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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2017



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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and households in need. SNAP is the largest of the domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This report describes the characteristics of SNAP households and participants nationwide in fiscal year 2017 (October 2016 through September 2017). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2017. The appendices provide detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics at the national and State levels, as well as a review of the source and reliability of estimates and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

During fiscal year 2017, SNAP provided benefits to approximately 42.1 million people living in 20.8 million households each month across the United States. The total Federal cost of the program in fiscal year 2017 was \$68.0 billion, \$63.6 billion of which went to SNAP benefits and the remainder to program administration.¹ The average monthly SNAP benefit across all participating households in fiscal year 2017 was \$254.²

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

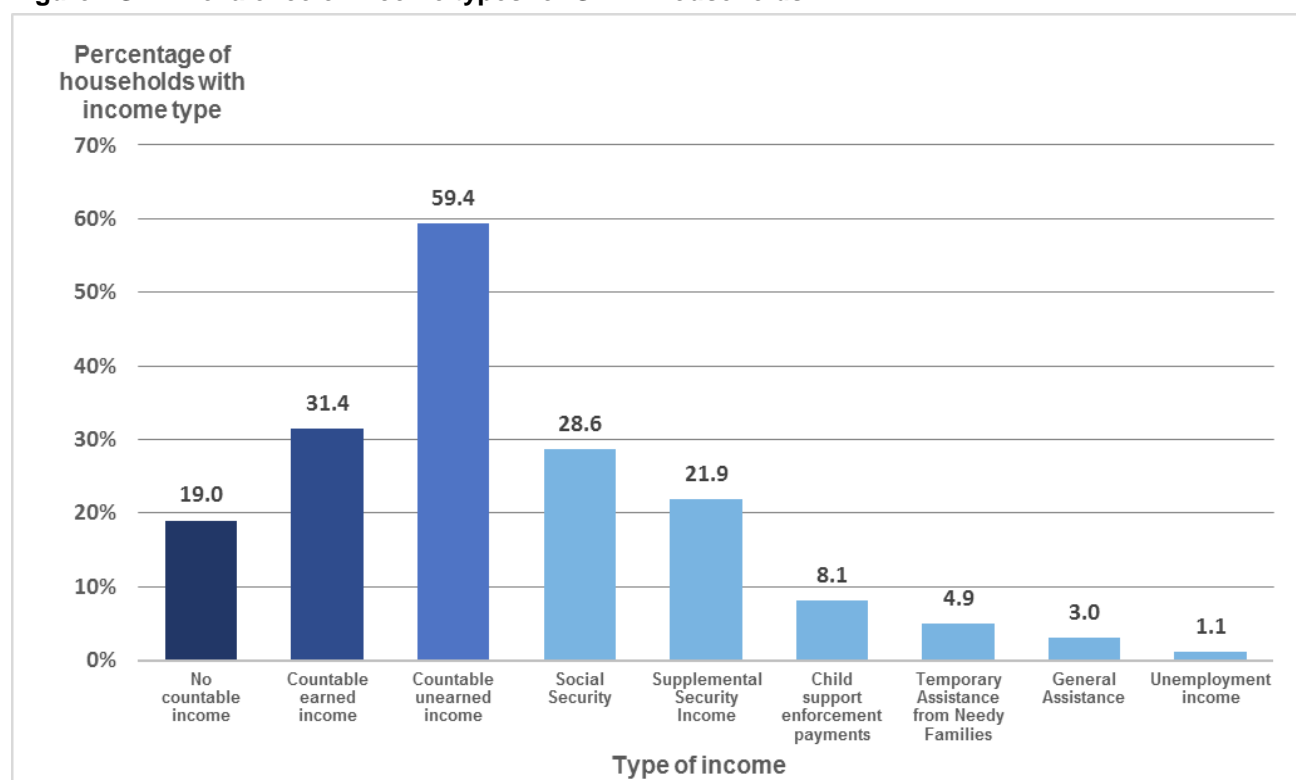
As measured by the Federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), approximately 81 percent of SNAP households lived in poverty in fiscal year 2017. Thirty-eight percent of SNAP households had gross incomes less than or equal to half of the poverty guidelines; these households received 55 percent of all benefits. When the value of SNAP benefits is included as income, 10 percent of SNAP households would move above the poverty guidelines, and 12 percent would move from below half to above half of the poverty guidelines.

The average SNAP household had gross monthly income of \$837, and had net monthly income of \$384. SNAP households received income from a variety of sources (Figure ES.1). The most common were earnings, Social Security, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. Nineteen percent of SNAP households had zero gross income in fiscal year 2017, down 1 percentage point from 20 percent in fiscal year 2016, and 36 percent had zero net income, down from 37 percent in fiscal year 2016.

¹ The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2017 included \$4.4 billion in other costs, including the Federal share of State administrative costs, nutrition education, Employment and Training programs, benefit and retailer redemption and monitoring, payment accuracy monitoring, Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

² These data are based on FNS administrative records. Participant counts and benefit costs derived from the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) sample file differ slightly (see Appendix D for an explanation of the differences). The remainder of this summary presents data derived from the SNAP QC.

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



Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

The majority of SNAP households (80 percent) included a child, elderly individual, or individual with a disability. These households received 85 percent of all benefits. Likewise, the majority of SNAP participants were either children (44 percent), elderly adults (13 percent), or non-elderly adults with disabilities (11 percent). Over half (57 percent) of all participants, and nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of all adult participants, were female. More than two-thirds (69 percent) of children were school age (age 5 to 17). In fiscal year 2017, the average SNAP household size was 2.0 people.

Households with children received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$392, reflecting their larger average household size. The average household with children had 3.3 people, compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (59 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult households. Only 12 percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from Temporary Assistance from Needy Families (TANF). More than half (55 percent) of all SNAP households with children had earned income. Among households with children, 46 percent of those with only one adult had earned income compared to 69 percent of those with multiple adults. Three percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

The number of SNAP households with elderly individuals increased by 2 percent from fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2017 even as the total number of SNAP households decreased. Households with elderly individuals received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$125, reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.2 people) and higher-than-average income compared to other SNAP households. Households with elderly individuals had an average gross income of \$915, compared to \$812 for households without elderly individuals. Eighty-two percent of SNAP households with elderly individuals consisted of an elderly individual living alone. These

individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$105, compared with an average monthly benefit of \$211 for households with elderly individuals not living alone and \$283 for households without any elderly individuals.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and households in need. SNAP's stated purpose is to "permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet . . . by increasing their purchasing power" (Food and Nutrition Act of 2008). SNAP is the largest of the domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2017, SNAP served an average of 42.1 million people each month, at a total annual cost of \$68.0 billion, \$63.6 billion of which went to SNAP benefits.³

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 at authorized retailers.⁴ As of September 30, 2017, 258,789 retailers across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

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

Using SNAP household data collected for quality control (QC) purposes, FNS publishes reports detailing characteristics of the SNAP population and uses the data for additional analyses. This report, the latest in an annual series that dates back to 1976, presents a picture of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2017. The report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules, and thus does not include information about those who were issued benefits mistakenly nor those who received disaster assistance.⁵

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 2017. We also provide a list of acronyms and definitions used in this report. We present detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix A, and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household

³ The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2017 included \$4.4 billion in other costs, including the Federal share of State administrative costs, nutrition education, Employment and Training programs, benefit and retailer redemption and monitoring, payment accuracy monitoring, Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

⁴ Households cannot use SNAP benefits to purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, pet food, hot food, and any food sold for on-premise consumption.

⁵ FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies. About 26,800 households received disaster assistance at some time during fiscal year 2017. This number was calculated internally by Mathematica based on information provided by FNS and individual State reports. See Appendix D for more information on adjustments made to the data to remove disaster assistance recipients from the analyses.

characteristics in Appendix B. Appendix C contains the fiscal year 2017 SNAP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts. In Appendix D, we provide a detailed explanation and evaluation of the source and reliability of the estimates in this report. This is followed by a discussion of estimate sampling error in Appendix E. The instrument used to collect SNAP QC data that form the basis of this report appears in Appendix F.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and legislative alterations to SNAP. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuance. The chapter concludes with a summary of how program participation and costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2017.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (the 2014 Farm Bill) reauthorized SNAP in February 2014. This legislation largely maintained the basic eligibility guidelines as previously defined under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, contains the uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP, which were originally developed in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. These standards define a SNAP household and categories of households eligible for benefits. They also establish gross and net income limits, a resource limit, and various nonfinancial criteria for eligibility. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, provides higher income limits for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for households with members who are elderly or disabled and includes exceptions to the eligibility criteria for individuals who are categorically eligible (as defined in sections below).⁶

The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as an individual living alone or individuals who live together and customarily purchase and prepare food together. Generally, a group of individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together may apply as separate household units; their incomes and countable resources are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. However, spouses living together must apply together and parents must apply together with their children 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.⁷ The incomes and countable resources of household members applying together for SNAP are aggregated to determine the household's eligibility and benefit levels.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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 2016 poverty guidelines.

Categorical Eligibility

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

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

States may also adopt broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies. Through this option, States can choose to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP to households that receive a noncash TANF-funded benefit. States have flexibility in choosing the noncash TANF program(s) that confers SNAP eligibility. These programs often have gross income limits above 130 percent of poverty (but no higher than 200 percent) and no net income test. In addition, most TANF programs that confer BBCE do not include a resource test. However, five States (Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, and Texas) conferred BBCE through TANF programs with resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 in all or part of fiscal year 2017. In fiscal year 2017, 42 States and territories (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) had a BBCE policy in effect.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. Most households not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: (1) gross income and (2) net income.⁸ As defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income, such as loans) and excludes most noncash income or in-kind benefits (such as energy assistance payments and educational loans in which payment is deferred). To be eligible for SNAP, a household not categorically eligible and not including an elderly member or individual with a disability must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines from the previous fiscal year (\$2,633 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2017). 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 from the previous fiscal year (\$2,025 per month for a family of four in the contiguous

⁸ Individuals participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or an SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, as described later in this chapter.

United States in fiscal year 2017). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (Appendix C).

In addition to being used to determine income eligibility for some households, net income is used to determine monthly SNAP benefit amounts for all households. Net income is calculated by subtracting deductions permitted under SNAP from monthly gross income. SNAP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to calculate net monthly income:⁹

- **Standard deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. In fiscal year 2017, a household with one to three members living in the contiguous United States received a \$157 deduction; larger households received a larger standard deduction based on household size. The standard deductions for outlying States and territories vary due to differences in the cost of living between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are indexed annually to inflation.
- **Earned income deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent care deduction.** Households with dependents may receive a deduction for out-of-pocket costs associated with the care of a child or other dependents when necessary for a household member to work, seek employment, attend training, or pursue education. Allowable dependent care costs include the costs of care given by a care provider or facility, transportation costs to and from the care facility, and other necessary fees. The costs of care provided by a relative may be deducted so long as the relative providing care is not a member of the same SNAP household.
- **Medical expense deduction.** Households receive a medical expense deduction if they have either an elderly member or an individual with a disability who has medical expenses. In most States, such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs that exceed \$35 per month and are incurred on behalf of the elderly household members or household members with disabilities. In fiscal year 2017, 20 States had medical deduction demonstration programs that used standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses exceeding \$35 but below a specified limit.¹⁰ Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible in any State.
- **Child support payment deduction.** Households may deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than treat them as a deduction. In fiscal year 2017, 14 States excluded legally obligated child support payments from income, whereas 39 States treated child support payments as an income deduction.

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

¹⁰ For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2017 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Lauffer et al. 2018). Available at <https://host76.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/>.

- **Excess shelter expense deduction.** Households are entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of the household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. Instead of using actual utility costs, 48 States in fiscal year 2017 opted for mandatory Standard Utility Allowances (SUAs) to calculate a household's total shelter expense. The maximum excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly members or individuals with disabilities was \$517 in fiscal year 2017. The amount is annually indexed to inflation. The limits on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories vary due to differences in the cost of living between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities, however, are allowed to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. In fiscal year 2017, 29 States also opted for simplified homeless housing costs, which allow homeless households a deduction of \$143 for shelter expenses.

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 2017, 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, such as retirement and educational savings accounts, family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income.

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

To make it easier for low-income workers to maintain reliable transportation while receiving SNAP benefits, States may align their SNAP vehicle policy with rules from a TANF- or Maintenance of Effort-funded assistance program if these rules are not more restrictive than Federal SNAP rules. In fiscal year 2017, over half of all States and territories had adopted rules that exclude all vehicles from the resource test, and most others adopted rules that exclude the value of additional vehicles.

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

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The program's nonfinancial eligibility standards restrict the participation of strikers, individuals who are institutionalized, fleeing felons, drug felons, undocumented noncitizens, noncitizens visiting the United States, certain students, and some lawful, permanent resident noncitizens. Some examples of lawful, permanent resident noncitizens who are eligible for SNAP benefits include:

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

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

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

In addition, SNAP participants who are subject to the general SNAP work requirements and are (1) age 18 to 49, (2) residing in a SNAP household without children, and (3) not pregnant are generally subject to time-limited benefits unless they fulfill additional work requirements. Specifically, these individuals are restricted to 3 months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period, unless they work or participate in qualifying education and training activities at least 20 hours per week or comply with a workfare program.¹² Participants are exempt from the time limit if they live in a waived area or have been granted a discretionary exemption by the State. States may apply for a waiver from the time limit in geographic areas, including the entire State

¹² Workfare participants can do unpaid work through a special State-approved program. The amount of time workfare participants must work depends on the amount of benefits they receive each month.

if applicable, if (1) the area has an unemployment rate that exceeds 10 percent or (2) the State can demonstrate using other economic criteria that the proposed waiver area has an insufficient number of jobs to provide employment for participants. States are 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, it became a State option during fiscal year 2017 to allow interviews to be conducted by telephone or online.¹³ In 2017, 44 States offered online applications, and 34 States allowed SNAP participants to recertify or renew their benefits online. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

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

SNAP participants are required to appear periodically at their local SNAP office or participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies with the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. Certification periods can be as short as 3 months, as long as 24 months for households where all adult members are elderly or have a disability, or up to 36 months for households participating in an Elderly Simplified Application Project (ESAP).¹⁴ For participants in the SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP, described below), the certification period may be extended up to 48 months. In fiscal year 2017, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 14 months.

In addition to the State option for telephone and online interviews, as detailed above, States have other policy options and can receive administrative waivers to simplify other eligibility rules.¹⁵ For example, States can set requirements for reporting changes in household circumstances to the SNAP State agency within various time frames and determine penalties for failing to comply with SNAP work requirements (described earlier in this chapter). These allow States greater flexibility to adapt to the needs of their own eligible populations.

¹³ Prior to the implementation of the State option on May 8, 2017, States could apply for waivers that allowed interviews to be conducted by telephone or online.

¹⁴ This demonstration streamlines the application and recertification process for elderly households with no earned income. For more information on ESAP, see SNAP ESAP Guidance at http://fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/snap/ESAP_Guidance.pdf.

¹⁵ For more detailed information on State options, see the State Options Reports available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/state-options-report>.

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.¹⁶ Maximum benefits are 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 2017 (Appendix C).

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

If a household has zero net income (that is, its deduction amounts match or exceed its gross income), it receives the maximum SNAP benefit. For new participants, benefits are adjusted based on the number of days remaining in the initial certification month.¹⁷ 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 2017, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$16 (Appendix C).

SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) Households

Certain households with SSI benefits participate in SNAP through SSI-CAP demonstrations. SSI-CAP is a joint project of FNS, the Social Security Administration (SSA), and States that streamlines the SNAP application process for certain households eligible for SSI (also making them categorically eligible for SNAP). SSI-CAP eligibility rules and the computation of SNAP benefits for SSI-CAP households are different from those for other households. Throughout fiscal year 2017, 17 States were operating SSI-CAP demonstrations: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.¹⁸ In most cases, SSI-CAP participation was limited to one-person households consisting of an elderly

¹⁶ See Thrifty Food Plan reports at <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/USDAFoodPlansCostofFood/reports> for more information.

¹⁷ SNAP households will not receive benefits in the first month if the amount of adjusted benefits is less than \$10.

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

individual or an individual with a disability who receives SSI and has no earned income.¹⁹ In all SSI-CAP States except for Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, these households received a standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having “high” or “low” shelter expenses, as determined by the State. SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington received a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard deduction, a standard utility allowance, and a standardized “high” or “low” shelter expense deduction. SSI-CAP households do not receive any other income deductions.

Minnesota Family Investment Program Households (MFIP)

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota calculates a combined SNAP and cash assistance benefit for some households that receive both SNAP and TANF. To calculate the benefits, total income is subtracted from an income threshold that is based on family size and is higher for families with earnings. If the difference between total income and the threshold is greater than the maximum benefit set by Minnesota, the family receives the full food portion of its benefit and may receive an additional cash benefit. As a family’s income rises, the cash portion of the benefit is reduced before the food portion is reduced. Families with income closer to the income threshold may not receive a cash benefit and may receive a smaller food benefit as well. MFIP participants are credited with an earnings deduction but are not subject to other income deductions. The earnings deduction rate for MFIP participants was the first \$65 and 50 percent of the remaining earnings in fiscal year 2017.

SNAP BENEFIT ISSUANCE

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands issue benefits through EBT cards, which households can use in a similar manner as a debit card, for purchasing food at authorized retail stores. A household’s monthly benefit is automatically added to the account balance each month (unspent benefits carry over to future months), and purchases are debited at the time of the transaction. As of September 30, 2017, 258,789 retailers across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

Program changes in fiscal year 2017 included the following:

- Colorado and Oregon implemented standard medical deduction demonstration programs.
- States now have the option to allow certification interviews to be conducted by telephone or online.

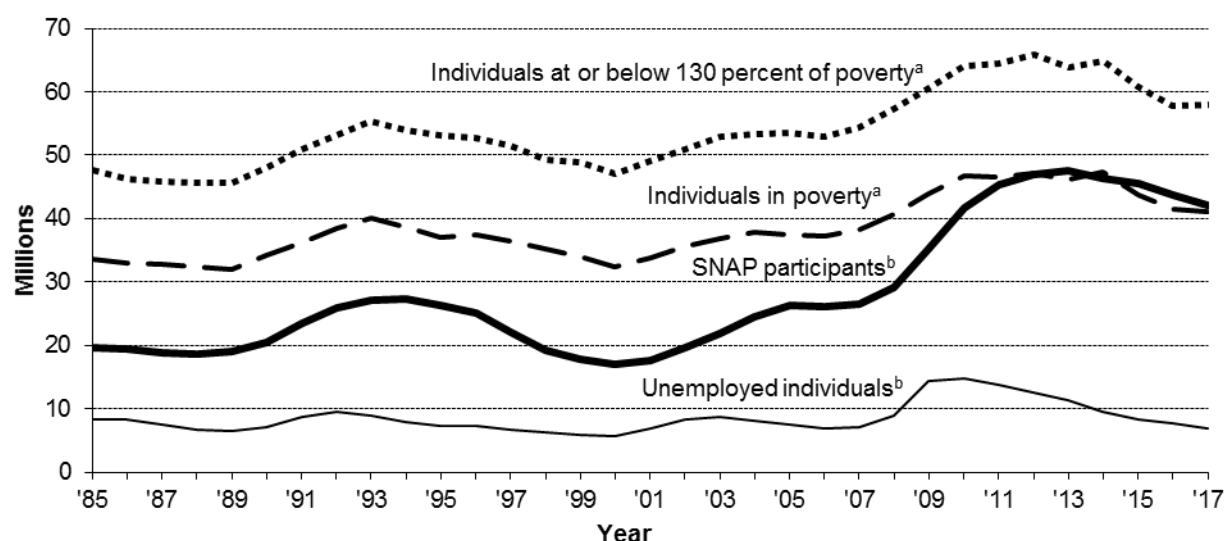
¹⁹ In Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, a household must have no earned income to enter the program, but, once enrolled, may have earned income for up to three months to remain eligible. In Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas, a household with earned income may still be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

THE ECONOMY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

The number of SNAP participants has fluctuated over the past few decades. After a decline from 1994 to 2000, SNAP participation rose each year from 2001 until 2013. The increase in monthly SNAP participation during the economic recession and initial recovery was much greater than in the earlier years, rising from 26.3 million individuals in fiscal year 2007 to 47.6 million individuals in fiscal year 2013. Since 2013, there has been a steady decrease in SNAP participation. Average monthly SNAP participation declined from 44.2 million individuals in fiscal year 2016 to 42.1 million individuals in fiscal year 2017. Figure 2.1 illustrates the changes in SNAP participation from calendar year 1985 to 2017 in comparison with individuals in poverty and unemployed individuals. Table 2.1 shows how changes in SNAP participation over the past 16 calendar years compare to changes in major economic indicators.

A similar trend can be seen in total SNAP costs, which peaked in fiscal year 2013 at \$79.9 billion, and have fallen steadily each year thereafter. Total SNAP costs declined from \$70.9 billion in fiscal year 2016 to \$68.0 billion in fiscal year 2017. The decrease in total SNAP costs from fiscal year 2013 to 2015 is largely a result of the decline in SNAP participation combined with lower average per-person benefits due to lower food prices and the expiration of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.²⁰ However, costs have continued to fall through fiscal year 2017.

Figure 2.1. SNAP participants, unemployed individuals, individuals in poverty, and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty, calendar years 1985 to 2017



Sources: SNAP participants: Food and Nutrition Service SNAP Monthly State Participation and Benefit Summary. Unemployed individuals: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Individuals in poverty and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty: Special tabulations of the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA.

^a Annual values.

^b Average monthly values.

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

Table 2.1. Major economic indicators, calendar years 2002 to 2017

Economic indicator	Calendar year															
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Inflation rate ^a	1.5	1.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.9
Interest rate ^b	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7
Productivity increase ^c	4.3	3.9	3.0	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	3.6	3.3	-0.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.1
Real GDP increase ^{d,e}	1.7	2.9	3.8	3.5	2.9	1.9	-0.1	-2.5	2.6	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.2
SNAP participants ^f (000)	19,561	21,952	24,413	26,261	26,074	26,566	29,202	35,285	41,639	45,388	46,942	47,539	46,427	45,516	43,704	42,004
Unemployed individuals ^f (000)	8,375	8,770	8,140	7,579	6,991	7,073	8,948	14,295	14,808	13,739	12,499	11,457	9,599	8,288	7,751	6,973
Unemployment rate ^g	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4
Individuals below poverty level																
Number in thousands	35,566	36,927	37,937	37,415	37,206	38,205	40,614	43,970	46,677	46,464	47,085	46,203	47,348	43,765	41,492	41,002
Percentage of total population	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.8	13.5	14.5	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0	13.7	13.0	12.7
Individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level																
Number in thousands	50,844	52,823	53,413	53,553	52,878	54,264	57,329	60,574	63,984	64,549	65,828	63,938	64,915	60,906	57,745	57,980
Percentage of total population	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.2	17.8	18.1	19.0	19.9	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.4	20.5	19.1	18.0	17.9

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

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

^b Corporate AAA bond yield.

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

^d Percentage change from preceding year.

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

^f Average monthly value.

^g Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.²¹ In fiscal year 2017, SNAP provided benefits to an average of 41.5 million people living in 20.6 million households each month.²² Most SNAP households (80 percent) included either a child (under age 18), an elderly individual (age 60 or older), or a non-elderly individual with a disability. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of \$245, had gross monthly income of \$837, and net monthly income of \$384.²³ The average SNAP household size has declined over the years, from 2.6 individuals in 1990 to 2.0 individuals in fiscal year 2017 (Appendix Table A.28).

In this chapter, we discuss the composition and economic status of SNAP households, characteristics of SNAP participants, and changes in the economic conditions of SNAP households from fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2017.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

SNAP provides benefits to households in need, most of which are living in poverty.²⁴ In fiscal year 2017, the average household had gross monthly income that was slightly less than 63 percent of the poverty guidelines (Appendix Table A.2).²⁵ Eighty-one percent of SNAP households had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to the Federal poverty guidelines, 57 percent had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guidelines, and 38 percent had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guidelines (Table 3.1).

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households—poorer households receive greater SNAP benefits than those with more income. The 38 percent of all SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines in fiscal year 2017 received 55 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 19 percent of households with

²¹ The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 45,530 households from the Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample. (see Appendix Table D.2). The sample was drawn from SNAP households in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Households in Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because these territories receive block grants in lieu of SNAP.

²² The estimates of 41.5 million participants and 20.6 million households differ slightly from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (42.1 million and 20.8 million, respectively) because the sample estimate is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which are \$245 in the SNAP QC data compared with \$254 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

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

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

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

a gross monthly income above the poverty guidelines received only 8 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

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

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

Gross income as a percentage of Federal poverty guidelines ^a	All households		All benefits	
	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
25 percent or less	27.2	27.2	35.3	35.3
26 to 50 percent	11.1	38.3	19.3	54.5
51 to 75 percent	18.4	56.7	20.1	74.6
76 to 100 percent	24.3	81.0	17.3	91.9
101 to 130 percent	12.7	93.7	6.7	98.6
131 percent or more	6.3	100.0	1.4	100.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2017 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

HOUSEHOLDS WITH GREATER NEEDS

SNAP serves many households that include vulnerable individuals—children, elderly adults, and individuals with disabilities.²⁷ In fiscal year 2017, 80 percent of all SNAP households—which contained 89 percent of all participants—included a child, an elderly individual, or a non-elderly individual with a disability. These households received 85 percent of all SNAP benefits (Appendix Table A.14).

