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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015



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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) serves as the foundation of America's national nutrition safety net. It is the nation's first line of defense against food insecurity and offers a powerful tool to improve nutrition among low-income individuals. SNAP is the largest of the domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This report describes the characteristics of SNAP households and participants nationwide in fiscal year 2015 (October 2014 through September 2015). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2015. The appendices provide detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics at the national and State levels, as well as a review of the source and reliability of estimates and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

In an average month in fiscal year 2015, SNAP provided benefits to 45.8 million people living in 22.5 million households across the United States. The total Federal cost of the program in fiscal year 2015 was \$74.0 billion, \$69.7 billion of which went to SNAP benefits with the remainder going to program administration. The average monthly SNAP benefit across all participating households in fiscal year 2015 was \$258.

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

As measured by the Federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), approximately 82 percent of SNAP households lived in poverty in fiscal year 2015 (Appendix C). Forty-two percent of SNAP households had gross incomes less than or equal to half of the poverty guidelines; these households received 57 percent of all benefits. When the value of SNAP benefits is included as income, 10 percent of SNAP households would move above the poverty guidelines, and 12 percent would move from below half to above half of the poverty guidelines. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of \$254, had gross monthly income of \$786, and had net monthly income of \$354. The average household size was 2.0 people.

Twenty-two percent of SNAP households had zero gross income in fiscal year 2015, and 40 percent had zero net income. Thirty-two percent of SNAP households had earned income, 20 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 24 percent received Social Security income, 8 percent received Child Support Enforcement payments, 6 percent received support from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), 3 percent received State General Assistance (GA) benefits, and 2 percent received unemployment income. From fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015, none of these percentages changed by more than one percentage point.

Seventy-five percent of SNAP households included a child, an elderly individual, or an individual with a disability; these households received 82 percent of all benefits. Households with children received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$393, reflecting their larger average household size. The average household with children had 3.2 people, compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (59 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult households. Only 15 percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. More than half (55 percent) of all SNAP households with children had earned income; 45 percent of single-adult households with children and 68 percent of multiple-adult households with children had earned income. Three percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with elderly individuals received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$128, reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.3 people) and higher-than-average income compared to other SNAP participants. Households with elderly individuals had an average gross income of \$912, compared to \$755 for households without elderly individuals. Eighty percent of SNAP households with elderly individuals consisted of an elderly individual living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$108, compared with an average monthly benefit of \$211 for households with elderly individuals not living alone and \$285 for households without any elderly individuals.

In fiscal year 2015, 64 percent of all SNAP participants were either children (44 percent), elderly adults (11 percent), or non-elderly adults with disabilities (10 percent). Over half (57 percent) of all participants were female. About two-thirds (69 percent) of children were school-age (age 5 to 17).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a central component of the nation's nutrition assistance safety net. SNAP's stated purpose is to "permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet... by increasing their purchasing power" (Food and Nutrition Act of 2008). SNAP is the largest of the domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2015, SNAP served approximately 45.8 million people in an average month, at a total annual cost of \$74.0 billion, \$69.7 billion of which went to SNAP benefits.¹

SNAP is available to all individuals who meet the Federal eligibility guidelines set by Congress, and serves a broad demographic spectrum of the needy population. It provides benefits electronically via an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card, which may be redeemed for eligible food items.² As of September 30, 2015, 258,632 stores across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

Federal, State, and local governments share the costs and administration of SNAP. Congress authorizes the program and appropriates necessary funds. USDA establishes SNAP regulations under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended through Public Law 113-128, enacted July 22, 2014. FNS administers SNAP nationally, and State or local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The Federal government fully funds SNAP benefits. The cooperating agencies share administrative costs, with FNS paying approximately 50 percent of these expenses.

Using SNAP household data collected for quality control purposes, FNS publishes reports detailing characteristics of the SNAP population and uses the data for additional analyses. This report, the latest in an annual series that dates back to 1976, presents a picture of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2015. The report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules, and thus does not include information about those who received disaster assistance nor those who were issued benefits mistakenly.³

In Chapter 2, we provide an overview of SNAP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits and how factors like national economic trends affect program participation and costs. In Chapter 3, we describe the characteristics of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2015. We present detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix A, and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix B. Appendix C contains the fiscal year 2015 SNAP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts. In Appendix D, we provide a detailed explanation and

¹ The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2015 included \$4.3 billion in other costs, including the Federal share of State administrative costs, nutrition education, Employment and Training programs, benefit and retailer redemption and monitoring, payment accuracy monitoring, Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as program access, health, and nutrition pilot projects.

² Households cannot use SNAP benefits to purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, pet food, hot food, and any food sold for on premise consumption.

³ FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies. About 2,700 people received disaster assistance at some time in fiscal year 2015. This number was calculated internally by Mathematica based on information provided by FNS, individual State reports, and direct contact with States. See Appendix D for more information on adjustments made to the data used for this report.

evaluation of the source and reliability of the estimates in this report. This is followed by a discussion of estimate sampling error in Appendix E. The data collection instrument used to collect the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) data that form the basis of this report appears in Appendix F.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and legislative changes to SNAP. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuance. This chapter concludes with a summary of program participation and costs, as well as a discussion on how the costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2015.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (the 2014 Farm Bill) reauthorized SNAP in February 2014. This legislation largely maintained the basic eligibility guidelines as previously defined under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, contains the uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP, which were originally developed in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. These eligibility standards define a SNAP household and categories of households eligible for benefits. They also establish gross and net income limits, a resource limit, and various nonfinancial criteria for eligibility. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, provides for exceptions to the eligibility criteria in certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for individuals who are categorically eligible, elderly, or with disabilities.⁴

Furthermore, States have options and can receive administrative waivers to simplify certain eligibility rules.⁵ For example, States can waive recertification interviews for elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities who have no earned income, set requirements for reporting financial circumstances within various time frames, and determine penalties for failing to comply with work requirement programs. These allow States greater flexibility to adapt to the needs of their own eligible populations.

In addition to maintaining basic eligibility requirements, the 2014 Farm Bill tightened the standards by which households can qualify for the shelter expense deduction based upon receipt of energy assistance, added SNAP funding for enhanced Employment and Training activities, and increased antifraud activities.

The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as individuals who live together and customarily purchase and prepare food together. Generally, individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together may apply as separate household units; their

⁴ A person is considered to be elderly for SNAP eligibility purposes if he or she is age 60 or older. Generally, a person is considered to be disabled for SNAP eligibility purposes if he or she receives Federal or State disability or blindness payments or other disability retirement benefits from a government agency under the Social Security Act, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security disability or blindness payments; receives an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and is (1) eligible for Medicare or (2) considered to be disabled based on SSI rules; is a veteran who is totally disabled, permanently housebound, or in need of regular aid and attendance; or is permanently disabled and receiving veterans' benefits as a surviving spouse or child of a veteran.

⁵ For more detailed information on State options, see the State Options Reports available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/state-options-report>.

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

Categorical Eligibility

Households in which all members are receiving or authorized to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), General Assistance (GA), or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) are categorically eligible for SNAP. Eligibility standards for these households, known as pure public assistance (PA) households, are based on the assistance program that confers categorical eligibility for SNAP. However, benefits for categorically eligible households are determined under the same rules that apply to other eligible SNAP households.

Over the past 16 years, categorical eligibility has expanded, eliminating certain verification requirements and simplifying the application and eligibility determination process for a much larger group of households. States are required to confer categorical eligibility on households receiving or authorized to receive benefits or services—such as employment, child care, or transportation assistance—that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort funds.⁷ In addition, States have the option of conferring categorical eligibility on households receiving or authorized to receive benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/Maintenance of Effort funds. Further, States may confer categorical eligibility on households where at least one member receives the benefit or service and the State agency determines the entire household benefits. Programs conferring categorical eligibility must support a TANF goal of (1) assisting needy families, (2) reducing dependency on Federal programs, (3) preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies, or (4) supporting marriage. Programs furthering the last two goals must have a gross income eligibility limit of 200 percent or less of the Federal poverty line.

Many States have chosen to provide a TANF/Maintenance of Effort-funded noncash benefit to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP on a broad number of households. This option is known as broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE). States have flexibility in choosing the TANF/Maintenance of Effort-funded program that confers SNAP eligibility. Often these programs apply only a gross income eligibility limit—between 130 and 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines—and eliminate the net income test. Households considered to be categorically eligible must qualify for a positive SNAP benefit. The exception is one- or two-person households that could receive the minimum benefit.

⁶ The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) establishes the Federal poverty guidelines annually for many assistance programs. See Appendix C for a list of the 2014 poverty guidelines.

⁷ Maintenance of Effort funds are State funded expenditures used to support programs that provide cash assistance, family support, education, and training to help achieve TANF goals.

Most programs that confer BBCE do not include a resource test. However, five States (Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas) had BBCE programs with resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 when determining SNAP eligibility in all or part of fiscal year 2015.⁸

Of the 42 States and territories (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) with a BBCE policy in effect throughout fiscal year 2015, only New Hampshire limits its policy to a specific population (households with children).

In some States, households that participate in more 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.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. Most households not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: (1) a gross income standard and (2) a net income standard.⁹ As defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income, such as loans) and excludes most noncash income or in-kind benefits (such as energy assistance payments and educational loans in which payment is deferred). To be eligible for SNAP, a household not categorically eligible and not including an elderly member or individual with a disability must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (\$2,584 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2015). Households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities are not subject to the gross income standard. All households that are not categorically eligible must have a monthly net income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guidelines (\$1,988 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2015). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (Appendix C).

In addition to being used to determine income eligibility for some households, net income is used to determine monthly SNAP benefit amounts for all households. Net income is calculated by subtracting deductions permitted under SNAP from monthly gross income. SNAP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at net monthly income:¹⁰

- **Standard deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. In fiscal year 2015, a household with one to three members living in the contiguous United States received a \$155 deduction; larger households received a larger standard deduction based on household size. The standard deductions for outlying States and territories vary with price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are indexed annually to inflation.

⁸ Pennsylvania removed its resource limit in April 2015.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ The amount of deductions to which a household is entitled—the household's deduction entitlement—is not always equal to the amount used to compute SNAP benefits. Because net income may not be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income may claim only a portion of their deduction entitlement.

- **Earned income deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent care deduction.** Households with dependents receive a deduction for out-of-pocket costs for the care of children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school.
- **Medical expense deduction.** Households receive a medical expense deduction if they have either an elderly member or an individual with a disability who has medical expenses. In most States, such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs that exceed \$35 per month and are incurred on behalf of elderly household members or household members with disabilities. In fiscal year 2015, 16 States had medical deduction demonstration programs that used standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses exceeding \$35 but below a specified limit.¹¹ Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible in any State.
- **Child support payment deduction.** Households may deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than treat them as a deduction.
- **Excess shelter expense deduction.** Households are entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of the household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. Instead of using actual utility costs, many States use Standard Utility Allowances (SUAs) to calculate a household's total shelter expense. The maximum excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly members or individuals with disabilities was \$490 in fiscal year 2015. The amount is annually indexed to inflation. The limits on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories vary with price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities are allowed to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. Some States also allow homeless households a deduction of \$143 for shelter costs.

Resources

Another determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. As stipulated in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, the resource limits are indexed to inflation, rounded down to the nearest \$250 increment. In fiscal year 2015, households not categorically eligible were permitted up to \$2,250 in countable resources or up to \$3,250 if at least one household member was elderly or had a disability. Countable resources include cash, resources easily converted to cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks and bonds, and lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources. Some types of resources are not counted,

¹¹ For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2015 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Vigil et al., 2016). Available at <https://host76.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/>.

such as retirement and educational savings accounts, family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income.

Vehicles with equity below \$1,500 are excluded from the resource test. Vehicles used as homes, to produce earned income, to transport household members with physical disabilities, or to transport fuel or water are also excluded. Additionally, one vehicle per adult in the household and any vehicle used by a teenager in the household under age 18 to drive to work or school is excluded from resources. For any remaining vehicles owned by the household, the State must calculate both the fair market value of the vehicle in excess of \$4,650 and the equity value of the vehicle. The State will count as a resource only the greater of the two amounts, either the fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or the equity value.¹²

To make it easier for low-income workers to maintain reliable transportation while receiving SNAP benefits, States are allowed to align their SNAP vehicle policy with vehicle rules from a TANF/Maintenance of Effort-funded assistance program so long as these rules are less restrictive than Federal SNAP vehicle rules. In fiscal year 2015, almost all States and territories had aligned their vehicle rules for non-categorically eligible households with those of other programs in their State or territory; over half of all States and territories had adopted rules that exclude all vehicles from the resource test.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

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

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

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

Many SNAP participants age 16 to 59 are subject to the program's general work requirements, which include registering for work, accepting suitable employment if offered, not voluntarily quitting a job or reducing work hours, and participating in an employment and training program if

¹² The equity of a vehicle is defined as its fair market value minus remaining liens.

referred to one by the State agency. Working age participants are subject to these requirements unless they are in one of the following exempt groups:

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

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

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

In general, when a household applies for SNAP benefits, State agencies are required to conduct an interview at initial certification and at least once every 12 months thereafter. Although all SNAP applicants have the option to appear in person for the interview, States can apply for waivers that allow interviews to be conducted by telephone or online rather than face-to-face. As of September 2015, all States and territories had been granted statewide waivers for the requirement that households receive a face-to-face interview. Also, as of September 2015, 44 States offered statewide online applications. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

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

SNAP participants are required to appear periodically at their local SNAP office or participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies with the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. The certification period may be as long as 24 months for households where all adult members are elderly or disabled or up to 36 months for households participating in an Elderly Simplified Application Project. For participants in the SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP), the certification period may be extended up to 48 months. In fiscal year 2015, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 13 months.

BENEFIT COMPUTATION

After a household is certified for SNAP, its monthly SNAP benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate (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 for a family of four in June of the previous fiscal year, adjusted for household size and for geographic areas outside of the contiguous United States. The Thrifty Food Plan is a healthful and minimal-cost diet, with the cost adjusted for household size and composition.¹³ Maximum benefits are usually revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the plan. The maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$649 in fiscal year 2015 (Appendix C).

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

If a household has zero net income (that is, its deductible expenses equal or exceed its gross income), it receives the maximum SNAP benefit. For new participants, benefits are adjusted based on the number of days remaining in the initial certification month.¹⁴ All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit, except during the initial month of participation. The minimum benefit for one- and two-person households is 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. In fiscal year 2015, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$16.¹⁵

SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) Households

Certain households with SSI benefits participate in SNAP through SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) demonstrations. SSI-CAP is a joint project of FNS, the Social Security Administration (SSA), and States that streamlines the SNAP application process for certain

¹³ See Thrifty Food Plan reports at <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/USDAFoodPlansCostofFood/reports> for more information.

¹⁴ SNAP households will not receive benefits in the first month if the amount of adjusted benefits would be less than \$10.

¹⁵ Table C.6 presents minimum benefit values for the other States and territories for fiscal year 2015.

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 other households. Throughout fiscal year 2015, 17 States were operating SSI-CAP demonstrations: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.¹⁶ In most cases, SSI-CAP participation was limited to one-person households consisting of an elderly individual or an individual with a disability who receives SSI and has no earned income.¹⁷ In all SSI-CAP States except for Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, SSI-CAP households receive a standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having “high” or “low” shelter expenses, as determined by the State. SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington receive a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard deduction, a standard utility allowance, and a standardized “high” or “low” shelter expense deduction. SSI-CAP households do not receive any other income deductions.

Minnesota Family Investment Program Households (MFIP)

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota calculates the SNAP benefit at the same time as the cash assistance benefit for some households that receive both SNAP and TANF. To calculate the benefits, total income is subtracted from an income threshold that is based on family size 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 earn an additional cash benefit. As a family’s income rises, the cash portion of the benefit is reduced before the food portion is reduced. Families with income closer to the income threshold may not receive a cash benefit and may receive a smaller food benefit as well. MFIP participants are credited with an earnings deduction but are not subject to other income deductions. The earnings deduction rate for MFIP participants was 50 percent in fiscal year 2015.

SNAP BENEFIT ISSUANCE

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

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

In fiscal year 2015, Pennsylvania expanded its BBCE policy by removing its resource test. Prior to May 2015, Pennsylvania had a resource limit of \$9,000 for households containing at least

¹⁶ New Mexico ended its SSI-CAP demonstration in March 2014. However, SSI-CAP households may remain on the program through their certification period. The last SSI-CAP benefits will be issued in February 2017.

¹⁷ In Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, a household must have no earned income to enter the program but, once enrolled, may have earned income for up to three months and remain eligible. In Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas, a household with earned income may still be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits. In Kentucky and South Dakota, married couples may also be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits, but each spouse must be approved to receive SSI in order to meet the eligibility requirements and be treated as a member of the same household; in Texas, married couples may participate but are treated as separate households.

one elderly individual or individual with a disability and a \$5,500 resource limit for all other households.

During the same period, Alabama implemented a medical deduction demonstration program, which uses a standard deduction amount for households with medical expenses below a specified limit. The demonstration program simplifies the application process for qualifying households and may slightly increase eligibility and benefit amounts.

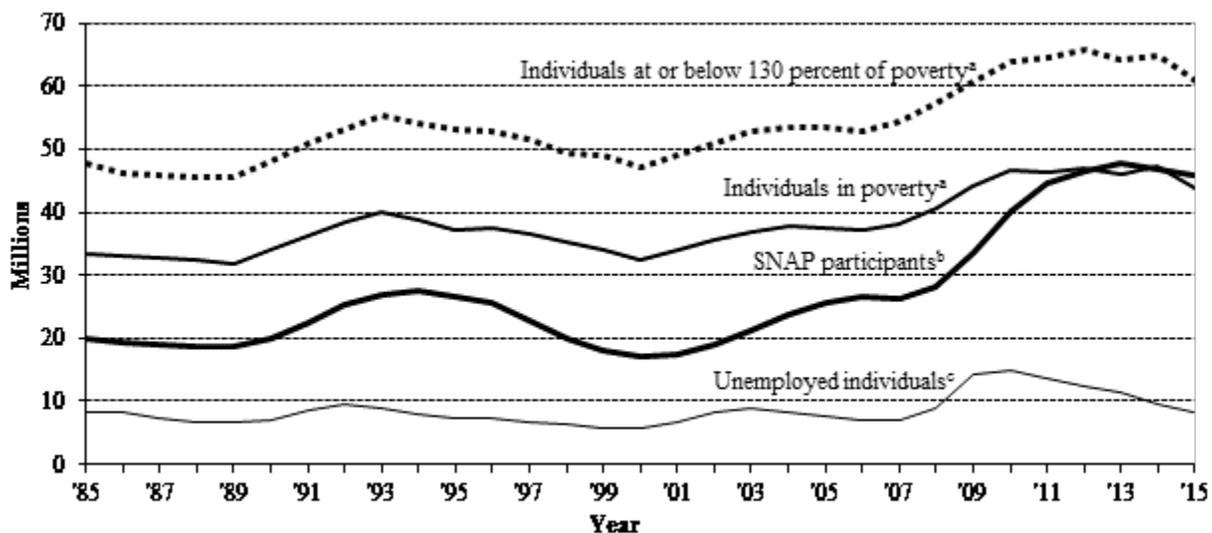
Additionally, the earnings deduction rate for MFIP participants increased from 43 percent in November 2013 through September 2014 to 50 percent in fiscal year 2015.

SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

The number of SNAP participants has fluctuated over the past few decades, as illustrated in Figure 2.1. After a decline from 1994 to 2000, SNAP participation rose each year from 2001 until 2013. The increase in monthly SNAP participation during the economic recession and initial recovery was much greater than in the earlier years, rising from 26.6 million individuals in 2007 to 47.5 million individuals in 2013. Since 2013, there has been a steady decrease in SNAP participation. Average monthly SNAP participation declined from 46.4 million individuals in 2014 to 45.5 million individuals in 2015. Table 2.1 shows how changes in SNAP participation over the last 16 years compare to changes in major economic indicators.

Total SNAP costs declined from \$79.9 billion in fiscal year 2013 to \$74.1 billion in fiscal year 2014 and \$74.0 billion in fiscal year 2015. The decrease in total SNAP costs is largely a result of the decline in SNAP participation combined with lower average per-person benefits due to the expiration of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

Figure 2.1. SNAP participants, unemployed individuals, individuals in poverty, and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty, calendar years 1985 to 2015



^a Annual values. Source: Special tabulations of the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA.

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

^c Average monthly values. Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2.1. Major economic indicators, calendar years 2000 to 2015

Economic indicator	Calendar year															
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Inflation rate ^a	2.3	2.3	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.1
Interest rate ^b	7.6	7.1	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.9
Productivity increase ^c	3.4	2.8	4.3	3.8	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Real GDP increase ^{d,e}	4.1	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.7	1.8	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.6
SNAP participants ^f (000)	17,096	17,660	19,561	21,952	24,413	26,261	26,074	26,566	29,202	35,285	41,639	45,388	46,942	47,539	46,427	45,516
Unemployed individuals ^f (000)	5,685	6,830	8,375	8,770	8,140	7,579	6,991	7,073	8,948	14,295	14,808	13,739	12,501	11,457	9,598	8,287
Unemployment rate ^g	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3
Individuals below poverty level																
Number in thousands	32,491	33,905	35,566	36,927	37,937	37,415	37,206	38,205	40,614	43,970	46,677	46,464	47,085	46,106	47,348	43,765
Percentage of total population	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.8	13.5	14.5	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0	13.7
Individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level																
Number in thousands	46,974	49,061	50,844	52,823	53,413	53,553	52,878	54,264	57,329	60,574	63,984	64,549	65,828	64,310	64,915	60,906
Percentage of total population	16.8	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.2	17.8	18.1	19.0	19.9	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.5	20.5	19.1

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

^aPercentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for GDP.

^bCorporate AAA bond yield.

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

^dPercentage change from preceding year.

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

^fAverage monthly value.

^gUnemployment rate for all civilian workers.

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.¹⁸ In an average month in fiscal year 2015, SNAP provided benefits to 45.2 million people living in 22.3 million households.¹⁹ Most SNAP households (75 percent) included a child (under age 18), an elderly individual (age 60 or older), or a non-elderly individual with a disability. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of \$254, had gross monthly income of \$786, and net monthly income of \$354.²⁰ The average household size was 2.0 people.

In this chapter, we discuss the composition and economic status of SNAP households, characteristics of SNAP participants, and changes in the characteristics of SNAP households from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015. Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the poverty status of participants and the effect of SNAP benefits on poverty among participating households; Tables 3.2 through 3.4 present sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and unit size by household composition; Table 3.5 depicts the demographic characteristics of participants; and Table 3.6 compares the change since 2014 (in constant 2015 dollars) in average income, deductions, and benefits for participating households.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

SNAP provides benefits to households in need.²¹ In fiscal year 2015, the gross monthly income of 82 percent of SNAP households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (Table 3.1).²² The gross monthly income of 60 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guidelines, and the income of 42 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guidelines (Table 3.1). The average household had income that was slightly less than 59 percent of the poverty guidelines (Table A.2).

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive greater SNAP benefits than those with more income. The 42 percent of all SNAP households with

¹⁸ The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 48,022 households that participated in SNAP in fiscal year 2015 (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.

¹⁹ The estimates of 45.2 million participants and 22.3 million households differ slightly from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (45.8 million people and 22.5 million households) because the sample estimate is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which are \$254 in the SNAP QC data compared with \$258 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

²⁰ Because net income is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits, the average monthly net income estimate excludes these households.

²¹ For more detailed information on the economic status of SNAP households, see Appendix Tables A.3 through A.8.

²² See Appendix Table C.1 for the poverty guidelines.

gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guidelines in fiscal year 2015 received 57 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 18 percent of households with a gross monthly income above the poverty guidelines received only 8 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

The impact of SNAP benefits on a household's purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the benefits to a household's income and then examining the distribution of households by poverty status.²³ As shown in Figure 3.1, the combination of cash and SNAP benefits yields a substantially different distribution of SNAP households by poverty status. Specifically, when SNAP benefits are included in gross income, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was sufficient to move 10 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines. SNAP benefits affected a greater number of the poorest SNAP households, moving 12 percent of participating households above 50 percent of the poverty guidelines.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH GREATER NEEDS

SNAP effectively serves many households that include vulnerable individuals—children, elderly individuals, and individuals with disabilities.²⁴ In fiscal year 2015, 75 percent of all SNAP households—which contained 87 percent of all participants—included a child, an elderly individual, or a non-elderly individual with a disability. These households received 82 percent of all SNAP benefits (Table A.14).

Households with Children

In an average month in fiscal year 2015, SNAP served approximately 9.5 million households with children, representing 43 percent of all SNAP households. Seventy-four percent of all SNAP households with earned income contained children, while 55 percent of all households with children had earned income (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Thirteen percent of all households with children received TANF cash benefits and 3 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A.6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit of \$393 per month (Table 3.4), in large part because the average household size among SNAP households with children (3.2 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (2.0 people).

In fiscal year 2015, single adults headed more than half (59 percent) of all SNAP households with children, accounting for 25 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2). Seven percent of all SNAP households included a married head of household and children, accounting for 17 percent of all SNAP households with children.

²³ This comparison assumes that program participants value their SNAP benefits at face value.

²⁴ See Appendix Tables A.3, A.6, A.8, A.11, A.12, A.14–A.19, and A.21–A.23 for more details on these households.

