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Report No. SNAP-14-CHAR

*Characteristics of Supplemental
Nutrition Assistance Program
Households: Fiscal Year 2013*



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Food and
Nutrition
Service

December 2014

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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2013

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xv
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3
Program Eligibility Requirements	3
The Household	3
Categorical Eligibility	4
Income Eligibility Standards	5
Resources	6
Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards	7
Application Procedures	8
Benefit Computation	9
SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) Households	9
Minnesota Family Investment Program Households (MFIP)	10
SNAP Benefit Issuance	10
Program Changes Since the Previous Fiscal Year and Upcoming Changes	10
SNAP Participation and Costs	11
3 CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS	13
The Poverty Status of SNAP Households	13
Households with Greater Needs	14
Households with Children	14
Households with Elderly Individuals	16
Households with Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	20
Other Households Served by SNAP	20
Single-Person Households	20
Characteristics of SNAP Participants	21
Changes in the Economic Conditions of SNAP Households	21
ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS	25

APPENDIX A: DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS.....	33
APPENDIX B: DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE	65
APPENDIX C: FISCAL YEAR 2013 SNAP PARAMETERS.....	85
APPENDIX D: SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES	93
APPENDIX E: SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES.....	101
APPENDIX F: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT	111
INDEX.....	117

TABLES

TEXT TABLES

2.1	Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1998 to 2013.....	12
3.1	Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2013	15
3.2	Household Receipt of Countable Income Types by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2013	17
3.3	Percentage of Households with Countable Income Types by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2013	18
3.4	Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2013.....	19
3.5	SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2013.....	22
3.6	Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2012 and Fiscal Year 2013	23

APPENDIX A TABLES

Summary Characteristics

A.1	Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by Household Composition, Locality, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount	35
A.2	Average Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, SNAP Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Locality, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount	36

Income, Poverty Status, and Resources

A.3	Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Amount of Gross and Net Countable Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline.....	37
A.4	Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Countable Gross and Net Income, Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline.....	38

APPENDIX A TABLES (continued)

A.5	Average Gross and Net Countable Income, Average Gross and Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Average Countable Resources, and Average Benefit of Participating Households by Household Composition and Size.....	39
A.6	Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Type of Countable Income	40
A.7	Average Income, Total Deduction, SNAP Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Countable Income	41
A.8	Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Countable Earned and Unearned Income Amounts	42
SNAP Deductions		
A.9	Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount	44
A.10	Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount.....	45
A.11	Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction	46
SNAP Benefit		
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	48
Household Composition		
A.13	Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	49
A.14	Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by Household Composition	50
A.15	Average Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, SNAP Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition	51

APPENDIX A TABLES (continued)

A.16	Distribution of Participating Households by Countable Income Type and Household Composition	52
A.17	Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Selected Characteristics.....	53
A.18	Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	54
A.19	Distribution of Participating Households with Countable Earned and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics.....	55
A.20	Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households with Countable Earned and Unearned Income	56
A.21	Distribution of Participating Households with Selected Household Characteristics by the Race/Hispanic Status of the Household Head.....	57
A.22	Distribution of Participating Households by Presence of a Household Member with Selected Characteristics	68

Participants

A.23	Gender and SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic.....	59
A.24	Distribution of Participants by Thrifty Food Plan Sex-Age Groups and Household Size.....	60
A.25	Distribution of Household Heads, All Participants, and Nonelderly Adult Participants by Work Registration Status and Employment Status	61

Survey Comparisons: Fiscal Years 1989 to 2013

A.26	Comparison of Participating Households with Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2013	62
A.27	Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2013	63
A.28	Comparison of Number of SNAP Participants by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2013.....	64

APPENDIX B TABLES

B.1	Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by State	67
B.2	Average Values of Selected Characteristics by State.....	68

B.3	Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State.....	69
B.4	Distribution of Participating Households by Shelter-Related Characteristics and by State	70
B.5	Distribution of Participating Households by Household Composition and by State.....	71
B.6	Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Countable Income Sources and by State.....	72
B.7	Average Values of Selected Countable Income Sources by State.....	73
B.8	Distribution of Participating Households by Earnings-Related Characteristics and by State	74
B.9	Distribution of Entrant Households with and without Expedited Service by State	75
B.10	Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Hispanic Status of Household Head and by State	76
B.11	Distribution of Participating Households by Use of Standard Utility Allowance and by State.....	77
B.12	Distribution of Participating Categorically Eligible Households by Public Assistance Status and by State.....	78
B.13	Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State, and Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households.....	79
B.14	Distribution of Participants by Age and by State.....	80
B.15	Distribution of Participants by Disability Status and by State	81
B.16	Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and by State.....	82
B.17	Distribution of Noncitizen Participants by Age and by State	83

APPENDIX C TABLES

C.1	2012 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines	87
C.2	SNAP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2013	88
C.3	SNAP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2013	89
C.4	Value of Standard, and Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2013.....	90

C.5	Value of Maximum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2013	91
C.6	Value of Minimum Monthly SNAP Benefit in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2013	91

APPENDIX D TABLES

D.1	Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included in the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2013.....	96
D.2	Unweighted Distribution of Participating Households by State	97
D.3	Comparison of Program Data to Edited SNAP QC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2013.....	98
D.4	Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2013	99

APPENDIX E TABLES

E.1	Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2013.....	106
E.2	Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2013.....	107
E.3	Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2013	108
E.4	Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2013	109

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FIGURES

2.1	SNAP Participants, Unemployed Individuals, Individuals in Poverty, and Individuals at or Below 130 Percent of Poverty, Calendar Years 1985 to 2013.....	11
3.1	Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2013.....	15

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) serves as the foundation of America's national nutrition safety net. It is the nation's first line of defense against food insecurity and offers a powerful tool to improve nutrition among low-income individuals. SNAP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and 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 2013 (October 2012 through September 2013). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2013. The appendices provide detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by State, as well as a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

SNAP Participation and Costs

In an average month in fiscal year 2013, SNAP provided benefits to 47.6 million people living in nearly 23.1 million households across the United States. The total federal cost of the Program in fiscal year 2013 was \$79.9 billion, \$76.1 billion of which went to SNAP benefits and the remainder to program administration. The average monthly SNAP benefit for all participating households in fiscal year 2013 was \$275.

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

Characteristics of SNAP Households and Participants

In fiscal year 2013, approximately 83 percent of SNAP households lived in poverty, as measured by the federal poverty guideline issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (Appendix C). Forty-three percent of SNAP households had gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline; these households received 57 percent of all benefits. With the value of SNAP benefits included as income, 12 percent of SNAP households would move above the poverty guideline and 14 percent would move from below half to above half of the poverty guideline.

Twenty-two percent of SNAP households had zero gross income in fiscal year 2013 and 39 percent had zero net income. Thirty-one percent of SNAP households had earned income, 20 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 24 percent received Social Security income, 9 percent received Child Support Enforcement payments, 7 percent received support from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and 4 percent received Unemployment Income. None of these percentages changed by more than one percentage point from fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2013.

Seventy-five percent of SNAP households included a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person; these households received 82 percent of all benefits. Households with children received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$410, reflecting their larger average household size. The average household with children had 3.2 people, compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (57 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult

households. Only 16 percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. More than half (52 percent) of all SNAP households with children had earned income; 42 percent of single-adult households with children and 70 percent of married heads of households with children had earned income. Three percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with elderly individuals received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$134, reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.3 people) and higher-than-average income compared to other SNAP participants. Eighty percent of SNAP households with elderly individuals consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$113, compared with an average monthly benefit of \$216 for households with elderly individuals not living alone and \$300 for households without any elderly individuals.

In fiscal year 2013, 46 percent of all SNAP participants were nonelderly adults and 9 percent were elderly. Twelve percent were disabled nonelderly individuals. About 61 percent of nonelderly adults were women, as were 64 percent of elderly adults. Forty-four percent of all participants were children in fiscal year 2013; about 68 percent of the children were of school age (ages 5 to 17).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a central component of the nation's nutrition assistance safety net. SNAP's stated purpose is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, PL 110-246). SNAP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and 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 2013, SNAP served approximately 47.6 million people in an average month, at a total annual cost of \$79.9 billion; \$76.1 billion of this amount went to SNAP benefits.¹

SNAP is available to all individuals who meet the federal eligibility guidelines set by Congress and serves a broad demographic spectrum of the needy population. It provides benefits electronically via an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card; the benefits may be redeemed for eligible food items. As of September 30, 2013, 248,666 stores across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

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

Using SNAP household data collected for quality control purposes, FNS publishes reports describing the 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 2013. The report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules and thus does not include information about those who received disaster assistance in fiscal year 2013 or about ineligible households that were issued benefits mistakenly.²

In Chapter 2, we provide an overview of SNAP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits and the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as national economic trends. In Chapter 3, we describe the characteristics of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2013. We present detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix A and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household characteristics

¹ The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2013 included \$3.9 billion in other costs, including the federal share of administrative costs, nutrition education, employment and training programs, benefit and retailer redemption and monitoring, payment accuracy monitoring, electronic benefit transfer (EBT) systems, program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as program access, health, and nutrition pilot projects.

² FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies. About 146,000 people received disaster assistance at some time in fiscal year 2013. This number is calculated internally by Mathematica based on information provided by FNS, individual State reports, and direct contact with States. See Appendix D for more information on adjustments made to the data used for this report.

in Appendix B. Appendix C contains the fiscal year 2013 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 and, in Appendix E, the sampling error of the estimates. The data collection instrument used to collect the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP QC) data, which form the basis of this report, appears in Appendix F.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and legislative changes to SNAP. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuance. We conclude with a summary of program participation and costs, as well as a discussion on how the costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2013.

Program Eligibility Requirements

The Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill) reauthorized SNAP. As part of the 2008 Farm Bill, the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, made some changes to the uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP, which were originally developed in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. These eligibility standards include defining a SNAP “household” and categories of households eligible for benefits and establishing gross and net income limits, a resource limit, and various nonfinancial criteria for eligibility. The legislation provides for exceptions to the eligibility criteria in certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for certain individuals, such as those who are categorically eligible, elderly, or with disabilities.³

Furthermore, States had options to simplify certain eligibility rules. For example, States could waive recertification interviews for elderly and disabled individuals with no income, set requirements for reporting financial circumstances within various time frames, and determine penalties for failing to comply with work requirement programs. These options allowed States greater flexibility to adapt to the needs of eligible populations within their State.

The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as individuals who share a residential unit and customarily purchase and prepare food together. The income and countable resources of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. Generally, individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together may apply as separate household units; their income 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 disabled and cannot purchase and prepare food because of a substantial disability may apply as separate households from

³ 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.

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 guideline.⁴

Categorical Eligibility

Certain households are categorically eligible for SNAP and, therefore, not subject to the federal income and resource limits. Benefits for these categorically eligible households are determined under the same rules that apply to other eligible SNAP households and the level of benefits received is based on household income. All States confer categorical eligibility to SNAP households in which all members of the household receive or are authorized to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or General Assistance (GA) benefits. These households are known as pure public assistance households.

Over the past 15 years, categorical eligibility has expanded, eliminating certain verification requirements and simplifying the application and eligibility-determination process for a much larger group of households. On November 21, 2000, a broader interpretation of existing categorical eligibility rules was implemented, requiring States to confer categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified as eligible to receive benefits or services—such as employment assistance, child care, or transportation assistance—that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort funds. In addition, States have the option of conferring categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified to receive benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/Maintenance of Effort. They may also confer categorical eligibility on households in which at least one member receives the benefit or service; the State determines whether the entire household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or 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 assist needy families and reduce their dependency, no additional SNAP means test is required beyond that already used for TANF/Maintenance of Effort.

Many States have broad programs that provide a TANF/Maintenance of Effort-funded noncash benefit to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP on a large number of households. These policies are known as broad-based categorical eligibility policies. States have flexibility in setting the criteria for receiving the TANF/Maintenance of Effort-funded noncash benefit, but most apply only a gross income eligibility limit—between 130 and 200 percent of federal poverty guidelines—and have eliminated the net income test, although participants must still qualify for a benefit. Most categorically eligible households are not subject to the SNAP resource test. In fiscal year 2013, five States (Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas) imposed resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 when determining eligibility.

The number of States and territories (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) implementing broad-based categorical eligibility policies increased from 42 in fiscal year 2011 to 43 in fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Of the 43 States with a broad-based categorical eligibility policy in effect throughout fiscal year 2013, New Hampshire is the only one whose policy applies only to households with children.

⁴ The Secretary of the 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 2012 poverty guidelines.

In some States, households participating in more narrowly targeted noncash TANF-funded programs, such as work support, child care, diversion assistance, transportation, and other short-term assistance, may also be categorically eligible for SNAP.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. Most households not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: a gross income standard and a net income standard.⁵ 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). A household not categorically eligible and not including an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty guideline (\$2,498 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2013) to be eligible for SNAP. Households with elderly or disabled members 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 guideline.

In addition to being used to determine income eligibility for some households, net income is used to determine monthly SNAP benefit amounts for all households. Net income is calculated by subtracting deductions permitted under SNAP from monthly gross income. SNAP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at net monthly income:⁶

- **Standard Deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. In fiscal year 2013, a household with one to three members in the contiguous United States received a \$149 deduction; larger households received a larger standard deduction. The standard deductions for outlying States and territories vary with price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are indexed annually to inflation.
- **Earned Income Deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent Care Deduction.** Households with dependents receive a deduction for out-of-pocket costs for the care of children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school.
- **Medical Deduction.** A medical deduction is available only to households with elderly or disabled members. In most States, such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs exceeding \$35 and incurred on behalf of elderly or disabled household members. In fiscal year 2013, 14 States had medical deduction demonstration programs that used standard deduction amounts for households with

⁵ Individuals participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or a SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, as described later in this chapter.

⁶ 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.

medical expenses exceeding \$35 but below a specified limit.⁷ Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible in any State.

- **Child Support Payment Deduction.** Households may deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than treat them as a deduction.
- **Excess Shelter Expense Deduction.** A household is entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of its countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. Instead of using actual utility costs, many States use Standard Utility Allowances (SUAs) to calculate a household's total shelter expense. The maximum excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly or disabled members was \$469 in fiscal year 2013. The amount is annually indexed to inflation. The limits on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories vary with price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Households with elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. Some States also allow homeless households a deduction of \$143 for shelter costs.

To be eligible for SNAP, a household must have net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty guidelines (\$1,921 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2013). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (Appendix C).

Resources

Another important determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. As stipulated in the 2008 Farm Bill, the resource limits are indexed to inflation, rounded down to the nearest \$250 increment. In fiscal year 2013, households not categorically eligible were permitted up to \$2,000 in countable resources or up to \$3,250 if at least one household member was elderly or disabled. 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. However, some types of property are not counted, such as retirement and educational savings accounts, family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income.

Vehicles with equity below \$1,500 are excluded from the resource test. Vehicles used as homes, to produce income, to transport physically disabled household members, or to transport fuel or water are also excluded. Otherwise, for one vehicle per adult and any vehicle used by a teenager in the household to drive to work or school, any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 is counted

⁷ For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2013 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*.

toward the resource limit. Of the household's remaining vehicles, the higher of (1) any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or (2) any equity is counted.⁸

States are allowed to use TANF vehicle rules in place of SNAP rules if the State's TANF rules are less restrictive than federal rules. By September 2013, all but five States or territories (Delaware, Minnesota, North Dakota, Virgin Islands, and Washington) aligned their vehicle rules for non-categorically eligible households with those of other programs in their State; 29 States had adopted rules that exclude all vehicles from the resource test. These changes were intended to make it easier for low-income workers to keep a vehicle and still receive SNAP benefits.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

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

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

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

Noncitizens admitted as refugees or granted asylum or a stay of deportation are eligible for SNAP benefits for up to seven years.

With some exceptions, able-bodied participants between the ages of 16 and 60 must register for work, accept suitable employment, and take part in an employment and training program to which they are referred by the SNAP office as a condition of receiving benefits.

Nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children can receive benefits only if they work or participate in qualifying work-related activities.⁹ With certain exceptions, those who do not meet these work requirements are restricted to three months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month

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

⁹ These nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children could be exempt from the work requirements if they live in a waiver area (for example, because of a high unemployment rate) or have been granted a discretionary exemption by the State. Only 15 percent of a State's caseload may receive a discretionary exemption.

period.¹⁰ Participants ages 18 to 49 are subject to these provisions unless they are in one of the following categories:

- Individuals who are disabled
- Individuals who have been determined to be mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Pregnant women
- Individuals needed in the home to care for an ill or incapacitated person
- Relatives or other caretakers of dependent children

Participants not in any of the above categories are subject to benefit time limits unless they are working 20 hours or more per week, participating in a workfare program, or participating in and complying with a work program for at least 20 hours per week.

Application Procedures

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. While all SNAP applicants have the option to appear in person for the interview, most States have waivers that allow interviews to be conducted by telephone rather than face-to-face. Households for whom it would be a hardship to attend an in-person interview, such as elderly or disabled individuals may be interviewed by telephone or at home regardless of whether the State has a waiver of the face-to-face requirement. As of September 2013, 45 States had been granted statewide waivers of the requirement that households receive a face-to-face interview. Thirteen of these States provide the option of a telephone interview at initial certification only, one State offers this option only at recertification, and 31 States provide the option of a telephone interview at both initial certification and recertification. Also as of September 2013, 41 States offered statewide online applications. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

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

SNAP participants are required to appear periodically at their local SNAP office or participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies with the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. The certification period may be as long as 24 months for households where all members are elderly or disabled and up to 48 months for

¹⁰ States may waive the time limit in geographic areas or statewide if the area has an unemployment rate that exceeds 10 percent or does not have a sufficient number of jobs to provide employment.

households participating in SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) demonstrations. In fiscal year 2013, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 13 months.

Benefit Computation

After a household is certified for SNAP, its monthly SNAP benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum SNAP benefit for the household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled has been historically based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan for a family of four in June of the previous 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.¹¹ Maximum benefits are usually revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the plan.

As specified in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), the maximum benefit was set to 113.6 percent of the June 2008 Thrifty Food Plan beginning in April 2009 and held at that level until the provision expired. In fiscal year 2013, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$668 (Appendix C).

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

If a household has zero net income (that is, its deductible expenses equal or exceed its gross income), it receives the maximum SNAP benefit. For new participants, benefits are prorated for the first month.¹² 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 2013, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$16.¹³

SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) Households

Through their participation in the SSI-CAP demonstrations, some households with SSI benefits receive SNAP benefits that are subject to a different method of computation from other SNAP households. SSI-CAP is a joint FNS-Social Security Administration (SSA) and State project that streamlines the SNAP application process for certain households eligible for SSI (also making them categorically eligible for SNAP). Throughout fiscal year 2013, 18 States were operating SSI-CAP demonstrations: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina,

¹¹ See Thrifty Food Plan, 2006 at http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/sites/default/files/usda_food_plans_cost_of_food/TFP2006Report.pdf for more information.

¹² SNAP households will not receive benefits in the first month if the amount of prorated benefits would be less than \$10.

¹³ Table C.6 presents minimum benefit values for the other States and territories for fiscal year 2013.

South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. In most cases, SSI-CAP participation is limited to one-person households consisting of an elderly or disabled person who receives SSI and has no earned income.¹⁴ In all SSI-CAP households except for those in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, SSI-CAP households receive a standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having “high” or “low” shelter expenses, as determined by the State. SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, receive a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard deduction, a standard utility allowance, and a standardized “high” or “low” shelter expense deduction. SSI-CAP households are not subject to any other income deductions.

