



Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2024

Note: This version of the report replaces an earlier version published in May 2026. It reflects corrections to the two weighting variables, FYWGT (fiscal year weight) and HWGT (monthly weight). Tables containing weighted fiscal year 2024 estimates, including all tables in Appendices A and B, have been updated throughout the document, along with the accompanying descriptive text where applicable.



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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2024

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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 Administration (FNA) 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) 2024 (October 2023 through September 2024). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in FY 2024.

SNAP was nationally implemented in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, 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, 2025). This legislation largely maintains the basic eligibility guidelines defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

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 50 to 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 decreased State agencies' annual allotment of discretionary exemptions, which they use to exempt individuals from time limits, and limited carryover of unused exemptions starting in FY 2026. FNA's website provides comprehensive details (USDA FNA, 2023).

Two pieces of legislation enacted during the COVID-19 federal public health emergency expired prior to FY 2024—the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA). These pieces of legislation enacted temporary changes to federal SNAP rules that authorized State agencies to provide emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits, partially suspended time limits for able-bodied adults without dependents, and expanded student eligibility. More details are available in the *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2023* report (Monkovic & Ward, 2025).

SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

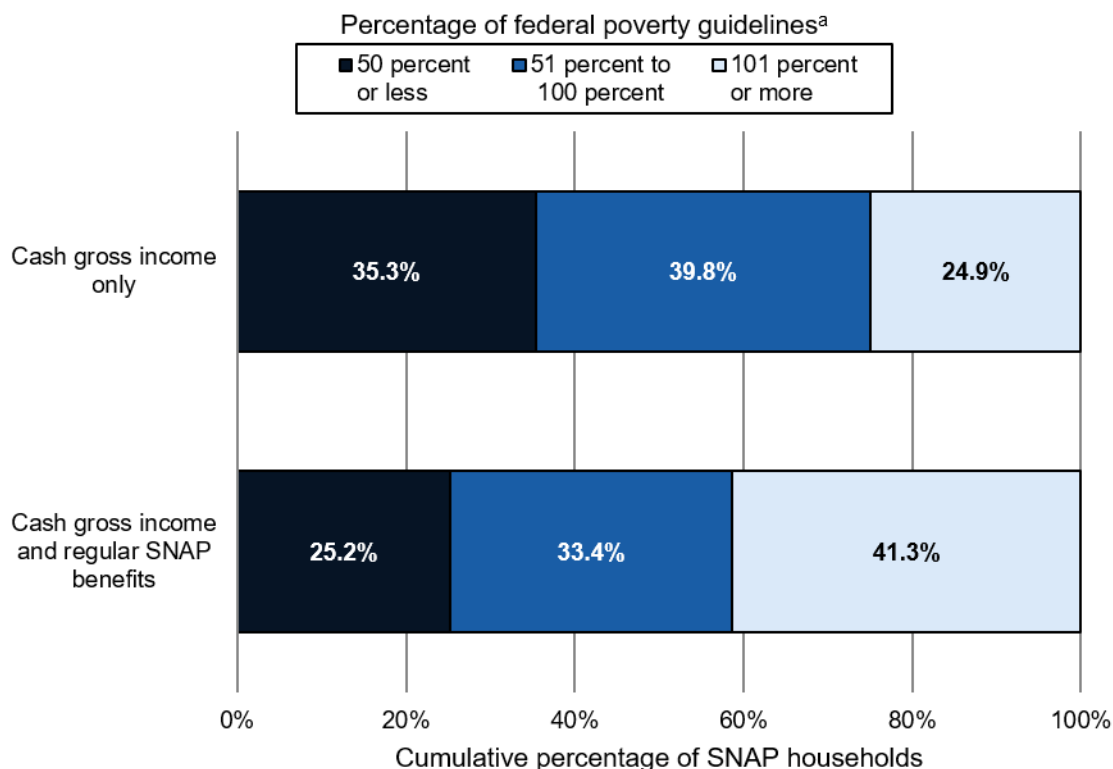
According to FNA administrative records, SNAP provided benefits to approximately 41.7 million people living in 22.2 million households across the United States during an average month in FY 2024 (USDA FNA, 2026). The total federal cost of the program in FY 2024 was \$99.5 billion—\$92.9 billion of which went to SNAP benefits and with the remainder going to

other costs.¹ The average monthly SNAP benefit across all participating households in FY 2024 was \$341.²

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

In FY 2024, 75 percent of participating SNAP households had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to the federal poverty guidelines used to determine SNAP eligibility. Thirty-five percent of SNAP households had gross incomes less than or equal to 50 percent of the federal poverty guidelines; these households received 51 percent of all benefits. When the value of SNAP benefits is included as income, 16 percent of SNAP households move above the poverty guidelines, and 10 percent of SNAP households move from below 50 percent to above 50 percent of the poverty guidelines (Figure ES.1).

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



Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

^a This is defined as the FY 2024 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

Sample Interpretation: This figure shows that, based on cash gross income, 35.3 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 25.2 percent of households have income at or below 50 percent of the poverty guidelines.

¹ Other costs include the federal share of State agency 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 FNA administrative totals.

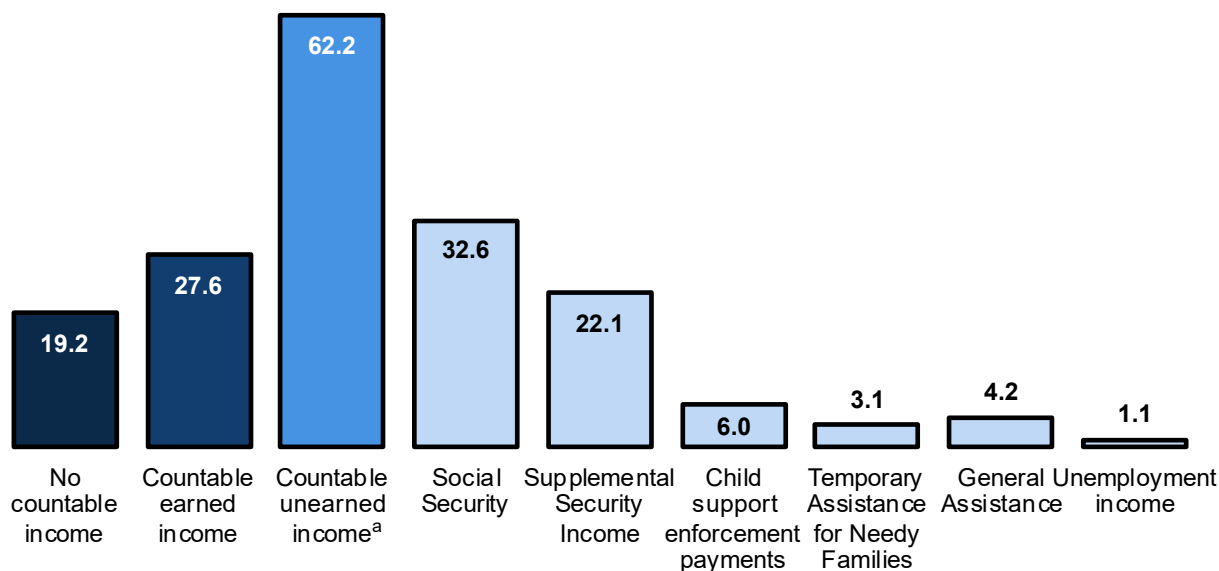
In FY 2024, the average SNAP household had gross monthly income of \$1,117 and net monthly income of \$551. SNAP households received income from a variety of sources (Figure ES.2). Thirty-three percent of SNAP households received Social Security income, 28 percent had countable earned income, and 22 percent had Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. Nineteen percent of SNAP households had zero gross income.

In FY 2024, most households included a child, an elderly individual, or an 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.

Twenty-one percent of SNAP households in FY 2024 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: \$593. The average monthly SNAP benefit among all households was \$341. More than half (61 percent) of SNAP households with children were headed by single adults.

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



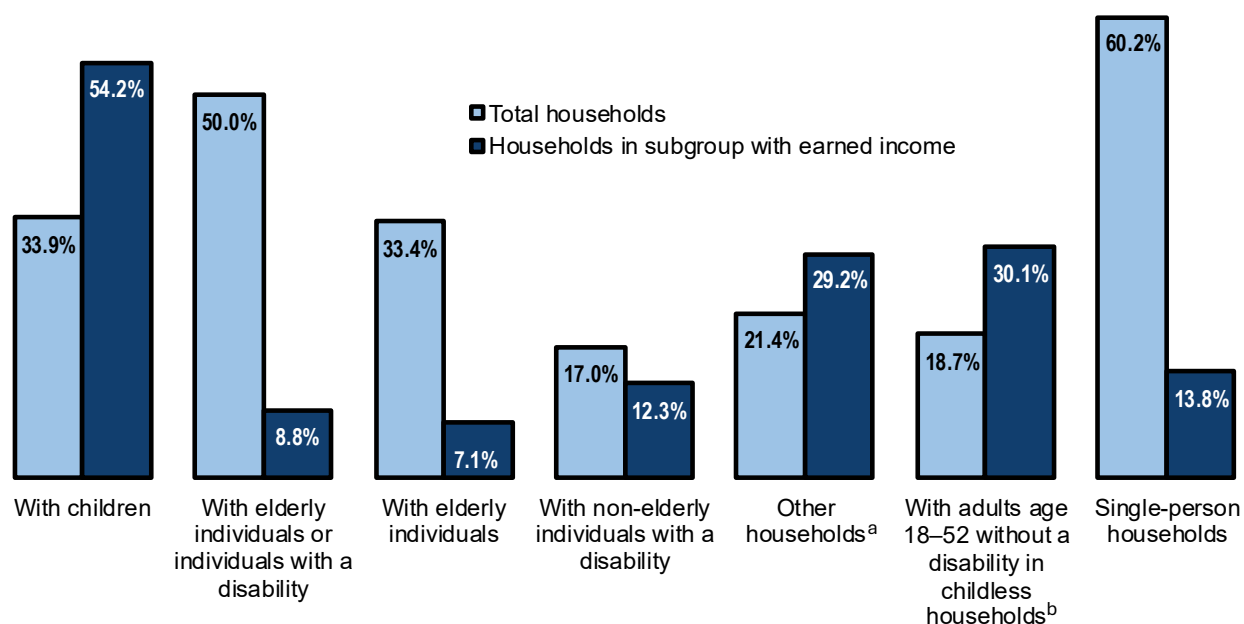
Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

^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 \$220 in FY 2024. Considered separately, households with elderly individuals received an average SNAP benefit of \$192, and households with non-elderly individuals with a disability received an average SNAP benefit of \$275. 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 Social Security or SSI (91 percent versus 46 percent).

The percentage of SNAP households with earned income varied across subgroups (Figure ES.3). Among households with children, 54 percent had earned income. In contrast, 9 percent of households with an elderly individual or an individual with a disability had earned income. Households with non-elderly individuals with a disability were slightly more likely to have earned income than those with elderly individuals (12 percent compared with 7 percent). Of the 19 percent of households with adults potentially subject to time limits, 30 percent had earned income. Among single-person households, which represent 60 percent of all SNAP households, 14 percent had earned income.

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



Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

^a Other households refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or 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 With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and time limits. The age range for these individuals was 18 to 52 through FY 2024.

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). SNAP is the largest federal domestic food assistance program and is administered by the Food and Nutrition Administration (FNA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). According to FNA administrative records, during fiscal year (FY) 2024, SNAP served an average of 41.7 million people each month, at a total annual cost of \$99.5 billion, \$92.9 billion of which went to SNAP benefits (USDA FNA, 2026).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. As of September 2024, a total of 258,687 retailers and 8,140 meal service providers across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits (USDA FNA, 2025a).⁴

Federal, state, and local governments jointly operate SNAP. Congress authorizes the program and appropriates the necessary funds. FNA establishes SNAP regulations under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 and provides oversight and policy for SNAP nationally, whereas State or local agencies administer the program. In FY 2024, the federal government fully funded SNAP benefits. The cooperating agencies shared administrative costs, with FNA paying approximately 50 percent of these expenses.

Using SNAP household data collected for quality control (QC) purposes, FNA 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 2024.

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

³ In addition to the cost of SNAP benefit allotments, the total cost of SNAP in FY 2024 included \$6.6 billion in other costs, including the federal share of State agency 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, households are permitted 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 FNA 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.

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, followed by a list of acronyms and definitions used in this report. We then provide the following information in a series of appendices: detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix A, detailed state-by-state tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix B, the FY 2024 SNAP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts in Appendix C, a detailed explanation and evaluation of the source and reliability of this report's estimates in Appendix D, a discussion of estimate sampling error in Appendix E, and the instrument used to collect the SNAP QC data that formed the basis of this report in Appendix F.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to economic and demographic trends as well as legislative amendments to SNAP. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuances that were in place in FY 2024. The chapter concludes with a summary of how program participation and costs were related to the economy in FY 2024.

LEGISLATION

SNAP was nationally implemented in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, 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, 2025). This legislation largely maintains the basic eligibility guidelines defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA), signed on June 3, 2023, affected SNAP eligibility rules and participants in FY 2024. This legislation 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 50 to 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 decreased State agencies' annual allotment of discretionary exemptions, which are used to exempt individuals from time limits, and it limited carryover of unused exemptions starting in FY 2026. FNA's website provides comprehensive details (USDA FNA, 2023).

Two pieces of legislation enacted during the COVID-19 federal public health emergency expired prior to FY 2024—the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA). These pieces of legislation enacted temporary changes to federal SNAP rules that authorized State agencies to provide emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits, partially suspended time limits for able-bodied adults without dependents, and expanded student eligibility. More details are available in the *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2023* report (Monkovic & Ward, 2025).

In addition, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBB)—signed on July 4, 2025—contained several provisions affecting federal SNAP rules. FNA's website provides comprehensive details (USDA FNA, 2025b). Because the changes did not take effect until FY 2025 and later, they had no effect on the characteristics of the FY 2024 caseload.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

FNA 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. FNA 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 (USDA FNA, 2025c).⁶

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 authorizes FNA 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 typically 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 a separate household from those with whom they reside as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the federal poverty guidelines from the previous year.⁷

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 (1) 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; (2) receive an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and are either eligible for Medicare or have a disability as defined by SSI rules; (3) are a veteran who is totally disabled, permanently housebound, or in need of regular aid and attendance; or (4) are permanently disabled and receiving veterans' benefits as a surviving spouse or child of a veteran.

⁶ A resource limit sets the cap on the total value of a household's countable resources—that is, assets that can be converted to cash and used to meet basic needs such as food, housing, or clothing. Countable resources include cash on hand, money in checking or savings accounts, and stocks, bonds, or other liquid assets

⁷ The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) annually establishes the federal poverty guidelines used for many assistance programs. The FY 2024 SNAP gross and net monthly income standards

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, State agencies confer this narrow categorical eligibility on only a small number of households.

State agencies may also adopt broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies that apply to a larger group of low-income households. Through this option, they may choose to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP on households that receive a noncash TANF-funded benefit or a Maintenance of Effort–funded benefit. State agencies 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 State agencies (Idaho, Indiana, Nebraska, and Texas) conferred BBCE through TANF programs with resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 in FY 2024. In FY 2024, 44 State or local agencies (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 that is at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty guidelines (\$3,250 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in FY 2024). 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 (\$2,500 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in FY 2024).

were based on the 2023 federal poverty guidelines. See Appendix C for the 2023 poverty guidelines and FY 2024 SNAP income standards.

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 Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income, such as loans) and excludes most noncash income or in-kind benefits (such as energy assistance 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 2024, a household with one to three members living in the contiguous United States received a \$198 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 2024, 25 State agencies, including Kentucky, where a new deduction took effect in October 2023, had standard medical deduction demonstration projects that used standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses exceeding \$35 but below a specified limit. Detailed information on these demonstrations are available in the *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2024 SNAP QC Database and the QC Minimodel* (Leftin et al., 2026). 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. State agencies may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than treat them as a deduction. As of October 2023, FNA estimates that 12 State agencies excluded legally obligated child support payments from income, whereas 41 State and local agencies (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) treated child support payments as an income deduction (USDA FNA, 2024a).
- **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, in FY 2024, 48 State agencies 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. In FY 2024, the maximum excess shelter expense deduction for households without a member who was elderly or had a disability was \$672 in the contiguous United States. 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 required all State agencies to offer a standard shelter deduction to households experiencing homelessness with qualifying shelter expenses, such as hotel or telephone charges. Previously a State agency option, this shelter expense deduction is now mandatory and is indexed annually for inflation. In FY 2024, the value of the homeless shelter deduction was \$179.66.

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 Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, the resource limits are indexed to inflation, rounded down to the nearest \$250 increment. In FY 2024, 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 counts 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 counts toward the limit.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, State agencies 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 2024, most State and local agencies had adopted rules that exclude the value of some additional vehicles from the resource test, and more than half 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 were eligible for SNAP benefits in FY 2024 include the following:

- 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 were excused from these requirements in FY 2024 if they were in one of the following exempt groups:

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

- Individuals unable to work due to a physical or mental limitation;
- Individuals complying with TANF work requirements;
- Individuals receiving unemployment compensation;
- 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 2024.

In addition, SNAP participants who were subject to the general SNAP work requirements, age 18-52, not pregnant, and resided in a SNAP household without children were generally subject to time-limited benefits in FY 2024 unless they fulfilled additional work requirements. The age range for these individuals was 18–52 through FY 2024.⁹ Effective September 2023, the FRA introduced new exceptions to time limits for individuals experiencing homelessness, veterans, and those age 24 or younger who were in foster care on their 18th birthday (USDA FNA, 2023). Those subject to time limits were restricted to three months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period unless (1) they worked, participated in a work program, or participated in a combination of work and work program activities for at least 80 hours per month or (2) complied with a workfare program.¹⁰ Participants were exempt from the time limit if they lived in a waived area or had been granted a discretionary exemption. State agencies might apply for a waiver from the time limit in geographic areas, including the entire state if applicable, if (1) the area had an unemployment rate that exceeded 10 percent or (2) the State agency could demonstrate with other economic criteria that the proposed waiver area had an insufficient number of jobs to provide employment for participants. State agencies were also allowed to provide participants subject to the time limit a limited number of discretionary exemptions, which applied on a month-to-month basis.

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 2024, 49 State and local agencies made online applications available to applicants. State agencies must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits. In some states, applicants may complete

⁹ The FRA increased the upper age limit to 54 effective October 1, 2024.

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

their interview by telephone but can request to complete the interview in person. In addition, 24 State agencies waived the recertification interview for households with an elderly member or a member with a disability (USDA FNA, 2024a).

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, requires local offices to process applications for SNAP benefits within 30 days of receipt. However, applications from households with extremely low income 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 the agency receiving their application. Those eligible for expedited service include (1) migrant or seasonal farm workers with countable resources equal to or less than \$100, (2) households with monthly gross income less than \$150 and countable resources equal to or less than \$100, and (3) households whose combined monthly gross income and liquid resources are less than the household's monthly rent or mortgage plus utilities.

Once determined eligible, households are assigned a certification period. The length of the certification period varies with the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. State agencies are required to interview most SNAP households for recertification at least once every 12 months after their initial certification. However, certification periods can be as short as three months or as long as 24 months for households in which 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 2024, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 18 months (Appendix Table A.2).

In addition to telephone interviews, as detailed above, State agencies have other policy options and can apply for waivers to simplify other administrative processes (USDA FNA, 2024a). For example, State agencies can set requirements for reporting changes in household circumstances within various time frames and determine penalties for failing to comply with SNAP work requirements (described earlier in this chapter). These allow State agencies 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 geographic areas outside of the contiguous United States. The TFP represents a healthful and minimal-cost diet (USDA FNA, 2025d). 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 to

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 FNA, 2024b).

the plan 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 FNA, 2025e). The maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$973 in FY 2024 (Appendix C), up from \$939 in FY 2023.

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 2024, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$23 (Appendix C).

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 FNA, the Social Security Administration, and State agencies. 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 2024, 17 State agencies 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 agency categorizes them as having high or low shelter expenses. 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 details on state-specific SSI-CAP rules, see Leftin et al., 2026.

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 2024, 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 State and local agencies 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 nine months (274 days).

STATE POLICY CHANGES SINCE FY 2023

Effective October 2023, Kentucky implemented a standard medical deduction demonstration project. This program allows certain eligible SNAP households to receive a fixed deduction amount for out-of-pocket medical expenses in place of reporting actual costs.

Although not noted in the previous report in this series, effective July 2022, Maine increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 185 percent to 200 percent of poverty.

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

FNA granted State agencies temporary waivers on conducting QC reviews starting in March 2020. Very few State agencies 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. Due to these data limitations, we do not include estimates from the FY 2020 waiver period in this report. For detailed information, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2020 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* at <https://snapqcdata.net/> (Leftin et al. 2022).

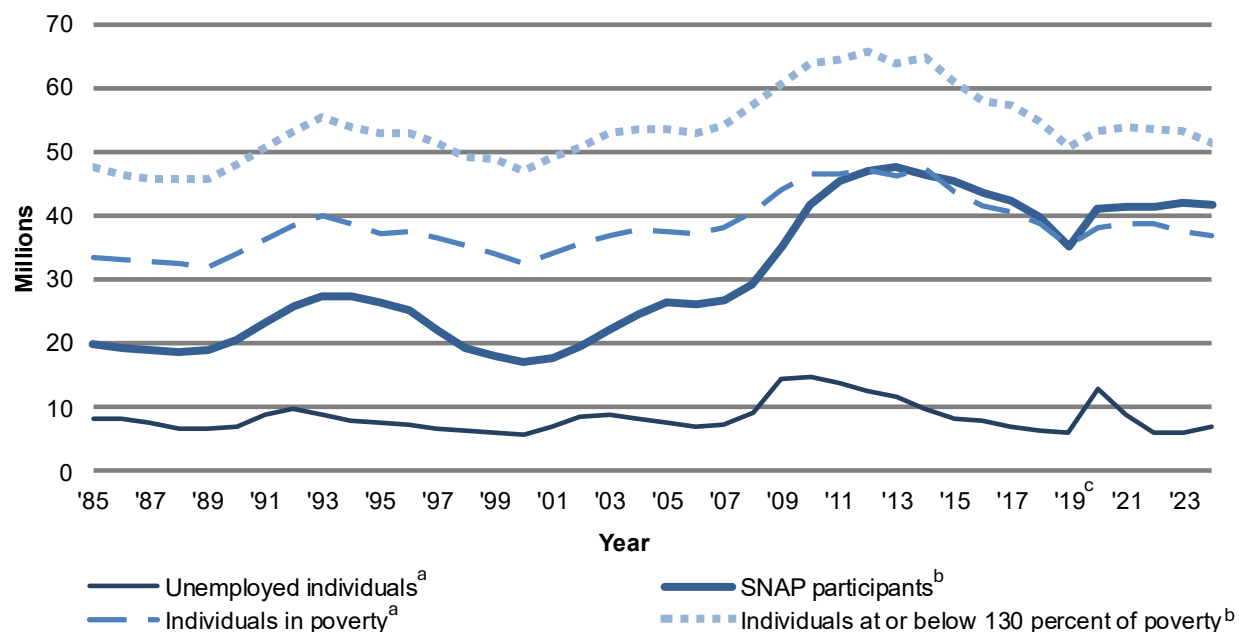
THE ECONOMY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

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 shows the changes in SNAP participation from calendar year 1985 to calendar year 2024 alongside the number of individuals in poverty and unemployed individuals in the same years. The increase in monthly SNAP participation during the economic recession of 2008 and initial recovery was much greater than in the earlier years, rising from 26.3 million individuals in 2007 to 47.6 million individuals in 2013. 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 2023, the number of SNAP participants slightly increased, reaching 41.9 million participants in 2023 and 42.1 million participants in 2024 (USDA FNA, 2026). 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 FY 2013, then fell steadily each year through FY 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 119.5 billion in FY 2022. SNAP costs decreased after FY 2022, falling to 99.5 billion in FY 2024 (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 1985–2024



Sources: SNAP participants: Food and Nutrition Administration 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. (The 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 FNA administrative records underestimate the count of SNAP participants by 6.7 percent.

Table 2.1. Major economic indicators, calendar years 2010–2024

Economic indicator	Calendar year														
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Inflation rate ^a	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	4.5	7.1	3.7	2.5
Interest rate ^b	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	5.0
Productivity increase ^{c, d}	3.2	-0.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	5.3	2.2	-1.4	2.1	3.0
Real GDP increase ^{d, e}	2.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	-2.1	6.2	2.5	2.9	2.8
SNAP participants ^{f, g} (000)	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	41,933	42,103
Unemployed individuals ^{d, f} (000)	14,808	13,739	12,499	11,457	9,602	8,294	7,751	6,985	6,315	5,999	12,950	8,630	5,993	6,077	6,762
Unemployment rate ^h	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.4	3.7	3.6	4.0
Individuals below poverty levelⁱ															
Number (000)	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	36,744
Percentage of total population	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	10.9
Individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level															
Number (000)	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	51,350
Percentage of total population	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	15.2

Sources: Inflation rate (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2026). Interest rate (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2026). Productivity increase (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2026). Real gross domestic product increase (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2026). SNAP participants (USDA FNA, 2026). Unemployed individuals and unemployment rate (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2026). Individuals below poverty level and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level (Decision Demographics, 2025).

^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. For example, the inflation rate in calendar year 2023 changed from a reported amount of 3.6 percent as documented in the FY 2023 Characteristics Report to 3.7 percent in this year's report.

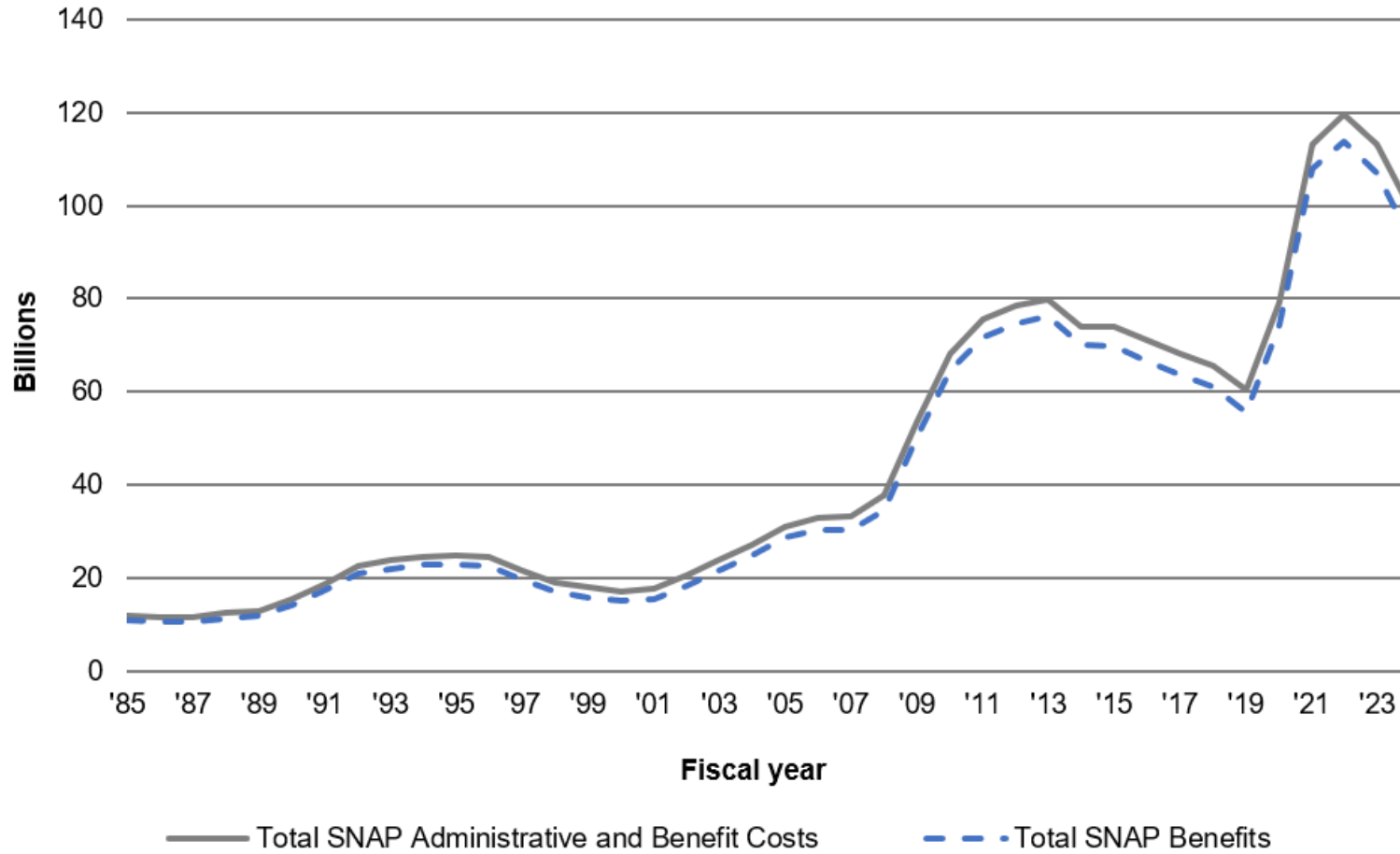
^e Percentage change from preceding year.