Households with Children

In fiscal year 2017, SNAP served an average of 8.6 million households with children each month, representing 42 percent of all SNAP households. Seventy-three percent of SNAP households with earned income contained children, whereas 55 percent of households with children had earned income (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Eleven percent of households with children received TANF cash benefits and 3 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Appendix Table A.6). Among all households with children, nearly 1.6 million (18 percent)

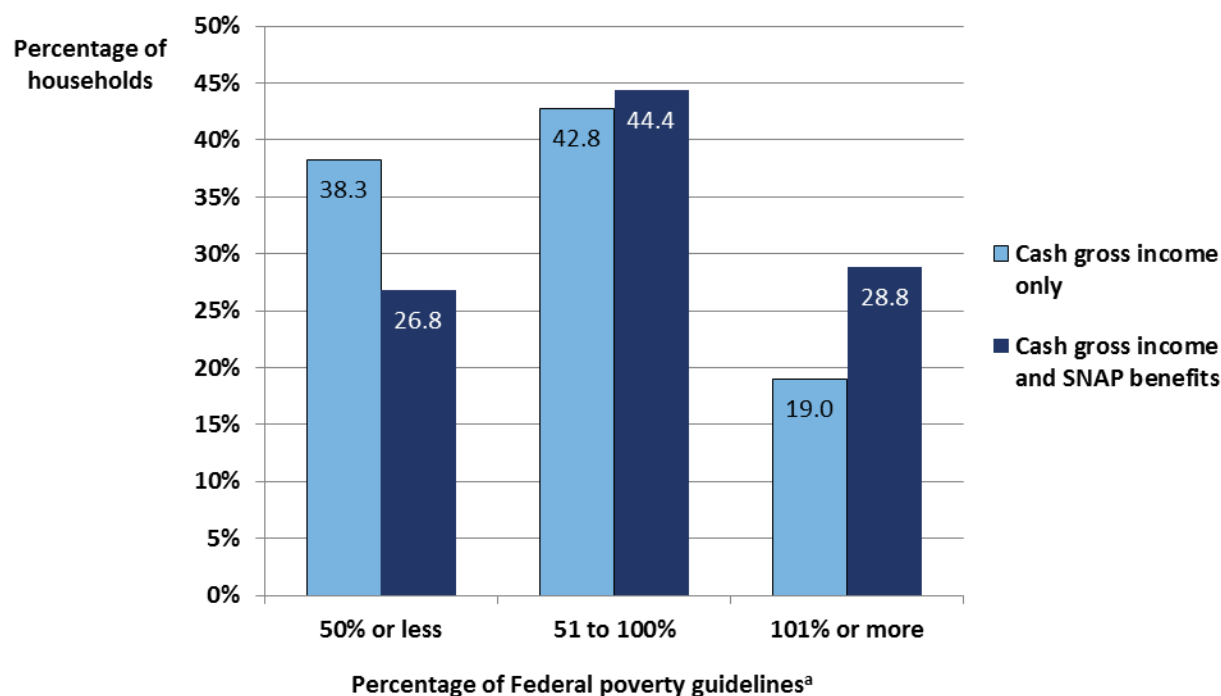
²⁶ This comparison assumes that program participants value their SNAP benefits at face value.

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

received child support (Appendix Table A.6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit of \$392 per month (Table 3.4), in large part because the average household size among SNAP households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (2.0 people).

In fiscal year 2017, more than half (59 percent) of SNAP households with children were headed by single adults, accounting for 25 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3). Eighteen percent of SNAP households with children had a married head of household, accounting for 8 percent of all SNAP households. The remaining SNAP households with children contained nonmarried multiple adults (10 percent) and children only (13 percent).

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



Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2017 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

The characteristics of households with children headed by a married couple varied considerably from those of households with children headed by a single adult in terms of earnings and TANF income. Of the 5.0 million SNAP households with children headed by a single adult, 46 percent had earned income and about 12 percent received TANF. In contrast, of the 1.6 million households with children headed by a married couple, 76 percent had earned income and 7 percent received TANF. Among households with children headed by a single adult, 17 percent had zero gross income, whereas among married-head households with children, 8 percent had zero gross income. In terms of receipt of SSI and Social Security income, on the other hand, the characteristics of these households were more similar. Among households with children headed by a single adult, 12 percent received SSI and 10 percent received Social Security income. Among households with children headed by a married couple, 11 percent received SSI and 10 percent received Social Security 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 (\$378 versus \$449 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 (\$127 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 (\$911 versus \$1,582).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In fiscal year 2017, SNAP served a monthly average of about 5.0 million households with elderly individuals (age 60 or older), compared with an average of 4.7 million households each month in fiscal year 2016. This increase is particularly notable, because the overall SNAP caseload dropped by 914,000 households during the same time period. As such, households with elderly individuals in fiscal year 2017 represented 24 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2), up from 22 percent in fiscal year 2016 (Appendix Table A.27). Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.2 people (Table 3.4).

In fiscal year 2017, the average SNAP benefit for households with elderly individuals was \$125, compared to \$283 for households without elderly individuals (Appendix Table A.2). SNAP households with elderly individuals tended to receive relatively small benefit amounts for two reasons. First, SNAP households with elderly individuals typically had higher average gross and net incomes, \$915 and \$440 respectively, when compared to households without elderly individuals, \$812 and \$368 respectively. Second, elderly SNAP recipients often lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than other households.²⁸

In fiscal year 2017, 82 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals were single-person households (Table 3.2). Elderly SNAP recipients who lived alone received an average SNAP benefit of \$105 per month, compared to \$166 for multiperson households composed of only elderly individuals and \$259 for multiperson households with both elderly and non-elderly individuals (Appendix Table A.15). The average size of households with elderly individuals not living alone was 2.3 people (Table 3.4).

A majority of SNAP households with elderly individuals received either SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2017, 36 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI, 70 percent received Social Security income, and 87 percent received income from at least one of those two sources. Nineteen percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income (Appendix Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 39 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 59 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2). Six percent of households with elderly individuals had no income (Table 3.3).

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

Households with Non-Elderly Individuals with Disabilities

In fiscal year 2017, SNAP served a monthly average of 4.3 million households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities (Table 3.2).²⁹ These households represented 21 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$185 (Table 3.4).

Sixty-three percent of SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities were single-person households (Table 3.2). These single-person households had an average benefit of \$110 (Table 3.4). Non-elderly individuals with disabilities who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.2 individuals and a per-person benefit of \$98. Sixty-six percent of households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities received SSI, and 52 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3). SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities represented 62 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 38 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 2017, 21 percent (4.2 million households) consisted solely of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities and without children (Table 3.2). These households tended to be single-person households (93 percent) and had a very low average gross monthly income (\$292). More than one-fourth of these households (29 percent) had earned income, whereas 57 percent had zero gross income. Households consisting solely of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities received an average SNAP benefit of \$183 per month (Tables 3.3 and 3.4).

Within this group, 3.0 million SNAP households (15 percent of all households) contained one or more adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities and without children. With some exceptions, these participants are subject to time-limited SNAP benefits unless they fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. These households tended to be single-person households (84 percent). Fifty-two percent of these households had zero gross income and 31 percent had earned income (Table 3.3).

²⁹ See definition on [page 31](#) of this report for individuals with disabilities.

Table 3.2. Composition of households with select countable income types

Household composition	Households with:													
	All households		Countable earned income ^a		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent
Total^b	20,597	100.0	6,477	100.0	5,883	100.0	4,514	100.0	3,910	100.0	1,006	100.0	623	100.0
Children	8,588	41.7	4,739	73.2	806	13.7	973	21.6	1,180	30.2	968	96.3	128	20.6
Single-adult household	5,041	24.5	2,297	35.5	501	8.5	613	13.6	847	21.7	604	60.1	83	13.3
Multiple-adult household	2,451	11.9	1,695	26.2	298	5.1	331	7.3	213	5.4	193	19.2	36	5.7
Married-head	1,551	7.5	1,178	18.2	154	2.6	171	3.8	119	3.1	107	10.7	20	3.2
Other multiple-adult	900	4.4	518	8.0	144	2.5	160	3.6	94	2.4	86	8.5	15	2.5
Children only	1,097	5.3	746	11.5	7	0.1	29	0.6	120	3.1	172	17.1	10	1.6
Elderly individuals	4,955	24.1	365	5.6	3,481	59.2	1,768	39.2	310	7.9	42	4.1	164	26.3
Living alone	4,047	19.6	226	3.5	2,849	48.4	1,449	32.1	267	6.8	1	0.1	130	21.0
Not living alone	909	4.4	139	2.1	632	10.7	320	7.1	43	1.1	40	4.0	34	5.4
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,289	20.8	494	7.6	2,226	37.8	2,811	62.3	2	0.0	156	15.5	143	22.9
Living alone	2,716	13.2	128	2.0	1,525	25.9	1,663	36.8	2	0.0	2	0.2	76	12.2
Not living alone	1,573	7.6	366	5.6	701	11.9	1,148	25.4	-	-	154	15.3	67	10.8
Other households^c	4,232	20.5	1,234	19.0	12	0.2	1	0.0	2,423	62.0	28	2.8	251	40.3
Single-person	3,929	19.1	1,046	16.2	2	0.0	1	0.0	2,350	60.1	25	2.5	247	39.7
Multiperson	303	1.5	187	2.9	11	0.2	0	0.0	73	1.9	3	0.3	4	0.6
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^d	2,991	14.5	931	14.4	128	2.2	111	2.5	1,563	40.0	33	3.2	164	26.3
Living alone	2,521	12.2	715	11.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1,494	38.2	25	2.5	153	24.6
Not living alone	471	2.3	216	3.3	127	2.2	110	2.4	69	1.8	8	0.8	11	1.7
Single-person households	10,995	53.4	1,573	24.3	4,378	74.4	3,114	69.0	2,666	68.2	81	8.1	456	73.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

– No sample households are in this category.

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

Household composition	Households with:													
	All households		Countable earned income ^a		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent
Total^b	20,597	100.0	6,477	31.4	5,883	28.6	4,514	21.9	3,910	19.0	1,006	4.9	623	3.0
Children	8,588	41.7	4,739	55.2	806	9.4	973	11.3	1,180	13.7	968	11.3	128	1.5
Single-adult household	5,041	24.5	2,297	45.6	501	9.9	613	12.2	847	16.8	604	12.0	83	1.6
Multiple-adult household	2,451	11.9	1,695	69.2	298	12.2	331	13.5	213	8.7	193	7.9	36	1.5
Married-head	1,551	7.5	1,178	75.9	154	9.9	171	11.0	119	7.7	107	6.9	20	1.3
Other multiple-adult	900	4.4	518	57.5	144	16.0	160	17.8	94	10.4	86	9.5	15	1.7
Children only	1,097	5.3	746	68.1	7	0.6	29	2.6	120	10.9	172	15.6	10	0.9
Elderly individuals	4,955	24.1	365	7.4	3,481	70.3	1,768	35.7	310	6.3	42	0.8	164	3.3
Living alone	4,047	19.6	226	5.6	2,849	70.4	1,449	35.8	267	6.6	1	0.0	130	3.2
Not living alone	909	4.4	139	15.3	632	69.6	320	35.2	43	4.7	40	4.5	34	3.7
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,289	20.8	494	11.5	2,226	51.9	2,811	65.6	2	0.0	156	3.6	143	3.3
Living alone	2,716	13.2	128	4.7	1,525	56.2	1,663	61.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	76	2.8
Not living alone	1,573	7.6	366	23.2	701	44.5	1,148	73.0	-	-	154	9.8	67	4.3
Other households^c	4,232	20.5	1,234	29.1	12	0.3	1	0.0	2,423	57.2	28	0.7	251	5.9
Single-person	3,929	19.1	1,046	26.6	2	0.0	1	0.0	2,350	59.8	25	0.6	247	6.3
Multiperson	303	1.5	187	61.9	11	3.5	0	0.1	73	24.2	3	1.0	4	1.2
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^d	2,991	14.5	931	31.1	128	4.3	111	3.7	1,563	52.2	33	1.1	164	5.5
Living alone	2,521	12.2	715	28.4	1	0.0	1	0.0	1,494	59.3	25	1.0	153	6.1
Not living alone	471	2.3	216	45.9	127	27.1	110	23.4	69	14.6	8	1.6	11	2.2
Single-person households	10,995	53.4	1,573	14.3	4,378	39.8	3,114	28.3	2,666	24.2	81	0.7	456	4.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

– No sample households are in this category.

Table 3.4. Average values of selected characteristics by household composition

Household composition	Average values				
	Gross monthly countable income (dollars)	Net monthly countable income (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit per person (dollars) ^b	Household size (individuals)
Total^a	837	384	245	122	2.0
Children	1,054	505	392	120	3.3
Single-adult household	911	421	378	127	3.0
Male adult	906	423	342	127	2.7
Female adult	912	421	380	127	3.0
Multiple-adult household	1,468	785	455	105	4.3
Married-head	1,582	853	449	102	4.4
Other multiple-adult	1,270	668	465	113	4.1
Children only	788	261	316	140	2.3
Elderly individuals	915	440	125	100	1.2
Living alone	836	371	105	105	1.0
Not living alone	1,266	716	211	91	2.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	1,022	496	185	102	1.8
Living alone	851	335	110	110	1.0
Not living alone	1,318	753	313	98	3.2
Other households^c	292	103	183	168	1.1
Single-person	248	81	175	175	1.0
Multiperson	860	385	281	129	2.2
Single-person households	618	244	134	134	1.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 23,645 MFIP households and 627,138 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

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

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

Single-Person Households

In fiscal year 2017, 53 percent of SNAP households were composed of a single person (Table 3.2).³⁰ These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$134 (Table 3.4). A slight majority of these individuals (55 percent) were female (Appendix Table A.24), 37 percent were elderly (Appendix Table A.17), and 25 percent were non-elderly individuals with disabilities (Appendix Table A.17). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of single-person SNAP households had earned income (14 percent versus 31 percent) and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (24 percent versus 19 percent) (Table 3.3). Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities making up single-person households, 40 percent and 28 percent of single-person households received Social Security income and SSI income, respectively (Table 3.3).

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS

In fiscal year 2017, 44 percent of SNAP participants were children, and they received 43 percent of prorated SNAP benefits (Table 3.5).³¹ More than two-thirds (69 percent) of children served by SNAP were school-age (age 5 to 17). Forty-three percent of participants were non-elderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 13 percent were elderly individuals (age 60 or older).

Sixty-three percent of non-elderly adults and 62 percent of elderly individuals were female. Nearly 9 percent of SNAP participants were foreign born—4 percent were naturalized citizens, 1 percent were refugees, and 3 percent were other noncitizens (lawful permanent residents and other eligible noncitizens). Eight percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizen adults (Appendix Table A.23).³²

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

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

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

Table 3.5. SNAP benefits of participants by selected demographic characteristics

Household composition	Total participants		Prorated benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	41,491	100.0	5,050,556	100.0
Age				
Children	18,033	43.5	2,187,692	43.3
Preschool-age children	5,573	13.4	707,700	14.0
0 to 1 year	2,172	5.2	281,589	5.6
2 to 4 years	3,401	8.2	426,111	8.4
School-age children	12,460	30.0	1,479,992	29.3
5 to 7 years	3,404	8.2	416,785	8.3
8 to 11 years	4,188	10.1	501,455	9.9
12 to 15 years	3,414	8.2	394,527	7.8
16 to 17 years	1,453	3.5	167,224	3.3
Non-elderly adults (age 18 to 59)	18,011	43.4	2,314,532	45.8
Elderly adults (60 or older)	5,447	13.1	548,332	10.9
Citizenship				
U.S.-born citizen	37,911	91.4	4,615,831	91.4
Naturalized citizen	1,779	4.3	212,655	4.2
Refugee	390	0.9	46,372	0.9
Other noncitizen	1,411	3.4	175,698	3.5
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults^b	3,418	8.2	441,520	8.7
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,539	10.9	468,752	9.3
Children with disabilities	611	1.5	58,535	1.2
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,928	9.5	410,218	8.1
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^c	3,221	7.8	523,091	10.4
Race and Hispanic status				
White, not Hispanic	14,847	35.8	1,761,086	34.9
African American, not Hispanic	10,555	25.4	1,305,801	25.9
Hispanic, any race	6,832	16.5	868,458	17.2
Asian, not Hispanic	1,308	3.2	172,155	3.4
Native American, not Hispanic	562	1.4	72,819	1.4
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	403	1.0	52,327	1.0
Race unknown	6,984	16.8	817,910	16.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 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 SNAP PARTICIPATION AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

SNAP participation has steadily declined in recent years from 47.1 million participants in fiscal year 2013 to about 41.5 million participants in fiscal year 2017 (Table 3.6). Over the same period, the number of SNAP households decreased from 22.8 million to 20.6 million. The number of SNAP participants decreased by almost 5 percent from 2016 to 2017, and the number of SNAP households decreased by about 4 percent.

The composition of the SNAP caseload changed slightly between fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2017. The percentage of participants that were elderly increased, whereas the percentage that were non-elderly individuals with disabilities or adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households decreased. The percentage of participants that were children stayed relatively constant from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2016, yet there was a more noticeable decrease from 2016 to 2017.

The economic condition of SNAP households changed in recent years. The percentage of households with zero gross income increased between fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2015 and decreased from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2017. The percentage of households with zero net income decreased from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2017. The percentage of households with earned income increased between fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2016 before falling in 2017. Households with TANF income decreased from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2017 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6. Comparison of participating individuals with key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 2013 to 2017

Characteristic	Fiscal year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Participants					
Total (000)	47,098	45,874	45,184	43,539	41,491
Characteristic (percent)					
Children	44.4	44.2	44.0	44.1	43.5
Elderly individuals	9.3	10.1	10.6	11.8	13.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	12.0	11.9	11.7	10.7	10.9
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households	10.5	10.3	10.2	8.8	7.8
Households					
Total (000)	22,802	22,445	22,293	21,511	20,597
Characteristic (percent)					
Zero gross income	21.5	21.9	22.2	20.4	19.0
Zero net income	39.4	40.6	39.6	37.2	35.7
Earned income	31.2	31.3	31.8	31.9	31.4
TANF income	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.1	4.9
Minimum benefit	5.2	6.4	7.2	8.1	8.8
Maximum benefit	40.7	41.9	41.1	38.5	37.2
Average gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines	58.5	57.8	58.9	60.8	62.6
Average household size	2.07	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.01

Sources: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

The average household gross income increased in real dollars by \$6 from fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2017, from \$831 to \$837. The average household benefit decreased in real dollars, from \$247 in fiscal year 2016 to \$245 in fiscal year 2017, as net income per household increased in real dollars from \$382 to \$384 (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7. Nominal and real values of selected characteristics, fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017

Characteristic	Fiscal year 2016		Fiscal year 2017	Percentage change in nominal values	Percentage change in real values
	Nominal value	Real value (in fiscal year 2017 dollars)	Nominal value		
Average gross income ^a					
Per household	\$814	\$831	\$837	+2.8	+0.7
Per person	479	489	501	+4.4	+2.3
Average net income ^a					
Per household	374	382	384	+2.8	+0.7
Per person	201	206	211	+4.9	+2.8
Average total deduction ^a	539	550	550	+2.1	0.0
Average household benefit ^b	249	247	245	-1.5	-0.6
Maximum household benefit for a family of four ^{b,c}	649	643	649	0.0	+0.9
Consumer price index (CPI)					
All items	238.9		243.9	+2.1	
Food at home	240.4		238.2	-0.9	

Sources: CPI-U average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal Year 2016 and Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

^a Real values are in constant fiscal year 2017 dollars. Fiscal year 2016 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017 (+2.1 percent).

^b Real values are in constant fiscal year 2017 dollars. Fiscal year 2016 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017 (-0.9 percent).

^c The maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2016 for a family of four living in the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

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

DEFINITIONS

Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill).

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

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). This legislation, which took effect on April 1, 2009, temporarily increased the maximum benefit to 113.6 percent of the June 2008 Thrifty Food Plan. As specified in subsequent legislation, this provision expired on October 31, 2013, and the maximum benefit returned to its original calculation, which is based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan from the preceding June.

Broad-based categorical eligibility

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

Categorically eligible households.

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

Effort, and on households in which at least one member receives a benefit or service and the State determines that the entire household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or to foster or strengthen marriage, the household's gross income must be under 200 percent of 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 deduction amounts to which households were entitled are shown in the appendix tables. (MFIP and SSI-CAP participants are subject to different rules.) Total deductions to which a household is entitled do not always equal the difference between gross and net income amounts because net income may not be less than zero. See also *Child support payment deduction*, *Dependent care deduction*, *Earned income deduction*, *Excess shelter expense deduction*, *Medical expense deduction*, *MFIP*, *SSI-CAP*, *Standard deduction*, and *Total deduction*.

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

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

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

Earned income deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. (MFIP participants were entitled to a 50 percent earned income deduction in fiscal year 2017.) See also *Deductions* and *Minnesota Family Investment Program*.

Elderly individuals. Adults age 60 or older.

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

Entrant households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2017 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.

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

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

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

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

Household. Individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. Spouses living together, and children under age 22 living with their

parents must be considered a household, regardless of whether or not they purchase and prepare food together.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum benefit. Amount guaranteed to all eligible one- and two-person units except during the initial month of participation. The minimum benefit for all one- and two-person

units was equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit also varies by geographic region and month of benefit receipt in fiscal year 2017. See also Appendix C.

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

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

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

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

Non-elderly adults. Adults age 18 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 and two or more adults.

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

Poverty guidelines. HHS issues the poverty guidelines used by FNS. 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 those granted a stay of deportation.

Resource limit. For all non-categorically eligible households without an elderly member or individual with a disability, the resource limit was \$2,250 in fiscal year 2017. 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 participating person age 18 or older, no spouse, and at least one person under age 18.

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

Standard medical deduction

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Federal income supplement program that provides cash assistance to low-income elderly individuals and non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP). Joint 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.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance

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

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

(TANF). Federally funded, State-run program that provides temporary cash assistance to low-income families with children.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. The Center for Nutrition and Policy Promotion developed the TFP and updates the costs. The value of the preceding June's TFP is 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 limits on their participation unless they fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. (See *Work requirements*.) To receive SNAP benefits for more than 3 months in a 36-month period, these individuals are required to work 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 standard, earned income, dependent care, medical expense, child support payment, and excess shelter expense deductions to which SNAP households are entitled. In some cases, the total deduction exceeds the amount deducted from gross income because net income may not be less than zero. See also *Deductions*.

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

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

- All individuals under age 16 or age 60 and over, and some individuals age 16 and 17
- Individuals physically or mentally unfit for work
- Individuals complying with work requirements of other assistance programs under TANF
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or the care of an incapacitated person
- Individuals receiving unemployment compensation
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment program
- Individuals working 30 hours a week or earning more than an amount equal to 30 hours times the minimum wage
- Students enrolled at least half time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education