Minnesota Family Investment Program Households (MFIP)

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota households that receive TANF are subject to a different benefit computation method than other SNAP households. The SNAP benefit for MFIP participants is calculated at the same time as the cash assistance benefit by subtracting total income 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 possibly 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 a 40 percent earnings deduction but are not subject to other income deductions.

SNAP Benefit Issuance

As in previous years, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands issued benefits through Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards. All EBT systems were online and permitted participants to receive an EBT card, similar to a debit card, for use in purchasing food at authorized retail stores. A household’s monthly benefit was electronically transferred to an account created specifically for SNAP benefits. The amount of a purchase was debited from the account at the time of the transaction.

Program Changes Since the Previous Fiscal Year and Upcoming Changes

During fiscal year 2013, California and West Virginia expanded their broad-based categorical eligibility policies by increasing their income limits for households with elderly or disabled members. Beginning in April 2013, California’s policy allowed for households with elderly or disabled members to have gross income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. Beginning in May 2013, West Virginia expanded its policy to allow income up to 200 percent of the federal poverty guideline for households with no earned income and in which all members are elderly or disabled.

¹⁴ In Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, a household must have no earned income to enter the program but, once enrolled, may have earned income for up to three months and remain eligible. In Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas, a household may have earned income and still be eligible for SSI Combined Application Project benefits. In Kentucky, New Mexico, and South Dakota, married couples also may be eligible for SSI Combined Application Project benefits, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria to be treated as a member of the same household; in Texas, married couples may participate but are treated as separate households.

Also during fiscal year 2013, North Dakota and Rhode Island implemented medical deduction demonstration programs that use a standard deduction amount for households with medical expenses below a specified limit. The demonstration programs simplify the application process for qualifying households and may slightly increase eligibility and benefit amounts.

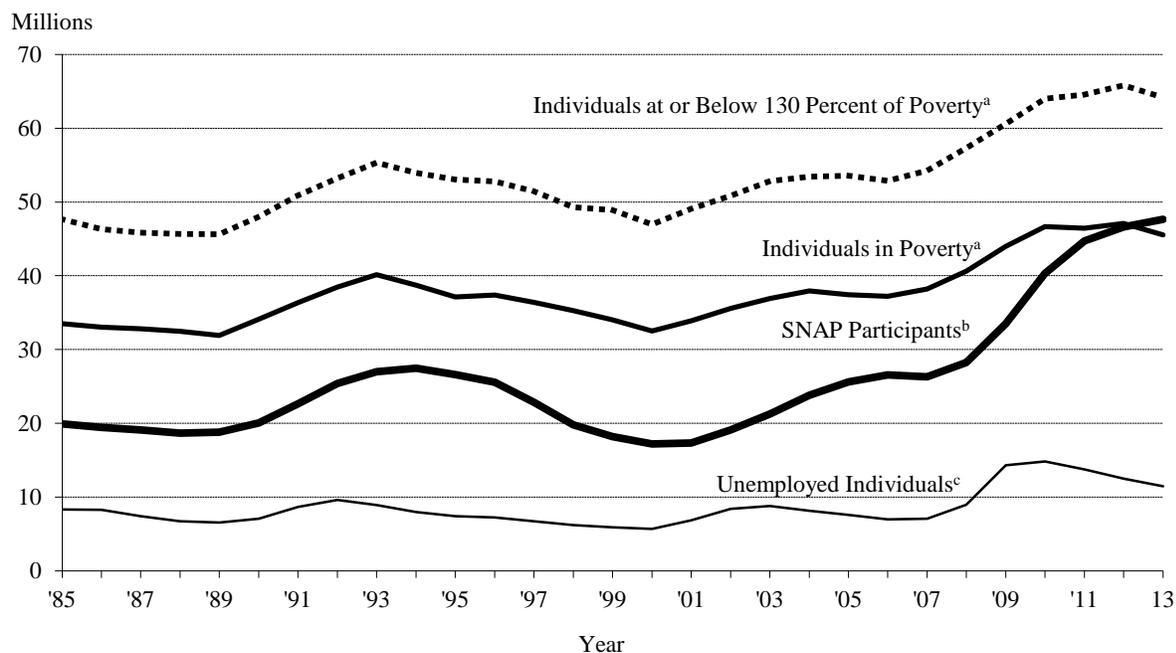
In February 2014, SNAP was reauthorized as part of The Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill). Most rules in place during fiscal year 2013 continued to apply under the new legislation. Changes under the 2014 Farm Bill include reducing or eliminating the shelter expense deduction for some households with no energy costs and nominal energy assistance and additional SNAP funding for enhanced employment and training activities.

SNAP Participation and Costs

The number of SNAP participants has fluctuated over the past few decades, as illustrated in Figure 2.1. After a decline in SNAP participation from 1994 to 2000, SNAP participation rose each year from 2001 until 2007. Monthly SNAP participation has steadily increased in recent years from 26.3 million individuals in 2007 to 47.6 million individuals in 2013. Table 2.1 shows how changes in SNAP participation over the last 16 years compare to changes in major economic indicators. Table 2.1 shows how changes in SNAP participation over the last 16 years compare to other major economic indicators.

Total SNAP costs increased from \$78.4 billion in fiscal year 2012 to \$79.9 billion in fiscal year 2013, largely as a result of the increase in SNAP participation.

Figure 2.1. SNAP Participants, Unemployed Individuals, Individuals in Poverty, and Individuals at or Below 130 Percent of Poverty, Calendar Years 1985 to 2013



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

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

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

Table 2.1. Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1998 to 2013

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year															
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Inflation Rate ^a	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.4
Interest Rate ^b	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.1	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.2
Productivity Increase ^c	3.1	3.7	3.4	2.8	4.3	3.8	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	3.3	3.3	0.4	1.4	0.9
Real GDP Increase ^{d,e}	4.4	4.8	4.1	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.7	1.8	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.9
SNAP Participants ^f (in Thousands)	19,791	18,183	17,194	17,318	19,096	21,250	23,811	25,628	26,549	26,316	28,223	33,490	40,302	44,709	46,609	47,636
Unemployed Individuals ^f (in Thousands)	6,204	5,879	5,685	6,830	8,375	8,770	8,140	7,579	6,991	7,073	8,948	14,295	14,810	13,736	12,496	11,449
Unemployment Rate ^g	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4
Individuals Below Poverty Level																
Number in Thousands	35,278	34,005	32,491	33,905	35,566	36,927	37,937	37,415	37,206	38,205	40,614	43,970	46,677	46,464	47,085	45,544
Percentage of Total Population	13.0	12.3	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.8	13.5	14.5	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.5
Individuals at or Below 130 Percent of Poverty Level																
Number in Thousands	49,302	48,905	46,974	49,061	50,844	52,823	53,413	53,553	52,878	54,264	57,329	60,574	63,984	64,549	65,828	64,172
Percentage of Total Population	18.1	17.7	16.8	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.2	17.8	18.1	19.0	19.9	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.5

Sources:

Inflation Rate: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

Interest Rate: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Productivity Increase: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index."

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Increase: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

SNAP Participants: Food and Nutrition Service Program Operations data.

Unemployed Individuals and Unemployment Rate: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Individuals Below Poverty Level and Individuals Below 130 Percent of Poverty Level: Special tabulations of the CPS ASEC by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA.

^a Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for 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.¹⁵ In an average month in fiscal year 2013, SNAP provided benefits to 47.1 million people living in 22.8 million households.¹⁶ The vast majority of SNAP households (83 percent) lived in poverty, according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2013. Most SNAP households (75 percent) included a child (under age 18), an elderly individual (age 60 and over), or a disabled nonelderly individual. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of \$271, had gross monthly income of \$758, net monthly income of \$344, and was entitled to a total deduction of \$522 per month.^{17,18} The average household size was 2.1 people.

In this chapter, we discuss the composition and economic status of SNAP households, characteristics of SNAP participants, and changes in the characteristics of SNAP households from fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2013. Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show the poverty status of participants and the effect of SNAP benefits on poverty among participating households; Tables 3.2 through 3.4 present sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and unit size by household composition; Table 3.5 depicts the demographic characteristics of participants; and Table 3.6 compares the change in constant 2013 dollars since 2012 in average income, deductions, and benefits for participating households.

The Poverty Status of SNAP Households

SNAP provides benefits to households in need.¹⁹ In fiscal year 2013, the gross monthly income of 83 percent of SNAP households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline (Table 3.1).²⁰ The gross monthly income of 58 percent of all SNAP households was less

¹⁵ The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 49,569 households that participated in SNAP in fiscal year 2013 (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 and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because Puerto Rico operates its own Nutritional Assistance Program, which replaced SNAP in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participates in another block grant program instead of SNAP.

¹⁶ The estimates of 47.1 million participants and 22.8 million households differ slightly from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (47.6 million people and 23.1 million households) because the sample estimate is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which are \$271 in the SNAP QC data, compared with \$275 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

¹⁷ Because net income is not used in benefit determination for households participating in MFIP and for those participating in SSI-CAP with a standardized benefit, the average monthly net income estimate excludes these households.

¹⁸ The average total deduction estimate reflects the entire deduction to which households are entitled. Because households may not deduct more than their gross income, the estimate is greater than households' average deduction. With deductions not used in their benefit determination, SSI-CAP households with standardized benefits are excluded from the estimate.

¹⁹ For more detailed information on the economic status of SNAP households, see Appendix Tables A.3 through A.8.

²⁰ See Appendix Table C.1 for the poverty guidelines.

than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of 43 percent of all SNAP households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline (Table 3.1). The average household had income that was slightly less than 59 percent of the poverty guideline (Table A.2).

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive greater SNAP benefits than those with more income. The 43 percent of all SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2013 received 57 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 17 percent of households with a gross monthly income above the poverty guideline 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.²¹ 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 12 percent of participating households above the poverty guideline. SNAP benefits affected a greater number of the poorest SNAP households, moving 14 percent of participating households above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

Households with Greater Needs

SNAP effectively serves many households that include people with greater needs—children, elderly adults, and disabled individuals.²² In fiscal year 2013, 75 percent of all SNAP households, containing 87 percent of all participants, included a child, an elderly person, or a disabled nonelderly person. These households received 82 percent of all SNAP benefits (Table A.14).

Households with Children

In each month of fiscal year 2013, SNAP served approximately 10.2 million households with children, representing 45 percent of all SNAP households. Seventy-five percent of all SNAP households with earnings contained children, and 52 percent of all households with children had earned income (Table 3.2 and 3.3). Fourteen percent of all households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 3 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A.6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit of \$410 per month (Table 3.4), in large part because the household size among SNAP households with children (3.2 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (2.1 people).

In fiscal year 2013, single adults headed more than half (57 percent) of all SNAP households with children, accounting for 26 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2). Approximately 8 percent of all SNAP households included a married head of household and children, accounting for 18 percent of all SNAP households with children.

²¹ This comparison assumes that program participants value their SNAP benefits at face value.

²² See Appendix Tables A.3, A.6, A.8, A.11–A.12, A.14–A.19, and A.21–A.23 for more details on these households.

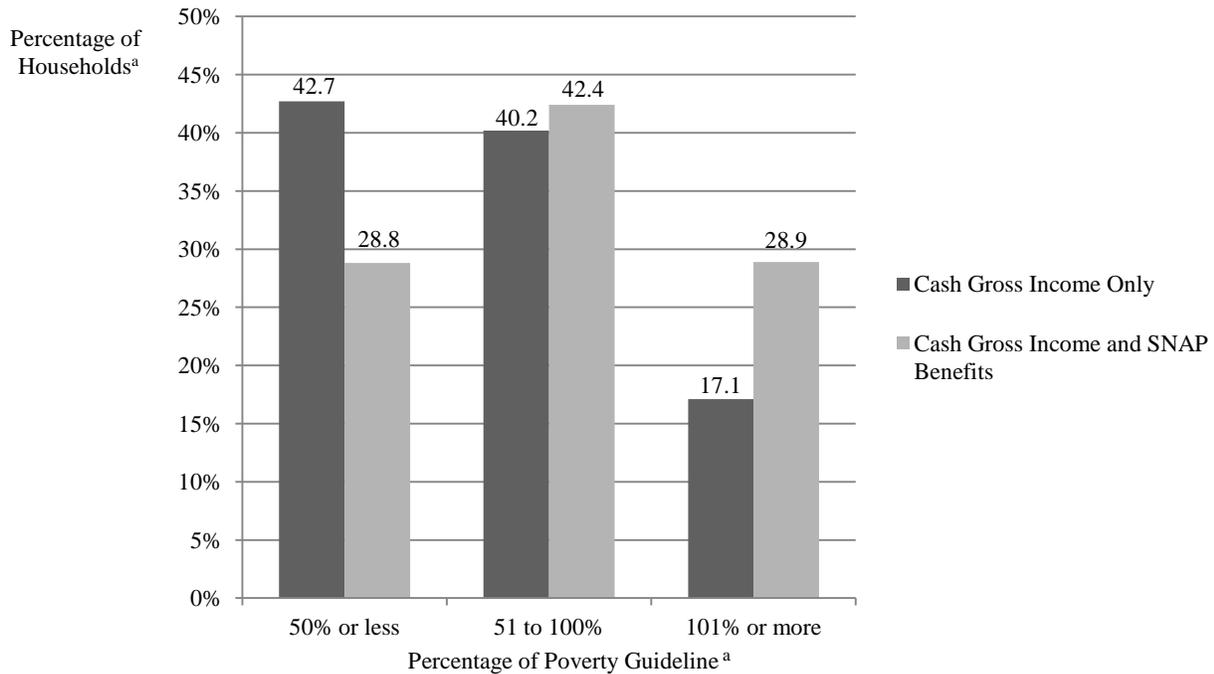
Table 3.1. Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2013

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	All Households		All Benefits	
	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
25% or less	30.3	30.3	36.0	36.0
26 to 50%	12.4	42.7	20.5	56.5
51 to 75%	15.0	57.7	18.2	74.7
76 to 100%	25.2	82.9	17.4	92.1
101 to 130%	11.9	94.8	6.5	98.6
131% or more	5.2	100.0	1.4	100.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2013 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

Figure 3.1. Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2013



Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2013 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

Of the 5.8 million single-adult SNAP households with children, 2.4 million (42 percent) had earnings, about 943,000 (16 percent) received TANF, 726,000 (12 percent) received SSI, and 565,000 (10 percent) received Social Security. Of the 1.8 million married-head households with children, 1.3 million (70 percent) had earned income, 191,000 (10 percent) received Social Security, 182,000 (10 percent) received SSI, and 121,000 (7 percent) received TANF (Table 3.3).

The characteristics of married-head households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$394 versus \$473) 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 (\$136 versus \$110) because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$847 versus \$1,453).

Among all households with children, 1.9 million (19 percent) received child support and 1.3 million (13 percent) had no countable income (Table A.6).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In each month of fiscal year 2013, SNAP served an average of about 4.0 million households with elderly individuals (ages 60 and over). As in fiscal year 2012, these households represented more than 17 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2). Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.4).

In fiscal year 2013, the average SNAP benefit for SNAP households with elderly individuals was \$134, compared to \$300 for households without elderly individuals (Table A.2). Elderly SNAP recipients tended to receive relatively small benefit amounts for two reasons. First, they typically had higher average gross and net incomes than other households. Households with elderly individuals had average gross and net incomes of \$883 and \$428, compared to \$732 and \$328 for households without elderly individuals. Second, elderly SNAP recipients usually lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than other households.²³

In fiscal year 2013, 80 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals were single-person households (Table 3.2). Elderly SNAP recipients who lived alone received an average SNAP benefit of \$113 per month, compared to \$171 for multiperson households composed of only elderly individuals and \$254 for multiperson households with both elderly and nonelderly individuals (Table A.15). The average size of households with elderly individuals not living alone was 2.3 people (Table 3.4).

A majority of SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2013, 36 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI, 70 percent received Social Security income, and 86 percent received income from at least one of those two sources (Table A.6).

²³ In this report, we use the term “living alone” to refer to individuals who reside in one-person SNAP households, although others may live in the same residential unit.

Table 3.2. Household Receipt of Countable Income Types by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2013

Households with:	All Households		Households with Countable:											
	Number (000)	Column Percent	Earned Income		Social Security		SSI		Zero Gross Income		TANF		General Assistance	
			Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent
Total ^a	22,802	100.0	7,112	100.0	5,390	100.0	4,545	100.0	4,911	100.0	1,486	100.0	698	100.0
Children	10,224	44.8	5,300	74.5	947	17.6	1,176	25.9	1,297	26.4	1,436	96.7	140	20.0
Single-Adult Household	5,822	25.5	2,445	34.4	565	10.5	726	16.0	885	18.0	943	63.5	94	13.5
Multiple-Adult Household ..	3,029	13.3	1,943	27.3	361	6.7	406	8.9	255	5.2	267	18.0	35	5.0
Married-Head Household	1,848	8.1	1,292	18.2	191	3.5	182	4.0	147	3.0	121	8.2	15	2.1
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,181	5.2	651	9.2	171	3.2	224	4.9	107	2.2	145	9.8	20	2.8
Children Only	1,374	6.0	912	12.8	20	0.4	45	1.0	157	3.2	226	15.2	11	1.6
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	270	3.8	2,780	51.6	1,408	31.0	290	5.9	47	3.2	165	23.6
Living Alone	3,169	13.9	138	1.9	2,223	41.3	1,135	25.0	266	5.4	4	0.3	135	19.4
Not Living Alone	803	3.5	132	1.9	557	10.3	273	6.0	24	0.5	43	2.9	30	4.2
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	466	6.6	2,340	43.4	3,205	70.5	1	0.0	241	16.2	159	22.8
Living Alone	2,777	12.2	108	1.5	1,520	28.2	1,807	39.8	1	0.0	2	0.1	88	12.6
Not Living Alone	1,847	8.1	358	5.0	820	15.2	1,399	30.8	-	-	239	16.1	71	10.2
Other Households^b	5,653	24.8	1,405	19.7	49	0.9	2	0.1	3,329	67.8	42	2.8	302	43.3
Single-Person Household	5,167	22.7	1,164	16.4	36	0.7	2	0.0	3,191	65.0	34	2.3	293	42.0
Multiperson Household	486	2.1	241	3.4	13	0.2	0	0.0	138	2.8	7	0.5	9	1.3
Single-Person Households ..	11,524	50.5	1,651	23.2	3,788	70.3	2,944	64.8	3,535	72.0	111	7.5	525	75.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled nonelderly individuals.

- No sample households are found in this category.

