability		Non-elderly adults with a disability		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless households ^e		Adults age 18–49 without a disability not subject to work requirements or a time limit	
	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	585	1.5	3,388	8.5	3,973	9.9	3,938	9.8	7,387	18.4
Alabama	12	1.5	79	10.3	91	11.9	64	8.4	149	19.4
Alaska	0	0.7	2	7.0	2	7.7	3	10.8	6	21.4
Arizona	7	0.8	42	4.8	49	5.6	99	11.3	181	20.8
Arkansas	5	2.2	33	14.0	38	16.2	18	7.9	39	16.9
California	47	1.0	246	5.0	293	6.0	602	12.2	775	15.8
Colorado	2	0.4	28	5.1	31	5.5	75	13.6	114	20.7
Connecticut	6	1.6	39	10.1	45	11.8	32	8.5	67	17.6
Delaware	1	1.1	9	7.5	10	8.6	8	7.3	23	19.7
District of Columbia	1	0.8	11	8.0	12	8.8	20	15.3	23	17.6
Florida	77	2.7	219	7.6	296	10.2	270	9.3	456	15.7
Georgia	20	1.3	114	7.5	134	8.8	136	9.0	314	20.7
Guam	0	0.2	0	0.9	0	1.1	2	5.3	9	25.4
Hawaii	0	0.1	10	7.7	10	7.8	12	8.9	21	16.4
Idaho	1	0.9	14	11.8	16	12.7	8	6.6	26	21.2
Illinois	26	1.3	146	7.4	171	8.7	227	11.5	354	17.9
Indiana	9	1.7	61	10.7	71	12.4	56	9.8	121	21.1
Iowa	3	1.2	31	11.8	34	13.0	25	9.6	55	21.2
Kansas	3	1.7	20	11.8	23	13.4	15	8.7	33	18.8
Kentucky	7	1.4	49	9.2	56	10.6	42	7.9	115	21.7
Louisiana	13	1.5	74	8.4	87	10.0	91	10.5	176	20.1
Maine	1	0.9	25	16.1	27	17.0	15	9.3	26	16.5
Maryland	14	2.3	47	7.7	61	9.9	52	8.5	113	18.5
Massachusetts	12	1.1	125	12.0	137	13.1	145	13.9	179	17.2
Michigan	18	1.3	165	11.9	183	13.2	147	10.6	264	19.0
Minnesota	5	1.0	45	10.1	50	11.1	46	10.3	84	18.8
Mississippi	9	2.4	40	10.5	49	12.9	30	7.8	63	16.5
Missouri	7	1.2	74	12.0	82	13.2	45	7.3	118	19.0
Montana	1	0.9	10	11.9	11	12.9	6	7.4	16	19.6
Nebraska	1	1.0	13	8.6	14	9.6	15	10.2	31	20.6
Nevada	7	1.4	25	5.3	32	6.6	67	13.9	96	19.9
New Hampshire	1	1.8	12	16.9	13	18.7	4	6.0	13	18.7
New Jersey	8	1.4	50	8.3	58	9.6	27	4.5	110	18.3
New Mexico	4	0.8	30	6.7	33	7.5	72	16.0	88	19.6
New York	35	1.3	245	9.0	280	10.3	263	9.7	395	14.5
North Carolina	22	1.4	129	8.4	152	9.8	143	9.3	330	21.3
North Dakota	0	0.5	5	11.7	5	12.2	4	8.7	8	19.3
Ohio	27	2.0	173	12.7	200	14.7	88	6.5	269	19.8
Oklahoma	7	1.1	62	9.4	69	10.5	86	13.1	130	19.8
Oregon	2	0.3	52	7.7	54	8.0	111	16.5	120	17.8
Pennsylvania	36	2.1	191	10.9	227	13.0	175	10.1	339	19.5
Rhode Island	2	1.2	20	14.3	21	15.4	12	8.8	22	15.7
South Carolina	7	1.4	47	8.9	54	10.2	33	6.2	96	18.1
South Dakota	1	1.6	8	11.6	9	13.2	5	7.5	11	15.8
Tennessee	9	1.3	74	10.4	83	11.6	78	11.0	134	18.8
Texas	74	2.2	190	5.6	264	7.8	142	4.2	711	21.1
Utah	2	1.1	13	8.6	15	9.7	16	10.7	31	20.6
Vermont	1	0.8	10	14.8	11	15.6	4	6.4	12	17.7
Virgin Islands	-	-	0	1.6	0	1.6	2	8.5	4	21.6
Virginia	7	0.8	80	9.8	86	10.6	75	9.2	165	20.2
Washington	5	0.6	100	11.5	106	12.1	110	12.6	148	17.0
West Virginia	3	1.1	34	12.1	38	13.2	33	11.6	53	18.4
Wisconsin	14	2.0	63	9.0	77	11.1	76	10.8	144	20.6
Wyoming	0	0.7	4	13.3	4	14.0	2	7.8	6	20.9