APPENDIX A
DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Household characteristic	SNAP households		Participants in households with household characteristic		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,597	100.0	41,491	100.0	5,050,556	100.0
Household composition						
Children	8,588	41.7	28,039	67.6	3,365,781	66.6
School-age	6,847	33.2	23,636	57.0	2,778,961	55.0
Preschool-age	4,205	20.4	14,820	35.7	1,806,958	35.8
No children	12,009	58.3	13,452	32.4	1,684,775	33.4
Elderly individuals	4,955	24.1	6,169	14.9	618,886	12.3
No elderly individuals	15,642	75.9	35,322	85.1	4,431,670	87.7
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,289	20.8	7,749	18.7	791,764	15.7
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	16,308	79.2	33,742	81.3	4,258,792	84.3
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	2,991	14.5	3,572	8.6	562,241	11.1
No adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households	17,605	85.5	37,919	91.4	4,488,315	88.9
Noncitizens	1,265	6.1	3,048	7.3	353,421	7.0
No noncitizens	19,332	93.9	38,443	92.7	4,697,135	93.0
Locality						
Metropolitan	16,757	81.4	33,652	81.1	4,149,512	82.2
Micropolitan ^b	2,101	10.2	4,319	10.4	499,184	9.9
Rural	1,385	6.7	2,874	6.9	327,662	6.5
Unknown locality	355	1.7	645	1.6	74,197	1.5
Countable Income Source						
Gross income	16,687	81.0	35,195	84.8	3,934,807	77.9
No gross income	3,910	19.0	6,296	15.2	1,115,749	22.1
Net income	12,587	61.1	27,873	67.2	2,655,980	52.6
No net income	7,359	35.7	12,923	31.1	2,297,780	45.5
Not applicable ^c	651	3.2	694	1.7	96,796	1.9
Earned income	6,477	31.4	18,358	44.2	1,916,667	37.9
No earned income	14,120	68.6	23,133	55.8	3,133,889	62.1
Unearned income	12,225	59.4	23,121	55.7	2,582,340	51.1
No unearned income	8,372	40.6	18,370	44.3	2,468,216	48.9
TANF	1,006	4.9	3,028	7.3	399,555	7.9
No TANF	19,591	95.1	38,463	92.7	4,651,001	92.1
GA	623	3.0	965	2.3	133,661	2.6
No GA	19,974	97.0	40,526	97.7	4,916,895	97.4
SSI	4,514	21.9	7,537	18.2	834,916	16.5
No SSI	16,083	78.1	33,954	81.8	4,215,640	83.5
Social Security	5,883	28.6	8,487	20.5	771,211	15.3
No Social Security	14,714	71.4	33,004	79.5	4,279,344	84.7
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines						
No gross income	3,910	19.0	6,296	15.2	1,115,749	22.1
25 percent or less ^d	1,694	8.2	3,956	9.5	666,246	13.2
26 to 50 percent	2,277	11.1	6,349	15.3	972,002	19.2
51 to 75 percent	3,797	18.4	8,108	19.5	1,013,424	20.1
76 to 100 percent	5,009	24.3	8,808	21.2	873,984	17.3
101 to 130 percent	2,612	12.7	5,716	13.8	338,152	6.7
131 percent or greater	1,298	6.3	2,258	5.4	70,999	1.4
SNAP benefit						
Minimum benefit	1,813	8.8	2,161	5.2	29,027	0.6
Maximum benefit	7,653	37.2	13,217	31.9	2,354,752	46.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^e	Total deduction (dollars) ^f	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	62.6	837	384	550	245	2.0	13.7
Household composition							
Children	58.9	1,054	505	641	392	3.3	10.0
School-age	60.5	1,118	546	656	406	3.5	10.0
Preschool-age	55.6	1,051	499	647	430	3.5	9.8
No children	65.3	682	293	482	140	1.1	16.4
Elderly individuals	85.1	915	440	553	125	1.2	20.0
No elderly individuals	55.5	812	368	550	283	2.3	11.8
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	82.8	1,022	496	561	185	1.8	16.9
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	57.3	788	355	547	261	2.1	12.9
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	33.1	375	152	388	188	1.2	10.2
No adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households	67.6	915	425	579	255	2.2	14.3
Noncitizens	65.8	1,015	460	671	279	2.4	13.8
No noncitizens	62.4	825	379	542	243	2.0	13.7
Locality							
Metropolitan	62.8	838	372	567	248	2.0	13.6
Micropolitan ^b	62.1	846	435	496	238	2.1	13.4
Rural	60.7	821	457	447	237	2.1	13.8
Unknown locality	64.2	812	380	514	209	1.8	19.4
Countable income source							
Gross income	77.3	1,033	474	614	236	2.1	14.4
No gross income	0.0	0	0	276	285	1.6	10.8
Net income	87.6	1,198	609	590	211	2.2	14.0
No net income	20.0	239	0	485	312	1.8	11.2
Not applicable ^c	61.8	614	n.a.	66	149	1.1	36.6
Earned income	83.0	1,333	629	752	296	2.8	10.3
No earned income	53.3	609	267	454	222	1.6	15.3
Unearned income	77.0	960	453	557	211	1.9	16.1
No unearned income	41.6	658	286	540	295	2.2	10.3
TANF	48.7	832	363	535	397	3.0	11.2
No TANF	63.3	837	385	551	237	2.0	13.9
GA	53.1	649	234	531	215	1.5	14.5
No GA	62.9	843	389	551	246	2.0	13.7
SSI	75.1	907	412	532	185	1.7	20.1
No SSI	59.1	817	377	555	262	2.1	12.0
Social Security	93.7	1,052	522	561	131	1.4	17.9
No Social Security	50.2	751	329	546	291	2.2	12.1
SNAP benefit							
Minimum benefit	130.6	1,395	1,002	393	16	1.2	15.8
Maximum benefit	22.3	260	0	485	308	1.7	12.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,597	100.0	8,588	100.0	4,955	100.0	4,289	100.0
Gross countable income								
\$0	3,910	19.0	1,180	13.7	310	6.3	2	0.0
1 to 200	892	4.3	410	4.8	58	1.2	9	0.2
201 to 400	1,045	5.1	593	6.9	102	2.1	11	0.3
401 to 600	1,237	6.0	691	8.1	235	4.7	172	4.0
601 to 800	4,178	20.3	873	10.2	1,573	31.7	1,837	42.8
801 to 1,000	2,548	12.4	753	8.8	986	19.9	785	18.3
1,001 to 1,250	2,219	10.8	859	10.0	832	16.8	562	13.1
1,251 to 1,500	1,435	7.0	783	9.1	391	7.9	335	7.8
1,501 to 2,000	1,788	8.7	1,261	14.7	358	7.2	358	8.4
2,001 or greater	1,343	6.5	1,184	13.8	109	2.2	218	5.1
Net countable income^c								
\$0	7,359	35.7	2,867	33.4	844	17.0	567	13.2
1 to 200	2,691	13.1	1,033	12.0	754	15.2	716	16.7
201 to 400	2,602	12.6	833	9.7	884	17.8	833	19.4
401 to 600	2,314	11.2	811	9.4	798	16.1	783	18.2
601 to 800	1,467	7.1	706	8.2	454	9.2	358	8.3
801 to 1,000	1,143	5.5	586	6.8	362	7.3	287	6.7
1,001 to 1,250	937	4.6	610	7.1	240	4.8	182	4.2
1,251 or greater	1,433	7.0	1,120	13.0	221	4.5	359	8.4
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines								
No gross income	3,910	19.0	1,180	13.7	310	6.3	2	0.0
25 percent or less ^d	1,694	8.2	1,028	12.0	96	1.9	37	0.9
26 to 50 percent	2,277	11.1	1,692	19.7	220	4.4	377	8.8
51 to 75 percent	3,797	18.4	1,694	19.7	906	18.3	1,386	32.3
76 to 100 percent	5,009	24.3	1,414	16.5	2,060	41.6	1,645	38.4
101 to 130 percent	2,612	12.7	1,175	13.7	851	17.2	591	13.8
131 percent or greater	1,298	6.3	405	4.7	512	10.3	251	5.8
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c								
No net income	7,359	35.7	2,867	33.4	844	17.0	567	13.2
25 percent or less ^d	4,266	20.7	2,051	23.9	1,032	20.8	1,109	25.9
26 to 50 percent	3,811	18.5	1,672	19.5	1,148	23.2	1,172	27.3
51 to 75 percent	2,625	12.7	1,221	14.2	821	16.6	759	17.7
76 to 100 percent	1,268	6.2	626	7.3	413	8.3	325	7.6
101 to 130 percent	421	2.0	100	1.2	209	4.2	95	2.2
131 percent or greater	195	0.9	29	0.3	90	1.8	57	1.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Household size (individuals)											
	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,995	100.0	3,749	100.0	2,748	100.0	1,680	100.0	867	100.0	557	100.0
Gross countable income												
\$0	2,666	24.2	579	15.5	366	13.3	180	10.7	77	8.9	41	7.4
1 to 200	499	4.5	180	4.8	118	4.3	67	4.0	19	2.2	10	1.9
201 to 400	503	4.6	258	6.9	160	5.8	79	4.7	33	3.8	12	2.2
401 to 600	558	5.1	298	8.0	232	8.5	97	5.8	35	4.0	16	3.0
601 to 800	3,173	28.9	464	12.4	284	10.3	155	9.2	66	7.7	36	6.4
801 to 1,000	1,714	15.6	357	9.5	239	8.7	148	8.8	55	6.4	35	6.2
1,001 to 1,250	1,064	9.7	574	15.3	312	11.3	163	9.7	66	7.6	41	7.3
1,251 to 1,500	476	4.3	374	10.0	303	11.0	166	9.9	76	8.7	40	7.2
1,501 to 2,000	301	2.7	447	11.9	511	18.6	270	16.1	173	20.0	86	15.5
2,001 or greater	42	0.4	217	5.8	222	8.1	356	21.2	267	30.7	239	42.9
Net countable income^c												
\$0	4,450	40.5	1,359	36.2	849	30.9	433	25.8	174	20.1	94	16.8
1 to 200	1,569	14.3	469	12.5	351	12.8	180	10.7	83	9.5	39	7.0
201 to 400	1,649	15.0	403	10.7	303	11.0	157	9.4	50	5.8	39	7.0
401 to 600	1,327	12.1	427	11.4	295	10.8	157	9.3	74	8.6	34	6.0
601 to 800	640	5.8	312	8.3	254	9.2	143	8.5	69	7.9	49	8.8
801 to 1,000	388	3.5	291	7.8	240	8.7	119	7.1	69	7.9	37	6.6
1,001 to 1,250	214	1.9	199	5.3	222	8.1	161	9.6	90	10.4	52	9.2
1,251 or greater	127	1.2	282	7.5	228	8.3	327	19.5	257	29.6	213	38.1
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines												
No gross income	2,666	24.2	579	15.5	366	13.3	180	10.7	77	8.9	41	7.4
25 percent or less ^d	680	6.2	363	9.7	310	11.3	192	11.4	87	10.0	62	11.1
26 to 50 percent	585	5.3	492	13.1	534	19.4	364	21.7	179	20.6	124	22.2
51 to 75 percent	1,896	17.2	717	19.1	517	18.8	338	20.1	198	22.9	131	23.5
76 to 100 percent	3,253	29.6	715	19.1	499	18.2	271	16.1	151	17.4	120	21.5
101 to 130 percent	1,202	10.9	510	13.6	412	15.0	276	16.4	146	16.9	67	11.9
131 percent or greater	713	6.5	373	10.0	110	4.0	60	3.5	29	3.3	13	2.3
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c												
No net income	4,450	40.5	1,359	36.2	849	30.9	433	25.8	174	20.1	94	16.8
25 percent or less ^d	2,028	18.4	757	20.2	693	25.2	429	25.6	209	24.1	150	26.9
26 to 50 percent	1,877	17.1	673	17.9	579	21.1	341	20.3	202	23.3	139	24.9
51 to 75 percent	1,157	10.5	484	12.9	405	14.7	286	17.0	184	21.2	109	19.6
76 to 100 percent	500	4.5	236	6.3	216	7.9	177	10.5	82	9.4	58	10.5
101 to 130 percent	245	2.2	145	3.9	0	0.0	10	0.6	15	1.7	6	1.0
131 percent or greater	107	1.0	88	2.3	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Average values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^e	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent) ^e	Countable resources among households with countable resources (dollars)	SNAP benefit (dollars)
Total	20,597	100.0	837	384	62.6	27.4	427	245
Household composition								
Children	8,588	41.7	1,054	505	58.9	27.1	421	392
School-age	6,847	33.2	1,118	546	60.5	28.5	428	406
Preschool-age	4,205	20.4	1,051	499	55.6	25.2	413	430
No children	12,009	58.3	682	293	65.3	27.6	433	140
Elderly individuals	4,955	24.1	915	440	85.1	40.0	557	125
No elderly individuals	15,642	75.9	812	368	55.5	23.7	384	283
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,289	20.8	1,022	496	82.8	37.6	372	185
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	16,308	79.2	788	355	57.3	24.8	443	261
Household size								
1 person	10,995	53.4	618	244	62.4	24.7	423	134
2 people	3,749	18.2	890	413	66.6	30.9	444	246
3 people	2,748	13.3	1,002	451	59.6	26.8	407	377
4 people	1,680	8.2	1,229	628	60.6	31.0	388	464
5 people	867	4.2	1,500	827	63.2	34.9	411	527
6 people	343	1.7	1,698	992	62.5	36.5	532	635
7 people	135	0.7	1,796	1,025	58.5	33.3	534	726
8 or more people	79	0.4	2,026	1,284	54.9	34.5	679	904

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Type of income	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000) ^g	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,597	100.0	8,588	100.0	4,955	100.0	4,289	100.0
Countable earned income	6,477	31.4	4,739	55.2	365	7.4	494	11.5
Wages and salaries	5,612	27.2	4,247	49.4	269	5.4	428	10.0
Self-employment	969	4.7	588	6.9	99	2.0	70	1.6
Other earned income	43	0.2	20	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.1
Countable unearned income	12,225	59.4	4,236	49.3	4,494	90.7	4,283	99.9
TANF	1,006	4.9	968	11.3	42	0.8	156	3.6
GA	623	3.0	128	1.5	164	3.3	143	3.3
SSI	4,514	21.9	973	11.3	1,768	35.7	2,811	65.6
Social Security	5,883	28.6	806	9.4	3,481	70.3	2,226	51.9
Unemployment income	223	1.1	136	1.6	12	0.2	13	0.3
Veterans' benefits	179	0.9	42	0.5	92	1.9	42	1.0
Workers' compensation	44	0.2	17	0.2	11	0.2	13	0.3
Other government benefits ^h	105	0.5	31	0.4	54	1.1	19	0.4
Household contributions	616	3.0	393	4.6	71	1.4	47	1.1
Households deemed income	7	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational loans	3	0.0	2	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Child support enforcement payments	1,663	8.1	1,578	18.4	23	0.5	281	6.6
Foster care payments	6	0.0	6	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.0
Energy assistance income	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Wage supplementation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Other unearned income ⁱ	728	3.5	240	2.8	389	7.9	62	1.4
TANF or GA	1,622	7.9	1,090	12.7	204	4.1	294	6.9
TANF and earned income	261	1.3	258	3.0	3	0.1	14	0.3
TANF and SSI	157	0.8	150	1.7	15	0.3	147	3.4
TANF or SSI or GA	5,766	28.0	1,865	21.7	1,865	37.6	2,834	66.1
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	670	3.3	526	6.1	51	1.0	349	8.1
TANF and child support	68	0.3	67	0.8	3	0.1	24	0.6
SSI and Social Security	1,665	8.1	225	2.6	930	18.8	780	18.2
SSI or Social Security	8,732	42.4	1,554	18.1	4,319	87.2	4,257	99.3
SSI and earned income	387	1.9	261	3.0	43	0.9	348	8.1
GA and earned income	48	0.2	30	0.3	7	0.1	12	0.3
Earned income and child support	778	3.8	757	8.8	4	0.1	54	1.3
No countable income	3,910	19.0	1,180	13.7	310	6.3	2	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Type of income	Total households		Average values					
	Number (000) ^g	Percent	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^e	Income source (dollars) ^j	Total deduction (dollars) ^f	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)
Total	20,597	100.0	837	384	n.a.	550	245	2.0
Countable earned income	6,477	31.4	1,333	629	1,161	752	296	2.8
Wages and salaries	5,612	27.2	1,422	686	1,239	771	291	2.9
Self-employment	969	4.7	881	327	573	665	335	2.5
Other earned income	43	0.2	821	399	351	528	264	2.2
Countable unearned income	12,225	59.4	960	453	795	557	211	1.9
TANF	1,006	4.9	832	363	422	535	397	3.0
GA	623	3.0	649	234	223	531	215	1.5
SSI	4,514	21.9	907	412	578	532	185	1.7
Social Security	5,883	28.6	1,052	522	868	561	131	1.4
Unemployment income	223	1.1	1,222	721	891	531	243	2.6
Veterans' benefits	179	0.9	1,183	707	571	505	153	1.8
Workers' compensation	44	0.2	1,417	797	937	649	180	2.3
Other government benefits ^h	105	0.5	1,224	651	427	607	170	1.9
Household contributions	616	3.0	713	272	303	536	340	2.4
Households deemed income	7	0.0	907	424	690	549	228	2.0
Educational loans	3	0.0	1,314	641	271	780	402	3.7
Child support enforcement payments	1,663	8.1	1,127	583	339	602	373	3.3
Foster care payments	6	0.0	1,344	897	751	454	277	3.3
Energy assistance income	3	0.0	1,536	1,045	341	492	105	2.0
Wage supplementation	0	0.0	1,071	531	742	691	738	4.3
Other unearned income ⁱ	728	3.5	1,139	586	394	600	186	1.9
TANF or GA	1,622	7.9	760	312	347	534	327	2.4
TANF and earned income	261	1.3	1,277	641	1,211	671	358	3.3
TANF and SSI	157	0.8	1,275	751	1,054	532	325	3.3
TANF or SSI or GA	5,766	28.0	853	371	550	532	221	1.8
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	670	3.3	1,523	843	1,418	708	301	3.3
TANF and child support	68	0.3	1,052	653	532	469	394	3.5
SSI and Social Security	1,665	8.1	915	435	856	508	148	1.5
SSI or Social Security	8,732	42.4	1,003	484	884	557	156	1.6
SSI and earned income	387	1.9	1,705	1,003	1,535	728	263	3.3
GA and earned income	48	0.2	1,532	808	1,271	742	287	3.1
Earned income and child support	778	3.8	1,616	873	1,533	763	316	3.5
No countable income	3,910	19.0	0	0	-	276	285	1.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,597	100.0	8,588	100.0	4,955	100.0	4,289	100.0
Countable earned income								
\$0	14,120	68.6	3,849	44.8	4,590	92.6	3,795	88.5
1 to 200	553	2.7	230	2.7	61	1.2	86	2.0
201 to 400	528	2.6	290	3.4	61	1.2	56	1.3
401 to 600	565	2.7	353	4.1	54	1.1	64	1.5
601 to 800	646	3.1	435	5.1	40	0.8	58	1.3
801 to 1000	691	3.4	479	5.6	38	0.8	52	1.2
1,001 to 1,250	831	4.0	605	7.0	40	0.8	51	1.2
1,251 to 1,500	707	3.4	565	6.6	22	0.4	43	1.0
1,501 to 2,000	1,054	5.1	933	10.9	32	0.6	57	1.3
2,001 or greater	902	4.4	849	9.9	19	0.4	27	0.6
Countable unearned income								
\$0	8,372	40.6	4,352	50.7	461	9.3	6	0.1
1 to 200	1,001	4.9	685	8.0	47	1.0	16	0.4
201 to 400	1,140	5.5	819	9.5	104	2.1	32	0.7
401 to 600	1,113	5.4	666	7.8	244	4.9	192	4.5
601 to 800	4,040	19.6	799	9.3	1,596	32.2	2,059	48.0
801 to 1000	2,012	9.8	395	4.6	975	19.7	811	18.9
1,001 to 1,250	1,465	7.1	309	3.6	809	16.3	555	12.9
1,251 to 1,500	723	3.5	245	2.9	349	7.0	300	7.0
1,501 or greater	730	3.5	318	3.7	370	7.5	318	7.4
Countable TANF income								
\$0	19,591	95.1	7,620	88.7	4,914	99.2	4,133	96.4
1 to 200	191	0.9	169	2.0	11	0.2	44	1.0
201 to 400	323	1.6	308	3.6	19	0.4	68	1.6
401 to 600	297	1.4	296	3.4	9	0.2	30	0.7
601 to 800	135	0.7	135	1.6	2	0.0	13	0.3
801 to 1000	47	0.2	47	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
1,001 or greater	13	0.1	13	0.1	-	-	0	0.0
Countable GA income								
\$0	19,974	97.0	8,460	98.5	4,791	96.7	4,146	96.7
1 to 200	330	1.6	47	0.5	108	2.2	107	2.5
201 to 400	194	0.9	28	0.3	36	0.7	18	0.4
401 to 600	61	0.3	29	0.3	12	0.2	11	0.3
601 to 800	30	0.1	18	0.2	6	0.1	7	0.2
801 to 1000	5	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	-	-
1,001 or greater	3	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	-	-
Countable TANF or GA income								
\$0	18,975	92.1	7,498	87.3	4,751	95.9	3,994	93.1
1 to 200	514	2.5	210	2.4	117	2.4	147	3.4
201 to 400	516	2.5	336	3.9	55	1.1	86	2.0
401 to 600	357	1.7	325	3.8	21	0.4	41	0.9
601 to 800	165	0.8	154	1.8	8	0.2	20	0.5
801 to 1000	53	0.3	52	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,001 or greater	15	0.1	13	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0
Countable SSI								
\$0	16,083	78.1	7,615	88.7	3,187	64.3	1,477	34.4
1 to 200	755	3.7	60	0.7	437	8.8	323	7.5
201 to 400	556	2.7	85	1.0	294	5.9	276	6.4
401 to 600	522	2.5	106	1.2	236	4.8	295	6.9
601 to 800	2,185	10.6	574	6.7	597	12.1	1,606	37.4
801 to 1000	275	1.3	29	0.3	128	2.6	153	3.6
1,001 or greater	220	1.1	119	1.4	75	1.5	159	3.7

Table A.8 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Countable SSI								
Maximum for a one-person household ^k	1,408	6.8	334	3.9	373	7.5	1,044	24.3
Maximum for a two-person household ^l	14	0.1	2	0.0	11	0.2	4	0.1
Countable Social Security								
\$0	14,714	71.4	7,782	90.6	1,474	29.7	2,063	48.1
1 to 200	113	0.5	47	0.5	46	0.9	37	0.9
201 to 400	434	2.1	81	0.9	256	5.2	143	3.3
401 to 600	784	3.8	131	1.5	428	8.6	314	7.3
601 to 800	1,351	6.6	134	1.6	816	16.5	504	11.8
801 to 1000	1,369	6.6	136	1.6	797	16.1	545	12.7
1,001 or greater	1,832	8.9	277	3.2	1,138	23.0	683	15.9
Other countable unearned income								
\$0	17,157	83.3	6,264	72.9	4,306	86.9	3,818	89.0
1 to 200	1,263	6.1	759	8.8	291	5.9	200	4.7
201 to 400	893	4.3	652	7.6	146	2.9	119	2.8
401 to 600	503	2.4	375	4.4	87	1.8	66	1.5
601 to 800	290	1.4	209	2.4	40	0.8	26	0.6
801 to 1000	183	0.9	121	1.4	29	0.6	19	0.4
1,001 or greater	305	1.5	208	2.4	56	1.1	38	0.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Type of deduction											
	Total households	Earned income		Dependent care		Excess shelter expense			Medical expense		Child support payment	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent with maximum ^m	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,597	6,455	31.3	729	3.5	14,219	69.0	21.3	1,158	5.6	362	1.8
Household composition												
Children	8,588	4,734	55.1	727	8.5	6,464	75.3	35.2	103	1.2	163	1.9
School-age	6,847	3,841	56.1	538	7.9	5,300	77.4	34.9	90	1.3	131	1.9
Preschool-age	4,205	2,397	57.0	478	11.4	3,036	72.2	37.0	27	0.7	81	1.9
No children	12,009	1,721	14.3	2	0.0	7,755	64.6	9.7	1,055	8.8	200	1.7
Elderly individuals	4,955	363	7.3	2	0.0	3,727	75.2	0.2	797	16.1	44	0.9
No elderly individuals	15,642	6,091	38.9	727	4.6	10,492	67.1	28.8	361	2.3	319	2.0
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,289	481	11.2	62	1.4	3,432	80.0	0.1	385	9.0	129	3.0
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	16,308	5,973	36.6	668	4.1	10,786	66.1	28.1	773	4.7	233	1.4
Countable income source												
Gross income	16,687	6,455	38.7	718	4.3	13,191	79.1	19.1	1,154	6.9	349	2.1
No gross income	3,910	-	-	11	0.3	1,027	26.3	50.2	4	0.1	14	0.3
Net income	12,587	5,114	40.6	607	4.8	9,998	79.4	14.7	1,004	8.0	259	2.1
No net income	7,359	1,337	18.2	122	1.7	4,220	57.3	37.0	154	2.1	104	1.4
Not applicable ^c	651	4	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	6,477	6,455	99.7	673	10.4	5,146	79.5	35.5	90	1.4	188	2.9
No earned income	14,120	-	-	56	0.4	9,072	64.2	13.3	1,068	7.6	174	1.2
Unearned income	12,225	1,996	16.3	305	2.5	9,580	78.4	11.1	1,145	9.4	217	1.8
No unearned income	8,372	4,458	53.3	424	5.1	4,639	55.4	42.4	13	0.2	145	1.7
TANF	1,006	260	25.8	29	2.9	812	80.8	32.4	8	0.8	4	0.4
No TANF	19,591	6,195	31.6	700	3.6	13,407	68.4	20.6	1,150	5.9	358	1.8
GA	623	48	7.7	3	0.4	497	79.8	22.9	9	1.4	8	1.3
No GA	19,974	6,407	32.1	727	3.6	13,722	68.7	21.3	1,149	5.8	354	1.8
SSI	4,514	374	8.3	52	1.2	3,428	75.9	0.2	111	2.5	58	1.3
No SSI	16,083	6,081	37.8	677	4.2	10,790	67.1	28.0	1,047	6.5	304	1.9
Social Security	5,883	439	7.5	25	0.4	4,762	81.0	1.5	1,090	18.5	146	2.5
No Social Security	14,714	6,015	40.9	705	4.8	9,456	64.3	31.3	69	0.5	216	1.5
SNAP benefit												
Minimum benefit	1,813	484	26.7	9	0.5	1,001	55.2	2.8	381	21.0	30	1.6
Maximum benefit	7,653	1,337	17.5	122	1.6	4,220	55.1	37.0	154	2.0	104	1.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average amount of deduction (dollars)									
	Earned income ⁿ		Dependent care ^o		Excess shelter expense ^p		Medical expense ^o		Child support payment ^p	
	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction
Total	76	233	10	277	289	406	9	157	4	241
Household composition										
Children	144	262	23	277	300	397	2	127	5	246
School-age	150	267	22	283	309	398	2	130	5	246
Preschool-age	155	272	33	289	283	391	1	125	5	249
No children	24	153	0	275	282	413	15	160	4	236
Elderly individuals	13	157	0	372	351	429	29	164	2	220
No elderly individuals	94	237	13	276	271	398	3	142	5	244
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	21	172	4	264	355	422	14	141	7	228
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	90	238	12	278	273	401	8	165	4	248
Countable income source										
Gross income	94	233	12	279	331	405	11	157	5	245
No gross income	0	-	0	158	114	419	0	175	1	140
Net income	111	271	13	266	287	361	12	149	5	226
No net income	16	86	5	330	294	513	4	209	4	277
Not applicable ^c	66	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	232	233	29	281	314	394	2	174	8	263
No earned income	0	-	1	226	278	413	12	155	3	217
Unearned income	35	201	8	287	335	410	16	157	4	235
No unearned income	133	247	14	269	224	399	0	176	4	250
TANF	44	172	5	160	329	398	1	131	1	169
No TANF	78	235	10	282	287	407	10	157	5	242
GA	17	210	0	103	343	420	2	131	4	275
No GA	78	233	10	277	288	406	9	157	4	240
SSI	18	185	4	273	344	402	5	179	2	146
No SSI	90	236	12	277	276	407	10	155	5	259
Social Security	12	151	1	325	354	423	30	154	6	233
No Social Security	101	239	14	275	264	398	1	200	4	246
SNAP benefit										
Minimum benefit	74	277	1	236	128	233	28	135	4	259
Maximum benefit	16	86	5	330	294	513	4	209	4	277

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent ^w	Number (000)	Percent ^w	Number (000)	Percent ^w	Number (000)	Percent ^w	Number (000)	Percent ^w
Total	20,597	100.0	8,588	100.0	4,955	100.0	4,289	100.0	6,477	100.0
Total deduction^p										
\$0 to 156 ^r	290	1.4	64	0.7	33	0.7	13	0.3	2	0.0
157 ^s	3,500	17.0	838	9.8	575	11.6	360	8.4	3	0.1
158 to 200	775	3.8	402	4.7	122	2.5	154	3.6	198	3.1
201 to 300	1,308	6.3	392	4.6	432	8.7	389	9.1	260	4.0
301 to 400	1,461	7.1	477	5.6	538	10.9	455	10.6	334	5.2
401 to 500	1,783	8.7	714	8.3	513	10.4	489	11.4	559	8.6
501 to 600	1,917	9.3	734	8.5	523	10.6	535	12.5	606	9.4
601 to 700	2,965	14.4	1,496	17.4	549	11.1	504	11.7	730	11.3
701 to 800	1,828	8.9	950	11.1	396	8.0	403	9.4	1,000	15.4
801 to 900	1,510	7.3	851	9.9	280	5.6	296	6.9	996	15.4
901 to 1,000	1,014	4.9	624	7.3	199	4.0	172	4.0	695	10.7
1,001 or greater	1,619	7.9	1,045	12.2	397	8.0	315	7.3	1,082	16.7
Earned income deduction^t										
\$0	13,347	64.8	3,854	44.9	4,109	82.9	3,520	82.1	12	0.2
1 to 50	688	3.3	293	3.4	76	1.5	96	2.2	688	10.6
51 to 100	655	3.2	399	4.6	75	1.5	78	1.8	655	10.1
101 to 150	759	3.7	495	5.8	52	1.1	66	1.5	759	11.7
151 to 200	873	4.2	604	7.0	48	1.0	70	1.6	873	13.5
201 to 250	832	4.0	606	7.1	39	0.8	49	1.2	832	12.8
251 to 300	694	3.4	555	6.5	22	0.4	38	0.9	694	10.7
301 to 350	627	3.0	545	6.3	22	0.4	42	1.0	627	9.7
351 to 400	433	2.1	395	4.6	10	0.2	15	0.3	433	6.7
401 or greater	895	4.3	843	9.8	19	0.4	27	0.6	895	13.8
Dependent care deduction^u										
\$0	19,048	92.5	7,838	91.3	4,469	90.2	3,940	91.9	5,788	89.4
1 to 50	58	0.3	58	0.7	0	0.0	7	0.2	48	0.7
51 to 100	102	0.5	102	1.2	1	0.0	9	0.2	90	1.4
101 to 150	92	0.4	92	1.1	-	-	5	0.1	90	1.4
151 to 200	101	0.5	101	1.2	-	-	10	0.2	92	1.4
201 to 250	74	0.4	74	0.9	-	-	7	0.2	70	1.1
251 to 300	47	0.2	47	0.5	-	-	4	0.1	43	0.7
301 to 350	52	0.3	52	0.6	-	-	5	0.1	46	0.7
351 to 400	36	0.2	36	0.4	-	-	2	0.0	35	0.5
401 or greater	169	0.8	168	2.0	1	0.0	12	0.3	158	2.4
Medical expense deduction^u										
\$0	18,619	90.4	8,463	98.5	3,674	74.1	3,616	84.3	6,371	98.4
1 to 50	86	0.4	7	0.1	52	1.0	39	0.9	10	0.2