Table 3.3. Percentage of Households with Countable Income Types by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2013

Households with:	All Households		Households with Countable:											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Social Security		SSI		Zero Gross Income		TANF		General Assistance	
			Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
Total ^a	22,802	100.0	7,112	31.2	5,390	23.6	4,545	19.9	4,911	21.5	1,486	6.5	698	3.1
Children	10,224	44.8	5,300	51.8	947	9.3	1,176	11.5	1,297	12.7	1,436	14.0	140	1.4
Single-Adult Household	5,822	25.5	2,445	42.0	565	9.7	726	12.5	885	15.2	943	16.2	94	1.6
Multiple-Adult Household ..	3,029	13.3	1,943	64.2	361	11.9	406	13.4	255	8.4	267	8.8	35	1.1
Married-Head Household	1,848	8.1	1,292	69.9	191	10.3	182	9.8	147	8.0	121	6.6	15	0.8
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,181	5.2	651	55.2	171	14.5	224	18.9	107	9.1	145	12.3	20	1.7
Children Only	1,374	6.0	912	66.4	20	1.5	45	3.3	157	11.5	226	16.5	11	0.8
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	270	6.8	2,780	70.0	1,408	35.5	290	7.3	47	1.2	165	4.2
Living Alone	3,169	13.9	138	4.3	2,223	70.2	1,135	35.8	266	8.4	4	0.1	135	4.3
Not Living Alone	803	3.5	132	16.5	557	69.4	273	34.0	24	2.9	43	5.4	30	3.7
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	466	10.1	2,340	50.6	3,205	69.3	1	0.0	241	5.2	159	3.4
Living Alone	2,777	12.2	108	3.9	1,520	54.7	1,807	65.1	1	0.0	2	0.1	88	3.2
Not Living Alone	1,847	8.1	358	19.4	820	44.4	1,399	75.7	-	-	239	12.9	71	3.8
Other Households ^b	5,653	24.8	1,405	24.8	49	0.9	2	0.0	3,329	58.9	42	0.7	302	5.3
Single-Person Household	5,167	22.7	1,164	22.5	36	0.7	2	0.0	3,191	61.8	34	0.7	293	5.7
Multiperson Household	486	2.1	241	49.6	13	2.6	0	0.0	138	28.3	7	1.5	9	1.9
Single-Person Households ..	11,524	50.5	1,651	14.3	3,788	32.9	2,944	25.5	3,535	30.7	111	1.0	525	4.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled nonelderly individuals.

- No sample households are found in this category.

Table 3.4. Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2013

Households with:	Average Values				
	Gross Monthly Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Monthly SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Monthly SNAP Benefit Per Person (Dollars) ^b	Household Size (Persons)
Total	758	344	271	129	2.1
Children	971	466	410	128	3.2
Single-Adult Household	847	391	394	136	2.9
Male Adult	758	327	361	139	2.6
Female Adult	854	396	397	132	3.0
Multiple-Adult Household	1,347	731	480	114	4.2
Married-Head Household	1,453	801	473	110	4.3
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,181	622	490	120	4.1
Children Only	670	199	327	156	2.1
Elderly Individuals	883	428	134	103	1.3
Living Alone	794	347	113	113	1.0
Not Living Alone	1,235	719	216	94	2.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	984	492	204	107	1.9
Living Alone	809	315	119	119	1.0
Not Living Alone	1,245	733	331	103	3.2
Other Households^c	256	83	195	177	1.1
Single-Person Household	216	63	184	184	1.0
Multiperson Household	688	296	310	141	2.2
Single-Person Households	524	195	149	149	1.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

^b This column is calculated by dividing the average monthly SNAP benefit by the average SNAP household size. In previous reports, this column was calculated by first calculating per-capita benefits at the household level by dividing the household benefit by the household size and then taking the average of all per-capita benefits.

^c Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

Twenty percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income, a decrease of nearly 2 percentage points from fiscal year 2012 (Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 31 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 52 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2). Seven percent of households with elderly individuals had no income (Table A.6).

Households with Disabled Nonelderly Individuals

In fiscal year 2013, SNAP served a monthly average of 4.6 million households with disabled nonelderly individuals (Table 3.2).²⁴ These households represented 20 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$204 (Table 3.4).

Sixty percent of SNAP households with disabled nonelderly individuals were single-person households (Table 3.2). Households with a disabled nonelderly individual living alone received a lower average monthly SNAP benefit than did those with a disabled nonelderly individual not living alone (\$119 compared with \$331) (Table 3.4). Again, the difference in benefits between the two groups mostly reflects differences in average household size. Disabled nonelderly individuals who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.2 individuals and a per-person benefit of \$103, versus a per-person benefit of \$119 for those living alone. Sixty-nine percent of households with disabled nonelderly individuals received SSI, and almost 51 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3). SNAP households with disabled nonelderly individuals represented 71 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 43 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2).

Other Households Served by SNAP

SNAP serves other needy households in addition to those with children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals. In fiscal year 2013, 25 percent of all SNAP households (5.7 million households) consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults with no children (Table 3.2). These households tended to be single-person households (91 percent). In addition, 5 percent received GA, representing the largest category (43 percent) of all households receiving GA. These households had a very low average gross monthly income (\$256), and 59 percent had zero gross income (Tables 3.3 and 3.4). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average SNAP benefit of \$195 per month (Table 3.4).

Single-Person Households

Of all SNAP households in fiscal year 2013, 11.5 million (51 percent) were single-person households (Table 3.2).²⁵ These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$149 (Table 3.4). A slight majority of these individuals (51 percent) were female (Table A.24), 27 percent were elderly (Table A.17), and 24 percent were disabled nonelderly individuals (Table A.17). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of SNAP participants living alone had earned income (14 versus 31 percent) and a relatively high proportion had zero gross

²⁴ We identify households with a disabled nonelderly member as those with (1) nonelderly SSI recipients, (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals, or (3) nonelderly adults who work fewer than 30 hours a week and receive Social Security, veterans benefits, or workers' compensation.

²⁵ These individuals apply for SNAP benefits for themselves only. Other people may live in the household.

income (31 versus 22 percent) (Table 3.3). By comparison, 48 percent of all multiperson households had earned income and 12 percent had zero gross income (Tables A.19 and A.4, calculated by subtracting the number of one-person households from the number of total households). Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly and disabled individuals making up single-person households, 33 and 26 percent of single-person households received Social Security and SSI income, respectively (Table 3.3).

Characteristics of SNAP Participants

In fiscal year 2013, 44 percent of SNAP participants were children, and they received 44 percent of prorated SNAP benefits (Table 3.5). More than two-thirds (68 percent) of children served by SNAP were school age (ages 5 to 17). Forty-six percent of participants were nonelderly adults and 9 percent were elderly adults.

Sixty-one percent of nonelderly adults and 64 percent of elderly adults were female (Table A.23). Seven percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born—3 percent were naturalized citizens, less than 1 percent were refugees, and 3 percent were other noncitizens (lawful permanent residents and other eligible noncitizens). Slightly less than 9 percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizens.²⁶

Changes in the Economic Conditions of SNAP Households

The average household gross income decreased in real dollars from fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2013, from \$767 to \$758, and average household net income decreased by \$5 to \$344 during the same period (Table 3.6).

The percentage of households with zero gross income increased by 1 percentage point from fiscal year 2012 to fiscal year 2013, to 22 percent. Similarly, the percentage of households with zero net income increased slightly, from 38 percent in fiscal year 2012 to 39 percent in fiscal year 2013 (Table A.26). The percentage of households with earnings remained at 31 percent and that of households with TANF income decreased by about half a percentage point to slightly less than 7 percent in fiscal year 2013.

The average household benefit decreased in real dollars, from \$277 in fiscal year 2012 to \$271 in fiscal year 2013, even as net income per household decreased from \$349 to \$344 (Table 3.6). The decrease in average household benefit is likely due to the fact that, under ARRA, the maximum benefit remained at the same nominal level—113.6 percent of the June 2008 Thrifty Food Plan. Due to subsequent legislation, this provision expired on October 31, 2013, so that the maximum benefit is once again based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June.

²⁶ Some of the noncitizen household members participated in SNAP with citizen children; others were ineligible and did not participate.

Table 3.5. SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2013

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Prorated Benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	47,098	100.0	6,185,227	100.0
Age				
Children	20,889	44.4	2,695,876	43.6
Preschool-Age Children	6,714	14.3	908,965	14.7
0-1	2,552	5.4	348,805	5.6
2-4	4,161	8.8	560,160	9.1
School-Age Children	14,175	30.1	1,786,911	28.9
5-7	4,185	8.9	545,994	8.8
8-11	4,635	9.8	586,356	9.5
12-15	3,791	8.1	463,478	7.5
16-17	1,564	3.3	191,083	3.1
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	21,845	46.4	3,024,915	48.9
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	4,365	9.3	464,436	7.5
Citizenship				
U.S.-Born Citizen	43,676	92.7	5,734,020	92.7
Naturalized Citizen	1,594	3.4	206,465	3.3
Refugee	353	0.7	46,492	0.8
Other Noncitizen	1,475	3.1	198,216	3.2
Unknown	0	0.0	34	0.0
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens^b				
	4,163	8.8	579,002	9.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals				
Disabled Children	5,633	12.0	607,393	9.8
Disabled Nonelderly Adults	1,105	2.3	104,950	1.7
Disabled Nonelderly Adults	4,528	9.6	502,443	8.1
Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households^c				
	4,943	10.5	859,134	13.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 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.

Table 3.6. Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2012 and Fiscal Year 2013

Characteristic	Fiscal Year 2012		Fiscal Year 2013	Percentage Change in Nominal Values	Percentage Change in Real Values
	Nominal Value	Real Value (in 2013 dollars)	Nominal Value		
Average Gross Income ^a					
Per Household	\$755	\$767	\$758	+0.4	-1.2
Per Person	425	432	430	+1.2	-0.4
Average Net Income ^a					
Per Household	343	349	344	+0.4	-1.2
Per Person	173	176	177	+2.0	+0.4
Average Total Deduction ^a	512	520	522	+1.9	+0.2
Average Household Benefit ^b	274	277	271	-1.1	-2.1
Maximum Household Benefit for a Family of Four ^{b,c}	668	675	668	0.0	-1.0
Consumer Price Index (CPI)					
All Items	228.5		232.3	+1.6	
Food at Home	231.1		233.5	+1.0	

Source of CPI-U average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2013 SNAP QC samples.

^a Real values are in constant 2013 dollars. Fiscal year 2012 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between 2012 and 2013 (+1.6 percent).

^b Real values are in constant 2013 dollars. Fiscal year 2012 value was inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between 2012 and 2013 (+1.0 percent).

^c Maximum benefit for a family of four living in the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia.

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS

AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
BBCE	Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
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	U.S. 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 the SNAP program, 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 provides additional SNAP funding for enhanced employment and training activities, and expanded anti-fraud efforts.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA).

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

Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE).

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

Categorically Eligible Households.

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

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

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

Child Support Payment Deduction.

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

Children. Individuals under age 18.

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

Countable Resources. Cash on hand and resources that may be converted easily to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump-sum payments. Such resources also include some nonliquid resources, although the family home, certain family vehicles, and business tools or property are not counted. See also *Resource Limit*.

Deductions. Allowable deductions from a household's gross monthly income used to arrive at SNAP net monthly income. The deductions shown in the tables are those to which households were entitled. (MFIP and SSI-CAP participants are subject to different

rules.) Total deductions to which a household is entitled do not equal the difference between gross and net income amounts because some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status. See also *Child Support Payment Deduction*, *Dependent Care Deduction*, *Earned Income Deduction*, *Excess Shelter Expense Deduction*, *Medical 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 own 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 also Appendix C and *Deductions*.

Disabled Individual. An individual under age 60 who receives federal or State payments for the disabled or blind, a disability retirement benefit from a governmental agency, or an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act, and is either eligible for Medicare or is considered to be disabled based on the 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.

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

Earned Income Deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. (MFIP participants are entitled to a 40 percent earned income deduction.) See also *Deductions* and *Minnesota Family Investment Program*.

Elderly Individuals. Adults age 60 or older.

Electronic Benefit Transfer. Means of benefit delivery via electronic benefit transfer

card, similar to a debit card, used to purchase food at authorized retail stores.

Entrant Households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2013 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 or disabled members. See also *Deductions*, *Homeless Household Shelter Estimate*, and Appendix C.

Expedited Service Households. Households with gross income equal to or less than \$150 and countable resources equal to or less than \$100, or those 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.

Food and Nutrition Act of 2008. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 was renamed the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 under the 2008 Farm Bill. The Act, as amended, established uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP.

Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill). Most SNAP provisions in this legislation, which reauthorized the SNAP program, became effective on October 1, 2008. SNAP provisions included increases in the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households and to the standard deduction, elimination of the cap on the dependent care deduction, and exclusion of most education and retirement accounts from countable resources when determining SNAP eligibility. It also indexed the resource limits to inflation, rounding down to the nearest \$250 increment each fiscal year.

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

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

Homeless Household Shelter Estimate. Some States allow homeless households to deduct \$143 for shelter expenses.

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

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

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 of the household head.

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. Historically, the maximum benefit has been based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan. From October 2012 through September 2013, the maximum benefit was based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2008 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 Deduction. Deduction available to households with elderly or disabled members, equal to all unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the elderly or disabled person that exceed \$35. See also *Deductions*.

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

Metropolitan Households. Households whose SNAP application was processed at an agency in a Census Bureau-defined Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). An MSA 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. From October 2012 through September 2013, the minimum benefit for all one- and two-person units was equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit also varies by geographic region. See also Appendix C.

Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). Minnesota's cash assistance program, which calculates SNAP benefits for participating households as a component separate from the cash assistance calculation within the same grant.

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

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

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

Nonelderly Adults. Adults ages 18 to 59.

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

Nonparticipating Household Head Households. Households headed by someone ineligible for SNAP, such as an ineligible noncitizen.

Other Multiple-Adult Households. Households with unmarried household head, two or more adults, and at least one child.

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

Poverty Guidelines. The poverty guidelines used by FNS are issued by HHS. They are developed on the basis of the poverty

thresholds issued by the Census Bureau. Dividing the guidelines by 12 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 the tables in this report, the term “refugee” includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

Resource Limit. For all non-categorically eligible households without an elderly or disabled person, the resource limit was \$2,000 in fiscal year 2013. Households with an elderly or disabled person were allowed up to \$3,250 in countable resources. See also *Countable Resources*.

Rural. A household is considered rural if the county in which its local SNAP agency is located is not in a Metropolitan Statistical Area or a Micropolitan Statistical Area.

School-Age Children. Children ages 5 to 17.

Shelter Deduction. See *Excess Shelter Expense Deduction*.

Single Adult with Children Households. Households with exactly one person age 18 or older, no spouse, and at least one person under age 18.

Single-Person Households. Households with exactly one person.

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

Standard Deduction. Deduction received by all households, which varies by household size and for areas outside of the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia to reflect

price differences among areas. See also Appendix C and *Deductions*.

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

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

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

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

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

Work Registration. Many nondisabled SNAP participants 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 ages 60 and over, and some individuals ages 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

Work Requirements and a Time Limit.

SNAP participants ages 18 to 49 who are not disabled and do not live with a household member under the age of 18 are subject to additional work requirements in order to receive SNAP benefits for more than 3 months in a 36-month period. Individuals fulfill these work requirements if they work at least 20 hours per week, participate in a qualifying work program 20 hours per week, or participate in 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 that they can assign to individuals to allow them to receive benefits for a longer period of time. In this report, all adults meeting this definition, regardless of exemption status, are identified as Nondisabled Adults ages 18 to 49 in Childless Households.

APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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Table A.1. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by Household Composition, Locality, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	SNAP Households		Participants in Households with Household Characteristic		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	47,098	100.0	6,185,227	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	10,224	44.8	32,863	69.8	4,195,432	67.8
School-Age	7,869	34.5	26,965	57.3	3,365,971	54.4
Preschool-Age	5,146	22.6	17,420	37.0	2,262,567	36.6
No Children	12,578	55.2	14,235	30.2	1,989,795	32.2
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	5,048	10.7	531,042	8.6
No Elderly Individuals	18,830	82.6	42,050	89.3	5,654,186	91.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	8,698	18.5	942,604	15.2
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	18,178	79.7	38,400	81.5	5,242,623	84.8
Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households ^a	4,538	19.9	5,424	11.5	917,265	14.8
No Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households	18,264	80.1	41,674	88.5	5,267,962	85.2
Noncitizens	1,319	5.8	3,386	7.2	428,832	6.9
No Noncitizens	21,483	94.2	43,712	92.8	5,756,395	93.1
Locality						
Metropolitan	18,282	80.2	37,607	79.8	5,025,008	81.2
Micropolitan ^b	2,599	11.4	5,482	11.6	671,726	10.9
Rural	1,557	6.8	3,339	7.1	410,144	6.6
Unknown Locality	363	1.6	669	1.4	78,349	1.3
Countable Income Source						
Gross Income	17,891	78.5	39,628	84.1	4,790,710	77.5
No Gross Income	4,911	21.5	7,470	15.9	1,394,518	22.5
Net Income	13,237	58.1	31,005	65.8	3,248,902	52.5
No Net Income	8,990	39.4	15,469	32.8	2,838,534	45.9
Not Applicable ^c	575	2.5	624	1.3	97,791	1.6
Earned Income	7,112	31.2	20,000	42.5	2,288,705	37.0
No Earned Income	15,690	68.8	27,098	57.5	3,896,522	63.0
Unearned Income	12,964	56.9	26,503	56.3	3,187,090	51.5
No Unearned Income	9,838	43.1	20,595	43.7	2,998,137	48.5
TANF Income	1,486	6.5	4,431	9.4	641,958	10.4
No TANF Income	21,316	93.5	42,667	90.6	5,543,269	89.6
GA Income	698	3.1	1,079	2.3	157,398	2.5
No GA Income	22,104	96.9	46,019	97.7	6,027,829	97.5
SSI	4,545	19.9	8,066	17.1	930,451	15.0
No SSI	18,257	80.1	39,032	82.9	5,254,776	85.0
Social Security Income	5,390	23.6	8,336	17.7	802,200	13.0
No Social Security Income	17,412	76.4	38,762	82.3	5,383,028	87.0
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No Income	4,911	21.5	7,470	15.9	1,394,518	22.5
>0-50%	4,823	21.2	12,768	27.1	2,101,010	34.0
51-100	9,172	40.2	18,600	39.5	2,201,720	35.6
101-130	2,706	11.9	6,020	12.8	399,341	6.5
131+	1,191	5.2	2,240	4.8	88,639	1.4
SNAP Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	1,177	5.2	1,386	2.9	18,849	0.3
Maximum Benefit	9,278	40.7	15,777	33.5	2,899,389	46.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

Table A.2. Average Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, SNAP Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Locality, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	22,802	100.0	58.5	758	344	522	271	2.1	12.7
Household Composition									
Children	10,224	44.8	57.7	971	466	595	410	3.2	9.8
School-Age	7,869	34.5	59.2	1,034	512	606	428	3.4	9.8
Preschool-Age	5,146	22.6	55.2	965	449	607	440	3.4	9.5
No Children	12,578	55.2	59.2	585	241	459	158	1.1	15.2
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	86.4	883	428	519	134	1.3	19.5
No Elderly Individuals	18,830	82.6	52.6	732	328	522	300	2.2	11.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	82.7	984	492	527	204	1.9	16.5
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	18,178	79.7	52.4	701	308	520	288	2.1	11.8
Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households ^c	4,538	19.9	28.7	308	112	400	202	1.2	9.8
No Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households	18,264	80.1	65.9	870	404	553	288	2.3	13.5
Noncitizens	1,319	5.8	61.7	923	413	625	325	2.6	12.3
No Noncitizens	21,483	94.2	58.3	748	340	515	268	2.0	12.8
Locality									
Metropolitan	18,282	80.2	57.8	749	326	537	275	2.1	12.6
Micropolitan ^d	2,599	11.4	61.6	809	419	476	258	2.1	12.4
Rural	1,557	6.8	58.8	772	421	429	263	2.1	12.8
Unknown Locality	363	1.6	69.2	816	393	479	216	1.8	20.9
Countable Income Source									
Gross Income	17,891	78.5	74.6	967	442	582	268	2.2	13.4
No Gross Income	4,911	21.5	0.0	0	0	310	284	1.5	10.3
Net Income	13,237	58.1	85.4	1,137	578	559	245	2.3	12.9
No Net Income	8,990	39.4	17.7	202	0	469	316	1.7	11.0
Not Applicable	575	2.5	78.8	737	-	48	170	1.1	36.1
Earned Income	7,112	31.2	79.6	1,219	559	709	322	2.8	9.8
No Earned Income	15,690	68.8	48.9	550	244	434	248	1.7	14.1
Unearned Income	12,964	56.9	74.3	906	433	526	246	2.0	14.9
No Unearned Income	9,838	43.1	37.7	564	233	516	305	2.1	9.9
TANF Income	1,486	6.5	44.4	708	279	494	432	3.0	10.8
No TANF Income	21,316	93.5	59.5	762	349	524	260	2.0	12.9
GA Income	698	3.1	50.7	586	217	516	225	1.5	14.1
No GA Income	22,104	96.9	58.8	764	348	522	273	2.1	12.7
SSI	4,545	19.9	76.5	895	430	502	205	1.8	19.4
No SSI	18,257	80.1	54.0	724	326	526	288	2.1	11.1
Social Security Income	5,390	23.6	94.1	1,021	519	534	149	1.5	17.1
No Social Security Income	17,412	76.4	47.5	677	292	518	309	2.2	11.4
SNAP Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	1,177	5.2	134.6	1,344	977	367	16	1.2	14.7
Maximum Benefit	9,278	40.7	19.7	220	0	469	313	1.7	11.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

- Not Applicable.