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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 ^a	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total^a	40,065	100.0	35,831	100.0	2,470	100.0	434	100.0	1,330	100.0	2,488	100.0
Alabama	768	1.9	764	2.1	1	0.0	-	-	3	0.2	28	1.1
Alaska	29	0.1	29	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	870	2.2	815	2.3	13	0.5	6	1.4	35	2.7	64	2.6
Arkansas	233	0.6	231	0.6	1	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1	7	0.3
California	4,918	12.3	3,730	10.4	836	33.9	30	6.9	322	24.2	710	28.5
Colorado	551	1.4	511	1.4	23	0.9	4	0.9	14	1.1	33	1.3
Connecticut	381	1.0	350	1.0	15	0.6	5	1.1	11	0.8	13	0.5
Delaware	115	0.3	110	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.2	8	0.3
District of Columbia	133	0.3	128	0.4	3	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1
Florida	2,900	7.2	2,170	6.1	401	16.2	180	41.5	150	11.3	184	7.4
Georgia	1,514	3.8	1,478	4.1	20	0.8	3	0.7	14	1.1	79	3.2
Guam	34	0.1	29	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	2	0.2	4	0.2
Hawaii	129	0.3	115	0.3	8	0.3	0	0.1	6	0.4	8	0.3
Idaho	122	0.3	116	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.2
Illinois	1,970	4.9	1,830	5.1	76	3.1	11	2.6	52	3.9	134	5.4
Indiana	572	1.4	551	1.5	9	0.4	7	1.5	6	0.4	15	0.6
Iowa	260	0.6	246	0.7	6	0.2	4	0.9	4	0.3	6	0.2
Kansas	174	0.4	167	0.5	2	0.1	3	0.6	2	0.2	4	0.2
Kentucky	530	1.3	519	1.4	4	0.2	2	0.5	5	0.4	10	0.4
Louisiana	874	2.2	871	2.4	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.2	11	0.4
Maine	156	0.4	151	0.4	3	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1
Maryland	611	1.5	557	1.6	41	1.7	0	0.1	13	1.0	33	1.3
Massachusetts	1,042	2.6	881	2.5	93	3.8	11	2.4	57	4.3	45	1.8
Michigan	1,388	3.5	1,312	3.7	44	1.8	15	3.5	17	1.3	19	0.8
Minnesota	447	1.1	387	1.1	38	1.5	4	1.0	17	1.3	15	0.6
Mississippi	384	1.0	384	1.1	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	4	0.2
Missouri	621	1.6	606	1.7	5	0.2	5	1.2	5	0.4	16	0.6
Montana	82	0.2	81	0.2	-	-	0	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	150	0.4	137	0.4	2	0.1	7	1.6	4	0.3	10	0.4
Nevada	482	1.2	452	1.3	7	0.3	5	1.2	18	1.4	38	1.5
New Hampshire	69	0.2	65	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.0
New Jersey	605	1.5	563	1.6	14	0.6	1	0.2	26	2.0	61	2.5
New Mexico	449	1.1	427	1.2	5	0.2	2	0.5	15	1.1	32	1.3
New York	2,713	6.8	1,969	5.5	483	19.6	25	5.8	236	17.8	144	5.8
North Carolina	1,546	3.9	1,517	4.2	12	0.5	8	1.9	9	0.7	80	3.2
North Dakota	42	0.1	40	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0
Ohio	1,358	3.4	1,320	3.7	22	0.9	7	1.5	9	0.7	21	0.8
Oklahoma	655	1.6	640	1.8	5	0.2	1	0.2	9	0.6	19	0.8
Oregon	673	1.7	621	1.7	25	1.0	2	0.5	25	1.9	41	1.7
Pennsylvania	1,744	4.4	1,688	4.7	15	0.6	16	3.7	24	1.8	34	1.4

Table B.16. (continued)

State	All participants		U.S.-born citizens		Naturalized citizens		Refugees		Other noncitizens		Citizen children living with a noncitizen ^q	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Rhode Island	138	0.3	116	0.3	12	0.5	1	0.3	8	0.6	11	0.4
South Carolina	530	1.3	525	1.5	2	0.1	0	0.1	3	0.2	12	0.5
South Dakota	70	0.2	68	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.0
Tennessee	713	1.8	707	2.0	1	0.1	0	0.1	4	0.3	20	0.8
Texas	3,377	8.4	3,134	8.7	101	4.1	25	5.8	117	8.8	367	14.8
Utah	151	0.4	143	0.4	3	0.1	3	0.8	1	0.1	7	0.3
Vermont	70	0.2	67	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	21	0.1	18	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Virginia	817	2.0	755	2.1	32	1.3	14	3.1	16	1.2	38	1.5
Washington	871	2.2	754	2.1	60	2.4	15	3.5	41	3.1	63	2.5
West Virginia	285	0.7	285	0.8	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	700	1.7	672	1.9	11	0.4	3	0.7	14	1.1	26	1.0
Wyoming	29	0.1	28	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0	0.0