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

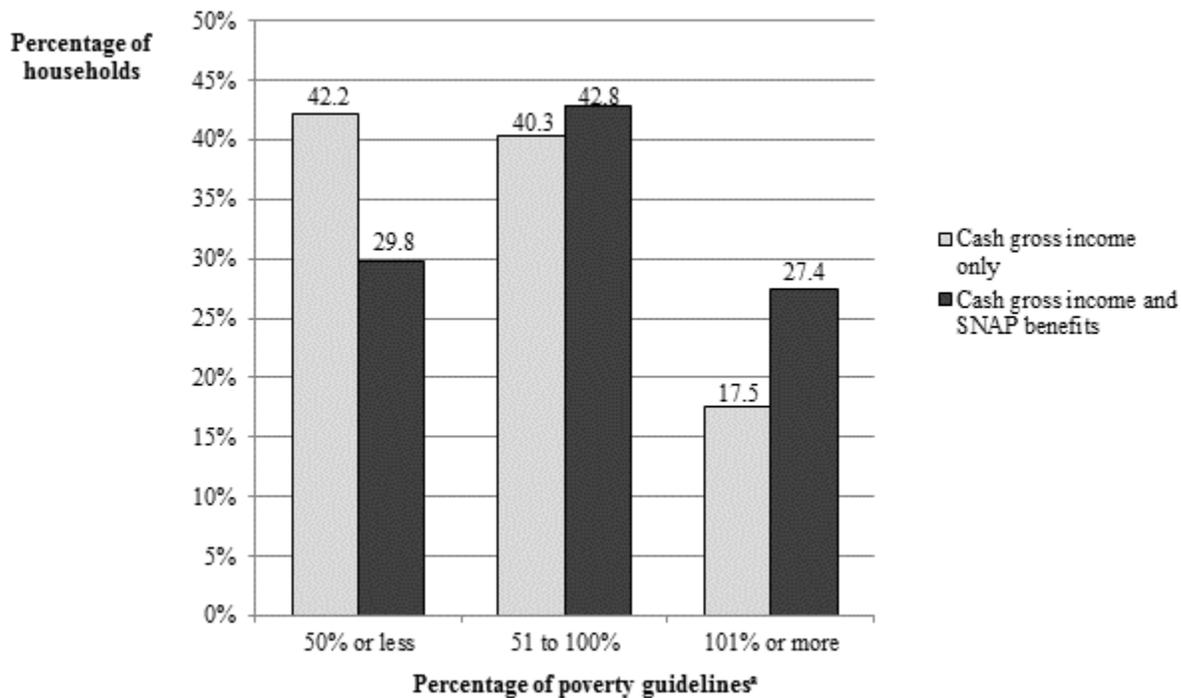
Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines ^a	All households		All benefits	
	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
25% or less	30.5	30.5	37.3	37.3
26 to 50%	11.7	42.2	19.4	56.7
51 to 75%	17.8	59.9	19.5	76.2
76 to 100%	22.5	82.5	16.1	92.3
101 to 130%	12.0	94.4	6.3	98.7
131% or more	5.6	100.0	1.3	100.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2015 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

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



Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2015 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

The characteristics of married-couple households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. Of the 5.6 million single-adult SNAP households with children, 2.5 million (45 percent) had earned income, about 829,000 (15 percent) received TANF, 692,000 (12 percent) received SSI, and 565,000 (10 percent) received Social Security income. Of the 1.6 million married-head households with children, 1.2 million (73 percent) had earned income, 180,000 (11 percent) received SSI, 138,000 (9 percent) received Social Security income, and 102,000 (6 percent) received TANF. Among single-adult households with children, 926,000 (17 percent) had zero gross income whereas among married-head households, 141,000 (9 percent) had zero gross income (Table 3.3).

The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$379 versus \$448) because of the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.4). However, the benefit per person was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children (\$126 versus \$102), because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$899 versus \$1,532).

Among all households with children, 1.8 million (19 percent) received child support (Table A.6).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In each month of fiscal year 2015, SNAP served an average of about 4.4 million households with elderly individuals (age 60 or older). These households represented 20 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2). Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.4).

In fiscal year 2015, the average SNAP benefit for households with elderly individuals was \$128, compared to \$285 for households without elderly individuals (Table A.2). Elderly SNAP recipients tended to receive relatively small benefit amounts for two reasons. First, they typically had higher average gross and net incomes than other households. Households with elderly individuals had average gross and net incomes of \$912 and \$434, compared to \$755 and \$336 for households without elderly individuals. Second, elderly SNAP recipients often lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than other households.²⁵

In fiscal year 2015, 80 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals were single-person households (Table 3.2). Elderly SNAP recipients who lived alone received an average SNAP benefit of \$108 per month, compared to \$170 for multiperson households composed of only elderly individuals and \$247 for multiperson households with both elderly and non-elderly individuals (Table A.15). The average size of households with elderly individuals not living alone was 2.3 people (Table 3.4).

A majority of SNAP households with elderly individuals received either SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2015, 36 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals

²⁵ In this report, we use the term “living alone” to refer to individuals who reside in single-person SNAP households, although others may live in the same residential unit.

received SSI, 69 percent received Social Security income, and 86 percent received income from at least one of those two sources (Table A.6).

Nineteen percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income (Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 34 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 55 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2). Seven percent of households with elderly individuals had no income (Table A.6).

Households with Non-Elderly Individuals with Disabilities

In fiscal year 2015, SNAP served a monthly average of 4.5 million households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities (Table 3.2).²⁶ These households represented 20 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$193 (Table 3.4).

Sixty-one percent of SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities were single-person households (Table 3.2). Non-elderly individuals with disabilities who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.2 individuals and a per-person benefit of \$100, versus a per-person benefit of \$113 for those living alone (Table 3.4). Sixty-eight percent of households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities received SSI, and 50 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3). SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities represented 67 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 41 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2).

Other Households Served by SNAP

Although the majority of SNAP households contained children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities, in fiscal year 2015, 25 percent (5.6 million households) consisted solely of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities with no children (Table 3.2). These households tended to be single-person households (92 percent) and had a very low average gross monthly income (\$251), although about one-fourth (26 percent) had earned income. Sixty-one percent of these households had zero gross income. Households consisting solely of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities received an average SNAP benefit of \$189 per month (Tables 3.3 and 3.4).

²⁶ We identify households with a non-elderly member with a disability as those with (1) non-elderly SSI recipients, (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals, (3) non-elderly adults who worked fewer than 30 hours a week and received Social Security income, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation, or (4) non-elderly adults in single-person households who received Social Security income.

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

Household composition	All households		Households with countable:											
			Earned income		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent
Total^a	22,293	100.0	7,081	100.0	5,451	100.0	4,559	100.0	4,943	100.0	1,293	100.0	694	100.0
Children	9,510	42.7	5,219	73.7	850	15.6	1,128	24.7	1,267	25.6	1,231	95.2	138	19.9
Single-adult household	5,587	25.1	2,519	35.6	565	10.4	692	15.2	926	18.7	829	64.1	91	13.1
Multiple-adult household	2,629	11.8	1,790	25.3	267	4.9	380	8.3	239	4.8	211	16.3	36	5.2
Married-head	1,610	7.2	1,175	16.6	138	2.5	180	4.0	141	2.9	102	7.9	16	2.4
Other multiple-adult	1,019	4.6	614	8.7	129	2.4	200	4.4	98	2.0	108	8.4	20	2.8
Children only	1,294	5.8	910	12.9	18	0.3	56	1.2	102	2.1	191	14.8	11	1.6
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	321	4.5	3,005	55.1	1,550	34.0	304	6.2	39	3.0	157	22.7
Living alone	3,495	15.7	157	2.2	2,435	44.7	1,264	27.7	275	5.6	5	0.4	132	19.0
Not living alone	866	3.9	164	2.3	570	10.5	286	6.3	29	0.6	33	2.6	25	3.6
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	483	6.8	2,249	41.3	3,075	67.4	–	–	243	18.8	141	20.3
Living alone	2,761	12.4	111	1.6	1,533	28.1	1,750	38.4	–	–	3	0.2	86	12.4
Not living alone	1,737	7.8	372	5.3	716	13.1	1,325	29.1	–	–	240	18.6	55	7.9
Other households^b	5,554	24.9	1,455	20.5	12	0.2	1	0.0	3,375	68.3	47	3.6	311	44.9
Single-person	5,101	22.9	1,201	17.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	3,242	65.6	39	3.0	301	43.3
Multiperson	453	2.0	254	3.6	10	0.2	0	0.0	133	2.7	8	0.6	11	1.5
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^c	4,265	19.1	1,124	15.9	160	2.9	123	2.7	2,475	50.1	41	3.2	207	29.8
Living alone	3,614	16.2	860	12.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	2,355	47.6	32	2.5	192	27.7
Not living alone	650	2.9	265	3.7	159	2.9	122	2.7	120	2.4	9	0.7	14	2.1
Single-person households	11,711	52.5	1,690	23.9	3,979	73.0	3,016	66.2	3,555	71.9	108	8.4	520	74.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

– No sample households are in this category.

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

Household composition	All households		Households with countable:											
			Earned income		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent
Total^a	22,293	100.0	7,081	31.8	5,451	24.5	4,559	20.5	4,943	22.2	1,293	5.8	694	3.1
Children	9,510	42.7	5,219	54.9	850	8.9	1,128	11.9	1,267	13.3	1,231	12.9	138	1.5
Single-adult household	5,587	25.1	2,519	45.1	565	10.1	692	12.4	926	16.6	829	14.8	91	1.6
Multiple-adult household	2,629	11.8	1,790	68.1	267	10.2	380	14.5	239	9.1	211	8.0	36	1.4
Married-head	1,610	7.2	1,175	73.0	138	8.6	180	11.2	141	8.8	102	6.4	16	1.0
Other multiple-adult	1,019	4.6	614	60.3	129	12.7	200	19.6	98	9.6	108	10.6	20	1.9
Children only	1,294	5.8	910	70.4	18	1.4	56	4.3	102	7.9	191	14.8	11	0.8
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	321	7.4	3,005	68.9	1,550	35.5	304	7.0	39	0.9	157	3.6
Living alone	3,495	15.7	157	4.5	2,435	69.7	1,264	36.2	275	7.9	5	0.2	132	3.8
Not living alone	866	3.9	164	18.9	570	65.8	286	33.0	29	3.3	33	3.8	25	2.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	483	10.7	2,249	50.0	3,075	68.4	–	–	243	5.4	141	3.1
Living alone	2,761	12.4	111	4.0	1,533	55.5	1,750	63.4	–	–	3	0.1	86	3.1
Not living alone	1,737	7.8	372	21.4	716	41.2	1,325	76.3	–	–	240	13.8	55	3.2
Other households^b	5,554	24.9	1,455	26.2	12	0.2	1	0.0	3,375	60.8	47	0.8	311	5.6
Single-person	5,101	22.9	1,201	23.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	3,242	63.6	39	0.8	301	5.9
Multiperson	453	2.0	254	56.1	10	2.2	0	0.1	133	29.4	8	1.7	11	2.4
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^c	4,265	19.1	1,124	26.4	160	3.8	123	2.9	2,475	58.0	41	1.0	207	4.8
Living alone	3,614	16.2	860	23.8	1	0.0	0	0.0	2,355	65.1	32	0.9	192	5.3
Not living alone	650	2.9	265	40.7	159	24.5	122	18.8	120	18.5	9	1.4	14	2.2
Single-person households	11,711	52.5	1,690	14.4	3,979	34.0	3,016	25.8	3,555	30.4	108	0.9	520	4.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

– No sample households are in this category.

Table 3.4. Average values of selected characteristics by household composition

Household composition	Average values				
	Gross monthly countable income (dollars)	Net monthly countable income (dollars) ^a	Monthly SNAP benefit (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit per person (dollars) ^b	Household size (individuals)
Total	786	354	254	127	2.0
Children	1,027	488	393	123	3.2
Single-adult household	899	414	379	126	3.0
Male adult	880	435	341	126	2.7
Female adult	900	412	382	127	3.0
Multiple-adult household	1,422	759	460	107	4.3
Married-head	1,532	838	448	102	4.4
Other multiple-adult	1,249	635	479	114	4.2
Children only	777	254	315	143	2.2
Elderly individuals	912	434	128	98	1.3
Living alone	821	359	108	108	1.0
Not living alone	1,279	713	211	92	2.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	1,016	489	193	102	1.9
Living alone	838	319	113	113	1.0
Not living alone	1,299	736	320	100	3.2
Other households^c	251	87	189	172	1.1
Single-person	210	68	179	179	1.0
Multiperson	715	299	305	139	2.2
Single-person households	549	209	142	142	1.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

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

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

Adults Age 18 to 49 without Disabilities in Childless Households

In fiscal year 2015, 19 percent (4.3 million) of all households contained one or more adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities and with no children. With some exceptions, these participants are subject to time-limited participation unless they fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. These households tended to be single-person households (85 percent). Fifty-eight percent of these households had zero gross income and 26 percent had earned income (Table 3.3).

Single-Person Households

Of all SNAP households in fiscal year 2015, 11.7 million (53 percent) were single-person households (Table 3.2).²⁷ These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$142 (Table 3.4). A slight majority of these individuals (53 percent) were female (Table A.24), 30 percent were elderly (Table A.17), and 24 percent were non-elderly individuals with disabilities (Table A.17). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of SNAP participants living alone had earned income (14 percent versus 32 percent) and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (30 percent versus 22 percent) (Table 3.3). Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities making up single-person households, 34 percent and 26 percent of single-person households received Social Security income and SSI income, respectively (Table 3.3).

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS

In fiscal year 2015, 44 percent of SNAP participants were children, and they received 43 percent of prorated SNAP benefits (Table 3.5).²⁸ More than two-thirds (69 percent) of children served by SNAP were school-age (age 5 to 17). Forty-five percent of participants were non-elderly adults (age 18 to 59) and 11 percent were elderly individuals (age 60 or older).

Sixty-two percent of non-elderly adults and 64 percent of elderly individuals were female (Table A.23). Eight percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born—4 percent were naturalized citizens, less than 1 percent were refugees, and 3 percent were other noncitizens (lawful permanent residents and other eligible noncitizens). Nine percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizen adults.²⁹

In fiscal year 2015, the average SNAP household size was 2.0 individuals. There has been a steady decline in the average household size over the years analyzed in this report. In fiscal year 1989, the average SNAP household was 2.6 individuals (Table A.27).

²⁷ These individuals apply for SNAP benefits for themselves only. Other people may live in the household.

²⁸ Prorated benefits equal the benefits paid to households multiplied by the ratio of participants with selected characteristic to total household size.

²⁹ Some of the noncitizen household members were legal residents of the United States and participated in SNAP with citizen children; others were ineligible because of their immigration status and did not participate.

Table 3.5. SNAP benefits of participants by selected demographic characteristics

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Prorated benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	45,184	100.0	5,667,680	100.0
Age				
Children	19,891	44.0	2,439,391	43.0
Preschool-age children	6,119	13.5	778,638	13.7
0 to 1	2,371	5.2	308,290	5.4
2 to 4	3,749	8.3	470,348	8.3
School-age children	13,772	30.5	1,660,753	29.3
5 to 7	3,887	8.6	479,977	8.5
8 to 11	4,494	9.9	545,243	9.6
12 to 15	3,800	8.4	453,625	8.0
16 to 17	1,591	3.5	181,909	3.2
Non-elderly adults (18 to 59)	20,494	45.4	2,736,440	48.3
Elderly adults (60 or older)	4,799	10.6	491,849	8.7
Citizenship				
U.S.-born citizen	41,542	91.9	5,191,519	91.6
Naturalized citizen	1,786	4.0	228,982	4.0
Refugee	361	0.8	48,920	0.9
Other noncitizen	1,495	3.3	198,259	3.5
Citizen children living with noncitizens^b	3,921	8.7	505,721	8.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	5,283	11.7	547,033	9.7
Children with disabilities	971	2.2	91,428	1.6
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	4,311	9.5	455,605	8.0
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^c	4,600	10.2	774,726	13.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

The average household gross income increased in real dollars by \$24 from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015, from \$762 to \$786, and the average household net income increased by \$18 to \$354 during the same period (Table 3.6).

The percentage of households with zero gross income remained at 22 percent from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015 (Table A.26). The percentage of households with zero net income had a slight decline from fiscal year 2014, which had the highest percentage (41 percent) of households with zero net income among the years analyzed in this report, to 40 percent in fiscal year 2015 (Table A.26). The percentage of households with earnings increased from 31 percent in fiscal year 2014 to 32 percent in fiscal year 2015. Households with TANF income remained at 6 percent in fiscal year 2015.

The average household benefit decreased in real dollars, from \$259 in fiscal year 2014 to \$254 in fiscal year 2015, as net income per household increased from \$336 to \$354 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6. Nominal and real values of selected characteristics, fiscal year 2014 and fiscal year 2015

Characteristic	Fiscal year 2014		Fiscal year 2015	Percentage change in nominal values	Percentage change in real values
	Nominal value	Real value (in fiscal year 2015 dollars)	Nominal value		
Average gross income ^a					
Per household	\$759	\$762	\$786	+3.5	+3.2
Per person	442	443	456	+3.3	+2.9
Average net income ^a					
Per household	335	336	354	+5.7	+5.4
Per person	176	177	188	+6.8	+6.4
Average total deduction ^a	538	539	529	-1.6	-1.9
Average household benefit ^b	253	259	254	+0.3	-1.7
Maximum household benefit for a family of four ^{b,c}	632	645	649	+2.7	+0.7
Consumer price index (CPI)					
All items	236.0		236.8	+0.3	
Food at home	237.4		242.1	+2.0	

Sources: CPI-U average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal Year 2014 and Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

^a Real values are in constant fiscal year 2015 dollars. Fiscal year 2014 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2014 and fiscal year 2015 (+0.3 percent).

^b Real values are in constant fiscal year 2015 dollars. Fiscal year 2014 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 2014 and fiscal year 2015 (+2.0 percent).

^c The maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2014 for a family of four living in the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia.

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS

AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
BBCE	Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
CPS ASEC	Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement
EBT	Electronic Benefit Transfer
FNS	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
GA	General Assistance
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	Minnesota Family Investment Program
PA	Public Assistance
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SNAP QC	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSI-CAP	SSI Combined Application Project
SUA	Standard Utility Allowance
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

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DEFINITIONS

Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill).

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

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).

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

Broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE).

Policy under which households receive a TANF/Maintenance of Effort-funded noncash service that makes them categorically eligible for SNAP. The noncash service is usually in the form of a brochure or handout that provides information on State-provided assistance and services. Households meeting State-determined eligibility criteria receive this information upon application or recertification for SNAP.

Categorically eligible households.

Households in which all members receive or are authorized to receive TANF, SSI, or GA benefits and therefore are deemed financially eligible for SNAP. Includes households receiving cash or noncash benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort funds. Some States also confer categorical eligibility based on benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/Maintenance of Effort, and on households in which at least one member

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

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

Child support payment deduction.

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

Children. Individuals under age 18.

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

Countable resources. Cash on hand and resources that may be converted easily to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump-sum payments. Such resources also include some 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

deductions shown in the appendix tables are those to which households were entitled. (MFIP and SSI-CAP participants are subject to different rules.) Total deductions to which a household is entitled do not always equal the difference between gross and net income amounts because net income may not be less than zero. See also *Child support payment deduction*, *Dependent care deduction*, *Earned income deduction*, *Excess shelter expense deduction*, *Medical expense deduction*, *MFIP*, *SSI-CAP*, *Standard deduction*, and *Total deduction*.

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

Dependent care deduction. Deduction received by SNAP households for expenses involved in caring for dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school. See *Deductions*.

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

Earned income deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. (MFIP participants were entitled to a 50 percent earned income deduction in fiscal year 2015.) See also *Deductions* and *Minnesota Family Investment Program*.

Elderly individuals. Adults age 60 or older.

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

Entrant households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2015 and in their first month of participation.

Excess shelter expense deduction. Deduction received by households with

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

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

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

Gross income limit. SNAP monthly gross income eligibility standards, determined by household size; equal to 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines. See also Appendix C and *Countable income*.

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

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

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

Individuals with disabilities. Under SNAP rules, a disabled individual is defined as one

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

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

Lawful permanent residents. Noncitizens lawfully admitted for permanent resident status.

Married-head households. Households with a spouse present or with a head of household in a unit with spouse outside of the unit.

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

Medical expense deduction. Deduction available to households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities, equal to all unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the elderly individual or individual with a disability that exceed \$35. See also *Deductions*.

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

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

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

Minimum benefit. Amount guaranteed to all eligible one- and two-person units except during the initial month of participation. The minimum benefit for all one- and two-person units was equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit also varies by geographic region and month of benefit receipt in fiscal year 2015. See also Appendix C.

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

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

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

Noncitizen. In this report, “noncitizen” refers to individuals residing in the United States who are not natural-born or naturalized citizens. These include lawful permanent residents, refugees, asylees, deportees, and unauthorized aliens. Lawfully present noncitizens are subject to additional nonfinancial eligibility criteria (see Chapter 2). Unauthorized aliens are not eligible to receive SNAP benefits but they may be nonparticipating members of SNAP households.

Non-elderly adults. Adults age 18 to 59.

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

Nonparticipating household head households. Households headed by someone ineligible for SNAP, such as an ineligible noncitizen.

Other multiple-adult households. Households with unmarried household head, two or more adults, and at least one child.

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

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

Preschool-age children. Children under age 5.

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

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

Resource limit. For all non-categorically eligible households without an elderly member or individual with a disability, the resource limit was \$2,250 in fiscal year 2015. Non-categorically eligible households with an elderly individual or individual with a disability were allowed up to \$3,250 in countable resources. See also *Countable resources*.

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

School-age children. Children age 5 to 17.

Shelter deduction. See *Excess shelter expense deduction*.

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

Single-person households. Households with exactly one person.

SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP). Joint FNS-SSA-State partnerships with a goal of streamlining the procedures for providing SNAP benefits to certain households eligible for SSI.

Standard deduction. Deduction received by all households, which varies by household size and for areas outside of the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia to reflect price differences among geographic areas. See also Appendix C and *Deductions*.

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

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

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

Time limits and additional work requirements for adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households. SNAP participants without disabilities age 18 to 49 who do not live with a household member under the age of 18 are generally subject to time limited participation unless they fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. (See *Work requirements*.) In order to receive SNAP benefits for more than 3 months in a 36-month period, these individuals are required to work or participate in a work program at least 20 hours a week, or participate and comply with a workfare program. States can apply to waive this requirement in certain areas where there are insufficient jobs. States are also issued a limited number of exemptions from the requirement each year, which they can assign to individuals to let them receive benefits for a longer period of time. In this report, all adults meeting this definition, regardless of exemption status, are identified as Adults Age 18 to 49 Without Disabilities in Childless Households.

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

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

Work requirements. Many SNAP participants without disabilities are required to register for work or be registered by the State agency, must participate in a State employment and training or workfare program if assigned by the State agency, and must agree to accept any suitable job offered to them. Individuals exempt from SNAP work registration rules include the following:

- All individuals under age 16 or age 60 and over, and some individuals age 16 and 17
- Individuals physically or mentally unfit for work
- Individuals complying with work requirements of other assistance programs under TANF
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or the care of an incapacitated person
- Individuals receiving unemployment compensation
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment program

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

APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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Table A.1. Distribution of participating households, individuals, and benefits by household composition, locality, countable income source, and SNAP benefit amount

Household characteristic	SNAP households		Participants in households with household characteristic		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	45,184	100.0	5,667,680	100.0
Household composition						
Children	9,510	42.7	30,774	68.1	3,735,409	65.9
School-age	7,561	33.9	25,900	57.3	3,092,992	54.6
Preschool-age	4,651	20.9	16,120	35.7	1,982,274	35.0
No children	12,783	57.3	14,410	31.9	1,932,271	34.1
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	5,503	12.2	558,621	9.9
No elderly individuals	17,932	80.4	39,681	87.8	5,109,059	90.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	8,349	18.5	867,438	15.3
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	17,795	79.8	36,835	81.5	4,800,242	84.7
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	4,265	19.1	5,098	11.3	835,653	14.7
No adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households	18,029	80.9	40,086	88.7	4,832,027	85.3
Noncitizens	1,335	6.0	3,216	7.1	397,500	7.0
No noncitizens	20,958	94.0	41,968	92.9	5,270,180	93.0
Locality						
Metropolitan	18,325	82.2	36,952	81.8	4,691,737	82.8
Micropolitan ^b	2,177	9.8	4,520	10.0	537,951	9.5
Rural	1,451	6.5	3,087	6.8	365,625	6.5
Unknown locality	340	1.5	625	1.4	72,367	1.3
Countable income source						
Gross income	17,350	77.8	37,610	83.2	4,296,496	75.8
No gross income	4,943	22.2	7,574	16.8	1,371,184	24.2
Net income	12,915	57.9	29,590	65.5	2,899,494	51.2
No net income	8,837	39.6	15,011	33.2	2,679,596	47.3
Not applicable ^c	541	2.4	584	1.3	88,590	1.6
Earned income	7,081	31.8	19,943	44.1	2,144,030	37.8
No earned income	15,212	68.2	25,241	55.9	3,523,650	62.2
Unearned income	12,378	55.5	24,299	53.8	2,779,757	49.0
No unearned income	9,915	44.5	20,885	46.2	2,887,923	51.0
TANF income	1,293	5.8	3,850	8.5	523,030	9.2
No TANF income	21,000	94.2	41,334	91.5	5,144,650	90.8
GA income	694	3.1	1,052	2.3	152,366	2.7
No GA income	21,599	96.9	44,132	97.7	5,515,314	97.3
SSI	4,559	20.5	7,912	17.5	879,785	15.5
No SSI	17,734	79.5	37,272	82.5	4,787,895	84.5
Social Security income	5,451	24.5	8,026	17.8	735,626	13.0
No Social Security income	16,842	75.5	37,158	82.2	4,932,054	87.0
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines						
No income	4,943	22.2	7,574	16.8	1,371,184	24.2
>0-50%	4,458	20.0	11,611	25.7	1,844,063	32.5
51-100%	8,983	40.3	17,876	39.6	2,017,783	35.6
101-130%	2,663	11.9	5,866	13.0	359,260	6.3
131+%	1,247	5.6	2,256	5.0	75,389	1.3
SNAP benefit						
Minimum benefit	1,610	7.2	1,931	4.3	25,781	0.5
Maximum benefit	9,160	41.1	15,333	33.9	2,742,188	48.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

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

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

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Average values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^a	Total deduction (dollars) ^b	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	22,293	100.0	58.9	786	354	529	254	2.0	13.0
Household composition									
Children	9,510	42.7	59.0	1,027	488	625	393	3.2	9.7
School-age	7,561	33.9	60.2	1,081	523	640	409	3.4	9.7
Preschool-age	4,651	20.9	56.4	1,027	481	632	426	3.5	9.6
No children	12,783	57.3	58.8	606	251	454	151	1.1	15.4
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	85.6	912	434	542	128	1.3	19.9
No elderly individuals	17,932	80.4	52.5	755	336	526	285	2.2	11.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	82.7	1,016	489	565	193	1.9	16.6
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	17,795	79.8	52.9	728	321	520	270	2.1	12.1
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^c	4,265	19.1	27.0	304	116	360	196	1.2	9.6
No adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households	18,029	80.9	66.5	900	412	570	268	2.2	13.8
Noncitizens	1,335	6.0	59.2	911	387	626	298	2.4	13.3
No noncitizens	20,958	94.0	58.9	778	352	523	251	2.0	13.0
Locality									
Metropolitan	18,325	82.2	58.8	783	342	542	256	2.0	12.9
Micropolitan ^d	2,177	9.8	60.2	811	411	484	247	2.1	12.9
Rural	1,451	6.5	57.4	773	419	433	252	2.1	13.0
Unknown locality	340	1.5	67.1	833	372	526	213	1.8	19.7
Countable income source									
Gross income	17,350	77.8	75.7	1,010	458	607	248	2.2	13.8
No gross income	4,943	22.2	0.0	0	0	263	277	1.5	10.2
Net income	12,915	57.9	86.2	1,180	596	583	225	2.3	13.3
No net income	8,837	39.6	17.9	211	0	451	303	1.7	11.1
Not applicable	541	2.4	78.1	765	–	60	164	1.1	37.6
Earned income	7,081	31.8	80.8	1,277	590	731	303	2.8	9.7
No earned income	15,212	68.2	48.8	557	241	432	232	1.7	14.5
Unearned income	12,378	55.5	75.3	938	438	553	225	2.0	15.5
No unearned income	9,915	44.5	38.5	596	254	500	291	2.1	9.8
TANF income	1,293	5.8	47.3	779	325	519	404	3.0	11.1
No TANF income	21,000	94.2	59.6	786	356	530	245	2.0	13.1
GA income	694	3.1	48.8	578	198	508	220	1.5	14.4
No GA income	21,599	96.9	59.3	792	359	530	255	2.0	13.0
SSI	4,559	20.5	75.8	914	417	536	193	1.7	19.8
No SSI	17,734	79.5	54.6	753	340	527	270	2.1	11.2
Social Security income	5,451	24.5	93.7	1,041	519	558	135	1.5	17.7
No Social Security income	16,842	75.5	47.7	703	302	520	293	2.2	11.5
SNAP benefit									
Minimum benefit	1,610	7.2	131.1	1,380	1003	377	16	1.2	15.1
Maximum benefit	9,160	41.1	20.2	233	0	451	299	1.7	12.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

– Not applicable.