Table A.11 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent ^w	Number (000)	Percent ^w	Number (000)	Percent ^w	Number (000)	Percent ^w	Number (000)	Percent ^w
Medical expense deduction^u										
51 to 100	377	1.8	42	0.5	251	5.1	132	3.1	30	0.5
101 to 150	241	1.2	27	0.3	166	3.3	80	1.9	18	0.3
151 to 200	226	1.1	19	0.2	160	3.2	72	1.7	14	0.2
201 to 250	93	0.4	1	0.0	64	1.3	29	0.7	5	0.1
251 to 300	38	0.2	2	0.0	29	0.6	11	0.3	1	0.0
301 or greater	98	0.5	5	0.1	75	1.5	23	0.5	12	0.2
Child support payment deduction^v										
\$0	19,415	94.3	8,403	97.8	4,428	89.4	3,872	90.3	6,273	96.9
1 to 50	59	0.3	22	0.3	7	0.1	24	0.6	26	0.4
51 to 100	52	0.3	23	0.3	8	0.2	19	0.4	18	0.3
101 to 150	42	0.2	17	0.2	7	0.1	17	0.4	18	0.3
151 to 200	33	0.2	15	0.2	5	0.1	14	0.3	17	0.3
201 to 250	34	0.2	20	0.2	3	0.1	10	0.2	24	0.4
251 to 300	25	0.1	14	0.2	1	0.0	6	0.2	19	0.3
301 to 350	28	0.1	12	0.1	0	0.0	12	0.3	11	0.2
351 to 400	24	0.1	10	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	17	0.3
401 or greater	65	0.3	29	0.3	10	0.2	21	0.5	39	0.6
Excess shelter expense deduction^v										
\$0	5,728	27.8	2,102	24.5	831	16.8	651	15.2	1,315	20.3
1 to 50	610	3.0	264	3.1	151	3.0	158	3.7	198	3.1
51 to 100	590	2.9	254	3.0	181	3.7	155	3.6	195	3.0
101 to 150	695	3.4	279	3.3	234	4.7	197	4.6	227	3.5
151 to 200	824	4.0	335	3.9	255	5.1	222	5.2	294	4.5
201 to 250	868	4.2	361	4.2	276	5.6	230	5.4	278	4.3
251 to 300	930	4.5	412	4.8	244	4.9	237	5.5	337	5.2
301 to 350	1,064	5.2	471	5.5	277	5.6	262	6.1	377	5.8
351 to 400	1,041	5.1	450	5.2	260	5.2	268	6.2	354	5.5
401 to 450	939	4.6	382	4.5	258	5.2	254	5.9	321	5.0
451 to 500	997	4.8	430	5.0	290	5.8	250	5.8	369	5.7
501 to 550 ^x	3,677	17.9	2,460	28.6	264	5.3	247	5.8	1,969	30.4
551 to 600	407	2.0	68	0.8	203	4.1	206	4.8	35	0.5
601 or greater	1,575	7.6	297	3.5	834	16.8	746	17.4	190	2.9
No deduction	5,728	27.8	2,102	24.5	831	16.8	651	15.2	1,315	20.3
Deduction less than cap ^y	8,882	43.1	3,789	44.1	2,515	50.7	2,311	53.9	3,073	47.4
Deduction equal to cap	3,031	14.7	2,276	26.5	7	0.1	2	0.1	1,826	28.2
Benefit less than maximum benefit	1,471	7.1	1,243	14.5	7	0.1	2	0.1	1,216	18.8
Benefit equal to maximum benefit	1,559	7.6	1,033	12.0	-	-	-	-	610	9.4
Deduction greater than cap	2,306	11.2	399	4.6	1,205	24.3	1,119	26.1	248	3.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income		Countable TANF income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,597	100.0	8,588	100.0	4,955	100.0	4,289	100.0	6,477	100.0	1,006	100.0
SNAP benefit (dollars)												
Minimum benefit or less ^z	1,842	8.9	166	1.9	1,001	20.2	528	12.3	495	7.6	8	0.8
Greater than the minimum to 50	856	4.2	109	1.3	377	7.6	334	7.8	174	2.7	7	0.7
51 to 100	1,823	8.9	245	2.8	909	18.3	593	13.8	352	5.4	12	1.2
101 to 193	3,562	17.3	796	9.3	1,325	26.7	1,207	28.1	1,024	15.8	70	6.9
194 ^{aa}	4,730	23.0	244	2.8	875	17.7	526	12.3	640	9.9	64	6.4
195 to 300	1,494	7.3	1,187	13.8	180	3.6	322	7.5	987	15.2	120	11.9
301 to 400	2,638	12.8	2,242	26.1	210	4.2	348	8.1	1,101	17.0	289	28.7
401 to 500	1,000	4.9	979	11.4	32	0.6	160	3.7	632	9.8	143	14.2
501 to 600	1,332	6.5	1,308	15.2	25	0.5	115	2.7	523	8.1	163	16.2
601 or greater	1,319	6.4	1,312	15.3	23	0.5	155	3.6	548	8.5	130	13.0
Benefit as a percentage of the maximum												
Minimum	1,813	8.8	154	1.8	993	20.0	514	12.0	484	7.5	8	0.8
Less than 25 percent ^{bb}	1,388	6.7	550	6.4	469	9.5	466	10.9	550	8.5	22	2.2
25 to 50 percent	2,921	14.2	1,308	15.2	930	18.8	817	19.0	1,258	19.4	111	11.0
51 to 75 percent	3,361	16.3	1,710	19.9	874	17.6	1,007	23.5	1,465	22.6	177	17.6
76 to 99 percent	3,461	16.8	2,000	23.3	679	13.7	790	18.4	1,368	21.1	360	35.8
Maximum	7,653	37.2	2,867	33.4	1,009	20.4	696	16.2	1,351	20.9	328	32.6
Months in certification period												
Average	14	n.a.	10	n.a.	20	n.a.	17	n.a.	10	n.a.	11	n.a.
Median	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	13	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a.
1 to 5 months	330	1.6	118	1.4	17	0.3	33	0.8	102	1.6	12	1.2
6 months	4,670	22.7	3,062	35.7	216	4.4	563	13.1	2,145	33.1	173	17.2
7 to 11 months	417	2.0	197	2.3	91	1.8	81	1.9	121	1.9	43	4.3
12 months	10,860	52.7	4,892	57.0	2,140	43.2	2,051	47.8	3,827	59.1	737	73.3
13 to 23 months	347	1.7	154	1.8	89	1.8	69	1.6	102	1.6	8	0.8
24 months	2,642	12.8	133	1.6	1,568	31.6	1,039	24.2	146	2.2	31	3.1
25 to 35 months	123	0.6	9	0.1	76	1.5	46	1.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
36 months	834	4.0	11	0.1	535	10.8	273	6.4	15	0.2	0	0.0
37 or more months	349	1.7	0	0.0	218	4.4	128	3.0	10	0.2	-	-
Unknown	25	0.1	11	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1	8	0.1	1	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Most recent action and expedited service	Total households		Entrants		Other households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,597	100.0	855	100.0	19,742	100.0
Initial certification	7,713	37.4	855	100.0	6,858	34.7
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	2,285	11.1	436	51.0	1,849	9.4
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	321	1.6	31	3.7	290	1.5
Not eligible for expedited service	5,107	24.8	388	45.4	4,719	23.9
Recertification	12,884	62.6	n.a.	n.a.	12,884	65.3
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	174	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	174	0.9
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	40	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	40	0.2
Not eligible for expedited service	12,670	61.5	n.a.	n.a.	12,670	64.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household composition	SNAP households		Participants in households with household characteristic		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^{cc}	20,597	100.0	41,491	100.0	5,050,556	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	16,365	79.5	36,902	88.9	4,277,548	84.7
Children^{dd}	8,588	41.7	28,039	67.6	3,365,781	66.6
Single-adult household	5,041	24.5	14,996	36.1	1,904,024	37.7
Male adult	348	1.7	939	2.3	118,986	2.4
Female adult	4,693	22.8	14,057	33.9	1,785,039	35.3
Multiple adult-household	2,451	11.9	10,573	25.5	1,115,298	22.1
Married-head	1,551	7.5	6,857	16.5	696,750	13.8
Other multiple-adult	900	4.4	3,716	9.0	418,548	8.3
Children only	1,097	5.3	2,470	6.0	346,458	6.9
Elderly individuals	4,955	24.1	6,169	14.9	618,886	12.3
Living alone	4,047	19.6	4,047	9.8	426,825	8.5
Living with only elderly individuals	466	2.3	935	2.3	77,618	1.5
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	442	2.1	1,187	2.9	114,444	2.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,289	20.8	7,749	18.7	791,764	15.7
Living alone	2,716	13.2	2,716	6.5	299,372	5.9
Not living alone	1,573	7.6	5,033	12.1	492,392	9.7
Other households^{ee}	4,232	20.5	4,589	11.1	773,008	15.3
Single-person	3,929	19.1	3,929	9.5	688,061	13.6
Multiperson	303	1.5	659	1.6	84,947	1.7
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^a	2,991	14.5	3,572	8.6	562,241	11.1
Living alone	2,521	12.2	2,521	6.1	438,570	8.7
Not living alone	471	2.3	1,052	2.5	123,671	2.4
Single-person households	10,995	53.4	10,995	26.5	1,468,030	29.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household composition	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^e	Total deduction (dollars) ^f	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total^{cc}	62.6	837	384	550	245	2.0	13.7
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	71.7	978	459	598	261	2.3	14.7
Children^{dd}	58.9	1,054	505	641	392	3.3	10.0
Single-adult household	54.9	911	421	585	378	3.0	10.0
Male adult	57.3	906	423	609	342	2.7	10.6
Female adult	54.7	912	421	583	380	3.0	10.0
Multiple adult-household	69.0	1,468	785	753	455	4.3	10.0
Married-head	73.3	1,582	853	794	449	4.4	9.9
Other multiple-adult	61.6	1,270	668	682	465	4.1	10.1
Children only	54.4	788	261	644	316	2.3	9.8
Elderly individuals	85.1	915	440	553	125	1.2	20.0
Living alone	84.4	836	371	538	105	1.0	20.9
Living with only elderly individuals	93.2	1,246	720	584	166	2.0	18.8
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	83.3	1,287	712	639	259	2.7	12.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	82.8	1,022	496	561	185	1.8	16.9
Living alone	85.8	851	335	544	110	1.0	19.8
Not living alone	77.6	1,318	753	589	313	3.2	11.7
Other households^{ee}	27.6	292	103	371	183	1.1	10.2
Single-person	25.0	248	81	353	175	1.0	10.1
Multiperson	61.7	860	385	608	281	2.2	10.3
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^a	33.1	375	152	388	188	1.2	10.2
Living alone	26.0	258	88	349	174	1.0	10.0
Not living alone	71.4	1,004	493	599	263	2.2	10.8
Single-person households	62.4	618	244	470	134	1.0	16.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household composition	Countable income type											
	Earned income		Zero gross income		TANF		GA		SSI		Social Security	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^{cc}	6,477	100.0	3,910	100.0	1,006	100.0	623	100.0	4,514	100.0	5,883	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	5,243	81.0	1,487	38.0	977	97.2	372	59.7	4,513	100.0	5,871	99.8
Children^{dd}	4,739	73.2	1,180	30.2	968	96.3	128	20.6	973	21.6	806	13.7
Single-adult household	2,297	35.5	847	21.7	604	60.1	83	13.3	613	13.6	501	8.5
Male adult	144	2.2	75	1.9	51	5.0	6	1.0	40	0.9	49	0.8
Female adult	2,153	33.2	772	19.8	553	55.0	76	12.3	573	12.7	452	7.7
Multiple adult-household	1,695	26.2	213	5.4	193	19.2	36	5.7	331	7.3	298	5.1
Married-head	1,178	18.2	119	3.1	107	10.7	20	3.2	171	3.8	154	2.6
Other multiple-adult	518	8.0	94	2.4	86	8.5	15	2.5	160	3.6	144	2.5
Children only	746	11.5	120	3.1	172	17.1	10	1.6	29	0.6	7	0.1
Elderly individuals	365	5.6	310	7.9	42	4.1	164	26.3	1,768	39.2	3,481	59.2
Living alone	226	3.5	267	6.8	1	0.1	130	21.0	1,449	32.1	2,849	48.4
Living with only elderly individuals	35	0.5	23	0.6	0	0.0	16	2.6	171	3.8	349	5.9
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	104	1.6	20	0.5	40	4.0	17	2.7	149	3.3	283	4.8
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	494	7.6	2	0.0	156	15.5	143	22.9	2,811	62.3	2,226	37.8
Living alone	128	2.0	2	0.0	2	0.2	76	12.2	1,663	36.8	1,525	25.9
Not living alone	366	5.6	-	-	154	15.3	67	10.8	1,148	25.4	701	11.9
Other households^{ee}	1,234	19.0	2,423	62.0	28	2.8	251	40.3	1	0.0	12	0.2
Single-person	1,046	16.2	2,350	60.1	25	2.5	247	39.7	1	0.0	2	0.0
Multiperson	187	2.9	73	1.9	3	0.3	4	0.6	0	0.0	11	0.2
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^a	931	14.4	1,563	40.0	33	3.2	164	26.3	111	2.5	128	2.2
Living alone	715	11.0	1,494	38.2	25	2.5	153	24.6	1	0.0	1	0.0
Not living alone	216	3.3	69	1.8	8	0.8	11	1.7	110	2.4	127	2.2
Single-person households	1,573	24.3	2,666	68.2	81	8.1	456	73.2	3,114	69.0	4,378	74.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,597	100.0	8,588	100.0	6,847	100.0	4,205	100.0	4,955	100.0	4,289	100.0
Household composition												
Children	8,588	41.7	8,588	100.0	6,847	100.0	4,205	100.0	180	3.6	1,201	28.0
School-age	6,847	33.2	6,847	79.7	6,847	100.0	2,464	58.6	159	3.2	1,087	25.3
Preschool-age	4,205	20.4	4,205	49.0	2,464	36.0	4,205	100.0	40	0.8	404	9.4
Elderly individuals	4,955	24.1	180	2.1	159	2.3	40	1.0	4,955	100.0	104	2.4
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,289	20.8	1,201	14.0	1,087	15.9	404	9.6	104	2.1	4,289	100.0
Countable income source												
Gross income	16,687	81.0	7,408	86.3	6,054	88.4	3,529	83.9	4,645	93.7	4,287	100.0
No gross income	3,910	19.0	1,180	13.7	793	11.6	676	16.1	310	6.3	2	0.0
Net income	12,587	61.1	5,699	66.4	4,744	69.3	2,719	64.6	3,714	74.9	3,517	82.0
No net income	7,359	35.7	2,867	33.4	2,087	30.5	1,476	35.1	844	17.0	567	13.2
Not applicable ^c	651	3.2	22	0.3	17	0.2	11	0.3	397	8.0	205	4.8
Earned income	6,477	31.4	4,739	55.2	3,845	56.2	2,400	57.1	365	7.4	494	11.5
Unearned income	12,225	59.4	4,236	49.3	3,567	52.1	1,865	44.4	4,494	90.7	4,283	99.9
TANF	1,006	4.9	968	11.3	731	10.7	501	11.9	42	0.8	156	3.6
GA	623	3.0	128	1.5	107	1.6	49	1.2	164	3.3	143	3.3
SSI	4,514	21.9	973	11.3	892	13.0	338	8.0	1,768	35.7	2,811	65.6
Social Security	5,883	28.6	806	9.4	718	10.5	231	5.5	3,481	70.3	2,226	51.9
Countable resources	833	4.0	420	4.9	345	5.0	199	4.7	206	4.2	192	4.5
Deductions												
Total deduction	19,950	96.9	8,570	99.8	6,833	99.8	4,198	99.8	4,558	92.0	4,083	95.2
Standard deduction	19,946	96.8	8,566	99.7	6,830	99.8	4,194	99.7	4,558	92.0	4,083	95.2
Earned income deduction	6,455	31.3	4,734	55.1	3,841	56.1	2,397	57.0	363	7.3	481	11.2
Dependent care deduction	729	3.5	727	8.5	538	7.9	478	11.4	2	0.0	62	1.4
Medical expense deduction	1,158	5.6	103	1.2	90	1.3	27	0.7	797	16.1	385	9.0
Child support payment deduction	362	1.8	163	1.9	131	1.9	81	1.9	44	0.9	129	3.0
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,219	69.0	6,464	75.3	5,300	77.4	3,036	72.2	3,727	75.2	3,432	80.0
SNAP benefit (dollars)												
Minimum benefit or less ^z	1,842	8.9	166	1.9	127	1.8	48	1.2	1,001	20.2	528	12.3
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,679	13.0	354	4.1	272	4.0	145	3.5	1,286	26.0	928	21.6
101 to 200	8,365	40.6	1,094	12.7	828	12.1	418	10.0	2,210	44.6	1,746	40.7
201 to 300	1,421	6.9	1,133	13.2	913	13.3	473	11.3	169	3.4	309	7.2
Greater than 300	6,289	30.5	5,841	68.0	4,708	68.8	3,119	74.2	289	5.8	778	18.1
Minimum benefit	1,813	8.8	154	1.8	114	1.7	46	1.1	993	20.0	514	12.0
Maximum benefit	7,653	37.2	2,867	33.4	2,087	30.5	1,476	35.1	1,009	20.4	696	16.2

Table A.17 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Household size												
1 person	10,995	53.4	305	3.6	199	2.9	106	2.5	4,047	81.7	2,716	63.3
2 people	3,749	18.2	2,535	29.5	1,658	24.2	1,014	24.1	745	15.0	664	15.5
3 people	2,748	13.3	2,659	31.0	2,125	31.0	1,265	30.1	91	1.8	391	9.1
4 people	1,680	8.2	1,665	19.4	1,475	21.5	881	21.0	38	0.8	259	6.0
5 people	867	4.2	866	10.1	839	12.3	539	12.8	14	0.3	147	3.4
6 or more people	557	2.7	557	6.5	550	8.0	398	9.5	20	0.4	112	2.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average values for households with:					
	Average values	Children	School-age children	Preschool-age children	Elderly individuals	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Countable income (dollars)						
Gross income	837	1,054	1,118	1,051	915	1,022
Net income ^e	384	505	546	499	440	496
Earned income	365	721	751	776	58	98
Unearned income	472	333	367	275	858	924
TANF	21	49	47	54	3	12
GA	7	5	5	4	6	5
SSI	127	81	94	60	178	414
Social Security	248	81	90	46	622	453
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)						
Gross income	62.6	58.9	60.5	55.6	85.1	82.8
Net income ^e	26.5	27.1	28.5	25.2	36.8	35.8
Deductions (dollars)						
Total deduction ^f	550	641	656	647	553	561
Earned income deduction						
All households ⁿ	76	144	150	155	13	21
Households with deduction	233	262	267	272	157	172
Dependent care deduction						
All households ^o	10	23	22	33	0	4
Households with deduction	277	277	283	289	372	264
Medical expense deduction						
All households ^o	9	2	2	1	29	14
Households with deduction	157	127	130	125	164	141
Child support payment deduction						
All households ^p	4	5	5	5	2	7
Households with deduction	241	246	246	249	220	228
Excess shelter expense deduction						
All households ^p	289	300	309	283	351	355
Households with deduction	406	397	398	391	429	422
SNAP benefit (dollars)	245	392	406	430	125	185
Household size (individuals)	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	1.2	1.8
Certification period (months)	13.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	20.0	16.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Countable income type									
	Total households		Earned income		Unearned income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	20,597	100.0	6,477	100.0	12,225	100.0	1,006	100.0	623	100.0
Household composition										
Children	8,588	41.7	4,739	73.2	4,236	34.6	968	96.3	128	20.6
School-age	6,847	33.2	3,845	59.4	3,567	29.2	731	72.7	107	17.1
Preschool-age	4,205	20.4	2,400	37.0	1,865	15.3	501	49.8	49	7.8
Elderly individuals	4,955	24.1	365	5.6	4,494	36.8	42	4.1	164	26.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,289	20.8	494	7.6	4,283	35.0	156	15.5	143	22.9
Countable income source										
Gross income	16,687	81.0	6,477	100.0	12,225	100.0	1,006	100.0	623	100.0
No gross income ^{ff}	3,910	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	12,587	61.1	5,119	79.0	9,267	75.8	656	65.2	319	51.3
No net income	7,359	35.7	1,342	20.7	2,437	19.9	328	32.6	289	46.5
Not applicable ^c	651	3.2	15	0.2	521	4.3	22	2.2	14	2.2
Earned income	6,477	31.4	6,477	100.0	2,015	16.5	261	26.0	48	7.8
Unearned income	12,225	59.4	2,015	31.1	12,225	100.0	1,006	100.0	623	100.0
TANF	1,006	4.9	261	4.0	1,006	8.2	1,006	100.0	7	1.1
GA	623	3.0	48	0.7	623	5.1	7	0.7	623	100.0
SSI	4,514	21.9	387	6.0	4,514	36.9	157	15.6	217	34.9
Social Security	5,883	28.6	446	6.9	5,883	48.1	82	8.2	113	18.1
Deductions										
Total deduction	19,950	96.9	6,466	99.8	11,708	95.8	987	98.1	609	97.8
Standard deduction	19,946	96.8	6,461	99.8	11,704	95.7	983	97.8	609	97.8
Earned income deduction	6,455	31.3	6,455	99.7	1,996	16.3	260	25.8	48	7.7
Dependent care deduction	729	3.5	673	10.4	305	2.5	29	2.9	3	0.4
Medical expense deduction	1,158	5.6	90	1.4	1,145	9.4	8	0.8	9	1.4
Child support payment deduction	362	1.8	188	2.9	217	1.8	4	0.4	8	1.3
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,219	69.0	5,146	79.5	9,580	78.4	812	80.8	497	79.8
SNAP benefit (dollars)										
Minimum benefit or less ^z	1,842	8.9	495	7.6	1,594	13.0	8	0.8	26	4.3
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,679	13.0	526	8.1	2,220	18.2	19	1.9	64	10.2
101 to 200	8,365	40.6	1,710	26.4	4,538	37.1	139	13.9	395	63.5
201 to 300	1,421	6.9	941	14.5	812	6.6	115	11.4	24	3.9
Greater than 300	6,289	30.5	2,805	43.3	3,062	25.0	725	72.1	113	18.1
Minimum benefit	1,813	8.8	484	7.5	1,570	12.8	8	0.8	24	3.9
Maximum benefit	7,653	37.2	1,351	20.9	2,731	22.3	328	32.6	301	48.3
Household size										
1 person	10,995	53.4	1,573	24.3	7,090	58.0	81	8.1	456	73.2
2 people	3,749	18.2	1,473	22.7	2,181	17.8	338	33.6	79	12.6
3 people	2,748	13.3	1,488	23.0	1,361	11.1	286	28.5	42	6.8
4 people	1,680	8.2	976	15.1	876	7.2	171	17.0	27	4.4
5 people	867	4.2	580	8.9	418	3.4	83	8.3	8	1.3
6 or more people	557	2.7	387	6.0	299	2.4	46	4.6	11	1.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average values	Average values for households with countable:			
		Earned income	Unearned income	TANF	GA
Countable income (dollars)					
Gross income	837	1,333	960	832	649
Net income ^e	384	629	453	363	234
Earned income	365	1,161	165	219	81
Unearned income	472	172	795	613	568
TANF	21	15	35	422	3
GA	7	2	11	1	223
SSI	127	37	214	115	206
Social Security	248	54	418	53	119
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)					
Gross income	62.6	83.0	77.0	48.7	53.1
Net income ^e	26.5	37.2	33.2	19.3	16.7
Deductions (dollars)					
Total deduction ^f	550	752	557	535	531
Earned income deduction					
All households ⁿ	76	232	35	44	17
Households with deduction	233	233	201	172	210
Dependent care deduction					
All households ^o	10	29	8	5	0
Households with deduction	277	281	287	160	103
Medical expense deduction					
All households ^o	9	2	16	1	2
Households with deduction	157	174	157	131	131
Child support payment deduction					
All households ^p	4	8	4	1	4
Households with deduction	241	263	235	169	275
Excess shelter expense deduction					
All households ^p	289	314	335	329	343
Households with deduction	406	394	410	398	420
SNAP benefit (dollars)	245	296	211	397	215
Household size (individuals)	2.0	2.8	1.9	3.0	1.5
Certification period (months)	13.7	10.3	16.1	11.2	14.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

	Race and Hispanic status of household head ^{gg}								Nonparticipating household head ^{hh}
	Total	White, not Hispanic	African American, not Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	Asian, not Hispanic	Native American, not Hispanic	Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	Race unknown	
Total Households									
Number (000)	20,597	7,947	5,108	2,363	601	243	164	2,907	1,264
Row percent	100.0	38.6	24.8	11.5	2.9	1.2	0.8	14.1	6.1
Households with:									
Children									
Number (000)	8,588	2,746	2,102	1,023	180	116	71	1,124	1,226
Row percent	100.0	32.0	24.5	11.9	2.1	1.3	0.8	13.1	14.3
Elderly individuals									
Number (000)	4,955	2,048	1,038	677	300	37	46	797	12
Row percent	100.0	41.3	20.9	13.7	6.0	0.8	0.9	16.1	0.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities									
Number (000)	4,289	1,934	1,227	329	52	41	32	634	40
Row percent	100.0	45.1	28.6	7.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	14.8	0.9
Countable earned income									
Number (000)	6,477	2,196	1,493	785	188	72	61	815	867
Row percent	100.0	33.9	23.0	12.1	2.9	1.1	0.9	12.6	13.4
Countable TANF income									
Number (000)	1,006	240	272	181	18	15	6	88	186
Row percent	100.0	23.8	27.1	18.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	8.8	18.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