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	1,764	303	17.2	786	44.6	675	38.2
Alabama	3	0 [†]	13.9	2 [†]	58.2	1 [†]	27.9
Alaska	0	-	-	0 [†]	30.9	0 [†]	69.1
Arizona	41	4	10.4	19	46.5	18	43.1
Arkansas	2	1 [†]	31.2	1 [†]	54.8	0 [†]	13.9
California	352	32	9.0	121	34.5	199	56.5
Colorado	18	6	31.5	9	50.9	3	17.6
Connecticut	16	3	19.2	6	41.4	6	39.4
Delaware	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	2	0 [†]	4.4	1 [†]	30.4	1 [†]	65.2
Florida	330	56	16.8	208	62.9	67	20.2
Georgia	17	1 [†]	8.3	12 [†]	67.5	4 [†]	24.2
Guam	2	0 [†]	13.7	1 [†]	22.9	2 [†]	63.5
Hawaii	6	-	-	1	13.7	5	86.3
Idaho	4	1	30.8	2	44.2	1	25.0
Illinois	63	9	14.7	20	31.8	34	53.5
Indiana	12	2 [†]	17.7	8 [†]	69.5	2 [†]	12.9
Iowa	8	3	37.8	3	39.5	2	22.7
Kansas	5	2	39.0	2	37.7	1	23.3
Kentucky	7	1 [†]	13.8	4 [†]	54.5	2 [†]	31.6
Louisiana	2	-	-	1 [†]	49.1	1 [†]	50.9
Maine	2	0 [†]	27.1	1 [†]	62.4	0 [†]	10.5
Maryland	14	3	20.7	5	34.0	6	45.3
Massachusetts	68	14	20.1	34	50.0	20	29.8
Michigan	32	11	33.8	15	45.8	7	20.4
Minnesota	22	11	48.6	9	43.3	2	8.1
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	10	2 [†]	16.7	6 [†]	58.4	2 [†]	24.9
Montana	1	1 [†]	53.2	0 [†]	41.0	0 [†]	5.8
Nebraska	11	3	27.5	7	62.0	1	10.5
Nevada	23	3	13.1	14	61.6	6	25.3
New Hampshire	2	1	26.8	1	40.7	1	32.5
New Jersey	27	3	12.5	12	44.2	12	43.3
New Mexico	17	1	6.2	8	49.5	7	44.4
New York	262	50	19.1	90	34.4	122	46.5
North Carolina	18	2 [†]	11.3	13 [†]	73.9	3 [†]	14.8
North Dakota	1	0 [†]	21.8	1 [†]	68.7	0 [†]	9.4
Ohio	16	3 [†]	18.6	6 [†]	36.4	7 [†]	45.0
Oklahoma	10	2	20.4	4	40.0	4	39.7
Oregon	27	6	22.3	9	32.1	12	45.6
Pennsylvania	41	12	28.5	17	41.4	12	30.1
Rhode Island	9	2	19.2	4	46.7	3	34.1
South Carolina	3	0 [†]	15.2	1 [†]	36.2	1 [†]	48.6
South Dakota	1	1 [†]	42.4	1 [†]	40.1	0 [†]	17.5
Tennessee	4	-	-	1 [†]	28.5	3 [†]	71.5
Texas	142	21	14.7	50	35.2	71	50.1
Utah	5	1	29.6	2	47.7	1	22.7
Vermont	2	1 [†]	44.9	1 [†]	45.9	0 [†]	9.2
Virgin Islands	1	0 [†]	5.6	1 [†]	50.0	1 [†]	44.4
Virginia	30	10	34.0	13	45.3	6	20.7
Washington	57	15	26.5	32	56.0	10	17.4
West Virginia	0	-	-	0 [†]	100.0	-	-
Wisconsin	17	5	27.5	7	44.1	5	28.4
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Point estimates are not precise because of small sample sizes, so use caution when calculating and interpreting row percentages for this subgroup.

Table B.18. Percentage of participating households receiving a medical expense deduction by State

State	Total households	Households receiving a medical expense deduction		
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Row %	Average amount among recipients
Total^a	21,375	1,133	5.3	183
Alabama	388	20	5.1	168
Alaska	13	0	0.7	130 [†]
Arizona	425	9	2.1	169 [†]
Arkansas	121	3	2.7	130 [†]
California	2,861	141	4.9	180
Colorado	293	14	4.8	170
Connecticut	223	2	0.9	158 [†]
Delaware	58	-	-	-
District of Columbia	82	1	1.2	139 [†]
Florida	1,624	44	2.7	206 [†]
Georgia	755	50	6.6	152
Guam	12	2	14.1	228 [†]
Hawaii	72	3	3.8	152 [†]
Idaho	61	1	2.4	155 [†]
Illinois	1,074	64	5.9	225
Indiana	277	3	0.9	88 [†]
Iowa	130	5	3.8	187
Kansas	87	4	4.4	166
Kentucky	245	9	3.5	132
Louisiana	435	14	3.3	170 [†]
Maine	93	1	1.4	159 [†]
Maryland	325	25	7.8	192
Massachusetts	642	44	6.8	252
Michigan	748	48	6.4	221
Minnesota	231	16	7.0	196
Mississippi	193	4	1.9	156 [†]
Missouri	306	38	12.6	255
Montana	42	5	11.3	221
Nebraska	75	4	5.2	158
Nevada	255	3	1.3	216 [†]
New Hampshire	38	3	8.4	169
New Jersey	307	25	8.3	211
New Mexico	243	3	1.2	126 [†]
New York	1,581	133	8.4	159
North Carolina	792	56	7.1	157
North Dakota	22	3	11.5	240
Ohio	711	27	3.8	150
Oklahoma	328	7	2.1	147 [†]
Oregon	400	26	6.5	231
Pennsylvania	940	76	8.1	151
Rhode Island	85	9	10.1	213
South Carolina	268	16	6.0	185
South Dakota	34	3	9.4	203
Tennessee	366	15	4.0	193
Texas	1,514	56	3.7	152
Utah	77	2	3.2	141
Vermont	41	7	16.3	217
Virgin Islands	10	2	18.7	171
Virginia	425	19	4.4	226
Washington	506	19	3.7	154 [†]
West Virginia	156	-	-	-
Wisconsin	367	39	10.6	165
Wyoming	14	2	11.1	161