Table A.3. Distribution of participating households with children, elderly individuals, and non-elderly individuals with disabilities by amount of gross and net countable income, countable resources, and gross and net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with:					
			Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	9,510	100.0	4,361	100.0	4,498	100.0
Gross countable income								
\$0	4,943	22.2	1,267	13.3	304	7.0	0	0.0
1-199	867	3.9	353	3.7	42	1.0	9	0.2
200-399	1,325	5.9	744	7.8	90	2.1	18	0.4
400-599	1,293	5.8	752	7.9	173	4.0	126	2.8
600-799	4,359	19.6	1,078	11.3	1,355	31.1	1,998	44.4
800-999	2,580	11.6	894	9.4	876	20.1	815	18.1
1,000-1,249	2,318	10.4	1,009	10.6	758	17.4	600	13.3
1,250-1,499	1,530	6.9	905	9.5	377	8.6	368	8.2
1,500-1,999	1,810	8.1	1,358	14.3	292	6.7	347	7.7
2,000+	1,268	5.7	1,150	12.1	93	2.1	216	4.8
Net countable income								
\$0	8,837	39.6	3,102	32.6	868	19.9	576	12.8
1-199	2,822	12.7	1,211	12.7	592	13.6	757	16.8
200-399	2,683	12.0	981	10.3	726	16.6	926	20.6
400-599	2,379	10.7	913	9.6	751	17.2	794	17.7
600-799	1,524	6.8	807	8.5	445	10.2	368	8.2
800-999	1,194	5.4	698	7.3	320	7.3	268	6.0
1,000+	2,312	10.4	1,770	18.6	381	8.7	575	12.8
Not applicable ^a	541	2.4	27	0.3	279	6.4	234	5.2
Countable resources								
Categorically eligible ^b	20,264	90.9	8,491	89.3	4,078	93.5	4,182	93.0
\$0	1,252	5.6	603	6.3	94	2.1	168	3.7
1-500	548	2.5	302	3.2	114	2.6	109	2.4
501-1,000	123	0.6	63	0.7	39	0.9	23	0.5
1,001-2,000	88	0.4	46	0.5	27	0.6	13	0.3
2,001-3,250	18	0.1	6	0.1	8	0.2	3	0.1
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines								
No gross income	4,943	22.2	1,267	13.3	304	7.0	0	0.0
>0-25%	1,859	8.3	1,104	11.6	72	1.6	24	0.5
26-50%	2,599	11.7	1,917	20.2	174	4.0	401	8.9
51-75%	3,963	17.8	1,975	20.8	737	16.9	1,468	32.6
76-100%	5,020	22.5	1,550	16.3	1,819	41.7	1,738	38.7
101-125%	2,367	10.6	1,100	11.6	729	16.7	558	12.4
126-130%	296	1.3	142	1.5	79	1.8	60	1.3
131-150%	672	3.0	273	2.9	229	5.2	135	3.0
151+%	575	2.6	183	1.9	218	5.0	114	2.5
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines								
No net income	8,837	39.6	3,102	32.6	868	19.9	576	12.8
>0-25%	4,507	20.2	2,379	25.0	811	18.6	1,196	26.6
26-50%	3,872	17.4	1,834	19.3	983	22.5	1,237	27.5
51-75%	2,709	12.2	1,382	14.5	778	17.8	755	16.8
76-100%	1,273	5.7	646	6.8	400	9.2	348	7.7
101-125%	332	1.5	85	0.9	143	3.3	85	1.9
126-130%	40	0.2	10	0.1	18	0.4	13	0.3
131-150%	87	0.4	20	0.2	34	0.8	33	0.7
151+%	95	0.4	25	0.3	47	1.1	21	0.5
Not applicable ^a	541	2.4	27	0.3	279	6.4	234	5.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b Most categorically eligible households have no countable resources because the program does not consider resources in their eligibility determinations. However, five States (Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas) used resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 when determining eligibility in all or part of fiscal year 2015.

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

Household characteristic	Household size											
	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,711	100.0	4,153	100.0	2,958	100.0	1,969	100.0	943	100.0	558	100.0
Gross countable income												
\$0	3,555	30.4	656	15.8	401	13.5	209	10.6	83	8.8	40	7.1
1-199	516	4.4	154	3.7	117	4.0	51	2.6	22	2.3	7	1.3
200-399	637	5.4	322	7.8	178	6.0	124	6.3	45	4.8	19	3.4
400-599	550	4.7	355	8.6	216	7.3	103	5.2	48	5.1	21	3.8
600-799	3,146	26.9	567	13.6	354	12.0	181	9.2	77	8.1	34	6.1
800-999	1,571	13.4	456	11.0	301	10.2	155	7.9	64	6.7	33	6.0
1,000-1,249	1,021	8.7	626	15.1	343	11.6	188	9.6	90	9.6	49	8.7
1,250-1,499	439	3.7	404	9.7	317	10.7	224	11.4	94	10.0	53	9.4
1,500-1,999	249	2.1	421	10.1	529	17.9	338	17.1	182	19.3	90	16.2
2,000+	28	0.2	192	4.6	201	6.8	396	20.1	238	25.2	212	38.0
Net countable income												
\$0	5,601	47.8	1,535	37.0	902	30.5	500	25.4	208	22.1	92	16.4
1-199	1,528	13.0	556	13.4	405	13.7	207	10.5	80	8.5	46	8.2
200-399	1,563	13.3	486	11.7	320	10.8	178	9.0	95	10.0	41	7.3
400-599	1,288	11.0	448	10.8	330	11.2	187	9.5	84	8.9	42	7.5
600-799	564	4.8	367	8.8	269	9.1	182	9.2	97	10.3	46	8.2
800-999	362	3.1	301	7.2	249	8.4	160	8.1	72	7.6	50	8.9
1,000-1,199	169	1.4	175	4.2	207	7.0	172	8.7	79	8.4	35	6.2
1,200+	118	1.0	274	6.6	270	9.1	380	19.3	227	24.0	208	37.2
Not applicable ^a	519	4.4	11	0.3	7	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1
Countable resources												
Categorically eligible ^b	10,808	92.3	3,779	91.0	2,623	88.7	1,738	88.3	828	87.8	487	87.2
\$0	591	5.0	227	5.5	203	6.9	136	6.9	59	6.3	36	6.5
1-500	215	1.8	108	2.6	98	3.3	67	3.4	38	4.0	22	3.9
501-1,000	51	0.4	23	0.6	19	0.6	17	0.8	8	0.9	5	0.9
1,001-2,000	37	0.3	13	0.3	14	0.5	10	0.5	9	0.9	6	1.1
2,001-3,250	9	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.3
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines												
No gross income	3,555	30.4	656	15.8	401	13.5	209	10.6	83	8.8	40	7.1
>0-25%	739	6.3	388	9.3	325	11.0	224	11.4	115	12.2	68	12.1
26-50%	678	5.8	582	14.0	593	20.0	400	20.3	208	22.0	138	24.7
51-75%	1,769	15.1	863	20.8	585	19.8	408	20.7	215	22.8	123	22.0
76-100%	3,117	26.6	760	18.3	530	17.9	332	16.8	179	18.9	102	18.3
101-125%	1,071	9.1	476	11.5	371	12.5	276	14.0	106	11.2	67	12.0
126-130%	141	1.2	52	1.3	44	1.5	35	1.8	18	1.9	6	1.0
131-150%	327	2.8	174	4.2	73	2.5	67	3.4	16	1.7	13	2.4
151+%	314	2.7	201	4.8	37	1.2	18	0.9	4	0.4	2	0.3
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines												
No net income	5,601	47.8	1,535	37.0	902	30.5	500	25.4	208	22.1	92	16.4
>0-25%	1,931	16.5	910	21.9	765	25.8	485	24.6	256	27.2	160	28.6
26-50%	1,770	15.1	690	16.6	598	20.2	431	21.9	239	25.3	144	25.7
51-75%	1,089	9.3	552	13.3	464	15.7	364	18.5	146	15.4	95	17.1
76-100%	493	4.2	251	6.0	220	7.4	169	8.6	81	8.6	59	10.5
101-125%	201	1.7	90	2.2	4	0.1	17	0.9	12	1.3	8	1.5
126-130%	20	0.2	20	0.5	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
131-150%	44	0.4	44	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151+%	44	0.4	50	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable ^a	519	4.4	11	0.3	7	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b Most categorically eligible households have no countable resources because the program does not consider resources in their eligibility determinations. However, five States (Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas) used resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 when determining eligibility in all or part of fiscal year 2015.

- No sample households in this category.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Average values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^a	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent) ^a	Countable resources among households with countable resources (dollars)	SNAP benefit (dollars)
Total	22,293	100.0	786	354	58.9	25.3	425	254
Household composition								
Children	9,510	42.7	1,027	488	59.0	27.1	405	393
School-age	7,561	33.9	1,081	523	60.2	28.2	417	409
Preschool-age	4,651	20.9	1,027	481	56.4	25.4	432	426
No children	12,783	57.3	606	251	58.8	23.9	448	151
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	912	434	85.6	39.8	563	128
No elderly individuals	17,932	80.4	755	336	52.5	22.0	381	285
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	1,016	489	82.7	37.1	357	193
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	17,795	79.8	728	321	52.9	22.4	442	270
Household size								
1	11,711	52.5	549	209	56.3	21.4	430	142
2	4,153	18.6	852	383	64.9	29.2	389	253
3	2,958	13.3	974	446	59.0	27.0	396	379
4	1,969	8.8	1,224	620	61.5	31.2	403	465
5	943	4.2	1,385	729	59.5	31.3	473	556
6	366	1.6	1,625	910	60.9	34.1	628	657
7	105	0.5	1,808	1,111	60.0	36.9	674	697
8+	88	0.4	1,970	1,221	53.9	33.2	543	925

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

Type of income	Total households		Households with:					
			Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000) ^a	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	9,510	100.0	4,361	100.0	4,498	100.0
Countable earned income	7,081	31.8	5,219	54.9	321	7.4	483	10.7
Wages and salaries	6,221	27.9	4,689	49.3	267	6.1	429	9.5
Self-employment	914	4.1	594	6.2	59	1.4	55	1.2
Other earned income	79	0.4	43	0.4	4	0.1	4	0.1
Countable unearned income	12,378	55.5	4,745	49.9	3,921	89.9	4,495	99.9
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	1,293	5.8	1,231	12.9	39	0.9	243	5.4
General Assistance	694	3.1	138	1.5	157	3.6	141	3.1
Supplemental Security Income	4,559	20.5	1,128	11.9	1,550	35.5	3,075	68.4
Social Security	5,451	24.5	850	8.9	3,005	68.9	2,249	50.0
Unemployment income	331	1.5	190	2.0	22	0.5	14	0.3
Veterans' benefits	154	0.7	33	0.3	82	1.9	35	0.8
Workers' compensation	53	0.2	21	0.2	9	0.2	21	0.5
Other government benefits ^b	130	0.6	43	0.5	61	1.4	47	1.1
Household contributions	636	2.9	369	3.9	75	1.7	61	1.4
Household deemed income	13	0.1	11	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Educational loans	7	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child support enforcement payments	1,853	8.3	1,773	18.6	26	0.6	311	6.9
Foster care payments	6	0.0	5	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0
State diversion payments	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Energy assistance income	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wage supplementation	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other unearned income ^c	733	3.3	262	2.8	351	8.0	79	1.8
TANF or GA	1,980	8.9	1,362	14.3	196	4.5	379	8.4
TANF and earnings	314	1.4	305	3.2	5	0.1	15	0.3
TANF and SSI	235	1.1	229	2.4	14	0.3	227	5.0
TANF or SSI or GA	6,106	27.4	2,221	23.4	1,651	37.9	3,107	69.1
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earnings	725	3.3	608	6.4	36	0.8	367	8.2
TANF and child support	102	0.5	102	1.1	3	0.1	28	0.6
SSI and Social Security	1,639	7.4	244	2.6	827	19.0	856	19.0
SSI or Social Security	8,371	37.5	1,734	18.2	3,727	85.5	4,467	99.3
SSI and earnings	387	1.7	287	3.0	31	0.7	365	8.1
GA and earnings	49	0.2	37	0.4	3	0.1	10	0.2
Earnings and child support	883	4.0	869	9.1	8	0.2	64	1.4
No countable income	4,943	22.2	1,267	13.3	304	7.0	0	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b Examples of other government benefits include Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.

^c Examples of other unearned income include alimony and dividends and interest payments.

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

Type of income	Total households		Average values					
	Number (000) ^a	Percent	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^b	Income source (dollars) ^c	Total deduction (dollars) ^d	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)
Total	22,293	100.0	786	354	-	529	254	2.0
Countable earned income	7,081	31.8	1,277	590	1,122	731	303	2.8
Wages and salaries	6,221	27.9	1,353	640	1,188	747	295	2.9
Self-employment	914	4.1	854	299	579	650	357	2.6
Other earned income	79	0.4	703	272	333	532	299	2.2
Countable unearned income	12,378	55.5	938	438	773	553	225	2.0
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	1,293	5.8	779	325	393	519	404	3.0
General Assistance	694	3.1	578	198	234	508	220	1.5
Supplemental Security Income	4,559	20.5	914	417	600	536	193	1.7
Social Security	5,451	24.5	1,041	519	844	558	135	1.5
Unemployment income	331	1.5	1,113	626	809	517	240	2.4
Veterans' benefits	154	0.7	1,110	630	529	505	144	1.7
Workers' compensation	53	0.2	1,258	727	823	542	187	2.2
Other government benefits ^e	130	0.6	1,212	699	401	560	191	2.1
Household contributions	636	2.9	655	226	291	532	325	2.3
Household deemed income	13	0.1	1,025	488	739	613	280	2.4
Educational loans	7	0.0	1,216	460	277	801	446	3.6
Child support enforcement payments	1,853	8.3	1,120	573	333	603	383	3.3
Foster care payments	6	0.0	1,375	901	637	556	339	3.5
State diversion payments	2	0.0	1,841	1,118	50	723	569	6.1
Energy assistance income	1	0.0	332	65	134	316	483	3.1
Wage supplementation	1	0.0	1,470	1,315	1,469	155	16	1.0
Other unearned income ^f	733	3.3	1,108	589	404	570	194	1.9
TANF or GA	1,980	8.9	707	279	339	515	340	2.5
TANF and earnings	314	1.4	1,168	554	1,102	640	379	3.2
TANF and SSI	235	1.1	1,200	697	1,030	510	339	3.3
TANF or SSI or GA	6,106	27.4	837	358	558	530	236	1.9
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earnings	725	3.3	1,462	783	1,382	704	321	3.3
TANF and child support	102	0.5	1,053	545	523	553	398	3.4
SSI and Social Security	1,639	7.4	897	427	846	499	153	1.5
SSI or Social Security	8,371	37.5	1,000	483	877	557	163	1.6
SSI and earnings	387	1.7	1,745	1,012	1,609	754	273	3.4
GA and earnings	49	0.2	1,289	635	1,084	699	312	3.0
Earnings and child support	883	4.0	1,578	837	1,491	756	326	3.5
No countable income	4,943	22.2	0	0	0	263	277	1.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

^d Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

^f Examples of other unearned income include alimony and dividends and interest payments.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with:					
			Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	9,510	100.0	4,361	100.0	4,498	100.0
Countable earned income								
\$0	15,212	68.2	4,291	45.1	4,040	92.6	4,014	89.3
1-199	539	2.4	203	2.1	44	1.0	80	1.8
200-399	612	2.7	327	3.4	53	1.2	49	1.1
400-599	645	2.9	400	4.2	39	0.9	67	1.5
600-799	807	3.6	553	5.8	37	0.8	55	1.2
800-999	827	3.7	612	6.4	41	0.9	44	1.0
1,000-1,249	917	4.1	691	7.3	28	0.6	59	1.3
1,250-1,499	784	3.5	652	6.9	26	0.6	49	1.1
1,500-1,999	1,106	5.0	969	10.2	44	1.0	46	1.0
2,000+	845	3.8	812	8.5	9	0.2	34	0.8
Countable unearned income								
\$0	9,915	44.5	4,765	50.1	440	10.1	3	0.1
1-199	990	4.4	655	6.9	45	1.0	17	0.4
200-399	1,433	6.4	1,036	10.9	90	2.1	31	0.7
400-599	1,134	5.1	747	7.9	185	4.3	160	3.6
600-799	4,021	18.0	876	9.2	1,379	31.6	2,217	49.3
800-999	1,933	8.7	435	4.6	865	19.8	842	18.7
1,000-1,249	1,464	6.6	384	4.0	729	16.7	576	12.8
1,250-1,499	743	3.3	279	2.9	342	7.8	330	7.3
1,500+	659	3.0	332	3.5	286	6.6	323	7.2
Countable TANF income								
\$0	21,000	94.2	8,279	87.1	4,322	99.1	4,255	94.6
1-199	255	1.1	230	2.4	18	0.4	84	1.9
200-399	481	2.2	454	4.8	16	0.4	97	2.2
400-599	350	1.6	344	3.6	4	0.1	44	1.0
600-799	153	0.7	151	1.6	0	0.0	13	0.3
800-999	48	0.2	48	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.1
1,000+	5	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0
Countable GA income								
\$0	21,599	96.9	9,372	98.5	4,204	96.4	4,357	96.9
1-199	339	1.5	48	0.5	98	2.3	118	2.6
200-399	263	1.2	33	0.4	43	1.0	15	0.3
400-599	52	0.2	30	0.3	9	0.2	6	0.1
600-799	20	0.1	14	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0
800-999	8	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000+	12	0.1	8	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
Countable TANF or GA income								
\$0	20,314	91.1	8,148	85.7	4,165	95.5	4,119	91.6
1-199	590	2.6	273	2.9	116	2.7	198	4.4
200-399	741	3.3	484	5.1	59	1.3	112	2.5
400-599	400	1.8	371	3.9	13	0.3	50	1.1
600-799	175	0.8	167	1.8	6	0.1	14	0.3
800-999	56	0.3	53	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.1
1,000+	17	0.1	14	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with:					
			Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Countable SSI								
\$0	17,734	79.5	8,382	88.1	2,811	64.5	1,423	31.6
1-199	753	3.4	76	0.8	409	9.4	353	7.8
200-399	514	2.3	55	0.6	252	5.8	269	6.0
400-599	471	2.1	100	1.1	184	4.2	292	6.5
600-799	2,211	9.9	663	7.0	484	11.1	1,737	38.6
800-999	298	1.3	59	0.6	120	2.8	184	4.1
1,000+	313	1.4	175	1.8	100	2.3	239	5.3
Maximum for one-person ^a	352	1.6	83	0.9	79	1.8	275	6.1
Maximum for two-persons ^b	5	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0
Countable Social Security								
\$0	16,842	75.5	8,660	91.1	1,356	31.1	2,249	50.0
1-199	190	0.9	114	1.2	54	1.2	96	2.1
200-399	439	2.0	103	1.1	197	4.5	201	4.5
400-599	706	3.2	107	1.1	374	8.6	292	6.5
600-799	1,285	5.8	157	1.6	720	16.5	533	11.9
800-999	1,205	5.4	108	1.1	676	15.5	502	11.2
1,000+	1,625	7.3	261	2.7	983	22.6	623	13.9
Other countable unearned income								
\$0	18,541	83.2	6,926	72.8	3,755	86.1	3,948	87.8
1-199	1,234	5.5	782	8.2	227	5.2	242	5.4
200-399	1,081	4.9	796	8.4	157	3.6	150	3.3
400-599	567	2.5	422	4.4	74	1.7	69	1.5
600-799	307	1.4	202	2.1	49	1.1	33	0.7
800-999	196	0.9	130	1.4	36	0.8	25	0.6
1,000+	363	1.6	249	2.6	63	1.4	31	0.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The fiscal year 2015 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was \$721 from October through December 2014 and \$733 from January through September 2015. This row tabulates the number of households in which at least one person received the applicable maximum SSI benefit.

^b The fiscal year 2015 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons was \$1,082 from October through December 2014 and \$1,100 from January through September 2015. This row tabulates the number of households in which the two persons receive a combined SSI benefit of this amount.

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

Household characteristic	Total households	Type of deduction										
		Earned income		Dependent care		Excess shelter expense			Medical expense		Child support payment	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent with maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	7,063	31.7	823	3.7	15,050	67.5	24.3	1,085	4.9	453	2.0
Household composition												
Children	9,510	5,216	54.9	820	8.6	7,245	76.2	36.7	102	1.1	217	2.3
School-age	7,561	4,180	55.3	603	8.0	5,908	78.1	36.8	89	1.2	171	2.3
Preschool-age	4,651	2,686	57.8	550	11.8	3,415	73.4	37.3	33	0.7	109	2.3
No children	12,783	1,847	14.4	2	0.0	7,804	61.1	12.7	983	7.7	235	1.8
Elderly individuals	4,361	319	7.3	8	0.2	3,275	75.1	0.1	697	16.0	38	0.9
No elderly individuals	17,932	6,744	37.6	815	4.5	11,775	65.7	31.0	387	2.2	415	2.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	472	10.5	68	1.5	3,627	80.6	0.1	407	9.0	149	3.3
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	17,795	6,591	37.0	755	4.2	11,423	64.2	31.9	678	3.8	304	1.7
Countable income source												
Gross income	17,350	7,063	40.7	815	4.7	13,786	79.5	21.6	1,085	6.3	432	2.5
No gross income	4,943	–	–	8	0.2	1,263	25.6	53.2	0	0.0	21	0.4
Net income	12,915	5,575	43.2	698	5.4	10,290	79.7	16.4	934	7.2	320	2.5
No net income	8,837	1,483	16.8	125	1.4	4,760	53.9	41.3	150	1.7	133	1.5
Not applicable ^b	541	5	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Earned income	7,081	7,063	99.7	773	10.9	5,672	80.1	36.8	102	1.4	246	3.5
No earned income	15,212	–	–	50	0.3	9,377	61.6	16.7	982	6.5	206	1.4
Unearned income	12,378	2,094	16.9	342	2.8	9,766	78.9	13.9	1,078	8.7	263	2.1
No unearned income	9,915	4,969	50.1	481	4.9	5,284	53.3	43.4	6	0.1	189	1.9
TANF income	1,293	313	24.2	22	1.7	1,045	80.8	37.3	9	0.7	10	0.7
No TANF income	21,000	6,750	32.1	800	3.8	14,005	66.7	23.3	1,075	5.1	443	2.1
GA income	694	48	6.9	1	0.1	529	76.3	28.4	7	1.0	7	0.9
No GA income	21,599	7,015	32.5	822	3.8	14,520	67.2	24.1	1,078	5.0	446	2.1
SSI	4,559	375	8.2	59	1.3	3,471	76.1	0.2	111	2.4	75	1.6
No SSI	17,734	6,688	37.7	764	4.3	11,578	65.3	31.5	973	5.5	378	2.1
Social Security income	5,451	384	7.0	23	0.4	4,432	81.3	2.3	1,005	18.4	153	2.8
No Social Security income	16,842	6,679	39.7	800	4.7	10,618	63.0	33.4	80	0.5	300	1.8
SNAP benefit												
Minimum benefit	1,610	414	25.7	15	1.0	867	53.9	1.7	347	21.6	25	1.6
Maximum benefit	9,160	1,483	16.2	125	1.4	4,760	52.0	41.3	150	1.6	133	1.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Percentage of households with deduction that receive the maximum.

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

– No sample households in this category.