Table A.3. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Amount of Gross and Net Countable Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	10,224	100.0	3,972	100.0	4,624	100.0
Gross Countable Income								
\$0	4,911	21.5	1,297	12.7	290	7.3	1	0.0
1-199	950	4.2	429	4.2	39	1.0	10	0.2
200-399	1,439	6.3	872	8.5	84	2.1	10	0.2
400-599	1,636	7.2	1,068	10.4	151	3.8	166	3.6
600-799	4,727	20.7	1,180	11.5	1,375	34.6	2,216	47.9
800-999	2,454	10.8	930	9.1	742	18.7	742	16.0
1,000-1,249	2,261	9.9	1,053	10.3	639	16.1	581	12.6
1,250-1,499	1,568	6.9	1,010	9.9	341	8.6	360	7.8
1,500-1,999	1,770	7.8	1,395	13.6	241	6.1	344	7.4
2,000+	1,085	4.8	991	9.7	71	1.8	192	4.2
Net Countable Income								
\$0	8,990	39.4	3,394	33.2	736	18.5	550	11.9
1-199	3,055	13.4	1,425	13.9	517	13.0	792	17.1
200-399	2,735	12.0	1,033	10.1	719	18.1	923	20.0
400-599	2,515	11.0	1,023	10.0	710	17.9	842	18.2
600-799	1,581	6.9	861	8.4	419	10.6	373	8.1
800-999	1,146	5.0	698	6.8	283	7.1	289	6.3
1,000+	2,205	9.7	1,757	17.2	314	7.9	587	12.7
Not Applicable ^a	575	2.5	33	0.3	273	6.9	268	5.8
Countable Resources								
Categorically Eligible ^b	20,814	91.3	9,249	90.5	3,731	93.9	4,314	93.3
\$0	1,201	5.3	574	5.6	64	1.6	149	3.2
1-500	569	2.5	297	2.9	111	2.8	117	2.5
501-1,000	114	0.5	58	0.6	34	0.9	25	0.5
1,001-2,000	94	0.4	45	0.4	24	0.6	17	0.4
2,001-3,250	10	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.2	2	0.0
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	4,911	21.5	1,297	12.7	290	7.3	1	0.0
>0-25%	1,990	8.7	1,263	12.4	61	1.5	27	0.6
26-50	2,833	12.4	2,210	21.6	149	3.8	383	8.3
51-75	3,416	15.0	2,073	20.3	464	11.7	1,063	23.0
76-100	5,756	25.2	1,638	16.0	1,860	46.8	2,272	49.1
101-125	2,399	10.5	1,175	11.5	626	15.8	573	12.4
126-130	307	1.3	150	1.5	70	1.8	56	1.2
131-150	653	2.9	248	2.4	241	6.1	136	2.9
151+	538	2.4	170	1.7	211	5.3	112	2.4
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	8,990	39.4	3,394	33.2	736	18.5	550	11.9
>0-25%	4,562	20.0	2,554	25.0	676	17.0	1,160	25.1
26-50	4,056	17.8	1,991	19.5	961	24.2	1,290	27.9
51-75	2,798	12.3	1,374	13.4	751	18.9	819	17.7
76-100	1,320	5.8	725	7.1	371	9.3	388	8.4
101-125	341	1.5	129	1.3	121	3.1	107	2.3
126-130	34	0.1	4	0.0	23	0.6	5	0.1
131-150	70	0.3	12	0.1	34	0.9	23	0.5
151+	56	0.2	8	0.1	26	0.6	14	0.3
Not Applicable ^a	575	2.5	33	0.3	273	6.9	268	5.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b Categorically eligible households have no countable resources since the program does not consider resources in their eligibility determinations. However, in fiscal year 2013, five states (Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas) used resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 when determining eligibility.

Table A.4. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Countable Gross and Net Income, Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household Size											
	Number (000)	Percent	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	22,802	100.0	11,524	100.0	4,422	100.0	3,250	100.0	2,013	100.0	965	100.0	626	100.0
Gross Countable Income														
\$0	4,911	21.5	3,535	30.7	657	14.8	422	13.0	181	9.0	79	8.2	37	5.9
1-199	950	4.2	512	4.4	216	4.9	124	3.8	56	2.8	29	3.0	13	2.1
200-399	1,439	6.3	622	5.4	421	9.5	215	6.6	114	5.7	45	4.7	21	3.4
400-599	1,636	7.2	611	5.3	476	10.8	318	9.8	147	7.3	54	5.6	30	4.7
600-799	4,727	20.7	3,400	29.5	585	13.2	401	12.3	227	11.3	81	8.4	33	5.3
800-999	2,454	10.8	1,422	12.3	448	10.1	313	9.6	158	7.8	68	7.0	45	7.2
1,000-1,249	2,261	9.9	870	7.5	661	14.9	367	11.3	216	10.7	96	9.9	50	8.0
1,250-1,499	1,568	6.9	351	3.0	478	10.8	339	10.4	236	11.7	107	11.1	57	9.1
1,500-1,999	1,770	7.8	178	1.5	366	8.3	562	17.3	378	18.8	174	18.0	112	17.9
2,000+	1,085	4.8	24	0.2	113	2.6	189	5.8	299	14.9	233	24.1	227	36.3
Net Countable Income														
\$0	8,990	39.4	5,544	48.1	1,667	37.7	992	30.5	469	23.3	212	21.9	107	17.1
1-199	3,055	13.4	1,571	13.6	612	13.8	462	14.2	271	13.5	87	9.0	51	8.2
200-399	2,735	12.0	1,557	13.5	501	11.3	347	10.7	191	9.5	88	9.1	52	8.3
400-599	2,515	11.0	1,284	11.1	543	12.3	350	10.8	197	9.8	97	10.0	44	7.0
600-799	1,581	6.9	551	4.8	391	8.8	327	10.1	173	8.6	88	9.1	50	8.0
800-999	1,146	5.0	268	2.3	321	7.3	260	8.0	181	9.0	74	7.7	42	6.8
1,000-1,199	757	3.3	125	1.1	181	4.1	218	6.7	142	7.1	61	6.3	30	4.8
1,200+	1,449	6.4	78	0.7	190	4.3	288	8.8	385	19.1	259	26.8	249	39.8
Not Applicable ^a	575	2.5	546	4.7	16	0.4	6	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1
Countable Resources														
Categorically Eligible ^b	20,814	91.3	10,626	92.2	4,042	91.4	2,929	90.1	1,806	89.7	851	88.1	561	89.6
\$0	1,201	5.3	581	5.0	216	4.9	185	5.7	120	6.0	70	7.3	29	4.7
1-500	569	2.5	225	1.9	126	2.8	103	3.2	62	3.1	32	3.3	22	3.5
501-1,000	114	0.5	44	0.4	21	0.5	20	0.6	14	0.7	7	0.7	8	1.3
1,001-2,000	94	0.4	40	0.3	17	0.4	14	0.4	12	0.6	6	0.6	6	1.0
2,001-3,250	10	0.0	9	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	4,911	21.5	3,535	30.7	657	14.8	422	13.0	181	9.0	79	8.2	37	5.9
>0-25%	1,990	8.7	696	6.0	505	11.4	357	11.0	233	11.6	121	12.6	78	12.5
26-50	2,833	12.4	644	5.6	675	15.3	712	21.9	446	22.1	202	20.9	153	24.5
51-75	3,416	15.0	1,146	9.9	860	19.4	597	18.4	433	21.5	235	24.4	144	23.0
76-100	5,756	25.2	3,751	32.5	800	18.1	555	17.1	365	18.1	163	16.9	123	19.6
101-125	2,399	10.5	993	8.6	555	12.6	418	12.9	254	12.6	121	12.5	57	9.1
126-130	307	1.3	137	1.2	69	1.6	47	1.4	30	1.5	10	1.0	13	2.1
131-150	653	2.9	332	2.9	143	3.2	94	2.9	50	2.5	25	2.6	10	1.6
151+	538	2.4	289	2.5	159	3.6	48	1.5	22	1.1	9	1.0	10	1.6
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	8,990	39.4	5,544	48.1	1,667	37.7	992	30.5	469	23.3	212	21.9	107	17.1
>0-25%	4,562	20.0	1,856	16.1	923	20.9	817	25.1	533	26.5	265	27.4	167	26.7
26-50	4,056	17.8	1,747	15.2	821	18.6	677	20.8	449	22.3	211	21.8	151	24.2
51-75	2,798	12.3	1,140	9.9	562	12.7	474	14.6	336	16.7	165	17.0	121	19.3
76-100	1,320	5.8	437	3.8	283	6.4	259	8.0	182	9.0	95	9.8	65	10.4
101-125	341	1.5	156	1.4	88	2.0	24	0.7	41	2.0	18	1.9	14	2.2
126-130	34	0.1	25	0.2	9	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-150	70	0.3	38	0.3	32	0.7	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
151+	56	0.2	35	0.3	21	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Applicable ^a	575	2.5	546	4.7	16	0.4	6	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b Categorically eligible households have no countable resources since the program does not consider resources in their eligibility determinations. However, in fiscal year 2013, five states (Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas) used resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 when determining eligibility.

- No sample households in this category.

Table A.5. Average Gross and Net Countable Income, Average Gross and Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Average Countable Resources, and Average Benefit of Participating Households by Household Composition and Size

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent) ^a	Countable Resources Over Households with Countable Resources (Dollars)	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)
Total	22,802	100.0	758	344	58.5	25.1	451	271
Household Composition								
Children	10,224	44.8	971	466	57.7	26.5	452	410
School-Age	7,869	34.5	1,034	512	59.2	28.3	464	428
Preschool-Age	5,146	22.6	965	449	55.2	24.3	476	440
No Children	12,578	55.2	585	241	59.2	23.9	450	158
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	883	428	86.4	40.6	603	134
No Elderly Individuals	18,830	82.6	732	328	52.6	22.0	408	300
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	984	492	82.7	38.2	453	204
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	18,178	79.7	701	308	52.4	21.9	450	288
Household Size								
1	11,524	50.5	524	195	56.2	20.9	458	149
2	4,422	19.4	785	347	62.2	27.5	374	269
3	3,250	14.3	944	439	59.3	27.6	384	396
4	2,013	8.8	1,166	609	60.6	31.7	537	488
5	965	4.2	1,357	741	60.2	32.9	630	574
6	413	1.8	1,600	915	61.9	35.4	510	682
7	140	0.6	1,645	962	56.3	33.0	777	773
8+	74	0.3	2,208	1,520	63.3	43.4	348	871

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

Table A.6. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Type of Countable Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Households with:					
	Number (000) ^a	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	10,224	100.0	3,972	100.0	4,624	100.0
Countable Earned Income	7,112	31.2	5,300	51.8	270	6.8	466	10.1
Wages and Salaries	6,274	27.5	4,764	46.6	222	5.6	428	9.3
Self-Employment	956	4.2	648	6.3	51	1.3	43	0.9
Other Earned Income	52	0.2	26	0.3	3	0.1	3	0.1
Countable Unearned Income	12,964	56.9	5,388	52.7	3,573	90.0	4,621	100.0
TANF	1,486	6.5	1,436	14.0	47	1.2	241	5.2
General Assistance	698	3.1	140	1.4	165	4.2	159	3.4
Supplemental Security Income	4,545	19.9	1,176	11.5	1,408	35.5	3,205	69.3
Social Security	5,390	23.6	947	9.3	2,780	70.0	2,340	50.6
Unemployment Income	821	3.6	498	4.9	32	0.8	44	0.9
Veterans' Benefits	172	0.8	42	0.4	80	2.0	38	0.8
Workers' Compensation	45	0.2	14	0.1	8	0.2	15	0.3
Other Government Benefits ^b	158	0.7	56	0.5	69	1.7	34	0.7
Household Contributions	613	2.7	388	3.8	50	1.3	38	0.8
Household Deemed Income	20	0.1	18	0.2	2	0.0	1	0.0
Educational Loans	7	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	2,033	8.9	1,935	18.9	26	0.7	319	6.9
Foster Care Payments	7	0.0	7	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
State Diversion Payments	4	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Energy Assistance Income	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Wage Supplementation	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other Unearned Income ^c	738	3.2	273	2.7	321	8.1	76	1.6
TANF or GA Income	2,175	9.5	1,567	15.3	212	5.3	394	8.5
TANF and Earnings	317	1.4	315	3.1	3	0.1	17	0.4
TANF and SSI	232	1.0	229	2.2	19	0.5	222	4.8
TANF or SSI or GA	6,261	27.5	2,463	24.1	1,512	38.1	3,234	70.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	699	3.1	568	5.6	31	0.8	353	7.6
TANF and Child Support	110	0.5	110	1.1	1	0.0	19	0.4
SSI and Social Security	1,697	7.4	296	2.9	793	20.0	953	20.6
SSI or Social Security	8,237	36.1	1,827	17.9	3,396	85.5	4,592	99.3
SSI and Earnings	368	1.6	246	2.4	28	0.7	352	7.6
GA and Earnings	47	0.2	35	0.3	2	0.0	14	0.3
Earnings and Child Support	898	3.9	875	8.6	6	0.1	63	1.4
No Countable Income	4,911	21.5	1,297	12.7	290	7.3	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

Table A.7. Average Income, Total Deduction, SNAP Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Countable Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Average Values					
	Number (000) ^a	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^b	Income Source (Dollars) ^c	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^d	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)
Total	22,802	100.0	758	344	-	522	271	2.1
Countable Earned Income	7,112	31.2	1,219	559	1,057	709	322	2.8
Wages and Salaries	6,274	27.5	1,290	605	1,120	724	315	2.9
Self-Employment	956	4.2	805	283	505	631	374	2.6
Other Earned Income	52	0.2	715	268	271	593	327	2.3
Countable Unearned Income	12,964	56.9	906	433	754	526	246	2.0
TANF	1,486	6.5	708	279	390	494	432	3.0
General Assistance	698	3.1	586	217	227	516	225	1.5
Supplemental Security Income	4,545	19.9	895	430	571	502	205	1.8
Social Security	5,390	23.6	1,021	519	817	534	149	1.5
Unemployment Income	821	3.6	1,116	637	857	507	270	2.6
Veterans' Benefits	172	0.8	1,104	646	518	503	161	1.8
Workers' Compensation	45	0.2	1,131	589	801	629	212	2.0
Other Government Benefits ^e	158	0.7	1,054	532	418	591	224	2.1
Household Contributions	613	2.7	622	225	262	492	365	2.5
Household Deemed Income	20	0.1	1,068	633	704	498	251	2.5
Educational Loans	7	0.0	1,227	562	366	724	388	3.3
Child Support Enforcement Payments	2,033	8.9	1,060	556	337	561	402	3.3
Foster Care Payments	7	0.0	1,424	907	839	539	413	4.1
State Diversion Payments	4	0.0	848	489	250	582	212	2.0
Energy Assistance Income	1	0.0	766	407	253	414	126	1.3
Wage Supplementation	2	0.0	1,011	396	191	768	121	1.0
Other Unearned Income ^f	738	3.2	1,008	498	371	568	218	1.9
TANF or GA Income	2,175	9.5	668	257	339	501	366	2.5
TANF and Earnings	317	1.4	1,057	469	988	622	428	3.3
TANF and SSI	232	1.0	1,195	711	1,002	486	360	3.4
TANF or SSI or GA	6,261	27.5	803	352	532	502	255	2.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	699	3.1	1,355	739	1,259	645	340	3.3
TANF and Child Support	110	0.5	870	403	559	510	451	3.3
SSI and Social Security	1,697	7.4	892	434	836	490	170	1.6
SSI or Social Security	8,237	36.1	978	489	850	526	175	1.7
SSI and Earnings	368	1.6	1,658	1029	1,472	655	259	3.3
GA and Earnings	47	0.2	1,372	771	1,069	639	364	3.6
Earnings and Child Support	898	3.9	1,511	820	1,405	706	349	3.5
No Countable Income	4,911	21.5	0	0	0	310	284	1.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

^d Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

Table A.8. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Countable Earned and Unearned Income Amounts

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	10,224	100.0	3,972	100.0	4,624	100.0
Countable Earned Income								
\$0	15,690	68.8	4,924	48.2	3,702	93.2	4,157	89.9
1-199	626	2.7	276	2.7	48	1.2	103	2.2
200-399	647	2.8	381	3.7	46	1.2	44	1.0
400-599	756	3.3	501	4.9	40	1.0	57	1.2
600-799	814	3.6	539	5.3	29	0.7	61	1.3
800-999	865	3.8	635	6.2	29	0.7	47	1.0
1,000-1,249	900	3.9	691	6.8	22	0.6	52	1.1
1,250-1,499	798	3.5	681	6.7	23	0.6	45	1.0
1,500-1,999	1,019	4.5	931	9.1	21	0.5	33	0.7
2,000+	686	3.0	665	6.5	11	0.3	24	0.5
Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	9,838	43.1	4,836	47.3	399	10.0	2	0.0
1-199	1,101	4.8	746	7.3	34	0.9	17	0.4
200-399	1,476	6.5	1,073	10.5	93	2.3	20	0.4
400-599	1,386	6.1	971	9.5	154	3.9	192	4.2
600-799	4,398	19.3	984	9.6	1,393	35.1	2,426	52.5
800-999	1,768	7.8	457	4.5	739	18.6	754	16.3
1,000-1,249	1,424	6.2	438	4.3	616	15.5	579	12.5
1,250-1,499	729	3.2	324	3.2	302	7.6	323	7.0
1,500+	682	3.0	396	3.9	242	6.1	311	6.7
Countable TANF Income								
\$0	21,316	93.5	8,788	86.0	3,925	98.8	4,383	94.8
1-199	288	1.3	259	2.5	13	0.3	80	1.7
200-399	508	2.2	492	4.8	23	0.6	88	1.9
400-599	464	2.0	460	4.5	10	0.2	43	0.9
600-799	175	0.8	175	1.7	1	0.0	14	0.3
800-999	38	0.2	38	0.4	0	0.0	11	0.2
1,000+	12	0.1	12	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.1
Countable GA Income								
\$0	22,104	96.9	10,084	98.6	3,807	95.8	4,464	96.6
1-199	366	1.6	59	0.6	101	2.6	127	2.7
200-399	240	1.1	29	0.3	46	1.2	14	0.3
400-599	54	0.2	27	0.3	7	0.2	7	0.2
600-799	22	0.1	14	0.1	10	0.3	4	0.1
800-999	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000+	11	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.1
Countable TANF or GA Income								
\$0	20,627	90.5	8,657	84.7	3,760	94.7	4,230	91.5
1-199	643	2.8	308	3.0	113	2.9	201	4.3
200-399	751	3.3	522	5.1	70	1.8	102	2.2
400-599	518	2.3	487	4.8	16	0.4	49	1.1
600-799	197	0.9	189	1.8	11	0.3	17	0.4
800-999	44	0.2	44	0.4	0	0.0	13	0.3
1,000+	23	0.1	17	0.2	1	0.0	11	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.8. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Countable Earned and Unearned Income Amounts — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Countable SSI								
\$0	18,257	80.1	9,048	88.5	2,564	64.5	1,418	30.7
1-199	757	3.3	83	0.8	363	9.1	401	8.7
200-399	540	2.4	68	0.7	259	6.5	286	6.2
400-599	495	2.2	131	1.3	177	4.4	335	7.3
600-799	2,393	10.5	691	6.8	509	12.8	1,904	41.2
800-999	106	0.5	47	0.5	33	0.8	79	1.7
1,000+	254	1.1	157	1.5	68	1.7	200	4.3
Maximum for 1 Person ^a	341	1.5	59	0.6	81	2.0	261	5.6
Countable Social Security								
\$0	17,412	76.4	9,277	90.7	1,192	30.0	2,284	49.4
1-199	160	0.7	93	0.9	43	1.1	71	1.5
200-399	496	2.2	140	1.4	227	5.7	210	4.5
400-599	793	3.5	157	1.5	380	9.6	365	7.9
600-799	1,312	5.8	168	1.6	657	16.5	605	13.1
800-999	1,192	5.2	122	1.2	656	16.5	497	10.8
1,000+	1,437	6.3	266	2.6	818	20.6	591	12.8
Other Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	18,453	80.9	7,227	70.7	3,395	85.5	4,079	88.2
1-199	1,332	5.8	836	8.2	246	6.2	202	4.4
200-399	1,104	4.8	809	7.9	131	3.3	146	3.2
400-599	687	3.0	499	4.9	73	1.8	86	1.8
600-799	441	1.9	300	2.9	45	1.1	44	1.0
800-999	246	1.1	153	1.5	26	0.7	25	0.5
1,000+	537	2.4	398	3.9	54	1.4	41	0.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The fiscal year 2013 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was \$698 from October through December 2012, and \$710 from January through September 2013. This row tabulates the number of households in which at least one person received the applicable maximum SSI benefit.