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

Table B.19. Distribution of participating households receiving a maximum benefit by household composition and State

State	Households receiving a maximum benefit with:											
	Households receiving a maximum benefit		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or non-elderly individuals with a disability		Adults age 18-49 without a disability in childless households ^e	
	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	7,770	36.4	2,424	11.3	1,460	6.8	519	2.4	1,978	9.3	2,547	11.9
Alabama	128	33.1	53	13.7	14	3.5	6	1.6	20	5.1	40	10.3
Alaska	5	40.9	2	12.7	1	6.3	0	1.8	1	8.1	2	17.2
Arizona	183	43.2	65	15.3	21	5.0	0	0.1	22	5.1	73	17.3
Arkansas	40	32.7	15	12.1	3	2.5	1	0.8	4	3.3	14	11.5
California	989	34.6	190	6.6	241	8.4	36	1.3	278	9.7	402	14.1
Colorado	127	43.2	40	13.6	18	6.1	4	1.4	22	7.5	53	18.2
Connecticut	105	47.0	22	9.8	35	15.6	17	7.7	52	23.4	22	9.7
Delaware	16	28.4	5	7.9	3	4.8	0	0.8	3	5.6	5	9.0
District of Columbia	30	37.0	5	5.8	5	5.5	0	0.6	5	6.1	15	18.4
Florida	532	32.7	172	10.6	110	6.8	29	1.8	139	8.6	167	10.3
Georgia	253	33.5	113	14.9	19	2.5	5	0.7	23	3.1	84	11.1
Guam	4	32.8	1	11.6	1	6.5	0	0.5	1	6.9	1	8.5
Hawaii	19	26.9	5	6.8	3	4.9	0	0.3	4	5.1	7	9.9
Idaho	17	28.1	7	12.2	1	2.3	1	1.5	2	3.8	6	9.6
Illinois	443	41.2	149	13.8	65	6.1	30	2.8	95	8.8	154	14.4
Indiana	108	39.0	44	16.0	6	2.2	5	1.9	12	4.2	39	14.0
Iowa	37	28.8	12	9.2	3	2.1	2	1.7	5	3.8	16	11.9
Kansas	29	33.6	12	13.9	3	2.9	2	1.9	4	4.8	10	11.4
Kentucky	74	30.2	31	12.6	5	1.9	2	0.8	7	2.7	26	10.7
Louisiana	157	36.2	64	14.7	17	4.0	6	1.3	23	5.3	57	13.1
Maine	38	40.7	5	5.2	14	15.0	8	8.4	22	23.3	10	10.3
Maryland	105	32.3	42	13.0	16	5.1	4	1.4	21	6.4	30	9.2
Massachusetts	293	45.6	58	9.1	73	11.3	41	6.4	114	17.7	99	15.5
Michigan	248	33.1	67	9.0	43	5.8	29	3.9	72	9.6	86	11.5
Minnesota	57	24.6	11	4.6	10	4.1	3	1.5	13	5.5	29	12.7
Mississippi	62	32.4	27	14.1	4	2.0	1	0.6	5	2.6	21	10.8
Missouri	104	34.0	47	15.4	11	3.6	3	1.0	14	4.6	31	10.2
Montana	12	28.9	4	9.2	2	4.9	1	2.7	3	7.6	4	8.3
Nebraska	27	35.5	10	13.0	2	3.0	1	1.1	3	4.1	10	13.1
Nevada	97	38.0	24	9.6	9	3.7	2	0.8	11	4.4	49	19.3
New Hampshire	14	36.4	3	7.4	4	10.5	4	9.8	8	20.2	3	7.2
New Jersey	127	41.3	44	14.5	45	14.7	15	4.9	60	19.6	19	6.1
New Mexico	101	41.6	30	12.3	11	4.7	3	1.0	14	5.7	46	19.0
New York	831	52.6	132	8.4	357	22.6	95	6.0	452	28.6	164	10.4
North Carolina	251	31.7	109	13.7	30	3.7	11	1.4	40	5.1	75	9.4
North Dakota	8	35.7	3	14.4	1	5.2	0	1.2	1	6.4	3	11.8
Ohio	250	35.2	87	12.2	37	5.2	34	4.7	71	9.9	63	8.9
Oklahoma	119	36.3	41	12.5	6	2.0	2	0.6	8	2.5	53	16.2
Oregon	144	36.1	32	8.0	15	3.8	7	1.7	22	5.5	71	17.8
Pennsylvania	312	33.2	99	10.5	51	5.4	41	4.3	92	9.7	98	10.4
Rhode Island	34	40.0	8	9.2	10	11.3	6	7.4	16	18.5	8	9.8
South Carolina	81	30.3	39	14.6	9	3.3	3	1.0	11	4.3	20	7.5
South Dakota	14	42.3	6	16.7	2	6.4	2	4.9	4	11.3	4	11.2
Tennessee	143	39.2	53	14.5	11	3.1	5	1.4	16	4.5	59	16.1
Texas	483	31.9	266	17.6	58	3.8	28	1.9	86	5.7	96	6.3
Utah	31	40.6	11	14.5	2	2.7	1	1.4	3	4.1	12	15.7
Vermont	18	43.4	3	6.7	5	12.6	6	13.5	11	25.9	3	8.3
Virgin Islands	3	33.2	1	12.1	1	6.9	-	-	1	6.9	1	7.4
Virginia	129	30.3	53	12.4	15	3.6	3	0.7	18	4.3	38	8.8
Washington	171	33.9	49	9.6	19	3.7	5	1.0	24	4.7	79	15.5
West Virginia	47	30.4	14	9.0	5	2.9	1	0.8	6	3.6	20	12.8
Wisconsin	111	30.2	39	10.5	9	2.5	6	1.6	15	4.1	49	13.3
Wyoming	5	33.1	2	13.0	0	2.6	0	1.7	1	4.2	2	12.3