	Total	Citizenship					
		U.S.-born citizen	Naturalized citizen	Refugee	Other noncitizen	Citizen children living with participating noncitizen adults	Citizen children living with nonparticipating noncitizen adults
Total Households							
Number (000)	20,597	18,891	1,460	185	1,086	392	1,150
Percent	100.0	91.7	7.1	0.9	5.3	1.9	5.6
Average SNAP benefit (dollars)	245	251	238	319	272	429	349
Households with:							
Children							
Number (000)	8,588	8,434	467	99	444	392	1,150
Row percent	100.0	98.2	5.4	1.2	5.2	4.6	13.4
Elderly individuals							
Number (000)	4,955	3,807	799	31	477	21	5
Row percent	100.0	76.8	16.1	0.6	9.6	0.4	0.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities							
Number (000)	4,289	4,158	127	16	102	44	38
Row percent	100.0	96.9	3.0	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.9
Countable earned income							
Number (000)	6,477	6,167	457	87	473	307	872
Row percent	100.0	95.2	7.1	1.3	7.3	4.7	13.5
Countable TANF income							
Number (000)	1,006	978	30	23	25	23	174
Row percent	100.0	97.3	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	17.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Female participants		Male participants	
	Number (000)	Percent ⁱⁱ	Number (000)	Percent ⁱⁱ	Number (000)	Percent ⁱⁱ
Total	41,491	100.0	23,714	57.2	17,777	42.8
Age						
Child	18,033	43.5	8,926	21.5	9,107	21.9
Preschool-age	5,573	13.4	2,773	6.7	2,800	6.7
School-age	12,460	30.0	6,153	14.8	6,307	15.2
Non-elderly adult	18,011	43.4	11,428	27.5	6,583	15.9
18 to 35 years	8,475	20.4	5,784	13.9	2,691	6.5
36 to 59 years	9,536	23.0	5,644	13.6	3,892	9.4
Elderly individual	5,447	13.1	3,360	8.1	2,088	5.0
Citizenship						
U.S.-born citizen	37,911	91.4	21,584	52.0	16,328	39.4
Naturalized citizen	1,779	4.3	1,116	2.7	663	1.6
Refugee	390	0.9	204	0.5	185	0.4
Other noncitizen	1,411	3.4	810	2.0	602	1.4
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults^{ij}	3,418	8.2	1,676	4.0	1,742	4.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,539	10.9	2,388	5.8	2,151	5.2
Children with disabilities	611	1.5	205	0.5	406	1.0
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,928	9.5	2,183	5.3	1,745	4.2
Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households^a	3,221	7.8	1,503	3.6	1,718	4.1
Race and Hispanic status⁹⁹						
White, not Hispanic	14,847	35.8	8,494	20.5	6,352	15.3
African American, not Hispanic	10,555	25.4	6,165	14.9	4,390	10.6
Hispanic, any race	6,832	16.5	3,787	9.1	3,045	7.3
Asian, not Hispanic	1,308	3.2	739	1.8	569	1.4
Native American, not Hispanic	562	1.4	306	0.7	256	0.6
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	403	1.0	228	0.6	175	0.4
Race unknown	6,984	16.8	3,994	9.6	2,990	7.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Participant characteristic	Total (000)	Household size (individuals)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
Total	41,491	10,995	7,498	8,243	6,721	4,337	2,061	944	692
Children under age 12									
1 or younger	2,172	51	425	635	484	299	159	62	57
2 to 3 years	2,289	41	450	629	534	351	159	66	59
4 to 5 years	2,301	37	403	667	534	354	164	91	52
6 to 8 years	3,289	45	494	874	787	588	297	124	79
9 to 11 years	3,115	59	395	817	760	566	307	117	94
Females	23,714	6,017	4,715	4,913	3,765	2,338	1,095	500	370
1 or younger	1,043	21	207	317	216	132	86	38	27
2 to 3 years	1,166	26	235	322	262	176	86	33	27
4 to 5 years	1,171	19	197	349	267	183	82	44	28
6 to 8 years	1,598	26	224	452	367	304	135	55	36
9 to 11 years	1,537	32	215	393	360	273	144	66	54
12 to 13 years	895	9	117	254	214	146	87	42	27
14 to 18 years	1,756	46	323	445	445	256	113	66	63
19 to 50 years	9,023	1,763	2,104	2,180	1,536	841	348	146	106
51 to 70 years	4,121	2,908	892	187	92	25	11	4	2
71 or older	1,402	1,168	202	13	5	3	3	7	1
Males	17,777	4,978	2,783	3,330	2,956	1,999	965	444	322
1 or younger	1,129	30	219	318	268	167	73	24	30
2 to 3 years	1,123	15	215	307	272	175	73	33	32
4 to 5 years	1,130	18	206	318	266	171	82	46	24
6 to 8 years	1,691	19	270	422	420	285	162	69	43
9 to 11 years	1,578	27	181	424	400	292	163	51	40
12 to 13 years	937	18	113	270	217	181	79	33	27
14 to 18 years	1,777	43	294	501	419	259	120	87	54
19 to 50 years	4,586	2,143	437	618	600	433	194	91	69
51 to 70 years	3,102	2,231	574	144	90	34	17	8	3
71 or older	726	434	274	8	4	1	3	1	0

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 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	20,597	100.0	41,491	100.0	18,011	100.0
Work registration status						
Work registrant	4,101	19.9	5,576	13.4	5,214	28.9
Mandatory Employment and Training program participant	1,201	5.8	1,538	3.7	1,525	8.5
Voluntary Employment and Training program participant	233	1.1	337	0.8	294	1.6
Not Employment and Training program participant	2,667	13.0	3,701	8.9	3,394	18.8
Exempt	15,158	73.6	35,811	86.3	12,701	70.5
For disability	5,797	28.1	6,784	16.3	4,243	23.6
For reason other than disability	9,361	45.4	29,027	70.0	8,458	47.0
Nonregistrant, should have registered	69	0.3	94	0.2	91	0.5
Nonparticipating household head ^{hh}	1,264	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	5	0.0	10	0.0	5	0.0
Employment and Training program status						
Total participating in Employment and Training program ^{kk}	1,348	6.5	3,964	9.6	1,545	8.6
Not participating in Employment and Training program	17,982	87.3	37,520	90.4	16,462	91.4
Nonparticipating household head ^{hh}	1,264	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	3	0.0	7	0.0	4	0.0
Employment status						
Total employed	4,849	23.5	6,060	14.6	5,718	31.7
Self-employed, farming	2	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
Self-employed, nonfarming	616	3.0	777	1.9	691	3.8
Migrant farm labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Non-migrant farm labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Active-duty military service	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Employed by other	4,231	20.5	5,275	12.7	5,019	27.9
Unemployed and looking for work	3,272	15.9	4,287	10.3	4,122	22.9
Not in labor force and not looking for work	11,208	54.4	31,137	75.0	8,166	45.3
Nonparticipating household head ^{hh}	1,264	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	4	0.0	8	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

	Working adults							
	Total adults		All		20 or more hours per week of employment (row percent)	30 or more hours per week of employment (row percent)	Full-time employment (row percent)	Average monthly earnings among those with earnings (dollars)
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Row percent				
Total	23,458	100.0	5,861	25.0	18.9	13.1	4.8	1,139
Age and household composition								
Non-elderly adults without disabilities (age 18 to 59)	14,083	60.0	5,390	38.3	30.2	21.2	7.7	1,186
Living with children	9,031	38.5	4,034	44.7	37.3	27.6	10.7	1,314
Living with preschool-age children	4,597	19.6	2,021	44.0	36.7	27.3	11.4	1,360
Living in childless households	5,051	21.5	1,357	26.9	17.5	9.8	2.4	804
Age 18 to 49 living in childless households	3,221	13.7	897	27.8	18.8	10.3	2.2	819
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,928	16.7	169	4.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	432
Elderly adults (60 or older)	5,447	23.2	302	5.5	2.5	1.4	0.5	689


 Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.27. Comparison of participating households with key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1990 to 2017

Time period	Total households (000)	Percentage of households with:									
		Zero gross income	Zero net income ^{ll}	Minimum benefit	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities ^{mm}	AFDC ⁿⁿ /TANF	Earned income	SSI	Any noncitizen
Fiscal year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	8.9	42.0	19.0	19.6	10.3
Fiscal year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	9.0	40.5	19.8	18.6	11.8
Fiscal year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	9.5	39.5	20.2	18.4	10.4
Fiscal year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	10.7	39.4	20.6	19.4	11.6
Fiscal year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	12.5	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
Fiscal year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	18.9	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	20.2	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	22.3	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
Fiscal year 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	24.4	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
Fiscal year 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	26.4	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
Fiscal year 2000	7,335	8.4	20.1	10.9	21.0	53.9	27.5	25.8	27.2	31.7	6.4
Fiscal year 2001	7,450	9.4	22.2	11.2	20.4	53.6	27.7	23.1	27.0	31.8	5.4
Fiscal year 2002	8,201	10.5	24.3	10.7	18.7	54.1	27.0	20.9	28.0	29.5	5.2
Fiscal year 2003	8,971	12.7	27.7	7.0	17.1	55.1	22.1	17.2	27.5	26.3	5.4
Fiscal year 2004	10,069	13.1	29.7	5.9	17.3	54.3	22.7	16.2	28.5	26.8	6.2
Fiscal year 2005	10,852	13.7	30.0	5.2	17.1	53.7	23.0	14.5	29.1	26.4	6.2
Fiscal year 2006	11,313	14.1	31.0	6.2	17.9	52.0	23.1	13.0	29.5	26.8	6.1
Fiscal year 2007	11,561	14.7	31.4	6.6	17.8	51.0	23.8	12.1	29.6	27.7	5.7
Fiscal year 2008	12,464	16.2	33.6	6.7	18.5	50.6	22.6	10.6	28.9	26.2	5.6
Fiscal year 2009	14,981	17.6	36.0	4.1	16.6	49.9	21.2	9.7	29.4	23.6	5.9
Fiscal year 2010	18,369	19.7	38.3	3.8	15.5	48.7	19.8	8.0	29.9	20.9	5.9
Fiscal year 2011	20,803	20.0	39.4	4.2	16.5	47.1	20.2	7.6	30.5	20.2	5.8
Fiscal year 2012	22,046	20.5	38.4	4.8	17.2	45.3	20.0	7.1	31.3	20.2	5.7
Fiscal year 2013	22,802	21.5	39.4	5.2	17.4	44.8	20.3	6.5	31.2	19.9	5.8
Fiscal year 2014	22,445	21.9	40.6	6.4	19.0	43.6	20.4	6.1	31.3	20.4	6.1
Fiscal year 2015	22,293	22.2	39.6	7.2	19.6	42.7	20.2	5.8	31.8	20.5	6.0
Fiscal year 2016	21,511	20.4	37.2	8.1	21.8	42.9	20.3	5.1	31.9	21.3	6.2
Fiscal year 2017	20,597	19.0	35.7	8.8	24.1	41.7	20.8	4.9	31.4	21.9	6.1

Source: Fiscal Years 1990 to 2017 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 2017 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in reports prior to 2009. Under the current methodology, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008.

Table A.28. Comparison of average nominal and real values of key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1990 to 2017

Time period	Gross income (dollars)		Net income (dollars) ^{ll}		Total deduction (dollars) ^{oo}		SNAP benefit (dollars)		Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Household size (individuals)
	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}	Nominal value	Real value ^{qq}		
Fiscal year 1990	453	845	251	468	225	420	150	270	59	2.6
Fiscal year 1991	464	831	253	453	235	421	162	284	58	2.6
Fiscal year 1992	478	831	258	448	250	435	170	296	57	2.6
Fiscal year 1993	490	827	258	435	262	442	170	289	56	2.6
Fiscal year 1994	507	834	268	441	272	448	168	278	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1995	514	822	265	424	283	453	172	275	56	2.5
Fiscal year 1996	528	821	275	427	287	446	174	269	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1997	558	848	299	454	291	442	169	255	58	2.4
Fiscal year 1998	584	874	321	480	294	440	165	244	60	2.4
Fiscal year 1999	603	883	338	495	299	438	162	235	62	2.4
Fiscal year 2000	620	878	355	503	298	422	158	224	63	2.3
Fiscal year 2001	624	859	353	486	311	428	163	224	62	2.3
Fiscal year 2002	633	863	355	484	324	442	173	235	61	2.3
Fiscal year 2003	608	806	317	420	346	459	192	255	57	2.3
Fiscal year 2004	634	818	312	403	382	493	197	252	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2005	644	804	316	395	390	487	209	262	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2006	668	808	323	391	410	496	208	257	59	2.3
Fiscal year 2007	684	804	325	382	430	506	212	251	59	2.2
Fiscal year 2008	693	785	329	373	441	499	222	247	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2009	711	808	329	374	471	535	272	301	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2010	731	817	336	376	491	549	287	317	57	2.2
Fiscal year 2011	744	813	338	369	508	555	281	300	59	2.1
Fiscal year 2012	755	806	343	366	512	546	274	282	60	2.1
Fiscal year 2013	758	796	344	361	522	548	271	276	59	2.1
Fiscal year 2014	759	784	335	346	538	556	253	254	58	2.0
Fiscal year 2015	786	810	354	365	529	545	254	250	59	2.0
Fiscal year 2016	814	831	374	382	539	550	249	247	61	2.0
Fiscal year 2017	837	837	384	384	550	550	245	245	63	2.0

Sources: CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal Years 1990 to 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2017 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in reports prior to 2009. Under the current methodology, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008.

Table A.29. Comparison of number of SNAP participants by gender and age for fiscal years 1990 to 2017

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 1990	20,440	12,169	8,265	10,143	8,245	1,574
Fiscal year 1991	22,988	13,679	9,300	11,967	9,397	1,624
Fiscal year 1992	25,775	15,204	10,566	13,368	10,700	1,703
Fiscal year 1993	27,595	16,276	11,316	14,213	11,499	1,870
Fiscal year 1994	28,009	16,453	11,552	14,410	11,615	1,955
Fiscal year 1995	26,955	16,025	10,926	13,883	11,118	1,923
Fiscal year 1996	25,926	15,373	10,549	13,214	10,783	1,895
Fiscal year 1997	23,117	13,880	9,233	11,871	9,385	1,834
Fiscal year 1998	19,969	11,967	7,926	10,546	7,772	1,637
Fiscal year 1999	18,149	10,878	7,226	9,354	7,090	1,699
Fiscal year 2000	17,091	10,198	6,891	8,765	6,623	1,702
Fiscal year 2001	17,297	10,347	6,949	8,841	6,789	1,660
Fiscal year 2002	19,041	11,269	7,769	9,712	7,636	1,687
Fiscal year 2003	20,764	12,211	8,552	10,554	8,516	1,691
Fiscal year 2004	23,279	13,697	9,573	11,635	9,720	1,920
Fiscal year 2005	24,794	14,656	10,132	12,363	10,383	2,046
Fiscal year 2006	25,472	14,957	10,515	12,514	10,732	2,227
Fiscal year 2007	25,775	15,120	10,655	12,605	10,909	2,261
Fiscal year 2008	27,607	16,151	11,456	13,359	11,732	2,515
Fiscal year 2009	32,889	18,854	14,035	15,617	14,543	2,728
Fiscal year 2010	39,759	22,405	17,354	18,516	18,121	3,122
Fiscal year 2011	44,148	24,936	19,212	19,926	20,452	3,770
Fiscal year 2012	46,022	25,945	20,076	20,500	21,367	4,154
Fiscal year 2013	47,098	26,447	20,651	20,889	21,845	4,365
Fiscal year 2014	45,874	25,762	20,112	20,271	20,952	4,651
Fiscal year 2015	45,184	25,637	19,547	19,891	20,494	4,799
Fiscal year 2016	43,539	24,666	18,873	19,212	19,209	5,118
Fiscal year 2017	41,491	23,714	17,777	18,033	18,011	5,447

Source: Fiscal Years 1990 to 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Notes: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2017 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in prior reports. Under the current methodology, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS's Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008. Additionally, beginning with the fiscal year 2014 report, we used revised versions of the fiscal year 2007 through fiscal year 2012 SNAP QC data files that better reflect State BBCE and vehicle rules and newly identify non-elderly individuals with a disability, similar to the SNAP QC files since fiscal year 2013. As a result, totals for these years may vary slightly from those printed in the fiscal year reports.

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

APPENDIX A FOOTNOTES

APPENDIX A FOOTNOTES

- ^a With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.
- ^b A micropolitan area has at least one urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.
- ^c Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) households or SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits, so 23,645 MFIP households and 627,138 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this distribution.
- ^d The number of households with gross or net countable income that was less than 25 percent of the poverty guideline does not include households with no gross or no net income.
- ^e Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 23,645 MFIP households and 627,138 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^f Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 627,138 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^g In tables sorted by income type, the sum of households receiving income from individual sources does not equal the total number of households because households may receive income from more than one source.
- ^h Examples of other Government benefits that are considered as income include Black Lung benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.
- ⁱ Examples of other unearned income include alimony and dividends and interest payments.
- ^j Income source (dollars) is the average value of the specified source over households with income from that source.
- ^k The fiscal year 2017 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was \$733 from October through December 2016 and \$735 from January through September 2017. This row tabulates the number of households in which at least one person received the applicable maximum SSI benefit.
- ^l The fiscal year 2017 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two individuals was \$1,100 from October through December 2016 and \$1,103 from January through September 2017. This row tabulates the number of households in which the two individuals receive a combined SSI benefit of this amount.
- ^m Percent with the maximum excess shelter expense refers to the percentage of households with deduction that receive the maximum.
- ⁿ Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 795,786 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

- o Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 23,645 MFIP households and 795,786 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- p Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 23,645 MFIP households and 627,138 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- q Deductions are not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.
- r The “Total deduction (\$0-156)” row contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of \$138 for one- and two-person households and \$140 for three-person households.
- s \$157 is the standard deduction for one- to three-person households in the contiguous United States.
- t Earned income deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households.
- u Dependent care deduction and medical expense deduction are not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households.
- v Child support payment deduction and excess shelter expense deduction are not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.
- w Some households are excluded from the distributions of deduction amounts because the deductions are not used in the households’ benefit determination. As a result, the distribution percentages do not sum to 100 percent.
- x The excess shelter expense deduction cap for households without elderly or disabled members is \$517.
- y Households without elderly or disabled members are subject to a cap on their excess shelter expense deduction.
- z The minimum SNAP benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. Households with three or more people do not have a minimum benefit, so they may receive a benefit amount less than the one- and two-person household minimum. See Appendix Table C.6 for the fiscal year 2017 minimum benefit values.
- aa \$194 is the maximum monthly SNAP benefit for single-person households in the contiguous United States.
- bb The number of households receiving less than 25 percent of the maximum benefit does not include households receiving the minimum benefit.
- cc The sum of individual household composition categories does not match the table total because a household may have more than one of the characteristics in the table.
- dd Individuals with missing age were assigned child or adult status based on their relationship to the household head.

- ee “Other households” refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.
- ff 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.
- gg Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes to form general race and ethnicity categories. “White, not Hispanic” includes “white, not Hispanic or Latino”; “African American, not Hispanic” includes “black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino” and “(black or African American) and white”; “Hispanic, any race” includes “Hispanic” and “(Hispanic or Latino) with any race or race combination”; “Asian, not Hispanic” includes “Asian,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” and “Asian and white”; “Native American, not Hispanic” includes “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and white,” and “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)”; “Multiple races reported, not Hispanic” includes individuals who reported more than one race and who do not fit into any previously mentioned value; and “Race unknown” includes “Racial/ethnic data not available” and “Racial/ethnic data not recorded.” Reporting of race and ethnicity is voluntary and was missing for 17 percent of participants in fiscal year 2017. As a result, fiscal year 2017 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.
- hh Some household heads who are not participating with the household are ineligible for SNAP or are in separate SNAP units not included in the SNAP QC sample. This category also includes some households with no adult listed on the file.
- ii Percentage of total participants.
- jj Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.
- kk Employment and training may be provided through SNAP or other programs.
- ll Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.
- mm The substantial changes in 1995 and 2003, and the smaller changes in 2016 and 2017 in the percentage of households with a non-elderly individual with disabilities are in part a result of changes to the definition of a household with an individual with a disability. Prior to 1995, these households were defined as those with SSI and no members over age 59. In 1995, that definition changed to households with at least one member under age 65 who received SSI, or at least one member age 18 to 61 who received Social Security income, veterans’ benefits, or other Government benefits as a result of a disability. Due to changes in the SNAP QC data in 2003, the definition changed again, to households with individuals under the age of 60 with SSI income, a medical expense deduction and without an elderly person, or with a non-elderly adult who worked fewer than 30 hours a week and received Social Security income, veterans’ benefits, or workers’ compensation. In 2015, the definition of individuals with disabilities was expanded to also include non-elderly adults in single-person SNAP households who received Social Security income. In 2016, the definition was further modified to identify nonparticipating elderly members with SNAP case affiliation codes, or FSAFILi, of 8, 9, 11, or 13 as disabled when the unit receives a medical deduction and has no participating elderly members (see the definition on [page 31](#) of this report for Individuals with disabilities).
- nn AFDC refers to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

- ^{oo} Some of the changes in average total deductions and average net income between 2003 and 2004 may be attributable to two items in the SNAP QC data file development process. First, we revised the way certain deductions are calculated to correct for inconsistencies and data entry errors. Second, given that deductions are not used in their benefit determination, SSI-CAP participants in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from the average total deduction calculation beginning in 2004.
- ^{pp} Real values are in constant fiscal year 2017 dollars adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for all items.
- ^{qq} Real values are in constant fiscal year 2017 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.
- No sample data in this category
- n.a. Not applicable

APPENDIX B
DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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