^f Average monthly value.

^g These data are based on FNA administrative records (USDA FNA, 2026). 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, fiscal years 1985–2024



Source: (USDA FNA, 2026).

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans. In FY 2024, SNAP provided benefits each month to an average of 40.2 million people living in 21.6 million households. Most SNAP households (79 percent) included either a child (younger than age 18), an elderly individual (age 60 or older), or an individual with a disability. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of \$341, had gross monthly income of \$1,117, and had net monthly income of \$551. The average SNAP household size was 1.9 people in FY 2024 (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 2024, the average SNAP household had gross monthly income that was 71 percent of the poverty guidelines (Appendix Table A.2).¹³ Seventy-five percent of households had gross monthly income less than or equal to the federal poverty guidelines, 49 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 2024. 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 25 percent of households with a gross monthly income above the poverty guidelines received 12 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

FY 2024 SNAP QC data compared to FNA administrative records

The information in this chapter and the estimates from the SNAP QC data are based on a sample of 44,891 households drawn from the SNAP QC database which is an edited version of the raw data file generated by the SNAP QC system (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 FNA administrative records for FY 2024 (41.7 million and 22.2 million, respectively) because we adjusted the sample estimates to exclude households that received benefits mistakenly and those receiving disaster assistance. We also adjusted the sample estimates to account for incomplete program data. The adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which were \$341 in the SNAP QC data, compared with \$349 for FY 2024 in FNA 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 federal 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	Households in poverty category		Benefits to households in poverty category	
	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
25 percent or less	26.9	26.9	36.2	36.2
26 to 50 percent	8.4	35.3	14.7	50.9
51 to 75 percent	13.2	48.5	16.8	67.7
76 to 100 percent	26.6	75.1	20.2	87.9
101 to 130 percent	13.3	88.4	8.7	96.6
131 percent or more	11.6	100.0	3.5	100.0

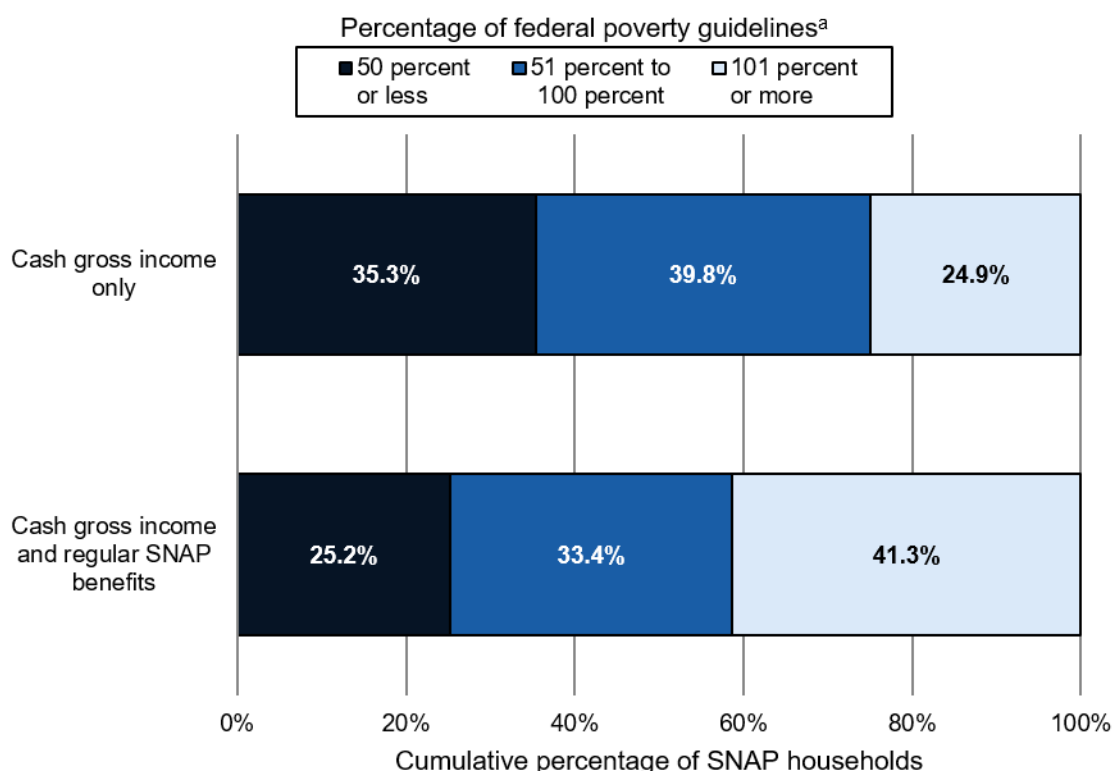
Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

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

^a Defined as the FY 2024 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

Evaluating how SNAP benefits influence household poverty status provides insight into the program’s effectiveness in alleviating economic hardship. 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 Figure 3.1 shows, the combination of cash and SNAP benefits changed the distribution of SNAP households by poverty status. Specifically, when SNAP benefits are included in gross income, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was sufficient to move 16 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines and an additional 10 percent of the poorest households above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

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



Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

^a Defined as the FY 2024 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

Sample Interpretation: This figure shows that, based on cash gross income, 35.3 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 25.2 percent of households have income at or below 50 percent of poverty.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH GREATER NEEDS

In FY 2024, most households included a child, an elderly individual, or an 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 2024, SNAP served a monthly average of 7.3 million households with children, representing 34 percent of all SNAP households. Fifty-four percent of households with children, approximately 4 million SNAP households, included people with earned income, representing 67 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. Among all households with children, 1.2 million (17 percent) received child support (Appendix Table A.6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit (\$593 per month)—mainly because the average household

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.

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 (61 percent) were headed by a single adult, accounting for 21 percent of all SNAP households. Sixteen percent of SNAP households with children had a married head of household, accounting for 5 percent of all SNAP households. The remaining 22 percent of SNAP households with children contained multiple nonmarried adults or children only (11 percent each) (Table 3.3).¹⁵

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, 46 percent had earned income. In contrast, of the 1.2 million SNAP households with children that were headed by a married couple, 72 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 (19 percent versus 9 percent). Married-head and single-adult households with children were more similar in terms of receipt of SSI and Social Security income. About 11 percent of both types of households received SSI, and 9 percent received Social Security (Table 3.3).

The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$569 versus \$712) 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 (\$190 versus \$155) because single-adult households had lower incomes. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$1,255 versus \$2,216) (Table 3.4).

Households with Elderly Individuals or Individuals with a Disability

In FY 2024, SNAP served a monthly average of 10.8 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 \$220 (Table 3.4).

A majority of SNAP households with an individual who was elderly or had a disability were single-person households (78 percent) (Table 3.2) (Figure 3.2). These households had an average benefit of \$170 (Table 3.4). Multiple-person households in this group had an average household size of 2.8 individuals and an average benefit of \$398.

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.

On average, households with a member who was elderly or had a disability received a smaller SNAP benefit in comparison to all SNAP households (\$220 compared to \$341). 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 (Table 3.4), and because members were more likely to receive income through government assistance programs (Table 3.3). A vast majority of SNAP households with a member who was elderly or had a disability (91 percent) received either SSI or Social Security income, relative to 46 percent of all SNAP households. Forty-four percent of households in this group received SSI and 63 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3 and Appendix Table A.6). Sixteen percent of these households received both SSI and Social Security income (Appendix Table A.6).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In FY 2024, SNAP served a monthly average of 7.2 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 living with others was 2.3 people (Table 3.4).

The average SNAP benefit for households with elderly individuals was \$192 in FY 2024, compared to \$416 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 (\$1,199 and \$585, respectively) than households without elderly individuals (\$1,075 and \$534, respectively) (Appendix Table A.2). Second, a majority of elderly SNAP recipients (83 percent) lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than other households were (Table 3.2) (Figure 3.2).¹⁶ Elderly SNAP recipients who lived alone received an average SNAP benefit of \$169 per month, compared to \$242 for multi-person households composed of only elderly individuals and \$384 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 2024, 34 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI, 70 percent received Social Security income, and 87 percent received income from at least one of those two sources (Table 3.3 and Appendix Table A.6). Seventeen percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income (Appendix Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 51 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).

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.

Households with Non-Elderly Individuals with a Disability

In FY 2024, SNAP served a monthly average of 3.7 million households that included non-elderly individuals with a disability, representing 17 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2). These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$275 (Table 3.4).

Sixty-seven percent of SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with a disability were single-person households with an average benefit of \$171 (Table 3.2 and Table 3.4) (Figure 3.2). Non-elderly individuals with a disability who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.3 individuals, an average household benefit of \$484, and an average per-person benefit of \$149 (Table 3.4). SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with a disability represented 51 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 26 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Tables 3.2).

OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SERVED BY SNAP

SNAP served a monthly average of 4.6 million SNAP households in FY 2024 consisting exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without a disability and without children (Table 3.2). These households represented 21 percent of all SNAP households, and most were single-person households (93 percent) (Figure 3.2). They also tended to have low average gross monthly income (\$478) (Table 3.4). Fifty-four 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 \$270 per month (Tables 3.4).

In FY 2024, SNAP served a monthly average of 4.0 million SNAP households without children that contained one or more adults age 18 to 52 without a disability. With some exceptions, these participants were required to fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements or face time limits on SNAP receipt. Households with these individuals represented 19 percent of all SNAP households. A majority of these were single-person households (87 percent), but some included members who were elderly or had a disability (Figure 3.2). Fifty-one 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	Households with:													
	All households		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	21,595	100.0	5,950	100.0	7,048	100.0	4,770	100.0	4,153	100.0	665	100.0	909	100.0
Children	7,327	33.9	3,973	66.8	644	9.1	819	17.2	1,155	27.8	600	90.2	272	29.9
Single-adult household	4,459	20.6	2,074	34.9	413	5.9	483	10.1	850	20.5	400	60.2	154	16.9
Multiple-adult household	1,983	9.2	1,311	22.0	209	3.0	290	6.1	186	4.5	137	20.6	82	9.0
Married-head	1,175	5.4	841	14.1	104	1.5	135	2.8	105	2.5	75	11.3	46	5.1
Non-married-head	808	3.7	470	7.9	105	1.5	155	3.3	81	1.9	62	9.3	36	3.9
Children only	816	3.8	554	9.3	11	0.2	36	0.7	104	2.5	59	8.8	36	3.9
Elderly individuals	7,219	33.4	512	8.6	5,085	72.2	2,417	50.7	498	12.0	34	5.1	196	21.6
Living alone	5,968	27.6	319	5.4	4,151	58.9	2,022	42.4	453	10.9	6	1.0	157	17.2
Living with others	1,251	5.8	193	3.2	934	13.3	395	8.3	45	1.1	27	4.1	40	4.4
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,675	17.0	451	7.6	1,799	25.5	2,425	50.8	1	0.0	106	15.9	118	13.0
Living alone	2,458	11.4	128	2.1	1,355	19.2	1,459	30.6	1	0.0	2	0.3	52	5.8
Living with others	1,217	5.6	324	5.4	444	6.3	966	20.2	-	-	104	15.6	66	7.2
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	10,790	50.0	950	16.0	6,807	96.6	4,765	99.9	500	12.0	137	20.6	309	34.0
Living alone	8,426	39.0	447	7.5	5,506	78.1	3,481	73.0	455	11.0	8	1.3	209	23.0
Living with others	2,364	10.9	503	8.5	1,302	18.5	1,283	26.9	45	1.1	128	19.3	100	11.0
Other households^c	4,625	21.4	1,352	22.7	24	0.3	2	0.0	2,507	60.4	52	7.8	391	43.0
Single-person	4,311	20.0	1,175	19.8	9	0.1	2	0.0	2,422	58.3	47	7.0	378	41.6
Multi-person	314	1.5	177	3.0	15	0.2	0	0.0	85	2.1	5	0.8	12	1.3
Adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households^d	4,045	18.7	1,217	20.4	161	2.3	130	2.7	2,046	49.3	51	7.7	326	35.8
Living alone	3,502	16.2	982	16.5	4	0.1	2	0.0	1,966	47.3	42	6.3	302	33.2
Living with others	543	2.5	234	3.9	157	2.2	128	2.7	80	1.9	9	1.4	24	2.6
Single-person households	13,004	60.2	1,792	30.1	5,520	78.3	3,483	73.0	2,931	70.6	72	10.9	598	65.8

Source: FY 2024 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 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 52 through FY 2024.

– 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	21,595	100.0	5,950	27.6	7,048	32.6	4,770	22.1	4,153	19.2	665	3.1	909	4.2
Children	7,327	33.9	3,973	54.2	644	8.8	819	11.2	1,155	15.8	600	8.2	272	3.7
Single-adult household	4,459	20.6	2,074	46.5	413	9.3	483	10.8	850	19.1	400	9.0	154	3.4
Multiple-adult household	1,983	9.2	1,311	66.1	209	10.6	290	14.6	186	9.4	137	6.9	82	4.1
Married-head	1,175	5.4	841	71.6	104	8.8	135	11.5	105	9.0	75	6.4	46	3.9
Non-married-head	808	3.7	470	58.2	105	13.0	155	19.2	81	10.0	62	7.7	36	4.4
Children only	816	3.8	554	67.9	11	1.4	36	4.4	104	12.7	59	7.2	36	4.4
Elderly individuals	7,219	33.4	512	7.1	5,085	70.4	2,417	33.5	498	6.9	34	0.5	196	2.7
Living alone	5,968	27.6	319	5.3	4,151	69.6	2,022	33.9	453	7.6	6	0.1	157	2.6
Living with others	1,251	5.8	193	15.4	934	74.7	395	31.5	45	3.6	27	2.2	40	3.2
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,675	17.0	451	12.3	1,799	48.9	2,425	66.0	1	0.0	106	2.9	118	3.2
Living alone	2,458	11.4	128	5.2	1,355	55.1	1,459	59.4	1	0.1	2	0.1	52	2.1
Living with others	1,217	5.6	324	26.6	444	36.5	966	79.3	-	-	104	8.5	66	5.4
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	10,790	50.0	950	8.8	6,807	63.1	4,765	44.2	500	4.6	137	1.3	309	2.9
Living alone	8,426	39.0	447	5.3	5,506	65.3	3,481	41.3	455	5.4	8	0.1	209	2.5
Living with others	2,364	10.9	503	21.3	1,302	55.1	1,283	54.3	45	1.9	128	5.4	100	4.2
Other households^c	4,625	21.4	1,352	29.2	24	0.5	2	0.0	2,507	54.2	52	1.1	391	8.4
Single-person	4,311	20.0	1,175	27.3	9	0.2	2	0.0	2,422	56.2	47	1.1	378	8.8
Multi-person	314	1.5	177	56.4	15	4.9	0	0.0	85	27.2	5	1.7	12	3.8
Adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households^d	4,045	18.7	1,217	30.1	161	4.0	130	3.2	2,046	50.6	51	1.3	326	8.1
Living alone	3,502	16.2	982	28.0	4	0.1	2	0.0	1,966	56.1	42	1.2	302	8.6
Living with others	543	2.5	234	43.1	157	28.9	128	23.5	80	14.8	9	1.7	24	4.4
Single-person households	13,004	60.2	1,792	13.8	5,520	42.4	3,483	26.8	2,931	22.5	72	0.6	598	4.6

Source: FY 2024 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 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 52 through FY 2024.

– 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	1,117	551	341	183	1.9
Children	1,453	767	593	180	3.3
Single-adult household	1,255	643	569	190	3.0
Male adult	1,164	596	549	194	2.8
Female adult	1,264	648	572	190	3.0
Multiple-adult household	2,074	1,206	699	158	4.4
Married-head	2,216	1,284	712	155	4.6
Non-married-head	1,869	1,093	681	162	4.2
Children only	1,045	379	464	210	2.2
Elderly individuals	1,199	585	192	158	1.2
Living alone	1,082	483	169	169	1.0
Living with others	1,758	1,056	303	135	2.3
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	1,345	673	275	157	1.7
Living alone	1,104	456	171	171	1.0
Living with others	1,830	1,097	484	149	3.3
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	1,241	607	220	159	1.4
Living alone	1,088	475	170	170	1.0
Living with others	1,784	1,063	398	145	2.8
Other households^c	478	221	270	249	1.1
Single-person	425	191	258	258	1.0
Multi-person	1,202	632	429	195	2.2
Single-person households	858	372	201	201	1.0

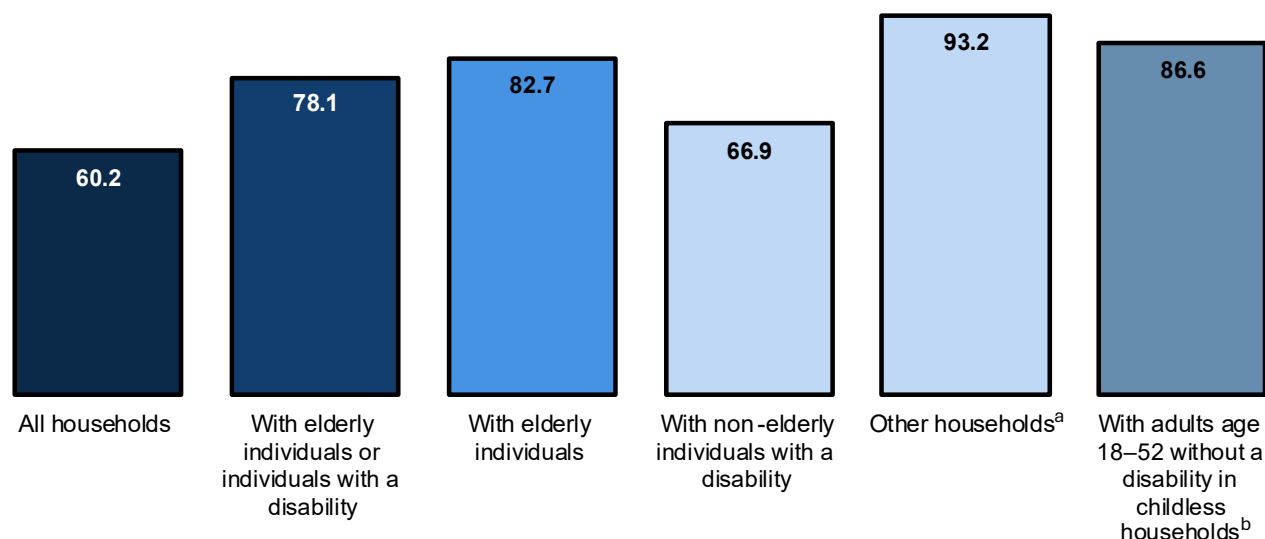
Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 278,814 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, 23,368 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 individuals with a disability.

Figure 3.2. Percentage of single-person households within household subgroups



Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

^a Other households refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or 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 With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and time limits. The age range for these individuals was 18 to 52 through FY 2024.

Single-Person Households

In FY 2024, 60 percent of SNAP households were composed of a single person (Table 3.2).¹⁷ These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$201 (Table 3.4). A slight majority of these individuals in single-person households (54 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 (14 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 (22 percent and 19 percent respectively). Not surprisingly, given how many single-person households include elderly individuals or individuals with a disability, more single-person households received SSI income compared with all SNAP households (27 percent and 22 percent, respectively). Likewise, 42 percent of single-person households received Social Security income, compared with 33 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3).

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS

In FY 2024, 39 percent of SNAP participants were children. These participants received 38 percent of prorated SNAP benefits.¹⁸ Nearly three-quarters (72 percent) of the children served by SNAP were school-age (age 5–17). Forty-one percent of participants were non-elderly adults (age 18–59) and 20 percent were elderly individuals (age 60 or older) (Table 3.5).

Fifty-five percent of participating adults were female. About 11 percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born—6 percent were naturalized citizens, 1 percent were refugees, and 4 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).¹⁹

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Some of the noncitizen household members were legal residents of the United States and participated in SNAP with citizen children; others were ineligible because of their immigration status and did not participate.

Table 3.5. SNAP participants and benefits by selected demographic characteristics

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Prorated benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Column %	Dollars (000)	Column %
Total	40,168	100.0	7,366,534	100.0
Age				
Children	15,560	38.7	2,816,209	38.2
Preschool-age children	4,397	10.9	838,243	11.4
0–1 year	1,687	4.2	336,138	4.6
2–4 years	2,710	6.7	502,104	6.8
School-age children	11,163	27.8	1,977,967	26.9
5–7 years	2,808	7.0	508,696	6.9
8–11 years	3,533	8.8	623,126	8.5
12–15 years	3,318	8.3	582,550	7.9
16–17 years	1,505	3.7	263,595	3.6
Non-elderly adults (age 18–59)	16,633	41.4	3,282,881	44.6
Elderly adults (60 or older)	7,976	19.9	1,267,405	17.2
Citizenship				
U.S.-born citizen	35,596	88.6	6,507,395	88.3
Naturalized citizen	2,561	6.4	459,527	6.2
Refugee	396	1.0	79,889	1.1
Other noncitizen	1,615	4.0	319,723	4.3
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults^b	2,540	6.3	481,186	6.5
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,901	9.7	627,529	8.5
Children with a disability	557	1.4	80,893	1.1
Non-elderly adults with a disability	3,344	8.3	546,636	7.4
Adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households^c	4,361	10.9	1,059,350	14.4
Race and Hispanic status				
White, not Hispanic	14,261	35.5	2,531,053	34.4
African American, not Hispanic	9,911	24.7	1,859,096	25.2
Hispanic, any race	6,645	16.5	1,233,907	16.8
Asian, not Hispanic	1,736	4.3	334,916	4.5
Native American, not Hispanic	534	1.3	106,742	1.4
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	433	1.1	83,522	1.1
Race unknown	6,648	16.6	1,217,299	16.5

Source: FY 2024 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, these participants are subject to work requirements and time limits. The age range for these individuals was 18 to 52 through FY 2024.

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 39.5 million participants in FY 2018 to about 36.4 million participants in the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period (see text box) (Table 3.6). Over the same period, the number of SNAP households decreased from 19.7 million to 18.7 million.

FNA 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 FNA, 2026). This trend continued into FY 2024, with the number of participants increasing to 40.2 million, slightly higher than the number in FY 2018. The number of households increased to 21.6 million, surpassing the number of SNAP households in FYs 2023, 2022, and the three years before the pandemic.

The composition of the SNAP caseload changed over the last six years, from FY 2018 to FY 2024. The percentage of participants who were elderly increased continuously over that period, from 14 percent in FY 2018 to 20 percent in FY 2024, with corresponding decreases in the percentage who were children (from 44 percent in FY 2018 to 39 percent in FY 2024). The average household size decreased slowly but steadily from FY 2018 to FY 2022 and remained approximately the same in FY 2023 and FY 2024 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6. Comparison of characteristics of participating individuals and households, FYs 2018–2024

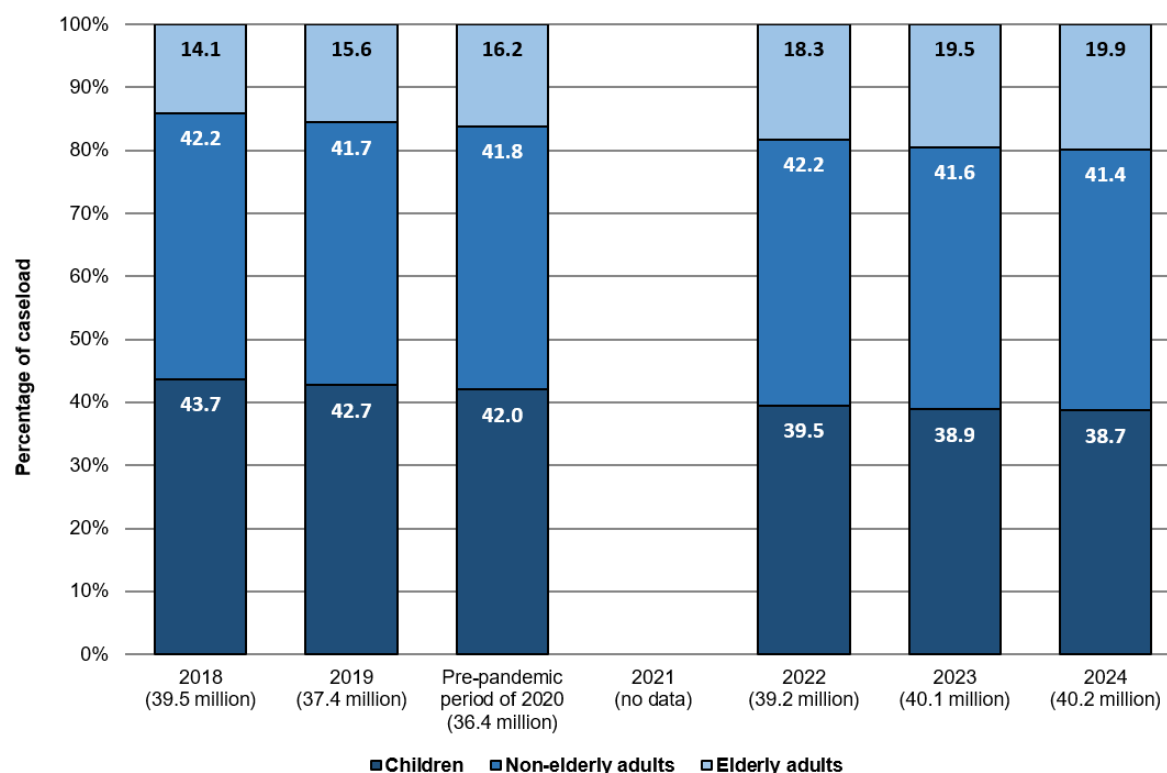
Characteristic	Fiscal Year						
	2018	2019	Pre-pandemic period of 2020 ^a	2021 ^b	2022	2023	2024
Participants							
Total (000)	39,519	37,202	36,363	n.a.	39,246	40,065	40,168
Characteristic (percentage)							
Children	43.7	42.7	42.0	n.a.	39.5	38.9	38.7
Elderly individuals	14.1	15.6	16.2	n.a.	18.3	19.5	19.9
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	10.9	11.2	11.8	n.a.	10.5	9.9	9.7
Adults without disabilities who are in childless units and within the age range subject to time limits	7.2	7.0	7.3	n.a.	9.1	9.8	10.9
Households							
Total (000)	19,727	18,802	18,657	n.a.	20,717	21,375	21,595
Characteristic (percentage)							
Zero gross income	19.0	18.5	18.5	n.a.	20.5	20.0	19.2
Zero net income	35.3	35.1	34.9	n.a.	35.7	35.7	36.8
Earned income	30.2	28.6	27.7	n.a.	25.7	27.6	27.6
TANF income	4.5	4.2	3.6	n.a.	2.7	3.1	3.1
Minimum benefit	9.5	10.3	11.1	n.a.	9.8	8.7	9.1
Maximum benefit	36.5	36.4	36.3	n.a.	36.6	36.4	37.1
Average gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines	63.2	64.7	64.5	n.a.	69.4	72.0	70.8
Average household size	2.00	1.98	1.95	n.a.	1.90	1.90	1.90

Sources: FYs 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, and 2024 SNAP QC samples.

^a The FY 2020 pre-pandemic period uses SNAP QC data representing October 2019 through February 2020, before the COVID-19 public health emergency.

^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 3.3. SNAP participants by age group, FYs 2018–2024



Sources: FYs 2018–2024 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 2018 to 71 percent in FY 2024 (Table 3.6). The percentage of households receiving the minimum benefit increased from FY 2018 through the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period, before falling to lower levels in FY 2022 through FY 2024. The percentage of households qualifying for the maximum benefit remained relatively consistent between FY 2018 and FY 2024, staying around 36 or 37 percent. The percentage of households with TANF income decreased each year from FY 2018 through FY 2022 and then increased slightly in FY 2023 and remained the same in FY 2024 (Table 3.6).

As the average gross income per household increased from FY 2023 to FY 2024, the average household benefit also increased. SNAP benefits are usually inversely related to household income—that is, benefits decrease as income increases. However, recent increases to the cost of the TFP, driven by changes in the prices of specific food types, raised the maximum benefit levels beyond standard cost-of-living adjustments. As a result, benefits increased even as real net income also rose. Both the average gross income per person and average net income per person increased in both nominal and real value from FY 2023 to FY 2024 (Table 3.7). The average household benefit increased in both nominal and real dollars, from \$332 in nominal dollars and \$337 in real dollars in FY 2023 to \$341 in both nominal and real dollars in FY 2024.