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

APPENDIX B

FOOTNOTES

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APPENDIX B FOOTNOTES

- ^a Due to rounding, some individual categories may not match the table total.
- ^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 359,579 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit are excluded from this category. In addition, because their income is calculated using program-specific rules, 19,846 MFIP households are excluded. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^c Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 359,579 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^d Average shelter deduction (dollars) is calculated across households with a shelter deduction.
- ^e With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants within a specified age range without a disability in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit. The age range for these individuals was 18 to 49 through August 2023. Effective September 2023, the FRA increased the upper age limit to 50.
- ^f This category does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (for example, households participating in MFIP).
- ^g Average values are calculated across households with income source.
- ^h TANF income is not included in the MFIP gross income or used in the MFIP benefit calculation. Because of Federal Quality Control System constraints, this means that only a placeholder TANF amount, typically \$1, may be reported for MFIP households in the SNAP QC data file.
- ⁱ Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 675,401 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^j Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. The codes were grouped together to form general race/ethnicity categories. (See Appendix A, footnote ff for details.) Reporting of race/ethnicity is voluntary and was missing for 17 percent of participants in FY 2023.
- ^k “Other” race includes household heads that are Asian, Native American, or those who reported multiple races that do not fit into the following categories: White, not Hispanic; African American, not Hispanic; or Hispanic, any race.

- ^l “Missing/unknown” race includes household heads for which racial/ethnic information was not recorded on the application, not available because the application was not found, or unknown and households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.
- ^m Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 359,579 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit are excluded from this category. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 19,846 MFIP households are excluded. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ⁿ Pure Public Assistance (PA) households are those in which each member (1) received SSI, (2) was covered by a cash TANF benefit, or (3) received General Assistance (GA) income.
- ^o Other categorically eligible households are identified as such in the SNAP QC 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.
- ^p Defined as the FY 2023 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).
- ^q Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.
- No sample data in this category.
- [†] Please use caution when interpreting results due to small sample sizes. See footnotes of individual tables for more details.
- n.a. Not applicable.

APPENDIX C

FY 2023 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table C.1. HHS poverty income guidelines

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$13,590	\$16,990	\$15,630
2	18,310	22,890	21,060
3	23,030	28,790	26,490
4	27,750	34,690	31,920
5	32,470	40,590	37,350
6	37,190	46,490	42,780
7	41,910	52,390	48,210
8	46,630	58,290	53,640
Each additional member	+4,720	+5,900	+5,430

Source: 87 *Federal Register* 3315, January 21, 2022.

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 FY 2023 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

Table C.2. SNAP maximum allowable gross monthly income eligibility standards in FY 2023

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,473	\$1,841	\$1,694
2	1,984	2,480	2,282
3	2,495	3,119	2,870
4	3,007	3,759	3,458
5	3,518	4,398	4,047
6	4,029	5,037	4,635
7	4,541	5,676	5,223
8	5,052	6,315	5,811
Each additional member	+512	+640	+589

Source: USDA FNS

Note: The FY 2023 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2022 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the FY 2023 gross income limits by multiplying the 2022 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 FY 2023

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,133	\$1,416	\$1,303
2	1,526	1,908	1,755
3	1,920	2,400	2,208
4	2,313	2,891	2,660
5	2,706	3,383	3,113
6	3,100	3,875	3,565
7	3,493	4,366	4,018
8	3,886	4,858	4,470
Each additional member	+394	+492	+453

Source: USDA FNS

Note: The FY 2023 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2022 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the FY 2023 net income limits by dividing the 2022 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 FY 2023

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction					
1 to 2 people	\$193	\$330	\$272	\$387	\$170
3 people	193	330	272	387	170
4 people	193	330	272	387	192
5 people	225	330	272	450	225
6 or more people	258	330	296	515	258
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction	624	996	840	732	492

Source: USDA FNS

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Deduction was \$166.81.

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 FY 2023

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$281	\$351	\$448	\$545	\$538	\$415	\$362
2	516	644	822	1,000	987	761	664
3	740	923	1,177	1,432	1,413	1,090	951
4	939	1,172	1,494	1,819	1,794	1,385	1,208
5	1,116	1,391	1,774	2,160	2,131	1,644	1,434
6	1,339	1,670	2,129	2,592	2,557	1,973	1,721
7	1,480	1,846	2,354	2,865	2,826	2,181	1,903
8	1,691	2,109	2,690	3,274	3,230	2,493	2,174
Each additional member	+211	+264	+336	+409	+404	+312	+272

Source: USDA FNS

Notes: These maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2022 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 FY 2023

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 to 2 people	\$23	\$28	\$36	\$44	\$43	\$33	\$29

Source: USDA FNS

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

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APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the SNAP QC System, which is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible for participation in SNAP and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) whether household participation is correctly denied or terminated. The estimates are based on State samples of 55,115 participating SNAP households and a separate State sample of denials and terminations.