Table A.9. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Type of Deduction										
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Dependent Care		Excess Shelter			Medical		Child Support	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent with Maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	7,090	31.1	813	3.6	16,462	72.2	27.8	1,116	4.9	441	1.9
Household Composition													
Children	10,224	100.0	5,295	51.8	809	7.9	8,054	78.8	39.5	117	1.1	212	2.1
School-Age	7,869	100.0	4,062	51.6	556	7.1	6,277	79.8	39.3	104	1.3	173	2.2
Preschool-Age	5,146	100.0	2,865	55.7	548	10.7	3,969	77.1	41.2	34	0.7	99	1.9
No Children	12,578	100.0	1,795	14.3	4	0.0	8,408	66.8	16.6	1,000	7.9	229	1.8
Elderly Individuals	3,972	100.0	266	6.7	1	0.0	2,997	75.5	0.0	693	17.5	36	0.9
No Elderly Individuals	18,830	100.0	6,824	36.2	812	4.3	13,465	71.5	34.0	423	2.2	405	2.2
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	100.0	457	9.9	47	1.0	3,685	79.7	0.1	441	9.5	133	2.9
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	18,178	100.0	6,634	36.5	766	4.2	12,777	70.3	35.8	676	3.7	308	1.7
Countable Income Source													
Gross Income	17,891	100.0	7,090	39.6	803	4.5	14,520	81.2	24.8	1,116	6.2	415	2.3
No Gross Income	4,911	100.0	–	–	10	0.2	1,942	39.5	50.0	1	0.0	26	0.5
Net Income	13,237	100.0	5,511	41.6	691	5.2	10,739	81.1	18.9	985	7.4	299	2.3
No Net Income	8,990	100.0	1,575	17.5	122	1.4	5,723	63.7	44.4	131	1.5	142	1.6
Not Applicable ^b	575	100.0	4	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Earned Income	7,112	100.0	7,090	99.7	758	10.7	5,898	82.9	40.7	95	1.3	223	3.1
No Earned Income	15,690	100.0	–	–	55	0.4	10,564	67.3	20.6	1,022	6.5	218	1.4
Unearned Income	12,964	100.0	2,168	16.7	310	2.4	10,389	80.1	16.8	1,109	8.6	255	2.0
No Unearned Income	9,838	100.0	4,922	50.0	503	5.1	6,073	61.7	46.6	7	0.1	185	1.9
TANF Income	1,486	100.0	316	21.3	23	1.6	1,253	84.3	38.4	10	0.7	6	0.4
No TANF Income	21,316	100.0	6,774	31.8	790	3.7	15,209	71.4	26.9	1,107	5.2	435	2.0
GA Income	698	100.0	47	6.7	2	0.3	575	82.4	26.4	13	1.8	5	0.7
No GA Income	22,104	100.0	7,044	31.9	811	3.7	15,887	71.9	27.9	1,104	5.0	436	2.0
SSI	4,545	100.0	355	7.8	39	0.9	3,431	75.5	0.1	128	2.8	73	1.6
No SSI	18,257	100.0	6,736	36.9	774	4.2	13,031	71.4	35.1	988	5.4	368	2.0
Social Security Income	5,390	100.0	428	7.9	38	0.7	4,402	81.7	2.4	1,052	19.5	148	2.7
No Social Security Income ...	17,412	100.0	6,662	38.3	776	4.5	12,060	69.3	37.1	65	0.4	293	1.7
SNAP Benefit													
Minimum Benefit	1,177	100.0	271	23.1	6	0.5	697	59.3	2.9	285	24.2	17	1.4
Maximum Benefit	9,278	100.0	1,581	17.0	124	1.3	5,739	61.9	44.4	132	1.4	142	1.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

– No sample households in this category.

Table A.10. Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and SNAP Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income ^a		Dependent Care ^b		Excess Shelter ^c		Medical ^b		Child Support ^c	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
Total	22,802	68	212	9	245	279	376	8	156	5	243
Household Composition											
Children	10,224	123	238	20	246	288	364	1	127	6	278
School-Age	7,869	128	247	17	247	293	366	2	126	6	287
Preschool-Age	5,146	135	242	28	265	278	359	1	131	6	298
No Children	12,578	21	136	0	112	271	388	13	159	4	210
Elderly Individuals	3,972	11	152	0	204	325	401	32	166	2	220
No Elderly Individuals ..	18,830	79	214	11	245	269	371	3	138	5	245
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	17	163	2	220	333	394	15	141	6	206
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	18,178	80	215	11	247	265	371	6	165	4	259
Countable Income Source											
Gross Income	17,891	87	212	12	246	313	374	10	156	6	244
No Gross Income	4,911	0	0	0	177	156	395	0	57	1	215
Net Income	13,237	105	249	13	240	271	334	10	136	5	237
No Net Income	8,990	14	81	4	275	290	456	4	304	4	254
Not Applicable ^d	575	48	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned Income	7,112	212	212	27	252	302	363	2	145	9	286
No Earned Income	15,690	0	0	1	153	268	384	11	157	3	199
Unearned Income	12,964	32	182	6	239	316	377	14	156	5	223
No Unearned Income	9,838	113	225	13	249	231	374	0	113	5	269
TANF Income	1,486	28	131	2	111	313	365	1	109	0	97
No TANF Income	21,316	71	216	10	249	276	377	8	156	5	244
GA Income	698	11	154	0	80	344	409	3	168	2	217
No GA Income	22,104	70	212	9	246	277	375	8	155	5	243
SSI	4,545	16	175	2	226	322	376	5	156	4	218
No SSI	18,257	79	214	10	246	269	376	8	156	5	248
Social Security Income	5,390	12	142	1	187	332	390	32	155	5	186
No Social Security Income	17,412	85	216	11	248	262	371	1	172	5	271
SNAP Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	1,177	58	249	1	209	126	213	30	123	3	184
Maximum Benefit	9,278	14	81	4	273	290	456	4	305	4	254

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 710,321 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,597 MFIP households and 710,321 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

Table A.11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	10,224	100.0	3,972	100.0	4,624	100.0	7,112	100.0
Total Deduction										
\$0-148 ^a	33	0.1	30	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
149	3,897	17.1	880	8.6	543	13.7	367	7.9	2	0.0
150-200	962	4.2	493	4.8	129	3.3	210	4.5	193	2.7
201-300	1,433	6.3	524	5.1	380	9.6	480	10.4	273	3.8
301-400	1,709	7.5	709	6.9	462	11.6	553	12.0	456	6.4
401-500	2,411	10.6	995	9.7	504	12.7	589	12.7	641	9.0
501-600	2,303	10.1	1,010	9.9	417	10.5	607	13.1	732	10.3
601-700	4,166	18.3	2,292	22.4	403	10.1	487	10.5	1,125	15.8
701-800	1,961	8.6	1,130	11.1	255	6.4	408	8.8	1,355	19.0
801-900	1,369	6.0	852	8.3	195	4.9	246	5.3	973	13.7
901-1000	856	3.8	573	5.6	138	3.5	155	3.4	601	8.5
1001+	1,161	5.1	736	7.2	273	6.9	253	5.5	750	10.6
Not Applicable ^b	541	2.4	–	–	273	6.9	268	5.8	9	0.1
Earned Income Deduction										
\$0	15,001	65.8	4,929	48.2	3,355	84.5	3,808	82.4	11	0.2
1-50	796	3.5	366	3.6	60	1.5	106	2.3	796	11.2
51-100	852	3.7	543	5.3	52	1.3	60	1.3	852	12.0
101-150	1,003	4.4	664	6.5	41	1.0	74	1.6	1,003	14.1
151-200	1,058	4.6	767	7.5	37	0.9	64	1.4	1,058	14.9
201-250	890	3.9	686	6.7	21	0.5	51	1.1	890	12.5
251-300	802	3.5	685	6.7	24	0.6	46	1.0	802	11.3
301-350	613	2.7	554	5.4	11	0.3	23	0.5	613	8.6
351-400	400	1.8	372	3.6	10	0.2	9	0.2	400	5.6
401+	677	3.0	657	6.4	11	0.3	24	0.5	677	9.5
Not Applicable ^c	710	3.1	–	–	351	8.8	359	7.8	10	0.1
Dependent Care Deduction										
\$0	21,245	93.2	9,382	91.8	3,620	91.1	4,217	91.2	6,337	89.1
1-50	86	0.4	86	0.8	1	0.0	10	0.2	66	0.9
51-100	113	0.5	110	1.1	–	–	6	0.1	98	1.4
101-150	116	0.5	116	1.1	0	0.0	5	0.1	115	1.6
151-200	115	0.5	115	1.1	–	–	8	0.2	112	1.6
201-250	80	0.4	80	0.8	–	–	3	0.1	78	1.1
251-300	62	0.3	61	0.6	–	–	4	0.1	61	0.9
301-350	46	0.2	46	0.5	0	0.0	–	–	44	0.6
351-400	41	0.2	41	0.4	–	–	3	0.1	38	0.5
401+	154	0.7	154	1.5	0	0.0	9	0.2	147	2.1
Not Applicable ^d	744	3.3	33	0.3	351	8.8	359	7.8	17	0.2
Medical Deduction										
\$0	20,942	91.8	10,074	98.5	2,928	73.7	3,823	82.7	7,000	98.4
1-50	117	0.5	10	0.1	65	1.6	53	1.1	12	0.2
51-100	410	1.8	49	0.5	243	6.1	171	3.7	32	0.5
101-150	229	1.0	29	0.3	138	3.5	92	2.0	25	0.3
151-200	115	0.5	17	0.2	70	1.8	50	1.1	7	0.1
201-250	86	0.4	4	0.0	62	1.5	27	0.6	4	0.1
251-300	46	0.2	1	0.0	39	1.0	7	0.1	2	0.0
301+	115	0.5	7	0.1	76	1.9	41	0.9	13	0.2
Not Applicable ^d	744	3.3	33	0.3	351	8.8	359	7.8	17	0.2
Child Support Deduction										
\$0	21,617	94.8	9,979	97.6	3,585	90.3	4,131	89.3	6,872	96.6
1-50	58	0.3	21	0.2	6	0.1	23	0.5	22	0.3
51-100	68	0.3	24	0.2	8	0.2	32	0.7	24	0.3
101-150	46	0.2	20	0.2	3	0.1	20	0.4	20	0.3
151-200	42	0.2	24	0.2	1	0.0	11	0.2	25	0.4
201-250	53	0.2	27	0.3	3	0.1	9	0.2	24	0.3
251-300	42	0.2	20	0.2	4	0.1	10	0.2	25	0.3
301-350	22	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.1	10	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.11. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Child Support Deduction										
351-400	30	0.1	17	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.1	20	0.3
401+	79	0.3	48	0.5	5	0.1	20	0.4	53	0.7
Not Applicable ^e	744	3.3	33	0.3	351	8.8	359	7.8	17	0.2
Excess Shelter Deduction										
\$0	5,765	25.3	2,137	20.9	702	17.7	670	14.5	1,199	16.9
1-50	779	3.4	362	3.5	142	3.6	169	3.6	252	3.5
51-100	658	2.9	320	3.1	152	3.8	193	4.2	241	3.4
101-150	786	3.4	397	3.9	192	4.8	226	4.9	280	3.9
151-200	970	4.3	465	4.6	251	6.3	282	6.1	335	4.7
201-250	1,017	4.5	475	4.6	240	6.1	285	6.2	347	4.9
251-300	1,143	5.0	519	5.1	234	5.9	299	6.5	389	5.5
301-350	1,479	6.5	645	6.3	263	6.6	286	6.2	461	6.5
351-400	1,201	5.3	570	5.6	204	5.1	296	6.4	412	5.8
401-468	1,615	7.1	704	6.9	320	8.1	389	8.4	565	7.9
469	4,563	20.0	3,168	31.0	1	0.0	4	0.1	2,392	33.6
470-500	309	1.4	36	0.4	147	3.7	163	3.5	23	0.3
501-550	362	1.6	63	0.6	147	3.7	216	4.7	28	0.4
551-600	359	1.6	89	0.9	144	3.6	215	4.7	28	0.4
601+	1,221	5.4	239	2.3	559	14.1	661	14.3	145	2.0
Not Applicable ^e	575	2.5	33	0.3	273	6.9	268	5.8	15	0.2
No Deduction	5,765	25.3	2,137	20.9	702	17.7	670	14.5	1,199	16.9
Deduction Less than Cap ^f	9,657	42.4	4,464	43.7	2,001	50.4	2,427	52.5	3,287	46.2
Deduction Equal to Cap	4,577	20.1	3,179	31.1	1	0.0	4	0.1	2,399	33.7
Benefit Less than Maximum										
Benefit	2,030	8.9	1,660	16.2	1	0.0	4	0.1	1,574	22.1
Benefit Equal to Maximum										
Benefit	2,547	11.2	1,518	14.9	—	—	—	—	825	11.6
Deduction Greater than Cap	2,228	9.8	411	4.0	995	25.1	1,254	27.1	212	3.0
Not Applicable ^e	575	2.5	33	0.3	273	6.9	268	5.8	15	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a This row contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of \$132 for 1-, 2-, and 3-person households.

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

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

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

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

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

— No sample households in this category.

Table A.12. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and SNAP Benefit Amount, SNAP Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit, and Certification Period

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	10,224	100.0	3,972	100.0	4,624	100.0	7,112	100.0	1,486	100.0
SNAP Benefit												
Minimum Benefit or less ^a	1,187	5.2	101	1.0	609	15.3	353	7.6	279	3.9	4	0.3
Greater than the Minimum - 50	843	3.7	90	0.9	372	9.4	336	7.3	138	1.9	4	0.3
51 - 100	1,661	7.3	256	2.5	691	17.4	639	13.8	349	4.9	21	1.4
101 - 199	3,823	16.8	901	8.8	1,142	28.8	1,387	30.0	1,166	16.4	85	5.7
200	5,803	25.4	324	3.2	752	18.9	550	11.9	753	10.6	89	6.0
201 - 300	1,595	7.0	1,240	12.1	177	4.5	407	8.8	962	13.5	118	7.9
301 - 400	3,337	14.6	2,824	27.6	158	4.0	400	8.7	1,398	19.7	487	32.8
401 - 500	1,124	4.9	1,104	10.8	33	0.8	187	4.0	712	10.0	157	10.5
501 - 600	1,727	7.6	1,691	16.5	19	0.5	174	3.8	674	9.5	253	17.0
601 or More	1,703	7.5	1,692	16.5	17	0.4	191	4.1	681	9.6	269	18.1
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	1,177	5.2	92	0.9	609	15.3	352	7.6	271	3.8	4	0.2
< 25% ^b	1,311	5.8	496	4.9	429	10.8	462	10.0	459	6.5	30	2.0
25 - 50	3,045	13.4	1,432	14.0	831	20.9	951	20.6	1,303	18.3	95	6.4
51 - 75	3,774	16.6	2,123	20.8	728	18.3	1,192	25.8	1,709	24.0	222	14.9
76 - 99	4,217	18.5	2,676	26.2	529	13.3	953	20.6	1,779	25.0	571	38.5
Maximum	9,278	40.7	3,405	33.3	846	21.3	714	15.4	1,591	22.4	564	37.9
Months in Certification Period												
Average ^c	13	-	10	-	19	-	17	-	10	-	11	-
Median ^d	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
1-5	422	1.8	269	2.6	15	0.4	44	0.9	165	2.3	36	2.4
6	6,272	27.5	3,768	36.9	291	7.3	658	14.2	2,664	37.5	282	19.0
7-11	623	2.7	330	3.2	65	1.6	81	1.7	190	2.7	88	5.9
12	11,554	50.7	5,479	53.6	1,674	42.2	2,202	47.6	3,845	54.1	1,023	68.9
13-23	412	1.8	219	2.1	57	1.4	99	2.1	141	2.0	25	1.7
24	2,424	10.6	129	1.3	1,254	31.6	1,113	24.1	88	1.2	29	2.0
25-35	128	0.6	14	0.1	68	1.7	58	1.3	3	0.0	0	0.0
36	588	2.6	4	0.0	356	9.0	197	4.3	4	0.1	0	0.0
37+	358	1.6	1	0.0	189	4.7	166	3.6	8	0.1	-	-
Unknown	21	0.1	9	0.1	4	0.1	7	0.2	5	0.1	2	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the fiscal year 2013 minimum benefit values.

^b Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

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

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

- Not Applicable.

Table A.13. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action and Expedited Service

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	960	100.0	21,842	100.0
Initial Certification	8,709	38.2	960	100.0	7,749	35.5
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service	2,738	12.0	423	44.0	2,316	10.6
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	614	2.7	66	6.9	548	2.5
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	5,357	23.5	471	49.1	4,886	22.4
Recertification	14,093	61.8	–	–	14,093	64.5
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service	131	0.6	–	–	131	0.6
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	69	0.3	–	–	69	0.3
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	13,893	60.9	–	–	13,893	63.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

– By definition these are mutually exclusive categories; therefore, no households will be found in these categories.