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

Household characteristic	Total households	Average amount of deduction (dollars)									
		Earned income ^a		Dependent care ^b		Excess shelter expense ^c		Medical expense ^b		Child support payment ^b	
		Number (000)	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households
Total	22,293	73	225	10	271	273	394	8	162	5	237
Household composition											
Children	9,510	139	253	23	271	291	381	2	147	6	258
School-age	7,561	143	259	22	279	301	384	2	142	6	254
Preschool-age	4,651	150	260	34	287	274	372	1	158	6	273
No children	12,783	22	146	0	241	258	406	13	164	4	218
Elderly individuals	4,361	13	167	1	336	341	426	29	170	2	161
No elderly individuals	17,932	87	228	13	271	257	385	3	149	6	244
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20	180	6	372	358	421	14	148	7	190
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	17,795	86	228	11	262	252	386	7	171	5	260
Countable income source											
Gross income	17,350	95	225	13	272	323	393	11	162	6	234
No gross income	4,943	0	0	0	163	103	402	0	32	1	301
Net income	12,915	114	262	15	266	278	349	10	143	6	224
No net income	8,837	14	85	4	303	265	491	5	280	4	269
Not applicable ^d	541	60	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned income	7,081	224	225	30	272	301	375	2	157	9	266
No earned income	15,212	0	0	1	255	259	406	11	163	3	202
Unearned income	12,378	35	194	8	284	332	403	15	162	5	204
No unearned income	9,915	119	238	13	263	201	378	0	277	5	283
TANF income	1,293	37	151	4	251	321	389	1	97	1	188
No TANF income	21,000	76	228	11	272	270	395	9	163	5	238
GA income	694	12	167	0	264	327	420	1	123	1	129
No GA income	21,599	75	225	11	271	271	393	8	162	5	239
SSI	4,559	19	195	6	385	346	404	4	146	3	140
No SSI	17,734	85	227	11	262	256	391	9	164	5	256
Social Security income	5,451	11	142	2	344	352	415	31	162	6	194
No Social Security income	16,842	93	230	13	269	248	386	1	169	5	259
SNAP benefit											
Minimum benefit	1,610	72	279	2	196	119	221	27	125	2	141
Maximum benefit	9,160	14	85	4	303	265	491	5	280	4	269

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 656,331 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 29,149 MFIP households and 656,331 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with:							
			Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	9,510	100.0	4,361	100.0	4,498	100.0	7,081	100.0
Total deduction										
\$0-154 ^a	29	0.1	25	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
155	4,620	20.7	956	10.0	616	14.1	363	8.1	2	0.0
156-200	885	4.0	435	4.6	134	3.1	154	3.4	211	3.0
201-300	1,406	6.3	420	4.4	430	9.9	409	9.1	287	4.1
301-400	1,574	7.1	574	6.0	467	10.7	505	11.2	461	6.5
401-500	1,870	8.4	810	8.5	424	9.7	542	12.1	610	8.6
501-600	2,057	9.2	887	9.3	478	11.0	553	12.3	691	9.8
601-700	3,390	15.2	1,821	19.1	432	9.9	512	11.4	876	12.4
701-800	1,955	8.8	1,092	11.5	330	7.6	404	9.0	1,250	17.7
801-900	1,510	6.8	904	9.5	227	5.2	300	6.7	1,046	14.8
901-1,000	960	4.3	645	6.8	161	3.7	172	3.8	680	9.6
1,001+	1,524	6.8	942	9.9	383	8.8	349	7.7	959	13.5
Not applicable ^b	512	2.3	–	–	279	6.4	234	5.2	6	0.1
Earned income deduction										
\$0	14,574	65.4	4,293	45.1	3,696	84.8	3,715	82.6	12	0.2
1-50	709	3.2	280	2.9	64	1.5	87	1.9	709	10.0
51-100	797	3.6	468	4.9	52	1.2	68	1.5	797	11.3
101-150	905	4.1	607	6.4	46	1.1	71	1.6	905	12.8
151-200	1,030	4.6	760	8.0	51	1.2	62	1.4	1,030	14.5
201-250	905	4.1	682	7.2	26	0.6	56	1.2	905	12.8
251-300	781	3.5	648	6.8	26	0.6	47	1.1	781	11.0
301-350	650	2.9	574	6.0	25	0.6	25	0.6	650	9.2
351-400	452	2.0	395	4.2	19	0.4	21	0.5	452	6.4
401+	834	3.7	801	8.4	10	0.2	34	0.8	834	11.8
Not applicable ^c	656	2.9	–	–	346	7.9	311	6.9	6	0.1
Dependent care deduction										
\$0	20,785	93.2	8,662	91.1	4,007	91.9	4,119	91.6	6,297	88.9
1-50	75	0.3	74	0.8	–	–	7	0.2	64	0.9
51-100	103	0.5	103	1.1	0	0.0	6	0.1	98	1.4
101-150	119	0.5	119	1.2	–	–	8	0.2	115	1.6
151-200	88	0.4	88	0.9	1	0.0	1	0.0	84	1.2
201-250	84	0.4	84	0.9	–	–	4	0.1	83	1.2
251-300	69	0.3	69	0.7	1	0.0	7	0.2	59	0.8
301-350	63	0.3	63	0.7	3	0.1	3	0.1	62	0.9
351-400	56	0.3	56	0.6	2	0.0	5	0.1	52	0.7
401+	165	0.7	164	1.7	1	0.0	25	0.6	156	2.2
Not applicable ^d	685	3.1	27	0.3	346	7.9	311	6.9	11	0.2
Medical expense deduction										
\$0	20,523	92.1	9,381	98.6	3,317	76.1	3,780	84.0	6,968	98.4
1-50	91	0.4	9	0.1	49	1.1	42	0.9	14	0.2
51-100	402	1.8	41	0.4	271	6.2	138	3.1	41	0.6
101-150	203	0.9	25	0.3	124	2.8	84	1.9	17	0.2
151-200	159	0.7	15	0.2	92	2.1	70	1.6	11	0.2
201-250	81	0.4	3	0.0	54	1.2	29	0.7	6	0.1
251-300	27	0.1	0	0.0	18	0.4	10	0.2	1	0.0
301+	121	0.5	8	0.1	89	2.0	33	0.7	12	0.2
Not applicable ^d	685	3.1	27	0.3	346	7.9	311	6.9	11	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with:							
			Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Child support payment deduction										
\$0	21,155	94.9	9,265	97.4	3,977	91.2	4,038	89.8	6,824	96.4
1-50	66	0.3	23	0.2	9	0.2	27	0.6	25	0.3
51-100	70	0.3	29	0.3	8	0.2	29	0.7	28	0.4
101-150	55	0.2	27	0.3	5	0.1	21	0.5	27	0.4
151-200	47	0.2	24	0.3	4	0.1	17	0.4	27	0.4
201-250	48	0.2	26	0.3	4	0.1	14	0.3	30	0.4
251-300	36	0.2	15	0.2	3	0.1	11	0.2	20	0.3
301-350	31	0.1	18	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.1	23	0.3
351-400	27	0.1	15	0.2	—	—	7	0.1	18	0.3
401+	73	0.3	40	0.4	2	0.1	16	0.4	48	0.7
Not applicable ^c	685	3.1	27	0.3	346	7.9	311	6.9	11	0.2
Excess shelter expense deduction										
\$0	6,702	30.1	2,237	23.5	807	18.5	637	14.2	1,398	19.7
1-50	720	3.2	310	3.3	169	3.9	147	3.3	223	3.1
51-100	648	2.9	271	2.8	180	4.1	204	4.5	228	3.2
101-150	756	3.4	355	3.7	201	4.6	202	4.5	288	4.1
151-200	871	3.9	381	4.0	239	5.5	238	5.3	330	4.7
201-250	886	4.0	402	4.2	236	5.4	250	5.5	312	4.4
251-300	1,012	4.5	488	5.1	221	5.1	265	5.9	405	5.7
301-350	1,077	4.8	500	5.3	216	5.0	278	6.2	396	5.6
351-400	1,133	5.1	548	5.8	222	5.1	275	6.1	433	6.1
401-450	1,098	4.9	533	5.6	249	5.7	268	5.9	432	6.1
451-489	724	3.2	337	3.5	152	3.5	191	4.2	295	4.2
490	3,642	16.3	2,654	27.9	4	0.1	4	0.1	2,082	29.4
491-550	591	2.7	97	1.0	275	6.3	317	7.0	41	0.6
551-600	371	1.7	66	0.7	170	3.9	201	4.5	45	0.6
601+	1,521	6.8	303	3.2	740	17.0	789	17.5	165	2.3
Not applicable ^c	541	2.4	27	0.3	279	6.4	234	5.2	11	0.2
No deduction	6,702	30.1	2,237	23.5	807	18.5	637	14.2	1,398	19.7
Deduction less than cap ^f	8,934	40.1	4,131	43.4	2,088	47.9	2,318	51.5	3,344	47.2
Deduction equal to cap	3,651	16.4	2,662	28.0	4	0.1	4	0.1	2,088	29.5
Benefit less than maximum benefit	1,685	7.6	1,424	15.0	4	0.1	4	0.1	1,381	19.5
Benefit equal to maximum benefit	1,966	8.8	1,238	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	706	10.0
Deduction greater than cap	2,464	11.1	452	4.8	1,183	27.1	1,305	29.0	240	3.4
Not applicable ^c	541	2.4	27	0.3	279	6.4	234	5.2	11	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a This row contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of \$137 for one- to three-person households.

^b Deductions are not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

^c This deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households.

^d This deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households.

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

^f Households without elderly or disabled members are subject to a cap on their excess shelter deduction.

— No sample households in this category.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with:									
			Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income		Countable TANF income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	9,510	100.0	4,361	100.0	4,498	100.0	7,081	100.0	1,293	100.0
SNAP benefit												
Minimum benefit or less ^a	1,648	7.4	178	1.9	852	19.5	480	10.7	426	6.0	16	1.2
Greater than the minimum-\$50	870	3.9	116	1.2	386	8.8	344	7.6	167	2.4	3	0.3
51-100	1,685	7.6	300	3.2	685	15.7	642	14.3	412	5.8	20	1.5
101-193	3,317	14.9	831	8.7	1,044	23.9	1,179	26.2	1,055	14.9	97	7.5
194	31	0.1	14	0.1	10	0.2	7	0.1	13	0.2	0	0.0
195-300	7,654	34.3	1,556	16.4	1,129	25.9	988	22.0	1,783	25.2	230	17.8
301-400	3,027	13.6	2,529	26.6	189	4.3	343	7.6	1,324	18.7	369	28.5
401-500	1,074	4.8	1,048	11.0	32	0.7	182	4.0	717	10.1	166	12.9
501-600	1,478	6.6	1,443	15.2	21	0.5	146	3.2	581	8.2	182	14.0
601+	1,511	6.8	1,495	15.7	14	0.3	188	4.2	603	8.5	210	16.3
Benefit as a percentage of the maximum												
Minimum	1,610	7.2	165	1.7	837	19.2	469	10.4	414	5.8	16	1.2
< 25 ^b	1,373	6.2	572	6.0	438	10.0	466	10.4	559	7.9	30	2.3
25-50%	2,925	13.1	1,407	14.8	817	18.7	892	19.8	1,308	18.5	109	8.4
51-75%	3,431	15.4	1,895	19.9	705	16.2	1,053	23.4	1,648	23.3	202	15.6
76-99%	3,794	17.0	2,369	24.9	535	12.3	879	19.5	1,657	23.4	499	38.6
Maximum	9,160	41.1	3,102	32.6	1,029	23.6	738	16.4	1,495	21.1	438	33.9
Months in certification period												
Average ^c	13	–	10	–	20	–	17	–	10	–	11	–
Median ^d	12	–	12	–	24	–	12	–	12	–	12	–
1-5	293	1.3	133	1.4	23	0.5	23	0.5	100	1.4	12	0.9
6	6,175	27.7	3,673	38.6	311	7.1	699	15.6	2,750	38.8	230	17.8
7-11	411	1.8	214	2.3	43	1.0	67	1.5	138	1.9	56	4.3
12	11,415	51.2	5,265	55.4	1,739	39.9	2,111	46.9	3,955	55.8	955	73.8
13-23	190	0.9	68	0.7	50	1.1	54	1.2	44	0.6	6	0.4
24	2,746	12.3	134	1.4	1,587	36.4	1,135	25.2	81	1.1	29	2.3
25-35	67	0.3	1	0.0	43	1.0	24	0.5	1	0.0	–	–
36	605	2.7	10	0.1	341	7.8	230	5.1	1	0.0	1	0.1
37+	374	1.7	0	0.0	223	5.1	149	3.3	7	0.1	0	0.0
Unknown	19	0.1	12	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C.6 for the fiscal year 2015 minimum benefit values.

^b Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

^c Average number of months in certification period. Percent not applicable in this row.

^d Median number of months in certification period. Percent not applicable in this row.

– Not applicable.

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

Most recent action and expedited service	Total households		Entrants		Other households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	893	100.0	21,400	100.0
Initial certification	8,510	38.2	893	100.0	7,617	35.6
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	2,703	12.1	453	50.7	2,250	10.5
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	512	2.3	54	6.0	458	2.1
Not eligible for expedited service	5,296	23.8	387	43.3	4,909	22.9
Recertification	13,783	61.8	–	–	13,783	64.4
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	210	0.9	–	–	210	1.0
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	46	0.2	–	–	46	0.2
Not eligible for expedited service	13,526	60.7	–	–	13,526	63.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

– By definition these are mutually exclusive categories.

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

Household composition	SNAP households		Participants in households with household characteristic		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	22,293	100.0	45,184	100.0	5,667,680	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	16,739	75.1	39,084	86.5	4,617,060	81.5
Children^b	9,510	42.7	30,774	68.1	3,735,409	65.9
Single-adult household	5,587	25.1	16,589	36.7	2,118,520	37.4
Male adult	446	2.0	1,199	2.7	152,096	2.7
Female adult	5,141	23.1	15,390	34.1	1,966,424	34.7
Multiple-adult household	2,629	11.8	11,288	25.0	1,209,562	21.3
Married-head	1,610	7.2	7,051	15.6	721,826	12.7
Other multiple-adult	1,019	4.6	4,237	9.4	487,736	8.6
Children only	1,294	5.8	2,896	6.4	407,327	7.2
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	5,503	12.2	558,621	9.9
Living alone	3,495	15.7	3,495	7.7	376,398	6.6
Living with only elderly individuals	409	1.8	819	1.8	69,643	1.2
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	456	2.0	1,188	2.6	112,579	2.0
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	8,349	18.5	867,438	15.3
Living alone	2,761	12.4	2,761	6.1	311,579	5.5
Not living alone	1,737	7.8	5,588	12.4	555,858	9.8
Other households^c	5,554	24.9	6,100	13.5	1,050,620	18.5
Single-person	5,101	22.9	5,101	11.3	912,362	16.1
Multiperson	453	2.0	999	2.2	138,258	2.4
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^d	4,265	19.1	5,098	11.3	835,653	14.7
Living alone	3,614	16.2	3,614	8.0	644,084	11.4
Not living alone	650	2.9	1,484	3.3	191,569	3.4
Single-person households	11,711	52.5	11,711	25.9	1,660,424	29.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

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

Household composition	Total households		Average values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^a	Total deduction (dollars) ^b	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total^c	22,293	100.0	58.9	786	354	529	254	2.0	13.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	16,739	75.1	70.5	963	446	591	276	2.3	14.1
Children^d	9,510	42.7	59.0	1,027	488	625	393	3.2	9.7
Single-adult household	5,587	25.1	55.5	899	414	575	379	3.0	9.8
Male adult	446	2.0	57.5	880	435	546	341	2.7	10.1
Female adult	5,141	23.1	55.3	900	412	578	382	3.0	9.8
Multiple-adult household	2,629	11.8	68.2	1,422	759	733	460	4.3	9.6
Married-head	1,610	7.2	72.3	1,532	838	762	448	4.4	9.5
Other multiple-adult	1,019	4.6	61.8	1,249	635	688	479	4.2	9.8
Children only	1,294	5.8	55.7	777	254	620	315	2.2	9.4
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	85.6	912	434	542	128	1.3	19.9
Living alone	3,495	15.7	84.2	821	359	524	108	1.0	21.0
Living with only elderly individuals	409	1.8	97.3	1,277	708	602	170	2.0	18.9
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	456	2.0	85.3	1,280	718	612	247	2.6	11.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	82.7	1,016	489	565	193	1.9	16.6
Living alone	2,761	12.4	86.0	838	319	550	113	1.0	20.0
Not living alone	1,737	7.8	77.4	1,299	736	586	320	3.2	11.1
Other households^e	5,554	24.9	23.9	251	87	346	189	1.1	9.8
Single-person	5,101	22.9	21.5	210	68	327	179	1.0	9.8
Multiperson	453	2.0	51.2	715	299	559	305	2.2	9.7
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^f	4,265	19.1	27.0	304	116	360	196	1.2	9.6
Living alone	3,614	16.2	21.2	206	70	320	178	1.0	9.6
Not living alone	650	2.9	59.7	846	371	583	295	2.3	10.0
Single-person households	11,711	52.5	56.3	549	209	441	142	1.0	15.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

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

^f With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

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

Household composition	Total households		Countable income type											
			Earned income		Zero gross income		TANF income		GA income		SSI		Social Security income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	22,293	100.0	7,081	100.0	4,943	100.0	1,293	100.0	694	100.0	4,559	100.0	5,451	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	16,739	75.1	5,627	79.5	1,568	31.7	1,246	96.4	383	55.1	4,558	100.0	5,439	99.8
Children^b	9,510	42.7	5,219	73.7	1,267	25.6	1,231	95.2	138	19.9	1,128	24.7	850	15.6
Single-adult household	5,587	25.1	2,519	35.6	926	18.7	829	64.1	91	13.1	692	15.2	565	10.4
Male adult	446	2.0	167	2.4	100	2.0	62	4.8	6	0.9	42	0.9	77	1.4
Female adult	5,141	23.1	2,351	33.2	826	16.7	767	59.3	85	12.2	649	14.2	488	8.9
Multiple-adult household	2,629	11.8	1,790	25.3	239	4.8	211	16.3	36	5.2	380	8.3	267	4.9
Married-head	1,610	7.2	1,175	16.6	141	2.9	102	7.9	16	2.4	180	4.0	138	2.5
Other multiple-adult	1,019	4.6	614	8.7	98	2.0	108	8.4	20	2.8	200	4.4	129	2.4
Children only	1,294	5.8	910	12.9	102	2.1	191	14.8	11	1.6	56	1.2	18	0.3
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	321	4.5	304	6.2	39	3.0	157	22.7	1,550	34.0	3,005	55.1
Living alone	3,495	15.7	157	2.2	275	5.6	5	0.4	132	19.0	1,264	27.7	2,435	44.7
Living with only elderly individuals	409	1.8	37	0.5	14	0.3	1	0.1	13	1.9	159	3.5	279	5.1
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	456	2.0	127	1.8	15	0.3	32	2.5	12	1.7	126	2.8	291	5.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	483	6.8	–	–	243	18.8	141	20.3	3,075	67.4	2,249	41.3
Living alone	2,761	12.4	111	1.6	–	–	3	0.2	86	12.4	1,750	38.4	1,533	28.1
Not living alone	1,737	7.8	372	5.3	–	–	240	18.6	55	7.9	1,325	29.1	716	13.1
Other households^c	5,554	24.9	1,455	20.5	3,375	68.3	47	3.6	311	44.9	1	0.0	12	0.2
Single-person	5,101	22.9	1,201	17.0	3,242	65.6	39	3.0	301	43.3	0	0.0	2	0.0
Multiperson	453	2.0	254	3.6	133	2.7	8	0.6	11	1.5	0	0.0	10	0.2
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^d	4,265	19.1	1,124	15.9	2,475	50.1	41	3.2	207	29.8	123	2.7	160	2.9
Living alone	3,614	16.2	860	12.1	2,355	47.6	32	2.5	192	27.7	0	0.0	1	0.0
Not living alone	650	2.9	265	3.7	120	2.4	9	0.7	14	2.1	122	2.7	159	2.9
Single-person households	11,711	52.5	1,690	23.9	3,555	71.9	108	8.4	520	74.9	3,016	66.2	3,979	73.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

– No sample households in this category.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with:									
			Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	9,510	100.0	7,561	100.0	4,651	100.0	4,361	100.0	4,498	100.0
Household composition												
Children	9,510	42.7	9,510	100.0	7,561	100.0	4,651	100.0	188	4.3	1,364	30.3
School-age	7,561	33.9	7,561	79.5	7,561	100.0	2,702	58.1	177	4.0	1,200	26.7
Preschool-age	4,651	20.9	4,651	48.9	2,702	35.7	4,651	100.0	29	0.7	492	10.9
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	188	2.0	177	2.3	29	0.6	4,361	100.0	106	2.4
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	1,364	14.3	1,200	15.9	492	10.6	106	2.4	4,498	100.0
Countable income source and resources												
Gross income	17,350	77.8	8,243	86.7	6,676	88.3	3,972	85.4	4,057	93.0	4,498	100.0
No gross income	4,943	22.2	1,267	13.3	885	11.7	679	14.6	304	7.0	–	–
Net income	12,915	57.9	6,381	67.1	5,251	69.5	3,071	66.0	3,213	73.7	3,688	82.0
No net income	8,837	39.6	3,102	32.6	2,290	30.3	1,566	33.7	868	19.9	576	12.8
Not applicable ^a	541	2.4	27	0.3	20	0.3	13	0.3	279	6.4	234	5.2
Earned income	7,081	31.8	5,219	54.9	4,181	55.3	2,687	57.8	321	7.4	483	10.7
Unearned income	12,378	55.5	4,745	49.9	3,968	52.5	2,087	44.9	3,921	89.9	4,495	99.9
TANF income	1,293	5.8	1,231	12.9	911	12.0	649	13.9	39	0.9	243	5.4
GA income	694	3.1	138	1.5	111	1.5	66	1.4	157	3.6	141	3.1
SSI	4,559	20.5	1,128	11.9	992	13.1	420	9.0	1,550	35.5	3,075	68.4
Social Security income	5,451	24.5	850	8.9	769	10.2	235	5.1	3,005	68.9	2,249	50.0
Countable resources	908	4.1	483	5.1	386	5.1	232	5.0	219	5.0	177	3.9
Deductions												
Total deduction	21,757	97.6	9,487	99.8	7,544	99.8	4,641	99.8	4,082	93.6	4,264	94.8
Standard deduction	21,752	97.6	9,482	99.7	7,541	99.7	4,637	99.7	4,082	93.6	4,264	94.8
Earned income deduction	7,063	31.7	5,216	54.9	4,180	55.3	2,686	57.8	319	7.3	472	10.5
Dependent care deduction	823	3.7	820	8.6	603	8.0	550	11.8	8	0.2	68	1.5
Excess shelter expense deduction	15,050	67.5	7,245	76.2	5,908	78.1	3,415	73.4	3,275	75.1	3,627	80.6
Medical expense deduction	1,085	4.9	102	1.1	89	1.2	33	0.7	697	16.0	407	9.0
Child support payment deduction	453	2.0	217	2.3	171	2.3	109	2.3	38	0.9	149	3.3
SNAP benefit												
Minimum benefit or less ^b	1,648	7.4	178	1.9	138	1.8	47	1.0	852	19.5	480	10.7
Greater than the minimum-\$100	2,555	11.5	416	4.4	306	4.0	162	3.5	1,071	24.6	986	21.9
101-200	9,465	42.5	1,182	12.4	865	11.4	481	10.3	1,999	45.8	1,840	40.9
201-300	1,537	6.9	1,219	12.8	939	12.4	546	11.7	184	4.2	334	7.4
301+	7,089	31.8	6,515	68.5	5,314	70.3	3,415	73.4	256	5.9	859	19.1
Minimum benefit	1,610	7.2	165	1.7	126	1.7	45	1.0	837	19.2	469	10.4
Maximum benefit	9,160	41.1	3,102	32.6	2,290	30.3	1,566	33.7	1,029	23.6	738	16.4
Household size												
1	11,711	52.5	364	3.8	220	2.9	144	3.1	3,495	80.2	2,761	61.4
2	4,153	18.6	2,867	30.2	1,895	25.1	1,155	24.8	700	16.0	720	16.0
3	2,958	13.3	2,841	29.9	2,255	29.8	1,377	29.6	92	2.1	416	9.2
4	1,969	8.8	1,943	20.4	1,733	22.9	1,031	22.2	53	1.2	309	6.9
5	943	4.2	937	9.9	904	12.0	537	11.6	10	0.2	167	3.7
6+	558	2.5	558	5.9	554	7.3	406	8.7	12	0.3	124	2.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C.6 for the fiscal year 2015 minimum benefit values.

– No sample households in this category.