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

State	SNAP households		Participants in households		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	20,597	100.0	41,491	100.0	5,050,556	100.0
Alabama	372	1.8	794	1.9	94,529	1.9
Alaska	38	0.2	86	0.2	15,413	0.3
Arizona	382	1.9	852	2.1	104,887	2.1
Arkansas	165	0.8	375	0.9	41,170	0.8
California	1,963	9.5	4,054	9.8	534,607	10.6
Colorado	219	1.1	452	1.1	56,466	1.1
Connecticut	233	1.1	404	1.0	52,130	1.0
Delaware	68	0.3	139	0.3	15,684	0.3
District of Columbia	70	0.3	122	0.3	15,642	0.3
Florida	1,685	8.2	3,174	7.6	381,240	7.5
Georgia	746	3.6	1,600	3.9	200,295	4.0
Guam	15	0.1	45	0.1	8,390	0.2
Hawaii	85	0.4	166	0.4	38,987	0.8
Idaho	74	0.4	170	0.4	19,083	0.4
Illinois	969	4.7	1,865	4.5	233,010	4.6
Indiana	285	1.4	651	1.6	73,542	1.5
Iowa	169	0.8	357	0.9	37,156	0.7
Kansas	107	0.5	231	0.6	26,034	0.5
Kentucky	303	1.5	639	1.5	74,655	1.5
Louisiana	426	2.1	922	2.2	113,213	2.2
Maine	90	0.4	173	0.4	17,886	0.4
Maryland	356	1.7	674	1.6	78,696	1.6
Massachusetts	443	2.2	761	1.8	93,448	1.9
Michigan	718	3.5	1,346	3.2	156,135	3.1
Minnesota	217	1.1	434	1.0	47,806	0.9
Mississippi	243	1.2	533	1.3	60,230	1.2
Missouri	338	1.6	726	1.8	87,206	1.7
Montana	57	0.3	118	0.3	13,484	0.3
Nebraska	77	0.4	173	0.4	19,523	0.4
Nevada	223	1.1	435	1.0	50,031	1.0
New Hampshire	45	0.2	90	0.2	9,113	0.2
New Jersey	406	2.0	814	2.0	92,022	1.8
New Mexico	211	1.0	453	1.1	52,844	1.0
New York	1,592	7.7	2,870	6.9	380,490	7.5
North Carolina	718	3.5	1,325	3.2	168,730	3.3
North Dakota	25	0.1	52	0.1	6,315	0.1
Ohio	736	3.6	1,479	3.6	179,492	3.6
Oklahoma	270	1.3	593	1.4	70,313	1.4
Oregon	384	1.9	665	1.6	79,010	1.6
Pennsylvania	948	4.6	1,829	4.4	213,830	4.2
Rhode Island	96	0.5	156	0.4	20,506	0.4
South Carolina	335	1.6	715	1.7	85,812	1.7
South Dakota	41	0.2	92	0.2	11,648	0.2
Tennessee	505	2.5	1,029	2.5	127,588	2.5
Texas	1,621	7.9	3,850	9.3	447,227	8.9
Utah	81	0.4	202	0.5	23,062	0.5
Vermont	42	0.2	76	0.2	9,201	0.2
Virgin Islands	13	0.1	26	0.1	4,505	0.1
Virginia	353	1.7	741	1.8	87,209	1.7
Washington	518	2.5	924	2.2	111,272	2.2
West Virginia	167	0.8	331	0.8	36,970	0.7
Wisconsin	340	1.6	678	1.6	68,984	1.4
Wyoming	14	0.1	32	0.1	3,835	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^b	Total deductions (dollars) ^c	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	62.6	837	384	550	245	2.0	13.7
Alabama	59.6	803	393	489	254	2.1	16.0
Alaska	49.5	912	461	639	410	2.3	7.7
Arizona	49.6	737	366	467	274	2.2	10.5
Arkansas	58.1	818	473	400	250	2.3	18.7
California	51.3	735	309	565	272	2.1	13.3
Colorado	61.3	815	350	578	257	2.1	12.4
Connecticut	71.3	899	303	721	224	1.7	17.1
Delaware	69.2	933	468	532	230	2.0	15.1
District of Columbia	52.7	636	326	491	223	1.7	15.9
Florida	66.9	866	380	553	226	1.9	9.6
Georgia	56.3	767	363	482	269	2.1	8.0
Guam	59.5	1,035	569	585	551	3.0	12.1
Hawaii	59.8	930	526	453	458	2.0	11.4
Idaho	65.4	942	451	577	258	2.3	9.3
Illinois	57.7	759	342	494	240	1.9	11.7
Indiana	60.2	859	448	476	258	2.3	11.8
Iowa	68.7	948	522	504	219	2.1	7.7
Kansas	62.6	870	430	527	244	2.2	15.9
Kentucky	49.4	690	395	388	246	2.1	15.2
Louisiana	53.9	748	358	451	266	2.2	18.0
Maine	85.0	1,104	497	658	198	1.9	12.1
Maryland	64.6	844	404	528	221	1.9	10.6
Massachusetts	77.7	957	336	731	211	1.7	18.8
Michigan	67.7	859	419	526	218	1.9	15.8
Minnesota	68.7	909	489	522	220	2.0	13.5
Mississippi	57.4	785	438	417	248	2.2	19.2
Missouri	60.4	823	381	528	258	2.1	17.1
Montana	65.0	889	425	568	238	2.1	15.6
Nebraska	62.7	897	439	548	252	2.2	9.6
Nevada	58.6	793	426	444	224	2.0	7.7
New Hampshire	78.7	1,064	500	637	203	2.0	7.5
New Jersey	75.1	985	435	613	227	2.0	16.0
New Mexico	56.6	793	401	468	250	2.1	15.1
New York	78.9	984	359	792	239	1.8	20.2
North Carolina	60.3	757	349	504	235	1.8	8.8
North Dakota	65.3	874	373	608	256	2.1	8.1
Ohio	63.3	829	375	546	244	2.0	13.0
Oklahoma	54.9	763	397	456	261	2.2	15.8
Oregon	68.8	858	379	573	206	1.7	12.2
Pennsylvania	75.5	976	410	670	226	1.9	19.6
Rhode Island	71.2	851	283	721	214	1.6	17.1
South Carolina	57.1	776	379	472	257	2.1	8.8
South Dakota	60.2	848	343	642	284	2.3	13.8
Tennessee	50.8	674	343	399	253	2.0	11.9
Texas	54.9	826	439	536	276	2.4	12.5
Utah	55.4	874	454	507	285	2.5	7.5
Vermont	87.1	1,103	349	909	219	1.8	16.8
Virgin Islands	48.3	672	382	346	359	2.1	11.7
Virginia	57.1	765	395	445	247	2.1	15.4
Washington	63.6	820	353	567	215	1.8	15.9
West Virginia	61.9	813	446	451	221	2.0	17.0
Wisconsin	77.9	1,028	540	567	203	2.0	11.8
Wyoming	55.3	787	399	489	277	2.3	8.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Gross countable income as a percentage of the poverty guidelines							
	Total households	Zero gross income		1 percent to 50 percent		51 percent to 100 percent		101 percent or more
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000) Percent
Total^a	20,597	3,910	19.0	3,971	19.3	8,806	42.8	3,910 19.0
Alabama	372	60	16.1	77	20.8	178	47.8	57 15.2
Alaska	38	11	28.1	9	25.1	13	34.1	5 12.7
Arizona	382	100	26.2	89	23.2	141	36.9	52 13.6
Arkansas	165	26	15.8	35	21.2	85	51.4	19 11.6
California	1,963	508	25.9	618	31.5	502	25.6	334 17.0
Colorado	219	37	16.9	48	22.1	93	42.6	41 18.5
Connecticut	233	45	19.3	31	13.2	94	40.5	63 27.0
Delaware	68	10	14.6	15	22.6	24	35.9	18 26.9
District of Columbia	70	20	28.9	15	21.7	25	35.5	10 13.9
Florida	1,685	287	17.1	275	16.3	772	45.8	351 20.8
Georgia	746	166	22.2	157	21.1	309	41.4	114 15.2
Guam	15	3	17.0	5	31.3	4	28.1	4 23.6
Hawaii	85	11	13.3	20	23.0	43	50.5	11 13.2
Idaho	74	10	13.0	13	18.2	39	52.4	12 16.4
Illinois	969	265	27.4	139	14.4	396	40.9	168 17.4
Indiana	285	47	16.5	51	18.0	141	49.5	46 16.0
Iowa	169	26	15.3	32	18.6	71	41.9	41 24.1
Kansas	107	18	16.6	17	16.0	52	49.1	20 18.3
Kentucky	303	84	27.6	54	17.7	139	46.0	27 8.8
Louisiana	426	89	20.8	86	20.3	206	48.4	45 10.5
Maine	90	6	6.6	8	9.2	46	51.0	30 33.2
Maryland	356	72	20.3	63	17.8	143	40.2	77 21.7
Massachusetts	443	58	13.0	59	13.2	205	46.2	122 27.5
Michigan	718	137	19.0	102	14.3	320	44.6	159 22.1
Minnesota	217	15	6.7	61	28.0	91	41.9	51 23.3
Mississippi	243	42	17.1	50	20.6	121	49.7	31 12.6
Missouri	338	61	17.9	60	17.8	166	49.1	51 15.1
Montana	57	12	21.1	8	14.3	25	43.4	12 21.1
Nebraska	77	12	15.6	14	18.1	38	49.2	13 17.2
Nevada	223	55	24.8	40	18.0	85	38.3	42 18.9
New Hampshire	45	5	11.0	4	8.7	24	52.4	13 27.9
New Jersey	406	31	7.7	68	16.7	212	52.3	95 23.4
New Mexico	211	40	18.9	45	21.4	97	45.8	29 13.9
New York	1,592	107	6.7	305	19.1	790	49.6	390 24.5
North Carolina	718	162	22.5	139	19.4	286	39.9	130 18.2
North Dakota	25	4	16.7	5	19.9	10	39.4	6 23.9
Ohio	736	129	17.5	120	16.3	364	49.4	123 16.7
Oklahoma	270	56	20.6	56	20.8	126	46.7	32 11.8
Oregon	384	77	20.1	64	16.6	135	35.1	108 28.2
Pennsylvania	948	113	11.9	126	13.3	454	47.9	255 26.9
Rhode Island	96	18	18.7	11	11.3	44	46.5	23 23.6
South Carolina	335	62	18.5	67	20.0	160	47.8	46 13.6
South Dakota	41	9	21.7	6	15.3	19	45.7	7 17.3
Tennessee	505	125	24.7	104	20.5	224	44.4	53 10.4
Texas	1,621	402	24.8	329	20.3	625	38.6	265 16.3
Utah	81	18	22.5	17	20.5	34	42.6	12 14.4
Vermont	42	4	8.4	5	12.7	18	43.8	15 35.2
Virgin Islands	13	2	18.5	5	42.2	3	25.8	2 13.6
Virginia	353	62	17.5	78	22.0	171	48.4	43 12.1
Washington	518	104	20.0	95	18.4	211	40.7	108 20.9
West Virginia	167	33	19.5	27	16.4	79	47.4	28 16.6
Wisconsin	340	55	16.2	39	11.4	143	42.0	103 30.4
Wyoming	14	3	21.3	2	16.6	7	51.1	2 10.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households with shelter deduction		Households at the shelter cap		Average monthly shelter expense (dollars)	Average monthly shelter expense among households with expense (dollars)	Average shelter deduction (dollars) ^d
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
Total^a	14,219	69.0	3,031	14.7	622	780	406
Alabama	258	69.3	27	7.3	487	600	312
Alaska	24	63.6	3	8.2	552	700	417
Arizona	221	57.8	48	12.6	461	672	332
Arkansas	96	58.5	7	4.1	409	520	255
California	1,451	73.9	533	27.1	645	826	423
Colorado	166	75.5	44	20.0	689	813	434
Connecticut	191	81.8	59	25.3	903	1,076	584
Delaware	45	66.5	10	13.9	603	788	381
District of Columbia	62	88.0	3	3.9	519	523	329
Florida	1,236	73.3	221	13.1	638	791	404
Georgia	468	62.7	67	8.9	491	690	357
Guam	5	33.5	0	1.1	265	428	212
Hawaii	37	44.1	2	2.6	368	530	280
Idaho	57	77.1	11	15.0	633	722	365
Illinois	614	63.3	97	10.0	524	753	382
Indiana	185	64.9	24	8.4	513	657	341
Iowa	113	66.8	18	10.4	541	640	322
Kansas	81	76.0	12	10.9	562	637	331
Kentucky	170	56.0	13	4.1	381	555	279
Louisiana	266	62.5	32	7.6	474	661	333
Maine	74	82.5	12	13.0	835	926	482
Maryland	222	62.3	54	15.0	585	763	390
Massachusetts	386	87.0	84	18.9	906	1,017	546
Michigan	457	63.6	86	12.0	574	754	416
Minnesota	137	62.8	27	12.4	587	794	418
Mississippi	126	52.0	12	4.7	411	524	272
Missouri	241	71.2	36	10.7	530	648	339
Montana	39	69.5	9	16.8	642	785	428
Nebraska	59	75.6	11	13.8	629	715	368
Nevada	129	57.8	18	8.1	473	692	336
New Hampshire	34	75.8	8	16.7	805	881	487
New Jersey	314	77.4	82	20.1	753	858	451
New Mexico	135	63.7	20	9.6	480	628	321
New York	1,101	69.1	371	23.3	1,011	1,068	564
North Carolina	464	64.7	96	13.4	524	691	371
North Dakota	18	74.9	5	19.4	655	773	429
Ohio	522	70.9	108	14.7	627	778	429
Oklahoma	187	69.4	23	8.5	484	621	306
Oregon	283	73.6	63	16.5	652	816	418
Pennsylvania	807	85.1	201	21.2	832	900	481
Rhode Island	86	89.6	29	30.4	872	943	541
South Carolina	190	56.9	24	7.1	432	588	312
South Dakota	28	68.6	10	23.2	702	880	483
Tennessee	284	56.3	26	5.1	397	603	299
Texas	1,037	64.0	198	12.2	530	708	354
Utah	53	65.4	11	13.8	560	739	348
Vermont	41	97.6	13	30.2	1,166	1,170	637
Virgin Islands	6	44.9	1	4.7	245	350	169
Virginia	230	65.1	29	8.1	466	572	296
Washington	418	80.6	73	14.1	659	778	399
West Virginia	110	65.8	10	5.9	505	621	332
Wisconsin	247	72.6	52	15.2	691	805	393
Wyoming	9	64.4	2	12.8	516	645	355

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households with:									
	Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Single adults with children		Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^e	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	8,588	41.7	4,955	24.1	4,289	20.8	5,041	24.5	2,991	14.5
Alabama	177	47.6	79	21.3	92	24.7	122	32.9	47	12.7
Alaska	16	42.9	7	18.3	5	12.6	8	22.4	9	24.5
Arizona	176	45.9	75	19.6	49	12.9	100	26.2	70	18.2
Arkansas	83	50.2	30	18.1	51	31.0	56	33.8	13	7.6
California	1,012	51.6	279	14.2	54	2.8	406	20.7	434	22.1
Colorado	93	42.6	54	24.7	39	17.7	59	26.7	28	12.8
Connecticut	73	31.5	64	27.4	54	23.4	47	20.0	40	17.3
Delaware	31	45.2	14	20.5	12	17.6	21	31.2	9	13.8
District of Columbia	21	29.4	18	26.3	15	21.9	14	20.7	14	20.6
Florida	649	38.5	517	30.7	344	20.4	337	20.0	166	9.9
Georgia	342	45.9	152	20.3	168	22.6	244	32.7	115	15.4
Guam	9	62.0	3	18.1	0	2.3	3	18.1	2	13.5
Hawaii	29	33.8	26	30.7	14	16.8	15	17.5	12	14.0
Idaho	37	49.5	14	18.6	20	27.4	20	26.7	8	10.2
Illinois	361	37.2	213	21.9	168	17.3	234	24.1	217	22.4
Indiana	140	49.1	55	19.2	84	29.3	87	30.5	26	9.0
Iowa	72	42.3	30	17.8	41	24.3	44	25.8	30	17.7
Kansas	48	44.8	21	19.8	31	29.0	25	23.5	10	9.1
Kentucky	127	42.0	59	19.4	87	28.8	78	25.6	54	17.8
Louisiana	190	44.6	91	21.2	103	24.2	147	34.4	69	16.2
Maine	31	33.9	28	30.7	33	36.5	15	16.2	5	6.1
Maryland	138	38.7	92	25.9	70	19.7	91	25.7	55	15.5
Massachusetts	139	31.3	143	32.3	134	30.3	90	20.4	59	13.2
Michigan	256	35.7	153	21.3	197	27.5	160	22.3	144	20.0
Minnesota	85	39.0	52	24.1	51	23.7	47	21.8	28	12.8
Mississippi	120	49.6	49	20.3	61	25.1	77	31.6	21	8.6
Missouri	152	45.0	65	19.3	99	29.2	104	30.6	35	10.2
Montana	23	40.4	13	22.3	14	24.3	13	23.7	9	15.1
Nebraska	37	48.0	15	19.4	18	23.7	22	28.4	9	11.7
Nevada	86	38.4	45	20.4	36	16.3	45	20.4	57	25.6
New Hampshire	18	40.6	10	21.4	19	41.8	11	24.6	3	6.5
New Jersey	172	42.5	135	33.2	80	19.8	87	21.4	29	7.1
New Mexico	93	44.2	38	18.0	37	17.5	54	25.5	45	21.2
New York	477	30.0	608	38.2	364	22.9	265	16.7	195	12.3
North Carolina	289	40.3	161	22.4	140	19.5	181	25.2	98	13.7
North Dakota	11	44.3	6	25.5	5	20.8	7	29.4	3	12.0
Ohio	290	39.4	169	23.0	209	28.3	183	24.9	87	11.9
Oklahoma	126	46.9	55	20.6	65	24.3	76	28.3	35	13.1
Oregon	115	29.9	97	25.2	73	19.0	56	14.5	86	22.3
Pennsylvania	343	36.2	276	29.1	286	30.2	212	22.4	114	12.0
Rhode Island	28	29.0	26	27.1	26	27.6	18	19.2	17	17.6
South Carolina	162	48.4	80	23.9	68	20.2	120	35.7	31	9.3
South Dakota	19	46.2	8	18.9	11	26.1	12	29.6	6	13.6
Tennessee	205	40.7	95	18.7	126	24.9	140	27.6	92	18.2
Texas	898	55.4	372	22.9	274	16.9	532	32.8	121	7.5
Utah	43	53.3	12	15.2	16	19.4	23	28.4	11	13.2
Vermont	13	30.0	13	31.9	13	31.7	8	19.2	4	10.5
Virgin Islands	6	46.5	3	25.4	0	3.3	3	27.0	3	20.4
Virginia	156	44.2	88	24.8	81	22.8	103	29.3	36	10.1
Washington	166	32.1	124	23.9	114	22.0	94	18.1	109	21.0
West Virginia	61	36.4	40	23.7	49	29.4	34	20.1	27	16.3
Wisconsin	136	40.1	83	24.3	82	24.1	87	25.7	45	13.3
Wyoming	7	49.8	3	22.7	3	21.3	4	31.8	1	9.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households with countable:									
	Earned Income		GA		SSI		Social Security		TANF ^f	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	6,477	31.4	623	3.0	4,514	21.9	5,883	28.6	1,006	4.9
Alabama	121	32.6	0	0.1	85	22.8	121	32.6	7	1.9
Alaska	11	30.1	9	24.3	5	13.4	8	20.0	4	10.7
Arizona	137	35.8	-	-	65	17.0	70	18.2	9	2.4
Arkansas	49	29.6	0	0.1	50	30.4	50	30.2	2	0.9
California	757	38.6	84	4.3	-	-	261	13.3	386	19.7
Colorado	66	30.1	27	12.3	40	18.2	59	26.9	15	7.0
Connecticut	64	27.7	15	6.3	49	21.0	80	34.1	13	5.4
Delaware	24	35.6	6	8.1	11	15.6	17	25.2	3	4.9
District of Columbia	10	14.7	0	0.6	17	24.0	19	27.4	10	14.4
Florida	496	29.5	6	0.4	417	24.8	560	33.2	33	1.9
Georgia	218	29.3	1	0.1	157	21.1	216	28.9	13	1.8
Guam	7	46.2	1	6.5	-	-	3	18.9	1	6.1
Hawaii	30	34.8	5	5.7	21	25.1	25	29.7	3	3.5
Idaho	28	37.7	11	15.1	19	25.1	23	30.8	3	3.7
Illinois	307	31.7	17	1.8	186	19.1	237	24.4	30	3.1
Indiana	92	32.4	0	0.1	73	25.6	87	30.5	4	1.6
Iowa	69	40.7	0	0.1	35	21.0	47	27.8	8	4.6
Kansas	34	32.2	-	-	28	26.2	36	33.7	4	3.4
Kentucky	71	23.3	0	0.1	83	27.3	82	27.1	10	3.4
Louisiana	124	29.0	1	0.3	126	29.7	116	27.2	1	0.2
Maine	26	28.8	28	31.3	26	28.5	46	51.2	4	4.6
Maryland	96	26.9	17	4.9	85	23.9	97	27.1	17	4.9
Massachusetts	87	19.7	21	4.8	141	31.7	170	38.3	32	7.2
Michigan	240	33.5	2	0.3	168	23.4	223	31.0	18	2.6
Minnesota	76	35.0	18	8.2	54	24.8	60	27.4	22	10.2
Mississippi	72	29.5	-	-	69	28.3	74	30.7	7	2.7
Missouri	99	29.3	1	0.3	89	26.3	108	31.8	15	4.4
Montana	17	30.2	0	0.7	11	20.1	19	33.0	3	5.2
Nebraska	28	36.7	5	6.4	18	23.3	23	29.4	3	4.0
Nevada	76	34.2	-	-	39	17.3	51	22.9	8	3.8
New Hampshire	13	28.7	8	18.5	12	27.7	20	43.6	1	2.2
New Jersey	121	29.9	14	3.4	116	28.6	137	33.8	14	3.4
New Mexico	76	35.7	2	0.9	37	17.6	51	24.2	13	6.3
New York	455	28.6	179	11.2	546	34.3	575	36.1	63	4.0
North Carolina	229	31.9	1	0.1	144	20.1	199	27.8	8	1.2
North Dakota	7	28.7	0	1.7	4	18.2	9	36.8	1	4.3
Ohio	221	30.0	14	1.9	206	27.9	233	31.6	27	3.7
Oklahoma	81	29.9	65	23.9	62	23.0	78	29.1	7	2.6
Oregon	126	32.9	2	0.4	67	17.5	118	30.7	20	5.2
Pennsylvania	301	31.7	1	0.1	266	28.1	376	39.7	39	4.1
Rhode Island	21	22.5	0	0.3	26	26.8	35	36.9	3	3.6
South Carolina	110	32.9	-	-	73	21.9	99	29.6	11	3.4
South Dakota	13	31.8	0	0.4	11	26.0	12	28.6	2	5.0
Tennessee	129	25.5	-	-	123	24.3	145	28.7	24	4.7
Texas	580	35.8	1	0.1	290	17.9	352	21.7	26	1.6
Utah	31	37.8	1	0.6	14	17.6	17	20.7	3	4.1
Vermont	11	26.7	1	1.6	11	26.3	20	48.0	3	7.8
Virgin Islands	4	35.6	0	3.5	0	0.2	3	22.3	1	5.1
Virginia	107	30.3	0	0.1	96	27.2	101	28.4	21	5.9
Washington	137	26.4	50	9.7	117	22.5	148	28.6	18	3.5
West Virginia	40	23.8	3	1.7	50	29.7	55	32.7	2	1.4
Wisconsin	126	37.1	3	0.8	74	21.7	111	32.6	8	2.2
Wyoming	4	28.3	0	1.6	3	23.4	4	31.5	0	2.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average countable values (dollars) ^a				
	Earned income	GA	SSI	Social Security	TANF ^b
Total	1,161	223	578	868	422
Alabama	1,079	190	537	813	190
Alaska	1,415	331	527	841	598
Arizona	1,214	-	559	787	203
Arkansas	1,135	185	583	764	147
California	1,076	238	-	991	543
Colorado	1,169	291	561	889	393
Connecticut	1,215	177	594	943	467
Delaware	1,378	95	619	938	291
District of Columbia	1,179	357	594	800	326
Florida	1,270	156	536	870	290
Georgia	1,126	155	577	865	269
Guam	1,685	136	-	870	194
Hawaii	1,333	343	520	790	480
Idaho	1,270	51	542	783	116
Illinois	1,082	104	577	886	383
Indiana	1,165	65	640	817	192
Iowa	1,214	22	525	834	363
Kansas	1,229	-	548	813	283
Kentucky	1,113	225	602	769	239
Louisiana	1,046	463	554	730	225
Maine	1,413	11	524	913	395
Maryland	1,252	197	595	887	578
Massachusetts	1,375	302	646	968	437
Michigan	1,072	200	602	939	372
Minnesota ^b	1,224	195	642	850	1
Mississippi	1,118	-	533	758	133
Missouri	1,195	189	535	807	219
Montana	1,313	637	496	846	603
Nebraska	1,183	96	528	831	329
Nevada	1,153	-	595	895	350
New Hampshire	1,387	161	538	906	625
New Jersey	1,313	202	526	862	343
New Mexico	1,152	339	527	821	343
New York	1,185	359	626	850	562
North Carolina	1,067	129	538	910	220
North Dakota	1,269	357	490	850	258
Ohio	1,058	252	569	850	354
Oklahoma	1,080	39	564	816	227
Oregon	1,132	353	565	966	450
Pennsylvania	1,124	205	618	917	325
Rhode Island	1,215	200	572	905	394
South Carolina	1,083	-	524	802	244
South Dakota	1,221	307	539	783	414
Tennessee	995	-	532	799	173
Texas	1,240	141	584	828	202
Utah	1,314	333	592	799	410
Vermont	1,346	141	569	1,003	489
Virgin Islands	1,125	191	605	772	221
Virginia	1,073	182	535	780	301
Washington	1,319	97	599	872	446
West Virginia	1,200	307	603	861	290
Wisconsin	1,254	432	658	974	471
Wyoming	1,136	537	456	737	454

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households with earned income		Average earned income deduction (dollars)		
	Number (000)	Percent	Average earned income (dollars)	All households ⁱ	Households with deduction
Total^a	6,477	31.4	1,161	76	233
Alabama	121	32.6	1,079	70	215
Alaska	11	30.1	1,415	85	283
Arizona	137	35.8	1,214	87	244
Arkansas	49	29.6	1,135	67	227
California	757	38.6	1,076	83	215
Colorado	66	30.1	1,169	70	233
Connecticut	64	27.7	1,215	67	243
Delaware	24	35.6	1,378	98	275
District of Columbia	10	14.7	1,179	35	235
Florida	496	29.5	1,270	77	254
Georgia	218	29.3	1,126	66	225
Guam	7	46.2	1,685	156	337
Hawaii	30	34.8	1,333	93	266
Idaho	28	37.7	1,270	96	254
Illinois	307	31.7	1,082	68	216
Indiana	92	32.4	1,165	75	233
Iowa	69	40.7	1,214	99	242
Kansas	34	32.2	1,229	79	245
Kentucky	71	23.3	1,113	53	223
Louisiana	124	29.0	1,046	61	209
Maine	26	28.8	1,413	81	282
Maryland	96	26.9	1,252	70	250
Massachusetts	87	19.7	1,375	59	275
Michigan	240	33.5	1,072	73	214
Minnesota	76	35.0	1,224	90	295
Mississippi	72	29.5	1,118	74	223
Missouri	99	29.3	1,195	70	239
Montana	17	30.2	1,313	79	262
Nebraska	28	36.7	1,183	87	236
Nevada	76	34.2	1,153	79	230
New Hampshire	13	28.7	1,387	80	277
New Jersey	121	29.9	1,313	79	262
New Mexico	76	35.7	1,152	82	230
New York	455	28.6	1,185	86	239
North Carolina	229	31.9	1,067	70	213
North Dakota	7	28.7	1,269	73	254
Ohio	221	30.0	1,058	63	211
Oklahoma	81	29.9	1,080	65	216
Oregon	126	32.9	1,132	74	227
Pennsylvania	301	31.7	1,124	73	225
Rhode Island	21	22.5	1,215	54	242
South Carolina	110	32.9	1,083	76	216
South Dakota	13	31.8	1,221	83	250
Tennessee	129	25.5	995	51	199
Texas	580	35.8	1,240	96	248
Utah	31	37.8	1,314	99	263
Vermont	11	26.7	1,346	72	269
Virgin Islands	4	35.6	1,125	80	225
Virginia	107	30.3	1,073	66	214
Washington	137	26.4	1,319	83	264
West Virginia	40	23.8	1,200	57	240
Wisconsin	126	37.1	1,254	93	250
Wyoming	4	28.3	1,136	64	227