Table A.14. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by Household Composition

Household Composition	SNAP Households		Participants in Households with Household Characteristic		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	22,802	100.0	47,098	100.0	6,185,227	100.0
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	17,149	75.2	40,877	86.8	5,082,105	82.2
Children^b	10,224	44.8	32,863	69.8	4,195,432	67.8
Single-Adult Household	5,822	25.5	17,100	36.3	2,292,723	37.1
Male Adult	455	2.0	1,175	2.5	164,111	2.7
Female Adult	5,367	23.5	15,926	33.8	2,128,612	34.4
Multiple-Adult Household	3,029	13.3	12,816	27.2	1,453,266	23.5
Married-Head Household	1,848	8.1	8,011	17.0	874,894	14.1
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,181	5.2	4,805	10.2	578,372	9.4
Children Only	1,374	6.0	2,947	6.3	449,442	7.3
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	5,048	10.7	531,042	8.6
Living Alone	3,169	13.9	3,169	6.7	357,702	5.8
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	367	1.6	735	1.6	62,747	1.0
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	436	1.9	1,145	2.4	110,593	1.8
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	8,698	18.5	942,604	15.2
Living Alone	2,777	12.2	2,777	5.9	331,580	5.4
Not Living Alone	1,847	8.1	5,921	12.6	611,024	9.9
Other Households^c	5,653	24.8	6,221	13.2	1,103,123	17.8
Single-Person Household	5,167	22.7	5,167	11.0	952,675	15.4
Multiperson Household	486	2.1	1,054	2.2	150,448	2.4
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^d	4,538	19.9	5,424	11.5	917,265	14.8
Single-Person Household	3,824	16.8	3,824	8.1	706,950	11.4
Multiperson Household	714	3.1	1,600	3.4	210,315	3.4
Single-Person Households	11,524	50.5	11,524	24.5	1,719,201	27.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

^c Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

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

NOTE: This table was revised in June 2015.

Table A.15. Average Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Gross and Net Countable Income, Total Deduction, SNAP Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total^c	22,802	100.0	58.5	758	344	522	271	2.1	12.7
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	17,149	75.2	69.4	924	434	567	296	2.4	13.7
Children^d	10,224	44.8	57.7	971	466	595	410	3.2	9.8
Single-Adult Household	5,822	25.5	54.3	847	391	551	394	2.9	9.9
Male Adult	455	2.0	51.5	758	327	557	361	2.6	10.1
Female Adult	5,367	23.5	54.6	854	396	551	397	3.0	9.8
Multiple-Adult Household	3,029	13.3	67.4	1,347	731	684	480	4.2	9.7
Married-Head Household	1,848	8.1	71.5	1,453	801	718	473	4.3	9.6
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,181	5.2	61.0	1,181	622	630	490	4.1	9.9
Children Only	1,374	6.0	50.5	670	199	588	327	2.1	9.4
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	86.4	883	428	519	134	1.3	19.5
Living Alone	3,169	13.9	85.1	794	347	508	113	1.0	20.7
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	367	1.6	97.8	1,233	709	562	171	2.0	17.8
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	436	1.9	86.0	1,237	728	553	254	2.6	11.6
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	82.7	984	492	527	204	1.9	16.5
Living Alone	2,777	12.2	86.8	809	315	522	119	1.0	19.9
Not Living Alone	1,847	8.1	76.6	1,245	733	535	331	3.2	11.3
Other Households^e	5,653	24.8	25.6	256	83	389	195	1.1	9.9
Single-Person Household	5,167	22.7	23.1	216	63	374	184	1.0	9.9
Multiperson Household	486	2.1	51.9	688	296	547	310	2.2	9.8
Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households^f	4,538	19.9	28.7	308	112	400	202	1.2	9.8
Single-Person Household	3,824	16.8	22.7	211	61	373	185	1.0	9.7
Multiperson Household	714	3.1	61.1	826	385	546	294	2.2	10.1
Single-Person Households	11,524	50.5	56.2	524	195	449	149	1.0	15.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

^e Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

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

NOTE: This table was revised in June 2015.

Table A.16. Distribution of Participating Households by Countable Income Type and Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Countable Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Zero Gross Income		TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	22,802	100.0	7,112	100.0	4,911	100.0	1,486	100.0	698	100.0	4,545	100.0	5,390	100.0
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	17,149	75.2	5,707	80.3	1,582	32.2	1,444	97.2	396	56.7	4,542	99.9	5,341	99.1
Children^b	10,224	44.8	5,300	74.5	1,297	26.4	1,436	96.7	140	20.0	1,176	25.9	947	17.6
Single-Adult Household	5,822	25.5	2,445	34.4	885	18.0	943	63.5	94	13.5	726	16.0	565	10.5
Male Adult	455	2.0	167	2.3	99	2.0	73	4.9	4	0.6	40	0.9	74	1.4
Female Adult	5,367	23.5	2,278	32.0	785	16.0	870	58.5	90	12.9	686	15.1	491	9.1
Multiple-Adult Household	3,029	13.3	1,943	27.3	255	5.2	267	18.0	35	5.0	406	8.9	361	6.7
Married-Head Household	1,848	8.1	1,292	18.2	147	3.0	121	8.2	15	2.1	182	4.0	191	3.5
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,181	5.2	651	9.2	107	2.2	145	9.8	20	2.8	224	4.9	171	3.2
Children Only	1,374	6.0	912	12.8	157	3.2	226	15.2	11	1.6	45	1.0	20	0.4
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	270	3.8	290	5.9	47	3.2	165	23.6	1,408	31.0	2,780	51.6
Living Alone	3,169	13.9	138	1.9	266	5.4	4	0.3	135	19.4	1,135	25.0	2,223	41.3
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	367	1.6	29	0.4	14	0.3	0	0.0	16	2.2	145	3.2	254	4.7
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	436	1.9	103	1.4	9	0.2	43	2.9	14	2.0	129	2.8	303	5.6
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	466	6.6	1	0.0	241	16.2	159	22.8	3,205	70.5	2,340	43.4
Living Alone	2,777	12.2	108	1.5	1	0.0	2	0.1	88	12.6	1,807	39.8	1,520	28.2
Not Living Alone	1,847	8.1	358	5.0	-	-	239	16.1	71	10.2	1,399	30.8	820	15.2
Other Households^c	5,653	24.8	1,405	19.7	3,329	67.8	42	2.8	302	43.3	2	0.1	49	0.9
Single-Person Household	5,167	22.7	1,164	16.4	3,191	65.0	34	2.3	293	42.0	2	0.0	36	0.7
Multiperson Household	486	2.1	241	3.4	138	2.8	7	0.5	9	1.3	0	0.0	13	0.2
Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households^d	4,538	19.9	1,148	16.1	2,535	51.6	39	2.6	208	29.8	131	2.9	203	3.8
Single-Person Household	3,824	16.8	879	12.4	2,408	49.0	30	2.0	197	28.3	1	0.0	19	0.4
Multiperson Household	714	3.1	268	3.8	128	2.6	9	0.6	11	1.5	131	2.9	183	3.4
Single-Person Households	11,524	50.5	1,651	23.2	3,535	72.0	111	7.5	525	75.2	2,944	64.8	3,788	70.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

^c Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

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

- No sample households in this category.

NOTE: This table was revised in June 2015.

Table A.17. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		School-Age Children		Preschool-Age Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	10,224	100.0	7,869	100.0	5,146	100.0	3,972	100.0	4,624	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	10,224	44.8	10,224	100.0	7,869	100.0	5,146	100.0	175	4.4	1,416	30.6
School-Age	7,869	34.5	7,869	77.0	7,869	100.0	2,791	54.2	153	3.8	1,246	26.9
Preschool-Age	5,146	22.6	5,146	50.3	2,791	35.5	5,146	100.0	43	1.1	494	10.7
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	175	1.7	153	1.9	43	0.8	3,972	100.0	113	2.5
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	1,416	13.8	1,246	15.8	494	9.6	113	2.9	4,624	100.0
Countable Income Source and Resources												
Gross Income	17,891	78.5	8,927	87.3	6,982	88.7	4,462	86.7	3,682	92.7	4,623	100.0
No Gross Income	4,911	21.5	1,297	12.7	886	11.3	684	13.3	290	7.3	1	0.0
Net Income	13,237	58.1	6,797	66.5	5,470	69.5	3,337	64.9	2,963	74.6	3,806	82.3
No Net Income	8,990	39.4	3,394	33.2	2,377	30.2	1,790	34.8	736	18.5	550	11.9
Not Applicable ^a	575	2.5	33	0.3	21	0.3	19	0.4	273	6.9	268	5.8
Earned Income	7,112	31.2	5,300	51.8	4,064	51.6	2,868	55.7	270	6.8	466	10.1
Unearned Income	12,964	56.9	5,388	52.7	4,401	55.9	2,447	47.5	3,573	90.0	4,621	100.0
TANF Income	1,486	6.5	1,436	14.0	1,022	13.0	798	15.5	47	1.2	241	5.2
GA Income	698	3.1	140	1.4	113	1.4	62	1.2	165	4.2	159	3.4
SSI	4,545	19.9	1,176	11.5	1,037	13.2	426	8.3	1,408	35.5	3,205	69.3
Social Security Income	5,390	23.6	947	9.3	846	10.8	275	5.3	2,780	70.0	2,340	50.6
Countable Resources	1,284	5.6	651	6.4	507	6.4	320	6.2	284	7.2	289	6.3
Deductions												
Total Deduction	22,232	97.5	10,196	99.7	7,850	99.8	5,130	99.7	3,699	93.1	4,355	94.2
Standard Deduction	22,227	97.5	10,191	99.7	7,848	99.7	5,127	99.6	3,699	93.1	4,355	94.2
Earned Income Deduction	7,090	31.1	5,295	51.8	4,062	51.6	2,865	55.7	266	6.7	457	9.9
Dependent Care Deduction	813	3.6	809	7.9	556	7.1	548	10.7	1	0.0	47	1.0
Excess Shelter Deduction	16,462	72.2	8,054	78.8	6,277	79.8	3,969	77.1	2,997	75.5	3,685	79.7
Medical Deduction	1,116	4.9	117	1.1	104	1.3	34	0.7	693	17.5	441	9.5
Child Support Deduction	441	1.9	212	2.1	173	2.2	99	1.9	36	0.9	133	2.9
SNAP Benefit												
Minimum Benefit or less ^b	1,187	5.2	101	1.0	79	1.0	26	0.5	609	15.3	353	7.6
Greater than the Minimum - 100	2,504	11.0	347	3.4	273	3.5	129	2.5	1,063	26.8	975	21.1
101-200	9,625	42.2	1,226	12.0	860	10.9	512	9.9	1,894	47.7	1,936	41.9
201-300	1,595	7.0	1,240	12.1	928	11.8	553	10.7	177	4.5	407	8.8
301 or More	7,890	34.6	7,310	71.5	5,729	72.8	3,926	76.3	228	5.7	952	20.6
Minimum Benefit	1,177	5.2	92	0.9	70	0.9	24	0.5	609	15.3	352	7.6
Maximum Benefit	9,278	40.7	3,405	33.3	2,383	30.3	1,797	34.9	846	21.3	714	15.4
Household Size												
1	11,524	50.5	420	4.1	241	3.1	179	3.5	3,169	79.8	2,777	60.1
2	4,422	19.4	3,106	30.4	1,951	24.8	1,405	27.3	640	16.1	742	16.0
3	3,250	14.3	3,117	30.5	2,374	30.2	1,519	29.5	91	2.3	490	10.6
4	2,013	8.8	1,990	19.5	1,770	22.5	1,040	20.2	51	1.3	331	7.2
5	965	4.2	965	9.4	916	11.6	571	11.1	10	0.3	154	3.3
6+	626	2.7	626	6.1	617	7.8	431	8.4	11	0.3	130	2.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^b The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the fiscal year 2013 minimum benefit values.

Table A.18. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals

Household Characteristic	Average Values	Average Values for Households with:				
		Children	School-Age Children	Preschool-Age Children	Elderly Individuals	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals
Countable Income						
Gross Income	758	971	1,034	965	883	984
Net Income ^a	344	466	512	449	428	492
Earned Income	330	616	638	673	51	81
Unearned Income	429	355	396	292	832	903
TANF Income	25	56	53	63	4	18
GA Income	7	5	5	5	8	5
SSI	114	82	95	60	168	427
Social Security Income	193	71	82	39	596	408
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	58.5	57.7	59.2	55.2	86.4	82.7
Net Income ^a	24.5	26.4	28.2	24.3	37.8	36.0
Deductions						
Total Deduction ^b	522	595	606	607	519	527
Earned Income Deduction						
All Households ^c	68	123	128	135	11	17
Households with Deduction	212	238	247	242	152	163
Dependent Care Deduction						
All Households ^d	9	20	17	28	0	2
Households with Deduction	245	246	247	265	204	220
Excess Shelter Deduction						
All Households ^e	279	288	293	278	325	333
Households with Deduction	376	364	366	359	401	394
Medical Deduction						
All Households ^d	8	1	2	1	32	15
Households with Deduction	156	127	126	131	166	141
Child Support Deduction						
All Households ^e	5	6	6	6	2	6
Households with Deduction	243	278	287	298	220	206
SNAP Benefit	271	410	428	440	134	204
Household Size	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.3	1.9
Certification Period	12.7	9.8	9.8	9.5	19.5	16.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 541,108 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 710,321 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,597 MFIP households and 710,321 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

Table A.19. Distribution of Participating Households with Countable Earned and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Countable Income Type							
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	7,112	100.0	12,964	100.0	1,486	100.0	698	100.0
Household Composition										
Children	10,224	44.8	5,300	74.5	5,388	41.6	1,436	96.7	140	20.0
School-Age	7,869	34.5	4,064	57.1	4,401	34.0	1,022	68.8	113	16.1
Preschool-Age	5,146	22.6	2,868	40.3	2,447	18.9	798	53.7	62	8.9
Elderly Individuals	3,972	17.4	270	3.8	3,573	27.6	47	3.2	165	23.6
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,624	20.3	466	6.6	4,621	35.6	241	16.2	159	22.8
Countable Income Source										
Gross Income	17,891	78.5	7,112	100.0	12,964	100.0	1,486	100.0	698	100.0
No Gross Income ^a	4,911	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Income	13,237	58.1	5,517	77.6	9,654	74.5	898	60.4	335	48.0
No Net Income	8,990	39.4	1,580	22.2	2,743	21.2	563	37.9	350	50.1
Not Applicable ^b	575	2.5	15	0.2	568	4.4	25	1.7	13	1.9
Earned Income	7,112	31.2	7,112	100.0	2,185	16.9	317	21.4	47	6.7
Unearned Income	12,964	56.9	2,185	30.7	12,964	100.0	1,486	100.0	698	100.0
TANF Income	1,486	6.5	317	4.5	1,486	11.5	1,486	100.0	9	1.2
GA Income	698	3.1	47	0.7	698	5.4	9	0.6	698	100.0
SSI Income	4,545	19.9	368	5.2	4,545	35.1	232	15.6	232	33.2
Social Security Income	5,390	23.6	433	6.1	5,390	41.6	116	7.8	120	17.3
Deductions										
Total Deduction	22,232	97.5	7,101	99.8	12,398	95.6	1,462	98.4	685	98.1
Standard Deduction	22,227	97.5	7,097	99.8	12,396	95.6	1,461	98.3	685	98.1
Earned Income Deduction	7,090	31.1	7,090	99.7	2,168	16.7	316	21.3	47	6.7
Dependent Care Deduction	813	3.6	758	10.7	310	2.4	23	1.6	2	0.3
Excess Shelter Deduction	16,462	72.2	5,898	82.9	10,389	80.1	1,253	84.3	575	82.4
Medical Deduction	1,116	4.9	95	1.3	1,109	8.6	10	0.7	13	1.8
Child Support Deduction	441	1.9	223	3.1	255	2.0	6	0.4	5	0.7
SNAP Benefit										
Minimum Benefit or less ^c	1,187	5.2	279	3.9	1,055	8.1	4	0.3	13	1.9
Greater than the Minimum - 100	2,504	11.0	487	6.8	2,218	17.1	25	1.7	71	10.2
101-200	9,625	42.2	1,919	27.0	4,640	35.8	174	11.7	466	66.7
201-300	1,595	7.0	962	13.5	979	7.5	118	7.9	24	3.4
301 or More	7,890	34.6	3,464	48.7	4,072	31.4	1,166	78.5	125	17.8
Minimum Benefit	1,177	5.2	271	3.8	1,049	8.1	4	0.2	13	1.8
Maximum Benefit	9,278	40.7	1,591	22.4	3,025	23.3	564	37.9	364	52.2
Household Size										
1	11,524	50.5	1,651	23.2	6,653	51.3	111	7.5	525	75.2
2	4,422	19.4	1,723	24.2	2,577	19.9	535	36.0	79	11.2
3	3,250	14.3	1,661	23.3	1,701	13.1	421	28.4	43	6.2
4	2,013	8.8	1,095	15.4	1,139	8.8	246	16.6	27	3.8
5	965	4.2	581	8.2	532	4.1	95	6.4	9	1.3
6+	626	2.7	402	5.6	362	2.8	78	5.2	15	2.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

^c The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. See Table C-6 for the fiscal year 2013 minimum benefit values.

— No sample households in this category.