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

Household characteristic	Average values	Average values for households with:				
		Children	School-age children	Preschool-age children	Elderly individuals	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Countable income (dollars)						
Gross income	786	1,027	1,081	1,027	912	1,016
Net income ^a	354	488	523	481	434	489
Earned income	356	693	717	750	61	95
Unearned income	429	334	365	277	850	921
TANF income	23	52	50	58	2	17
GA income	7	6	5	7	6	3
SSI	123	90	101	71	178	447
Social Security income	206	71	81	39	606	413
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)						
Gross income	58.9	59.0	60.2	56.4	85.6	82.7
Net income ^a	24.7	27.0	28.1	25.3	37.2	35.1
Deductions (dollars)						
Total deduction ^b	529	625	640	632	542	565
Earned income deduction						
All households ^c	73	139	143	150	13	20
Households with deduction	225	253	259	260	167	180
Dependent care deduction						
All households ^d	10	23	22	34	1	6
Households with deduction	271	271	279	287	336	372
Excess shelter expense deduction						
All households ^e	273	291	301	274	341	358
Households with deduction	394	381	384	372	426	421
Medical expense deduction						
All households ^d	8	2	2	1	29	14
Households with deduction	162	147	142	158	170	148
Child support payment deduction						
All households ^e	5	6	6	6	2	7
Households with deduction	237	258	254	273	161	190
SNAP benefit (dollars)	254	393	409	426	128	193
Household size (individuals)	2.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	1.3	1.9
Certification period (months)	13.0	9.7	9.7	9.6	19.9	16.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 512,275 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 656,331 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,149 MFIP households and 656,331 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Countable income type							
			Earned income		Unearned income		TANF income		GA income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	7,081	100.0	12,378	100.0	1,293	100.0	694	100.0
Household composition										
Children	9,510	42.7	5,219	73.7	4,745	38.3	1,231	95.2	138	19.9
School-age	7,561	33.9	4,181	59.0	3,968	32.1	911	70.4	111	16.0
Preschool-age	4,651	20.9	2,687	38.0	2,087	16.9	649	50.1	66	9.5
Elderly individuals	4,361	19.6	321	4.5	3,921	31.7	39	3.0	157	22.7
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,498	20.2	483	6.8	4,495	36.3	243	18.8	141	20.3
Countable income source										
Gross income	17,350	77.8	7,081	100.0	12,378	100.0	1,293	100.0	694	100.0
No gross income ^a	4,943	22.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net income	12,915	57.9	5,581	78.8	9,207	74.4	828	64.0	344	49.6
No net income	8,837	39.6	1,489	21.0	2,631	21.3	438	33.9	335	48.3
Not applicable ^b	541	2.4	11	0.2	541	4.4	27	2.1	14	2.1
Earned income	7,081	31.8	7,081	100.0	2,109	17.0	314	24.3	49	7.0
Unearned income	12,378	55.5	2,109	29.8	12,378	100.0	1,293	100.0	694	100.0
TANF income	1,293	5.8	314	4.4	1,293	10.4	1,293	100.0	8	1.1
GA income	694	3.1	49	0.7	694	5.6	8	0.6	694	100.0
SSI	4,559	20.5	387	5.5	4,559	36.8	235	18.1	202	29.1
Social Security income	5,451	24.5	393	5.5	5,451	44.0	99	7.6	113	16.3
Deductions										
Total deduction	21,757	97.6	7,075	99.9	11,841	95.7	1,270	98.2	680	97.9
Standard deduction	21,752	97.6	7,070	99.8	11,837	95.6	1,266	97.9	680	97.9
Earned income deduction	7,063	31.7	7,063	99.7	2,094	16.9	313	24.2	48	6.9
Dependent care deduction	823	3.7	773	10.9	342	2.8	22	1.7	1	0.1
Excess shelter expense deduction	15,050	67.5	5,672	80.1	9,766	78.9	1,045	80.8	529	76.3
Medical expense deduction	1,085	4.9	102	1.4	1,078	8.7	9	0.7	7	1.0
Child support payment deduction	453	2.0	246	3.5	263	2.1	10	0.7	7	0.9
SNAP benefit										
Minimum benefit or less ^c	1,648	7.4	426	6.0	1,413	11.4	16	1.2	24	3.5
Greater than the minimum-\$100	2,555	11.5	579	8.2	2,183	17.6	23	1.8	63	9.1
101-200	9,465	42.5	1,879	26.5	4,485	36.2	183	14.2	452	65.2
201-300	1,537	6.9	974	13.7	882	7.1	144	11.2	33	4.8
301+	7,089	31.8	3,225	45.5	3,414	27.6	927	71.7	121	17.5
Minimum benefit	1,610	7.2	414	5.8	1,380	11.1	16	1.2	24	3.4
Maximum benefit	9,160	41.1	1,495	21.1	2,953	23.9	438	33.9	350	50.4
Household size										
1	11,711	52.5	1,690	23.9	6,767	54.7	108	8.4	520	74.9
2	4,153	18.6	1,650	23.3	2,352	19.0	458	35.4	74	10.6
3	2,958	13.3	1,590	22.5	1,506	12.2	354	27.3	48	6.9
4	1,969	8.8	1,199	16.9	949	7.7	211	16.3	30	4.4
5	943	4.2	583	8.2	495	4.0	97	7.5	16	2.4
6+	558	2.5	369	5.2	309	2.5	66	5.1	6	0.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

^c The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C.6 for the fiscal year 2015 minimum benefit values.

– No sample households in this category.

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

Household characteristic	Average values	Average values for households with countable:			
		Earned income	Unearned income	TANF income	GA income
Countable income (dollars)					
Gross income	786	1,277	938	779	578
Net income ^a	354	590	438	325	198
Earned income	356	1,122	164	180	58
Unearned income	429	155	773	599	520
TANF income	23	16	41	393	5
GA income	7	2	13	1	234
SSI	123	36	221	132	166
Social Security income	206	41	372	44	98
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)					
Gross income	58.9	80.8	75.3	47.3	48.8
Net income ^a	24.7	35.5	32.1	18.3	14.8
Deductions (dollars)					
Total deduction ^b	529	731	553	519	508
Earned income deduction					
All households ^c	73	224	35	37	12
Households with deduction	225	225	194	151	167
Dependent care deduction					
All households ^d	10	30	8	4	0
Households with deduction	271	272	284	251	264
Excess shelter expense deduction					
All households ^e	273	301	332	321	327
Households with deduction	394	375	403	389	420
Medical expense deduction					
All households ^d	8	2	15	1	1
Households with deduction	162	157	162	97	123
Child support payment deduction					
All households ^e	5	9	5	1	1
Households with deduction	237	266	204	188	129
SNAP benefit (dollars)	254	303	225	404	220
Household size (individuals)	2.0	2.8	2.0	3.0	1.5
Certification period (months)	13.0	9.7	15.5	11.1	14.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 512,275 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 656,331 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,149 MFIP households and 656,331 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

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

Characteristic	Total households		Households with:									
			Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income		Countable TANF income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	9,510	100.0	4,361	100.0	4,498	100.0	7,081	100.0	1,293	100.0
Race and Hispanic status^a of household head												
White, not Hispanic	8,757	39.3	3,092	32.5	1,857	42.6	2,047	45.5	2,454	34.7	292	22.5
African American, not Hispanic	5,747	25.8	2,335	24.5	915	21.0	1,271	28.3	1,560	22.0	375	29.0
Hispanic, any race	2,538	11.4	1,133	11.9	575	13.2	347	7.7	858	12.1	262	20.3
Asian, not Hispanic	561	2.5	194	2.0	250	5.7	38	0.9	195	2.8	23	1.7
Native American, not Hispanic	241	1.1	121	1.3	30	0.7	40	0.9	73	1.0	20	1.6
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	192	0.9	73	0.8	58	1.3	47	1.0	60	0.8	18	1.4
Race unknown	2,788	12.5	1,125	11.8	673	15.4	641	14.3	829	11.7	98	7.5
Nonparticipating household head^b	1,470	6.6	1,437	15.1	3	0.1	66	1.5	1,053	14.9	206	15.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. “White, not Hispanic” includes “white, not Hispanic or Latino”; “African American, not Hispanic” includes “black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino” and “(black or African American) and white”; “Hispanic, any race” includes “Hispanic” and “(Hispanic or Latino) with any race or race combination”; “Asian, not Hispanic” includes “Asian,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” and “Asian and white”; “Native American, not Hispanic” includes “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and white,” and “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)”; “Multiple races reported, not Hispanic” includes individuals who reported more than one race and who do not fit into any previously mentioned value; and “Race unknown” includes “Racial/ethnic data not available” and “Racial/ethnic data not recorded.” Reporting of race and ethnicity is now voluntary and was missing for 15 percent of participants in fiscal year 2015. As a result, fiscal year 2015 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

^b This category includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

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

Characteristic	Total households		Average value	Households with:									
				Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income		Countable TANF income	
	Number (000)	Percent	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	254	9,510	100.0	4,361	100.0	4,498	100.0	7,081	100.0	1,293	100.0
Citizenship													
U.S.-born citizen	20,612	92.5	259	9,382	98.7	3,315	76.0	4,343	96.6	6,792	95.9	1,241	95.9
Naturalized citizen	1,460	6.5	254	468	4.9	748	17.2	169	3.8	443	6.3	47	3.7
Refugee	163	0.7	348	75	0.8	40	0.9	13	0.3	63	0.9	30	2.3
Other noncitizen	1,179	5.3	291	533	5.6	417	9.6	95	2.1	510	7.2	68	5.3
Citizen children living with participating noncitizen adults	453	2.0	422	453	4.8	29	0.7	42	0.9	331	4.7	40	3.1
Citizen children living with nonparticipating noncitizen adults	1,369	6.1	340	1,369	14.4	5	0.1	55	1.2	1,067	15.1	207	16.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Female participants		Male participants		Prorated benefits ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	45,184	100.0	25,637	56.7	19,547	43.3	5,667,680	100.0
Age								
Child	19,891	44.0	9,858	21.8	10,034	22.2	2,439,391	43.0
Preschool-age (4 or younger)	6,119	13.5	3,014	6.7	3,105	6.9	778,638	13.7
School-age (5 to 17)	13,772	30.5	6,843	15.1	6,928	15.3	1,660,753	29.3
Non-elderly adult	20,494	45.4	12,728	28.2	7,766	17.2	2,736,440	48.3
18 to 35	10,159	22.5	6,608	14.6	3,551	7.9	1,365,106	24.1
36 to 59	10,335	22.9	6,120	13.5	4,214	9.3	1,371,334	24.2
Elderly individual (60 or older)	4,799	10.6	3,052	6.8	1,748	3.9	491,849	8.7
Citizenship								
U.S.-born citizen	41,542	91.9	23,462	51.9	18,080	40.0	5,191,519	91.6
Naturalized citizen	1,786	4.0	1,156	2.6	631	1.4	228,982	4.0
Refugee	361	0.8	186	0.4	175	0.4	48,920	0.9
Other noncitizen	1,495	3.3	833	1.8	662	1.5	198,259	3.5
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults^c	3,921	8.7	1,934	4.3	1,988	4.4	505,721	8.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	5,283	11.7	2,926	6.5	2,356	5.2	547,033	9.7
Children with disabilities	971	2.2	391	0.9	581	1.3	91,428	1.6
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	4,311	9.5	2,536	5.6	1,776	3.9	455,605	8.0
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^d	4,600	10.2	2,022	4.5	2,578	5.7	774,726	13.7
Race and Hispanic status^e								
White, not Hispanic	16,574	36.7	9,405	20.8	7,170	15.9	2,020,624	35.7
African American, not Hispanic	11,772	26.1	6,846	15.2	4,926	10.9	1,513,410	26.7
Hispanic, any race	7,730	17.1	4,336	9.6	3,394	7.5	1,004,995	17.7
Asian, not Hispanic	1,301	2.9	716	1.6	585	1.3	177,058	3.1
Native American, not Hispanic	560	1.2	302	0.7	258	0.6	69,815	1.2
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	431	1.0	257	0.6	175	0.4	58,175	1.0
Race unknown	6,816	15.1	3,776	8.4	3,039	6.7	823,602	14.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Percent of all participants.

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

^c Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

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

^e Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. “White, not Hispanic” includes “white, not Hispanic or Latino”; “African American, not Hispanic” includes “black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino” and “(black or African American) and white”; “Hispanic, any race” includes “Hispanic” and “(Hispanic or Latino) with any race or race combination”; “Asian, not Hispanic” includes “Asian,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” and “Asian and white”; “Native American, not Hispanic” includes “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and white,” and “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)”; “Multiple races reported, not Hispanic” includes individuals who reported more than one race and who do not fit into any previously mentioned value; and “Race unknown” includes “Racial/ethnic data not available” and “Racial/ethnic data not recorded.” Reporting of race and ethnicity is now voluntary and was missing for 15 percent of participants in fiscal year 2015. As a result, fiscal year 2015 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

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

Participant characteristic	Household size								
	Total (000)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	45,184	11,711	8,305	8,875	7,876	4,717	2,193	732	773
Children under age 12									
1 or younger	2,371	65	511	681	549	294	159	55	57
2 to 3 years	2,430	58	462	690	611	330	161	63	55
4 to 5 years	2,593	41	433	730	656	393	204	75	61
6 to 8 years	3,891	70	627	985	1,014	659	324	95	117
9 to 11 years	3,217	53	443	820	862	569	257	98	114
Females	25,637	6,259	5,191	5,248	4,389	2,592	1,167	394	397
1 or younger	1,176	31	268	362	252	151	64	26	22
2 to 3 years	1,197	26	238	332	302	152	84	33	29
4 to 5 years	1,268	20	214	338	327	202	104	35	27
6 to 8 years	1,908	45	324	444	507	320	168	47	53
9 to 11 years	1,600	30	202	428	427	281	121	50	61
12 to 13 years	1,022	7	157	250	245	195	95	36	38
14 to 18 years	1,960	53	338	506	448	343	144	54	74
19 to 50 years	10,222	2,205	2,396	2,359	1,769	917	375	110	92
51 to 70 years	3,919	2,715	841	219	101	31	8	2	2
71 or older	1,366	1,128	213	10	11	0	3	0	0
Males	19,547	5,452	3,114	3,627	3,487	2,125	1,027	338	376
1 or younger	1,195	34	244	320	297	143	94	29	36
2 to 3 years	1,233	32	224	358	309	178	77	29	26
4 to 5 years	1,325	21	219	392	329	191	100	39	34
6 to 8 years	1,983	25	302	541	507	339	156	48	65
9 to 11 years	1,617	23	241	392	435	289	135	48	53
12 to 13 years	934	12	123	268	245	176	68	20	22
14 to 18 years	2,042	44	393	507	517	316	163	42	60
19 to 50 years	5,709	2,889	562	695	745	452	212	78	76
51 to 70 years	2,877	2,029	532	147	99	42	20	5	4
71 or older	633	344	274	8	5	1	1	0	0

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Employment/work registration status	Household heads		All participants		Non-elderly adult participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,293	100.0	45,184	100.0	20,494	100.0
Work registration status						
Work registrant	5,250	23.5	6,939	15.4	6,601	32.2
Mandatory Employment and Training program participant	2,191	9.8	2,778	6.1	2,758	13.5
Voluntary Employment and Training program participant	324	1.5	411	0.9	402	2.0
Not Employment and Training program participant	2,735	12.3	3,750	8.3	3,440	16.8
Exempt	15,499	69.5	38,129	84.4	13,793	67.3
For disability	5,837	26.2	6,919	15.3	4,458	21.8
For reason other than disability	9,662	43.3	31,210	69.1	9,335	45.5
Nonregistrant, should have registered	72	0.3	99	0.2	97	0.5
Nonparticipating household head ^a	1,470	6.6	–	–	–	–
Unknown	3	0.0	17	0.0	4	0.0
Employment and Training program status						
Total participating in Employment and Training program ^b	1,998	9.0	4,985	11.0	2,444	11.9
Not participating in Employment and Training program	18,825	84.4	40,193	89.0	18,048	88.1
Nonparticipating household head ^a	1,470	6.6	–	–	–	–
Unknown	1	0.0	7	0.0	2	0.0
Employment status						
Total employed	5,270	23.6	6,517	14.4	6,234	30.4
Self-employed, farming	5	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
Self-employed, nonfarming	566	2.5	726	1.6	675	3.3
Migrant farm labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-migrant farm labor	2	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Active-duty military service	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Employed by other	4,695	21.1	5,780	12.8	5,549	27.1
Unemployed and looking for work	4,385	19.7	5,703	12.6	5,520	26.9
Not in labor force and not looking for work	11,165	50.1	32,949	72.9	8,735	42.6
Nonparticipating household head ^a	1,470	6.6	–	–	–	–
Unknown	4	0.0	14	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are ineligible for 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.

^b Employment and Training may be provided through SNAP or another program.

– Not applicable.

Table A.26. Comparison of participating households with key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1989 to 2015

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

See notes at the end of the table.

Table A.26. (continued)

Time period	Total households (000)	Percentage of households with:									
		Zero gross income	Zero net income ^a	Minimum benefit	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities ^b	AFDC ^c /TANF	Earnings	SSI	Any noncitizen
Fiscal year 2012	22,046	20.5	38.4	4.8	17.2	45.3	20.0	7.1	31.3	20.2	5.7
Fiscal year 2013	22,802	21.5	39.4	5.2	17.4	44.8	20.3	6.5	31.2	19.9	5.8
Fiscal year 2014	22,445	21.9	40.6	6.4	19.0	43.6	20.4	6.1	31.3	20.4	6.1
Fiscal year 2015	22,293	22.2	39.6	7.2	19.6	42.7	20.2	5.8	31.8	20.5	6.0

Source: Fiscal Years 1989 to 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989. The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2015 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in reports prior to 2009. Under the current methodology, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008.

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

^b The substantial increase in 1995 and decrease in 2003 are in part a result of changes in the definition of a household with an individual with a disability. Prior to 1995, these households were defined as those with SSI and no members over age 59. In 1995, that definition changed to households with at least one member under age 65 who received SSI, or at least one member age 18 to 61 who received Social Security income, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. Due to changes in the SNAP QC data in 2003, the definition changed again, to households with individuals under the age of 60 with SSI income, a medical expense deduction and without an elderly person, or with a non-elderly adult who worked fewer than 30 hours a week and received Social Security income, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation. In 2015, the definition of individuals with disabilities was expanded to also include non-elderly adults in single-person SNAP households who received Social Security income.

^c Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Table A.27. Comparison of average nominal and real values of key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1989 to 2015

Time period	Gross income (dollars)		Net income (dollars) ^a		Total deduction (dollars) ^b		SNAP benefit (dollars)		Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Household size (individuals)
	Nominal value	Real value ^c	Nominal value	Real value ^c	Nominal value	Real value ^c	Nominal value	Real value ^d		
Fiscal year 1989	442	844	247	472	216	412	132	257	60	2.6
Fiscal year 1990	453	821	251	455	225	408	150	275	59	2.6
Fiscal year 1991	464	807	253	440	235	408	162	289	58	2.6
Fiscal year 1992	478	807	258	435	250	422	170	301	57	2.6
Fiscal year 1993	490	803	258	423	262	429	170	294	56	2.6
Fiscal year 1994	507	810	268	428	272	435	168	282	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1995	514	798	265	412	283	440	172	280	56	2.5
Fiscal year 1996	528	797	275	415	287	433	174	273	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1997	558	823	299	441	291	429	169	259	58	2.4
Fiscal year 1998	584	848	321	466	294	427	165	248	60	2.4
Fiscal year 1999	603	857	338	480	299	425	162	239	62	2.4
Fiscal year 2000	620	852	355	488	298	410	158	228	63	2.3
Fiscal year 2001	624	834	353	472	311	416	163	228	62	2.3
Fiscal year 2002	633	838	355	470	324	429	173	239	61	2.3
Fiscal year 2003	608	782	317	408	346	445	192	259	57	2.3
Fiscal year 2004	634	795	312	391	382	479	197	256	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2005	644	781	316	383	390	473	209	267	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2006	668	784	323	379	410	481	208	261	59	2.3
Fiscal year 2007	684	781	325	371	430	491	212	255	59	2.2
Fiscal year 2008	693	762	329	362	441	485	222	251	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2009	711	785	329	363	471	520	272	306	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2010	731	794	336	365	491	533	287	322	57	2.2
Fiscal year 2011	744	790	338	359	508	539	281	305	59	2.1

See notes at the end of the table.

Table A.27. (continued)

Time period	Gross income (dollars)		Net income (dollars) ^a		Total deduction (dollars) ^b		SNAP benefit (dollars)		Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Household size (individuals)
	Nominal value	Real value ^c	Nominal value	Real value ^c	Nominal value	Real value ^c	Nominal value	Real value ^d		
Fiscal year 2012	755	782	343	355	512	530	274	287	60	2.1
Fiscal year 2013	758	773	344	351	522	532	271	281	59	2.1
Fiscal year 2014	759	762	335	336	538	539	253	259	58	2.0
Fiscal year 2015	786	786	354	354	529	529	254	254	59	2.0

Sources: CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal Years 1989 to 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2015 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in reports prior to 2009. Under the current methodology, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008.

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

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

^c Real values are in constant fiscal year 2015 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^d Real values are in constant fiscal year 2015 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Table A.28. Comparison of number of SNAP participants by gender and age for fiscal years 1989 to 2015

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

Source: Fiscal Years 1989 to 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Notes: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2015 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in prior reports. Under the current methodology, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS's Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008. Additionally, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 report, we used revised versions of the fiscal year 2007 through fiscal year 2012 SNAP QC datafiles that better reflect State BBCE and vehicle rules and newly identify non-elderly individuals with a disability, similar to the SNAP QC files since fiscal year 2013. As a result, totals for these years may vary slightly from those printed in the fiscal year reports.

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

APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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

State	SNAP households		Participants in households		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	22,293	100.0	45,184	100.0	5,667,680	100.0
Alabama	416	1.9	886	2.0	110,402	1.9
Alaska	34	0.2	81	0.2	13,933	0.2
Arizona	436	2.0	986	2.2	118,174	2.1
Arkansas	209	0.9	456	1.0	51,913	0.9
California	2,070	9.3	4,346	9.6	606,913	10.7
Colorado	230	1.0	489	1.1	63,249	1.1
Connecticut	246	1.1	437	1.0	59,317	1.0
Delaware	71	0.3	147	0.3	18,567	0.3
District of Columbia	79	0.4	140	0.3	17,647	0.3
Florida	2,008	9.0	3,654	8.1	470,937	8.3
Georgia	834	3.7	1,789	4.0	225,391	4.0
Guam	15	0.1	46	0.1	8,730	0.2
Hawaii	94	0.4	185	0.4	40,761	0.7
Idaho	83	0.4	194	0.4	22,307	0.4
Illinois	1,047	4.7	2,010	4.4	266,509	4.7
Indiana	372	1.7	812	1.8	98,963	1.7
Iowa	183	0.8	387	0.9	41,487	0.7
Kansas	122	0.5	273	0.6	30,999	0.5
Kentucky	363	1.6	758	1.7	90,054	1.6
Louisiana	387	1.7	855	1.9	107,005	1.9
Maine	104	0.5	200	0.4	23,108	0.4
Maryland	402	1.8	771	1.7	93,226	1.6
Massachusetts	442	2.0	767	1.7	96,252	1.7
Michigan	822	3.7	1,565	3.5	193,554	3.4
Minnesota	233	1.0	476	1.1	50,199	0.9
Mississippi	295	1.3	633	1.4	75,541	1.3
Missouri	397	1.8	840	1.9	104,102	1.8
Montana	54	0.2	115	0.3	13,759	0.2
Nebraska	77	0.3	172	0.4	19,835	0.3
Nevada	207	0.9	408	0.9	48,335	0.9
New Hampshire	50	0.2	102	0.2	10,692	0.2
New Jersey	452	2.0	899	2.0	107,414	1.9
New Mexico	200	0.9	443	1.0	54,045	1.0
New York	1,638	7.3	2,971	6.6	412,093	7.3
North Carolina	793	3.6	1,611	3.6	191,186	3.4
North Dakota	24	0.1	52	0.1	6,418	0.1
Ohio	804	3.6	1,646	3.6	201,022	3.5
Oklahoma	266	1.2	584	1.3	70,314	1.2
Oregon	439	2.0	772	1.7	92,512	1.6
Pennsylvania	917	4.1	1,821	4.0	222,016	3.9
Rhode Island	100	0.4	173	0.4	22,845	0.4
South Carolina	376	1.7	798	1.8	99,379	1.8
South Dakota	43	0.2	98	0.2	12,333	0.2
Tennessee	606	2.7	1,215	2.7	154,317	2.7
Texas	1,550	7.0	3,703	8.2	436,285	7.7
Utah	87	0.4	223	0.5	25,676	0.5
Vermont	45	0.2	84	0.2	10,225	0.2
Virgin Islands	12	0.1	27	0.1	4,601	0.1
Virginia	395	1.8	840	1.9	99,556	1.8
Washington	568	2.5	1,058	2.3	126,481	2.2
West Virginia	180	0.8	361	0.8	39,505	0.7
Wisconsin	402	1.8	792	1.8	83,846	1.5
Wyoming	14	0.1	32	0.1	3,752	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

State	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^a	Total deduction (dollars) ^b	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	58.9	786	354	529	254	2.0	13.0
Alabama	54.5	728	351	459	265	2.1	15.0
Alaska	50.0	899	451	647	409	2.4	7.3
Arizona	55.7	799	412	468	271	2.3	10.2
Arkansas	52.1	729	430	364	248	2.2	17.8
California	44.5	649	250	533	293	2.1	12.4
Colorado	57.2	780	314	582	274	2.1	10.9
Connecticut	65.4	824	249	723	241	1.8	16.4
Delaware	62.9	841	354	582	262	2.1	14.3
District of Columbia	50.8	632	349	459	222	1.8	14.8
Florida	54.8	717	299	513	235	1.8	9.5
Georgia	50.6	701	352	442	270	2.1	7.6
Guam	61.0	1,033	546	596	567	3.0	12.0
Hawaii	58.3	906	499	480	435	2.0	11.5
Idaho	64.3	902	431	558	269	2.3	10.6
Illinois	52.7	679	289	483	254	1.9	11.8
Indiana	54.4	756	370	470	266	2.2	11.4
Iowa	65.6	896	500	478	227	2.1	7.3
Kansas	62.4	867	437	509	255	2.2	13.5
Kentucky	50.2	681	385	372	248	2.1	10.1
Louisiana	52.2	716	347	436	276	2.2	16.0
Maine	79.3	1,000	410	659	222	1.9	12.1
Maryland	63.7	833	384	544	232	1.9	8.6
Massachusetts	75.4	917	320	706	218	1.7	18.1
Michigan	61.4	789	349	553	235	1.9	15.8
Minnesota	66.6	885	523	462	215	2.0	13.2
Mississippi	48.7	671	371	373	256	2.1	19.1
Missouri	51.6	704	348	448	263	2.1	16.2
Montana	60.0	806	379	520	253	2.1	15.3
Nebraska	62.1	857	419	542	258	2.2	12.4
Nevada	60.3	805	417	469	234	2.0	7.6
New Hampshire	78.9	1,044	484	634	214	2.0	7.4
New Jersey	67.9	878	382	571	238	2.0	15.5
New Mexico	54.0	762	370	478	270	2.2	15.1
New York	73.2	904	298	759	252	1.8	20.3
North Carolina	62.4	821	432	484	241	2.0	8.2
North Dakota	72.0	930	354	665	262	2.1	8.2
Ohio	62.8	815	380	525	250	2.0	11.9
Oklahoma	53.1	722	382	424	264	2.2	15.7
Oregon	66.8	848	374	571	211	1.8	12.0
Pennsylvania	70.7	911	366	676	242	2.0	16.3
Rhode Island	71.8	868	275	764	228	1.7	16.4
South Carolina	50.8	685	343	419	264	2.1	8.3
South Dakota	61.0	847	340	608	287	2.3	13.5
Tennessee	48.4	640	320	393	255	2.0	11.8
Texas	60.2	875	429	523	282	2.4	12.4
Utah	58.3	895	453	526	294	2.6	7.5
Vermont	87.0	1,118	350	921	228	1.9	15.7
Virgin Islands	49.9	694	391	355	369	2.2	8.8
Virginia	58.8	782	389	457	252	2.1	14.1
Washington	65.1	848	369	582	223	1.9	15.3
West Virginia	58.2	764	457	394	220	2.0	16.2
Wisconsin	75.6	979	523	537	209	2.0	11.6
Wyoming	59.8	857	412	530	277	2.3	10.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