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Total entrant households	Entrant households eligible for and receiving expedited service		Entrant households eligible for but not receiving expedited service		Entrant households not eligible for expedited service	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	855	436	51.0	31	3.7	388	45.4
Alabama	11	5	50.7	0	3.7	5	45.7
Alaska	2	1	45.7	0	8.5	1	45.8
Arizona	31	13	42.4	1	3.2	17	54.4
Arkansas	9	2	26.8	0	3.3	6	69.9
California	67	46	69.0	-	-	21	31.0
Colorado	16	12	74.5	1	3.8	3	21.7
Connecticut	6	4	72.3	-	-	2	27.7
Delaware	3	1	49.6	0	6.0	1	44.4
District of Columbia	2	2	63.0	0	3.3	1	33.7
Florida	77	38	49.9	-	-	38	50.1
Georgia	17	10	61.4	1	4.4	6	34.2
Guam	0	0	33.0	0	9.8	0	57.2
Hawaii	3	1	30.4	-	-	2	69.6
Idaho	5	2	47.0	0	1.2	3	51.8
Illinois	28	15	51.7	1	3.3	13	45.0
Indiana	14	5	40.2	1	8.2	7	51.6
Iowa	8	2	31.3	1	14.6	4	54.1
Kansas	4	2	42.5	0	6.2	2	51.3
Kentucky	20	9	45.2	1	3.6	10	51.2
Louisiana	18	4	24.7	1	5.6	12	69.7
Maine	1	1	53.0	0	7.0	1	40.0
Maryland	19	9	48.4	1	4.3	9	47.3
Massachusetts	18	10	55.5	3	14.2	5	30.3
Michigan	22	16	72.3	1	3.2	5	24.5
Minnesota	8	5	65.4	0	3.0	2	31.6
Mississippi	6	3	41.6	0	3.3	3	55.1
Missouri	18	11	65.5	1	4.0	5	30.4
Montana	3	1	30.6	0	2.4	2	67.1
Nebraska	4	2	39.0	0	6.7	2	54.3
Nevada	16	9	59.6	-	-	6	40.4
New Hampshire	2	1	45.9	-	-	1	54.1
New Jersey	13	6	44.4	2	15.6	5	40.0
New Mexico	13	8	61.0	-	-	5	39.0
New York	56	38	67.4	-	-	18	32.6
North Carolina	25	12	47.0	-	-	13	53.0
North Dakota	1	1	44.9	0	3.4	1	51.7
Ohio	14	7	47.8	1	5.9	7	46.3
Oklahoma	16	7	45.4	0	1.7	8	52.8
Oregon	16	9	59.6	1	4.2	6	36.2
Pennsylvania	43	24	57.0	1	2.5	17	40.5
Rhode Island	2	1	54.8	0	7.7	1	37.5
South Carolina	15	3	18.3	1	6.7	11	75.0
South Dakota	2	1	62.8	0	2.9	1	34.3
Tennessee	22	10	44.3	3	14.3	9	41.4
Texas	115	42	36.7	5	4.5	68	58.9
Utah	3	2	52.2	0	2.7	1	45.1
Vermont	1	1	65.9	0	4.2	0	29.9
Virgin Islands	0	-	-	-	-	0	100.0
Virginia	7	3	40.3	0	6.1	4	53.6
Washington	13	6	44.8	1	8.1	6	47.1
West Virginia	4	1	30.3	1	12.8	2	56.9
Wisconsin	17	10	60.1	0	1.5	7	38.4
Wyoming	1	1	57.4	-	-	0	42.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Race and Hispanic status of household head ^l									
	White, not Hispanic		African American, not Hispanic		Hispanic, any race		Other, not Hispanic ^k		Missing/unknown ^l	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	7,947	38.6	5,108	24.8	2,363	11.5	1,008	4.9	4,171	20.2
Alabama	156	42.1	198	53.2	5	1.4	2	0.4	11	2.9
Alaska	12	32.5	2	4.7	0	0.9	18	48.3	5	13.6
Arizona	154	40.3	39	10.2	110	28.7	56	14.5	24	6.2
Arkansas	95	57.7	59	35.7	3	1.6	1	0.5	7	4.5
California	563	28.7	246	12.5	582	29.7	132	6.7	440	22.4
Colorado	39	17.7	6	2.7	22	10.2	8	3.6	144	65.8
Connecticut	102	43.8	46	19.9	57	24.2	4	1.6	24	10.4
Delaware	8	12.1	7	10.3	0	0.6	0	0.1	53	77.0
District of Columbia	0	0.7	65	92.6	2	2.3	1	0.9	2	3.5
Florida	570	33.8	458	27.2	495	29.4	26	1.5	136	8.1
Georgia	252	33.8	431	57.8	14	1.9	16	2.2	32	4.3
Guam	0	0.6	0	0.2	0	0.0	12	76.7	3	22.4
Hawaii	20	23.5	1	1.3	1	1.6	40	47.1	23	26.6
Idaho	62	83.9	1	1.5	5	7.2	2	2.4	4	5.0
Illinois	332	34.2	246	25.4	45	4.7	21	2.2	326	33.6
Indiana	187	65.7	73	25.7	10	3.7	5	1.7	9	3.3
Iowa	90	53.3	20	11.6	3	2.0	4	2.2	53	31.0
Kansas	40	37.3	10	9.8	5	4.6	2	1.9	50	46.5
Kentucky	241	79.6	46	15.3	4	1.3	4	1.4	7	2.4
Louisiana	123	28.9	220	51.7	3	0.7	6	1.4	74	17.3
Maine	85	94.0	2	2.1	0	0.1	2	1.9	2	1.9
Maryland	121	34.0	188	52.9	12	3.4	17	4.8	18	5.0
Massachusetts	245	55.3	64	14.4	89	20.0	28	6.3	18	4.0
Michigan	307	42.8	232	32.3	19	2.6	9	1.3	150	20.9
Minnesota	76	35.0	38	17.6	5	2.4	19	8.5	79	36.6
Mississippi	62	25.6	127	52.2	2	0.7	2	0.7	51	20.8
Missouri	210	62.0	103	30.5	3	0.8	5	1.6	17	5.1
Montana	37	65.9	1	1.2	1	1.9	9	16.1	8	14.9
Nebraska	43	55.6	14	17.5	4	5.6	4	5.3	12	16.1
Nevada	90	40.5	49	22.2	47	21.1	18	7.9	18	8.2
New Hampshire	32	72.0	1	1.8	1	2.0	1	1.3	10	22.9
New Jersey	117	28.8	92	22.7	73	18.1	45	11.1	78	19.2
New Mexico	62	29.4	4	1.8	68	32.4	28	13.2	49	23.2
New York	515	32.3	442	27.8	398	25.0	157	9.8	80	5.0
North Carolina	303	42.2	331	46.1	9	1.2	22	3.0	53	7.5
North Dakota	16	64.7	1	5.3	0	1.6	6	26.3	1	2.1
Ohio	469	63.8	231	31.4	-	-	15	2.1	21	2.8
Oklahoma	161	59.6	37	13.9	10	3.8	32	11.8	29	10.8
Oregon	296	77.1	15	3.8	8	2.0	21	5.5	44	11.5
Pennsylvania	521	55.0	280	29.6	4	0.4	120	12.6	23	2.4
Rhode Island	51	53.2	11	11.7	20	20.7	4	3.9	10	10.6
South Carolina	129	38.5	185	55.3	7	2.0	1	0.4	12	3.7
South Dakota	18	44.8	2	4.0	1	1.4	14	33.9	7	15.9
Tennessee	92	18.2	60	11.9	-	-	2	0.3	352	69.7
Texas	132	8.1	161	9.9	192	11.8	18	1.1	1,119	69.0
Utah	56	68.7	2	2.8	1	1.3	5	5.8	17	21.5
Vermont	30	71.3	0	1.0	0	0.7	1	3.2	10	23.7
Virgin Islands	0	1.9	10	77.3	1	10.5	0	2.8	1	7.5
Virginia	167	47.2	148	41.8	8	2.2	12	3.4	19	5.3
Washington	91	17.6	12	2.4	10	1.9	16	3.0	389	75.0
West Virginia	156	93.1	7	4.3	-	-	1	0.5	3	2.1
Wisconsin	196	57.7	82	24.0	2	0.6	18	5.2	43	12.6
Wyoming	11	81.2	0	2.6	1	4.0	1	10.2	0	1.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Standard utility allowance (SUA)-usage and entitlement ^m						
	Total households	Households with heating/cooling SUA		Households with another SUA		Households with no SUA	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	20,597	12,966	63.0	1,588	7.7	5,392	26.2
Alabama	372	271	72.9	11	2.9	90	24.2
Alaska	38	14	37.8	14	37.6	9	24.6
Arizona	382	210	54.9	33	8.5	138	36.0
Arkansas	165	94	57.3	8	4.7	63	38.0
California	1,963	1,373	69.9	56	2.9	534	27.2
Colorado	219	140	63.6	31	14.2	49	22.2
Connecticut	233	185	79.3	5	2.3	43	18.4
Delaware	68	41	60.1	3	3.8	25	36.0
District of Columbia	70	68	97.0	1	0.8	2	2.1
Florida	1,685	1,075	63.8	154	9.1	455	27.0
Georgia	746	448	60.1	28	3.7	270	36.2
Guam	15	0	0.2	8	50.4	8	49.4
Hawaii	85	0	0.6	39	46.4	45	53.0
Idaho	74	53	70.9	9	11.8	13	17.2
Illinois	969	489	50.4	82	8.5	398	41.1
Indiana	285	175	61.4	8	2.7	102	35.8
Iowa	169	106	62.8	25	14.6	38	22.6
Kansas	107	77	72.2	9	8.5	21	19.3
Kentucky	303	175	57.7	11	3.6	110	36.3
Louisiana	426	262	61.5	16	3.9	145	34.0
Maine	90	63	70.2	14	15.8	13	14.0
Maryland	356	171	48.1	48	13.6	122	34.3
Massachusetts	443	331	74.6	52	11.8	60	13.6
Michigan	718	391	54.5	96	13.4	217	30.3
Minnesota	217	112	51.6	27	12.2	55	25.3
Mississippi	243	149	61.5	4	1.8	63	25.9
Missouri	338	236	69.6	26	7.8	76	22.6
Montana	57	36	63.8	5	8.9	15	27.3
Nebraska	77	51	66.2	10	12.8	16	21.0
Nevada	223	111	49.7	14	6.5	98	43.8
New Hampshire	45	23	50.1	12	26.8	10	23.1
New Jersey	406	251	62.0	32	7.8	121	29.9
New Mexico	211	127	60.0	17	7.8	68	32.1
New York	1,592	924	58.1	178	11.2	127	8.0
North Carolina	718	445	62.0	39	5.5	212	29.6
North Dakota	25	17	67.5	2	8.7	6	23.8
Ohio	736	490	66.6	39	5.4	207	28.1
Oklahoma	270	178	66.0	17	6.4	74	27.5
Oregon	384	268	69.8	25	6.4	92	23.8
Pennsylvania	948	810	85.4	17	1.8	96	10.2
Rhode Island	96	83	86.8	-	-	13	13.2
South Carolina	335	185	55.2	3	0.8	126	37.7
South Dakota	41	25	61.1	1	3.0	12	28.5
Tennessee	505	273	54.1	19	3.7	213	42.2
Texas	1,621	1,004	62.0	139	8.6	354	21.8
Utah	81	45	55.3	9	10.8	27	34.0
Vermont	42	41	98.8	0	0.8	0	0.4
Virgin Islands	13	-	-	0	1.8	12	98.2
Virginia	353	190	53.8	40	11.3	120	33.9
Washington	518	333	64.3	93	17.9	92	17.8
West Virginia	167	118	70.7	6	3.5	43	25.8
Wisconsin	340	219	64.5	52	15.3	69	20.2
Wyoming	14	8	58.8	1	8.0	5	33.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Categorically eligible households						
	Total households	Total households		Pure public assistance households ⁿ		Other categorically eligible households ^o	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	20,597	18,788	91.2	4,508	21.9	14,279	69.3
Alabama	372	371	99.9	62	16.7	310	83.3
Alaska	38	11	30.0	10	27.8	1	2.2
Arizona	382	382	99.9	56	14.7	326	85.2
Arkansas	165	37	22.2	34	20.6	3	1.7
California	1,963	1,963	100.0	416	21.2	1,546	78.8
Colorado	219	219	100.0	62	28.3	157	71.7
Connecticut	233	233	100.0	54	23.3	179	76.7
Delaware	68	68	100.0	14	20.9	54	79.1
District of Columbia	70	70	100.0	21	29.6	49	70.4
Florida	1,685	1,685	100.0	346	20.5	1,339	79.5
Georgia	746	746	100.0	108	14.5	637	85.5
Guam	15	15	100.0	2	10.4	14	89.6
Hawaii	85	85	100.0	25	29.6	60	70.4
Idaho	74	74	100.0	15	19.7	59	80.3
Illinois	969	969	100.0	165	17.0	805	83.0
Indiana	285	53	18.6	50	17.6	3	1.0
Iowa	169	169	100.0	31	18.4	138	81.6
Kansas	107	26	24.2	25	23.2	1	1.0
Kentucky	303	303	100.0	60	19.7	243	80.3
Louisiana	426	91	21.3	86	20.1	5	1.1
Maine	90	90	100.0	26	28.8	64	71.2
Maryland	356	356	100.0	94	26.5	262	73.5
Massachusetts	443	443	100.0	156	35.2	287	64.8
Michigan	718	718	100.0	134	18.6	584	81.4
Minnesota	217	217	100.0	88	40.3	130	59.7
Mississippi	243	243	100.0	52	21.5	191	78.5
Missouri	338	99	29.3	79	23.5	20	5.8
Montana	57	57	100.0	11	19.2	46	80.8
Nebraska	77	77	100.0	17	21.7	61	78.3
Nevada	223	223	100.0	35	15.6	188	84.4
New Hampshire	45	30	65.8	11	25.3	18	40.5
New Jersey	406	406	100.0	117	28.7	289	71.3
New Mexico	211	211	100.0	42	20.1	169	79.9
New York	1,592	1,592	100.0	599	37.6	993	62.4
North Carolina	718	718	100.0	121	16.8	597	83.2
North Dakota	25	25	100.0	5	18.9	20	81.1
Ohio	736	736	100.0	181	24.6	555	75.4
Oklahoma	270	270	100.0	52	19.4	217	80.6
Oregon	384	384	100.0	71	18.5	313	81.5
Pennsylvania	948	948	100.0	219	23.1	729	76.9
Rhode Island	96	96	100.0	23	24.2	73	75.8
South Carolina	335	335	100.0	60	17.8	275	82.2
South Dakota	41	12	28.7	9	22.4	3	6.3
Tennessee	505	113	22.4	105	20.9	8	1.5
Texas	1,621	1,621	100.0	213	13.1	1,408	86.9
Utah	81	17	21.6	13	16.3	4	5.3
Vermont	42	42	100.0	12	28.7	30	71.3
Virgin Islands	13	13	100.0	1	7.1	12	92.9
Virginia	353	98	27.7	93	26.3	5	1.4
Washington	518	518	100.0	132	25.5	386	74.5
West Virginia	167	167	100.0	38	22.9	129	77.1
Wisconsin	340	340	100.0	56	16.3	284	83.7
Wyoming	14	3	20.3	3	19.5	0	0.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Distribution of households in relation to poverty guidelines ^p								
	Based on cash only			Based on cash and SNAP benefits			Difference in percentage points		
	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more
Total^a	38.3	42.8	19.0	26.8	44.4	28.8	-11.5	1.6	9.8
Alabama	36.9	47.8	15.2	25.4	51.5	23.1	-11.6	3.7	7.9
Alaska	53.2	34.1	12.7	34.1	43.5	22.4	-19.1	9.4	9.7
Arizona	49.4	36.9	13.6	38.8	40.6	20.7	-10.7	3.6	7.0
Arkansas	37.0	51.4	11.6	23.7	58.0	18.3	-13.4	6.6	6.7
California	57.4	25.6	17.0	36.8	39.9	23.3	-20.5	14.3	6.3
Colorado	38.9	42.6	18.5	26.1	47.4	26.5	-12.9	4.9	8.0
Connecticut	32.5	40.5	27.0	24.5	35.6	39.9	-8.0	-5.0	12.9
Delaware	37.3	35.9	26.9	26.8	39.0	34.2	-10.4	3.1	7.3
District of Columbia	50.6	35.5	13.9	36.8	45.2	18.0	-13.8	9.6	4.1
Florida	33.4	45.8	20.8	23.2	46.9	29.9	-10.2	1.1	9.1
Georgia	43.3	41.4	15.2	31.3	45.4	23.4	-12.0	3.9	8.1
Guam	48.3	28.1	23.6	27.7	31.7	40.6	-20.6	3.7	16.9
Hawaii	36.3	50.5	13.2	14.3	56.9	28.9	-22.0	6.4	15.6
Idaho	31.2	52.4	16.4	21.3	49.9	28.8	-9.9	-2.6	12.5
Illinois	41.7	40.9	17.4	32.2	41.0	26.8	-9.6	0.1	9.4
Indiana	34.5	49.5	16.0	24.6	50.2	25.1	-9.8	0.8	9.1
Iowa	34.0	41.9	24.1	23.2	45.6	31.2	-10.7	3.7	7.0
Kansas	32.7	49.1	18.3	23.5	51.1	25.4	-9.1	2.0	7.1
Kentucky	45.3	46.0	8.8	34.9	51.4	13.7	-10.4	5.5	4.9
Louisiana	41.1	48.4	10.5	29.4	52.3	18.3	-11.7	3.9	7.8
Maine	15.8	51.0	33.2	9.7	45.6	44.8	-6.1	-5.5	11.6
Maryland	38.1	40.2	21.7	28.1	44.0	27.9	-10.0	3.8	6.2
Massachusetts	26.3	46.2	27.5	19.1	37.7	43.2	-7.2	-8.5	15.7
Michigan	33.3	44.6	22.1	24.9	42.6	32.5	-8.4	-2.0	10.4
Minnesota	34.7	41.9	23.3	28.3	39.4	32.2	-6.4	-2.5	8.9
Mississippi	37.7	49.7	12.6	26.8	54.9	18.3	-11.0	5.2	5.7
Missouri	35.8	49.1	15.1	25.3	50.9	23.8	-10.5	1.8	8.7
Montana	35.5	43.4	21.1	25.9	44.9	29.2	-9.6	1.5	8.1
Nebraska	33.7	49.2	17.2	24.4	47.2	28.4	-9.3	-2.0	11.3
Nevada	42.8	38.3	18.9	33.9	40.0	26.1	-8.9	1.7	7.2
New Hampshire	19.7	52.4	27.9	13.2	46.3	40.5	-6.5	-6.1	12.6
New Jersey	24.3	52.3	23.4	13.9	52.9	33.1	-10.4	0.7	9.7
New Mexico	40.3	45.8	13.9	30.1	48.5	21.4	-10.2	2.8	7.5
New York	25.9	49.6	24.5	12.8	35.9	51.3	-13.1	-13.7	26.8
North Carolina	41.9	39.9	18.2	31.5	44.6	23.9	-10.4	4.7	5.7
North Dakota	36.6	39.4	23.9	24.5	43.2	32.3	-12.2	3.7	8.4
Ohio	33.9	49.4	16.7	24.2	50.5	25.3	-9.7	1.1	8.6
Oklahoma	41.5	46.7	11.8	31.3	50.1	18.6	-10.1	3.4	6.7
Oregon	36.7	35.1	28.2	28.1	36.1	35.8	-8.6	1.0	7.6
Pennsylvania	25.2	47.9	26.9	16.2	47.3	36.5	-9.0	-0.5	9.6
Rhode Island	30.0	46.5	23.6	22.3	44.3	33.4	-7.6	-2.2	9.8
South Carolina	38.5	47.8	13.6	28.4	50.3	21.2	-10.1	2.5	7.6
South Dakota	37.0	45.7	17.3	28.6	42.8	28.6	-8.3	-2.9	11.3
Tennessee	45.2	44.4	10.4	34.4	48.6	17.0	-10.8	4.2	6.6
Texas	45.1	38.6	16.3	32.6	42.7	24.7	-12.5	4.1	8.3
Utah	43.0	42.6	14.4	31.3	44.1	24.6	-11.7	1.5	10.2
Vermont	21.1	43.8	35.2	12.6	28.4	59.0	-8.5	-15.4	23.9
Virgin Islands	60.7	25.8	13.6	40.7	36.7	22.6	-20.0	10.9	9.1
Virginia	39.5	48.4	12.1	27.3	53.4	19.3	-12.2	5.0	7.2
Washington	38.4	40.7	20.9	28.5	41.7	29.8	-9.9	1.0	8.9
West Virginia	35.9	47.4	16.6	26.6	49.5	24.0	-9.4	2.0	7.3
Wisconsin	27.6	42.0	30.4	21.2	36.1	42.7	-6.4	-5.9	12.3
Wyoming	37.9	51.1	10.9	28.4	54.6	17.1	-9.6	3.4	6.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Preschool-age children		School-age children		Total children		Non-elderly adults		Elderly adults	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	5,573	13.4	12,460	30.0	18,033	43.5	18,011	43.4	5,447	13.1
Alabama	105	13.2	253	31.9	358	45.1	353	44.5	83	10.5
Alaska	12	13.5	25	29.2	37	42.7	42	48.8	7	8.6
Arizona	131	15.4	264	31.0	396	46.4	372	43.7	84	9.9
Arkansas	58	15.6	123	32.8	182	48.4	162	43.3	31	8.3
California	616	15.2	1,411	34.8	2,027	50.0	1,705	42.1	322	8.0
Colorado	61	13.5	152	33.6	213	47.0	180	39.7	60	13.2
Connecticut	43	10.7	92	22.6	135	33.4	197	48.7	73	18.0
Delaware	20	14.1	42	30.3	62	44.3	62	44.6	15	11.1
District of Columbia	15	12.7	28	23.0	43	35.7	59	48.9	19	15.5
Florida	391	12.3	898	28.3	1,289	40.6	1,326	41.8	558	17.6
Georgia	225	14.0	516	32.3	741	46.3	694	43.4	165	10.3
Guam	9	19.1	17	37.8	26	57.0	16	34.8	4	8.2
Hawaii	23	14.1	44	26.3	67	40.5	70	42.0	29	17.5
Idaho	24	14.1	58	34.1	82	48.1	73	43.1	15	8.8
Illinois	237	12.7	536	28.7	773	41.4	850	45.6	242	13.0
Indiana	89	13.7	220	33.7	309	47.4	285	43.9	57	8.7
Iowa	51	14.1	108	30.1	158	44.3	166	46.6	33	9.2
Kansas	32	14.0	73	31.5	105	45.5	104	44.9	22	9.6
Kentucky	84	13.1	174	27.3	258	40.4	317	49.7	63	9.9
Louisiana	128	13.8	297	32.2	425	46.0	401	43.5	97	10.5
Maine	19	11.0	40	23.4	59	34.4	83	48.2	30	17.4
Maryland	91	13.5	199	29.5	290	43.1	285	42.3	99	14.6
Massachusetts	76	9.9	180	23.7	256	33.6	346	45.5	159	20.9
Michigan	163	12.1	354	26.3	517	38.4	667	49.6	162	12.0
Minnesota	60	13.8	135	31.0	194	44.8	183	42.1	57	13.1
Mississippi	69	13.0	188	35.3	257	48.3	224	42.0	52	9.7
Missouri	93	12.8	234	32.2	327	45.0	329	45.3	71	9.7
Montana	14	12.0	34	28.5	48	40.4	57	48.3	13	11.2
Nebraska	28	16.2	54	31.5	82	47.6	74	42.8	17	9.6
Nevada	59	13.6	124	28.6	184	42.2	200	46.0	51	11.8
New Hampshire	10	11.2	25	28.3	35	39.4	44	48.9	10	11.7
New Jersey	118	14.5	266	32.7	384	47.2	278	34.1	152	18.7
New Mexico	63	13.9	133	29.5	196	43.4	215	47.5	41	9.1
New York	306	10.7	676	23.6	982	34.2	1,193	41.6	695	24.2
North Carolina	176	13.3	373	28.2	549	41.5	607	45.8	169	12.7
North Dakota	8	16.2	15	28.3	23	44.5	22	42.6	7	12.8
Ohio	203	13.8	409	27.6	612	41.4	689	46.6	178	12.1
Oklahoma	83	14.0	181	30.4	264	44.4	271	45.6	59	10.0
Oregon	68	10.2	153	23.0	221	33.2	338	50.9	106	15.9
Pennsylvania	210	11.5	467	25.6	677	37.0	853	46.6	299	16.3
Rhode Island	15	9.8	35	22.4	50	32.2	77	49.7	28	18.1
South Carolina	100	14.0	244	34.1	344	48.1	286	40.1	85	11.9
South Dakota	15	16.4	28	30.5	43	46.9	41	44.3	8	8.8
Tennessee	146	14.2	300	29.1	445	43.3	484	47.1	99	9.6
Texas	632	16.4	1,429	37.1	2,061	53.5	1,365	35.4	424	11.0
Utah	35	17.4	69	34.5	105	51.9	83	41.2	14	6.9
Vermont	8	10.5	17	21.7	25	32.2	36	47.8	15	20.0
Virgin Islands	4	15.4	8	29.7	12	45.0	11	41.8	3	13.2
Virginia	111	15.0	219	29.5	330	44.5	315	42.5	96	13.0
Washington	105	11.4	248	26.8	353	38.2	439	47.5	132	14.3
West Virginia	38	11.4	81	24.4	118	35.8	169	51.2	43	13.1
Wisconsin	89	13.1	200	29.5	289	42.6	298	44.0	91	13.4
Wyoming	5	14.0	11	33.8	15	47.8	13	41.8	3	10.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Children with disabilities		Non-elderly adults with disabilities		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households ^e		Adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities not subject to work requirements or a time limit	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	611	1.5	3,928	9.5	4,539	10.9	3,221	7.8	8,492	20.5
Alabama	12	1.5	83	10.5	95	12.0	53	6.7	181	22.8
Alaska	1	0.8	4	5.0	5	5.8	10	11.9	21	24.3
Arizona	4	0.5	48	5.6	52	6.1	77	9.0	187	21.9
Arkansas	12	3.2	44	11.7	56	15.0	13	3.6	88	23.6
California	-	-	54	1.3	54	1.3	460	11.3	852	21.0
Colorado	3	0.6	37	8.3	40	8.9	29	6.4	88	19.6
Connecticut	7	1.7	50	12.3	57	14.0	43	10.5	76	18.8
Delaware	2	1.7	11	7.6	13	9.3	10	7.1	31	22.2
District of Columbia	3	2.1	14	11.3	16	13.4	15	12.6	22	18.0
Florida	70	2.2	293	9.2	363	11.4	184	5.8	636	20.0
Georgia	25	1.6	152	9.5	177	11.1	123	7.7	338	21.1
Guam	-	-	0	0.8	0	0.8	2	5.3	11	23.7
Hawaii	1	0.4	14	8.4	15	8.8	12	7.4	32	19.5
Idaho	2	1.3	19	11.3	21	12.6	8	4.7	42	24.7
Illinois	30	1.6	148	8.0	178	9.5	230	12.3	358	19.2
Indiana	12	1.9	79	12.1	91	14.0	29	4.4	150	23.1
Iowa	5	1.5	38	10.7	44	12.3	32	9.0	78	22.0
Kansas	4	1.6	29	12.7	33	14.3	11	4.6	53	22.8
Kentucky	13	2.1	82	12.8	95	14.9	60	9.4	145	22.6
Louisiana	25	2.7	89	9.6	113	12.3	76	8.3	181	19.7
Maine	2	1.1	33	19.1	35	20.3	6	3.7	37	21.5
Maryland	14	2.1	60	8.9	74	11.0	56	8.4	127	18.8
Massachusetts	14	1.8	127	16.7	141	18.6	62	8.2	135	17.7
Michigan	24	1.8	183	13.6	207	15.4	153	11.4	261	19.4
Minnesota	5	1.1	48	11.0	53	12.1	28	6.5	87	20.1
Mississippi	13	2.5	51	9.6	65	12.1	23	4.4	121	22.8
Missouri	6	0.8	97	13.4	103	14.2	38	5.2	161	22.1
Montana	1	1.0	13	11.1	14	12.1	10	8.2	28	23.7
Nebraska	3	1.5	17	10.0	20	11.5	10	5.9	40	23.4
Nevada	6	1.3	33	7.5	38	8.8	61	13.9	81	18.5
New Hampshire	1	1.3	19	21.0	20	22.3	3	3.5	19	21.3
New Jersey	7	0.8	75	9.3	82	10.1	30	3.7	136	16.7
New Mexico	2	0.5	36	8.0	39	8.5	51	11.2	106	23.4
New York	46	1.6	339	11.8	385	13.4	217	7.6	480	16.7
North Carolina	16	1.2	129	9.7	144	10.9	102	7.7	271	20.5
North Dakota	0	0.7	5	9.7	5	10.4	3	6.2	12	23.4
Ohio	15	1.0	202	13.7	218	14.7	92	6.2	315	21.3
Oklahoma	10	1.7	60	10.0	70	11.7	38	6.4	147	24.8
Oregon	7	1.0	72	10.8	78	11.7	91	13.7	126	19.0
Pennsylvania	47	2.6	269	14.7	316	17.3	120	6.6	365	20.0
Rhode Island	2	1.4	25	16.2	27	17.6	18	11.6	25	15.9
South Carolina	14	2.0	56	7.9	70	9.8	32	4.5	156	21.9
South Dakota	2	1.9	10	10.4	11	12.3	6	6.6	22	23.4
Tennessee	16	1.5	117	11.3	132	12.9	102	9.9	210	20.4
Texas	70	1.8	224	5.8	293	7.6	131	3.4	847	22.0
Utah	2	1.0	15	7.4	17	8.3	11	5.7	49	24.3
Vermont	1	1.8	13	17.2	14	18.9	5	6.3	14	18.6
Virgin Islands	-	-	0	1.6	0	1.6	3	10.4	6	23.9
Virginia	9	1.2	76	10.2	85	11.5	44	6.0	159	21.4
Washington	7	0.8	111	12.0	118	12.8	114	12.4	160	17.4
West Virginia	4	1.1	50	15.0	53	16.1	32	9.5	72	21.7
Wisconsin	15	2.2	72	10.7	88	12.9	48	7.1	140	20.6
Wyoming	0	0.8	3	8.4	3	9.2	1	4.1	8	24.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table B.16. Distribution of participants by citizenship status and by State