Table A.20. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households with Countable Earned and Unearned Income

Household Characteristic	Average Values	Average Values for Households with:			
		Countable Earned Income	Countable Unearned Income	Countable TANF Income	Countable GA Income
Countable Income					
Gross Income	758	1,219	906	708	586
Net Income ^a	344	559	433	279	217
Earned Income	330	1,057	152	139	51
Unearned Income	429	161	754	569	535
TANF Income	25	15	45	390	4
GA Income	7	2	12	0	227
SSI	114	32	200	104	182
Social Security Income	193	45	340	48	98
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline					
Gross Income	58.5	79.6	74.3	44.4	50.7
Net Income ^a	24.5	34.2	32.1	16.0	15.9
Deductions					
Total Deduction ^b	522	709	526	494	516
Earned Income Deduction					
All Households ^c	68	212	32	28	11
Households with Deduction	212	212	182	131	154
Dependent Care Deduction					
All Households ^d	9	27	6	2	0
Households with Deduction	245	252	239	111	80
Excess Shelter Deduction					
All Households ^e	279	302	316	313	344
Households with Deduction	376	363	377	365	409
Medical Deduction					
All Households ^d	8	2	14	1	3
Households with Deduction	156	145	156	109	168
Child Support Deduction					
All Households ^e	5	9	5	0	2
Households with Deduction	243	286	223	97	217
SNAP Benefit	271	322	246	432	225
Household Size	2.1	2.8	2.0	3.0	1.5
Certification Period	12.7	9.8	14.9	10.8	14.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 541,108 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 710,321 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,597 MFIP households and 710,321 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

Table A.21. Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race/Hispanic Status of the Household Head

Characteristic	Total Households		Households with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	10,224	100.0	3,972	100.0	4,624	100.0	7,112	100.0	1,486	100.0
Race and Hispanic Status^a of Household Head												
White, not Hispanic	9,175	40.2	3,494	34.2	1,733	43.6	2,152	46.5	2,592	36.5	413	27.8
African American, not Hispanic	5,854	25.7	2,351	23.0	853	21.5	1,307	28.3	1,486	20.9	403	27.1
Hispanic, Any Race	2,352	10.3	1,153	11.3	485	12.2	350	7.6	786	11.1	238	16.0
Asian, not Hispanic	486	2.1	194	1.9	186	4.7	53	1.1	157	2.2	31	2.1
Native American, not Hispanic	265	1.2	135	1.3	26	0.7	57	1.2	72	1.0	28	1.9
Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic	160	0.7	57	0.6	45	1.1	40	0.9	44	0.6	10	0.7
Race Unknown	2,917	12.8	1,298	12.7	636	16.0	613	13.3	921	12.9	108	7.3
Nonparticipating Household Head^b ..	1,593	7.0	1,542	15.1	8	0.2	51	1.1	1,053	14.8	255	17.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. “White, not Hispanic” includes “White, not Hispanic or Latino”; “African American, not Hispanic” includes “Black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino” and “(Black or African American) and White”; “Hispanic, Any Race” includes “Hispanic” and “(Hispanic or Latino) with any race or race combination”; “Asian, not Hispanic” includes “Asian,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” and “Asian and White”; “Native American, not Hispanic” includes “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and White,” and “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American)”; “Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic” includes individuals who reported more than one race and who do not fit into any previously mentioned value; and, “Race Unknown” includes “Racial/ethnic data not available” and “Racial/ethnic data not recorded.” Reporting of race and ethnicity is now voluntary and was missing for 16 percent of participants in fiscal year 2013. As a result, fiscal year 2013 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

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

Table A.22. Distribution of Participating Households By Presence of a Household Member with Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Households		Average Value	Households with:									
	Number (000)	Percent	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
				Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	271	10,224	100.0	3,972	100.0	4,624	100.0	7,112	100.0	1,486	100.0
Citizenship													
U. S.-Born Citizen	21,316	93.5	277	10,075	98.5	3,111	78.3	4,445	96.1	6,848	96.3	1,450	97.6
Naturalized Citizen	1,291	5.7	267	469	4.6	611	15.4	164	3.5	413	5.8	35	2.3
Refugee	158	0.7	358	85	0.8	19	0.5	12	0.3	60	0.8	31	2.1
Other Noncitizen	1,167	5.1	323	608	5.9	352	8.9	115	2.5	491	6.9	57	3.9
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults	535	2.3	458	535	5.2	20	0.5	51	1.1	346	4.9	55	3.7
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults	1,391	6.1	360	1,391	13.6	7	0.2	43	0.9	1,046	14.7	229	15.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.23. Gender and SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Female Participants		Male Participants		Prorated Benefits ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	47,098	100.0	26,447	56.2	20,651	43.8	6,185,227	100.0
Age								
Child	20,889	44.4	10,320	21.9	10,569	22.4	2,695,876	43.6
Preschool-Age (4 or Less)	6,714	14.3	3,321	7.1	3,392	7.2	908,965	14.7
School-Age (5-17)	14,175	30.1	6,998	14.9	7,177	15.2	1,786,911	28.9
Nonelderly Adult	21,845	46.4	13,334	28.3	8,511	18.1	3,024,915	48.9
18-35	11,269	23.9	7,283	15.5	3,986	8.5	1,577,349	25.5
36-59	10,576	22.5	6,051	12.8	4,525	9.6	1,447,566	23.4
Elderly Individual (60 or More)	4,365	9.3	2,793	5.9	1,571	3.3	464,436	7.5
Citizenship								
U. S.-Born Citizen	43,676	92.7	24,404	51.8	19,272	40.9	5,734,020	92.7
Naturalized Citizen	1,594	3.4	1,006	2.1	589	1.2	206,465	3.3
Refugee	353	0.7	176	0.4	177	0.4	46,492	0.8
Other Noncitizen	1,475	3.1	861	1.8	613	1.3	198,216	3.2
Unknown	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	34	0.0
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults^c	4,163	8.8	2,062	4.4	2,101	4.5	579,002	9.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	5,633	12.0	3,021	6.4	2,611	5.5	607,393	9.8
Disabled Children	1,105	2.3	456	1.0	649	1.4	104,950	1.7
Disabled Nonelderly Adults	4,528	9.6	2,565	5.4	1,963	4.2	502,443	8.1
Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households^d	4,943	10.5	2,101	4.5	2,841	6.0	859,134	13.9
Race and Hispanic Status^e								
White, not Hispanic	17,807	37.8	9,958	21.1	7,850	16.7	2,274,182	36.8
African American, not Hispanic	12,172	25.8	6,954	14.8	5,218	11.1	1,645,708	26.6
Hispanic, Any Race	7,571	16.1	4,221	9.0	3,351	7.1	1,044,884	16.9
Asian, not Hispanic	1,148	2.4	633	1.3	515	1.1	160,328	2.6
Native American, not Hispanic	657	1.4	349	0.7	308	0.7	87,190	1.4
Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic	360	0.8	206	0.4	154	0.3	51,192	0.8
Race Unknown	7,382	15.7	4,126	8.8	3,256	6.9	921,745	14.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Percent of all participants.

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

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

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

^e Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. “White, not Hispanic” includes “White, not Hispanic or Latino”; “African American, not Hispanic” includes “Black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino” and “(Black or African American) and White”; “Hispanic, Any Race” includes “Hispanic” and “(Hispanic or Latino) with any race or race combination”; “Asian, not Hispanic” includes “Asian,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” and “Asian and White”; “Native American, not Hispanic” includes “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and White,” and “(American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American)”; “Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic” includes individuals who reported more than one race and who do not fit into any previously mentioned value; and, “Race Unknown” includes “Racial/ethnic data not available” and “Racial/ethnic data not recorded.” Reporting of race and ethnicity is now voluntary and was missing for 16 percent of participants in fiscal year 2013. As a result, fiscal year 2013 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

- No sample participants in this category.

Table A.24. Distribution of Participants by Thrifty Food Plan Sex-Age Groups and Household Size

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total (000)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	47,098	11,524	8,845	9,751	8,053	4,827	2,476	979	643
Children Under Age 12									
1 or younger	2,552	60	572	765	544	335	159	77	40
2 - 3 years	2,694	81	602	774	588	350	180	68	51
4 - 5 years	2,923	78	583	833	699	384	215	78	53
6 - 8 years	3,984	83	620	1,079	989	665	333	129	86
9 - 11 years	3,380	33	431	868	881	576	344	152	95
Females	26,447	5,896	5,481	5,765	4,513	2,645	1,305	518	325
1 or younger	1,257	26	300	366	271	173	70	32	18
2 - 3 years	1,308	39	293	361	287	176	93	39	20
4 - 5 years	1,432	29	267	423	336	199	103	41	33
6 - 8 years	1,962	37	288	528	488	340	175	70	37
9 - 11 years	1,667	23	230	437	434	272	175	61	36
12 - 13 years	1,010	25	127	241	265	180	96	41	35
14 - 18 years	2,045	67	364	491	514	328	149	78	54
19 - 50 years	10,977	2,219	2,594	2,708	1,832	955	427	153	90
51 - 70 years	3,512	2,378	809	202	82	20	17	3	1
71 and older	1,276	1,051	209	8	6	2	0	0	0
Males	20,651	5,629	3,364	3,987	3,540	2,182	1,171	461	318
1 or younger	1,295	33	272	399	273	162	89	45	22
2 - 3 years	1,386	42	309	413	302	174	87	29	30
4 - 5 years	1,491	48	317	409	363	185	112	36	20
6 - 8 years	2,022	45	332	551	501	326	159	59	49
9 - 11 years	1,713	10	202	432	447	304	169	91	59
12 - 13 years	975	14	129	252	232	175	98	43	31
14 - 18 years	2,025	51	383	502	499	303	169	70	48
19 - 50 years	6,462	3,165	675	871	824	522	269	81	55
51 - 70 years	2,738	1,933	507	145	92	32	19	6	3
71 and older	545	285	238	13	6	1	1	0	0

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.25. Distribution of Household Heads, All Participants, and Nonelderly Adult Participants by Work Registration Status and Employment Status

Employment/Work Registration Status	Household Heads		All Participants		Nonelderly Adult Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	22,802	100.0	47,098	100.0	21,845	100.0
Work Registration Status						
Work Registrant	5,544	24.3	7,540	16.0	7,191	32.9
Mandatory Employment and Training Program Participant	2,318	10.2	3,009	6.4	2,992	13.7
Voluntary Employment and Training Program Participant	156	0.7	199	0.4	194	0.9
Not Employment and Training Program Participant	3,069	13.5	4,332	9.2	4,006	18.3
Exempt	15,665	68.7	39,558	84.0	14,653	67.1
For Disability	5,857	25.7	7,006	14.9	4,631	21.2
For Reason Other than Disability	9,808	43.0	32,552	69.1	10,022	45.9
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	1,593	7.0	–	–	–	–
Employment and Training Program Status						
Total Participating in Employment and Training Program ^b	2,122	9.3	5,194	11.0	2,594	11.9
Not Participating in Employment and Training Program	19,087	83.7	41,904	89.0	19,251	88.1
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	1,593	7.0	–	–	–	–
Employment Status						
Total Employed	5,189	22.8	6,544	13.9	6,310	28.9
Self-Employed, Farming	6	0.0	10	0.0	9	0.0
Self-Employed, Non-Farming	583	2.6	777	1.6	729	3.3
Migrant Farm Labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Non-Migrant Farm Labor	5	0.0	5	0.0	4	0.0
Active Duty Military Service	2	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
Employed by Other	4,593	20.1	5,748	12.2	5,563	25.5
Unemployed and Looking for Work	4,735	20.8	6,246	13.3	6,072	27.8
Not in Labor Force and Not Looking for Work	11,285	49.5	34,307	72.8	9,463	43.3
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	1,593	7.0	–	–	–	–

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are ineligible for the SNAP, or are in separate SNAP units not included in the SNAP QC sample. This category also includes some households with no adult listed on the file.

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

– Not Applicable.

Table A.26. Comparison of Participating Households with Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2013^a

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2013 estimates differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years and, in some cases, from estimates presented in reports prior to 2009. Under the current methodology, the weighting of the SNAP QC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. In addition, the weighted SNAP QC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts. Beginning with the fiscal year 2009 report, we also incorporated corrected SNAP Program Operations data from Missouri for every fiscal year from 2003 to 2008.

^a Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989.

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

^c The substantial increase in 1995 and decrease in 2003 are in part a result of the changes in the definition of a household with a disabled member. 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 ages 18 to 61 who received Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. Due to changes in the SNAP QC data in 2003, the definition of a disabled household changed again, to households with either SSI income or a medical expense deduction and without an elderly person, and households with a nonelderly adult who works fewer than 30 hours a week and receives Social Security, veterans benefits, or workers' compensation.

Table A.27. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key SNAP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2013

Time Period	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars) ^a		Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b		SNAP Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidelines (Percent)	Household Size (Persons)
	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^d		
Fiscal Year 1989.....	442	828	247	463	216	405	132	248	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990.....	453	805	251	446	225	400	150	265	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991.....	464	791	253	431	235	401	162	279	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992.....	478	791	258	427	250	414	170	290	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993.....	490	788	258	415	262	421	170	283	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994.....	507	795	268	420	272	426	168	272	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995.....	514	783	265	404	283	431	172	270	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996.....	528	782	275	407	287	425	174	263	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997.....	558	807	299	433	291	421	169	250	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998.....	584	832	321	457	294	419	165	239	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999.....	603	841	338	471	299	417	162	230	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000.....	620	836	355	479	298	402	158	220	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001.....	624	818	353	463	311	408	163	220	62	2.3
Fiscal Year 2002.....	633	822	355	461	324	421	173	230	61	2.3
Fiscal Year 2003.....	608	767	317	400	346	437	192	250	57	2.3
Fiscal Year 2004.....	634	780	312	384	382	470	197	247	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2005.....	644	766	316	376	390	464	209	257	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2006.....	668	770	323	372	410	472	208	252	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2007.....	684	766	325	364	430	482	212	246	59	2.2
Fiscal Year 2008.....	693	748	329	355	441	476	222	242	58	2.2
Fiscal Year 2009.....	711	770	329	356	471	510	272	295	58	2.2
Fiscal Year 2010.....	731	779	336	358	491	523	287	311	57	2.2
Fiscal Year 2011.....	744	775	338	352	508	529	281	294	59	2.1
Fiscal Year 2012.....	755	767	343	349	512	520	274	277	60	2.1
Fiscal Year 2013.....	758	758	344	344	522	522	271	271	59	2.1

Source of CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2013 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.

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

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

^cReal values are in constant 2013 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^dReal values are in constant 2013 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Table A.28. Comparison of Number of SNAP Participants by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2013

Time Period	Total Participants (000)	Female Participants (000)	Male Participants (000)	Children (Ages 0–17) (000)	Nonelderly Adults (Ages 18–59) (000)	Elderly Individuals (Ages 60+) (000)
Fiscal Year 1989.....	18,956	11,334	7,612	9,447	7,623	1,562
Fiscal Year 1990.....	20,440	12,169	8,265	10,143	8,245	1,574
Fiscal Year 1991.....	22,988	13,679	9,300	11,967	9,397	1,624
Fiscal Year 1992.....	25,775	15,204	10,566	13,368	10,700	1,703
Fiscal Year 1993.....	27,595	16,276	11,316	14,213	11,499	1,870
Fiscal Year 1994.....	28,009	16,453	11,552	14,410	11,615	1,955
Fiscal Year 1995.....	26,955	16,025	10,926	13,883	11,118	1,923
Fiscal Year 1996.....	25,926	15,373	10,549	13,214	10,783	1,895
Fiscal Year 1997.....	23,117	13,880	9,233	11,871	9,385	1,834
Fiscal Year 1998.....	19,969	11,967	7,926	10,546	7,772	1,637
Fiscal Year 1999.....	18,149	10,878	7,226	9,354	7,090	1,699
Fiscal Year 2000.....	17,091	10,198	6,891	8,765	6,623	1,702
Fiscal Year 2001.....	17,297	10,347	6,949	8,841	6,789	1,660
Fiscal Year 2002.....	19,041	11,269	7,769	9,712	7,636	1,687
Fiscal Year 2003.....	20,764	12,211	8,552	10,554	8,516	1,691
Fiscal Year 2004.....	23,279	13,697	9,573	11,635	9,720	1,920
Fiscal Year 2005.....	24,794	14,656	10,132	12,363	10,383	2,046
Fiscal Year 2006.....	25,472	14,957	10,515	12,514	10,732	2,227
Fiscal Year 2007.....	25,775	15,120	10,655	12,605	10,909	2,261
Fiscal Year 2008.....	27,607	16,151	11,456	13,359	11,732	2,514
Fiscal Year 2009.....	32,889	18,854	14,035	15,617	14,544	2,728
Fiscal Year 2010.....	39,759	22,405	17,354	18,516	18,121	3,121
Fiscal Year 2011.....	44,148	24,936	19,212	19,927	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

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Notes: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2013 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.

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

APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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Table B.1. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by State

State	SNAP Households		Participants in Households		Monthly SNAP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	22,802	100.0	47,098	100.0	6,185,227	100.0
Alabama	418	1.8	909	1.9	116,260	1.9
Alaska	38	0.2	91	0.2	15,605	0.3
Arizona	466	2.0	1,097	2.3	133,052	2.2
Arkansas	220	1.0	495	1.1	59,101	1.0
California	1,896	8.3	4,146	8.8	620,517	10.0
Colorado	227	1.0	500	1.1	66,534	1.1
Connecticut	227	1.0	414	0.9	56,579	0.9
Delaware	72	0.3	152	0.3	19,092	0.3
District of Columbia	80	0.4	142	0.3	18,480	0.3
Florida	1,942	8.5	3,554	7.5	488,765	7.9
Georgia	885	3.9	1,905	4.0	253,969	4.1
Guam	15	0.1	44	0.1	9,364	0.2
Hawaii	94	0.4	185	0.4	39,754	0.6
Idaho	97	0.4	225	0.5	28,449	0.5
Illinois	1,002	4.4	2,005	4.3	270,941	4.4
Indiana	409	1.8	912	1.9	117,680	1.9
Iowa	196	0.9	415	0.9	46,951	0.8
Kansas	146	0.6	311	0.7	38,463	0.6
Kentucky	410	1.8	849	1.8	105,508	1.7
Louisiana	422	1.9	933	2.0	121,899	2.0
Maine	129	0.6	246	0.5	29,742	0.5
Maryland	391	1.7	769	1.6	96,378	1.6
Massachusetts	496	2.2	883	1.9	113,865	1.8
Michigan	904	4.0	1,764	3.7	237,109	3.8
Minnesota	270	1.2	546	1.2	62,607	1.0
Mississippi	303	1.3	664	1.4	81,284	1.3
Missouri	433	1.9	920	2.0	116,962	1.9
Montana	58	0.3	126	0.3	15,484	0.3
Nebraska	78	0.3	178	0.4	21,643	0.3
Nevada	172	0.8	352	0.7	43,066	0.7
New Hampshire	55	0.2	115	0.2	13,225	0.2
New Jersey	429	1.9	869	1.8	114,618	1.9
New Mexico	192	0.8	432	0.9	54,169	0.9
New York	1,681	7.4	3,116	6.6	450,930	7.3
North Carolina	781	3.4	1,686	3.6	203,227	3.3
North Dakota	26	0.1	56	0.1	7,057	0.1
Ohio	874	3.8	1,792	3.8	238,430	3.9
Oklahoma	283	1.2	613	1.3	77,986	1.3
Oregon	446	2.0	796	1.7	99,543	1.6
Pennsylvania	863	3.8	1,762	3.7	223,917	3.6
Rhode Island	98	0.4	174	0.4	23,625	0.4
South Carolina	413	1.8	871	1.8	113,226	1.8
South Dakota	45	0.2	103	0.2	13,638	0.2
Tennessee	658	2.9	1,333	2.8	174,720	2.8
Texas	1,668	7.3	4,021	8.5	486,777	7.9
Utah	100	0.4	249	0.5	31,073	0.5
Vermont	50	0.2	96	0.2	11,503	0.2
Virgin Islands	12	0.1	27	0.1	4,630	0.1
Virginia	455	2.0	938	2.0	119,386	1.9
Washington	585	2.6	1,093	2.3	136,736	2.2
West Virginia	163	0.7	342	0.7	39,768	0.6
Wisconsin	413	1.8	845	1.8	97,376	1.6
Wyoming	16	0.1	37	0.1	4,565	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Table B.2. Average Values of Selected Characteristics by State