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

State	Total households	Gross countable income as a percentage of the poverty guidelines							
		Zero gross income		1% to 50%		51% to 100%		101% or more	
		Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent
Total^a	22,293	4,943	22.2	4,458	20.0	8,983	40.3	3,910	17.5
Alabama	416	93	22.3	91	21.8	177	42.5	56	13.4
Alaska	34	9	27.3	9	27.1	11	31.9	5	13.7
Arizona	436	109	24.9	95	21.8	156	35.7	77	17.5
Arkansas	209	50	23.7	43	20.6	94	45.1	22	10.5
California	2,070	587	28.3	748	36.1	478	23.1	257	12.4
Colorado	230	44	19.2	53	23.2	98	42.6	34	14.9
Connecticut	246	53	21.6	41	16.6	94	38.1	58	23.6
Delaware	71	11	16.1	18	25.8	26	37.1	15	21.0
District of Columbia	79	25	31.5	18	22.5	25	31.7	11	14.3
Florida	2,008	623	31.0	285	14.2	739	36.8	361	18.0
Georgia	834	246	29.4	162	19.4	312	37.4	115	13.8
Guam	15	2	11.9	5	34.6	5	29.3	4	24.2
Hawaii	94	15	16.4	24	26.0	39	42.0	15	15.6
Idaho	83	11	13.2	16	19.1	41	49.9	15	17.9
Illinois	1,047	309	29.5	174	16.6	420	40.1	145	13.8
Indiana	372	86	23.1	74	20.0	163	43.7	49	13.2
Iowa	183	34	18.6	35	19.1	67	36.8	47	25.5
Kansas	122	19	15.5	23	18.7	60	49.6	20	16.3
Kentucky	363	92	25.4	71	19.5	167	46.1	33	9.0
Louisiana	387	85	21.9	89	22.9	172	44.4	42	10.7
Maine	104	12	11.6	11	10.5	49	47.3	32	30.6
Maryland	402	83	20.7	82	20.3	148	36.9	89	22.1
Massachusetts	442	64	14.4	66	14.9	200	45.3	112	25.4
Michigan	822	198	24.0	120	14.6	351	42.6	154	18.7
Minnesota	233	14	6.1	65	28.0	104	44.6	50	21.3
Mississippi	295	79	26.7	60	20.3	129	43.8	27	9.2
Missouri	397	100	25.2	80	20.1	167	42.2	50	12.5
Montana	54	12	22.9	9	15.8	23	43.0	10	18.2
Nebraska	77	12	15.2	16	20.8	36	47.0	13	17.1
Nevada	207	49	23.7	40	19.2	77	37.1	41	20.0
New Hampshire	50	6	11.5	5	9.6	24	47.9	15	30.9
New Jersey	452	56	12.3	92	20.5	207	45.8	97	21.4
New Mexico	200	37	18.3	56	27.8	82	41.2	25	12.7
New York	1,638	135	8.3	315	19.2	865	52.8	323	19.7
North Carolina	793	198	24.9	145	18.3	282	35.5	168	21.2
North Dakota	24	3	11.9	5	18.5	10	42.7	7	26.9
Ohio	804	157	19.6	121	15.1	379	47.2	146	18.1
Oklahoma	266	56	21.1	62	23.2	116	43.6	32	12.1
Oregon	439	95	21.6	74	16.8	161	36.6	110	25.0
Pennsylvania	917	144	15.7	136	14.9	405	44.2	231	25.2
Rhode Island	100	17	17.0	14	13.6	44	43.9	26	25.5
South Carolina	376	90	23.9	89	23.7	155	41.0	43	11.3
South Dakota	43	8	18.0	8	18.9	20	46.3	7	16.8
Tennessee	606	171	28.3	124	20.4	250	41.3	61	10.0
Texas	1,550	321	20.7	291	18.8	654	42.2	284	18.3
Utah	87	17	19.5	17	19.1	39	45.1	14	16.2
Vermont	45	5	10.1	5	10.4	19	42.6	17	36.9
Virgin Islands	12	2	17.6	5	38.6	4	29.6	2	14.3
Virginia	395	65	16.4	90	22.7	183	46.4	57	14.5
Washington	568	118	20.7	99	17.5	212	37.3	140	24.6
West Virginia	180	38	21.2	34	18.8	82	45.5	26	14.6
Wisconsin	402	78	19.5	47	11.8	155	38.6	121	30.1
Wyoming	14	3	18.5	2	18.3	7	49.7	2	13.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

State	Households with shelter deduction		Households at the shelter cap		Average monthly shelter expense	Average monthly shelter expense among households with expense	Average shelter deduction ^a
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Total^b	15,050	67.5	3,651	16.4	591	760	394
Alabama	279	67.0	39	9.4	462	603	312
Alaska	23	67.9	3	9.2	596	717	434
Arizona	256	58.6	60	13.7	474	670	324
Arkansas	107	51.0	9	4.5	356	512	246
California	1,463	70.7	646	31.2	591	788	408
Colorado	175	76.0	63	27.5	684	816	424
Connecticut	197	80.3	86	35.1	936	1,156	601
Delaware	54	76.2	14	19.9	668	819	412
District of Columbia	62	78.2	5	6.6	474	516	318
Florida	1,281	63.8	259	12.9	538	791	405
Georgia	481	57.6	95	11.4	450	670	341
Guam	6	41.2	0	2.2	306	452	237
Hawaii	45	48.6	5	5.6	401	581	301
Idaho	66	79.9	13	15.5	620	694	343
Illinois	660	63.0	134	12.8	497	714	385
Indiana	242	65.0	43	11.6	498	686	339
Iowa	124	67.5	22	12.1	517	633	298
Kansas	90	73.9	12	10.2	541	629	317
Kentucky	204	56.3	16	4.5	368	511	255
Louisiana	240	61.9	34	8.9	438	595	298
Maine	86	82.5	19	18.3	847	954	503
Maryland	284	70.6	74	18.4	617	757	369
Massachusetts	365	82.6	95	21.6	878	1,005	554
Michigan	570	69.3	153	18.6	622	802	432
Minnesota	143	61.2	21	9.1	524	697	351
Mississippi	140	47.5	13	4.4	354	508	267
Missouri	257	64.7	33	8.4	434	585	295
Montana	37	67.8	9	17.1	582	758	392
Nebraska	59	76.4	14	17.7	615	693	365
Nevada	129	62.4	22	10.7	499	695	336
New Hampshire	41	82.1	9	18.2	819	894	445
New Jersey	347	76.8	83	18.5	691	821	427
New Mexico	124	62.2	31	15.6	480	625	339
New York	1,144	69.8	429	26.2	978	1,017	541
North Carolina	496	62.5	90	11.3	513	687	340
North Dakota	18	74.9	6	23.4	720	853	472
Ohio	568	70.6	128	15.9	603	756	404
Oklahoma	172	64.7	23	8.6	444	573	287
Oregon	316	71.9	82	18.6	655	840	428
Pennsylvania	782	85.3	240	26.2	819	881	478
Rhode Island	97	96.8	39	39.5	955	974	540
South Carolina	181	48.2	22	5.9	363	548	306
South Dakota	30	70.3	11	25.3	691	867	465
Tennessee	321	53.1	35	5.7	376	610	304
Texas	1,064	68.7	161	10.4	526	664	326
Utah	60	68.5	15	16.8	557	701	326
Vermont	45	99.4	16	36.6	1,218	1,218	635
Virgin Islands	5	41.7	1	5.0	278	402	208
Virginia	273	69.0	38	9.7	491	604	302
Washington	443	78.0	99	17.4	667	807	408
West Virginia	113	63.1	14	7.9	421	526	263
Wisconsin	277	68.9	60	15.0	639	792	385
Wyoming	10	71.8	2	14.7	563	677	325

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Over households with a shelter deduction.

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

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

State	Households with:									
	Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Single adults with children		Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	9,510	42.7	4,361	19.6	4,498	20.2	5,587	25.1	4,265	19.1
Alabama	197	47.2	68	16.3	102	24.5	136	32.8	76	18.2
Alaska	16	45.9	7	19.4	5	15.6	8	22.8	7	20.9
Arizona	216	49.4	74	16.9	62	14.3	115	26.4	76	17.5
Arkansas	97	46.2	34	16.0	54	25.7	62	29.8	45	21.4
California	1,106	53.4	157	7.6	26	1.3	517	25.0	589	28.4
Colorado	111	48.3	42	18.3	40	17.4	63	27.3	36	15.7
Connecticut	77	31.4	54	21.9	51	20.9	48	19.6	59	23.9
Delaware	34	47.7	10	14.2	13	19.0	23	32.3	11	15.8
District of Columbia	26	32.4	14	17.1	15	19.5	17	21.9	23	28.5
Florida	705	35.1	454	22.6	338	16.8	367	18.3	500	24.9
Georgia	382	45.8	145	17.4	144	17.2	247	29.6	185	22.2
Guam	10	65.3	3	17.1	1	3.8	3	19.8	2	13.1
Hawaii	35	37.4	23	24.5	14	15.5	19	19.8	19	19.8
Idaho	42	51.0	14	17.3	21	25.5	20	23.8	10	11.6
Illinois	407	38.9	210	20.0	174	16.6	259	24.7	251	23.9
Indiana	175	47.1	52	14.0	95	25.5	112	30.0	65	17.4
Iowa	79	42.9	28	15.4	37	19.9	48	26.3	40	21.9
Kansas	58	48.0	20	16.4	36	29.5	35	28.5	10	8.3
Kentucky	154	42.6	61	16.8	103	28.5	98	27.1	78	21.5
Louisiana	190	49.0	67	17.2	95	24.5	149	38.5	62	15.9
Maine	38	36.2	26	24.7	36	34.6	20	19.2	10	9.2
Maryland	163	40.6	78	19.3	77	19.0	111	27.6	96	23.8
Massachusetts	140	31.7	130	29.5	134	30.3	100	22.6	60	13.6
Michigan	282	34.3	163	19.8	213	25.9	154	18.7	190	23.1
Minnesota	98	41.9	50	21.4	61	26.0	53	22.8	30	12.8
Mississippi	126	42.7	52	17.7	65	22.0	82	27.9	67	22.9
Missouri	173	43.7	65	16.4	103	26.0	111	28.0	72	18.1
Montana	23	42.7	10	17.7	13	24.3	15	27.6	10	18.8
Nebraska	37	48.1	14	17.9	20	25.8	24	31.1	9	11.4
Nevada	85	41.3	40	19.6	33	15.8	41	20.0	44	21.1
New Hampshire	21	42.3	10	19.7	21	41.5	13	25.3	4	8.6
New Jersey	197	43.5	127	28.2	98	21.7	112	24.8	50	11.0
New Mexico	97	48.3	36	17.9	35	17.3	53	26.7	36	17.9
New York	507	30.9	549	33.5	401	24.5	274	16.8	225	13.7
North Carolina	344	43.4	136	17.1	159	20.1	223	28.2	167	21.1
North Dakota	11	45.5	6	24.7	6	23.4	8	31.4	2	8.8
Ohio	345	42.9	160	19.9	222	27.6	232	28.8	110	13.7
Oklahoma	125	46.9	46	17.1	67	25.0	78	29.4	34	12.9
Oregon	137	31.2	90	20.4	81	18.5	70	15.9	119	27.2
Pennsylvania	357	39.0	206	22.5	268	29.2	243	26.5	131	14.3
Rhode Island	33	33.5	26	26.0	25	25.1	20	20.3	17	17.2
South Carolina	181	48.0	65	17.2	71	18.7	129	34.2	62	16.5
South Dakota	20	47.0	7	15.7	11	24.8	12	28.7	7	16.0
Tennessee	251	41.5	105	17.4	124	20.5	161	26.5	146	24.2
Texas	908	58.6	305	19.7	332	21.5	486	31.4	102	6.6
Utah	49	56.0	13	14.6	16	17.9	26	30.3	8	9.7
Vermont	15	33.2	13	29.4	13	29.7	9	19.7	5	11.5
Virgin Islands	6	50.6	3	20.1	1	5.4	4	31.5	2	19.9
Virginia	191	48.3	87	22.0	91	23.0	128	32.5	40	10.0
Washington	204	36.0	95	16.8	126	22.2	108	19.0	146	25.7
West Virginia	70	38.6	32	17.9	51	28.4	41	23.1	38	21.0
Wisconsin	153	38.2	80	19.9	97	24.2	94	23.4	82	20.3
Wyoming	7	53.7	2	13.8	3	21.9	5	37.8	1	10.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

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

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

State	Households with countable:									
	TANF ^a		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	1,293	5.8	694	3.1	4,559	20.5	5,451	24.5	7,081	31.8
Alabama	11	2.5	–	–	89	21.4	114	27.4	126	30.3
Alaska	4	11.0	10	28.2	6	16.4	8	22.4	9	25.1
Arizona	10	2.4	–	–	67	15.5	78	17.8	161	36.9
Arkansas	5	2.4	1	0.4	50	23.8	57	27.3	59	28.4
California	476	23.0	111	5.4	–	–	138	6.7	805	38.9
Colorado	–	–	37	16.1	40	17.6	51	22.3	81	35.2
Connecticut	13	5.4	19	7.7	45	18.5	74	30.0	65	26.6
Delaware	4	5.5	6	9.0	10	13.9	15	21.6	24	33.5
District of Columbia	14	17.3	0	0.5	15	18.5	17	21.0	15	18.9
Florida	61	3.0	–	–	391	19.5	451	22.5	557	27.8
Georgia	14	1.7	–	–	151	18.1	187	22.4	265	31.8
Guam	2	13.9	0	1.0	–	–	3	19.0	8	50.7
Hawaii	5	5.5	5	5.1	18	19.5	22	23.9	36	38.8
Idaho	2	2.5	10	11.6	17	20.7	24	29.2	36	43.1
Illinois	39	3.8	18	1.7	179	17.1	238	22.7	313	29.8
Indiana	9	2.3	–	–	81	21.8	95	25.5	128	34.3
Iowa	10	5.4	–	–	31	16.7	45	24.5	77	41.8
Kansas	5	4.2	–	–	32	26.4	36	29.4	42	34.8
Kentucky	16	4.5	2	0.5	95	26.2	90	24.8	93	25.7
Louisiana	2	0.5	4	0.9	106	27.5	94	24.2	116	29.9
Maine	7	6.6	27	26.2	26	25.1	45	42.8	28	26.8
Maryland	22	5.6	17	4.3	81	20.1	91	22.8	124	30.8
Massachusetts	34	7.7	20	4.5	147	33.1	158	35.8	91	20.7
Michigan	30	3.7	6	0.7	201	24.5	236	28.8	235	28.5
Minnesota	27	11.7	17	7.5	62	26.4	67	28.6	78	33.5
Mississippi	6	1.9	–	–	75	25.4	80	27.0	74	25.0
Missouri	24	5.9	0	0.1	87	21.8	113	28.5	98	24.8
Montana	3	5.8	1	1.0	12	21.6	16	29.4	17	31.5
Nebraska	7	8.6	3	4.5	17	21.6	23	29.7	26	33.2
Nevada	9	4.5	0	0.2	32	15.6	45	21.7	76	36.9
New Hampshire	2	3.4	8	15.9	13	26.2	22	44.9	15	29.3
New Jersey	29	6.5	30	6.6	126	27.8	127	28.2	118	26.1
New Mexico	17	8.6	4	1.9	39	19.3	44	22.1	76	37.8
New York	76	4.6	198	12.1	576	35.1	531	32.4	436	26.6
North Carolina	10	1.2	–	–	138	17.4	201	25.4	284	35.8
North Dakota	1	3.9	0	1.7	5	19.4	9	35.9	8	34.2
Ohio	43	5.4	10	1.3	202	25.1	239	29.8	239	29.7
Oklahoma	6	2.2	65	24.6	64	24.0	70	26.1	81	30.4
Oregon	23	5.3	3	0.8	80	18.1	115	26.3	152	34.7
Pennsylvania	58	6.3	2	0.2	267	29.1	290	31.7	266	29.0
Rhode Island	5	4.7	0	0.3	23	23.1	35	34.5	26	25.6
South Carolina	12	3.2	0	0.1	65	17.1	90	23.9	123	32.7
South Dakota	2	5.4	0	0.7	9	19.8	13	29.5	16	36.3
Tennessee	39	6.4	–	–	117	19.3	153	25.2	170	28.0
Texas	26	1.7	–	–	314	20.3	339	21.9	643	41.5
Utah	2	2.2	1	0.9	14	16.4	18	21.0	35	40.2
Vermont	5	10.1	1	1.5	12	26.1	20	45.8	12	27.8
Virgin Islands	1	4.7	0	3.1	–	–	2	19.9	5	43.8
Virginia	26	6.6	3	0.7	97	24.6	111	28.1	127	32.2
Washington	23	4.0	47	8.2	112	19.8	132	23.2	177	31.1
West Virginia	1	0.7	5	2.7	46	25.7	52	29.0	49	27.4
Wisconsin	16	3.9	1	0.3	77	19.1	123	30.7	155	38.6
Wyoming	0	1.8	–	–	3	22.3	3	23.1	5	39.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a This does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (for example, households participating in MFIP).

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

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Average countable values (dollars) ^a				
	TANF ^b	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned income
Total	393	234	600	844	1,122
Alabama	190	–	552	826	1,033
Alaska	689	358	584	845	1,304
Arizona	254	–	622	837	1,257
Arkansas	147	209	627	766	1,067
California	510	237	–	994	983
Colorado	–	306	582	803	1,092
Connecticut	491	176	609	889	1,237
Delaware	282	114	643	983	1,235
District of Columbia	289	274	636	746	1,232
Florida	212	–	599	862	1,217
Georgia	264	–	572	853	1,045
Guam	179	112	–	824	1,475
Hawaii	520	344	576	821	1,296
Idaho	126	48	560	778	1,126
Illinois	306	49	599	868	986
Indiana	186	–	608	792	1,027
Iowa	336	–	568	890	1,126
Kansas	302	–	566	783	1,192
Kentucky	242	385	600	798	1,011
Louisiana	225	409	556	698	1,040
Maine	391	11	538	946	1,345
Maryland	529	184	625	872	1,204
Massachusetts	437	312	638	900	1,280
Michigan	366	200	592	850	1,182
Minnesota ^c	1	200	642	789	1,160
Mississippi	140	–	549	716	1,074
Missouri	228	50	574	795	1,158
Montana	457	325	550	790	1,164
Nebraska	310	123	537	817	1,152
Nevada	312	307	623	916	1,145
New Hampshire	464	173	607	843	1,308
New Jersey	342	166	625	895	1,243
New Mexico	342	241	558	721	1,068
New York	487	372	630	792	1,113
North Carolina	275	–	582	917	1,163
North Dakota	242	221	500	844	1,240
Ohio	379	237	618	860	1,045
Oklahoma	236	41	567	752	1,040
Oregon	437	370	554	907	1,200
Pennsylvania	375	364	651	851	1,203
Rhode Island	432	232	637	914	1,176
South Carolina	217	289	584	817	976
South Dakota	392	223	532	801	1,093
Tennessee	181	–	538	793	960
Texas	175	–	583	843	1,204
Utah	420	262	600	790	1,296
Vermont	530	56	613	910	1,528
Virgin Islands	325	197	–	835	939
Virginia	278	342	544	822	1,029
Washington	367	118	605	853	1,326
West Virginia	275	305	598	806	1,053
Wisconsin	485	326	660	944	1,150
Wyoming	488	–	544	745	1,167

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Average values are over households with income source.

^b This does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (for example, households participating in MFIP).

^c TANF income is not included in MFIP gross income or used in the MFIP benefit calculation. Because of Federal Quality Control System constraints, this means that only a placeholder TANF amount, typically \$1, may be reported for MFIP households in the SNAP Quality Control datafile.

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Households with earnings			Average earned income deduction (dollars)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Average earnings (dollars)	All households ^a	Households with deduction
Total^b	7,081	31.8	1,122	73	225
Alabama	126	30.3	1,033	62	206
Alaska	9	25.1	1,304	65	261
Arizona	161	36.9	1,257	93	251
Arkansas	59	28.4	1,067	61	213
California	805	38.9	983	76	196
Colorado	81	35.2	1,092	77	218
Connecticut	65	26.6	1,237	66	247
Delaware	24	33.5	1,235	83	247
District of Columbia	15	18.9	1,232	46	246
Florida	557	27.8	1,217	69	243
Georgia	265	31.8	1,045	66	209
Guam	8	50.7	1,475	149	295
Hawaii	36	38.8	1,296	100	259
Idaho	36	43.1	1,126	97	225
Illinois	313	29.8	986	59	197
Indiana	128	34.3	1,027	70	205
Iowa	77	41.8	1,126	94	225
Kansas	42	34.8	1,192	83	239
Kentucky	93	25.7	1,011	52	203
Louisiana	116	29.9	1,040	63	208
Maine	28	26.8	1,345	72	269
Maryland	124	30.8	1,204	76	240
Massachusetts	91	20.7	1,280	54	256
Michigan	235	28.5	1,182	68	236
Minnesota	78	33.5	1,160	82	277
Mississippi	74	25.0	1,074	59	215
Missouri	98	24.8	1,158	57	231
Montana	17	31.5	1,164	73	236
Nebraska	26	33.2	1,152	76	230
Nevada	76	36.9	1,145	84	229
New Hampshire	15	29.3	1,308	77	261
New Jersey	118	26.1	1,243	65	248
New Mexico	76	37.8	1,068	82	213
New York	436	26.6	1,113	77	224
North Carolina	284	35.8	1,163	85	232
North Dakota	8	34.2	1,240	85	248
Ohio	239	29.7	1,045	62	210
Oklahoma	81	30.4	1,040	63	208
Oregon	152	34.7	1,200	83	241
Pennsylvania	266	29.0	1,203	72	240
Rhode Island	26	25.6	1,176	60	235
South Carolina	123	32.7	976	68	195
South Dakota	16	36.3	1,093	81	220
Tennessee	170	28.0	960	54	192
Texas	643	41.5	1,204	100	241
Utah	35	40.2	1,296	104	260
Vermont	12	27.8	1,528	85	305
Virgin Islands	5	43.8	939	82	188
Virginia	127	32.2	1,029	67	206
Washington	177	31.1	1,326	96	265
West Virginia	49	27.4	1,053	58	210
Wisconsin	155	38.6	1,150	89	230
Wyoming	5	39.4	1,167	92	233

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because the earnings deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 656,331 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column.

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

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

State	Total entrant households	Entrant households eligible for and receiving expedited service		Entrant households eligible for but not receiving expedited service		Entrant households not eligible for expedited service	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	893	453	50.7	54	6.0	387	43.3
Alabama	16	7	43.9	1	5.4	8	50.7
Alaska	1	1	51.0	0	23.2	0	25.8
Arizona	21	11	53.9	–	–	9	46.1
Arkansas	14	6	39.9	0	3.1	8	57.1
California	92	58	63.6	4	4.6	29	31.8
Colorado	18	12	66.7	0	1.5	6	31.9
Connecticut	9	6	70.0	0	2.6	2	27.4
Delaware	2	1	47.4	0	4.4	1	48.2
District of Columbia	3	2	69.2	0	2.1	1	28.7
Florida	70	40	57.6	2	2.5	28	39.9
Georgia	33	11	34.0	4	13.0	17	53.0
Guam	0	0	51.0	0	8.4	0	40.7
Hawaii	4	1	32.2	0	2.8	3	65.0
Idaho	5	2	35.4	–	–	3	64.6
Illinois	22	13	60.7	4	19.2	4	20.0
Indiana	20	9	47.8	2	11.3	8	40.9
Iowa	6	2	30.2	1	22.9	3	46.8
Kansas	5	3	55.9	1	11.5	2	32.6
Kentucky	16	5	32.5	0	2.8	10	64.7
Louisiana	22	3	14.0	2	7.2	17	78.8
Maine	2	1	50.6	–	–	1	49.4
Maryland	20	7	36.8	2	7.8	11	55.4
Massachusetts	20	9	43.2	2	9.3	10	47.5
Michigan	21	15	70.8	–	–	6	29.2
Minnesota	7	2	33.4	0	3.2	4	63.3
Mississippi	6	3	48.9	–	–	3	51.1
Missouri	22	12	55.3	1	6.0	9	38.7
Montana	3	1	47.1	–	–	1	52.9
Nebraska	4	2	47.2	0	13.2	1	39.6
Nevada	10	6	57.9	1	6.8	4	35.3
New Hampshire	3	1	55.9	0	2.3	1	41.8
New Jersey	9	4	50.0	0	5.0	4	45.0
New Mexico	6	3	49.5	–	–	3	50.5
New York	48	37	76.6	–	–	11	23.4
North Carolina	24	14	59.4	1	3.1	9	37.5
North Dakota	1	1	60.9	–	–	0	39.1
Ohio	26	10	39.2	2	9.7	13	51.1
Oklahoma	34	14	40.7	1	3.4	19	55.9
Oregon	15	9	57.8	1	8.8	5	33.4
Pennsylvania	31	20	66.2	1	2.5	10	31.3
Rhode Island	3	2	61.3	–	–	1	38.7
South Carolina	16	6	36.8	1	8.7	9	54.5
South Dakota	2	1	48.1	0	6.0	1	45.9
Tennessee	20	10	50.2	2	10.9	8	38.9
Texas	102	37	36.6	11	10.5	54	52.9
Utah	4	1	33.1	0	4.4	3	62.5
Vermont	2	1	39.0	0	9.4	1	51.6
Virgin Islands	0	0	34.9	0	26.4	0	38.7
Virginia	8	4	56.0	0	5.6	3	38.5
Washington	23	10	41.6	2	7.7	12	50.7
West Virginia	8	3	45.7	1	7.1	4	47.2
Wisconsin	17	12	67.9	–	–	6	32.1
Wyoming	1	0	32.1	0	7.3	1	60.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Race and Hispanic status ^a of household head									
	White, not Hispanic		African American, not Hispanic		Hispanic, any race		Other, not Hispanic ^b		Missing/unknown ^c	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^d	8,757	39.3	5,747	25.8	2,538	11.4	994	4.5	4,257	19.1
Alabama	166	40.0	230	55.2	4	1.0	2	0.4	14	3.5
Alaska	14	41.6	1	2.6	1	1.6	15	45.0	3	9.2
Arizona	191	43.7	43	10.0	119	27.3	46	10.5	37	8.6
Arkansas	119	57.0	76	36.5	3	1.6	3	1.4	7	3.5
California	516	24.9	306	14.8	680	32.9	115	5.6	453	21.9
Colorado	44	19.1	10	4.5	31	13.3	4	1.7	142	61.4
Connecticut	106	43.2	57	23.1	64	26.0	4	1.5	15	6.3
Delaware	5	7.1	4	6.3	0	0.4	0	0.4	61	85.8
District of Columbia	2	2.0	72	90.5	2	2.6	1	0.7	3	4.2
Florida	686	34.2	577	28.8	548	27.3	27	1.4	169	8.4
Georgia	272	32.6	495	59.4	14	1.7	14	1.7	39	4.6
Guam	0	1.2	0	0.4	–	–	12	78.9	3	19.5
Hawaii	17	18.4	1	1.2	3	2.8	52	55.5	21	22.0
Idaho	67	81.3	1	1.2	7	8.7	1	1.2	6	7.6
Illinois	335	32.0	256	24.4	70	6.7	19	1.8	367	35.0
Indiana	239	64.2	98	26.3	13	3.6	3	0.9	19	5.1
Iowa	101	54.9	18	9.8	5	2.8	4	1.9	56	30.5
Kansas	60	49.0	15	12.5	4	3.5	3	2.3	40	32.7
Kentucky	297	81.7	52	14.5	2	0.6	3	0.9	8	2.3
Louisiana	121	31.3	207	53.3	5	1.2	5	1.4	50	12.9
Maine	97	93.5	3	3.3	0	0.1	2	1.9	1	1.2
Maryland	135	33.6	222	55.2	13	3.2	12	3.0	20	5.0
Massachusetts	239	53.9	61	13.8	89	20.2	20	4.5	33	7.5
Michigan	416	50.6	253	30.7	19	2.4	15	1.9	119	14.4
Minnesota	127	54.5	54	23.1	7	3.0	24	10.4	21	9.2
Mississippi	85	28.8	164	55.7	1	0.4	2	0.8	42	14.3
Missouri	242	61.1	89	22.4	4	0.9	5	1.3	57	14.3
Montana	36	66.7	0	0.8	0	0.7	10	19.2	7	12.6
Nebraska	43	55.8	12	15.3	5	6.1	3	4.0	14	18.8
Nevada	89	43.2	50	24.3	33	16.2	13	6.4	20	9.9
New Hampshire	38	76.8	1	2.6	1	2.3	1	1.0	9	17.3
New Jersey	151	33.5	138	30.7	90	19.8	22	4.9	50	11.1
New Mexico	40	20.0	5	2.4	76	37.8	26	13.1	53	26.7
New York	584	35.6	422	25.8	335	20.5	201	12.3	96	5.8
North Carolina	319	40.2	392	49.4	13	1.6	27	3.4	42	5.4
North Dakota	17	67.4	2	6.8	0	0.4	6	23.3	1	2.1
Ohio	512	63.7	271	33.7	1	0.1	9	1.1	11	1.4
Oklahoma	129	48.4	39	14.5	10	3.6	25	9.4	64	24.0
Oregon	329	74.9	20	4.7	8	1.9	27	6.2	54	12.4
Pennsylvania	510	55.6	274	29.9	6	0.6	108	11.8	18	2.0
Rhode Island	52	52.2	11	10.9	23	23.0	3	3.0	11	10.9
South Carolina	147	39.1	205	54.5	5	1.3	4	1.0	15	4.0
South Dakota	22	50.8	2	3.7	1	1.5	14	32.5	5	11.5
Tennessee	101	16.7	64	10.5	–	–	2	0.4	438	72.3
Texas	130	8.4	166	10.7	200	12.9	18	1.1	1,036	66.8
Utah	60	69.3	3	3.0	5	5.5	6	6.8	13	15.4
Vermont	27	60.2	1	2.3	–	–	1	2.3	16	35.2
Virgin Islands	1	4.5	10	76.3	2	13.4	0	0.3	1	5.5
Virginia	190	48.0	167	42.4	6	1.6	10	2.5	22	5.5
Washington	115	20.2	16	2.8	7	1.2	24	4.2	407	71.7
West Virginia	168	93.5	6	3.3	–	–	0	0.2	5	3.0
Wisconsin	238	59.3	102	25.5	3	0.7	17	4.4	41	10.2
Wyoming	10	73.0	0	3.6	1	6.6	1	7.1	1	9.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is now voluntary and was missing for 15 percent of participants in fiscal year 2015. As a result, fiscal year 2015 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