Table 3.7. Nominal and real values of selected characteristics, FY 2023 and FY 2024

Characteristic	FY 2023		FY 2024		Percentage change in nominal values	Percentage change in real values
	Nominal value	Real value (in FY 2024 dollars)	Nominal value			
Average gross income^a						
Per household	\$1,059	\$1,092	\$1,117	+5.4	+2.3	
Per person	680	701	721	+6.1	+2.9	
Average net income^a						
Per household	527	543	551	+4.6	+1.5	
Per person	315	325	334	+5.9	+2.8	
Average total deduction^a	660	680	698	+5.8	+2.6	
Average household benefit^b	332	337	341	+2.7	+1.3	
Maximum household benefit for a family of four^{b,c}	939	951	973	+3.6	+2.3	
Consumer price index (CPI)						
All items	302.3		311.6	+3.1		
Food at home	301.6		305.4	+1.3		

Sources: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) average values (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2026).

Nominal values: FY 2023 and FY 2024 SNAP QC samples.

^a Real values are in constant FY 2024 dollars. FY 2023 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between FY 2023 and FY 2024 (+3.1 percent).

^b Real values are in constant FY 2024 dollars. FY 2023 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between FY 2023 and FY 2024 (+1.3 percent).

^c The maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2023 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	United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Administration
FRA	Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023
GA	General Assistance
HHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	Minnesota Family Investment Program
OBBA	One Big Beautiful Bill Act of 2025
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. The American Relief Act of 2025 extended the 2018 Farm Bill through September 30, 2025.

Broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE). Policy under which households that receive certain State agency-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 available assistance and services. Households meeting State agency-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 State agencies 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 agency 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. State agencies 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 2024.) 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 Allotments. Authorized under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 to supplement SNAP benefits. State agencies 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 State and local agencies prior to FY 2024.

Entrant households. Households newly certified during FY 2024 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, households with migrant or seasonal farm workers with countable resources equal to or less than \$100, and households whose combined monthly gross income and liquid resources are less than the household's monthly rent or mortgage plus utilities 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 State agencies 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. The FRA also decreased State agencies' 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 2024, the value of the deduction was \$179.66.

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. The minimum benefit is 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*.

One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBB). Legislation that contained several provisions affecting federal SNAP rules, signed on July 4, 2025. For example, OBBB raised the age of those subject to time-limited SNAP benefits from age 52 to age 64 and removed exemptions for individuals who are living with a child age 15 to 17, experiencing homelessness, age 24 or younger who were in foster care on their 18th birthday, or who are veterans.

Poverty guidelines. HHS issues the poverty guidelines used by FNA and other federal programs to determine income eligibility. The guidelines are based on 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. The FY 2024 SNAP net income limits were derived from HHS's 2023 poverty guidelines, which were based on the Census Bureau's calendar year 2022 poverty thresholds. See also Appendix C.

Pre-pandemic period data, FY 2020. 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 2024. 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 FNA, the Social Security Administration, and State agencies, 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 agency demonstration projects 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 agency-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 FNA 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. Certain SNAP participants who do not meet an exception, such as having a disability or living with a household member younger than age 18, were generally subject to time limits on their participation unless they fulfilled 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 52 in FY 2024.

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, alimony, annuities, government-sponsored dividends, government-sponsored interest, government-sponsored royalties, interest income, old age

benefits, pensions, rental income, strikers' benefits, survivors' benefits, trust fund monies, and other unearned income.

Waiver period data, FY 2020. FNA granted State agencies temporary waivers for conducting QC reviews starting in March 2020. Very few State agencies 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 agency employment and training or workfare program if assigned, and must agree to accept any suitable job offered to them. Individuals exempt from SNAP work registration in FY 2024 included 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

Certain SNAP participants who do not meet an exception, such as having a disability or living with a household member younger than age 18, were generally subject to time limits on their participation unless they fulfilled additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. (See *Time Limits*.) The age range for individuals subject

to these additional requirements was age 18 to 52 in FY 2024. 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. In 2024, State agencies could apply to waive this requirement in certain areas where there are insufficient jobs or an unemployment rate above 10 percent. State agencies 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.

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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 %	Dollars (000)	Column %
Total	21,595	100.0	40,168	100.0	7,366,534	100.0
Household composition						
Children	7,327	33.9	24,202	60.3	4,347,701	59.0
School-age	5,957	27.6	20,919	52.1	3,677,643	49.9
Preschool-age	3,344	15.5	11,921	29.7	2,174,306	29.5
No children	14,268	66.1	15,966	39.7	3,018,833	41.0
Elderly individuals	7,219	33.4	8,784	21.9	1,387,897	18.8
No elderly individuals	14,375	66.6	31,384	78.1	5,978,637	81.2
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,675	17.0	6,420	16.0	1,009,678	13.7
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	17,920	83.0	33,748	84.0	6,356,856	86.3
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	10,790	50.0	14,933	37.2	2,369,519	32.2
Adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households ^a	4,045	18.7	4,732	11.8	1,120,324	15.2
No adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households	17,549	81.3	35,436	88.2	6,246,211	84.8
Noncitizens	1,393	6.5	2,990	7.4	559,421	7.6
No noncitizens	20,201	93.5	37,179	92.6	6,807,113	92.4
Locality						
Metropolitan	16,671	77.2	30,475	75.9	5,642,192	76.6
Micropolitan ^b	2,193	10.2	4,359	10.9	763,759	10.4
Rural	1,828	8.5	3,719	9.3	668,929	9.1
Unknown locality	902	4.2	1,616	4.0	291,654	4.0
Countable income source						
Gross income	17,441	80.8	33,668	83.8	5,617,663	76.3
No gross income	4,153	19.2	6,500	16.2	1,748,871	23.7
Net income	13,355	61.8	26,902	67.0	3,825,712	51.9
No net income	7,937	36.8	12,922	32.2	3,476,204	47.2
Not applicable ^c	302	1.4	344	0.9	64,618	0.9
Earned income	5,950	27.6	16,269	40.5	2,504,836	34.0
No earned income	15,645	72.4	23,899	59.5	4,861,698	66.0
Unearned income	13,426	62.2	23,225	57.8	3,879,649	52.7
No unearned income	8,168	37.8	16,943	42.2	3,486,886	47.3
TANF	665	3.1	2,044	5.1	376,282	5.1
No TANF	20,930	96.9	38,125	94.9	6,990,253	94.9
GA	909	4.2	1,596	4.0	331,241	4.5
No GA	20,686	95.8	38,572	96.0	7,035,294	95.5
SSI	4,770	22.1	7,423	18.5	1,258,379	17.1
No SSI	16,825	77.9	32,746	81.5	6,108,156	82.9
Social Security	7,048	32.6	9,441	23.5	1,326,299	18.0
No Social Security	14,547	67.4	30,728	76.5	6,040,235	82.0
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines						
No gross income	4,153	19.2	6,500	16.2	1,748,871	23.7
25 percent or less ^d	1,653	7.7	3,607	9.0	921,011	12.5
26 to 50 percent	1,824	8.4	4,591	11.4	1,079,292	14.7
51 to 75 percent	2,847	13.2	6,144	15.3	1,237,932	16.8
76 to 100 percent	5,740	26.6	8,810	21.9	1,486,450	20.2
101 to 130 percent	2,864	13.3	5,813	14.5	638,570	8.7
131 percent or greater	2,512	11.6	4,704	11.7	254,409	3.5
SNAP benefit						
Minimum benefit	1,964	9.1	2,335	5.8	45,192	0.6
Maximum benefit	8,006	37.1	12,990	32.3	3,496,031	47.5

Source: FY 2024 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	70.8	1,117	551	698	341	1.9	17.5
Household composition							
Children	65.1	1,453	767	814	593	3.3	10.5
School-age	67.5	1,555	834	838	617	3.5	10.6
Preschool-age	60.2	1,431	752	816	650	3.6	10.2
No children	73.7	944	438	637	212	1.1	21.0
Elderly individuals	91.1	1,199	585	715	192	1.2	26.4
No elderly individuals	60.5	1,075	534	690	416	2.2	13.0
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	89.0	1,345	673	720	275	1.7	21.0
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	67.0	1,070	526	694	355	1.9	16.7
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	90.2	1,241	607	717	220	1.4	24.6
Adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households ^a	41.7	564	272	516	277	1.2	10.9
No adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households	77.5	1,244	616	741	356	2.0	19.0
Noncitizens	63.6	1,138	542	751	402	2.1	16.7
No noncitizens	71.3	1,115	552	694	337	1.8	17.5
Locality							
Metropolitan	71.7	1,122	538	724	338	1.8	17.7
Micropolitan ^b	70.3	1,148	625	626	348	2.0	16.3
Rural	64.3	1,053	579	584	366	2.0	16.4
Unknown locality	68.6	1,065	550	625	323	1.8	18.8
Countable income source							
Gross income	87.6	1,382	681	778	322	1.9	18.7
No gross income	0.0	0	0	361	421	1.6	12.1
Net income	100.2	1,611	878	732	286	2.0	19.0
No net income	21.9	303	0	642	438	1.6	14.4
Not applicable ^c	52.5	644	n.a.	63	214	1.1	31.9
Earned income	99.8	1,898	991	976	421	2.7	11.1
No earned income	59.7	819	381	591	311	1.5	19.9
Unearned income	86.2	1,281	637	718	289	1.7	21.2
No unearned income	45.3	846	411	666	427	2.1	11.4
TANF	56.4	1,230	681	619	566	3.1	12.2
No TANF	71.2	1,113	547	701	334	1.8	17.6
GA	52.4	859	365	713	364	1.8	14.9
No GA	71.6	1,128	559	697	340	1.9	17.6
SSI	81.4	1,185	538	701	264	1.6	24.6
No SSI	67.7	1,097	555	697	363	1.9	15.4
Social Security	101.8	1,375	703	712	188	1.3	24.8
No Social Security	55.8	992	477	691	415	2.1	13.9
SNAP benefit							
Minimum benefit	167.8	2,192	1,629	563	23	1.2	21.4
Maximum benefit	22.4	309	0	642	437	1.6	14.5

Source: FY 2024 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 individuals with a disability	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,595	100.0	7,327	100.0	7,219	100.0	3,675	100.0	10,790	100.0
Gross countable income										
\$0	4,153	19.2	1,155	15.8	498	6.9	1	0.0	500	4.6
1 to 200	827	3.8	311	4.2	92	1.3	10	0.3	101	0.9
201 to 400	856	4.0	342	4.7	108	1.5	13	0.4	121	1.1
401 to 600	762	3.5	410	5.6	130	1.8	31	0.8	161	1.5
601 to 800	974	4.5	364	5.0	326	4.5	179	4.9	504	4.7
801 to 1,000	3,769	17.5	550	7.5	1,859	25.8	1,416	38.5	3,267	30.3
1,001 to 1,250	2,838	13.1	505	6.9	1,579	21.9	705	19.2	2,283	21.2
1,251 to 1,500	1,866	8.6	539	7.4	942	13.1	390	10.6	1,320	12.2
1,501 to 2,000	2,244	10.4	918	12.5	967	13.4	444	12.1	1,371	12.7
2,001 or greater	3,305	15.3	2,233	30.5	718	9.9	486	13.2	1,163	10.8
Net countable income^c										
\$0	7,937	36.8	2,449	33.4	1,588	22.0	522	14.2	2,106	19.5
1 to 200	2,016	9.3	579	7.9	767	10.6	453	12.3	1,219	11.3
201 to 400	1,963	9.1	512	7.0	852	11.8	548	14.9	1,394	12.9
401 to 600	2,036	9.4	472	6.4	1,029	14.2	535	14.6	1,559	14.4
601 to 800	1,901	8.8	488	6.7	889	12.3	535	14.6	1,416	13.1
801 to 1,000	1,148	5.3	438	6.0	504	7.0	232	6.3	727	6.7
1,001 to 1,250	1,161	5.4	457	6.2	517	7.2	201	5.5	707	6.5
1,251 or greater	3,131	14.5	1,909	26.0	886	12.3	566	15.4	1,394	12.9
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines										
No gross income	4,153	19.2	1,155	15.8	498	6.9	1	0.0	500	4.6
25 percent or less ^d	1,653	7.7	837	11.4	146	2.0	27	0.7	172	1.6
26 to 50 percent	1,824	8.4	1,145	15.6	263	3.6	243	6.6	505	4.7
51 to 75 percent	2,847	13.2	1,279	17.5	897	12.4	790	21.5	1,674	15.5
76 to 100 percent	5,740	26.6	1,062	14.5	3,030	42.0	1,678	45.7	4,679	43.4
101 to 130 percent	2,864	13.3	1,032	14.1	1,317	18.2	596	16.2	1,874	17.4
131 percent or greater	2,512	11.6	817	11.1	1,068	14.8	339	9.2	1,387	12.9
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c										
No net income	7,937	36.8	2,449	33.4	1,588	22.0	522	14.2	2,106	19.5
25 percent or less ^d	3,716	17.2	1,429	19.5	1,274	17.6	887	24.1	2,153	20.0
26 to 50 percent	3,722	17.2	1,310	17.9	1,571	21.8	912	24.8	2,465	22.8
51 to 75 percent	2,828	13.1	1,013	13.8	1,203	16.7	715	19.5	1,892	17.5
76 to 100 percent	1,620	7.5	687	9.4	720	10.0	318	8.6	1,010	9.4
101 to 130 percent	907	4.2	333	4.5	429	5.9	172	4.7	586	5.4
131 percent or greater	562	2.6	83	1.1	248	3.4	66	1.8	308	2.9

Source: FY 2024 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	13,004	100.0	3,587	100.0	2,232	100.0	1,466	100.0	765	100.0	541	100.0
Gross countable income												
\$0	2,931	22.5	592	16.5	334	15.0	176	12.0	74	9.6	48	8.8
1 to 200	511	3.9	145	4.1	88	3.9	51	3.5	20	2.6	12	2.3
201 to 400	519	4.0	133	3.7	121	5.4	53	3.6	17	2.3	12	2.2
401 to 600	357	2.7	203	5.7	118	5.3	45	3.1	26	3.4	12	2.2
601 to 800	612	4.7	159	4.4	134	6.0	38	2.6	21	2.8	10	1.9
801 to 1,000	3,109	23.9	352	9.8	154	6.9	104	7.1	31	4.1	18	3.3
1,001 to 1,250	2,236	17.2	278	7.8	181	8.1	87	5.9	32	4.2	24	4.5
1,251 to 1,500	1,120	8.6	384	10.7	168	7.5	122	8.3	43	5.6	30	5.6
1,501 to 2,000	1,014	7.8	560	15.6	325	14.6	187	12.8	106	13.9	52	9.6
2,001 or greater	595	4.6	780	21.8	609	27.3	603	41.2	394	51.5	323	59.6
Net countable income^c												
\$0	5,352	41.2	1,231	34.3	730	32.7	355	24.2	169	22.1	100	18.5
1 to 200	1,373	10.6	320	8.9	177	7.9	97	6.6	25	3.3	23	4.3
201 to 400	1,358	10.4	293	8.2	167	7.5	85	5.8	37	4.8	22	4.1
401 to 600	1,478	11.4	238	6.6	162	7.3	94	6.4	39	5.1	24	4.5
601 to 800	1,282	9.9	287	8.0	176	7.9	103	7.1	30	3.9	22	4.1
801 to 1,000	605	4.7	214	6.0	154	6.9	83	5.7	68	8.9	25	4.6
1,001 to 1,250	532	4.1	269	7.5	161	7.2	120	8.2	44	5.8	34	6.3
1,251 or greater	740	5.7	727	20.3	499	22.4	524	35.8	352	46.0	289	53.3
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines												
No gross income	2,931	22.5	592	16.5	334	15.0	176	12.0	74	9.6	48	8.8
25 percent or less ^d	794	6.1	289	8.1	277	12.4	156	10.7	80	10.4	56	10.4
26 to 50 percent	646	5.0	373	10.4	376	16.8	227	15.5	109	14.2	93	17.1
51 to 75 percent	1,376	10.6	604	16.9	361	16.2	251	17.1	143	18.7	113	20.9
76 to 100 percent	4,366	33.6	566	15.8	324	14.5	256	17.4	127	16.6	102	18.9
101 to 130 percent	1,529	11.8	537	15.0	335	15.0	248	16.9	130	17.0	85	15.7
131 percent or greater	1,362	10.5	625	17.4	225	10.1	153	10.4	103	13.4	44	8.1
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c												
No net income	5,352	41.2	1,231	34.3	730	32.7	355	24.2	169	22.1	100	18.5
25 percent or less ^d	2,112	16.2	631	17.6	445	19.9	299	20.4	125	16.4	104	19.2
26 to 50 percent	2,185	16.8	531	14.8	422	18.9	289	19.7	162	21.2	133	24.6
51 to 75 percent	1,552	11.9	451	12.6	308	13.8	271	18.5	150	19.6	96	17.7
76 to 100 percent	727	5.6	321	9.0	238	10.7	164	11.2	97	12.7	72	13.3
101 to 130 percent	422	3.2	227	6.3	82	3.7	86	5.8	59	7.7	31	5.8
131 percent or greater	371	2.9	186	5.2	0	0.0	-	-	2	0.2	3	0.6

Source: FY 2024 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) ^o	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent) ^o	Countable resources among households with countable resources (dollars)	SNAP benefit (dollars)
Total	21,595	100.0	1,117	551	70.8	33.5	550	341
Household composition								
Children	7,327	33.9	1,453	767	65.1	33.2	469	593
School-age	5,957	27.6	1,555	834	67.5	35.1	483	617
Preschool-age	3,344	15.5	1,431	752	60.2	30.3	437	650
No children	14,268	66.1	944	438	73.7	33.7	630	212
Elderly individuals	7,219	33.4	1,199	585	91.1	43.4	737	192
No elderly individuals	14,375	66.6	1,075	534	60.5	28.6	471	416
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,675	17.0	1,345	673	89.0	41.7	615	275
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	17,920	83.0	1,070	526	67.0	31.9	537	355
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	10,790	50.0	1,241	607	90.2	42.6	694	220
Household size								
1 person	13,004	60.2	858	372	70.6	30.6	626	201
2 people	3,587	16.6	1,265	661	76.9	40.2	417	361
3 people	2,232	10.3	1,318	655	63.6	31.6	526	572
4 people	1,466	6.8	1,720	956	68.7	38.2	505	690
5 people	765	3.5	2,122	1,248	72.4	42.6	421	786
6 people	325	1.5	2,261	1,375	67.3	40.9	485	983
7 people	132	0.6	2,476	1,496	65.4	39.5	687	1,095
8 or more people	84	0.4	3,188	2,208	71.1	49.4	718	1,264

Source: FY 2024 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 individuals with a disability	
	Number (000) ^g	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,595	100.0	7,327	100.0	7,219	100.0	3,675	100.0	10,790	100.0
Countable earned income	5,950	27.6	3,973	54.2	512	7.1	451	12.3	950	8.8
Wages and salaries	4,887	22.6	3,352	45.8	381	5.3	399	10.9	767	7.1
Self-employment	1,139	5.3	718	9.8	131	1.8	57	1.6	187	1.7
Other earned income ^h	96	0.4	32	0.4	14	0.2	8	0.2	21	0.2
Countable unearned income	13,426	62.2	3,540	48.3	6,525	90.4	3,672	99.9	10,093	93.5
TANF	665	3.1	600	8.2	34	0.5	106	2.9	137	1.3
GA	909	4.2	272	3.7	196	2.7	118	3.2	309	2.9
SSI	4,770	22.1	819	11.2	2,417	33.5	2,425	66.0	4,765	44.2
Social Security	7,048	32.6	644	8.8	5,085	70.4	1,799	48.9	6,807	63.1
Unemployment income	237	1.1	125	1.7	29	0.4	10	0.3	39	0.4
Veterans' benefits	134	0.6	26	0.4	84	1.2	28	0.8	110	1.0
Workers' compensation	56	0.3	23	0.3	14	0.2	12	0.3	25	0.2
Other government benefits ⁱ	93	0.4	40	0.5	43	0.6	13	0.4	55	0.5
Household contributions	686	3.2	371	5.1	115	1.6	46	1.2	160	1.5
Household deemed income	9	0.0	7	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Educational loans	5	0.0	1 [†]	0.0	1 [†]	-	0 [†]	0.0	0 [†]	0.0
Child support enforcement payments	1,304	6.0	1,228	16.8	39	0.5	200	5.4	238	2.2
Foster care payments	12	0.1	12	0.2	2	0.0	2	0.1	4	0.0
Energy assistance income	2	0.0	2 [†]	0.0	2 [†]	0.0	-	-	2 [†]	0.0
Wage supplementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alimony	13	0.1	4 [†]	0.1	5 [†]	0.1	2 [†]	0.1	7 [†]	0.1
Interest	155	0.7	65	0.9	66	0.9	14	0.4	80	0.7
Pension	225	1.0	7	0.1	218	3.0	5	0.1	221	2.0
Other unearned income ^j	764	3.5	278	3.8	361	5.0	46	1.2	404	3.7
TANF or GA	1,566	7.3	864	11.8	230	3.2	219	5.9	440	4.1
TANF and earned income	156	0.7	154	2.1	2	0.0	14	0.4	15	0.1
TANF and SSI	108	0.5	101	1.4	13	0.2	98	2.7	108	1.0
TANF or SSI or GA	6,024	27.9	1,528	20.9	2,534	35.1	2,437	66.3	4,894	45.4
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	623	2.9	449	6.1	69	1.0	337	9.2	396	3.7
TANF and child support	76	0.4	76	1.0	2	0.0	14	0.4	17	0.2
SSI and Social Security	1,772	8.2	147	2.0	1,243	17.2	578	15.7	1,772	16.4
SSI or Social Security	10,046	46.5	1,316	18.0	6,259	86.7	3,646	99.2	9,801	90.8
SSI and earned income	382	1.8	251	3.4	56	0.8	336	9.1	382	3.5
GA and earned income	112	0.5	69	0.9	13	0.2	14	0.4	26	0.2
Earned income and child support	622	2.9	605	8.3	6	0.1	47	1.3	53	0.5
No countable income	4,153	19.2	1,155	15.8	498	6.9	1	0.0	500	4.6

Source: FY 2024 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) ^a	Column %	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^e	Income source (dollars) ^k	Total deduction (dollars) ^f	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)
Total	21,595	100.0	1,117	551	n.a.	698	341	1.9
Countable earned income	5,950	27.6	1,898	991	1,645	976	421	2.7
Wages and salaries	4,887	22.6	2,093	1,132	1,812	1,007	402	2.8
Self-employment	1,139	5.3	1,204	468	789	889	514	2.6
Other earned income ^h	96	0.4	830	362	348	605	387	1.8
Countable unearned income	13,426	62.2	1,281	637	1,067	718	289	1.7
TANF	665	3.1	1,230	681	620	619	566	3.1
GA	909	4.2	859	365	388	713	364	1.8
SSI	4,770	22.1	1,185	538	762	701	264	1.6
Social Security	7,048	32.6	1,375	703	1,146	712	188	1.3
Unemployment income	237	1.1	2,095	1,284	1,349	872	358	2.5
Veterans' benefits	134	0.6	1,768	1,234	970	595	180	1.6
Workers' compensation	56	0.3	1,980	1,170	1,208	868	353	2.5
Other government benefits ⁱ	93	0.4	1,743	1,030	554	756	313	2.2
Household contributions	686	3.2	926	388	393	661	476	2.2
Household deemed income	9	0.0	1,550	1,248	1,363	444	370	2.1
Educational loans	5	0.0	2,030 [†]	1,440 [†]	208 [†]	637 [†]	135 [†]	1.5 [†]
Child support enforcement payments	1,304	6.0	1,615	913	406	781	574	3.4
Foster care payments	12	0.1	2,245	1,441	1,226	818	453	3.6
Energy assistance income	2	0.0	1,291 [†]	1,012 [†]	129 [†]	362 [†]	166 [†]	1.7 [†]
Wage supplementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alimony	13	0.1	1,166 [†]	636 [†]	499 [†]	598 [†]	197 [†]	1.3 [†]
Interest	155	0.7	1,585	843	27	895	327	2.1
Pension	224	1.0	1,665	919	369	788	144	1.2
Other unearned income ^j	759	3.5	1,478	808	477	772	314	2.0
TANF or GA	1,566	7.3	1,005	485	489	674	450	2.3
TANF and earned income	156	0.7	2,157	1,318	1,986	888	492	3.6
TANF and SSI	108	0.5	1,899	1,254	1,514	657	458	3.4
TANF or SSI or GA	6,024	27.9	1,123	507	730	696	308	1.7
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	623	2.9	2,299	1,393	2,150	957	401	3.2
TANF and child support	76	0.4	1,579	941	945	673	609	3.6
SSI and Social Security	1,772	8.2	1,171	534	1,103	675	221	1.4
SSI or Social Security	10,046	46.5	1,321	655	1,166	713	218	1.4
SSI and earned income	382	1.8	2,449	1,519	2,204	967	376	3.3
GA and earned income	112	0.5	2,280	1,375	1,974	1,000	366	2.9
Earned income and child support	622	2.9	2,351	1,384	2,208	991	499	3.7
No countable income	4,153	19.2	0	0	1	361	421	1.6

Source: FY 2024 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 individuals with a disability	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,595	100.0	7,327	100.0	7,219	100.0	3,675	100.0	10,790	100.0
Countable earned income										
\$0	15,645	72.4	3,354	45.8	6,707	92.9	3,223	87.7	9,840	91.2
1 to 200	457	2.1	163	2.2	71	1.0	68	1.9	136	1.3
201 to 400	397	1.8	198	2.7	52	0.7	31	0.8	83	0.8
401 to 600	388	1.8	213	2.9	48	0.7	31	0.8	78	0.7
601 to 800	392	1.8	235	3.2	50	0.7	43	1.2	91	0.8
801 to 1000	417	1.9	237	3.2	49	0.7	27	0.7	77	0.7
1,001 to 1,250	505	2.3	302	4.1	52	0.7	47	1.3	97	0.9
1,251 to 1,500	523	2.4	343	4.7	62	0.9	47	1.3	106	1.0
1,501 to 2,000	818	3.8	594	8.1	52	0.7	47	1.3	95	0.9
2,001 or greater	2,053	9.5	1,689	23.0	77	1.1	111	3.0	186	1.7
Countable unearned income										
\$0	8,168	37.8	3,787	51.7	694	9.6	3	0.1	697	6.5
1 to 200	909	4.2	493	6.7	88	1.2	18	0.5	105	1.0
201 to 400	875	4.1	462	6.3	100	1.4	21	0.6	120	1.1
401 to 600	707	3.3	434	5.9	146	2.0	51	1.4	196	1.8
601 to 800	850	3.9	310	4.2	329	4.6	217	5.9	545	5.0
801 to 1000	3,768	17.4	581	7.9	1,898	26.3	1,575	42.9	3,461	32.1
1,001 to 1,250	2,538	11.8	331	4.5	1,591	22.0	736	20.0	2,325	21.5
1,251 to 1,500	1,436	6.7	256	3.5	901	12.5	402	10.9	1,291	12.0
1,501 or greater	2,343	10.9	673	9.2	1,472	20.4	653	17.8	2,051	19.0
Countable TANF income										
\$0	20,930	96.9	6,727	91.8	7,186	99.5	3,569	97.1	10,653	98.7
1 to 200	111	0.5	70	1.0	9	0.1	11	0.3	20	0.2
201 to 400	109	0.5	95	1.3	15	0.2	30	0.8	43	0.4
401 to 600	136	0.6	131	1.8	5	0.1	23	0.6	28	0.3
601 or greater	310	1.4	303	4.1	5	0.1	41	1.1	45	0.4
Countable GA income										
\$0	20,686	95.8	7,055	96.3	7,023	97.3	3,557	96.8	10,481	97.1
1 to 200	289	1.3	25	0.3	121	1.7	68	1.9	186	1.7
201 or greater	619	2.9	247	3.4	75	1.0	50	1.4	123	1.1