Each month, State agencies select an independent sample of participating SNAP households. Required annual State samples normally depend upon the size of a State's caseload and generally range from about 300 to 1,200 reviews. The findings discussed in this report do not use the separate State samples of denials and terminations.

TARGET UNIVERSE

The target universe is all participating households (active cases) subject to QC review. Certain types of households are not subject to QC review and thus are excluded from the target universe. Excluded households include those where all participants (1) died or moved outside the State, (2) received benefits only 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. QC reviewers determined that 2,378 of the 55,115 sample cases in the raw data file were not subject to review. 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 an edited version of the FY 2023 raw data file generated by the SNAP QC System. The raw FY 2023 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2022 through September 2023.

We dropped some sample cases from the edited data file, including those with an incomplete QC review or found ineligible for SNAP benefits.²¹ QC reviewers were unable to complete reviews for 6,812 sampled cases because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or for another reason. They found an additional 1,861 households to be either ineligible for SNAP (1,509 cases) or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit (484 cases).²² We dropped an additional 156 households from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved during data editing. The final unweighted number of households in the FY 2023

²¹ For detailed information on the editing and weighting of data, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2023 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* at <https://snapqcdata.net/> (Leftin et al. forthcoming).

²² Eligible one- and two-person SNAP units are guaranteed a minimum benefit. However, larger units may be eligible for SNAP but have a net income too high to 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.

SNAP QC file is 43,776 (Table D.1). 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

Category	FY 2023 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	55,115	100.0	n.a.
Cases not subject to review	2,378	4.3	n.a.
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0	0.0	n.a.
Cases subject to review	52,737	95.7	100.0
Incomplete cases	6,812	12.4	12.9
Cases completed	45,925	83.3	87.1
Not eligible for SNAP	1,509	2.7	2.9
Not eligible for a positive benefit	484	0.9	0.9
Eligible for a positive benefit	43,932	79.7	83.3
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	156	0.3	0.3
SNAP households in the final file	43,776	79.4	83.0

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

n.a. = not applicable.

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 FY 2023, the completion rate was 87 percent, 2 percentage points higher than in FY 2022.

Consistent measures of SNAP household 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 Leftin et al., forthcoming. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should equal its gross countable income minus the total deductions the household is eligible for. Also, the SNAP benefit level should equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income. Exceptions are households participating in MFIP and SSI-CAP in States with standardized benefit amounts. These households are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, and, where necessary, their data have been edited accordingly. Additionally, if the value of deductions exceeds gross income, net income should be equal to zero.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved during the editing process, they could not be reconciled for 156 records in the raw data file. As noted above, these records were therefore dropped from the edited data file.

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

State	SNAP households	
	Number	Percent
Total	43,776	100.0
Alabama	1,079	2.5
Alaska	207	0.5
Arizona	903	2.1
Arkansas	797	1.8
California	867	2.0
Colorado	874	2.0
Connecticut	954	2.2
Delaware	382	0.9
District of Columbia	948	2.2
Florida	956	2.2
Georgia	1,038	2.4
Guam	180	0.4
Hawaii	470	1.1
Idaho	1,039	2.4
Illinois	866	2.0
Indiana	953	2.2
Iowa	1,016	2.3
Kansas	909	2.1
Kentucky	1,063	2.4
Louisiana	887	2.0
Maine	953	2.2
Maryland	707	1.6
Massachusetts	950	2.2
Michigan	934	2.1
Minnesota	1,056	2.4
Mississippi	1,181	2.7
Missouri	746	1.7
Montana	600	1.4
Nebraska	924	2.1
Nevada	1,047	2.4
New Hampshire	635	1.5
New Jersey	615	1.4
New Mexico	991	2.3
New York	856	2.0
North Carolina	1,126	2.6
North Dakota	404	0.9
Ohio	915	2.1
Oklahoma	1,093	2.5
Oregon	769	1.8
Pennsylvania	817	1.9
Rhode Island	984	2.2
South Carolina	805	1.8
South Dakota	616	1.4
Tennessee	973	2.2
Texas	842	1.9
Utah	1,055	2.4
Vermont	694	1.6
Virgin Islands	259	0.6
Virginia	789	1.8
Washington	817	1.9
West Virginia	816	1.9
Wisconsin	1,128	2.6
Wyoming	291	0.7

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample

WEIGHTING

The estimates for FY 2023 are based on a sample size of 43,776 households. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustments to remove households ineligible for benefits as well as those receiving benefits issued only through the SNAP disaster assistance program, because these households are not included in the SNAP QC data file. 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.

One State in the FY 2023 edited SNAP QC data file, Delaware, did not have sample data for July 2023 or September 2023. As such, estimates for this State are weighted across the number of months of data kept in the file (10 months), instead of the full 12 months of the fiscal year. Our weighting algorithm was not able to match March 2023 weighting targets for Alaska and Guam. Thus, we used the same weight for all households in Alaska in March 2023 and the same weight for all households in Guam in March 2023. Appendix Table D.3 compares the SNAP QC system's sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for FY 2023, showing national differences of less than 1 percent.