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

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

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

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Total households	Standard utility allowance (SUA)-usage and entitlement ^a					
		Households with heating/cooling SUA		Households with another SUA		Households with no SUA	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	22,293	13,613	61.1	1,828	8.2	6,311	28.3
Alabama	416	280	67.1	13	3.1	124	29.7
Alaska	34	13	37.9	14	40.0	8	22.1
Arizona	436	243	55.6	36	8.2	156	35.9
Arkansas	209	111	52.9	8	3.8	90	43.2
California	2,070	1,338	64.6	59	2.9	673	32.5
Colorado	230	144	62.5	35	15.2	51	22.3
Connecticut	246	196	79.9	1	0.4	48	19.6
Delaware	71	54	76.8	1	2.0	15	21.2
District of Columbia	79	69	86.6	1	1.9	9	11.5
Florida	2,008	1,066	53.1	135	6.7	807	40.2
Georgia	834	488	58.5	28	3.4	318	38.1
Guam	15	–	–	8	50.9	8	49.1
Hawaii	94	1	1.1	45	48.0	48	50.9
Idaho	83	60	72.5	10	12.1	13	15.3
Illinois	1,047	508	48.5	124	11.8	416	39.7
Indiana	372	214	57.4	11	3.0	148	39.6
Iowa	183	119	65.1	21	11.6	43	23.3
Kansas	122	86	70.5	12	9.8	24	19.6
Kentucky	363	213	58.8	25	6.8	123	34.0
Louisiana	387	237	61.1	25	6.5	118	30.6
Maine	104	72	69.4	17	16.3	15	14.2
Maryland	402	212	52.6	68	17.0	114	28.3
Massachusetts	442	338	76.4	38	8.5	67	15.2
Michigan	822	483	58.8	112	13.6	219	26.6
Minnesota	233	121	51.8	34	14.8	49	20.9
Mississippi	295	165	56.0	4	1.4	101	34.1
Missouri	397	243	61.3	24	6.0	130	32.7
Montana	54	33	61.2	3	5.8	18	33.0
Nebraska	77	54	69.9	6	8.2	17	21.8
Nevada	207	116	56.3	7	3.3	83	40.3
New Hampshire	50	27	54.9	13	25.5	10	19.6
New Jersey	452	268	59.2	61	13.4	124	27.4
New Mexico	200	118	59.2	16	7.8	62	31.2
New York	1,638	925	56.5	284	17.3	50	3.1
North Carolina	793	502	63.3	34	4.3	239	30.2
North Dakota	24	17	68.7	2	9.5	5	21.7
Ohio	804	530	66.0	36	4.5	237	29.5
Oklahoma	266	169	63.4	26	9.8	71	26.8
Oregon	439	310	70.6	25	5.6	105	23.8
Pennsylvania	917	803	87.5	9	1.0	71	7.8
Rhode Island	100	96	96.3	0	0.2	3	3.5
South Carolina	376	192	51.1	2	0.5	157	41.7
South Dakota	43	28	64.2	2	3.7	13	29.8
Tennessee	606	304	50.2	20	3.2	282	46.5
Texas	1,550	996	64.3	165	10.6	389	25.1
Utah	87	50	57.7	12	14.0	25	28.4
Vermont	45	45	99.5	0	0.5	–	–
Virgin Islands	12	–	–	0	2.5	12	97.5
Virginia	395	220	55.6	49	12.3	125	31.7
Washington	568	362	63.7	88	15.5	118	20.7
West Virginia	180	122	67.8	8	4.7	49	27.5
Wisconsin	402	245	61.1	49	12.2	107	26.7
Wyoming	14	8	59.3	1	8.1	4	32.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 29,149 MFIP households and 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category.^b Due to rounding, the sum of individual categories may not match the table total.

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Total households	Categorically eligible households					
		Total households		Pure public assistance households ^a		Other categorically eligible households ^b	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^c	22,293	20,264	90.9	4,957	22.2	15,306	68.7
Alabama	416	416	100.0	67	16.2	349	83.8
Alaska	34	12	34.2	11	31.3	1	2.9
Arizona	436	436	100.0	60	13.8	376	86.2
Arkansas	209	37	17.6	34	16.1	3	1.5
California	2,070	2,070	100.0	550	26.6	1,520	73.4
Colorado	230	230	100.0	48	20.8	183	79.2
Connecticut	246	246	100.0	60	24.4	186	75.6
Delaware	71	71	100.0	15	21.1	56	78.9
District of Columbia	79	79	100.0	22	27.5	58	72.5
Florida	2,008	2,008	100.0	345	17.2	1,663	82.8
Georgia	834	834	100.0	114	13.7	720	86.3
Guam	15	15	100.0	2	14.6	13	85.4
Hawaii	94	94	100.0	24	25.2	70	74.8
Idaho	83	83	100.0	15	17.6	68	82.4
Illinois	1,047	1,047	100.0	176	16.8	871	83.2
Indiana	372	64	17.2	61	16.5	3	0.8
Iowa	183	183	100.0	31	17.2	152	82.8
Kansas	122	31	25.3	29	23.5	2	1.8
Kentucky	363	363	100.0	72	19.9	291	80.1
Louisiana	387	153	39.6	75	19.4	78	20.1
Maine	104	104	100.0	28	26.6	76	73.4
Maryland	402	402	100.0	92	23.0	310	77.0
Massachusetts	442	441	99.7	166	37.5	275	62.2
Michigan	822	822	100.0	178	21.7	644	78.3
Minnesota	233	233	99.9	100	42.8	133	57.1
Mississippi	295	295	100.0	55	18.5	240	81.5
Missouri	397	99	24.9	81	20.4	18	4.5
Montana	54	54	100.0	12	21.5	43	78.5
Nebraska	77	77	100.0	20	25.7	57	74.3
Nevada	207	207	100.0	32	15.5	174	84.5
New Hampshire	50	33	65.5	13	25.9	20	39.7
New Jersey	452	452	100.0	147	32.6	304	67.4
New Mexico	200	200	100.0	49	24.3	151	75.7
New York	1,638	1,638	100.0	662	40.4	976	59.6
North Carolina	793	793	100.0	105	13.2	688	86.8
North Dakota	24	24	100.0	5	20.8	19	79.2
Ohio	804	804	100.0	194	24.1	610	75.9
Oklahoma	266	266	100.0	57	21.4	209	78.6
Oregon	439	439	100.0	92	21.0	347	79.0
Pennsylvania	917	917	100.0	260	28.3	657	71.7
Rhode Island	100	100	100.0	23	22.5	78	77.5
South Carolina	376	376	100.0	52	13.9	324	86.1
South Dakota	43	11	26.5	9	20.2	3	6.3
Tennessee	606	123	20.3	114	18.8	9	1.5
Texas	1,550	1,550	100.0	230	14.9	1,319	85.1
Utah	87	18	21.1	14	15.6	5	5.5
Vermont	45	45	100.0	14	31.1	31	68.9
Virgin Islands	12	12	100.0	1	6.4	12	93.6
Virginia	395	103	26.2	97	24.5	7	1.7
Washington	568	568	100.0	134	23.7	433	76.3
West Virginia	180	180	100.0	39	21.9	141	78.1
Wisconsin	402	402	100.0	70	17.4	332	82.6
Wyoming	14	3	19.6	3	19.4	0	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Pure PA households are those in which each member (1) received SSI, (2) was covered by a cash TANF benefit, or (3) received GA income.

^b These households are identified as categorically eligible in the SNAP Quality Control data but are not pure cash PA households. Most are likely eligible through broad-based categorical eligibility or because of the receipt of noncash TANF benefits or services such as child care or transportation subsidies. Most of these households meet the Federal SNAP eligibility criteria.

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

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 guideline ^a								
	Based on cash only			Based on cash and SNAP benefits			Difference in percentage points		
	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more
Total^b	42.2	40.3	17.5	29.8	42.8	27.4	-12.4	2.5	9.9
Alabama	44.1	42.5	13.4	30.5	49.5	20.0	-13.6	7.0	6.6
Alaska	54.3	31.9	13.7	34.1	41.7	24.2	-20.2	9.7	10.5
Arizona	46.7	35.7	17.5	35.0	41.0	24.0	-11.7	5.2	6.5
Arkansas	44.4	45.1	10.5	32.9	49.6	17.5	-11.4	4.5	7.0
California	64.5	23.1	12.4	38.8	41.6	19.6	-25.6	18.5	7.1
Colorado	42.4	42.6	14.9	27.9	48.6	23.5	-14.5	6.0	8.6
Connecticut	38.2	38.1	23.6	29.4	32.4	38.2	-8.9	-5.7	14.6
Delaware	41.8	37.1	21.0	28.8	39.5	31.7	-13.1	2.4	10.7
District of Columbia	54.0	31.7	14.3	40.9	40.1	19.0	-13.1	8.4	4.7
Florida	45.2	36.8	18.0	37.6	36.6	25.7	-7.6	-0.1	7.8
Georgia	48.9	37.4	13.8	37.8	41.5	20.6	-11.0	4.2	6.8
Guam	46.5	29.3	24.2	21.7	35.1	43.2	-24.7	5.7	19.0
Hawaii	42.4	42.0	15.6	21.2	48.4	30.3	-21.2	6.4	14.8
Idaho	32.3	49.9	17.9	21.6	48.9	29.5	-10.6	-1.0	11.6
Illinois	46.1	40.1	13.8	35.3	42.4	22.2	-10.8	2.4	8.4
Indiana	43.1	43.7	13.2	31.7	44.8	23.5	-11.4	1.1	10.2
Iowa	37.7	36.8	25.5	27.0	41.8	31.1	-10.7	5.0	5.7
Kansas	34.1	49.6	16.3	21.5	53.1	25.4	-12.6	3.6	9.1
Kentucky	44.9	46.1	9.0	34.7	51.5	13.7	-10.1	5.4	4.7
Louisiana	44.8	44.4	10.7	31.5	50.3	18.2	-13.3	5.8	7.5
Maine	22.1	47.3	30.6	14.9	40.9	44.2	-7.1	-6.5	13.6
Maryland	41.0	36.9	22.1	29.7	40.8	29.5	-11.3	3.9	7.4
Massachusetts	29.3	45.3	25.4	17.5	37.1	45.4	-11.8	-8.2	20.0
Michigan	38.7	42.6	18.7	30.0	40.8	29.1	-8.7	-1.8	10.5
Minnesota	34.1	44.6	21.3	27.3	42.5	30.3	-6.8	-2.1	8.9
Mississippi	47.0	43.8	9.2	36.1	49.0	14.9	-10.9	5.2	5.7
Missouri	45.3	42.2	12.5	34.6	46.0	19.5	-10.7	3.8	6.9
Montana	38.7	43.0	18.2	27.7	45.4	27.0	-11.1	2.3	8.7
Nebraska	35.9	47.0	17.1	23.6	49.5	26.9	-12.3	2.6	9.8
Nevada	42.9	37.1	20.0	32.9	39.6	27.4	-10.0	2.6	7.4
New Hampshire	21.1	47.9	30.9	14.5	43.6	41.9	-6.6	-4.4	10.9
New Jersey	32.8	45.8	21.4	21.7	46.2	32.1	-11.1	0.5	10.7
New Mexico	46.1	41.2	12.7	30.2	48.8	21.1	-15.9	7.6	8.3
New York	27.5	52.8	19.7	13.7	39.8	46.5	-13.8	-13.0	26.8
North Carolina	43.2	35.5	21.2	31.4	39.8	28.8	-11.8	4.3	7.5
North Dakota	30.4	42.7	26.9	21.3	41.4	37.3	-9.2	-1.3	10.5
Ohio	34.6	47.2	18.1	24.7	47.1	28.3	-10.0	-0.1	10.1
Oklahoma	44.3	43.6	12.1	32.5	50.1	17.3	-11.7	6.5	5.2
Oregon	38.4	36.6	25.0	28.3	38.2	33.6	-10.2	1.6	8.6
Pennsylvania	30.6	44.2	25.2	19.6	45.6	34.9	-11.0	1.4	9.6
Rhode Island	30.6	43.9	25.5	21.8	38.8	39.4	-8.7	-5.1	13.9
South Carolina	47.6	41.0	11.3	34.9	45.6	19.5	-12.7	4.6	8.1
South Dakota	36.9	46.3	16.8	25.7	44.0	30.3	-11.2	-2.3	13.5
Tennessee	48.7	41.3	10.0	37.9	45.9	16.2	-10.8	4.6	6.2
Texas	39.5	42.2	18.3	27.4	45.5	27.1	-12.1	3.3	8.7
Utah	38.6	45.1	16.2	27.6	45.6	26.8	-11.0	0.5	10.6
Vermont	20.5	42.6	36.9	13.5	22.7	63.8	-7.0	-19.9	26.9
Virgin Islands	56.2	29.6	14.3	31.5	42.9	25.6	-24.7	13.3	11.3
Virginia	39.1	46.4	14.5	24.6	54.7	20.7	-14.5	8.4	6.2
Washington	38.2	37.3	24.6	29.3	37.6	33.1	-8.9	0.4	8.5
West Virginia	40.0	45.5	14.6	28.6	51.2	20.2	-11.3	5.7	5.6
Wisconsin	31.4	38.6	30.1	23.1	34.8	42.1	-8.2	-3.8	12.0
Wyoming	36.8	49.7	13.4	25.1	47.1	27.8	-11.7	-2.6	14.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2015 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

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

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

State	Preschool-age children		School-age children		Total children		Non-elderly adults		Elderly adults	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	6,119	13.5	13,772	30.5	19,891	44.0	20,494	45.4	4,799	10.6
Alabama	119	13.4	278	31.4	397	44.8	418	47.2	71	8.0
Alaska	11	13.1	25	30.7	35	43.7	39	47.6	7	8.7
Arizona	137	13.9	341	34.6	478	48.5	424	43.0	84	8.5
Arkansas	63	13.9	137	30.0	200	43.9	220	48.3	36	7.9
California	718	16.5	1,600	36.8	2,319	53.4	1,855	42.7	173	4.0
Colorado	71	14.5	164	33.5	235	48.0	210	42.9	45	9.1
Connecticut	47	10.7	107	24.6	154	35.3	224	51.3	59	13.4
Delaware	22	14.8	44	30.2	66	45.0	70	47.4	11	7.6
District of Columbia	16	11.6	35	24.9	51	36.4	75	53.4	14	10.2
Florida	453	12.4	995	27.2	1,448	39.6	1,694	46.4	512	14.0
Georgia	238	13.3	571	31.9	809	45.2	823	46.0	157	8.8
Guam	8	17.1	18	39.6	26	56.7	17	36.3	3	7.0
Hawaii	23	12.7	51	27.5	74	40.2	85	46.2	25	13.6
Idaho	30	15.7	65	33.3	95	49.0	84	43.0	16	8.0
Illinois	269	13.4	574	28.6	843	41.9	939	46.7	228	11.4
Indiana	118	14.5	261	32.2	379	46.7	378	46.6	55	6.7
Iowa	54	14.0	113	29.1	167	43.1	189	48.8	31	8.1
Kansas	43	15.7	87	32.0	130	47.7	121	44.3	22	8.0
Kentucky	95	12.5	218	28.7	313	41.2	380	50.1	66	8.7
Louisiana	124	14.5	283	33.1	407	47.6	379	44.3	70	8.1
Maine	21	10.6	48	24.2	70	34.8	101	50.8	29	14.4
Maryland	97	12.6	225	29.2	322	41.8	364	47.3	85	11.0
Massachusetts	80	10.5	188	24.5	268	34.9	354	46.1	145	19.0
Michigan	186	11.9	396	25.3	582	37.2	808	51.7	175	11.2
Minnesota	69	14.5	147	30.9	216	45.4	207	43.4	53	11.2
Mississippi	78	12.3	199	31.5	277	43.7	301	47.6	55	8.7
Missouri	111	13.2	254	30.2	365	43.4	405	48.2	71	8.4
Montana	17	14.9	31	27.3	48	42.2	56	48.8	10	9.0
Nebraska	27	15.6	58	34.0	85	49.5	72	42.0	15	8.5
Nevada	54	13.3	125	30.6	179	44.0	184	45.0	45	11.0
New Hampshire	12	11.8	29	28.4	41	40.1	50	49.4	11	10.5
New Jersey	127	14.2	270	30.0	397	44.1	360	40.1	142	15.8
New Mexico	61	13.8	145	32.6	206	46.4	198	44.8	39	8.8
New York	292	9.8	758	25.5	1,050	35.3	1,290	43.4	631	21.2
North Carolina	203	12.6	493	30.6	696	43.2	764	47.4	151	9.4
North Dakota	10	18.2	14	25.9	23	44.1	23	43.1	7	12.8
Ohio	211	12.8	482	29.3	693	42.1	779	47.3	174	10.6
Oklahoma	91	15.6	176	30.2	267	45.8	269	46.1	48	8.1
Oregon	74	9.6	200	25.9	275	35.6	401	52.0	96	12.4
Pennsylvania	237	13.0	498	27.3	734	40.3	857	47.1	229	12.6
Rhode Island	19	11.0	47	27.0	66	38.0	80	46.6	27	15.5
South Carolina	113	14.2	253	31.7	366	45.9	363	45.5	69	8.7
South Dakota	16	16.7	30	30.6	46	47.3	44	45.0	8	7.7
Tennessee	180	14.9	334	27.5	515	42.4	587	48.3	113	9.3
Texas	625	16.9	1,435	38.8	2,060	55.6	1,304	35.2	339	9.2
Utah	38	17.1	80	36.0	118	53.1	91	40.8	14	6.1
Vermont	8	9.4	22	25.6	30	35.0	41	48.5	14	16.5
Virgin Islands	4	15.2	8	30.8	13	46.0	12	43.6	3	10.4
Virginia	118	14.0	259	30.8	376	44.8	372	44.2	92	11.0
Washington	131	12.3	282	26.6	412	39.0	542	51.2	104	9.8
West Virginia	42	11.6	95	26.2	137	37.9	189	52.4	35	9.7
Wisconsin	103	13.0	213	27.0	316	39.9	387	48.9	88	11.2
Wyoming	5	15.7	11	34.1	16	49.8	14	44.1	2	6.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

State	Children with disabilities		Non-elderly adults with disabilities		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^a		Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities not subject to work requirements or a time limit	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total ^b	971	2.2	4,311	9.5	5,283	11.7	4,600	10.2	9,070	20.1
Alabama	14	1.5	98	11.1	112	12.6	87	9.8	191	21.6
Alaska	1	1.2	5	6.6	6	7.8	8	9.7	20	24.9
Arizona	12	1.2	61	6.2	73	7.4	82	8.4	221	22.4
Arkansas	19	4.3	48	10.5	67	14.8	50	10.9	101	22.2
California	–	–	26	0.6	26	0.6	634	14.6	829	19.1
Colorado	12	2.4	39	7.9	50	10.3	37	7.6	109	22.2
Connecticut	9	2.0	53	12.1	62	14.1	63	14.3	80	18.3
Delaware	4	2.4	12	8.4	16	10.8	12	8.1	34	23.2
District of Columbia	4	2.6	15	10.7	19	13.3	24	17.4	25	17.8
Florida	97	2.7	308	8.4	405	11.1	521	14.3	614	16.8
Georgia	31	1.7	137	7.7	168	9.4	207	11.6	378	21.1
Guam	–	–	1	1.3	1	1.3	3	5.5	12	24.9
Hawaii	1	0.7	15	8.1	16	8.8	20	10.9	37	20.2
Idaho	4	1.9	20	10.4	24	12.3	10	5.4	47	24.1
Illinois	33	1.6	160	7.9	193	9.6	266	13.2	394	19.6
Indiana	27	3.3	92	11.3	119	14.6	68	8.4	182	22.4
Iowa	6	1.4	37	9.5	42	10.9	42	10.9	86	22.2
Kansas	7	2.7	34	12.5	42	15.3	11	4.0	63	23.1
Kentucky	26	3.4	101	13.3	127	16.7	87	11.4	160	21.1
Louisiana	21	2.5	88	10.3	109	12.8	67	7.8	188	22.0
Maine	4	1.9	37	18.7	41	20.6	10	5.1	44	22.2
Maryland	25	3.3	70	9.1	96	12.4	102	13.2	149	19.3
Massachusetts	19	2.4	137	17.8	155	20.2	64	8.3	120	15.6
Michigan	35	2.2	209	13.4	244	15.6	209	13.3	303	19.3
Minnesota	12	2.6	59	12.5	72	15.1	31	6.5	96	20.1
Mississippi	21	3.3	59	9.3	80	12.6	81	12.7	131	20.7
Missouri	17	2.0	99	11.8	115	13.7	78	9.3	188	22.4
Montana	2	2.1	13	11.6	16	13.7	11	9.9	26	22.9
Nebraska	2	1.1	20	11.5	22	12.6	9	5.4	36	21.1
Nevada	7	1.6	30	7.4	37	9.0	47	11.5	80	19.6
New Hampshire	4	4.0	21	20.5	25	24.6	4	4.3	22	21.2
New Jersey	11	1.2	102	11.3	113	12.5	54	6.0	163	18.1
New Mexico	9	1.9	32	7.2	41	9.1	39	8.9	103	23.3
New York	51	1.7	400	13.5	451	15.2	247	8.3	474	16.0
North Carolina	36	2.2	148	9.2	184	11.4	181	11.2	346	21.5
North Dakota	1	1.2	6	10.7	6	11.9	2	4.5	13	24.7
Ohio	46	2.8	219	13.3	265	16.1	118	7.2	368	22.4
Oklahoma	10	1.7	64	11.0	74	12.7	36	6.2	138	23.6
Oregon	11	1.5	80	10.4	91	11.9	126	16.4	143	18.5
Pennsylvania	74	4.1	263	14.4	337	18.5	142	7.8	363	19.9
Rhode Island	5	3.0	24	14.0	29	17.0	18	10.3	29	16.6
South Carolina	15	1.8	66	8.3	81	10.1	68	8.5	178	22.3
South Dakota	1	1.3	10	10.4	12	11.8	7	7.4	23	23.6
Tennessee	17	1.4	118	9.7	136	11.2	156	12.9	254	20.9
Texas	122	3.3	285	7.7	407	11.0	110	3.0	770	20.8
Utah	3	1.1	15	6.7	18	7.9	9	3.9	57	25.7
Vermont	2	2.2	14	17.0	16	19.3	5	6.5	17	20.0
Virgin Islands	0	0.2	1	2.3	1	2.5	3	9.4	7	24.9
Virginia	17	2.0	88	10.4	104	12.4	42	5.0	199	23.7
Washington	21	2.0	123	11.6	144	13.6	156	14.7	217	20.5
West Virginia	9	2.4	52	14.5	61	17.0	42	11.7	78	21.5
Wisconsin	35	4.5	93	11.8	129	16.3	89	11.2	158	19.9
Wyoming	0	1.3	3	8.9	3	10.2	1	4.7	8	25.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a With some exceptions, these participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

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

– No sample data in this category.