Table A.8 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Countable TANF or GA income										
\$0	20,029	92.7	6,463	88.2	6,989	96.8	3,456	94.1	10,350	95.9
1 to 200	396	1.8	91	1.2	130	1.8	78	2.1	204	1.9
201 to 400	410	1.9	119	1.6	56	0.8	43	1.2	96	0.9
401 to 600	272	1.3	199	2.7	29	0.4	39	1.1	67	0.6
601 or greater	488	2.3	454	6.2	15	0.2	59	1.6	73	0.7
Countable SSI										
\$0	16,825	77.9	6,508	88.8	4,802	66.5	1,250	34.0	6,025	55.8
1 to 200	575	2.7	37	0.5	391	5.4	190	5.2	575	5.3
201 to 400	531	2.5	34	0.5	365	5.1	175	4.8	531	4.9
401 to 600	397	1.8	57	0.8	257	3.6	149	4.1	397	3.7
601 to 800	498	2.3	90	1.2	252	3.5	249	6.8	495	4.6
801 to 1000	2,040	9.4	422	5.8	744	10.3	1,313	35.7	2,038	18.9
1,001 or greater	730	3.4	178	2.4	408	5.7	348	9.5	730	6.8
Countable SSI										
Maximum for a one-person household ^l	1,204	5.6	235	3.2	417	5.8	796	21.7	1,204	11.2
Maximum for a two-person household ^m	4	0.0	-	-	4 [†]	0.1	1 [†]	0.0	4 [†]	0.0
Countable Social Security										
\$0	14,547	67.4	6,683	91.2	2,134	29.6	1,876	51.1	3,983	36.9
1 to 200	61	0.3	17	0.2	25	0.3	24	0.7	49	0.5
201 to 400	333	1.5	27	0.4	245	3.4	74	2.0	315	2.9
401 to 600	516	2.4	46	0.6	374	5.2	130	3.5	498	4.6
601 to 800	766	3.5	63	0.9	555	7.7	190	5.2	737	6.8
801 to 1000	1,215	5.6	113	1.5	890	12.3	292	7.9	1,169	10.8
1,001 or greater	4,157	19.2	378	5.2	2,996	41.5	1,090	29.7	4,039	37.4
Other countable unearned income										
\$0	18,128	83.9	5,298	72.3	6,290	87.1	3,311	90.1	9,507	88.1
1 to 200	1,217	5.6	617	8.4	371	5.1	124	3.4	492	4.6
201 to 400	782	3.6	502	6.8	216	3.0	82	2.2	297	2.8
401 to 600	483	2.2	334	4.6	89	1.2	63	1.7	149	1.4
601 to 800	255	1.2	151	2.1	76	1.1	25	0.7	101	0.9
801 to 1000	218	1.0	125	1.7	54	0.7	18	0.5	69	0.6
1,001 or greater	510	2.4	301	4.1	123	1.7	52	1.4	174	1.6

Source: FY 2024 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	Total households	Type of deduction								Child support payment		
		Earned income		Dependent care		Excess shelter expense		Medical expense				
		Number (000)	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Row % with maxi-mum ⁿ	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)
Total	21,595	5,931	27.5	455	2.1	14,735	68.2	20.3	1,224	5.7	263	1.2
Household composition												
Children	7,327	3,965	54.1	454	6.2	5,200	71.0	39.6	78	1.1	103	1.4
School-age	5,957	3,312	55.6	346	5.8	4,305	72.3	39.4	70	1.2	90	1.5
Preschool-age	3,344	1,853	55.4	304	9.1	2,254	67.4	42.0	14	0.4	37	1.1
No children	14,268	1,966	13.8	1	0.0	9,535	66.8	9.7	1,146	8.0	160	1.1
Elderly individuals	7,219	509	7.1	1	0.0	5,620	77.9	0.1	995	13.8	58	0.8
No elderly individuals	14,375	5,422	37.7	454	3.2	9,114	63.4	32.7	229	1.6	205	1.4
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,675	447	12.2	31	0.8	2,913	79.3	0.1	241	6.6	64	1.8
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	17,920	5,484	30.6	424	2.4	11,821	66.0	25.2	983	5.5	198	1.1
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	10,790	942	8.7	32	0.3	8,461	78.4	0.1	1,224	11.3	121	1.1
Countable income source												
Gross income	17,441	5,931	34.0	438	2.5	13,608	78.0	17.8	1,221	7.0	246	1.4
No gross income	4,153	-	-	17	0.4	1,126	27.1	50.5	4	0.1	17	0.4
Net income	13,355	4,694	35.2	380	2.8	10,167	76.1	14.2	1,066	8.0	190	1.4
No net income	7,937	1,232	15.5	75	0.9	4,567	57.5	33.8	158	2.0	73	0.9
Not applicable ^c	302	5	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	5,950	5,931	99.7	409	6.9	4,444	74.7	38.7	103	1.7	123	2.1
No earned income	15,645	-	-	46	0.3	10,291	65.8	12.3	1,121	7.2	140	0.9
Unearned income	13,426	1,925	14.3	162	1.2	10,584	78.8	10.4	1,214	9.0	161	1.2
No unearned income	8,168	4,006	49.0	293	3.6	4,150	50.8	45.3	10	0.1	102	1.3
TANF	665	156	23.4	7	1.1	485	72.9	30.9	7	1.0	3	0.4
No TANF	20,930	5,775	27.6	448	2.1	14,250	68.1	19.9	1,217	5.8	260	1.2
GA	909	112	12.3	1	0.2	730	80.3	33.8	3	0.4	10	1.1
No GA	20,686	5,819	28.1	454	2.2	14,005	67.7	19.6	1,221	5.9	253	1.2
SSI	4,770	376	7.9	29	0.6	3,861	80.9	0.2	66	1.4	34	0.7
No SSI	16,825	5,555	33.0	426	2.5	10,874	64.6	27.4	1,158	6.9	228	1.4
Social Security	7,048	472	6.7	17	0.2	5,721	81.2	1.2	1,176	16.7	112	1.6
No Social Security	14,547	5,459	37.5	438	3.0	9,013	62.0	32.4	48	0.3	151	1.0
SNAP benefit												
Minimum benefit	1,964	634	32.3	11	0.6	987	50.2	5.7	443	22.5	27	1.4
Maximum benefit	8,006	1,232	15.4	75	0.9	4,567	57.1	33.8	158	2.0	73	0.9

Source: FY 2024 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 ^o		Dependent care ^p		Excess shelter expense ^q		Medical expense ^p		Child support payment ^q	
	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction
Total	92	330	8	367	382	552	11	187	3	262
Household composition										
Children	201	371	23	368	376	528	2	168	4	300
School-age	213	383	22	380	385	531	2	168	4	294
Preschool-age	212	383	33	367	352	521	1	166	4	343
No children	35	246	0	254 [†]	386	566	16	189	3	237
Elderly individuals	16	224	0	382 [†]	472	591	27	185	2	185
No elderly individuals	130	340	12	367	338	529	3	196	4	283
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	34	267	4	483	462	570	13	197	5	257
No non-elderly individuals with a disability	104	335	9	359	366	548	10	185	3	263
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	22	244	1	479	469	584	22	187	3	222
Countable income source										
Gross income	115	330	10	375	435	550	13	187	4	263
No gross income	0	-	1	183 [†]	159	575	0	198 [†]	1	239
Net income	138	389	11	370	363	477	14	179	4	249
No net income	16	103	3	354	415	721	5	240	3	295
Not applicable ^c	63	306 [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	329	330	26	377	403	539	3	197	6	299
No earned income	0	-	1	284	374	558	14	186	2	228
Unearned income	44	298	5	386	448	559	17	187	3	246
No unearned income	171	345	13	357	275	535	0	251 [†]	4	286
TANF	62	264	3	244 [†]	359	477	2	149 [†]	2	389 [†]
No TANF	93	331	8	369	383	555	11	187	3	260
GA	36	283	0	118 [†]	473	588	1	141 [†]	2	176 [†]
No GA	95	330	8	368	378	550	11	187	3	265
SSI	24	276	3	495	470	556	3	192	1	151
No SSI	111	333	9	359	358	551	13	187	4	278
Social Security	14	209	1	361	462	563	32	185	4	220
No Social Security	130	340	11	368	343	546	1	239	3	292
SNAP benefit										
Minimum benefit	161	498	1	186 [†]	160	318	39	174	3	249
Maximum benefit	16	103	3	354	415	721	5	240	3	295

Source: FY 2024 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 individuals with a disability		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x
Total	21,595	100.0	7,327	100.0	7,219	100.0	3,675	100.0	10,790	100.0	5,950	100.0
Total deduction^r												
\$0 to 197	283	1.3	52	0.7	55	0.8	21	0.6	75	0.7	6	0.1
198 ^t	4,138	19.2	809	11.0	1,019	14.1	393	10.7	1,398	13.0	7	0.1
199 to 200	14	0.1	2	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1
201 to 300	1,376	6.4	600	8.2	364	5.0	252	6.9	606	5.6	309	5.2
301 to 400	1,081	5.0	255	3.5	534	7.4	265	7.2	783	7.3	208	3.5
401 to 500	1,193	5.5	304	4.2	565	7.8	325	8.9	882	8.2	270	4.5
501 to 600	1,418	6.6	394	5.4	644	8.9	328	8.9	962	8.9	360	6.0
601 to 700	1,414	6.5	472	6.4	572	7.9	296	8.1	862	8.0	397	6.7
701 to 800	1,582	7.3	477	6.5	570	7.9	325	8.8	886	8.2	457	7.7
801 to 900	2,566	11.9	1,091	14.9	567	7.8	362	9.8	924	8.6	496	8.3
901 to 1,000	1,524	7.1	626	8.5	533	7.4	257	7.0	788	7.3	664	11.2
1,001 to 1,100	1,260	5.8	498	6.8	456	6.3	196	5.3	648	6.0	663	11.1
1,101 to 1,200	978	4.5	426	5.8	312	4.3	136	3.7	444	4.1	584	9.8
1,201 to 1,300	688	3.2	353	4.8	212	2.9	115	3.1	325	3.0	413	6.9
1,301 or greater	1,800	8.3	966	13.2	624	8.6	318	8.7	932	8.6	1,109	18.6
Earned income deduction^u												
\$0	15,212	70.4	3,362	45.9	6,427	89.0	3,069	83.5	9,406	87.2	13	0.2
1 to 50	537	2.5	190	2.6	78	1.1	72	2.0	147	1.4	537	9.0
51 to 100	525	2.4	281	3.8	68	0.9	45	1.2	113	1.0	525	8.8
101 to 150	463	2.1	268	3.7	64	0.9	45	1.2	108	1.0	463	7.8
151 to 200	513	2.4	298	4.1	58	0.8	36	1.0	94	0.9	513	8.6
201 to 250	513	2.4	310	4.2	50	0.7	49	1.3	98	0.9	513	8.6
251 to 300	511	2.4	336	4.6	62	0.9	42	1.1	102	0.9	511	8.6
301 to 350	452	2.1	323	4.4	29	0.4	28	0.8	55	0.5	452	7.6
351 to 400	368	1.7	273	3.7	23	0.3	18	0.5	41	0.4	368	6.2
401 to 450	381	1.8	297	4.1	24	0.3	27	0.7	50	0.5	381	6.4
451 to 500	379	1.8	309	4.2	15	0.2	22	0.6	36	0.3	379	6.4
501 or greater	1,289	6.0	1,080	14.7	37	0.5	61	1.7	98	0.9	1,289	21.7
Dependent care deduction^v												
\$0	20,665	95.7	6,850	93.5	6,934	96.1	3,485	94.8	10,316	95.6	5,529	92.9
1 to 100	93	0.4	93	1.3	-	-	8	0.2	8	0.1	77	1.3
101 to 200	79	0.4	79	1.1	-	-	6	0.2	6	0.1	70	1.2
201 to 300	54	0.2	53	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	50	0.8
301 or greater	230	1.1	230	3.1	1	0.0	16	0.4	17	0.2	212	3.6

Table A.11 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x	Number (000)	Column % ^x
Medical expense deduction^y												
\$0	19,896	92.1	7,226	98.6	5,941	82.3	3,275	89.1	9,124	84.6	5,835	98.1
1 to 100	66	0.3	3	0.0	53	0.7	13	0.4	66	0.6	8	0.1
101 to 125	38	0.2	0	0.0	35	0.5	3	0.1	38	0.4	5	0.1
126 to 150	584	2.7	41	0.6	478	6.6	114	3.1	584	5.4	45	0.8
151 to 175	251	1.2	18	0.2	196	2.7	56	1.5	251	2.3	20	0.3
176 to 200	47	0.2	6	0.1	35	0.5	13	0.4	47	0.4	5	0.1
201 to 300	89	0.4	5	0.1	73	1.0	16	0.4	89	0.8	4	0.1
301 or greater	150	0.7	5	0.1	125	1.7	27	0.7	150	1.4	15	0.2
Child support payment deduction^w												
\$0	20,857	96.6	7,202	98.3	6,878	95.3	3,452	93.9	10,227	94.8	5,815	97.7
1 to 100	75	0.3	20	0.3	24	0.3	20	0.5	44	0.4	24	0.4
101 to 200	58	0.3	18	0.2	15	0.2	11	0.3	26	0.2	27	0.5
201 or greater	130	0.6	64	0.9	19	0.3	33	0.9	51	0.5	71	1.2
Excess shelter expense deduction^w												
\$0	6,558	30.4	2,105	28.7	1,411	19.6	679	18.5	2,059	19.1	1,496	25.1
1 to 100	1,020	4.7	369	5.0	364	5.0	208	5.7	567	5.3	290	4.9
101 to 200	1,034	4.8	335	4.6	465	6.4	233	6.3	685	6.3	291	4.9
201 to 300	1,289	6.0	406	5.5	567	7.9	315	8.6	875	8.1	354	5.9
301 to 400	1,393	6.5	428	5.8	591	8.2	320	8.7	903	8.4	363	6.1
401 to 500	1,478	6.8	543	7.4	583	8.1	280	7.6	857	7.9	430	7.2
501 to 600	1,528	7.1	444	6.1	574	7.9	331	9.0	895	8.3	395	6.6
601 to 700 ^y	4,185	19.4	2,378	32.5	557	7.7	325	8.8	880	8.2	2,018	33.9
701 to 800	743	3.4	44	0.6	504	7.0	241	6.6	743	6.9	28	0.5
800 or greater	2,063	9.6	252	3.4	1,416	19.6	661	18.0	2,057	19.1	273	4.6
No deduction	6,558	30.4	2,105	28.7	1,411	19.6	679	18.5	2,059	19.1	1,496	25.1
Deduction less than cap ^z	8,738	40.5	2,825	38.6	3,563	49.4	1,928	52.5	5,440	50.4	2,409	40.5
Deduction equal to cap	2,986	13.8	2,060	28.1	8	0.1	2	0.0	10	0.1	1,719	28.9
Benefit less than maximum benefit	1,442	6.7	1,177	16.1	8	0.1	2	0.0	9	0.1	1,183	19.9
Benefit equal to maximum benefit	1,544	7.2	883	12.1	1	0.0	-	-	1	0.0	536	9.0
Deduction greater than cap	3,011	13.9	315	4.3	2,049	28.4	984	26.8	3,011	27.9	315	5.3

Source: FY 2024 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 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	21,595	100.0	7,327	100.0	7,219	100.0	3,675	100.0	10,790	100.0	5,950	100.0	665	100.0
SNAP benefit (dollars)														
Minimum benefit or less ^{aa}	1,991	9.2	169	2.3	1,191	16.4	328	8.9	1,505	13.9	650	10.9	8	1.2
Greater than the minimum to 50	363	1.7	49	0.7	219	3.0	89	2.4	301	2.8	72	1.2	0	0.0
51 to 100	1,297	6.0	117	1.6	751	10.4	395	10.7	1,140	10.6	195	3.3	5	0.8
101 to 290	5,641	26.1	769	10.5	2,990	41.4	1,555	42.3	4,512	41.8	1,165	19.6	76	11.5
291 ^{bb}	5,395	25.0	186	2.5	1,435	19.9	428	11.6	1,863	17.3	672	11.3	44	6.6
292 to 300	58	0.3	46	0.6	11	0.1	13	0.3	23	0.2	34	0.6	1	0.2
301 to 400	834	3.9	595	8.1	184	2.6	169	4.6	335	3.1	489	8.2	55	8.2
401 to 500	952	4.4	742	10.1	158	2.2	173	4.7	317	2.9	562	9.4	94	14.2
501 to 600	1,925	8.9	1,565	21.4	208	2.9	183	5.0	385	3.6	687	11.5	132	19.9
601 or greater	3,148	14.6	3,090	42.2	76	1.1	345	9.4	416	3.9	1,427	24.0	249	37.4
Benefit as a percentage of the maximum														
Minimum	1,964	9.1	151	2.1	1,184	16.4	320	8.7	1,490	13.8	635	10.7	7	1.0
Less than 25 percent ^{cc}	1,339	6.2	434	5.9	639	8.8	340	9.3	959	8.9	465	7.8	23	3.4
25 to 50 percent	3,187	14.8	1,071	14.6	1,453	20.1	786	21.4	2,203	20.4	1,084	18.2	77	11.6
51 to 75 percent	3,514	16.3	1,516	20.7	1,280	17.7	889	24.2	2,149	19.9	1,309	22.0	151	22.8
76 to 99 percent	3,584	16.6	1,706	23.3	1,041	14.4	782	21.3	1,815	16.8	1,212	20.4	243	36.5
Maximum	8,006	37.1	2,449	33.4	1,622	22.5	557	15.2	2,174	20.2	1,244	20.9	164	24.7

Table A.12 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:													
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with a disability		Elderly individuals or 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.	26	n.a.	21	n.a.	25	n.a.	11	n.a.	12	n.a.
Median	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	24	n.a.	24	n.a.	24	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a.
1 to 5 months	348	1.6	75	1.0	21	0.3	26	0.7	46	0.4	86	1.4	4	0.6
6 months	3,646	16.9	2,328	31.8	213	3.0	414	11.3	615	5.7	1,645	27.6	111	16.7
7 to 11 months	106	0.5	48	0.7	24	0.3	9	0.3	32	0.3	35	0.6	4	0.7
12 months	10,232	47.4	4,604	62.8	1,773	24.6	1,318	35.9	3,056	28.3	3,864	64.9	492	74.0
13 to 23 months	109	0.5	53	0.7	23	0.3	20	0.6	42	0.4	34	0.6	2	0.4
24 months	2,478	11.5	121	1.7	1,615	22.4	822	22.4	2,411	22.3	155	2.6	30	4.5
25 to 35 months	74	0.3	5	0.1	43	0.6	28	0.8	70	0.7	4	0.1	0	0.0
36 months	4,506	20.9	91	1.2	3,444	47.7	1,011	27.5	4,426	41.0	124	2.1	20	3.0
37 or more months	94	0.4	2	0.0	65	0.9	26	0.7	91	0.8	3	0.0	1	0.1
Unknown	1	0.0	1 [†]	0.0	-	-	0 [†]	0.0	0 [†]	0.0	-	-	1 [†]	0.1

Source: FY 2024 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	21,595	100.0	710	100.0	20,885	100.0
Initial certification	8,116	37.6	710	100.0	7,406	35.5
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	2,033	9.4	297	41.8	1,737	8.3
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	672	3.1	84	11.9	588	2.8
Not eligible for expedited service	5,147	23.8	313	44.0	4,834	23.1
Recertification	13,478	62.4	n.a.	n.a.	13,478	64.5
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	198	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	198	0.9
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	79	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	79	0.4
Not eligible for expedited service	2,958	13.7	n.a.	n.a.	2,958	14.2

Source: FY 2024 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^{dd}	21,595	100.0	40,168	100.0	7,366,534	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with a disability	16,970	78.6	35,166	87.5	6,119,854	83.1
Children	7,327	33.9	24,202	60.3	4,347,701	59.0
Single-adult household	4,459	20.6	13,367	33.3	2,539,138	34.5
Male adult	426	2.0	1,208	3.0	234,236	3.2
Female adult	4,033	18.7	12,160	30.3	2,304,901	31.3
Multiple-adult household	1,983	9.2	8,804	21.9	1,386,945	18.8
Married-head	1,175	5.4	5,415	13.5	836,642	11.4
Non-married-head	808	3.7	3,389	8.4	550,303	7.5
Children only	816	3.8	1,803	4.5	378,551	5.1
Elderly individuals	7,219	33.4	8,784	21.9	1,387,897	18.8
Living alone	5,968	27.6	5,968	14.9	1,008,580	13.7
Living with only elderly individuals	715	3.3	1,430	3.6	173,289	2.4
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	537	2.5	1,386	3.5	206,029	2.8
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,675	17.0	6,420	16.0	1,009,678	13.7
Living alone	2,458	11.4	2,458	6.1	420,060	5.7
Living with others	1,217	5.6	3,962	9.9	589,618	8.0
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	10,790	50.0	14,933	37.2	2,369,519	32.2
Living alone	8,426	39.0	8,426	21.0	1,428,640	19.4
Living with others	2,364	10.9	6,507	16.2	940,878	12.8
Other households^{ee}	4,625	21.4	5,002	12.5	1,246,680	16.9
Single-person	4,311	20.0	4,311	10.7	1,112,243	15.1
Multi-person	314	1.5	691	1.7	134,438	1.8
Adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households^a	4,045	18.7	4,732	11.8	1,120,324	15.2
Living alone	3,502	16.2	3,502	8.7	899,628	12.2
Living with others	543	2.5	1,229	3.1	220,696	3.0
Single-person households	13,004	60.2	13,004	32.4	2,610,850	35.4

Source: FY 2024 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^{dd}	70.8	1,117	551	698	341	1.9	17.5
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with a disability	79.9	1,291	642	754	361	2.1	19.3
Children	65.1	1,453	767	814	593	3.3	10.5
Single-adult household	60.9	1,255	643	754	569	3.0	10.8
Male adult	58.2	1,164	596	745	549	2.8	11.7
Female adult	61.2	1,264	648	755	572	3.0	10.7
Multiple-adult household	77.5	2,074	1,206	965	699	4.4	10.5
Married-head	81.1	2,216	1,284	1,026	712	4.6	10.5
Non-married-head	72.3	1,869	1,093	875	681	4.2	10.6
Children only	59.1	1,045	379	791	464	2.2	9.5
Elderly individuals	91.1	1,199	585	715	192	1.2	26.4
Living alone	88.9	1,082	483	702	169	1.0	27.2
Living with only elderly individuals	108.7	1,788	1,102	741	242	2.0	27.5
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	91.8	1,717	994	815	384	2.6	15.0
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	89.0	1,345	673	720	275	1.7	21.0
Living alone	90.8	1,104	456	689	171	1.0	24.6
Living with others	85.2	1,830	1,097	780	484	3.3	13.7
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	90.2	1,241	607	717	220	1.4	24.6
Living alone	89.5	1,088	475	699	170	1.0	26.5
Living with others	92.8	1,784	1,063	781	398	2.8	17.8
Other households^{ee}	37.3	478	221	494	270	1.1	10.8
Single-person	35.0	425	191	475	258	1.0	10.8
Multi-person	69.6	1,202	632	751	429	2.2	10.4
Adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households^a	41.7	564	272	516	277	1.2	10.9
Living alone	35.7	434	200	472	257	1.0	10.8
Living with others	79.8	1,402	734	798	406	2.3	11.3
Single-person households	70.6	858	372	622	201	1.0	20.9

Source: FY 2024 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^{dd}	5,950	100.0	4,153	100.0	665	100.0	909	100.0	4,770	100.0	7,048	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with a disability	4,598	77.3	1,646	39.6	613	92.2	518	57.0	4,768	100.0	7,024	99.7
Children	3,973	66.8	1,155	27.8	600	90.2	272	29.9	819	17.2	644	9.1
Single-adult household	2,074	34.9	850	20.5	400	60.2	154	16.9	483	10.1	413	5.9
Male adult	183	3.1	95	2.3	57	8.5	6	0.6	41	0.9	69	1.0
Female adult	1,891	31.8	756	18.2	344	51.7	148	16.3	442	9.3	344	4.9
Multiple-adult household	1,311	22.0	186	4.5	137	20.6	82	9.0	290	6.1	209	3.0
Married-head	841	14.1	105	2.5	75	11.3	46	5.1	135	2.8	104	1.5
Non-married-head	470	7.9	81	1.9	62	9.3	36	3.9	155	3.3	105	1.5
Children only	554	9.3	104	2.5	59	8.8	36	3.9	36	0.7	11	0.2
Elderly individuals	512	8.6	498	12.0	34	5.1	196	21.6	2,417	50.7	5,085	72.2
Living alone	319	5.4	453	10.9	6	1.0	157	17.2	2,022	42.4	4,151	58.9
Living with only elderly individuals	58	1.0	21	0.5	-	-	18	1.9	236	5.0	556	7.9
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	135	2.3	23	0.6	27	4.1	22	2.4	158	3.3	378	5.4
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	451	7.6	1	0.0	106	15.9	118	13.0	2,425	50.8	1,799	25.5
Living alone	128	2.1	1	0.0	2	0.3	52	5.8	1,459	30.6	1,355	19.2
Living with others	324	5.4	-	-	104	15.6	66	7.2	966	20.2	444	6.3
Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability	950	16.0	500	12.0	137	20.6	309	34.0	4,765	99.9	6,807	96.6
Living alone	447	7.5	455	11.0	8	1.3	209	23.0	3,481	73.0	5,506	78.1
Living with others	503	8.5	45	1.1	128	19.3	100	11.0	1,283	26.9	1,302	18.5
Other households ^{ee}	1,352	22.7	2,507	60.4	52	7.8	391	43.0	2	0.0	24	0.3
Single-person	1,175	19.8	2,422	58.3	47	7.0	378	41.6	2	0.0	9	0.1
Multi-person	177	3.0	85	2.1	5	0.8	12	1.3	0	0.0	15	0.2
Adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households^a	1,217	20.4	2,046	49.3	51	7.7	326	35.8	130	2.7	161	2.3
Living alone	982	16.5	1,966	47.3	42	6.3	302	33.2	2	0.0	4	0.1
Living with others	234	3.9	80	1.9	9	1.4	24	2.6	128	2.7	157	2.2
Single-person households	1,792	30.1	2,931	70.6	72	10.9	598	65.8	3,483	73.0	5,520	78.3

Source: FY 2024 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 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	21,595	100.0	7,327	100.0	5,957	100.0	3,344	100.0	7,219	100.0	3,675	100.0	10,790	100.0
Household composition														
Children	7,327	33.9	7,327	100.0	5,957	100.0	3,344	100.0	230	3.2	935	25.4	1,147	10.6
School-age	5,957	27.6	5,957	81.3	5,957	100.0	1,973	59.0	212	2.9	853	23.2	1,047	9.7
Preschool-age	3,344	15.5	3,344	45.6	1,973	33.1	3,344	100.0	36	0.5	300	8.2	332	3.1
Elderly individuals	7,219	33.4	230	3.1	212	3.6	36	1.1	7,219	100.0	104	2.8	7,219	66.9
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,675	17.0	935	12.8	853	14.3	300	9.0	104	1.4	3,675	100.0	3,675	34.1
Countable income source														
Gross income	17,441	80.8	6,172	84.2	5,167	86.7	2,722	81.4	6,721	93.1	3,673	100.0	10,290	95.4
No gross income	4,153	19.2	1,155	15.8	789	13.3	622	18.6	498	6.9	1	0.0	500	4.6
Net income	13,355	61.8	4,855	66.3	4,153	69.7	2,117	63.3	5,444	75.4	3,070	83.5	8,414	78.0
No net income	7,937	36.8	2,449	33.4	1,788	30.0	1,215	36.3	1,588	22.0	522	14.2	2,106	19.5
Not applicable ^c	302	1.4	22	0.3	15	0.2	12	0.4	187	2.6	82	2.2	270	2.5
Earned income	5,950	27.6	3,973	54.2	3,319	55.7	1,860	55.6	512	7.1	451	12.3	950	8.8
Unearned income	13,426	62.2	3,540	48.3	3,040	51.0	1,434	42.9	6,525	90.4	3,672	99.9	10,093	93.5
TANF	665	3.1	600	8.2	476	8.0	278	8.3	34	0.5	106	2.9	137	1.3
GA	909	4.2	272	3.7	234	3.9	121	3.6	196	2.7	118	3.2	309	2.9
SSI	4,770	22.1	819	11.2	750	12.6	271	8.1	2,417	33.5	2,425	66.0	4,765	44.2
Social Security	7,048	32.6	644	8.8	595	10.0	152	4.6	5,085	70.4	1,799	48.9	6,807	63.1
Countable resources	348	1.6	173	2.4	149	2.5	83	2.5	102	1.4	58	1.6	159	1.5
Deductions														
Total deduction	21,297	98.6	7,309	99.8	5,945	99.8	3,335	99.7	7,032	97.4	3,592	97.8	10,520	97.5
Standard deduction	21,292	98.6	7,304	99.7	5,942	99.8	3,332	99.6	7,032	97.4	3,592	97.8	10,520	97.5
Earned income deduction	5,931	27.5	3,965	54.1	3,312	55.6	1,853	55.4	509	7.1	447	12.2	942	8.7
Dependent care deduction	455	2.1	454	6.2	346	5.8	304	9.1	1	0.0	31	0.8	32	0.3
Medical expense deduction	1,224	5.7	78	1.1	70	1.2	14	0.4	995	13.8	241	6.6	1,224	11.3
Child support payment deduction	263	1.2	103	1.4	90	1.5	37	1.1	58	0.8	64	1.8	121	1.1
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,735	68.2	5,200	71.0	4,305	72.3	2,254	67.4	5,620	77.9	2,913	79.3	8,461	78.4