State	All participants		U.S.-born citizens		Naturalized citizens		Refugees		Other noncitizens		Citizen children living with a noncitizen ^q	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent
Total^a	41,491	100.0	37,911	100.0	1,779	100.0	390	100.0	1,411	100.0	3,418	100.0
Alabama	794	1.9	788	2.1	3	0.2	-	-	3	0.2	24	0.7
Alaska	86	0.2	81	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.1
Arizona	852	2.1	778	2.1	30	1.7	6	1.7	38	2.7	97	2.8
Arkansas	375	0.9	373	1.0	0	0.0	-	-	1	0.1	14	0.4
California	4,054	9.8	3,471	9.2	299	16.8	46	11.7	239	17.0	857	25.1
Colorado	452	1.1	420	1.1	13	0.7	5	1.2	14	1.0	43	1.3
Connecticut	404	1.0	371	1.0	19	1.1	2	0.5	13	0.9	20	0.6
Delaware	139	0.3	134	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	7	0.2
District of Columbia	122	0.3	118	0.3	2	0.1	-	-	2	0.1	4	0.1
Florida	3,174	7.6	2,552	6.7	336	18.9	66	17.0	219	15.5	240	7.0
Georgia	1,600	3.9	1,531	4.0	25	1.4	18	4.5	26	1.9	112	3.3
Guam	45	0.1	42	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	2	0.1	10	0.3
Hawaii	166	0.4	152	0.4	9	0.5	-	-	5	0.4	12	0.3
Idaho	170	0.4	162	0.4	2	0.1	3	0.7	3	0.2	7	0.2
Illinois	1,865	4.5	1,744	4.6	65	3.7	7	1.9	48	3.4	128	3.7
Indiana	651	1.6	632	1.7	4	0.2	9	2.4	6	0.4	23	0.7
Iowa	357	0.9	339	0.9	7	0.4	9	2.3	2	0.2	18	0.5
Kansas	231	0.6	223	0.6	2	0.1	3	0.7	3	0.2	14	0.4
Kentucky	639	1.5	620	1.6	5	0.3	8	1.9	6	0.4	12	0.4
Louisiana	922	2.2	917	2.4	2	0.1	1	0.4	2	0.2	16	0.5
Maine	173	0.4	167	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.0
Maryland	674	1.6	633	1.7	16	0.9	8	2.1	17	1.2	43	1.3
Massachusetts	761	1.8	634	1.7	73	4.1	6	1.4	48	3.4	29	0.9
Michigan	1,346	3.2	1,274	3.4	36	2.0	18	4.5	18	1.2	46	1.3
Minnesota	434	1.0	375	1.0	31	1.7	22	5.8	5	0.4	26	0.8
Mississippi	533	1.3	532	1.4	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	6	0.2
Missouri	726	1.8	714	1.9	6	0.3	1	0.3	6	0.4	15	0.4
Montana	118	0.3	116	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
Nebraska	173	0.4	159	0.4	3	0.1	9	2.4	2	0.2	14	0.4
Nevada	435	1.0	392	1.0	15	0.8	6	1.6	23	1.6	58	1.7
New Hampshire	90	0.2	84	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.7	1	0.1	1	0.0
New Jersey	814	2.0	678	1.8	87	4.9	3	0.8	47	3.3	126	3.7
New Mexico	453	1.1	431	1.1	3	0.2	1	0.4	16	1.2	31	0.9
New York	2,870	6.9	2,186	5.8	390	21.9	29	7.4	266	18.8	239	7.0
North Carolina	1,325	3.2	1,306	3.4	7	0.4	1	0.4	10	0.7	102	3.0
North Dakota	52	0.1	48	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.0
Ohio	1,479	3.6	1,431	3.8	15	0.8	20	5.0	14	1.0	19	0.5
Oklahoma	593	1.4	586	1.5	2	0.1	4	0.9	2	0.2	23	0.7
Oregon	665	1.6	630	1.7	16	0.9	5	1.4	13	0.9	42	1.2
Pennsylvania	1,829	4.4	1,787	4.7	2	0.1	19	5.0	20	1.4	44	1.3

Table B.16 (continued)

State	All participants		U.S.-born citizens		Naturalized citizens		Refugees		Other noncitizens		Citizen children living with a noncitizen ^q	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent
Rhode Island	156	0.4	134	0.4	12	0.7	0	0.0	10	0.7	10	0.3
South Carolina	715	1.7	708	1.9	1	0.0	5	1.3	1	0.1	28	0.8
South Dakota	92	0.2	87	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.9	1	0.1	3	0.1
Tennessee	1,029	2.5	1,008	2.7	10	0.6	0	0.1	11	0.8	34	1.0
Texas	3,850	9.3	3,543	9.3	125	7.0	11	2.9	171	12.1	606	17.7
Utah	202	0.5	189	0.5	5	0.3	4	1.1	3	0.2	19	0.6
Vermont	76	0.2	72	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.4	1	0.0	1	0.0
Virgin Islands	26	0.1	21	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Virginia	741	1.8	694	1.8	23	1.3	8	2.0	16	1.1	37	1.1
Washington	924	2.2	835	2.2	55	3.1	3	0.7	31	2.2	108	3.2
West Virginia	331	0.8	331	0.9	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	1	0.0
Wisconsin	678	1.6	649	1.7	7	0.4	8	2.1	14	1.0	41	1.2
Wyoming	32	0.1	32	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Total noncitizen participants	Children		Non-elderly adults		Elderly adults	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	1,801	319	17.7	900	50.0	582	32.3
Alabama	3	0	11.3	2	46.4	1	42.3
Alaska	3	1	27.1	1	53.2	1	19.7
Arizona	45	6	12.7	23	52.0	16	35.2
Arkansas	1	-	-	1	85.0	0	15.0
California	285	41	14.5	167	58.6	76	26.8
Colorado	19	3	18.2	7	37.8	8	44.0
Connecticut	15	2	10.4	4	30.2	9	59.4
Delaware	3	1	26.7	1	38.8	1	34.5
District of Columbia	2	0	3.2	1	58.0	1	38.8
Florida	285	48	16.7	160	56.0	78	27.3
Georgia	44	13	30.0	21	48.2	10	21.8
Guam	2	0	10.7	1	38.0	1	51.3
Hawaii	5	1	12.6	2	32.8	3	54.6
Idaho	6	2	29.3	3	53.8	1	16.8
Illinois	56	7	12.1	25	45.6	23	42.2
Indiana	15	6	39.3	8	50.7	2	10.0
Iowa	11	4	37.8	6	54.5	1	7.7
Kansas	6	1	25.5	3	60.3	1	14.2
Kentucky	14	5	37.3	7	53.5	1	9.2
Louisiana	4	1	23.9	2	62.1	1	14.0
Maine	3	1	40.1	2	57.0	0	2.9
Maryland	25	9	36.7	9	38.2	6	25.1
Massachusetts	53	9	16.7	20	37.6	24	45.7
Michigan	35	10	27.5	20	57.2	5	15.3
Minnesota	28	11	39.7	14	50.0	3	10.2
Mississippi	1	1	66.7	0	33.3	-	-
Missouri	7	0	5.6	4	64.1	2	30.3
Montana	1	0	36.4	1	56.7	0	6.9
Nebraska	11	3	30.8	6	51.8	2	17.3
Nevada	29	6	21.9	15	51.2	8	26.9
New Hampshire	4	2	39.2	2	45.4	1	15.4
New Jersey	50	12	24.8	23	46.5	14	28.7
New Mexico	18	1	6.4	9	51.9	7	41.8
New York	295	40	13.7	118	40.1	136	46.2
North Carolina	12	1	8.8	5	45.0	5	46.2
North Dakota	4	1	41.5	2	58.5	-	-
Ohio	33	8	23.8	20	60.5	5	15.7
Oklahoma	6	1	19.0	3	46.6	2	34.4
Oregon	19	1	6.7	11	57.8	7	35.4
Pennsylvania	39	9	22.3	18	45.4	13	32.3
Rhode Island	10	3	32.3	4	42.7	3	24.9
South Carolina	6	4	55.7	2	33.5	1	10.8
South Dakota	5	2	39.5	2	52.6	0	7.9
Tennessee	11	5	41.5	4	36.7	2	21.8
Texas	182	13	7.1	94	51.3	76	41.6
Utah	8	2	30.0	4	48.4	2	21.7
Vermont	2	1	40.1	1	46.5	0	13.4
Virgin Islands	2	1	27.6	1	59.2	0	13.2
Virginia	24	9	37.9	7	28.1	8	34.0
Washington	33	2	4.6	21	64.0	10	31.4
West Virginia	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-
Wisconsin	22	8	36.4	10	42.5	5	21.1
Wyoming	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX B FOOTNOTES

APPENDIX B FOOTNOTES

- ^a Due to rounding, some individual categories may not match the table total.
- ^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 23,645 MFIP households and 627,138 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^c Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 627,138 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^d Average shelter deduction (dollars) is over households with a shelter deduction.
- ^e With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.
- ^f This category does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (for example, households participating in MFIP).
- ^g Average values are over households with income source.
- ^h TANF income is not included in the MFIP gross income or used in the MFIP benefit calculation. Because of Federal Quality Control System constraints, this means that only a placeholder TANF amount, typically \$1, may be reported for MFIP households in the SNAP Quality Control data file.
- ⁱ Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 795,786 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ^j Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is voluntary and was missing for 17 percent of participants in fiscal year 2017. As a result, race and ethnicity distributions for fiscal year 2017 are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.
- ^k “Other” race includes household heads that are Asian, Native American, or those who reported multiple races that do not fit into the following categories: White, not Hispanic; African American, not Hispanic; or Hispanic, any race.
- ^l “Missing/unknown” race includes household heads for which racial/ethnic information was not recorded on the application, is not available because the application was not found, or is unknown, and households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.
- ^m Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 23,645 MFIP households and 627,138 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.
- ⁿ Pure Public Assistance (PA) households are those in which each member (1) received SSI, (2) was covered by a cash TANF benefit, or (3) received General Assistance (GA) income.

- ° Other categorically eligible households are identified as such in the SNAP Quality Control data but are not pure cash PA households. Most are typically eligible through broad-based categorical eligibility or because of the receipt of noncash TANF benefits or services such as child care or transportation subsidies.
- ^p Defined as the fiscal year 2017 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).
- ^q Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.
- No sample data in this category
- n.a. Not applicable

APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2017 SNAP PARAMETERS

Table C.1. 2016 Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty income guidelines

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$11,880	\$14,840	\$13,670
2	16,020	20,020	18,430
3	20,160	25,200	23,190
4	24,300	30,380	27,950
5	28,440	35,560	32,710
6	32,580	40,740	37,470
7	36,730	45,920	42,230
8	40,890	51,120	47,010
Each additional member	+4,160	+5,200	+4,780

Source: 81 *Federal Register* 4036, January 25, 2016.

Note: HHS issued these numbers, which identify the annual income thresholds for poverty status based on household size. These values provide the basis for the fiscal year 2017 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

Table C.2. SNAP maximum allowable gross monthly income eligibility standards in fiscal year 2017

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,287	\$1,608	\$1,481
2	1,736	2,169	1,997
3	2,184	2,730	2,513
4	2,633	3,292	3,028
5	3,081	3,853	3,544
6	3,530	4,414	4,060
7	3,980	4,975	4,575
8	4,430	5,538	5,093
Each additional member	+451	+564	+518

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2017 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2016 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2017 gross income limits by multiplying the 2016 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 2017

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$990	\$1,237	\$1,140
2	1,335	1,669	1,536
3	1,680	2,100	1,933
4	2,025	2,532	2,330
5	2,370	2,964	2,726
6	2,715	3,395	3,123
7	3,061	3,827	3,520
8	3,408	4,260	3,918
Each additional member	+347	+434	+399

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2017 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2016 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2017 net income limits by dividing the 2016 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 2017

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction					
1 to 2 people	\$157	\$268	\$221	\$315	\$138
3 people	157	268	221	315	140
4 people	168	268	221	337	168
5 people	197	268	227	394	197
6 or more people	226	282	260	451	226
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction	517	826	697	607	408

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Deduction 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 2017

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$194	\$237	\$302	\$368	\$354	\$287	\$250
2	357	435	554	675	650	526	459
3	511	622	794	966	931	753	657
4	649	790	1,008	1,227	1,182	957	835
5	771	939	1,197	1,457	1,404	1,136	991
6	925	1,127	1,437	1,749	1,685	1,364	1,189
7	1,022	1,245	1,588	1,933	1,862	1,507	1,315
8	1,169	1,423	1,815	2,209	2,128	1,723	1,503
Each additional member	+146	+178	+227	+276	+266	+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 2016 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 2017

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

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the SNAP Quality Control System (SNAP QC). The system is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible for participation in SNAP and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. It is based on State samples (from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) of approximately 55,462 participating SNAP households and a separate State samples of denials and terminations. Each month, State agencies select an independent sample of participating SNAP households. Annual required State samples depend upon the size of a State's caseload and generally range from approximately 300 to 1,200 reviews.

TARGET UNIVERSE

The target universe of this study is all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.³³ Our analyses do not use the separate State samples of denials and terminations.

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

DATA EDITING

The estimates in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2017 SNAP QC data file, an edited version of raw data files generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2017 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2016 through September 2017.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or those found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited data file. In addition, households from Rhode Island in June, July, and August, and households from the Virgin Islands in July were dropped from the edited data file to account for incomplete data as a result of computer systems issues and natural disasters, respectively.³⁴ Of the 55,462 sample cases in the raw data file, 2,886 were determined to be not subject to review (Appendix Table D.1). Of those cases subject to review, 6,200 did not

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

³⁴ For detailed information on the editing and weighting of data for Rhode Island and the Virgin Islands, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2017 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Lauffer et al. 2018). Available at <https://host76.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/>.

undergo a complete review because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all members had died or moved. An additional 786 households were found either ineligible for SNAP or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit and thus were dropped from the data file.³⁵ An additional 59 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final unweighted number of households in the fiscal year 2017 SNAP QC file is 45,530. Appendix Table D.2 shows the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

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

	Fiscal year 2017 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	55,462	100.0	n.a.
Cases not subject to review	2,886	5.2	n.a.
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	1	0.0	n.a.
Cases subject to review	52,575	94.8	100.0
Incomplete cases	6,200	11.2	11.8
Cases completed	46,375	83.6	88.2
Not eligible for SNAP	574	1.0	1.1
Not eligible for a positive benefit	212	0.4	0.4
Eligible for a positive benefit	45,589	82.2	86.7
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	59	0.1	0.1
SNAP households in the final file	45,530	82.1	86.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 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 2017, the completion rate was 88 percent, 3 percentage points lower than in fiscal year 2016.

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 2017 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should equal the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions for which the household is eligible. Also, the SNAP benefit level should equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income. Exceptions are households participating in MFIP and SSI-CAP in States with standardized benefit amounts. These households are subject to different eligibility and

³⁵ Eligible one- and two-person SNAP units are guaranteed a minimum benefit. However, it is possible for larger units to be eligible for SNAP but have net income high enough that they do not qualify for a positive benefit. The eligible households dropped from the data file were found by the reviewer to have a benefit over-issuance equal to or greater than the recorded benefit.

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 59 records in the raw data file. These 59 records were therefore dropped from the edited data file.

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

State	SNAP households	
	Number	Percent
Total	45,530	100.0
Alabama	1,060	2.3
Alaska	554	1.2
Arizona	797	1.8
Arkansas	1,074	2.4
California	861	1.9
Colorado	798	1.8
Connecticut	858	1.9
Delaware	763	1.7
District of Columbia	916	2.0
Florida	989	2.2
Georgia	988	2.2
Guam	455	1.0
Hawaii	729	1.6
Idaho	1,007	2.2
Illinois	1,041	2.3
Indiana	940	2.1
Iowa	950	2.1
Kansas	946	2.1
Kentucky	1,200	2.6
Louisiana	820	1.8
Maine	910	2.0
Maryland	776	1.7
Massachusetts	968	2.1
Michigan	914	2.0
Minnesota	1,031	2.3
Mississippi	1,013	2.2
Missouri	871	1.9
Montana	778	1.7
Nebraska	894	2.0
Nevada	995	2.2
New Hampshire	667	1.5
New Jersey	798	1.8
New Mexico	964	2.1
New York	919	2.0
North Carolina	997	2.2
North Dakota	479	1.1
Ohio	988	2.2
Oklahoma	1,017	2.2
Oregon	939	2.1
Pennsylvania	835	1.8
Rhode Island	681	1.5
South Carolina	980	2.2
South Dakota	719	1.6
Tennessee	1,019	2.2
Texas	1,010	2.2
Utah	874	1.9
Vermont	689	1.5
Virgin Islands	202	0.4
Virginia	740	1.6
Washington	950	2.1
West Virginia	850	1.9
Wisconsin	970	2.1
Wyoming	347	0.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

WEIGHTING

The estimates for fiscal year 2017 in this report are based on a sample of 45,530 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustment to remove households ineligible for benefits as well as those receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, as these households are not included in the SNAP QC data file.³⁶ 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.³⁷ Appendix Table D.3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2017.

The fiscal year 2017 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2016 SNAP QC data files.³⁸ However, it differs from the weighting methodology used in the development of the SNAP QC data files prior to fiscal year 2003. SNAP QC data files before fiscal year 2003 are weighted to match the monthly number of SNAP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

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

Average monthly value	Fiscal year 2017			
	Program data	Adjustments for disaster assistance ^a	Adjustments for ineligible households	Edited SNAP QC data file
Number of households	20,836,042	26,844	212,314	20,596,884
Number of participants	42,123,374	75,496	556,940	41,490,938
Value of benefits (dollars)	5,300,305,762	60,431,643	189,318,172	5,050,555,947
Average household size	2.02	2.81	2.62	2.01
Average benefit per person (dollars)	125.83	-	339.93	121.73
Average benefit per household (dollars)	254.38	-	891.69	245.21

Sources: Fiscal Year 2017 Program Operations Data and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control data file.

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

³⁶ The adjusted total number of households and benefits are lower than Program Operations data figures by about 1 and 5 percent, respectively.

³⁷ Estimates for Rhode Island and the Virgin Islands are weighted across 9 months, instead of 12 months as in all other states. For detailed information on the editing and weighting of data for Rhode Island and the Virgin Islands, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2017 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Lauffer et al. 2018). Available at <https://host76.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/>.

³⁸ The fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC data files were previously weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP households, but not individuals or benefits, by State and stratum. For the fiscal year 2009 report, the fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC data files were updated to match the current weighting methodology.

COMPARISON TO REPORTED DATA

Appendix Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for fiscal year 2017. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC data file before any editing has taken place. Calculated values and averages are based on the edited data file used for this report.

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

Variable	Households with:				
	All households	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Average gross income (dollars)					
Calculated	837	1,333	915	1,054	1,022
Reported	837	1,333	915	1,054	1,022
Average net income (dollars) ^a					
Calculated	384	629	440	505	496
Reported	379	620	432	498	495
Average total deduction (dollars) ^b					
Calculated	550	752	553	641	561
Reported	549	753	551	639	560
Average SNAP benefit (dollars) ^c					
Calculated	245	296	125	392	185
Reported	245	296	125	390	184
Percentage with zero gross income					
Calculated	19.0	0.0	6.3	13.7	0.0
Reported	19.1	0.1	6.3	13.9	0.0
Percentage with zero net income					
Calculated	35.7	20.7	17.0	33.4	13.2
Reported	38.9	21.7	24.4	34.6	17.0
Percentage with minimum benefit					
Calculated	8.8	7.5	20.0	1.8	12.0
Reported	8.5	7.0	19.5	1.7	11.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control data file.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 23,645 households participating in MFIP and 627,138 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, 627,138 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

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

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of SNAP households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard error measures the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard error depends on (1) the degree of variation in the variable within the population from which the sample is drawn; (2) the design of the sample, including such issues as stratification and sampling probabilities; and (3) the size of the sample on which the estimate is based. This appendix presents estimates of the standard errors associated with key statistics and describes the methods for estimating the standard errors of other statistics for which standard errors have not been directly calculated.

STANDARD ERRORS

The standard error of an estimated proportion of households (S_p) based on a simple random sample is

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

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, N is the number of households in the population, and n is the sample size.³⁹ The standard error of an estimated number of households (S_N) based on a simple random sample is

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

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

³⁹ 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 2017 $n = 45,530$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2017 are shown in the sample size column of Appendix Table E.1. For subgroups not shown in Appendix Table E.1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (45,530) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For example, in fiscal year 2017, $N = 20,597,000$ and there were 4,955,000 elderly households (households with at least one or more elderly individuals). Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2017 would be calculated as $(4,955,000 / 20,597,000) \times (45,530) = 10,953$. In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true sample size of households with elderly individuals of 10,395, as shown in Appendix Table E.1.

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

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The standard errors of selected estimates of SNAP households in fiscal year 2017 are shown in Appendix Table E.1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.⁴⁰ For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is 1,813,000 (Appendix Table A.1) and the corresponding standard error is 38,938 (Appendix Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from 1,735,000 to 1,891,000.⁴¹

For standard errors not shown in Appendix Table E.1, the approximate standard error (S_E) of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2017 can be calculated using Equation (3):

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

where S_N is the naive standard error from Equation (2) above and d is the square root of the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest from Appendix Table E.2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the SNAP QC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method (Appendix Table E.1) to the naive variance.⁴² When the population subgroup (for example, households with an elderly individual) is listed in Appendix Table E.2 but the characteristic of interest is not, the average square root of the design effect for the subgroup from the right-hand column of Appendix Table E.2 is used. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all SNAP households, 1.44.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly individual with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in Appendix Table A.3, 844,000 households with elderly individuals have zero net income.

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ Calculated as: $(1,813,000 - (2 \times 38,938)) = 1,735,000$ and $(1,813,000 + (2 \times 38,938)) = 1,891,000$.

⁴² 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 18,256.⁴³ Multiplying 18,256 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.58, from Appendix Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 28,934.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

Comparing Equations (1) and (2), it is apparent that the standard error of an estimated percentage of households, S_p , is equal to the standard error of the corresponding count of households, S_N , divided by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage:

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

For example, Appendix Table A.17 shows that, of the 8,588,000 households with children, 1,180,000 (13.7 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 32,684 (Appendix Table E.1). To calculate S_p , the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 8,588,000 households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.4 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 13.0 to 14.5 percent around the point estimate of 13.7 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors not shown in Appendix Table E.1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using Equation (3). Then, divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 4,955,000 households with elderly individuals, 844,000 (17.0 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 18,256) by 4,955,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.4 percentage points.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED MEANS

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2017 are provided in Appendix Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in fiscal year 2017 is \$2.80 (Appendix Table E.3) and the mean itself is \$837 (Appendix Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$831 to \$843.

⁴³ Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(844,000 / 4,955,000) \times (1 - (844,000 / 4,955,000)) \times (4,955,000 - 10,395)] / [(10,395 - 1) \times 4,955,000]} = 0.00368$$

$$\text{Equation (2): } 4,955,000 \times 0.00368 = 18,256,$$

where 4,955,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 844,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 10,395 is the sample size of elderly households (Appendix Table E.1), and 18,256 is the standard error.

Generalized approximation methods, such as that used in Equation (3), work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages because standard errors depend only on sample size, estimated proportion, and design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends upon the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Appendix Table E.3 can be obtained from Appendix Table E.4, which shows for each variable in Appendix Table E.3 the average, minimum, and maximum value of that variable's standard error as a percentage of the variable's mean value. These three values are shown for all SNAP households and for selected subgroups. The standard errors in Appendix Table E.4 incorporate design effects.

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

	Households (000) with:								Sample size	Estimated population (000)
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	School-age children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		
All SNAP households	59.13	75.95	38.94	65.24	59.93	63.55	57.37	55.20	45,530	20,597
With elderly individuals	17.35	28.96	29.39	21.22	59.93	12.94	12.25	10.20	10,395	4,955
Without elderly individuals	58.94	70.12	28.65	65.39	0.00	64.75	57.99	54.41	35,135	15,642
With children	32.68	45.31	13.16	55.72	12.94	63.55	57.37	30.40	19,023	8,588
With school-age children	26.70	39.92	11.80	49.73	12.25	57.37	57.37	29.63	15,108	6,847
Without children	51.92	69.84	37.42	38.54	58.09	0.00	0.00	46.82	26,507	12,009
With earnings	0.00	36.45	24.87	65.24	21.22	55.72	49.73	22.03	14,027	6,477
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	1.14	21.77	21.27	22.03	10.20	30.40	29.63	55.20	10,510	4,289

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

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

Base of estimated number	Households with:								Average square root of design effect
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	School-age children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
All SNAP households	1.56	1.64	1.42	1.46	1.45	1.34	1.26	1.41	1.44
With elderly individuals	1.47	1.58	1.51	1.67	n.a.	1.42	1.43	1.47	1.51
Without elderly individuals	1.68	1.70	1.54	1.61	n.a.	1.56	1.40	1.47	1.57
With children	1.52	1.54	1.59	1.80	1.45	n.a.	2.29	1.41	1.66
With school-age children	1.50	1.56	1.66	1.80	1.46	n.a.	n.a.	1.46	1.57
Without children	1.68	1.96	1.47	1.49	1.61	n.a.	n.a.	1.45	1.61
With earnings	n.a.	1.64	1.73	n.a.	1.68	2.30	1.85	1.52	1.79
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	1.39	1.54	1.56	1.65	1.59	1.62	1.63	n.a.	1.57

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 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	2.80	2.03	0.38	2.30	0.58	0.00	0.06	8.47	8.60	4.23	1.92
With elderly individuals	6.87	6.10	1.52	5.11	1.51	0.01	0.15	32.51	25.20	7.27	4.96
Without elderly individuals	3.66	2.73	0.81	2.55	0.62	0.01	0.05	9.00	8.92	5.28	1.85
With children	7.87	6.90	2.16	3.51	0.97	0.03	0.03	11.93	8.72	10.81	2.42
With school-age children	9.79	8.50	2.58	3.83	1.18	0.03	0.03	14.16	10.54	11.50	2.76
Without children	5.13	3.87	0.78	2.88	0.71	0.00	0.09	15.80	20.47	4.67	2.87
With earnings	8.94	8.26	2.15	3.83	1.21	0.02	0.05	8.47	16.56	16.36	2.73
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	7.08	7.35	2.15	4.40	1.20	0.02	0.16	28.72	12.65	5.21	4.15

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 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
20,597 (All SNAP households)	0.9	0.2	3.4
4,955 (Households with elderly individuals)	2.4	0.7	7.8
8,588 (Households with children)	1.3	0.3	4.7
6,477 (Households with earnings)	1.7	0.5	5.2
4,289 (Households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities)	2.0	0.7	7.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2017 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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