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)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	45,184	100.0	41,542	100.0	1,786	100.0	361	100.0	1,495	100.0	3,921	100.0
Alabama	886	2.0	882	2.1	1	0.1	1	0.4	1	0.1	30	0.8
Alaska	81	0.2	77	0.2	2	0.1	–	–	2	0.1	2	0.0
Arizona	986	2.2	898	2.2	24	1.4	10	2.9	53	3.6	137	3.5
Arkansas	456	1.0	452	1.1	1	0.1	–	–	2	0.2	13	0.3
California	4,346	9.6	3,850	9.3	224	12.5	28	7.9	244	16.3	1,150	29.3
Colorado	489	1.1	447	1.1	16	0.9	14	4.0	12	0.8	55	1.4
Connecticut	437	1.0	399	1.0	18	1.0	3	0.8	17	1.1	21	0.5
Delaware	147	0.3	144	0.3	2	0.1	–	–	1	0.0	8	0.2
District of Columbia	140	0.3	136	0.3	2	0.1	0	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.1
Florida	3,654	8.1	2,944	7.1	373	20.9	68	19.0	269	18.0	307	7.8
Georgia	1,789	4.0	1,747	4.2	17	1.0	2	0.7	22	1.5	97	2.5
Guam	46	0.1	42	0.1	3	0.1	–	–	2	0.1	9	0.2
Hawaii	185	0.4	169	0.4	10	0.6	–	–	6	0.4	12	0.3
Idaho	194	0.4	187	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.4	4	0.3	13	0.3
Illinois	2,010	4.4	1,871	4.5	64	3.6	8	2.2	67	4.5	157	4.0
Indiana	812	1.8	796	1.9	6	0.3	4	1.2	7	0.4	39	1.0
Iowa	387	0.9	367	0.9	8	0.4	6	1.8	6	0.4	19	0.5
Kansas	273	0.6	261	0.6	3	0.2	4	1.1	5	0.4	20	0.5
Kentucky	758	1.7	746	1.8	1	0.0	2	0.6	9	0.6	17	0.4
Louisiana	855	1.9	854	2.1	–	–	–	–	1	0.1	11	0.3
Maine	200	0.4	191	0.5	3	0.1	3	0.7	3	0.2	2	0.0
Maryland	771	1.7	740	1.8	14	0.8	3	0.7	15	1.0	44	1.1
Massachusetts	767	1.7	655	1.6	63	3.5	6	1.6	43	2.9	32	0.8
Michigan	1,565	3.5	1,470	3.5	52	2.9	18	4.9	25	1.7	33	0.9
Minnesota	476	1.1	418	1.0	28	1.5	23	6.5	7	0.5	17	0.4
Mississippi	633	1.4	632	1.5	1	0.1	–	–	1	0.0	6	0.2
Missouri	840	1.9	819	2.0	9	0.5	7	1.9	5	0.3	12	0.3
Montana	115	0.3	114	0.3	0	0.0	–	–	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	172	0.4	159	0.4	5	0.3	5	1.4	3	0.2	15	0.4
Nevada	408	0.9	379	0.9	12	0.7	1	0.3	16	1.1	62	1.6
New Hampshire	102	0.2	98	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.0
New Jersey	899	2.0	752	1.8	88	4.9	3	0.7	57	3.8	110	2.8
New Mexico	443	1.0	425	1.0	4	0.2	–	–	15	1.0	45	1.2
New York	2,971	6.6	2,256	5.4	447	25.0	33	9.1	235	15.7	233	5.9
North Carolina	1,611	3.6	1,570	3.8	20	1.1	2	0.6	19	1.3	90	2.3
North Dakota	52	0.1	47	0.1	1	0.1	3	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Ohio	1,646	3.6	1,595	3.8	15	0.9	19	5.3	16	1.1	29	0.7
Oklahoma	584	1.3	569	1.4	5	0.3	3	1.0	6	0.4	24	0.6
Oregon	772	1.7	720	1.7	26	1.4	2	0.5	24	1.6	78	2.0
Pennsylvania	1,821	4.0	1,753	4.2	20	1.1	24	6.8	24	1.6	46	1.2
Rhode Island	173	0.4	152	0.4	10	0.6	1	0.2	10	0.7	13	0.3
South Carolina	798	1.8	793	1.9	–	–	3	0.9	2	0.1	28	0.7
South Dakota	98	0.2	93	0.2	0	0.0	4	1.0	1	0.0	3	0.1
Tennessee	1,215	2.7	1,196	2.9	7	0.4	5	1.3	7	0.5	58	1.5
Texas	3,703	8.2	3,432	8.3	88	4.9	16	4.4	167	11.2	646	16.5
Utah	223	0.5	210	0.5	5	0.3	6	1.7	2	0.2	16	0.4
Vermont	84	0.2	82	0.2	1	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.0
Virgin Islands	27	0.1	22	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0
Virginia	840	1.9	804	1.9	18	1.0	6	1.7	12	0.8	27	0.7
Washington	1,058	2.3	952	2.3	62	3.5	6	1.7	39	2.6	90	2.3
West Virginia	361	0.8	360	0.9	–	–	–	–	1	0.0	1	0.0
Wisconsin	792	1.8	781	1.9	4	0.2	1	0.3	6	0.4	34	0.9
Wyoming	32	0.1	32	0.1	0	0.0	–	–	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

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

– No sample data in this category.

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

State	Total noncitizen participants	Children		Non-elderly adults		Elderly adults	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	1,856	330	17.8	1,029	55.5	497	26.8
Alabama	2	1	34.1	2	65.9	–	–
Alaska	2	1	40.6	1	44.6	0	14.9
Arizona	64	11	17.6	35	55.8	17	26.7
Arkansas	2	0	8.6	1	52.0	1	39.3
California	272	30	11.2	209	77.0	32	11.8
Colorado	26	7	28.5	14	55.2	4	16.4
Connecticut	20	3	16.4	12	58.4	5	25.2
Delaware	1	–	–	1	77.2	0	22.8
District of Columbia	3	0	8.6	1	52.7	1	38.7
Florida	338	46	13.7	213	63.2	78	23.1
Georgia	25	3	10.3	12	49.6	10	40.1
Guam	2	0	3.3	1	48.1	1	48.6
Hawaii	6	1	21.9	2	34.5	3	43.6
Idaho	5	1	20.1	2	33.3	3	46.6
Illinois	75	6	7.4	34	45.9	35	46.7
Indiana	11	2	14.9	8	67.9	2	17.2
Iowa	12	2	20.1	7	54.4	3	25.4
Kansas	9	3	27.0	5	48.3	2	24.6
Kentucky	11	3	28.3	6	54.8	2	16.9
Louisiana	1	–	–	0	52.4	0	47.6
Maine	6	2	36.4	3	51.8	1	11.8
Maryland	18	4	20.2	8	42.7	7	37.1
Massachusetts	49	9	18.1	20	41.5	20	40.4
Michigan	42	10	22.5	22	51.1	11	26.4
Minnesota	31	12	39.8	16	51.8	3	8.4
Mississippi	1	–	–	1	100.0	–	–
Missouri	12	3	24.0	7	56.3	2	19.7
Montana	0	–	–	0	100.0	–	–
Nebraska	8	3	36.6	4	54.7	1	8.7
Nevada	17	2	11.4	10	57.5	5	31.1
New Hampshire	3	1	31.6	1	42.6	1	25.9
New Jersey	60	11	18.6	28	45.9	21	35.5
New Mexico	15	0	2.7	8	56.9	6	40.4
New York	268	62	23.2	100	37.4	106	39.4
North Carolina	21	7	31.4	12	57.3	2	11.3
North Dakota	4	1	33.8	2	46.1	1	20.2
Ohio	35	9	25.3	22	61.6	5	13.1
Oklahoma	10	3	28.9	6	60.1	1	11.0
Oregon	26	4	16.8	16	60.7	6	22.5
Pennsylvania	48	15	31.8	25	53.0	7	15.1
Rhode Island	10	4	36.4	4	37.3	3	26.3
South Carolina	5	1	24.4	4	75.6	–	–
South Dakota	4	1	33.0	2	58.9	0	8.1
Tennessee	12	1	11.3	8	65.5	3	23.2
Texas	183	27	14.9	90	49.1	66	36.0
Utah	8	3	32.8	5	55.3	1	11.8
Vermont	2	1	27.8	1	66.4	0	5.7
Virgin Islands	2	0	24.3	1	55.6	0	20.1
Virginia	18	6	32.6	7	39.8	5	27.6
Washington	45	4	8.2	27	60.2	14	31.7
West Virginia	1	0	23.0	0	46.0	0	31.1
Wisconsin	7	3	42.0	3	51.7	0	6.4
Wyoming	0	–	–	0	100.0	–	–

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

– No sample data in this category.

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APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2015 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table C.1. 2014 HHS poverty income guidelines

Household size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$11,670	\$14,580	\$13,420
2	15,730	19,660	18,090
3	19,790	24,740	22,760
4	23,850	29,820	27,430
5	27,910	34,900	32,100
6	31,970	39,980	36,770
7	36,030	45,060	41,440
8	40,090	50,140	46,110
Each additional member	+4,060	+5,080	+4,670

Source: 79 *Federal Register* 3593, January 22, 2014.

Note: HHS issued these numbers, which provide the basis for the fiscal year 2015 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

Table C.2. SNAP maximum allowable gross monthly income eligibility standards in fiscal year 2015

Household size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,265	\$1,580	\$1,454
2	1,705	2,130	1,960
3	2,144	2,681	2,466
4	2,584	3,231	2,972
5	3,024	3,781	3,478
6	3,464	4,332	3,984
7	3,904	4,882	4,490
8	4,344	5,432	4,996
Each additional member	+440	+551	+506

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2015 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2014 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2015 gross income limits by multiplying the 2014 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12, and then rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table C.3. SNAP maximum allowable net monthly income eligibility standards in fiscal year 2015

Household size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$973	\$1,215	\$1,119
2	1,311	1,639	1,508
3	1,650	2,062	1,897
4	1,988	2,485	2,286
5	2,326	2,909	2,675
6	2,665	3,332	3,065
7	3,003	3,755	3,454
8	3,341	4,179	3,843
Each additional member	+339	+424	+390

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2015 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2014 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2015 net income limits by dividing the 2014 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table C.4. Value of standard SNAP deductions and maximum excess shelter expense deductions in the contiguous United States and outlying areas in fiscal year 2015

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction					
1 to 2 people	\$155	\$266	\$219	\$312	\$137
3 people	155	266	219	312	137
4 people	165	266	219	330	165
5 people	193	266	222	387	193
6 or more people	221	277	255	443	221
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction	490	782	660	575	386

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

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

Table C.5. Value of maximum monthly SNAP benefit in the contiguous United States and outlying areas in fiscal year 2015

Household size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$194	\$227	\$290	\$353	\$332	\$287	\$250
2	357	417	532	648	609	526	459
3	511	598	762	928	872	753	657
4	649	759	968	1,178	1,107	957	835
5	771	902	1,150	1,399	1,315	1,136	991
6	925	1,082	1,380	1,679	1,578	1,364	1,189
7	1,022	1,196	1,525	1,856	1,744	1,507	1,315
8	1,169	1,367	1,743	2,121	1,994	1,723	1,503
Each additional member	+146	+171	+218	+265	+249	+215	+188

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: These maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2014 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

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

Table C.6. Value of minimum monthly SNAP benefit in the contiguous United States and outlying areas in fiscal year 2015

Household size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 to 2 people	\$16	\$18	\$23	\$28	\$27	\$23	\$20

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

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APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the SNAP Quality Control System (SNAP QC). The system is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible for participation in SNAP and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. It is based on State samples (from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) of approximately 55,500 participating SNAP households and a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. Each month, State agencies select an independent sample of participating SNAP households. Annual required State samples depend upon the size of a State's caseload and generally range from approximately 300 to 1,200 reviews.

TARGET UNIVERSE

The target universe of this study is all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.³⁰

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

DATA EDITING

The estimates in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2015 SNAP QC datafile, an edited version of the raw datafile generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2015 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2014 through September 2015.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or those found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited datafile. Of the 55,508 sample cases in the raw datafile, 2,507 were determined to be not subject to review (Table D.1). Of those cases subject to review, 4,298 did not undergo a complete review because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all members had died or moved. An additional 580 households were found either ineligible for SNAP or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit and thus were dropped from the datafile.³¹ An additional 101 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final unweighted number of

³⁰ Participating households in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Prior to that, the universe excluded households in those areas.

³¹ Eligible one- and two-person SNAP units are guaranteed a minimum benefit. However, it is possible for larger units to be eligible for SNAP but have net income high enough that they do not qualify for a positive benefit. The eligible households dropped from the datafile were found by the reviewer to have a benefit overissuance equal to or greater than the recorded benefit.

households in the fiscal year 2015 SNAP QC file is 48,022. Table D.2 shows the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

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

	Fiscal year 2015 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	55,508	100.0	
Cases not subject to review	2,507	4.5	
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0	0.0	
Cases subject to review	53,001	95.5	100.0
Incomplete cases	4,298	7.7	8.1
Cases completed	48,703	87.7	91.9
Not eligible for SNAP	370	0.7	0.7
Not eligible for a positive benefit	210	0.4	0.4
Eligible for a positive benefit	48,123	86.7	90.8
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	101	0.2	0.2
SNAP households on the final file	48,022	86.5	90.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review may bias the sample results if the characteristics of households not reviewed differ significantly from those of reviewed households. In the absence of direct measures of such differences, the ratio of completed reviews to total cases subject to review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. For fiscal year 2015, the completion rate was 92 percent, 1 percentage point lower than in fiscal year 2014.

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

To obtain the highest degree of consistency between related variables in the data while maintaining the database's integrity, the reported raw data are edited as described in the *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2015 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should equal the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions for which the household is eligible, and the SNAP benefit level should equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income. Exceptions are households participating in MFIP and SSI-CAP in States with standardized benefit amounts. These households are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, and their data have been edited accordingly. Additionally, if the value of deductions exceeds gross income, net income is equal to zero.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved in the editing process, the measures could not be reconciled for 101 records in the raw datafile. These 101 records were therefore dropped from the edited datafile.

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

State	SNAP households	
	Number	Percent
Total	48,022	100.0
Alabama	1,023	2.1
Alaska	516	1.1
Arizona	963	2.0
Arkansas	1,175	2.4
California	926	1.9
Colorado	874	1.8
Connecticut	944	2.0
Delaware	885	1.8
District of Columbia	1,029	2.1
Florida	1,041	2.2
Georgia	1,007	2.1
Guam	468	1.0
Hawaii	871	1.8
Idaho	990	2.1
Illinois	1,008	2.1
Indiana	1,003	2.1
Iowa	963	2.0
Kansas	1,050	2.2
Kentucky	991	2.1
Louisiana	944	2.0
Maine	1,001	2.1
Maryland	919	1.9
Massachusetts	929	1.9
Michigan	933	1.9
Minnesota	1,094	2.3
Mississippi	994	2.1
Missouri	917	1.9
Montana	772	1.6
Nebraska	960	2.0
Nevada	1,137	2.4
New Hampshire	752	1.6
New Jersey	875	1.8
New Mexico	979	2.0
New York	882	1.8
North Carolina	1,047	2.2
North Dakota	445	0.9
Ohio	994	2.1
Oklahoma	1,094	2.3
Oregon	951	2.0
Pennsylvania	997	2.1
Rhode Island	986	2.1
South Carolina	1,065	2.2
South Dakota	758	1.6
Tennessee	1,071	2.2
Texas	885	1.8
Utah	934	1.9
Vermont	709	1.5
Virgin Islands	299	0.6
Virginia	826	1.7
Washington	937	2.0
West Virginia	981	2.0
Wisconsin	909	1.9
Wyoming	319	0.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

WEIGHTING

The estimates for fiscal year 2015 in this report are based on a sample of 48,022 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustment to remove households ineligible for benefits as well as those receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, as these households are not included in the SNAP QC datafile.³² The weighting procedure matches to SNAP Program Operations totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by State and stratum, (2) the monthly number of participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State. Table D.3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2015.

The fiscal year 2015 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2014 SNAP QC datafiles. However, it differs from the weighting methodology used in the development of the SNAP QC datafiles prior to fiscal year 2003.³³ SNAP QC datafiles before fiscal year 2003 are weighted to match the monthly number of SNAP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

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

Average monthly value	Fiscal year 2015			
	Program data	Adjustments for disaster assistance ^a	Adjustments for ineligible households	Edited SNAP QC datafile
Number of households	22,522,261	88	229,001	22,293,171
Number of participants	45,766,672	224	582,388	45,184,060
Value of benefits	\$5,804,619,049	\$39,831	\$136,899,228	\$5,667,679,990
Average household size	2.03	2.54	2.54	2.03
Average benefit per person	\$126.83	-	\$235.07	\$125.44
Average benefit per household	\$257.73	-	\$597.81	\$254.23

Sources: Fiscal Year 2015 Program Operations Data and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control datafile.

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

³² The adjusted total number of households and benefits are lower than Program Operations data figures by about 1 and 2 percent, respectively.

³³ Prior to the fiscal year 2009 report, the fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC datafiles were weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP households, but not individuals or benefits, by State and stratum.

COMPARISON TO REPORTED DATA

Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for fiscal year 2015. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC datafile before any editing has taken place. Calculated values and averages are based on the edited datafile used for this report.

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

Variable	All households	Households with:			
		Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Average gross income (dollars)					
Calculated	786	1,277	912	1,027	1,016
Reported	786	1,278	911	1,027	1,016
Average net income (dollars) ^a					
Calculated	354	590	434	488	489
Reported	349	584	427	481	484
Average total deduction (dollars) ^b					
Calculated	529	731	542	625	565
Reported	527	732	541	624	564
Average SNAP benefit (dollars)					
Calculated	254	303	128	393	193
Reported ^c	254	304	127	393	193
Percentage with zero gross income					
Calculated	22.2	0.0	7.0	13.3	0.0
Reported	22.3	0.1	7.0	13.6	0.0
Percentage with zero net income					
Calculated	39.6	21.0	19.9	32.6	12.8
Reported	41.9	21.6	25.0	33.5	17.1
Percentage with minimum benefit					
Calculated	7.2	5.9	19.2	1.7	10.4
Reported	6.7	5.2	18.3	1.4	9.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control datafile.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,149 households participating in MFIP and 512,275 households participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 512,275 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

^c Reported benefit adjusted for reported overissuance errors, underissuance errors, and 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 upon (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:

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

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, N is the number of households in the population, and n is the sample size.³⁴ The standard error of an estimated number of households (S_N) based on a simple random sample is:

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

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

³⁴ More precisely, n is the sample size (number of households) corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or “base” of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all SNAP households in fiscal year 2015 $n = 48,022$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2015 are shown in the sample size column of Table E.1. For subgroups not shown in Table E.1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (48,022) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For example, in fiscal year 2015, $N = 22,293,000$ and there were 4,361,000 elderly households (households with at least one or more elderly individuals). Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2015 would be calculated as $(4,361,000 / 22,293,000) \times (48,022) = 9,394$. In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true sample size of households with elderly individuals of 9,231, as shown in Table E.1.

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

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The standard errors of selected estimates of SNAP households in fiscal year 2015 are shown in Table E.1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.³⁵ For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is 1,610,000 (Table A.1) and the corresponding standard error is 36,822 (Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from 1,536,000 to 1,684,000.³⁶

For standard errors not shown in Table E.1, the approximate standard error (S_E) of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2015 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 Table E.2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the SNAP QC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method (Table E.1) to the naive variance.³⁷ When the population subgroup (for example, households with an elderly individual) is listed in 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 Table E.2 is used. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all SNAP households, 1.61.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly individual with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in Table A.3, 868,000 households with elderly individuals have zero net income.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ Calculated as: $(1,610,000 - (2 \times 36,822)) = 1,536,000$ and $(1,610,000 + (2 \times 36,822)) = 1,684,000$.

³⁷ The variance and naive variance are the standard error and naive standard error squared, respectively.

The next step is to calculate the naive standard error. Using Equations (1) and (2), the value is 18,108.³⁸ Multiplying 18,108 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.74, from Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 31,542.

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:

$$(3) \quad S_p = S_N / N.$$

For example, Table A.17 shows that, of the 9,510,000 households with children, 1,267,000 (13.3 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 32,600 (Table E.1). To calculate S_p , the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 9,510,000 households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.3 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 12.6 to 14.0 percent around the point estimate of 13.3 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors not shown in Table E.1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using Equation (3). Then, divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 4,361,000 households with elderly individuals, 868,000 (19.9 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 31,542) by 4,361,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.7 percentage points.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED MEANS

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2015 are provided in Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in fiscal year 2015 is \$3.49 (Table E.3) and the mean itself is \$786 (Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$779 to \$793.

Generalized approximation methods such as that used in Equation (3) work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages because the standard errors depend only upon the

³⁸ Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(868,000 / 4,361,000) \times (1 - (868,000 / 4,361,000)) \times (4,361,000 - 9,231)] / [(9,231 - 1) \times 4,361,000]} = 0.00415$$

Equation (2): $4,361,000 \times 0.00415 = 18,108$,

where 4,361,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 868,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 9,231 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E.1), and 18,108 is the standard error.

sample size, the estimated proportion, and the 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 Table E.3 can be obtained from Table E.4. Table E.4 shows for each variable in Table E.3 the average, minimum, and maximum value of that variable's standard error as a percentage of the variable's mean value. These three values are shown for all SNAP households and for selected subgroups. The standard errors in Table E.4 incorporate design effects.

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

	Households (000) with:								Sample size	Estimated population (000)
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	School-age children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		
All SNAP households	76.26	103.89	36.82	79.36	56.69	86.07	67.70	55.25	48,022	22,293
With elderly individuals	19.61	31.58	27.64	19.48	56.69	14.16	13.93	9.67	9,231	4,361
Without elderly individuals	73.25	97.27	25.81	77.15	n.a.	84.45	66.72	53.90	38,791	17,932
With children	32.60	49.56	14.17	73.41	14.16	86.07	67.70	35.81	20,423	9,510
With school-age children	29.36	45.40	12.41	57.96	13.93	67.70	67.70	32.63	16,066	7,561
Without children	67.92	89.12	34.24	40.80	55.79	n.a.	n.a.	44.23	27,599	12,783
With earnings	n.a.	39.97	20.51	79.36	19.48	73.41	57.96	21.08	15,073	7,081
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	0.00	23.40	18.66	21.08	9.67	35.81	32.63	55.25	10,659	4,498

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

n.a. = not applicable.

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

Base of estimated number	Households with:								Average square root of design effect
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	School-age children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
All SNAP households	1.80	2.09	1.40	1.68	1.40	1.71	1.41	1.35	1.61
With elderly individuals	1.70	1.74	1.55	1.64	n.a.	1.54	1.56	1.38	1.59
Without elderly individuals	1.84	2.15	1.40	1.75	n.a.	1.86	1.49	1.38	1.69
With children	1.44	1.59	1.63	2.22	1.53	n.a.	2.52	1.54	1.78
With school-age children	1.53	1.66	1.63	1.95	1.55	n.a.	n.a.	1.50	1.64
Without children	1.95	2.33	1.41	1.50	1.55	n.a.	n.a.	1.34	1.68
With earnings	n.a.	1.70	1.52	n.a.	1.62	2.89	2.04	1.45	1.87
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	0.00	1.61	1.40	1.56	1.46	1.79	1.69	n.a.	1.59

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

n.a. = not applicable.

Table E.3. Standard errors of estimated means

	Gross income	Net income	Benefits	All deductions	Total resources	Household size	Certification period	Earnings ^a	TANF ^a	SSI ^a	Shelter deduction ^a
All SNAP households	3.49	1.40	0.27	2.37	0.59	0.00	0.05	7.40	6.07	4.50	1.70
With elderly individuals	7.18	6.30	1.53	5.51	2.02	0.01	0.17	37.27	16.32	8.59	5.23
Without elderly individuals	4.17	1.89	0.69	2.64	0.57	0.00	0.05	7.44	6.19	5.09	1.79
With children	5.62	4.27	2.32	3.38	0.87	0.02	0.03	10.02	6.23	10.16	2.14
With school-age children	7.22	5.71	2.76	3.79	0.99	0.03	0.03	11.86	7.85	11.10	2.51
Without children	5.06	3.29	0.73	2.85	0.79	0.00	0.08	12.62	26.18	5.14	2.76
With earnings	7.30	6.13	2.00	3.74	1.10	0.02	0.04	7.40	14.94	12.03	2.45
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	6.30	6.50	2.17	4.92	1.23	0.02	0.16	29.88	12.13	5.07	4.53

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

^a For households with a nonzero amount.

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

Number of households in base of mean (000)	Standard error as percentage of the mean amount		
	Average ^a	Lowest ^b	Highest ^c
22,293 (All SNAP households)	0.8	0.0	3.4
4,361 (Households with elderly individuals)	2.5	0.8	7.1
9,510 (Households with children)	1.1	0.3	4.2
7,081 (Households with earnings)	1.4	0.4	4.6
4,498 (Households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities)	2.2	0.6	8.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2015 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

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

Section 1 - Review Summary

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

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

	12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	b. Time Period
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Section 3 - Household Characteristics

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

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period
#of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of
Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of
Household Members

26. Receipt of
Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative
Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property
(excluding home)

32a. Vehicle

32b. Status
2nd Vehicle

33. Countable
Vehicle Assets

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional
Information on
Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

46. Person Number	47. SNAP Participation	48. Relation to Head of HH	49. Age	50. Sex	51. Race	52. Citizen Status	53. Edu. Level	54. Employment Status	54. Employment Hours	55. SNAP Work Reg.	56. SNAP E & T	57. ABAWD Status	58. Dependent Care Cost
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You may record information on up to 16 individuals using additional pages.

Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

59. Person Number	Source 1 60. Income Type	61. Amount	Source 2 62. Income Type	63. Amount	Source 3 64. Income Type	65. Amount	Source 4 66. Income Type	67. Amount
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You may record income on up to 10 individuals by using additional pages.

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

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Section 7 - Optional For State Use

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