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 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 ^{aa}	1,982	9.2	168	2.3	120	2.0	52	1.5	1,186	16.4	326	8.9	1,498	13.9
Greater than the minimum to 100	1,660	7.7	166	2.3	142	2.4	44	1.3	971	13.4	483	13.1	1,442	13.4
101 to 200	2,990	13.8	319	4.3	252	4.2	119	3.6	1,763	24.4	794	21.6	2,538	23.5
201 to 300	8,105	37.5	683	9.3	489	8.2	275	8.2	2,674	37.0	1,202	32.7	3,860	35.8
Greater than 300	6,858	31.8	5,991	81.8	4,954	83.2	2,854	85.4	626	8.7	869	23.7	1,453	13.5
Minimum benefit	1,964	9.1	151	2.1	107	1.8	45	1.3	1,184	16.4	320	8.7	1,490	13.8
Maximum benefit	8,006	37.1	2,449	33.4	1,788	30.0	1,215	36.3	1,622	22.5	557	15.2	2,174	20.2
Household size														
1 person	13,004	60.2	279	3.8	140	2.3	140	4.2	5,968	82.7	2,458	66.9	8,426	78.1
2 people	3,587	16.6	2,167	29.6	1,442	24.2	794	23.8	1,071	14.8	487	13.3	1,485	13.8
3 people	2,232	10.3	2,134	29.1	1,782	29.9	908	27.2	100	1.4	304	8.3	387	3.6
4 people	1,466	6.8	1,443	19.7	1,311	22.0	689	20.6	50	0.7	215	5.8	258	2.4
5 people	765	3.5	761	10.4	743	12.5	441	13.2	21	0.3	114	3.1	131	1.2
6 or more people	541	2.5	541	7.4	538	9.0	371	11.1	10	0.1	97	2.6	102	0.9

Source: FY 2024 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:						
	Average values	Children	School-age children	Preschool-age children	Elderly individuals	Non-elderly individuals with a disability	Elderly individuals or individuals with a disability
Countable income (dollars)							
Gross income	1,117	1,454	1,555	1,432	1,199	1,345	1,241
Net income ^e	551	767	834	752	585	673	607
Earned income	453	1,004	1,066	1,061	79	164	107
Unearned income	663	449	489	370	1,120	1,180	1,133
TANF	19	54	55	58	2	16	6
GA	16	27	29	30	5	9	7
SSI	168	108	123	80	230	556	336
Social Security	374	109	123	55	818	549	724
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)							
Gross income	70.8	65.1	67.5	60.2	91.1	89.0	90.2
Net income ^e	33.1	33.1	35.0	30.2	42.3	40.8	41.5
Deductions (dollars)							
Total deduction ^f	698	814	838	816	715	720	717
Earned income deduction							
All households ^o	92	201	213	212	16	34	22
Households with deduction	330	371	383	383	224	267	244
Dependent care deduction							
All households ^p	8	23	22	33	0	4	1
Households with deduction	367	368	380	367	382 [†]	483	479
Medical expense deduction							
All households ^p	11	2	2	1	27	13	22
Households with deduction	187	168	168	166	185	197	187
Child support payment deduction							
All households ^q	3	4	4	4	2	5	3
Households with deduction	262	300	294	343	185	257	222
Excess shelter expense deduction							
All households ^q	382	376	385	352	472	462	469
Households with deduction	552	528	531	521	591	570	584
SNAP benefit (dollars)	341	593	617	650	192	275	220
Household size (individuals)	1.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	1.2	1.7	1.4
Certification period (months)	17.5	10.5	10.6	10.2	26.4	21.0	24.6

Source: FY 2024 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	Total households		Countable income type							
			Earned income		Unearned income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	21,595	100.0	5,950	100.0	13,426	100.0	665	100.0	909	100.0
Household composition										
Children	7,327	33.9	3,973	66.8	3,540	26.4	600	90.2	272	29.9
School-age	5,957	27.6	3,319	55.8	3,040	22.6	476	71.6	234	25.7
Preschool-age	3,344	15.5	1,860	31.3	1,434	10.7	278	41.8	121	13.3
Elderly individuals	7,219	33.4	512	8.6	6,525	48.6	34	5.1	196	21.6
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,675	17.0	451	7.6	3,672	27.3	106	15.9	118	13.0
Countable income source										
Gross income	17,441	80.8	5,950	100.0	13,426	100.0	665	100.0	909	100.0
No gross income ^{ff}	4,153	19.2	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Net income	13,355	61.8	4,697	78.9	10,382	77.3	480	72.1	432	47.6
No net income	7,937	36.8	1,242	20.9	2,820	21.0	164	24.7	476	52.4
Not applicable ^c	302	1.4	10	0.2	224	1.7	21	3.2	1	0.1
Earned income	5,950	27.6	5,950	100.0	1,934	14.4	156	23.5	112	12.3
Unearned income	13,426	62.2	1,934	32.5	13,426	100.0	665	100.0	909	100.0
TANF	665	3.1	156	2.6	665	5.0	665	100.0	8	0.9
GA	909	4.2	112	1.9	909	6.8	8	1.2	909	100.0
SSI	4,770	22.1	382	6.4	4,770	35.5	108	16.3	209	23.0
Social Security	7,048	32.6	473	8.0	7,048	52.5	54	8.2	99	10.9
Deductions										
Total deduction	21,297	98.6	5,944	99.9	13,206	98.4	648	97.4	908	99.9
Standard deduction	21,292	98.6	5,939	99.8	13,202	98.3	644	96.8	908	99.9
Earned income deduction	5,931	27.5	5,931	99.7	1,925	14.3	156	23.4	112	12.3
Dependent care deduction	455	2.1	409	6.9	162	1.2	7	1.1	1	0.2
Medical expense deduction	1,224	5.7	103	1.7	1,214	9.0	7	1.0	3	0.4
Child support payment deduction	263	1.2	123	2.1	161	1.2	3	0.4	10	1.1
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,735	68.2	4,444	74.7	10,584	78.8	485	72.9	730	80.3
SNAP benefit (dollars)										
Minimum benefit or less ^{aa}	1,982	9.2	647	10.9	1,622	12.1	8	1.2	25	2.7
Greater than the minimum to 100	1,660	7.7	267	4.5	1,491	11.1	5	0.8	34	3.7
101 to 200	2,990	13.8	511	8.6	2,611	19.4	21	3.2	69	7.6
201 to 300	8,105	37.5	1,360	22.9	4,224	31.5	101	15.1	509	56.0
Greater than 300	6,858	31.8	3,164	53.2	3,478	25.9	530	79.7	272	29.9
Minimum benefit	1,964	9.1	635	10.7	1,608	12.0	7	1.0	25	2.7
Maximum benefit	8,006	37.1	1,244	20.9	2,888	21.5	164	24.7	476	52.4
Household size										
1 person	13,004	60.2	1,792	30.1	8,737	65.1	72	10.9	598	65.8
2 people	3,587	16.6	1,250	21.0	2,147	16.0	210	31.5	120	13.2
3 people	2,232	10.3	1,170	19.7	1,125	8.4	176	26.5	93	10.2
4 people	1,466	6.8	863	14.5	732	5.5	86	12.9	54	5.9
5 people	765	3.5	502	8.4	405	3.0	79	11.9	20	2.2
6 or more people	541	2.5	372	6.3	280	2.1	42	6.3	24	2.7

Source: FY 2024 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	1,117	1,898	1,281	1,230	859
Net income ^e	551	991	637	681	365
Earned income	453	1,645	214	303	174
Unearned income	663	253	1,067	928	685
TANF	19	18	31	620	6 [†]
GA	16	11	26	4 [†]	388
SSI	168	53	271	160	176
Social Security	374	89	602	82	83
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)					
Gross income	70.8	99.8	86.2	56.4	52.4
Net income ^e	33.1	50.2	40.4	28.1	19.9
Deductions (dollars)					
Total deduction ^f	698	976	718	619	713
Earned income deduction					
All households ^o	92	329	44	62	36
Households with deduction	330	330	298	264	283
Dependent care deduction					
All households ^p	8	26	5	3	0
Households with deduction	367	377	386	244 [†]	118 [†]
Medical expense deduction					
All households ^p	11	3	17	2	1
Households with deduction	187	197	187	149 [†]	141 [†]
Child support payment deduction					
All households ^q	3	6	3	2	2
Households with deduction	262	299	246	389 [†]	176 [†]
Excess shelter expense deduction					
All households ^q	382	403	448	359	473
Households with deduction	552	539	559	477	588
SNAP benefit (dollars)	341	421	289	566	364
Household size (individuals)	1.9	2.7	1.7	3.1	1.8
Certification period (months)	17.5	11.1	21.2	12.2	14.9

Source: FY 2024 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 ^{gg}								Nonparticipating household head ^{hh}
	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)	21,595	8,175	5,241	2,844	943	255	180	2,971	984
Row percent	100.0	37.9	24.3	13.2	4.4	1.2	0.8	13.8	4.6
Households with:									
Children									
Number (000)	7,327	2,281	1,780	987	173	96	66	989	955
Row percent	100.0	31.1	24.3	13.5	2.4	1.3	0.9	13.5	13.0
Elderly individuals									
Number (000)	7,219	2,930	1,533	1,036	581	65	60	1,007	8
Row percent	100.0	40.6	21.2	14.3	8.0	0.9	0.8	14.0	0.1
Non-elderly individuals with a disability									
Number (000)	3,675	1,637	985	349	60	37	32	531	44
Row percent	100.0	44.5	26.8	9.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	14.4	1.2
Countable earned income									
Number (000)	5,950	2,045	1,322	797	217	70	61	745	694
Row percent	100.0	34.4	22.2	13.4	3.6	1.2	1.0	12.5	11.7
Countable TANF income									
Number (000)	665	173	168	141	12	9	5	93	64
Row percent	100.0	26.0	25.3	21.1	1.7	1.4	0.8	14.0	9.7

Source: FY 2024 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)	21,595	19,077	2,037	171	1,229	313	889
Percent	100.0	88.3	9.4	0.8	5.7	1.4	4.1
Average SNAP benefit (dollars)	341	351	316	556	382	647	493
Households with:							
Children							
Number (000)	7,327	7,171	416	86	383	313	889
Row percent	100.0	97.9	5.7	1.2	5.2	4.3	12.1
Elderly individuals							
Number (000)	7,219	5,398	1,400	25	606	25	8
Row percent	100.0	74.8	19.4	0.3	8.4	0.3	0.1
Non-elderly individuals with a disability							
Number (000)	3,675	3,534	170	6	59	24	39
Row percent	100.0	96.2	4.6	0.2	1.6	0.7	1.1
Countable earned income							
Number (000)	5,950	5,595	458	60	356	204	663
Row percent	100.0	94.0	7.7	1.0	6.0	3.4	11.1
Countable TANF income							
Number (000)	665	594	32	35	76	40	69
Row percent	100.0	89.3	4.7	5.3	11.5	6.0	10.4

Source: FY 2024 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 % ⁱⁱ	Number (000) ^{jj}	Row % ⁱⁱ	Number (000) ^{jj}	Row % ⁱⁱ
Total	40,168	100.0	22,271	55.4	17,201	42.8
Age						
Child	15,560	38.7	7,392	18.4	7,846	19.5
Preschool-age	4,397	10.9	2,141	5.3	2,176	5.4
School-age	11,163	27.8	5,252	13.1	5,670	14.1
Non-elderly adult	16,633	41.4	10,074	25.1	6,360	15.8
18–35 years	7,744	19.3	4,885	12.2	2,783	6.9
36–59 years	8,889	22.1	5,189	12.9	3,577	8.9
Elderly individual	7,976	19.9	4,805	12.0	2,994	7.5
Citizenship						
U.S.-born citizen	35,596	88.6	19,544	48.7	15,422	38.4
Naturalized citizen	2,561	6.4	1,577	3.9	962	2.4
Refugee	396	1.0	197	0.5	192	0.5
Other noncitizen	1,615	4.0	952	2.4	624	1.6
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults^{kk}	2,540	6.3	1,122	2.8	1,312	3.3
Non-elderly individuals with a disability	3,901	9.7	1,937	4.8	1,905	4.7
Children with a disability	557	1.4	183	0.5	362	0.9
Non-elderly adults with a disability	3,344	8.3	1,754	4.4	1,543	3.8
Adults age 18–52 without a disability in childless households^a	4,361	10.9	1,983	4.9	2,351	5.9
Race and Hispanic status^{gg}						
White, not Hispanic	14,261	35.5	8,028	20.0	6,179	15.4
African American, not Hispanic	9,911	24.7	5,618	14.0	4,228	10.5
Hispanic, any race	6,645	16.5	3,714	9.2	2,845	7.1
Asian, not Hispanic	1,736	4.3	973	2.4	753	1.9
Native American, not Hispanic	534	1.3	305	0.8	228	0.6
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	433	1.1	264	0.7	165	0.4
Race unknown	6,648	16.6	3,369	8.4	2,803	7.0

Source: FY 2024 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	40,168	13,004	7,173	6,695	5,863	3,826	1,952	926	729
Children younger than age 12									
1 or younger	1,687	84	358	427	353	237	122	63	42
2–3 years	1,810	44	318	485	431	275	138	66	53
4–5 years	1,805	20	271	443	467	331	137	81	54
6–8 years	2,808	30	357	717	663	544	254	137	106
9–11 years	2,628	24	351	650	656	449	265	139	94
Females	22,271	7,019	4,270	3,901	3,201	2,047	994	461	377
1 or younger	857	44	169	220	182	122	62	29	28
2–3 years	894	17	155	227	213	144	75	37	26
4–5 years	844	7	126	214	222	149	65	39	23
6–8 years	1,312	16	175	339	294	253	117	72	47
9–11 years	1,179	15	158	289	285	207	121	62	42
12–13 years	801	9	86	212	210	135	71	41	36
14–18 years	1,744	46	293	445	392	293	149	51	74
19–50 years	8,050	1,903	1,808	1,757	1,319	715	325	126	98
51–70 years	4,528	3,260	960	187	77	29	9	5	2
71 or older	2,061	1,702	339	11	7	1	1	0	1
Males	17,201	5,754	2,797	2,692	2,554	1,713	886	462	342
1 or younger	786	37	172	203	162	112	52	33	14
2–3 years	892	27	158	253	211	125	61	29	27
4–5 years	938	11	142	225	239	180	69	42	31
6–8 years	1,438	12	178	366	355	277	126	66	58
9–11 years	1,383	9	187	347	349	233	130	78	50
12–13 years	856	11	120	220	236	140	75	34	21
14–18 years	1,807	42	331	455	399	272	162	77	69
19–50 years	4,689	2,532	452	491	523	335	195	93	67
51–70 years	3,312	2,428	623	118	75	40	15	9	5
71 or older	1,100	645	433	15	6	1	1	0	0

Source: FY 2024 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	21,595	100.0	40,168	100.0	16,633	100.0
Work registration status						
Work registrant	3,799	17.6	5,004	12.5	4,876	29.3
Exempt	11,417	52.9	14,990	37.3	11,135	66.9
For disability	4,159	19.3	4,750	11.8	3,484	20.9
For care of a child under 6 or an incapacitated person	2,398	11.1	2,823	7.0	2,784	16.7
Working and/or earning the equivalent of 30 hours per week	1,811	8.4	2,377	5.9	2,336	14.0
For reason other than those specified in the rows above	2,543	11.8	4,284	10.7	1,866	11.2
Complying with work requirement under Title IV of the Social Security Act	110	0.5	130	0.3	88	0.5
Applied for or receiving unemployment compensation	152	0.7	181	0.5	180	1.1
Regular participant in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program	60	0.3	61	0.2	60	0.4
Student enrolled at least half-time in any recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education	183	0.8	384	1.0	337	2.0
Registration not required	5,337	24.7	20,065	50.0	564	3.4
Nonparticipating household head ^{hh}	984	0.8	384	1.0	337	2.0
Unknown	58	0.3	109	0.3	58	0.3
Employment and training program status						
Total participating in employment and training program ^{ll}	691	3.2	923	2.3	834	5.0
Not participating in employment and training program	19,869	92.0	39,145	97.5	15,751	94.7
Nonparticipating household head ^{hh}	984	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	52	0.2	100	0.2	48	0.3
Employment status						
Total employed	4,713	21.8	5,725	14.3	5,223	31.4
Self-employed, farming	5	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.1
Self-employed, nonfarming	731	3.4	888	2.2	773	4.6
Migrant farm labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-migrant farm labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Active-duty military service	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Employed by other	3,976	18.4	4,825	12.0	4,440	26.7
Unemployed and looking for work	2,312	10.7	3,012	7.5	2,889	17.4
Not in labor force and not looking for work	13,524	62.6	31,319	78.0	8,461	50.9
Nonparticipating household head ^{hh}	984	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	62	0.3	112	0.3	59	0.4

Source: FY 2024 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	24,608	100.0	5,541	22.5	16.5	12.1	4.5	1,609
Age and household composition								
Non-elderly adults without a disability (age 18–59)	13,289	54.0	4,927	37.1	28.4	21.3	7.9	1,688
Living with children	7,835	31.8	3,460	44.2	36.1	28.7	11.1	1,861
Living with preschool-age children	3,603	14.6	1,602	44.4	36.4	29.1	11.4	1,921
Living in childless households	5,454	22.2	1,466	26.9	17.2	10.7	3.3	1,281
Age 18–52 living in childless households	4,361	17.7	1,207	27.7	17.9	10.9	3.5	1,303
Non-elderly adults with a disability	3,344	13.6	162	4.8	1.6	0.6	0.1	787
Elderly adults (60 or older)	7,976	32.4	452	5.7	2.8	1.5	0.7	1,047

Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

Table A.27. Comparison of participating households with key SNAP household characteristics for FYs 1995–2024

Time period	Total households (000)	Percentage of households with:									
		Zero gross income	Zero net income ^{mm}	Minimum benefit	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with a disability ⁿⁿ	AFDC TANF ^{oo}	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 ^{pp}	18,657	18.5	35.7	11.1	28.6	38.1	21.8	3.6	27.7	25.0	5.1
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
FY 2024	21,595	19.2	36.8	9.1	33.4	33.9	17.0	3.1	27.6	22.1	6.5

Source: FYs 1995 to 2024 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 FNA'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 1995–2024

Time period	Gross income (dollars)		Net income (dollars) ^{mm}		Total deduction (dollars) ^{qq}		SNAP benefit (dollars)		Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Household size (individuals)
	Nominal value	Real value ^{rr}	Nominal value	Real value ^{rr}	Nominal value	Real value ^{rr}	Nominal value	Real value ^{ss}		
FY 1995	514	1,051	265	542	283	579	172	353	56	2.5
FY 1996	528	1,049	275	546	287	570	174	344	57	2.5
FY 1997	558	1,083	299	580	291	565	169	326	58	2.4
FY 1998	584	1,116	321	614	294	562	165	313	60	2.4
FY 1999	603	1,128	338	632	299	559	162	301	62	2.4
FY 2000	595	1,077	331	599	300	543	165	300	61	2.3
FY 2001	596	1,049	325	572	314	552	171	301	60	2.3
FY 2002	602	1,048	324	564	327	570	182	317	59	2.3
FY 2003	608	1,030	317	537	346	586	192	327	57	2.3
FY 2004	634	1,046	312	515	382	630	197	323	58	2.3
FY 2005	644	1,027	316	504	390	622	209	336	58	2.3
FY 2006	668	1,032	323	499	410	634	208	329	59	2.3
FY 2007	684	1,028	325	488	430	646	212	322	59	2.2
FY 2008	693	1,003	329	476	441	638	222	317	58	2.2
FY 2009	711	1,033	329	478	471	684	272	386	58	2.2
FY 2010	731	1,045	336	480	491	702	287	406	57	2.2
FY 2011	744	1,039	338	472	508	709	281	385	59	2.1
FY 2012	755	1,029	343	468	512	698	274	362	60	2.1
FY 2013	758	1,017	344	462	522	700	271	354	59	2.1
FY 2014	759	1,002	335	442	538	710	253	326	58	2.0
FY 2015	786	1,034	354	466	529	696	254	320	59	2.0
FY 2016	814	1,062	374	488	539	703	249	316	61	2.0
FY 2017	837	1,069	384	491	550	703	245	314	63	2.0
FY 2018	852	1,063	389	485	563	702	239	305	63	2.0
FY 2019	872	1,068	398	488	578	708	234	296	65	2.0
FY 2020, Pre-pandemic period ^{pp}	890	1,075	408	493	584	705	230	283	65	1.9
FY 2022	969	1,050	489	530	604	654	297	324	69	1.9
FY 2023	1,059	1,092	527	543	660	680	332	336	72	1.9
FY 2024	1,117	1,117	551	551	698	698	341	341	71	1.9

Sources: CPI-U values: (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025). Nominal values: FYs 1995 to 2024 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 FNA'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 1995–2024

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 ^{PP}	36,363	20,820	15,543	15,290	15,185	5,887
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
FY 2024	40,168	22,271	17,201	15,560	16,633	7,976

Source: FYs 1995 to 2024 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 FNA'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 age 18 to 52 without a disability in childless households were subject to work requirements and a time limit.
- ^b A micropolitan area has at least one urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.
- ^c Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit, so 278,814 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this distribution. In addition, the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) calculates net income using program-specific rules so 23,368 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, 278,814 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, 23,368 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, 278,814 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 with estimates 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 Other earned income also includes rental income (when managing property for an average of at least 20 hours a week).
- ⁱ Examples of other government benefits that are counted as income include Black Lung benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.
- ^j Examples of other unearned income include annuities, old age benefits, rental income (when not managing property for an average of at least 20 hours a week), survivors' benefits, trust funds, state diversion payments, government-sponsored dividends, government-sponsored interest, government-sponsored royalties, strikers' benefits, and unknown income.

- ^k Income source (dollars) is the average value of the specified source calculated across households with income from that source.
- ^l The FY 2024 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was \$914 from October through December 2023 and \$943 from January through September 2024. This row tabulates the number of households in which at least one person received the applicable maximum SSI benefit.
- ^m The FY 2024 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two individuals was \$1,371 from October through December 2023 and \$1,415 from January through September 2024. This row tabulates the number of households in which the two individuals receive a combined SSI benefit equal to the applicable amount.
- ⁿ 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.
- ^o Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 645,199 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 23,368 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.
- ^p Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 645,199 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.
- ^q Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 278,814 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, 23,368 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.
- ^r Deductions are not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit.
- ^s 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 \$174 for one- to three-person households and \$208 for four-person households.
- ^t In 2024, the standard deduction was \$198 for one- to three-person households in the contiguous United States.
- ^u Earned income deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households.

- v Dependent care deduction and medical expense deduction are not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households.
- w 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.
- x 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.
- y In 2024, the excess shelter expense deduction cap for households in the contiguous United States without a member who is elderly or has a disability was \$672.
- z Households without a member who is elderly or has a disability are subject to a cap on their excess shelter expense deduction.
- aa 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 2024 minimum benefit values.
- bb In 2024, the maximum monthly SNAP benefit was \$291 for single-person households in the contiguous United States.
- cc The number of households receiving less than 25 percent of the maximum benefit does not include households receiving the minimum benefit.
- dd 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.
- ee "Other households" refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or individuals with a disability.
- ff Some State agencies 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.
- gg 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 2024.

- hh 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.
- ii Percentage of total participants.
- jj The number of participants by sex do not sum to the total number of SNAP participants because some individuals have an unspecified sex and are excluded from those columns.
- kk Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP household.
- ll Employment and training may be provided through SNAP or other programs.
- mm Beginning in 2004, net income in this table is not calculated for MFIP households because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, and SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit, because net income is not used in their benefit determinations.
- nn The substantial changes in 1995 and 2003 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. Before 1995, these households were defined as those with SSI and no members older than age 59. In 1995, that definition expanded to include households with at least one member younger than age 65 who received SSI or at least one member age 18–61 who received a government benefit as a result of a disability. The definition changed again due to changes in the SNAP QC data. Detailed information on these demonstrations is available in the *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2024 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel* (Leftin et al., 2026) (see *Disability* in the Definitions section of this report).
- oo AFDC refers to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.
- pp The FY 2020 pre-pandemic period uses SNAP QC data representing October 2019 through February 2020, before the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- qq 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.

- ^{rr} Real values are in constant FY 2024 dollars adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for all items.
- ^{ss} Real values are in constant FY 2024 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.

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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	21,595	100.0	40,168	100.0	7,366,534	100.0
Alabama	367	1.7	730	1.8	137,545	1.9
Alaska	26	0.1	57	0.1	17,837	0.2
Arizona	442	2.0	892	2.2	159,573	2.2
Arkansas	119	0.6	229	0.6	40,889	0.6
California	3,080	14.3	5,248	13.1	955,401	13.0
Colorado	305	1.4	567	1.4	104,349	1.4
Connecticut	226	1.0	383	1.0	71,189	1.0
Delaware	57	0.3	110	0.3	19,711	0.3
District of Columbia	82	0.4	132	0.3	24,601	0.3
Florida	1,595	7.4	2,827	7.0	518,545	7.0
Georgia	659	3.1	1,350	3.4	238,655	3.2
Guam	12	0.1	31	0.1	9,384	0.1
Hawaii	83	0.4	152	0.4	57,929	0.8
Idaho	65	0.3	130	0.3	23,065	0.3
Illinois	1,045	4.8	1,882	4.7	346,179	4.7
Indiana	285	1.3	586	1.5	116,074	1.6
Iowa	127	0.6	254	0.6	42,685	0.6
Kansas	87	0.4	174	0.4	31,164	0.4
Kentucky	265	1.2	569	1.4	98,168	1.3
Louisiana	414	1.9	837	2.1	153,155	2.1
Maine	98	0.5	164	0.4	28,061	0.4
Maryland	363	1.7	666	1.7	122,226	1.7
Massachusetts	662	3.1	1,053	2.6	193,966	2.6
Michigan	762	3.5	1,421	3.5	237,075	3.2
Minnesota	233	1.1	450	1.1	70,931	1.0
Mississippi	184	0.8	370	0.9	65,625	0.9
Missouri	306	1.4	626	1.6	120,806	1.6
Montana	40	0.2	78	0.2	13,498	0.2
Nebraska	74	0.3	150	0.4	27,272	0.4
Nevada	264	1.2	489	1.2	81,510	1.1
New Hampshire	41	0.2	74	0.2	12,848	0.2
New Jersey	420	1.9	791	2.0	155,543	2.1
New Mexico	233	1.1	421	1.0	76,995	1.0
New York	1,627	7.5	2,723	6.8	574,972	7.8
North Carolina	693	3.2	1,381	3.4	231,393	3.1
North Dakota	24	0.1	48	0.1	9,018	0.1
Ohio	696	3.2	1,325	3.3	250,802	3.4
Oklahoma	325	1.5	660	1.6	120,061	1.6
Oregon	419	1.9	709	1.8	121,344	1.6
Pennsylvania	1,048	4.9	1,921	4.8	332,873	4.5
Rhode Island	89	0.4	140	0.3	26,443	0.4
South Carolina	273	1.3	570	1.4	103,905	1.4
South Dakota	37	0.2	73	0.2	14,823	0.2
Tennessee	333	1.5	672	1.7	125,441	1.7
Texas	1,442	6.7	3,148	7.8	581,811	7.9
Utah	82	0.4	164	0.4	31,400	0.4
Vermont	39	0.2	65	0.2	12,238	0.2
Virgin Islands	11	0.0	21	0.1	5,463	0.1
Virginia	412	1.9	805	2.0	138,912	1.9
Washington	504	2.3	867	2.2	154,822	2.1
West Virginia	141	0.7	259	0.6	43,271	0.6
Wisconsin	366	1.7	693	1.7	109,793	1.5
Wyoming	13	0.1	28	0.1	5,296	0.1

Source: FY 2024 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	70.8	1,117	551	698	341	1.9	17.5
Alabama	62.8	1,006	497	613	375	2.0	17.8
Alaska	46.5	1,048	566	746	698	2.2	13.5
Arizona	56.5	986	578	533	361	2.0	17.9
Arkansas	55.8	870	535	410	342	1.9	18.7
California	75.1	1,159	546	748	310	1.7	21.2
Colorado	63.7	1,030	536	638	343	1.9	11.9
Connecticut	82.0	1,271	511	942	314	1.7	24.3
Delaware	67.7	1,092	602	587	347	1.9	11.1
District of Columbia	57.7	842	551	413	301	1.6	21.9
Florida	68.9	1,070	512	644	325	1.8	8.7
Georgia	70.2	1,116	636	559	362	2.0	17.5
Guam	53.5	1,090	602	679	810	2.7	14.8
Hawaii	57.4	1,042	577	536	697	1.8	11.6
Idaho	62.2	1,017	552	562	355	2.0	9.2
Illinois	69.2	1,072	561	652	331	1.8	16.4
Indiana	53.6	874	435	556	407	2.1	16.0
Iowa	68.2	1,129	636	597	336	2.0	8.2
Kansas	64.5	1,049	540	608	358	2.0	17.8
Kentucky	60.6	1,040	635	530	370	2.1	18.0
Louisiana	63.3	1,033	550	587	370	2.0	22.2
Maine	83.7	1,277	594	800	286	1.7	12.0
Maryland	69.6	1,083	521	731	337	1.8	21.6
Massachusetts	87.3	1,289	557	859	293	1.6	23.5
Michigan	81.8	1,305	674	759	311	1.9	16.9
Minnesota	74.7	1,211	762	595	304	1.9	14.5
Mississippi	55.0	892	538	425	358	2.0	13.7
Missouri	59.4	957	451	626	395	2.0	17.4
Montana	72.3	1,173	613	652	336	2.0	16.7
Nebraska	65.0	1,090	526	709	366	2.0	8.3
Nevada	70.8	1,167	661	613	309	1.9	7.9
New Hampshire	84.5	1,334	563	909	310	1.8	9.0
New Jersey	80.1	1,268	438	1,013	370	1.9	16.5
New Mexico	66.4	1,021	578	545	330	1.8	15.6
New York	77.1	1,143	369	1,001	353	1.7	22.3
North Carolina	80.2	1,271	720	674	334	2.0	9.3
North Dakota	66.4	1,067	480	739	371	2.0	8.1
Ohio	68.6	1,070	502	687	360	1.9	23.3
Oklahoma	58.2	969	558	514	370	2.0	15.7
Oregon	75.3	1,151	633	642	290	1.7	16.4
Pennsylvania	82.4	1,301	598	847	318	1.8	21.9
Rhode Island	86.2	1,247	473	950	298	1.6	25.7
South Carolina	60.8	979	545	518	381	2.1	10.3
South Dakota	61.3	981	386	758	402	2.0	13.4
Tennessee	56.4	915	496	503	376	2.0	13.6
Texas	57.0	999	544	613	404	2.2	17.6
Utah	52.4	895	454	558	385	2.0	7.8
Vermont	89.1	1,359	446	1,116	316	1.7	24.6
Virgin Islands	52.1	898	527	442	509	2.0	14.9
Virginia	70.5	1,115	642	571	337	2.0	18.6
Washington	69.2	1,085	544	667	307	1.7	18.3
West Virginia	67.0	1,028	652	486	307	1.8	17.7
Wisconsin	79.4	1,268	724	660	300	1.9	11.6
Wyoming	60.0	1,005	510	614	396	2.1	7.6