The FY 2023 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the FY 2000 through FY 2022 SNAP QC data files. SNAP QC data files before FY 2000 are weighted to match the monthly number of SNAP households by State and are not adjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

Table D.3. Comparison of program data to edited SNAP QC data file, FY 2023

Category	Average monthly values		
	Number of households	Number of participants	Value of benefits (dollars)
Program data ^a	22,303,632	42,166,077	7,747,836,756
Adjustments to program data for:			
Disaster Assistance ^b	37,670	95,399	23,675,590
Smoothing the data ^c	(5,478)	865,778	(15,026,075)
Excluded State-months ^d	(91,312)	(1,073,541)	(24,721,689)
Ineligible SNAP units	987,472	2,213,561	660,963,919
Target numbers for edited SNAP QC data file	21,375,279	40,064,879	7,102,945,012
Edited SNAP QC database	21,375,279	40,065,127	7,102,643,960

Sources: FY 2023 Program Operations Data and SNAP QC data file.

^a Program data values are based on data received from FNS on January 23, 2025, and include regular ongoing SNAP and D-SNAP. These numbers differ from those on FNS's website, which also include disaster supplements, investigator issuances, and replacements. As discussed above, we used NDB data that already excluded disaster assistance households, participants, and benefits and replacement benefits to weight the FY 2023 database.

^b Disaster assistance represents D-SNAP households, participants, and benefits (including D-SNAP benefits to ongoing households). It may also include return issuances for D-SNAP participants.

^c We made smoothing adjustments when we suspected errors in the program data due to larger than average month-to-month changes in the average per person benefit or, when requested by FNS, based on their correspondences with or notes from a State or territory.

^d As discussed in Chapters I and II, July through September data for Delaware are not included in the FY 2023 SNAP QC database. This row shows the aggregate effect on the monthly average program totals when the months not included in the SNAP QC database are removed from the calculation.

COMPARISON TO REPORTED DATA

Appendix Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for FY 2023. Reported values reflect those in the SNAP QC data file before any editing has taken place. Calculated values 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 a disability
Average gross income (dollars)					
Calculated	1,059	1,795	1,148	1,374	1,295
Reported	1,059	1,795	1,147	1,374	1,295
Average net income (dollars) ^a					
Calculated	529	942	567	734	677
Reported	514	914	553	712	657
Average total deduction (dollars) ^b					
Calculated	657	912	678	764	661
Reported	639	882	666	733	650
Average SNAP benefit (dollars) ^c					
Calculated	332	415	188	574	266
Reported	332	415	188	573	266
Percentage with zero gross income					
Calculated	20.0	0.0	7.3	16.4	0.1
Reported	20.1	0.2	7.3	16.7	0.2
Percentage with zero net income					
Calculated	35.7	19.6	19.5	33.1	12.3
Reported	38.7	21.9	24.3	35.2	15.8
Percentage with minimum benefit					
Calculated	8.7	9.3	16.0	1.8	9.9
Reported	8.5	8.9	15.7	1.8	9.6

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC data file.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 359,579 SSI-CAP households receiving standard SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 19,846 households participating in MFIP are excluded.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 359,579 SSI-CAP households receiving standard SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

^c Reported benefit adjusted for reported overissuance errors, underissuance errors, and partial benefits received in the initial certification month.

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of SNAP households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard 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.²³ The standard error of an estimated number of households (S_N) based on a simple random sample is

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

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

²³ 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 FY 2023, $n = 43,776$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups 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 (43,776) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For example, in FY 2023, $N = 21,375,000$ and there were 7,060,000 elderly households (households with at least one or more elderly individuals). Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in FY 2023 would be calculated as $(7,060,000/21,375,000) \times (43,776) = 14,459$. In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true sample size of households with elderly individuals of 13,252, as shown in Appendix Table E.1

standard errors and confidence intervals. It also guards against sensitivity to model specification, especially if the sample distribution is skewed, as it does not rely on parametric assumptions.

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 FY 2023 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.²⁴ For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is approximately 1,868,000 (Appendix Table A.1) and the corresponding standard error is 41,660 (Appendix Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from approximately 1,784,680 to 1,951,320.²⁵

For standard errors not shown in Appendix Table E.1, the approximate standard error (S_E) of an estimated number of households for FY 2023 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.²⁶ 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, 1.66. For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households in FY 2023 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, 1,379,000 households with elderly individuals have zero net income.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ Calculated as: $(1,868,000 - (2 \times 41,660)) = 1,784,680$ and $(1,868,000 + (2 \times 41,660)) = 1,951,320$.

²⁶ 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 24,292.²⁷ Multiplying 24,292 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.66, from Appendix Table E.2. yields an estimated standard error of 40,325.

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 7,329,000 households with children in FY 2023, 1,203,000 (16.4 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income in FY 2023 is 32,130 (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, 7,329,000 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 15.6 to 17.2 percent around the point estimate of 16.4 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 7,060,000 households with elderly individuals in FY 2023, 1,379,000 (19.5 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 24,292) by 7,060,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.3 percentage points.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED MEANS

The standard errors for selected estimated means for the FY 2023 are provided in Appendix Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in

²⁷ Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{\frac{[(1,379,000 / 7,060,000) \times (1 - (1,379,000 / 7,060,000)) \times (7,060,000 - 13,252)]}{[(13,252 - 1) \times 7,060,000]}} = 0.00344$$

$$\text{Equation (2): } 7,060,000 \times 0.00344 = 24,292$$

where, in FY 2023 7,060,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 1,379,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 13,252 is the sample size of elderly households (Appendix Table E.1), and 24,292 is the standard error.

FY 2023 is \$5.71 (Appendix Table E.3) and the mean itself is \$1,059 (Appendix Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$1,048 to \$1,070.