Source: FY 2024 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	21,595	4,153	19.2	3,477	16.1	8,588	39.8	5,376	24.9
Alabama	367	67	18.2	63	17.3	175	47.8	62	16.8
Alaska	26	8	32.2	6	21.7	9	36.4	2	9.7
Arizona	442	144	32.5	79	17.8	116	26.1	104	23.5
Arkansas	119	24	20.0	23	19.2	62	52.0	11	8.9
California	3,080	566	18.4	519	16.9	1,176	38.2	819	26.6
Colorado	305	77	25.3	56	18.4	98	32.3	73	24.0
Connecticut	226	40	17.6	27	11.9	84	37.3	75	33.2
Delaware	57	12	20.6	12	20.9	18	31.7	15	26.8
District of Columbia	82	30	36.8	14	17.5	24	28.8	14	17.0
Florida	1,595	288	18.0	229	14.4	720	45.1	358	22.4
Georgia	659	119	18.1	107	16.3	274	41.5	159	24.1
Guam	12	3	22.4	3	29.7	3	27.2	2	20.6
Hawaii	83	13	16.2	22	26.1	36	43.9	11	13.8
Idaho	65	10	15.6	12	18.7	32	49.7	10	16.0
Illinois	1,045	295	28.2	111	10.7	358	34.3	281	26.9
Indiana	285	68	23.8	60	21.1	121	42.5	36	12.7
Iowa	127	22	17.5	19	14.8	55	43.5	31	24.2
Kansas	87	14	15.5	14	16.6	44	50.1	16	17.8
Kentucky	265	60	22.8	45	17.0	109	41.0	51	19.3
Louisiana	414	85	20.4	71	17.1	183	44.2	76	18.3
Maine	98	15	14.9	9	9.7	39	40.0	35	35.5
Maryland	363	70	19.2	56	15.6	143	39.5	93	25.7
Massachusetts	662	125	18.9	84	12.7	225	33.9	228	34.4
Michigan	762	131	17.2	80	10.4	303	39.7	249	32.6
Minnesota	233	27	11.8	51	21.7	85	36.5	70	30.0
Mississippi	184	40	21.7	34	18.6	87	47.5	22	12.2
Missouri	306	66	21.6	48	15.8	140	45.9	51	16.6
Montana	40	6	16.0	6	15.0	18	43.6	10	25.4
Nebraska	74	14	18.2	13	17.9	31	41.0	17	22.9
Nevada	264	70	26.4	33	12.7	80	30.4	80	30.5
New Hampshire	41	5	13.1	3	6.5	18	44.5	15	35.9
New Jersey	420	49	11.7	60	14.2	177	42.2	134	31.9
New Mexico	233	56	23.9	43	18.6	79	33.8	55	23.7
New York	1,627	163	10.0	362	22.2	708	43.5	394	24.2
North Carolina	693	117	16.9	106	15.3	235	33.9	235	34.0
North Dakota	24	5	19.2	4	16.1	10	40.3	6	24.5
Ohio	696	115	16.6	107	15.4	319	45.9	154	22.1
Oklahoma	325	73	22.4	67	20.7	134	41.1	51	15.8
Oregon	419	92	22.0	66	15.7	130	31.0	131	31.3
Pennsylvania	1,048	158	15.1	109	10.4	429	40.9	351	33.5
Rhode Island	89	10	11.5	10	11.6	39	43.9	29	33.0
South Carolina	273	51	18.7	50	18.3	125	46.0	46	17.0
South Dakota	37	9	25.1	5	14.3	14	39.1	8	21.4
Tennessee	333	67	20.2	64	19.2	162	48.6	40	12.0
Texas	1,442	366	25.4	258	17.9	559	38.8	259	18.0
Utah	82	21	25.6	17	20.6	32	38.9	12	14.9
Vermont	39	4	10.9	4	9.5	16	41.7	15	37.8
Virgin Islands	11	2	18.7	4	36.1	3	25.6	2	19.6
Virginia	412	75	18.1	72	17.4	162	39.2	104	25.3
Washington	504	100	19.9	93	18.5	198	39.2	113	22.4
West Virginia	141	32	22.4	18	12.6	59	42.2	32	22.8
Wisconsin	366	71	19.5	44	12.0	126	34.5	125	34.0
Wyoming	13	3	21.0	2	17.2	6	45.6	2	16.3

Source: FY 2024 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	14,735	68.2	2,986	13.8	825	1,045	552
Alabama	252	68.6	33	9.0	664	849	443
Alaska	13	50.3	2	6.8	624	921	610
Arizona	220	49.8	41	9.4	557	856	400
Arkansas	64	53.8	4	3.2	444	611	292
California	2,344	76.1	507	16.5	958	1,173	594
Colorado	187	61.4	44	14.6	742	1,007	513
Connecticut	185	81.8	56	24.6	1,194	1,405	751
Delaware	29	51.5	6	10.7	624	998	493
District of Columbia	35	43.3	3	4.0	393	642	345
Florida	1,051	65.9	167	10.5	741	991	521
Georgia	378	57.4	50	7.6	616	840	422
Guam	5	39.9	0	1.9	300	488	227
Hawaii	33	39.8	2	2.8	408	656	363
Idaho	43	65.7	7	10.2	641	774	399
Illinois	678	64.9	133	12.7	743	977	511
Indiana	169	59.4	28	9.8	575	859	451
Iowa	78	61.1	11	8.9	669	865	449
Kansas	62	71.8	6	6.8	679	795	415
Kentucky	155	58.6	12	4.5	552	748	365
Louisiana	271	65.5	28	6.8	613	784	390
Maine	74	76.0	14	14.5	1,048	1,251	665
Maryland	277	76.3	44	12.0	855	976	532
Massachusetts	484	73.2	110	16.6	1,060	1,347	712
Michigan	540	70.8	120	15.7	896	1,084	563
Minnesota	136	58.3	20	8.4	724	955	491
Mississippi	64	34.7	5	2.6	389	581	322
Missouri	204	66.6	30	9.7	652	843	452
Montana	25	61.8	4	10.4	737	960	540
Nebraska	55	73.5	12	15.7	813	961	502
Nevada	149	56.4	31	11.9	708	1,052	471
New Hampshire	34	81.4	7	16.5	1,172	1,331	715
New Jersey	379	90.3	127	30.3	1,341	1,445	766
New Mexico	128	54.7	16	7.1	537	772	408
New York	1,330	81.8	425	26.1	1,287	1,429	825
North Carolina	434	62.6	98	14.1	788	989	494
North Dakota	17	70.0	5	19.9	792	956	565
Ohio	461	66.3	100	14.3	791	1,019	588
Oklahoma	178	54.9	25	7.6	534	752	381
Oregon	285	68.0	52	12.5	767	996	462
Pennsylvania	865	82.6	208	19.8	1,068	1,192	608
Rhode Island	83	93.2	24	26.7	1,203	1,229	689
South Carolina	140	51.3	14	5.1	520	721	373
South Dakota	24	64.6	7	19.7	837	1,111	640
Tennessee	186	55.7	20	6.1	537	792	404
Texas	878	60.9	158	11.0	624	846	425
Utah	46	55.7	10	12.1	617	927	469
Vermont	38	99.0	11	27.7	1,433	1,433	790
Virgin Islands	4	38.2	1	5.1	324	509	267
Virginia	248	60.2	38	9.2	623	793	395
Washington	388	76.9	63	12.4	834	992	481
West Virginia	85	60.1	4	3.1	541	675	344
Wisconsin	235	64.2	42	11.4	765	943	467
Wyoming	9	68.5	2	13.8	698	861	423

Source: FY 2024 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 individuals with a disability		Single adults with children		Adults age 18–52 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	7,327	33.9	7,219	33.4	3,675	17.0	10,790	50.0	4,459	20.6	4,045	18.7
Alabama	154	42.0	106	28.9	77	20.9	181	49.4	114	31.1	47	12.7
Alaska	9	33.8	7	29.2	3	10.9	10	39.9	4	14.7	7	29.2
Arizona	165	37.2	118	26.7	50	11.3	164	37.1	105	23.8	117	26.4
Arkansas	41	34.6	35	29.6	32	26.8	67	56.1	26	21.3	18	15.0
California	843	27.4	1,136	36.9	276	9.0	1,405	45.6	444	14.4	832	27.0
Colorado	104	34.2	85	28.0	38	12.5	123	40.3	66	21.7	84	27.5
Connecticut	57	25.4	81	36.0	45	19.7	125	55.1	34	15.2	45	19.8
Delaware	23	40.6	17	29.3	7	12.5	23	41.4	17	29.3	11	19.2
District of Columbia	24	28.8	23	28.2	11	13.8	34	42.0	19	22.7	25	30.0
Florida	516	32.3	650	40.8	217	13.6	859	53.9	240	15.0	243	15.2
Georgia	262	39.7	226	34.4	116	17.6	339	51.5	183	27.7	79	12.0
Guam	6	48.0	3	29.0	1	4.9	4	34.0	3	22.7	2	18.3
Hawaii	26	31.1	34	40.5	9	11.0	43	51.3	17	20.5	14	16.6
Idaho	24	37.0	19	28.5	15	23.4	33	51.3	14	21.9	9	14.6
Illinois	358	34.2	313	30.0	148	14.2	455	43.5	224	21.4	245	23.4
Indiana	115	40.3	65	22.9	60	21.1	124	43.6	81	28.6	56	19.7
Iowa	47	36.7	33	26.1	31	24.5	63	49.7	28	22.4	23	18.1
Kansas	33	37.7	24	27.8	23	26.6	47	53.9	19	21.8	11	12.5
Kentucky	108	40.7	74	27.9	64	24.2	136	51.2	66	24.9	43	16.3
Louisiana	177	42.9	118	28.6	77	18.7	195	47.1	146	35.3	64	15.4
Maine	26	26.1	35	35.9	25	25.2	59	60.3	14	14.2	18	18.3
Maryland	127	35.1	137	37.7	59	16.3	195	53.8	80	22.1	46	12.6
Massachusetts	166	25.1	236	35.7	133	20.1	368	55.6	104	15.7	140	21.2
Michigan	230	30.2	230	30.1	173	22.7	396	51.9	132	17.3	160	20.9
Minnesota	75	32.1	73	31.5	44	18.7	117	50.1	40	17.3	45	19.4
Mississippi	75	41.0	48	26.1	44	23.9	91	49.5	41	22.2	25	13.8
Missouri	124	40.6	82	26.7	82	26.9	163	53.3	92	30.2	38	12.4
Montana	14	35.4	15	37.5	7	17.9	22	54.6	10	24.4	6	14.1
Nebraska	27	36.3	20	26.7	14	18.3	33	44.8	17	22.7	15	20.7
Nevada	88	33.4	72	27.2	30	11.3	100	37.9	58	22.2	76	28.9
New Hampshire	13	31.3	14	34.5	13	30.9	27	65.0	9	21.4	5	12.0
New Jersey	157	37.3	179	42.6	62	14.7	238	56.8	91	21.6	44	10.5
New Mexico	73	31.3	58	24.9	30	13.0	88	37.6	48	20.6	70	30.2
New York	413	25.4	694	42.7	284	17.4	966	59.4	245	15.1	281	17.3
North Carolina	286	41.3	216	31.2	130	18.8	345	49.8	182	26.3	92	13.3
North Dakota	9	39.0	6	25.3	5	22.5	12	47.4	6	26.3	4	15.6
Ohio	243	34.9	225	32.4	181	25.9	399	57.4	166	23.9	100	14.4
Oklahoma	126	38.9	79	24.4	54	16.7	132	40.5	80	24.7	75	23.0
Oregon	115	27.3	130	31.1	55	13.1	182	43.5	72	17.1	114	27.2
Pennsylvania	321	30.6	365	34.8	241	23.0	598	57.1	204	19.5	185	17.6
Rhode Island	23	25.8	33	37.2	23	26.1	55	62.4	16	17.7	13	14.9
South Carolina	121	44.4	88	32.2	53	19.6	140	51.2	90	32.9	25	9.2
South Dakota	15	39.7	10	26.1	8	21.1	17	46.6	7	19.0	6	17.6
Tennessee	136	40.9	93	27.9	79	23.8	170	51.0	104	31.1	50	14.9
Texas	704	48.8	432	30.0	240	16.6	670	46.5	374	26.0	139	9.7
Utah	30	36.7	18	22.3	15	17.8	32	39.6	20	24.0	21	25.6
Vermont	10	25.1	16	41.3	10	25.8	26	65.8	5	14.1	5	13.0
Virgin Islands	4	40.4	4	36.6	0	2.4	4	39.0	3	29.6	2	17.1
Virginia	163	39.5	131	31.9	76	18.5	206	50.0	102	24.8	52	12.6
Washington	145	28.7	157	31.2	98	19.5	253	50.1	85	16.8	118	23.4
West Virginia	42	29.6	48	34.0	34	24.1	81	57.2	25	17.5	25	17.6
Wisconsin	130	35.4	102	27.8	70	19.0	170	46.4	83	22.7	75	20.3
Wyoming	6	44.0	3	22.9	3	20.2	6	42.7	4	31.4	2	14.8

Source: FY 2024 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	5,950	27.6	909	4.2	4,770	22.1	7,048	32.6	665	3.1
Alabama	102	27.8	1	0.3	92	25.1	129	35.1	4	1.0
Alaska	7	26.7	6	22.9	3	12.8	7	27.1	1	3.7
Arizona	122	27.7	-	-	65	14.8	106	23.9	3	0.7
Arkansas	20	17.0	1	0.4	41	34.6	42	35.3	2	1.3
California	823	26.7	279	9.1	679	22.0	843	27.4	198	6.4
Colorado	95	31.2	12	3.8	48	15.8	80	26.4	12	4.1
Connecticut	58	25.5	13	5.7	53	23.2	84	37.1	3	1.5
Delaware	16	28.7	4	6.4	8	13.6	17	29.7	2	3.6
District of Columbia	11	13.3	0	0.4	17	20.6	19	23.5	11	13.8
Florida	415	26.0	12	0.7	372	23.3	576	36.1	54	3.4
Georgia	189	28.7	-	-	142	21.6	240	36.5	5	0.8
Guam	4	36.0	0	3.7	0	1.3	3	26.4	1	5.2
Hawaii	23	27.6	5	6.1	17	20.5	29	34.7	3	3.1
Idaho	20	31.0	11	16.4	17	26.3	21	32.4	1	0.8
Illinois	324	31.0	16	1.5	166	15.9	316	30.2	33	3.2
Indiana	78	27.2	0	0.1	64	22.6	74	26.0	9	3.1
Iowa	43	33.5	0	0.1	30	23.6	42	33.0	3	2.5
Kansas	24	27.8	-	-	24	27.7	32	36.7	2	2.2
Kentucky	69	25.9	1	0.5	68	25.6	79	29.9	7	2.6
Louisiana	127	30.7	1	0.3	93	22.5	125	30.3	1	0.3
Maine	23	23.6	23	23.4	22	22.4	46	46.6	4	4.4
Maryland	94	26.0	8	2.1	88	24.2	129	35.7	16	4.3
Massachusetts	163	24.6	26	3.9	149	22.4	240	36.2	52	7.8
Michigan	229	30.0	2	0.3	183	24.0	281	36.9	5	0.6
Minnesota	67	28.8	15	6.3	57	24.3	73	31.3	21	9.2
Mississippi	41	22.6	-	-	56	30.5	53	28.9	2	0.9
Missouri	72	23.6	-	-	81	26.5	112	36.8	5	1.7
Montana	10	26.0	1	2.9	9	22.2	18	43.9	1	3.4
Nebraska	24	32.6	3	4.2	14	19.3	24	32.5	2	3.3
Nevada	85	32.4	0	0.1	38	14.2	72	27.2	5	1.9
New Hampshire	9	22.4	4	9.2	10	24.6	21	50.0	1	2.7
New Jersey	95	22.5	11	2.6	98	23.4	156	37.0	7	1.7
New Mexico	80	34.1	1	0.5	35	15.1	59	25.2	8	3.4
New York	353	21.7	308	18.9	426	26.2	618	38.0	21	1.3
North Carolina	233	33.6	3	0.5	131	19.0	244	35.3	4	0.5
North Dakota	8	31.3	0	0.2	4	18.2	8	34.8	1	2.4
Ohio	180	25.8	1	0.1	194	27.8	246	35.3	23	3.3
Oklahoma	104	32.0	54	16.7	63	19.4	89	27.4	6	2.0
Oregon	130	31.1	3	0.6	58	13.9	127	30.2	28	6.6
Pennsylvania	323	30.8	-	-	270	25.8	385	36.8	23	2.2
Rhode Island	20	22.4	2	1.8	25	28.3	38	42.7	3	3.5
South Carolina	70	25.5	0	0.1	61	22.6	97	35.7	5	1.9
South Dakota	10	26.5	0	0.9	7	20.2	13	34.4	1	3.4
Tennessee	77	23.2	-	-	95	28.6	106	31.9	10	3.0
Texas	458	31.7	-	-	256	17.8	398	27.6	8	0.6
Utah	22	27.6	1	1.4	14	17.6	22	26.8	1	1.4
Vermont	8	21.1	2	3.9	9	24.0	20	52.1	2	5.2
Virgin Islands	4	34.9	1	7.3	0	0.6	3	26.8	0	0.6
Virginia	117	28.4	0	0.1	92	22.3	143	34.8	15	3.6
Washington	111	22.0	67	13.3	118	23.4	163	32.3	27	5.3
West Virginia	29	20.4	1	0.9	37	26.2	52	36.7	3	2.0
Wisconsin	127	34.7	10	2.7	66	17.9	125	34.0	2	0.5
Wyoming	4	30.1	0	0.5	2	18.6	5	33.9	0	1.1

Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Average countable values (dollars) ⁹				
	Earned income	GA	SSI	Social Security	TANF ^f
Total	1,645	388	762	1,146	620
Alabama	1,436	213 [†]	668	1,023	274 [†]
Alaska	1,743	328	634	1,076	644 [†]
Arizona	1,890	-	715	1,133	263 [†]
Arkansas	1,268	209 [†]	695	936	192 [†]
California	1,518	585	909	1,135	1,028
Colorado	1,627	248	699	1,096	440
Connecticut	2,015	233	720	1,251	709 [†]
Delaware	1,839	105	698	1,143	287 [†]
District of Columbia	2,126	570 [†]	777	1,060	720
Florida	1,629	139 [†]	761	1,102	194
Georgia	1,584	-	666	1,171	215 [†]
Guam	1,854	140 [†]	1,033 [†]	1,235	255 [†]
Hawaii	1,621	410	644	1,035	638 [†]
Idaho	1,317	51	735	1,006	257 [†]
Illinois	1,700	88 [†]	666	1,154	628 [†]
Indiana	1,305	320 [†]	762	1,018	257 [†]
Iowa	1,496	490 [†]	692	1,090	276 [†]
Kansas	1,484	-	676	1,031	253 [†]
Kentucky	1,670	511 [†]	805	1,115	480 [†]
Louisiana	1,519	427 [†]	755	1,049	590 [†]
Maine	1,766	15	689	1,251	612
Maryland	1,571	343 [†]	707	1,167	711
Massachusetts	1,994	446	787	1,267	715
Michigan	1,956	292 [†]	715	1,219	345 [†]
Minnesota ^h	1,824	179	868	1,184	1
Mississippi	1,389	-	743	976	223 [†]
Missouri	1,439	-	672	1,043	233 [†]
Montana	1,507	476 [†]	641	1,155	656 [†]
Nebraska	1,598	129	661	1,081	472
Nevada	1,938	221 [†]	734	1,179	338 [†]
New Hampshire	1,902	296	706	1,207	882 [†]
New Jersey	1,844	277 [†]	700	1,233	356 [†]
New Mexico	1,596	385 [†]	721	1,072	467
New York	1,655	407	739	1,146	622 [†]
North Carolina	1,770	221 [†]	745	1,294	156 [†]
North Dakota	1,495	479 [†]	640	1,079	490 [†]
Ohio	1,405	363 [†]	786	1,153	484
Oklahoma	1,430	38	729	1,027	167 [†]
Oregon	1,793	493 [†]	751	1,247	455
Pennsylvania	1,800	-	836	1,220	381 [†]
Rhode Island	1,794	440 [†]	743	1,194	606
South Carolina	1,351	245 [†]	715	1,070	330 [†]
South Dakota	1,557	47 [†]	680	1,055	492 [†]
Tennessee	1,288	-	722	1,017	371 [†]
Texas	1,543	-	708	1,097	236 [†]
Utah	1,419	358 [†]	736	1,043	441 [†]
Vermont	1,899	559 [†]	773	1,261	668
Virgin Islands	1,578	178 [†]	901 [†]	952	260 [†]
Virginia	1,646	262 [†]	712	1,163	448 [†]
Washington	1,921	204	720	1,100	572
West Virginia	1,577	501 [†]	730	1,169	498 [†]
Wisconsin	1,764	418 [†]	782	1,242	506 [†]
Wyoming	1,386	843 [†]	668	1,043	475 [†]

Source: FY 2024 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 %	Average earned income (dollars)	All households ⁱ	Households with deduction
Total^a	5,950	27.6	1,645	92	330
Alabama	102	27.8	1,436	80	287
Alaska	7	26.7	1,743	93	348
Arizona	122	27.7	1,890	105	379
Arkansas	20	17.0	1,268	43	253
California	823	26.7	1,518	81	305
Colorado	95	31.2	1,627	101	325
Connecticut	58	25.5	2,015	103	403
Delaware	16	28.7	1,839	105	367
District of Columbia	11	13.3	2,126	57	425
Florida	415	26.0	1,629	86	325
Georgia	189	28.7	1,584	91	316
Guam	4	36.0	1,854	133	371
Hawaii	23	27.6	1,621	89	324
Idaho	20	31.0	1,317	82	263
Illinois	324	31.0	1,700	105	340
Indiana	78	27.2	1,305	71	261
Iowa	43	33.5	1,496	100	299
Kansas	24	27.8	1,484	82	296
Kentucky	69	25.9	1,670	89	334
Louisiana	127	30.7	1,519	93	304
Maine	23	23.6	1,766	83	354
Maryland	94	26.0	1,571	85	314
Massachusetts	163	24.6	1,994	110	398
Michigan	229	30.0	1,956	120	391
Minnesota	67	28.8	1,824	109	417
Mississippi	41	22.6	1,389	74	277
Missouri	72	23.6	1,439	68	287
Montana	10	26.0	1,507	78	301
Nebraska	24	32.6	1,598	104	319
Nevada	85	32.4	1,938	125	387
New Hampshire	9	22.4	1,902	85	380
New Jersey	95	22.5	1,844	84	368
New Mexico	80	34.1	1,596	109	319
New York	353	21.7	1,655	74	332
North Carolina	233	33.6	1,770	122	356
North Dakota	8	31.3	1,495	93	299
Ohio	180	25.8	1,405	72	281
Oklahoma	104	32.0	1,430	91	286
Oregon	130	31.1	1,793	111	358
Pennsylvania	323	30.8	1,800	113	360
Rhode Island	20	22.4	1,794	80	360
South Carolina	70	25.5	1,351	75	270
South Dakota	10	26.5	1,557	87	314
Tennessee	77	23.2	1,288	60	257
Texas	458	31.7	1,543	103	308
Utah	22	27.6	1,419	78	285
Vermont	8	21.1	1,899	80	382
Virgin Islands	4	34.9	1,578	110	315
Virginia	117	28.4	1,646	94	329
Washington	111	22.0	1,921	100	384
West Virginia	29	20.4	1,577	64	317
Wisconsin	127	34.7	1,764	122	353
Wyoming	4	30.1	1,386	83	277

Source: FY 2024 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 %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	710	297	41.8	84	11.9	313	44.0
Alabama	8	3 [†]	41.5	1 [†]	11.6	4 [†]	46.9
Alaska	2	1	50.2	0	10.7	1	39.1
Arizona	21	9	42.7	1	4.8	11	52.5
Arkansas	7	2	29.9	3	36.7	2	33.4
California	68	28 [†]	40.9	6 [†]	8.7	34 [†]	50.4
Colorado	9	4 [†]	39.5	3 [†]	32.3	3 [†]	28.2
Connecticut	7	4	50.7	0	3.3	3	46.0
Delaware	1	0 [†]	46.2	0 [†]	9.0	0 [†]	44.9
District of Columbia	2	1 [†]	73.6	0 [†]	12.4	0 [†]	6.3
Florida	61	18	29.8	13	21.7	25	40.3
Georgia	18	7 [†]	40.9	7 [†]	38.9	4 [†]	20.3
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	0 [†]	48.4	0 [†]	9.6	0 [†]	42.0
Idaho	4	1	38.6	0	1.4	2	58.4
Illinois	26	14 [†]	53.0	3 [†]	10.1	10 [†]	36.9
Indiana	13	5	34.2	3	20.4	6	45.4
Iowa	4	2 [†]	47.3	1 [†]	25.4	1 [†]	27.3
Kansas	3	2	57.1	0	6.5	1	36.4
Kentucky	11	6	54.3	-	-	5	44.4
Louisiana	22	8	37.9	1	4.7	12	55.9
Maine	2	1 [†]	29.7	0 [†]	10.6	1 [†]	59.6
Maryland	9	6 [†]	62.5	-	-	3 [†]	37.5
Massachusetts	16	7 [†]	44.6	1 [†]	8.5	8 [†]	46.9
Michigan	29	13	42.9	3	11.7	12	42.1
Minnesota	7	4	52.4	1	13.3	2	34.3
Mississippi	4	2 [†]	50.5	0 [†]	7.6	2 [†]	38.4
Missouri	12	4	35.4	3	22.1	5	42.4
Montana	1	1 [†]	64.1	0 [†]	4.8	0 [†]	31.1
Nebraska	2	1	39.5	0	7.0	1	49.5
Nevada	11	4	33.4	0	2.0	6	50.9
New Hampshire	1	1 [†]	55.8	0 [†]	7.5	0 [†]	36.7
New Jersey	5	3 [†]	55.5	1 [†]	10.1	1 [†]	22.2
New Mexico	6	3 [†]	46.0	0 [†]	7.3	3 [†]	46.7
New York	49	27 [†]	55.6	4 [†]	7.9	18 [†]	36.5
North Carolina	16	8 [†]	51.1	2 [†]	13.1	5 [†]	31.5
North Dakota	1	1 [†]	58.5	0 [†]	25.2	0 [†]	16.3
Ohio	15	9 [†]	56.5	2 [†]	11.2	5 [†]	32.3
Oklahoma	12	5	41.2	1	5.5	6	50.8
Oregon	14	6 [†]	42.5	2 [†]	12.2	5 [†]	35.5
Pennsylvania	31	17 [†]	53.7	-	-	14 [†]	46.3
Rhode Island	3	1	39.1	-	-	2	60.9
South Carolina	6	2 [†]	25.0	-	-	3 [†]	55.3
South Dakota	1	1 [†]	45.5	0 [†]	8.5	1 [†]	41.4
Tennessee	6	1 [†]	16.1	2 [†]	33.3	2 [†]	37.6
Texas	109	33	30.7	18	16.4	55	50.3
Utah	4	2	39.1	-	-	2	58.7
Vermont	1	1 [†]	61.8	0 [†]	11.0	0 [†]	27.2
Virgin Islands	0	0 [†]	54.3	-	-	0 [†]	45.7
Virginia	7	3 [†]	41.1	1 [†]	8.5	4 [†]	50.4
Washington	22	10	46.1	0	1.1	11	52.8
West Virginia	4	2 [†]	46.8	-	-	2 [†]	53.2
Wisconsin	11	5	48.2	-	-	6	51.8
Wyoming	1	0 [†]	26.5	0 [†]	3.4	1 [†]	70.1

Source: FY 2024 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 ¹									
	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	8,175	37.9	5,241	24.3	2,844	13.2	1,379	6.4	3,955	18.3
Alabama	144	39.3	203	55.3	4	1.0	4	1.2	12	3.2
Alaska	8	30.1	2	6.5	0	1.2	14	55.2	2	6.9
Arizona	203	45.8	52	11.7	110	24.8	49	11.0	29	6.7
Arkansas	66	55.4	39	32.3	2	1.3	3	2.2	11	8.9
California	822	26.7	387	12.6	886	28.7	437	14.2	548	17.8
Colorado	35	11.4	6	2.0	14	4.5	7	2.3	243	79.8
Connecticut	92	40.6	48	21.3	37	16.5	5	2.1	44	19.5
Delaware	5	9.2	5	9.6	1	0.9	0	0.8	45	79.5
District of Columbia	2	2.4	70	85.8	1	1.8	2	2.1	6	7.9
Florida	404	25.3	358	22.4	611	38.3	15	1.0	208	13.0
Georgia	209	31.7	390	59.2	14	2.1	22	3.3	24	3.7
Guam	0	1.5	0	0.1	0	3.1	10	86.6	1	8.8
Hawaii	19	23.2	1	1.1	1	1.2	46	54.9	16	19.5
Idaho	55	85.1	1	1.6	5	7.8	1	2.2	2	3.3
Illinois	321	30.7	379	36.2	124	11.9	40	3.8	182	17.4
Indiana	171	60.0	84	29.4	14	4.8	5	1.8	11	4.0
Iowa	88	69.6	20	15.7	5	3.8	4	3.4	10	7.6
Kansas	51	58.7	13	15.4	8	8.9	7	7.9	8	9.1
Kentucky	210	79.4	38	14.4	5	2.1	2	0.8	9	3.3
Louisiana	108	26.0	167	40.3	4	0.9	4	1.0	131	31.7
Maine	89	91.2	3	2.6	1	0.6	2	2.4	3	3.2
Maryland	106	29.3	186	51.2	16	4.5	24	6.5	31	8.4
Massachusetts	363	54.8	112	16.9	122	18.5	38	5.7	27	4.1
Michigan	439	57.6	253	33.2	18	2.4	14	1.9	38	5.0
Minnesota	72	30.9	33	14.2	1	0.6	15	6.4	112	47.9
Mississippi	41	22.3	95	51.6	0	0.2	2	1.0	46	25.0
Missouri	199	65.1	82	26.8	2	0.7	7	2.2	16	5.1
Montana	28	70.7	0	0.1	0	0.3	10	23.9	2	5.0
Nebraska	42	56.0	13	17.8	6	8.1	5	6.1	9	12.0
Nevada	90	34.0	66	25.1	72	27.3	26	9.7	10	3.8
New Hampshire	33	79.3	1	2.7	2	4.3	1	2.8	5	10.9
New Jersey	231	55.0	110	26.1	4	0.9	39	9.2	37	8.7
New Mexico	44	19.0	2	1.0	19	8.1	22	9.4	146	62.5
New York	529	32.5	416	25.6	455	28.0	167	10.3	59	3.6
North Carolina	313	45.1	320	46.2	4	0.5	20	2.9	37	5.3
North Dakota	16	67.5	2	7.2	1	2.1	5	21.9	0	1.3
Ohio	444	63.8	215	30.9	8	1.1	12	1.7	17	2.5
Oklahoma	170	52.3	54	16.6	22	6.6	44	13.6	35	10.9
Oregon	293	70.0	24	5.6	20	4.8	27	6.3	56	13.3
Pennsylvania	620	59.1	270	25.8	8	0.8	131	12.5	18	1.7
Rhode Island	36	40.6	10	11.5	18	20.4	3	3.6	21	23.8
South Carolina	99	36.3	147	54.0	8	2.9	4	1.5	14	5.2
South Dakota	16	42.5	1	3.3	1	1.5	12	32.3	8	20.4
Tennessee	74	22.1	57	17.2	2	0.6	2	0.7	198	59.3
Texas	136	9.5	203	14.1	149	10.3	22	1.5	931	64.6
Utah	40	48.4	2	2.4	1	1.2	4	4.8	35	43.2
Vermont	33	85.5	1	2.9	0	0.3	1	2.5	3	8.9
Virgin Islands	0	3.2	8	77.8	1	10.3	0	2.9	1	5.8
Virginia	192	46.6	178	43.2	10	2.4	13	3.1	19	4.7
Washington	43	8.4	8	1.5	13	2.6	9	1.8	432	85.6
West Virginia	128	90.8	7	5.0	-	-	1	0.4	5	3.8
Wisconsin	194	52.8	98	26.8	15	4.0	20	5.5	40	10.9
Wyoming	9	68.7	0	2.0	1	5.8	1	8.7	2	14.7

Source: FY 2024 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	21,595	13,617	63.1	1,843	8.5	5,832 27.0
Alabama	367	244	66.4	20	5.5	103 28.1
Alaska	26	8	33.2	7	26.3	10 40.5
Arizona	442	195	44.0	69	15.6	177 40.1
Arkansas	119	69	58.0	4	3.5	46 38.5
California	3,080	2,199	71.4	168	5.4	714 23.2
Colorado	305	147	48.1	53	17.4	105 34.5
Connecticut	226	182	80.4	3	1.4	41 18.2
Delaware	57	26	46.2	2	3.8	28 50.0
District of Columbia	82	43	53.2	1	0.7	38 46.0
Florida	1,595	736	46.2	260	16.3	599 37.5
Georgia	659	386	58.6	44	6.7	229 34.7
Guam	12	0	0.1	6	47.9	6 52.0
Hawaii	83	1	1.1	34	41.5	48 57.4
Idaho	65	43	65.8	7	11.3	15 23.0
Illinois	1,045	528	50.5	152	14.5	366 35.0
Indiana	285	152	53.3	8	2.7	125 44.0
Iowa	127	76	59.8	10	8.1	41 32.0
Kansas	87	59	67.5	9	10.2	19 22.3
Kentucky	265	166	62.6	11	4.2	80 30.2
Louisiana	414	268	64.9	26	6.3	119 28.8
Maine	98	60	61.7	16	16.5	21 21.8
Maryland	363	286	79.0	7	1.9	57 15.8
Massachusetts	662	394	59.5	108	16.3	160 24.2
Michigan	762	549	72.0	45	5.9	155 20.3
Minnesota	233	128	55.0	33	14.1	49 20.9
Mississippi	184	79	42.9	2	1.0	74 40.1
Missouri	306	201	65.7	24	8.0	80 26.3
Montana	40	23	58.1	2	5.3	15 36.6
Nebraska	74	51	67.9	8	10.3	16 21.8
Nevada	264	123	46.6	22	8.3	119 45.1
New Hampshire	41	27	65.4	6	14.1	9 20.5
New Jersey	420	369	87.9	3	0.8	44 10.5
New Mexico	233	136	58.2	16	7.0	81 34.8
New York	1,627	1,273	78.3	87	5.3	195 12.0
North Carolina	693	437	63.0	56	8.1	179 25.8
North Dakota	24	16	64.1	3	12.3	6 23.5
Ohio	696	429	61.6	38	5.4	229 32.9
Oklahoma	325	189	58.3	19	5.8	117 35.9
Oregon	419	282	67.3	23	5.4	115 27.3
Pennsylvania	1,048	876	83.6	18	1.7	138 13.2
Rhode Island	89	83	93.5	0	0.2	6 6.3
South Carolina	273	146	53.7	2	0.8	102 37.4
South Dakota	37	22	59.2	1	2.6	12 32.5
Tennessee	333	174	52.3	9	2.7	150 45.0
Texas	1,442	821	57.0	164	11.3	383 26.5
Utah	82	35	43.3	11	13.5	35 43.2
Vermont	39	38	99.1	0	0.7	0 0.2
Virgin Islands	11	-	-	0	1.2	11 98.8
Virginia	412	201	48.8	50	12.2	157 38.1
Washington	504	327	64.9	94	18.7	83 16.4
West Virginia	141	98	69.4	7	4.7	36 25.9
Wisconsin	366	206	56.2	74	20.3	86 23.5
Wyoming	13	8	57.1	1	11.0	4 31.8

Source: FY 2024 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	21,595	20,711	95.9	4,765	22.1	15,946	73.8
Alabama	367	367	100.0	72	19.7	295	80.3
Alaska	26	6	24.2	6	22.9	0	1.3
Arizona	442	442	100.0	53	11.9	390	88.1
Arkansas	119	34	28.4	32	26.8	2	1.5
California	3,080	3,080	100.0	905	29.4	2,175	70.6
Colorado	305	305	100.0	55	18.1	249	81.9
Connecticut	226	226	100.0	54	23.6	173	76.4
Delaware	57	57	100.0	11	18.8	46	81.2
District of Columbia	82	82	100.0	23	28.5	58	71.5
Florida	1,595	1,595	100.0	348	21.8	1,247	78.2
Georgia	659	659	100.0	115	17.5	544	82.5
Guam	12	12	100.0	1	10.3	10	89.7
Hawaii	83	83	100.0	21	25.6	62	74.4
Idaho	65	65	100.0	14	21.1	51	78.9
Illinois	1,045	1,045	100.0	166	15.9	879	84.1
Indiana	285	285	100.0	53	18.5	232	81.5
Iowa	127	127	100.0	24	19.1	103	80.9
Kansas	87	24	27.9	21	23.7	4	4.2
Kentucky	265	265	100.0	48	18.0	217	82.0
Louisiana	414	414	100.0	67	16.3	346	83.7
Maine	98	98	100.0	23	23.1	75	76.9
Maryland	363	363	100.0	96	26.5	266	73.5
Massachusetts	662	662	100.0	186	28.1	476	71.9
Michigan	762	762	100.0	148	19.4	614	80.6
Minnesota	233	233	100.0	87	37.2	146	62.8
Mississippi	184	46	25.1	44	24.2	2	0.9
Missouri	306	80	26.2	66	21.5	14	4.7
Montana	40	40	100.0	9	21.9	31	78.1
Nebraska	74	74	100.0	14	18.6	61	81.4
Nevada	264	264	100.0	34	12.9	230	87.1
New Hampshire	41	41	99.8	9	21.0	33	78.9
New Jersey	420	420	100.0	93	22.2	327	77.8
New Mexico	233	233	100.0	35	14.8	198	85.2
New York	1,627	1,627	100.0	556	34.2	1,070	65.8
North Carolina	693	693	100.0	97	13.9	596	86.1
North Dakota	24	24	100.0	4	15.5	21	84.5
Ohio	696	696	100.0	152	21.8	545	78.2
Oklahoma	325	325	100.0	57	17.5	268	82.5
Oregon	419	419	100.0	74	17.6	345	82.4
Pennsylvania	1,048	1,048	100.0	217	20.7	831	79.3
Rhode Island	89	88	99.9	25	27.7	64	72.1
South Carolina	273	273	100.0	47	17.4	225	82.6
South Dakota	37	9	23.9	7	18.0	2	5.8
Tennessee	333	85	25.5	83	25.0	2	0.6
Texas	1,442	1,442	100.0	185	12.8	1,257	87.2
Utah	82	16	19.7	13	15.3	4	4.3
Vermont	39	39	100.0	10	24.9	29	75.1
Virgin Islands	11	11	100.0	1	8.2	10	91.8
Virginia	412	412	100.0	83	20.1	329	79.9
Washington	504	504	100.0	142	28.2	362	71.8
West Virginia	141	141	100.0	29	20.3	112	79.7
Wisconsin	366	366	100.0	52	14.2	314	85.8
Wyoming	13	3	20.6	2	17.5	0	3.1

Source: FY 2024 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 ^P								
	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	35.3	39.8	24.9	25.2	33.4	41.3	-10.1	-6.3	16.4
Alabama	35.4	47.8	16.8	23.4	46.6	30.0	-12.0	-1.2	13.2
Alaska	53.9	36.4	9.7	30.3	39.4	30.3	-23.6	2.9	20.7
Arizona	50.4	26.1	23.5	41.7	28.5	29.8	-8.7	2.3	6.4
Arkansas	39.1	52.0	8.9	26.8	56.6	16.6	-12.3	4.7	7.6
California	35.2	38.2	26.6	28.1	22.9	49.0	-7.1	-15.2	22.4
Colorado	43.7	32.3	24.0	32.6	33.9	33.5	-11.1	1.6	9.5
Connecticut	29.5	37.3	33.2	22.7	20.5	56.7	-6.7	-16.8	23.5
Delaware	41.5	31.7	26.8	31.2	32.6	36.2	-10.3	0.9	9.4
District of Columbia	54.3	28.8	17.0	39.0	40.9	20.1	-15.3	12.2	3.1
Florida	32.4	45.1	22.4	24.2	37.5	38.3	-8.2	-7.7	15.8
Georgia	34.4	41.5	24.1	23.6	41.3	35.0	-10.7	-0.2	10.9
Guam	52.2	27.2	20.6	22.5	34.7	42.9	-29.7	7.4	22.2
Hawaii	42.3	43.9	13.8	13.0	51.2	35.7	-29.3	7.3	21.9
Idaho	34.3	49.7	16.0	24.0	47.6	28.4	-10.4	-2.1	12.5
Illinois	38.9	34.3	26.9	30.7	29.8	39.5	-8.2	-4.5	12.7
Indiana	44.9	42.5	12.7	32.8	43.3	24.0	-12.1	0.8	11.3
Iowa	32.4	43.5	24.2	24.0	40.6	35.5	-8.4	-2.9	11.3
Kansas	32.1	50.1	17.8	20.8	46.8	32.4	-11.4	-3.2	14.6
Kentucky	39.7	41.0	19.3	28.1	43.2	28.7	-11.7	2.2	9.5
Louisiana	37.5	44.2	18.3	26.9	43.1	30.0	-10.7	-1.1	11.7
Maine	24.5	40.0	35.5	18.5	23.5	58.0	-6.0	-16.5	22.5
Maryland	34.8	39.5	25.7	23.6	36.4	40.0	-11.2	-3.0	14.3
Massachusetts	31.6	33.9	34.4	20.0	22.7	57.3	-11.7	-11.2	22.9
Michigan	27.7	39.7	32.6	21.3	28.7	50.0	-6.3	-11.1	17.4
Minnesota	33.5	36.5	30.0	28.5	26.4	45.1	-4.9	-10.1	15.1
Mississippi	40.3	47.5	12.2	28.4	51.8	19.8	-11.9	4.3	7.6
Missouri	37.5	45.9	16.6	28.1	43.8	28.1	-9.4	-2.1	11.5
Montana	31.1	43.6	25.4	21.5	37.5	41.0	-9.6	-6.1	15.6
Nebraska	36.1	41.0	22.9	24.4	36.9	38.7	-11.7	-4.1	15.8
Nevada	39.1	30.4	30.5	33.0	25.7	41.3	-6.1	-4.6	10.8
New Hampshire	19.6	44.5	35.9	14.8	25.7	59.6	-4.8	-18.9	23.7
New Jersey	25.9	42.2	31.9	16.0	27.1	56.9	-9.9	-15.1	25.0
New Mexico	42.5	33.8	23.7	30.9	36.9	32.2	-11.6	3.1	8.5
New York	32.3	43.5	24.2	17.1	27.4	55.6	-15.2	-16.1	31.3
North Carolina	32.2	33.9	34.0	23.8	30.6	45.6	-8.4	-3.3	11.7
North Dakota	35.3	40.3	24.5	26.7	35.9	37.4	-8.6	-4.3	13.0
Ohio	32.0	45.9	22.1	21.4	40.0	38.7	-10.6	-5.9	16.5
Oklahoma	43.1	41.1	15.8	30.6	43.5	25.9	-12.5	2.4	10.1
Oregon	37.7	31.0	31.3	27.7	30.9	41.4	-10.0	-0.1	10.1
Pennsylvania	25.5	40.9	33.5	18.4	27.4	54.3	-7.2	-13.5	20.7
Rhode Island	23.1	43.9	33.0	14.9	24.7	60.4	-8.2	-19.2	27.4
South Carolina	37.0	46.0	17.0	25.1	47.6	27.3	-11.9	1.7	10.3
South Dakota	39.5	39.1	21.4	28.9	30.6	40.5	-10.6	-8.5	19.1
Tennessee	39.4	48.6	12.0	27.2	48.4	24.4	-12.2	-0.2	12.4
Texas	43.3	38.8	18.0	29.6	41.5	29.0	-13.7	2.7	11.0
Utah	46.2	38.9	14.9	35.0	38.2	26.8	-11.2	-0.7	11.9
Vermont	20.5	41.7	37.8	12.7	17.1	70.2	-7.7	-24.6	32.4
Virgin Islands	54.8	25.6	19.6	36.1	33.6	30.3	-18.7	8.0	10.7
Virginia	35.5	39.2	25.3	23.5	42.3	34.2	-12.0	3.1	8.9
Washington	38.4	39.2	22.4	23.4	43.1	33.4	-15.0	4.0	11.0
West Virginia	35.0	42.2	22.8	26.1	43.8	30.1	-8.9	1.6	7.3
Wisconsin	31.5	34.5	34.0	23.7	29.3	47.0	-7.8	-5.2	13.0
Wyoming	38.1	45.6	16.3	25.1	43.5	31.4	-13.1	-2.1	15.1

Source: FY 2024 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	4,397	10.9	11,163	27.8	15,560	38.7	16,633	41.4	7,976	19.9
Alabama	101	13.8	219	30.0	320	43.8	299	41.0	111	15.2
Alaska	6	11.0	16	28.5	23	39.5	27	46.7	8	13.8
Arizona	102	11.4	262	29.4	364	40.8	400	44.8	128	14.4
Arkansas	32	14.0	63	27.7	95	41.7	97	42.4	36	15.9
California	497	9.5	1,269	24.2	1,766	33.7	2,160	41.2	1,321	25.2
Colorado	70	12.3	148	26.0	217	38.3	258	45.6	91	16.1
Connecticut	35	9.0	88	23.0	122	32.0	171	44.8	89	23.3
Delaware	13	11.5	34	31.1	47	42.7	45	41.0	18	16.3
District of Columbia	13	10.0	31	23.7	44	33.7	64	48.4	24	17.9
Florida	275	9.7	772	27.3	1,046	37.0	1,056	37.4	724	25.6
Georgia	171	12.7	432	32.0	603	44.7	500	37.0	247	18.3
Guam	4	13.9	11	34.0	15	47.8	12	37.9	4	14.3
Hawaii	16	10.5	41	26.9	57	37.4	58	38.2	37	24.5
Idaho	15	11.9	40	30.5	55	42.4	55	42.4	20	15.2
Illinois	216	11.5	499	26.5	715	38.0	816	43.4	351	18.6
Indiana	83	14.2	171	29.2	255	43.4	263	44.8	69	11.8
Iowa	27	10.5	78	30.7	105	41.2	113	44.7	36	14.1
Kansas	22	12.6	58	33.0	80	45.6	70	40.0	25	14.3
Kentucky	70	12.3	169	29.7	239	42.0	247	43.3	84	14.7
Louisiana	97	11.6	280	33.4	377	45.0	336	40.1	124	14.8
Maine	12	7.6	34	20.6	46	28.2	79	48.1	39	23.7
Maryland	80	12.0	186	27.9	265	39.9	250	37.6	150	22.5
Massachusetts	80	7.6	227	21.6	307	29.1	491	46.6	256	24.3
Michigan	147	10.3	360	25.3	507	35.6	666	46.8	249	17.5
Minnesota	54	11.9	132	29.2	185	41.1	185	41.1	80	17.7
Mississippi	45	12.2	130	35.2	175	47.4	145	39.3	49	13.3
Missouri	86	13.8	192	30.6	278	44.4	263	42.0	85	13.5
Montana	6	8.2	24	30.7	31	39.0	31	39.9	17	21.1
Nebraska	18	12.1	47	31.3	65	43.4	64	42.5	21	14.2
Nevada	46	9.5	143	29.2	189	38.7	223	45.5	77	15.8
New Hampshire	6	8.6	20	27.2	27	35.8	32	43.5	15	20.7
New Jersey	99	12.6	236	29.9	336	42.5	254	32.1	201	25.4
New Mexico	45	10.6	99	23.5	144	34.2	215	51.0	62	14.8
New York	212	7.8	647	23.8	859	31.5	1,084	39.8	780	28.7
North Carolina	154	11.1	425	30.8	578	41.9	567	41.1	235	17.0
North Dakota	7	14.8	12	25.7	19	40.5	22	45.7	7	13.8
Ohio	139	10.5	373	28.1	512	38.7	567	42.8	246	18.5
Oklahoma	80	12.2	191	29.0	272	41.2	304	46.0	84	12.8
Oregon	68	9.6	168	23.7	236	33.3	331	46.7	141	19.9
Pennsylvania	157	8.2	479	25.0	636	33.1	887	46.2	397	20.7
Rhode Island	12	8.4	32	22.6	43	31.0	61	43.7	35	25.3
South Carolina	74	13.0	192	33.6	266	46.6	213	37.4	91	16.0
South Dakota	9	12.5	24	32.1	33	44.6	30	41.4	10	14.0
Tennessee	85	12.7	214	31.8	299	44.5	276	41.1	97	14.4
Texas	491	15.6	1,116	35.4	1,607	51.0	1,062	33.7	480	15.2
Utah	22	13.3	49	30.1	71	43.4	73	44.7	19	11.8
Vermont	5	8.2	14	21.6	19	29.8	29	44.1	17	26.1
Virgin Islands	2	10.2	7	32.1	9	42.3	8	37.8	4	20.0
Virginia	110	13.7	219	27.2	329	40.9	331	41.1	145	18.0
Washington	74	8.5	220	25.4	294	33.9	399	46.0	174	20.1
West Virginia	24	9.3	62	23.8	86	33.1	121	46.7	53	20.3
Wisconsin	77	11.2	201	29.0	278	40.1	308	44.5	107	15.4
Wyoming	3	11.9	9	33.5	13	45.4	12	43.6	3	11.0

Source: FY 2024 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 18–52 without a disability in childless households ^a		Adults age 18–52 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	557	1.4	3,344	8.3	3,901	9.7	4,361	10.9	7,378	18.4
Alabama	10	1.4	71	9.8	81	11.2	51	7.0	151	20.7
Alaska	0	0.4	3	4.6	3	5.1	9	16.2	12	20.8
Arizona	8	0.9	45	5.1	53	6.0	125	14.0	186	20.9
Arkansas	6	2.5	28	12.2	34	14.8	19	8.2	39	16.9
California	39	0.7	242	4.6	282	5.4	869	16.6	843	16.1
Colorado	5	0.8	34	5.9	38	6.7	89	15.7	114	20.2
Connecticut	5	1.3	43	11.1	47	12.4	49	12.7	65	17.0
Delaware	1	1.0	6	5.7	7	6.7	11	10.4	24	21.5
District of Columbia	2	1.3	10	7.6	12	8.9	25	19.3	23	17.3
Florida	45	1.6	188	6.6	233	8.2	282	10.0	466	16.5
Georgia	15	1.1	104	7.7	120	8.9	85	6.3	264	19.5
Guam	0	0.2	1	1.7	1	1.8	3	9.5	7	21.8
Hawaii	0	0.3	9	5.9	9	6.1	14	9.4	27	17.6
Idaho	2	1.5	14	10.9	16	12.4	10	7.7	26	20.2
Illinois	12	0.6	139	7.4	151	8.0	264	14.0	345	18.3
Indiana	8	1.4	57	9.7	65	11.1	62	10.6	121	20.6
Iowa	5	2.0	28	10.9	33	12.9	24	9.6	53	20.8
Kansas	4	2.0	21	12.3	25	14.3	12	6.7	32	18.1
Kentucky	13	2.3	58	10.1	71	12.5	47	8.3	117	20.5
Louisiana	16	2.0	66	7.9	82	9.9	68	8.1	172	20.5
Maine	2	1.2	25	15.0	27	16.2	19	11.7	30	18.2
Maryland	6	0.8	56	8.4	62	9.3	48	7.1	122	18.3
Massachusetts	20	1.9	122	11.6	143	13.5	152	14.4	166	15.8
Michigan	19	1.3	160	11.2	179	12.6	177	12.4	262	18.4
Minnesota	5	1.0	41	9.2	46	10.2	48	10.8	81	18.1
Mississippi	7	2.0	39	10.6	47	12.6	27	7.3	66	17.7
Missouri	12	1.9	76	12.2	88	14.0	42	6.7	124	19.8
Montana	1	1.9	7	8.4	8	10.3	6	7.9	15	18.8
Nebraska	1	0.7	14	9.0	15	9.7	17	11.3	28	18.8
Nevada	5	1.0	28	5.7	33	6.7	81	16.6	93	19.0
New Hampshire	1	1.9	12	16.8	14	18.7	5	6.9	12	16.7
New Jersey	8	1.1	57	7.2	65	8.3	50	6.3	122	15.5
New Mexico	2	0.5	29	7.0	31	7.5	81	19.3	81	19.3
New York	40	1.5	257	9.4	297	10.9	286	10.5	431	15.8
North Carolina	28	2.1	118	8.6	147	10.6	101	7.3	283	20.5
North Dakota	1	1.2	5	10.9	6	12.1	4	8.3	11	22.1
Ohio	27	2.0	165	12.5	192	14.5	106	8.0	257	19.4
Oklahoma	5	0.7	52	7.8	57	8.6	82	12.4	146	22.1
Oregon	7	1.0	50	7.0	57	8.1	122	17.2	124	17.5
Pennsylvania	49	2.5	226	11.8	275	14.3	211	11.0	364	18.9
Rhode Island	2	1.6	22	15.5	24	17.1	14	9.8	21	15.1
South Carolina	9	1.6	47	8.2	56	9.8	28	4.9	117	20.5
South Dakota	1	0.7	8	10.5	8	11.2	8	10.3	12	16.8
Tennessee	13	2.0	72	10.7	85	12.6	53	7.8	131	19.5
Texas	53	1.7	201	6.4	254	8.1	150	4.8	641	20.3
Utah	1	0.8	14	8.7	16	9.5	22	13.4	31	19.2
Vermont	1	1.1	10	15.4	11	16.6	5	8.3	11	16.7
Virgin Islands	0	0.1	0	1.1	0	1.2	2	10.1	5	21.3
Virginia	8	1.0	74	9.2	82	10.2	59	7.3	165	20.5
Washington	11	1.2	92	10.6	103	11.8	127	14.6	146	16.8
West Virginia	3	1.2	34	13.0	37	14.2	27	10.5	47	18.0
Wisconsin	11	1.6	63	9.0	73	10.6	81	11.7	143	20.7
Wyoming	0	0.3	3	9.6	3	9.9	2	8.1	6	22.7

Source: FY 2024 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	40,168	100.0	35,596	100.0	2,561	100.0	396	100.0	1,615	100.0	2,540	100.0
Alabama	730	1.8	727	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1	16	0.6
Alaska	57	0.1	56	0.2	1	0.0	-	-	1	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	892	2.2	830	2.3	15	0.6	2	0.6	45	2.8	59	2.3
Arkansas	229	0.6	226	0.6	1	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.2
California	5,248	13.1	3,992	11.2	901	35.2	93	23.6	262	16.2	594	23.4
Colorado	567	1.4	522	1.5	25	1.0	6	1.5	15	0.9	28	1.1
Connecticut	383	1.0	350	1.0	13	0.5	5	1.2	14	0.9	15	0.6
Delaware	110	0.3	105	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.4	2	0.1	5	0.2
District of Columbia	132	0.3	127	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
Florida	2,827	7.0	2,067	5.8	383	15.0	18	4.5	358	22.2	196	7.7
Georgia	1,350	3.4	1,275	3.6	23	0.9	30	7.6	22	1.3	78	3.1
Guam	31	0.1	27	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.2
Hawaii	152	0.4	133	0.4	13	0.5	-	-	7	0.4	8	0.3
Idaho	130	0.3	122	0.3	3	0.1	3	0.8	2	0.1	5	0.2
Illinois	1,882	4.7	1,731	4.9	70	2.7	23	5.9	58	3.6	148	5.8
Indiana	586	1.5	564	1.6	5	0.2	10	2.5	8	0.5	16	0.6
Iowa	254	0.6	238	0.7	6	0.2	5	1.1	5	0.3	15	0.6
Kansas	174	0.4	166	0.5	3	0.1	3	0.8	2	0.1	6	0.2
Kentucky	569	1.4	546	1.5	10	0.4	7	1.8	6	0.4	15	0.6
Louisiana	837	2.1	830	2.3	3	0.1	-	-	4	0.2	14	0.5
Maine	164	0.4	159	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.5	1	0.1	2	0.1
Maryland	666	1.7	572	1.6	64	2.5	1	0.1	29	1.8	50	2.0
Massachusetts	1,053	2.6	837	2.4	108	4.2	13	3.4	95	5.9	55	2.2
Michigan	1,421	3.5	1,339	3.8	46	1.8	7	1.8	28	1.8	29	1.2
Minnesota	450	1.1	395	1.1	41	1.6	7	1.7	8	0.5	17	0.7
Mississippi	370	0.9	369	1.0	0	0.0	-	-	1	0.1	7	0.3
Missouri	626	1.6	606	1.7	3	0.1	5	1.2	12	0.7	13	0.5
Montana	78	0.2	78	0.2	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	-
Nebraska	150	0.4	131	0.4	5	0.2	8	2.0	6	0.4	13	0.5
Nevada	489	1.2	434	1.2	23	0.9	8	2.1	24	1.5	39	1.5
New Hampshire	74	0.2	71	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0
New Jersey	791	2.0	727	2.0	21	0.8	2	0.5	41	2.6	114	4.5
New Mexico	421	1.0	400	1.1	4	0.2	2	0.5	15	0.9	18	0.7
New York	2,723	6.8	2,008	5.6	448	17.5	37	9.4	230	14.2	147	5.8
North Carolina	1,381	3.4	1,335	3.8	14	0.5	14	3.4	18	1.1	77	3.1
North Dakota	48	0.1	45	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.0
Ohio	1,325	3.3	1,291	3.6	27	1.1	1	0.2	6	0.4	17	0.7
Oklahoma	660	1.6	634	1.8	6	0.2	10	2.6	9	0.6	27	1.1
Oregon	709	1.8	664	1.9	15	0.6	12	3.0	19	1.1	39	1.5
Pennsylvania	1,921	4.8	1,843	5.2	34	1.3	-	-	45	2.8	31	1.2