Generalized approximation methods, such as that used in Equation (3), work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages because standard errors depend only on sample size, estimated proportion, and design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends upon the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Appendix Table E.3 can be obtained from Appendix Table E.4, which show 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 incorporates design effects.

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

Household subgroup	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 a disability		
All SNAP households	72.25	94.27	41.66	81.92	73.36	86.23	71.76	57.82	43,776	21,375
With elderly individuals	28.29	40.66	33.17	26.54	73.36	15.99	14.94	12.88	13,252	7,060
Without elderly individuals	64.64	85.75	30.12	78.16	0.00	86.83	70.63	56.61	30,524	14,315
With children	32.13	47.12	12.99	70.14	15.90	86.23	71.76	33.97	15,216	7,329
With school-age children	28.17	41.06	10.01	62.83	14.94	71.76	71.76	31.61	12,396	5,956
Without children	67.45	90.44	40.32	46.26	72.32	0.00	0.00	50.01	28,560	14,047
With earnings	0.00	38.78	24.53	81.92	26.54	70.14	62.83	24.03	12,004	5,910
With non-elderly individuals with a disability	3.33	22.80	21.38	24.03	12.88	33.97	31.61	57.82	8,748	3,753

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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

Household subgroup	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 a disability	
All SNAP households	1.77	1.93	1.44	1.79	1.53	1.78	1.57	1.49	1.66
With elderly individuals	1.77	1.67	1.48	1.72	n.a.	1.50	1.46	1.58	1.60
Without elderly individuals	1.79	2.11	1.66	1.97	n.a.	2.10	1.76	1.59	1.85
With children	1.46	1.69	1.62	2.37	1.57	n.a.	3.10	1.67	1.93
With school-age children	1.49	1.67	1.49	2.36	1.54	n.a.	n.a.	1.65	1.70
Without children	1.96	2.25	1.48	1.63	1.74	n.a.	n.a.	1.51	1.76
With earnings	n.a.	1.81	1.57	n.a.	1.80	2.79	2.35	1.60	1.99
With non-elderly individuals with a disability	2.27	1.73	1.79	1.76	1.78	1.92	1.85	n.a.	1.87

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC 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

Household subgroup	Gross income	Net income	Benefits	All deductions	Total resources	Household size	Certification period	Earnings ^a	TANF ^a	SSI ^a	Shelter deduction ^a
All SNAP households	5.71	3.51	0.72	3.36	0.59	0.00	0.08	14.10	20.90	6.62	2.87
With elderly individuals	8.49	7.30	1.95	6.47	0.76	0.01	0.13	45.48	61.26	9.81	6.34
Without elderly individuals	7.82	4.94	1.50	3.79	0.80	0.01	0.07	14.83	21.89	8.44	2.75
With children	11.99	9.23	4.53	5.20	1.57	0.03	0.05	18.87	21.29	17.49	3.77
With school-age children	14.42	11.23	5.35	5.83	1.94	0.03	0.06	22.34	24.27	18.59	4.22
Without children	7.98	5.55	1.16	4.07	0.39	0.01	0.10	28.02	30.58	6.93	3.92
With earnings	14.67	13.13	3.69	5.60	1.66	0.02	0.07	14.10	47.01	28.69	5.02
With non-elderly individuals with a disability	11.84	12.14	3.61	6.95	1.12	0.02	0.20	47.02	22.23	8.69	6.53

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

^a For households with a nonzero amount.

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

Number of households in base of mean (000)	Standard error as percentage of the mean amount		
	Average ^a	Lowest ^b	Highest ^c
20,717 (All SNAP households)	1.4	0.1	6.5
6,500 (Households with elderly individuals)	3.2	0.5	15.4
7,346 (Households with children)	2.2	0.4	11.6
5,331 (Households with earnings)	2.8	0.6	12.8
3,897 (Households with non-elderly individuals with a disability)	2.9	0.9	12.9

Source: FY 2023 SNAP QC sample.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.056 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. **An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.** Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Policy Support, Room 1014, Alexandria, VA 22032 ATTN: PRA (0584-0299). Do not return the completed form to this address. **PRIVACY ACT NOTICE:** This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.24 (SNAP). This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility.. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

Section 1 - Review Summary

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

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

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

Section 3 - Household Characteristics

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

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

21. Type of Action

--

22. Length of Cert. Period
#of months

--	--

23. Allotment Adjustment

--

24. Amount of
Allotment Adjustment

--	--	--	--

25. Number of
Household Members

--	--

26. Receipt of
Expedited Service

--

27. Authorized Representative
Used at Application

--

28. Categorical Eligibility

--

29. Reporting Requirement

--	--

Resources:

30. Liquid

--	--	--	--	--	--

31. Property
(excluding home)

--	--	--	--	--	--

32a. Vehicle

--

32b. Status
2nd Vehicle

--

33. Countable
Vehicle Assets

--	--	--	--	--

34. Other Non-liquid

--	--	--	--	--	--

Income:

35. Gross

--	--	--	--	--	--

36. Net

--	--	--	--	--

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

--	--	--

38. Medical

--	--	--	--	--

39. Dependent Care

--	--	--

40. Child Support

--	--	--	--

41. Shelter

--	--	--	--	--	--

42. Homeless

--

Additional
Information on
Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

--	--	--	--	--	--

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

--

--

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

--	--	--	--

[illegible]

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

Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

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

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

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

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4.																						

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