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	140	0.3	114	0.3	15	0.6	1	0.4	10	0.6	7	0.3
South Carolina	570	1.4	563	1.6	1	0.0	5	1.2	2	0.1	19	0.7
South Dakota	73	0.2	71	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.0	2	0.1
Tennessee	672	1.7	662	1.9	4	0.1	3	0.8	4	0.2	22	0.9
Texas	3,148	7.8	2,937	8.3	73	2.8	20	5.2	118	7.3	422	16.6
Utah	164	0.4	155	0.4	4	0.1	3	0.7	2	0.1	8	0.3
Vermont	65	0.2	63	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Virgin Islands	21	0.1	19	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Virginia	805	2.0	743	2.1	29	1.1	8	1.9	26	1.6	35	1.4
Washington	867	2.2	743	2.1	76	3.0	9	2.4	39	2.4	68	2.7
West Virginia	259	0.6	259	0.7	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	693	1.7	670	1.9	12	0.5	5	1.3	7	0.4	26	1.0
Wyoming	28	0.1	28	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: FY 2024 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	2,011	372	18.5	934	46.5	705	35.0
Alabama	3	1 [†]	41.7	1 [†]	46.0	0 [†]	12.3
Alaska	1	0 [†]	1.4	0 [†]	48.5	0 [†]	50.1
Arizona	47	3	5.6	33	68.6	12	25.7
Arkansas	2	1 [†]	60.6	1 [†]	32.6	0 [†]	6.8
California	355	69	19.4	157	44.1	130	36.5
Colorado	21	4	18.5	9	45.2	8	36.2
Connecticut	19	4	19.3	8	43.5	7	37.2
Delaware	4	1	32.4	1	37.9	1	29.7
District of Columbia	2	0	8.7	1	43.4	1	47.9
Florida	376	59	15.6	212	56.4	105	28.0
Georgia	52	24	46.6	21	40.0	7	13.4
Guam	1	0 [†]	3.7	0 [†]	37.2	1 [†]	59.1
Hawaii	7	0	2.4	3	40.9	4	56.7
Idaho	5	2	35.6	3	51.8	1	12.6
Illinois	81	12	15.0	29	36.2	39	48.7
Indiana	18	3	18.0	11	62.0	4	20.0
Iowa	10	3	28.8	6	62.0	1	9.2
Kansas	5	2	39.8	2	43.9	1	16.3
Kentucky	13	2	16.3	8	62.7	3	21.0
Louisiana	4	1 [†]	19.7	2 [†]	56.9	1 [†]	23.4
Maine	3	1	44.1	1	45.2	0	10.7
Maryland	29	11	37.7	10	34.2	8	28.1
Massachusetts	108	17	16.0	66	60.4	26	23.5
Michigan	36	11	31.7	16	43.8	9	24.5
Minnesota	15	7	46.0	7	44.8	1	9.1
Mississippi	1	1 [†]	0.3	0 [†]	33.1	0 [†]	16.2
Missouri	17	4	22.8	8	45.3	5	31.9
Montana	0	-	-	0 [†]	50.7	0 [†]	49.3
Nebraska	14	5	33.3	8	57.7	1	9.0
Nevada	32	4	13.9	19	58.0	9	28.1
New Hampshire	2	0	24.4	1	41.5	1	34.1
New Jersey	43	6	13.1	21	48.6	17	38.3
New Mexico	17	1	8.5	8	49.0	7	42.5
New York	267	26	9.7	84	31.3	157	59.0
North Carolina	32	12	37.4	16	50.5	4	12.0
North Dakota	2	1	34.1	1	43.4	0	22.5
Ohio	7	1 [†]	20.0	2 [†]	34.1	3 [†]	45.9
Oklahoma	19	6	31.2	9	45.4	5	23.4
Oregon	30	9	30.1	16	52.7	5	17.2
Pennsylvania	45	12	25.9	26	56.8	8	17.3
Rhode Island	11	3	23.5	5	45.8	3	30.8
South Carolina	7	2 [†]	32.1	4 [†]	53.7	1 [†]	14.2
South Dakota	2	1 [†]	35.1	1 [†]	56.0	0 [†]	8.9
Tennessee	7	2 [†]	30.2	4 [†]	56.7	1 [†]	13.1
Texas	139	11	7.7	50	36.4	77	55.8
Utah	5	2	38.5	3	56.7	0	4.8
Vermont	1	1 [†]	38.9	1 [†]	61.1	-	-
Virgin Islands	1	0	11.3	1	49.3	0	39.5
Virginia	33	13	38.5	13	40.0	7	21.4
Washington	48	10	21.2	20	40.4	19	38.5
West Virginia	0	-	-	0 [†]	100.0	-	-
Wisconsin	12	2	17.0	7	58.7	3	24.3
Wyoming	0	-	-	0 [†]	100.0	-	-

Source: FY 2024 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	21,595	1,224	5.7	187
Alabama	367	15	4.2	178
Alaska	26	0	0.8	181 [†]
Arizona	442	16	3.6	169
Arkansas	119	3	2.2	127 [†]
California	3,080	100	3.2	176 [†]
Colorado	305	18	5.9	181
Connecticut	226	4	1.6	213 [†]
Delaware	57	2	4.4	164
District of Columbia	82	2	2.2	147 [†]
Florida	1,595	44	2.8	168 [†]
Georgia	659	49	7.4	187
Guam	12	2	13.7	261
Hawaii	83	4	5.0	182
Idaho	65	2	2.9	188
Illinois	1,045	61	5.8	254
Indiana	285	2	0.7	83 [†]
Iowa	127	6	4.9	199
Kansas	87	7	7.5	161
Kentucky	265	11	4.2	171
Louisiana	414	24	5.8	199
Maine	98	2	2.4	169 [†]
Maryland	363	22	5.9	156
Massachusetts	662	69	10.4	231
Michigan	762	74	9.7	228
Minnesota	233	12	5.2	198
Mississippi	184	3	1.7	151 [†]
Missouri	306	40	13.0	224
Montana	40	5	12.2	228
Nebraska	74	5	7.1	141
Nevada	264	8	2.9	222 [†]
New Hampshire	41	5	12.3	186
New Jersey	420	44	10.5	181
New Mexico	233	7	3.1	143
New York	1,627	124	7.6	178
North Carolina	693	63	9.1	153
North Dakota	24	3	11.7	227
Ohio	696	38	5.4	153
Oklahoma	325	7	2.2	169 [†]
Oregon	419	21	5.1	201
Pennsylvania	1,048	91	8.7	149
Rhode Island	89	9	10.6	215
South Carolina	273	12	4.4	270
South Dakota	37	4	9.9	221
Tennessee	333	13	3.8	152
Texas	1,442	67	4.6	167
Utah	82	3	3.6	168
Vermont	39	6	16.3	266
Virgin Islands	11	2	18.8	162
Virginia	412	26	6.3	235
Washington	504	18	3.7	152
West Virginia	141	8	5.6	137
Wisconsin	366	41	11.3	189
Wyoming	13	1	10.9	218

Source: FY 2024 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 individuals with a disability		Adults age 18-52 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	8,006	37.1	2,449	11.3	1,622	7.5	557	2.6	2,174	10.1	2,904	13.4
Alabama	124	33.7	61	16.6	15	4.0	8	2.1	23	6.1	31	8.5
Alaska	12	48.4	3	12.5	2	7.3	0	1.0	2	8.3	6	24.4
Arizona	201	45.5	68	15.4	16	3.6	2	0.4	18	4.0	99	22.4
Arkansas	36	30.2	14	12.0	2	1.6	1	0.7	3	2.3	14	11.9
California	1,223	39.7	212	6.9	288	9.4	39	1.3	327	10.6	613	19.9
Colorado	131	43.1	42	13.8	18	6.0	5	1.7	23	7.7	60	19.8
Connecticut	108	47.6	16	7.0	33	14.7	19	8.4	52	23.1	33	14.5
Delaware	21	36.3	8	14.5	3	4.9	1	0.9	3	5.8	8	13.3
District of Columbia	35	43.0	7	9.0	4	5.0	0	0.3	4	5.3	20	24.0
Florida	549	34.4	174	10.9	139	8.7	28	1.8	168	10.5	172	10.8
Georgia	195	29.6	91	13.7	26	3.9	10	1.4	35	5.4	50	7.6
Guam	5	46.5	2	18.5	1	11.4	0	0.7	1	12.1	1	12.6
Hawaii	19	23.1	5	6.3	4	4.3	0	0.5	4	4.8	8	10.0
Idaho	19	29.7	7	11.5	2	3.2	0	0.7	2	3.8	7	11.1
Illinois	430	41.1	140	13.4	66	6.3	26	2.5	91	8.7	173	16.5
Indiana	113	39.8	47	16.4	12	4.4	3	1.2	16	5.6	43	15.1
Iowa	39	30.8	14	11.0	4	3.3	2	1.3	6	4.6	17	13.0
Kansas	25	29.3	11	13.2	2	2.7	2	2.1	4	4.8	8	9.1
Kentucky	81	30.6	35	13.2	7	2.8	4	1.4	11	4.1	28	10.6
Louisiana	128	31.0	55	13.3	21	5.0	4	0.9	24	5.9	40	9.6
Maine	35	36.2	6	6.0	8	8.6	8	8.1	16	16.5	12	12.7
Maryland	124	34.2	46	12.7	26	7.2	8	2.2	34	9.4	33	9.0
Massachusetts	261	39.4	46	7.0	63	9.6	38	5.8	102	15.4	100	15.1
Michigan	251	33.0	67	8.8	38	5.0	29	3.9	67	8.8	97	12.7
Minnesota	55	23.8	10	4.3	5	2.3	5	2.1	10	4.4	31	13.4
Mississippi	56	30.4	28	15.1	3	1.8	1	0.3	4	2.1	19	10.4
Missouri	109	35.5	49	16.0	12	4.1	8	2.7	21	6.8	31	10.1
Montana	12	30.0	4	9.4	2	5.1	1	1.6	3	6.5	4	9.9
Nebraska	26	35.5	10	13.1	3	3.8	2	2.3	5	6.1	11	14.6
Nevada	95	36.2	22	8.4	9	3.6	2	0.6	11	4.2	54	20.4
New Hampshire	15	36.3	3	6.9	5	11.8	4	9.0	9	20.8	4	8.9
New Jersey	175	41.8	51	12.1	73	17.3	21	5.1	94	22.4	29	7.0
New Mexico	85	36.3	21	9.2	10	4.3	3	1.4	13	5.6	45	19.3
New York	849	52.2	157	9.7	357	22.0	102	6.3	460	28.3	220	13.5
North Carolina	203	29.4	103	14.9	18	2.6	12	1.8	30	4.4	54	7.7
North Dakota	9	37.1	4	14.6	1	5.4	1	2.3	2	7.7	3	11.7
Ohio	250	35.9	88	12.7	47	6.8	31	4.4	77	11.1	73	10.5
Oklahoma	119	36.7	49	15.1	8	2.4	1	0.4	9	2.8	55	16.9
Oregon	160	38.2	38	9.1	24	5.6	7	1.7	31	7.3	76	18.0
Pennsylvania	378	36.1	88	8.4	87	8.3	54	5.2	141	13.5	126	12.0
Rhode Island	32	35.6	7	8.1	8	9.1	5	6.1	13	15.2	10	10.9
South Carolina	81	29.8	44	16.0	8	3.1	2	0.8	11	3.9	16	6.0
South Dakota	15	41.3	6	16.3	2	6.0	2	4.3	4	10.3	5	12.9
Tennessee	111	33.2	52	15.7	9	2.7	6	1.7	15	4.4	39	11.8
Texas	478	33.1	264	18.3	64	4.4	25	1.7	88	6.1	108	7.5
Utah	34	41.2	10	12.8	3	3.6	1	1.1	4	4.7	16	19.7
Vermont	19	47.9	3	7.6	7	18.2	4	10.1	11	28.3	4	9.1
Virgin Islands	4	36.8	1	12.4	1	8.4	-	-	1	8.4	1	10.0
Virginia	117	28.4	52	12.6	13	3.1	3	0.8	16	3.9	34	8.2
Washington	189	37.4	48	9.5	24	4.7	9	1.8	31	6.2	94	18.6
West Virginia	45	31.6	16	11.0	6	4.0	2	1.1	7	5.1	17	12.1
Wisconsin	114	31.2	39	10.6	9	2.6	7	1.9	16	4.5	53	14.3
Wyoming	4	32.5	2	15.6	0	2.4	0	0.5	0	2.9	1	11.1

Source: FY 2024 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, 278,814 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, 23,368 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, 278,814 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 age 18 to 52 a disability in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.
- ^f This category does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (for example, households participating in MFIP).
- ^g Average values are 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 QC 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, 645,199 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 2024.
- ^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, 278,814 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, 23,368 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 2024 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).
- ^q Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP household.
- 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 2024 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	\$14,580	\$18,210	\$16,770
2	19,720	24,640	22,680
3	24,860	31,070	28,590
4	30,000	37,500	34,500
5	35,140	43,930	40,410
6	40,280	50,360	46,320
7	45,420	56,790	52,230
8	50,560	63,220	58,140
Each additional member	+5,140	+6,430	+5,910

Source: 88 *Federal Register* 3424, January 19, 2023.

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 2024 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

Table C.2. SNAP maximum allowable gross monthly income eligibility standards in FY 2024

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,580	\$1,973	\$1,817
2	2,137	2,670	2,457
3	2,694	3,366	3,098
4	3,250	4,063	3,738
5	3,807	4,760	4,378
6	4,364	5,456	5,018
7	4,921	6,153	5,659
8	5,478	6,849	6,299
Each additional member	+557	+697	+641

Source: USDA FNA.

Note: The FY 2024 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2023 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNA derived the FY 2024 gross income limits by multiplying the 2023 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 2024

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,215	\$1,518	\$1,398
2	1,644	2,054	1,890
3	2,072	2,590	2,383
4	2,500	3,125	2,875
5	2,929	3,661	3,368
6	3,357	4,197	3,860
7	3,785	4,733	4,353
8	4,214	5,269	4,845
Each additional member	+429	+536	+493

Source: USDA FNA.

Note: The FY 2024 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2023 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNA derived the FY 2024 net income limits by dividing the 2023 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 2024

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction					
1 to 2 people	\$198	\$338	\$279	\$397	\$174
3 people	198	338	279	397	174
4 people	208	338	279	416	208
5 people	244	338	280	487	244
6 or more people	279	349	321	558	279
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction	672	1,073	905	789	529

Source: USDA FNA.

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Deduction was \$179.66

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 2024

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$291	\$374	\$477	\$581	\$527	\$430	\$375
2	535	686	875	1,065	967	788	688
3	766	983	1,253	1,525	1,385	1,129	985
4	973	1,248	1,591	1,937	1,759	1,434	1,251
5	1,155	1,482	1,890	2,300	2,088	1,703	1,485
6	1,386	1,778	2,268	2,760	2,506	2,044	1,782
7	1,532	1,966	2,506	3,051	2,770	2,259	1,970
8	1,751	2,246	2,865	3,487	3,166	2,581	2,252
Each additional member	+219	+281	+358	+436	+396	+323	+282

Source: USDA FNA.

Notes: These maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2023 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 2024

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 to 2 people	\$23	\$30	\$38	\$46	\$42	\$34	\$30

Source: USDA FNA.

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

APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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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 55,268 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 FNA, (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 2,518 of the 55,268 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 FNA regulations.

DATA EDITING

The estimates in this report are derived from an edited version of the FY 2024 raw data file generated by the SNAP QC System. The raw FY 2024 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2023 through September 2024.

We dropped some sample cases from the edited data file, including those with an incomplete QC review or found ineligible for SNAP benefits.²⁰ QC reviewers were unable to complete reviews for 6,332 sampled cases because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or for another reason. They found an additional 1,443 households to be either ineligible for SNAP (1,037 cases) or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit (406 cases).²¹ We dropped an additional 84 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 2024

²⁰ For detailed information on the editing and weighting of data, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2024 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* at <https://snapqcdata.net/> (Leftin et al. 2026).

²¹ 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 44,891 (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 2024 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	55,268	100.0	n.a.
Cases not subject to review	2,518	4.6	n.a.
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0	0.0	n.a.
Cases subject to review	52,750	95.4	100.0
Incomplete cases	6,332	11.5	12.0
Cases completed	46,418	84.0	88.0
Not eligible for SNAP	1,037	1.9	2.0
Not eligible for a positive benefit	406	0.7	0.8
Eligible for a positive benefit	44,975	81.4	85.3
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	84	0.2	0.2
SNAP households in the final file	44,891	81.2	85.1

Source: FY 2024 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 2024, the completion rate was 88 percent, 1 percentage point higher than in FY 2023.

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., 2026. 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 84 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	44,891	100.0
Alabama	1,082	2.4
Alaska	546	1.2
Arizona	925	2.1
Arkansas	920	2.0
California	883	2.0
Colorado	856	1.9
Connecticut	941	2.1
Delaware	778	1.7
District of Columbia	1,019	2.3
Florida	968	2.2
Georgia	945	2.1
Guam	197	0.4
Hawaii	571	1.3
Idaho	1,130	2.5
Illinois	861	1.9
Indiana	916	2.0
Iowa	980	2.2
Kansas	920	2.0
Kentucky	1,016	2.3
Louisiana	939	2.1
Maine	960	2.1
Maryland	745	1.7
Massachusetts	907	2.0
Michigan	920	2.0
Minnesota	1,011	2.3
Mississippi	1,137	2.5
Missouri	793	1.8
Montana	608	1.4
Nebraska	950	2.1
Nevada	1,005	2.2
New Hampshire	666	1.5
New Jersey	651	1.5
New Mexico	1,017	2.3
New York	885	2.0
North Carolina	955	2.1
North Dakota	463	1.0
Ohio	934	2.1
Oklahoma	932	2.1
Oregon	868	1.9
Pennsylvania	814	1.8
Rhode Island	980	2.2
South Carolina	961	2.1
South Dakota	667	1.5
Tennessee	964	2.1
Texas	955	2.1
Utah	1,065	2.4
Vermont	657	1.5
Virgin Islands	278	0.6
Virginia	770	1.7
Washington	861	1.9
West Virginia	772	1.7
Wisconsin	1,044	2.3
Wyoming	303	0.7

Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC sample.

WEIGHTING

The estimates for FY 2024 are based on a sample size of 44,891 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.

Our weighting algorithm was not able to match December 2023 weighting targets for Alaska and March 2024 weighting targets for Guam. Thus, we used the same weight for all households in Alaska in December 2023 and Guam in March 2024. Appendix Table D.3 compares the SNAP QC system's sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for FY 2024, showing national differences of less than 1 percent.

The FY 2024 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the FY 2000 through FY 2023 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. Derivation of SNAP QC database targets and final edited SNAP QC database values, FY 2024

Category	Average monthly values		
	Number of households	Number of participants	Value of benefits (dollars)
Program data ^a	22,211,841	41,714,419	7,981,425,441
Adjustments to program data for:			
Disaster Assistance ^b	(1,910)	(4,089)	(1,443,795)
Smoothing the data ^c	-	-	(17,443,508)
Ineligible SNAP units	(615,344)	(1,544,045)	(595,683,298)
Target numbers for edited SNAP QC data file	21,594,587	40,166,284	7,366,854,840
Edited SNAP QC database	21,594,587	40,168,146	7,366,534,428

Sources: FY 2024 Program Operations Data and SNAP QC data file.

^a Program data values are based on data received from FNA on December 9, 2025, and include regular ongoing SNAP and D-SNAP. These numbers differ from those on FNA's website, which also include disaster supplements, investigator issuances, and replacements.

^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 based on the month-to-month mean absolute deviation of the average per person benefit and information from FNA.

COMPARISON TO REPORTED DATA

Appendix Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for FY 2024. 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	1,117	1,898	1,199	1,453	1,345
Reported	1,117	1,897	1,200	1,454	1,345
Average net income (dollars) ^a					
Calculated	555	991	595	767	681
Reported	534	949	575	739	656
Average total deduction (dollars) ^b					
Calculated	695	975	707	814	717
Reported	676	937	703	776	701
Average SNAP benefit (dollars) ^c					
Calculated	341	421	192	593	275
Reported	340	421	192	590	274
Percentage with zero gross income					
Calculated	19.2	-	6.9	15.8	0.0
Reported	19.4	0.2	6.9	16.2	0.0
Percentage with zero net income					
Calculated	36.8	20.9	22.0	33.4	14.2
Reported	39.6	23.5	25.9	35.9	17.7
Percentage with minimum benefit					
Calculated	9.1	10.7	16.4	2.1	8.7
Reported	8.9	10.2	16.1	2.0	8.4

Source: FY 2024 SNAP QC data file.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 278,814 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, 23,368 households participating in MFIP are excluded.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 278,814 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.

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APPENDIX E

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of SNAP households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard 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.²² The standard error of an estimated number of households (S_N) based on a simple random sample is

$$(2) \quad S_N = NS_p.$$

These formulas for the standard errors of estimates based on a simple random sample do not necessarily apply to estimates derived from more-complex samples, such as the stratified 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 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.

²² 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 2024, $n = 44,891$. 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 (44,891) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For example, in FY 2024, $N = 21,595,000$ and there were 7,219,000 elderly households (households with at least one or more elderly individual). Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in FY 2024 would be calculated as $(7,219,000 / 21,595,000) \times (44,891) = 15,007$. In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true sample size of households with elderly individuals of 13,874, as shown in Appendix Table E.1

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

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The standard errors of selected estimates of SNAP households in FY 2024 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.²³ For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is approximately 1,964,000 (Appendix Table A.1) and the corresponding standard error is 48,800 (Appendix Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from approximately 1,866,400 to 2,061,600.²⁴

For standard errors not shown in Appendix Table E.1, the approximate standard error (S_E) of an estimated number of households for FY 2024 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.²⁵ 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 2024 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, 1,588,000 households with elderly individuals have zero net income.

²³ 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.

²⁴ Calculated as: $(1,964,000 - (2 \times 48,800)) = 1,866,400$ and $(1,964,000 + (2 \times 48,800)) = 2,061,600$.

²⁵ 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 25,364.²⁶ Multiplying 25,364 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.66, from Appendix Table E.2. yields an estimated standard error of 42,104.

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 7,327,000 households with children in FY 2024, 1,155,000 (15.8 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income in FY 2024 is 33,030 (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, 7,327,000 households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.5 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 14.9 to 16.7 percent around the point estimate of 15.8 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors not shown in Appendix Table E.1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using Equation (3). Then, divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 7,219,000 households with elderly individuals in FY 2024, 1,588,000 (22.0 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 25,364) by 7,219,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.4 percentage points.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED MEANS

The standard errors for selected estimated means for the FY 2024 are provided in Appendix Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in FY 2024 is \$5.97 (Appendix Table E.3) and the mean itself is \$1,117 (Appendix Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$1,105 to \$1,129.

²⁶ Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(1,588,000 / 7,219,000) \times (1 - (1,588,000 / 7,219,000)) \times (7,219,000 - 13,874)] / [(13,874 - 1) \times 7,219,000]} = 0.00351$$

Equation (2): $7,219,000 \times 0.00351 = 25,364$

where, in FY 2024 7,219,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 1,588,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 13,874 is the sample size of elderly households (Appendix Table E.1), and 25,364 is the standard error.

Generalized approximation methods, such as that used in Equation (3), work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages because standard errors depend only on sample size, estimated proportion, and design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends upon the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Appendix Table E.3 can be obtained from Appendix Table E.4, which 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	68.11	90.71	48.80	81.51	77.97	83.31	67.68	55.10	44,891	21,595
With elderly individuals	25.86	50.79	38.25	27.39	77.97	15.68	14.34	10.48	13,874	7,219
Without elderly individuals	63.46	79.03	29.86	75.96	0.00	81.97	66.10	54.58	31,017	14,375
With children	33.03	44.49	14.81	67.66	15.68	83.31	67.68	30.80	15,761	7,327
With school-age children	26.45	39.30	12.56	57.50	14.34	67.68	67.68	29.38	12,841	5,957
Without children	62.07	89.17	47.03	48.48	77.35	0.00	0.00	49.27	29,130	14,268
With earnings	0.00	39.11	26.90	81.51	27.39	67.66	57.50	21.93	12,254	5,950
With non-elderly individuals with a disability	1.10	23.49	16.92	21.93	10.48	30.80	29.38	55.10	8,588	3,675

Source: FY 2024 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	1.70	1.85	1.67	1.79	1.62	1.73	1.49	1.44	1.66
With elderly individuals	1.66	2.00	1.69	1.74	n.a.	1.46	1.38	1.43	1.62
Without elderly individuals	1.79	1.95	1.61	1.92	n.a.	2.01	1.65	1.55	1.78
With children	1.55	1.62	1.79	2.33	1.54	n.a.	2.97	1.58	1.91
With school-age children	1.48	1.63	1.80	2.20	1.47	n.a.	n.a.	1.60	1.70
Without children	1.82	2.19	1.69	1.68	1.85	n.a.	n.a.	1.50	1.79
With earnings	n.a.	1.79	1.62	n.a.	1.82	2.67	2.15	1.54	1.93
With non-elderly individuals with a disability	1.38	1.70	1.51	1.68	1.59	1.78	1.76	n.a.	1.63

Source: FY 2024 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	5.97	4.15	0.71	3.30	0.42	0.00	0.08	15.55	21.05	7.57	3.25
With elderly individuals	9.14	8.56	1.91	6.16	0.79	0.01	0.13	47.95	28.07	11.86	6.35
Without elderly individuals	8.60	5.85	1.69	3.93	0.51	0.01	0.07	16.62	21.95	9.23	3.33
With children	12.49	9.76	4.84	5.72	0.86	0.03	0.05	18.93	21.87	18.66	4.94
With school-age children	14.82	11.65	5.75	6.54	1.05	0.03	0.05	22.13	25.57	19.75	5.68
Without children	8.46	6.64	1.09	4.04	0.47	0.00	0.10	31.64	27.76	8.38	4.22
With earnings	16.40	14.41	3.96	6.51	1.00	0.02	0.07	15.55	44.50	27.00	5.86
With non-elderly individuals with a disability	13.70	13.04	3.71	8.24	1.32	0.02	0.21	66.80	38.61	9.70	8.53

Source: FY 2024 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
21,595 (All SNAP households)	1.2	0.1	4.7
7,219 (Households with elderly individuals)	2.6	0.5	8.5
7,327 (Households with children)	1.8	0.4	7.8
5,950 (Households with earnings)	2.4	0.6	8.8
3,675 (Households with non-elderly individuals with a disability)	3.3	1.0	13.6

Source: FY 2024 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

This information is being collected to assist the Food and Nutrition Service with the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program's Quality Control Reviews. This is a mandatory collection and FNS uses the information for program monitoring, evaluation, corrective action, and characteristics. This collection does request personally identifiable information under the Privacy Act of 1974. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0299. The time required to complete this information collection 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. 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 Service, Office of Policy Support, 1320 Braddock Place, 5th Floor, Alexandria, VA 22306 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)

--	--	--	--

Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

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

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

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

68. Application Proc.Timeliness	69.QC Interview	70.Recert Timeliness	71.Allotment Test	72. Household Zip code	73.	74.	75.	76.

Section 7 - Optional For State Use

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