State	Average Values						
	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	SNAP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	58.5	758	344	522	271	2.1	12.7
Alabama	55.3	724	364	439	278	2.2	14.7
Alaska	55.6	964	476	637	411	2.4	7.3
Arizona	59.3	846	438	484	285	2.4	10.0
Arkansas	54.5	742	433	366	269	2.3	15.9
California	41.9	587	210	562	327	2.2	12.1
Colorado	57.0	751	323	523	293	2.2	11.4
Connecticut	70.7	862	281	707	249	1.8	16.0
Delaware	64.2	847	388	536	267	2.1	14.3
District of Columbia	50.9	618	339	441	231	1.8	14.4
Florida	53.3	666	269	488	252	1.8	8.8
Georgia	52.1	689	331	445	287	2.2	7.5
Guam	47.3	776	379	544	644	3.1	12.0
Hawaii	56.5	850	461	470	423	2.0	11.6
Idaho	61.0	851	380	575	294	2.3	10.0
Illinois	52.5	666	302	453	270	2.0	12.0
Indiana	53.1	715	356	443	288	2.2	11.6
Iowa	66.8	884	478	477	239	2.1	7.4
Kansas	57.6	775	383	482	263	2.1	13.1
Kentucky	53.4	694	375	397	257	2.1	12.8
Louisiana	53.8	709	342	432	289	2.2	17.0
Maine	75.7	941	399	628	230	1.9	12.0
Maryland	61.1	798	378	516	247	2.0	8.3
Massachusetts	74.2	888	329	666	230	1.8	17.5
Michigan	65.7	823	325	704	262	2.0	15.4
Minnesota	61.3	802	478	438	231	2.0	12.4
Mississippi	50.9	685	392	366	269	2.2	17.4
Missouri	55.8	729	365	441	270	2.1	15.7
Montana	62.6	839	394	527	265	2.2	14.7
Nebraska	64.6	861	415	530	276	2.3	15.3
Nevada	56.9	747	409	418	250	2.0	7.7
New Hampshire	77.3	1,008	453	657	240	2.1	7.0
New Jersey	69.7	880	333	678	267	2.0	15.1
New Mexico	54.1	742	382	441	282	2.2	15.0
New York	73.5	868	285	728	268	1.9	19.1
North Carolina	62.0	824	441	467	260	2.2	7.9
North Dakota	72.1	930	386	628	272	2.2	7.8
Ohio	58.8	730	330	501	273	2.1	11.8
Oklahoma	51.8	685	361	418	276	2.2	15.2
Oregon	64.9	806	364	545	223	1.8	12.0
Pennsylvania	67.8	861	363	654	259	2.0	17.0
Rhode Island	72.7	855	292	728	241	1.8	16.1
South Carolina	48.2	637	333	385	274	2.1	7.9
South Dakota	62.6	855	336	615	303	2.3	13.6
Tennessee	50.1	634	329	370	266	2.0	11.9
Texas	58.1	833	449	459	292	2.4	11.9
Utah	53.7	784	406	462	311	2.5	7.2
Vermont	87.1	1,091	401	821	230	1.9	13.4
Virgin Islands	52.9	731	429	349	392	2.3	7.2
Virginia	53.1	687	357	409	262	2.1	13.9
Washington	64.3	814	363	617	234	1.9	14.9
West Virginia	59.1	765	444	392	244	2.1	13.8
Wisconsin	76.4	973	458	657	236	2.0	11.7
Wyoming	56.4	777	418	457	287	2.3	9.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

Table B.3. Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State

State	Number (000)	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline							
		Zero Gross Income		1% to 50%		51% to 100%		101% or More	
		Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
Total^a	22,802	4,911	21.5	4,823	21.2	9,172	40.2	3,896	17.1
Alabama	418	84	20.2	87	20.8	192	45.9	55	13.1
Alaska	38	8	21.3	9	24.9	15	39.4	5	14.4
Arizona	466	88	18.9	114	24.4	172	36.8	92	19.8
Arkansas	220	48	21.8	46	20.9	96	43.8	30	13.5
California	1,896	492	26.0	776	40.9	451	23.8	177	9.4
Colorado	227	38	16.5	56	24.7	104	45.6	30	13.2
Connecticut	227	39	17.3	36	16.0	91	40.2	60	26.5
Delaware	72	11	15.2	18	24.9	28	38.9	15	21.0
District of Columbia	80	26	32.4	17	21.1	25	31.3	12	15.3
Florida	1,942	568	29.2	305	15.7	787	40.5	283	14.6
Georgia	885	234	26.4	191	21.6	336	37.9	124	14.0
Guam	15	4	24.7	5	31.2	4	27.9	2	16.2
Hawaii	94	16	17.1	23	24.3	42	45.2	13	13.3
Idaho	97	17	17.8	19	19.6	42	43.7	18	18.9
Illinois	1,002	282	28.2	177	17.6	417	41.6	126	12.6
Indiana	409	94	23.1	87	21.3	171	41.9	56	13.8
Iowa	196	32	16.1	39	19.7	78	39.6	48	24.6
Kansas	146	35	24.0	23	15.4	63	42.8	26	17.8
Kentucky	410	97	23.8	70	17.0	201	49.0	42	10.2
Louisiana	422	71	16.8	108	25.6	201	47.7	42	9.9
Maine	129	20	15.5	14	10.6	58	44.7	38	29.1
Maryland	391	88	22.4	85	21.6	134	34.4	84	21.6
Massachusetts	496	81	16.3	77	15.5	213	42.9	126	25.4
Michigan	904	195	21.6	125	13.8	389	43.0	195	21.6
Minnesota	270	38	14.2	68	25.0	112	41.3	53	19.5
Mississippi	303	75	24.6	60	19.7	140	46.3	28	9.4
Missouri	433	91	20.9	96	22.2	181	41.7	65	15.1
Montana	58	12	19.9	9	16.1	26	44.9	11	19.1
Nebraska	78	11	14.7	14	17.8	39	49.4	14	18.2
Nevada	172	42	24.4	36	21.0	61	35.7	32	18.9
New Hampshire	55	6	11.6	8	13.7	25	46.1	16	28.7
New Jersey	429	36	8.5	104	24.3	191	44.4	98	22.8
New Mexico	192	38	19.5	50	25.8	82	42.4	23	12.2
New York	1,681	164	9.8	349	20.8	808	48.1	359	21.4
North Carolina	781	179	23.0	131	16.8	311	39.8	160	20.4
North Dakota	26	3	11.5	6	22.2	11	40.6	7	25.7
Ohio	874	189	21.6	169	19.3	365	41.8	151	17.3
Oklahoma	283	62	21.9	66	23.3	125	44.3	30	10.5
Oregon	446	101	22.7	81	18.1	156	34.9	109	24.4
Pennsylvania	863	140	16.2	136	15.8	402	46.6	185	21.4
Rhode Island	98	17	16.9	13	13.5	43	43.6	26	26.1
South Carolina	413	121	29.2	90	21.7	156	37.6	47	11.5
South Dakota	45	8	17.5	9	19.9	19	42.2	9	20.5
Tennessee	658	184	28.0	124	18.9	268	40.7	81	12.4
Texas	1,668	380	22.8	361	21.6	606	36.3	322	19.3
Utah	100	24	23.9	22	22.0	39	39.2	15	14.9
Vermont	50	5	10.4	7	13.8	18	35.4	20	40.4
Virgin Islands	12	1	9.2	5	45.5	3	27.9	2	17.4
Virginia	455	100	21.9	102	22.5	198	43.6	54	11.9
Washington	585	118	20.2	111	19.0	229	39.2	126	21.6
West Virginia	163	29	18.0	31	19.0	81	49.4	22	13.6
Wisconsin	413	66	16.0	58	14.1	163	39.5	126	30.5
Wyoming	16	4	23.3	3	17.7	7	44.1	2	14.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Table B.4. Distribution of Participating Households by Shelter-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households with Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Monthly Shelter Expense Among Households with Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction ^a (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
Total^b	16,462	72.2	4,577	20.1	598	729	376
Alabama	286	68.4	35	8.4	461	579	299
Alaska	25	66.0	4	11.5	621	756	436
Arizona	293	62.9	75	16.1	509	679	322
Arkansas	118	53.5	10	4.7	370	515	242
California	1,702	89.8	691	36.5	646	691	383
Colorado	169	74.3	55	24.1	622	743	388
Connecticut	190	83.3	76	33.4	925	1,100	564
Delaware	51	71.0	16	23.0	635	813	386
District of Columbia	69	86.7	5	6.7	485	487	284
Florida	1,343	69.1	351	18.1	548	763	378
Georgia	556	62.8	123	13.9	465	659	330
Guam	6	39.1	1	4.3	255	432	247
Hawaii	47	49.6	7	7.7	422	606	331
Idaho	76	78.3	22	22.2	638	750	373
Illinois	647	64.6	120	12.0	475	666	343
Indiana	264	64.6	47	11.4	474	641	328
Iowa	129	65.9	27	13.9	498	610	303
Kansas	101	68.9	22	15.0	501	635	315
Kentucky	247	60.3	35	8.5	405	557	280
Louisiana	266	63.0	39	9.3	437	572	296
Maine	105	81.5	31	23.7	804	935	472
Maryland	266	67.9	77	19.6	584	732	348
Massachusetts	418	84.2	130	26.2	858	974	502
Michigan	841	93.0	392	43.3	857	859	461
Minnesota	163	60.4	33	12.2	508	713	356
Mississippi	146	48.1	16	5.3	345	474	248
Missouri	276	63.7	48	11.0	438	578	293
Montana	41	69.8	11	18.1	585	738	371
Nebraska	61	77.6	15	19.2	610	679	347
Nevada	102	59.2	17	9.6	455	660	314
New Hampshire	48	87.7	17	30.7	880	908	454
New Jersey	416	96.8	126	29.3	842	842	447
New Mexico	115	60.0	25	13.2	445	583	308
New York	1,258	74.8	568	33.8	957	981	496
North Carolina	500	64.0	113	14.5	511	669	318
North Dakota	20	78.7	7	26.7	686	782	409
Ohio	615	70.4	163	18.7	570	722	390
Oklahoma	188	66.6	30	10.7	443	576	283
Oregon	335	75.1	89	20.0	623	780	379
Pennsylvania	786	91.0	297	34.4	816	826	447
Rhode Island	95	96.8	40	40.5	918	925	514
South Carolina	189	45.6	27	6.6	337	540	296
South Dakota	33	72.3	13	28.4	669	823	436
Tennessee	362	55.1	44	6.7	385	604	290
Texas	1,035	62.0	174	10.4	467	610	291
Utah	64	63.7	18	18.2	511	655	316
Vermont	48	96.5	21	42.9	1,115	1,122	555
Virgin Islands	6	48.1	1	7.9	298	391	200
Virginia	286	62.9	48	10.6	427	558	278
Washington	558	95.5	121	20.8	720	720	388
West Virginia	106	65.1	10	6.3	448	548	276
Wisconsin	388	93.8	91	22.0	796	796	406
Wyoming	11	67.2	2	13.5	475	592	293

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Over households with a shelter deduction.

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

Table B.5. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Composition and by State

State	Households with:									
	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		Single Adults with Children		Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	10,224	44.8	3,972	17.4	4,624	20.3	5,822	25.5	4,538	19.9
Alabama	201	48.1	69	16.5	107	25.7	133	31.7	83	19.9
Alaska	18	46.3	6	15.6	7	19.2	8	22.1	9	22.7
Arizona	246	52.8	76	16.4	75	16.1	122	26.1	82	17.5
Arkansas	108	49.0	29	13.4	60	27.4	68	30.9	45	20.7
California	1,139	60.1	138	7.3	29	1.6	494	26.1	461	24.3
Colorado	114	50.3	47	20.7	36	15.8	63	27.5	31	13.5
Connecticut	78	34.3	49	21.5	57	25.1	47	20.9	48	21.0
Delaware	35	48.9	10	13.4	13	18.7	22	31.4	14	19.4
District of Columbia	28	35.0	12	14.4	18	22.2	20	24.8	22	27.8
Florida	698	35.9	395	20.3	312	16.0	317	16.3	500	25.8
Georgia	424	47.9	153	17.3	151	17.1	270	30.5	185	20.9
Guam	10	67.5	2	15.3	0	1.8	4	25.7	2	13.5
Hawaii	36	38.6	21	22.7	17	17.8	16	17.4	18	18.7
Idaho	50	51.3	12	12.3	20	21.1	23	24.2	18	19.1
Illinois	432	43.1	172	17.2	189	18.8	265	26.5	218	21.7
Indiana	201	49.2	51	12.5	107	26.2	128	31.3	69	16.9
Iowa	88	44.6	24	12.4	40	20.2	55	27.8	46	23.4
Kansas	63	43.2	21	14.5	31	21.5	38	25.7	31	21.3
Kentucky	173	42.3	66	16.0	116	28.3	99	24.2	92	22.5
Louisiana	203	48.2	66	15.5	108	25.5	152	36.0	82	19.5
Maine	48	37.0	25	19.1	41	32.0	27	21.0	23	17.7
Maryland	159	40.7	72	18.5	65	16.7	98	25.2	94	24.1
Massachusetts	179	36.1	112	22.5	143	28.9	118	23.8	87	17.5
Michigan	344	38.0	133	14.7	245	27.1	193	21.4	209	23.1
Minnesota	114	42.1	40	15.0	64	23.7	61	22.6	53	19.5
Mississippi	141	46.8	49	16.2	65	21.6	91	30.0	65	21.4
Missouri	202	46.7	63	14.6	100	23.0	136	31.4	86	19.9
Montana	25	42.4	9	15.4	13	21.6	15	24.8	12	21.1
Nebraska	39	49.4	12	15.9	20	25.6	26	33.0	9	11.1
Nevada	72	41.7	34	19.7	28	16.3	35	20.6	33	19.3
New Hampshire	26	47.7	9	16.6	20	35.7	16	29.8	5	9.8
New Jersey	204	47.5	99	23.1	82	19.0	112	26.0	55	12.8
New Mexico	95	49.3	30	15.8	33	17.4	49	25.2	38	19.7
New York	592	35.2	471	28.0	420	25.0	339	20.2	249	14.8
North Carolina	359	45.9	110	14.1	175	22.5	208	26.7	182	23.3
North Dakota	13	49.2	5	18.6	6	22.1	8	30.6	3	11.8
Ohio	366	41.8	147	16.8	242	27.7	246	28.1	155	17.7
Oklahoma	127	44.8	45	16.0	66	23.4	73	25.9	59	20.8
Oregon	149	33.5	79	17.7	74	16.6	76	17.0	135	30.2
Pennsylvania	336	38.9	180	20.9	270	31.3	197	22.8	149	17.2
Rhode Island	35	36.0	20	20.6	30	30.8	20	20.8	18	18.1
South Carolina	188	45.3	72	17.3	70	16.9	124	30.1	94	22.8
South Dakota	23	50.4	7	15.6	10	21.2	14	31.1	8	16.7
Tennessee	282	42.9	96	14.6	154	23.5	157	23.9	150	22.7
Texas	1,005	60.2	329	19.7	297	17.8	579	34.7	114	6.8
Utah	55	54.9	11	10.9	18	18.3	28	27.8	18	18.0
Vermont	18	36.3	12	24.9	12	24.1	10	20.8	9	18.4
Virgin Islands	6	52.5	3	22.3	1	5.3	4	37.4	2	17.7
Virginia	208	45.8	73	16.2	102	22.3	138	30.3	93	20.4
Washington	220	37.7	103	17.7	111	19.0	123	21.1	155	26.5
West Virginia	67	41.3	33	20.2	52	31.9	38	23.2	30	18.2
Wisconsin	174	42.2	66	16.1	98	23.6	112	27.1	90	21.8
Wyoming	9	54.9	2	14.0	4	22.2	5	34.1	2	11.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

Table B.6. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Countable Income Sources and by State

State	Households with Countable:									
	TANF ^a		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	1,486	6.5	698	3.1	4,545	19.9	5,390	23.6	7,112	31.2
Alabama	13	3.1	–	–	99	23.7	116	27.6	124	29.6
Alaska	5	12.2	10	26.3	6	16.9	8	21.6	11	27.8
Arizona	18	3.8	–	–	70	14.9	93	19.9	199	42.7
Arkansas	5	2.5	1	0.3	58	26.4	56	25.3	66	30.1
California	503	26.5	102	5.4	–	–	115	6.0	673	35.5
Colorado	0	0.1	42	18.7	40	17.8	52	22.7	76	33.3
Connecticut	12	5.4	13	5.6	48	21.1	73	32.1	64	28.2
Delaware	5	7.3	5	7.4	11	15.7	14	20.0	24	33.5
District of Columbia	16	19.5	1	0.9	17	21.2	15	19.3	13	16.2
Florida	65	3.3	–	–	357	18.4	447	23.0	535	27.5
Georgia	18	2.1	–	–	148	16.7	227	25.7	271	30.6
Guam	1	7.7	0	1.8	0	0.3	2	14.4	6	39.6
Hawaii	8	8.4	4	4.7	19	20.1	23	24.2	33	34.7
Idaho	3	3.4	8	8.2	17	17.3	20	20.5	44	45.4
Illinois	47	4.7	27	2.7	204	20.4	205	20.4	287	28.7
Indiana	13	3.1	–	–	87	21.3	99	24.3	129	31.6
Iowa	13	6.8	–	–	33	16.8	45	22.8	91	46.2
Kansas	6	4.1	0	0.3	25	17.1	39	26.4	50	33.9
Kentucky	23	5.7	0	0.1	120	29.4	109	26.5	103	25.1
Louisiana	5	1.2	0	0.1	116	27.4	96	22.8	135	31.9
Maine	9	7.1	34	26.1	33	25.5	49	38.1	38	29.6
Maryland	25	6.4	21	5.5	68	17.4	82	21.0	110	28.0
Massachusetts	47	9.5	19	3.8	149	30.1	168	34.0	102	20.5
Michigan	48	5.3	8	0.9	210	23.3	248	27.5	282	31.2
Minnesota	25	9.1	21	7.8	66	24.5	63	23.4	88	32.7
Mississippi	7	2.3	0	0.1	75	24.8	74	24.5	86	28.5
Missouri	28	6.5	0	0.1	87	20.1	116	26.8	123	28.5
Montana	3	5.2	1	0.9	11	19.4	13	22.6	22	37.6
Nebraska	5	6.7	5	6.0	17	21.3	22	28.1	28	35.5
Nevada	9	5.1	0	0.2	30	17.3	39	22.4	54	31.6
New Hampshire	3	4.9	6	11.5	13	23.1	21	37.5	17	30.6
New Jersey	37	8.5	34	7.9	96	22.3	115	26.8	143	33.4
New Mexico	18	9.2	5	2.4	36	18.6	41	21.2	71	36.7
New York	88	5.2	187	11.2	519	30.9	514	30.6	458	27.3
North Carolina	18	2.3	1	0.2	144	18.5	185	23.7	276	35.3
North Dakota	1	3.2	–	–	6	22.3	7	26.9	10	38.7
Ohio	51	5.9	8	0.9	215	24.6	249	28.5	232	26.5
Oklahoma	6	2.1	64	22.5	64	22.7	70	24.8	86	30.4
Oregon	34	7.7	1	0.1	70	15.6	107	23.9	153	34.2
Pennsylvania	58	6.7	–	–	270	31.3	255	29.6	214	24.8
Rhode Island	7	6.8	1	0.8	27	27.3	33	34.0	24	24.1
South Carolina	10	2.4	1	0.2	68	16.3	99	23.9	117	28.4
South Dakota	2	5.0	0	0.3	9	19.8	12	27.5	18	40.7
Tennessee	38	5.8	1	0.2	122	18.5	179	27.2	165	25.1
Texas	41	2.5	3	0.2	276	16.5	336	20.2	675	40.5
Utah	4	4.4	1	0.8	17	16.8	18	17.9	36	35.9
Vermont	4	8.2	2	3.6	10	20.2	19	37.1	18	35.2
Virgin Islands	1	4.5	1	5.4	0	0.5	3	21.4	5	44.3
Virginia	21	4.7	3	0.6	101	22.3	110	24.1	145	31.8
Washington	34	5.8	56	9.6	121	20.7	121	20.6	177	30.3
West Virginia	7	4.3	0	0.1	55	33.5	49	30.0	38	23.2
Wisconsin	18	4.4	0	0.1	83	20.1	117	28.4	164	39.8
Wyoming	0	2.2	0	1.1	3	19.0	4	23.8	5	34.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

– No sample data in this category.

Table B.7. Average Values of Selected Countable Income Sources by State

State	Average Countable Values ^a				
	TANF ^b	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
Total	390	227	571	817	1,057
Alabama	211	–	537	778	1,008
Alaska	680	329	506	827	1,286
Arizona	213	–	580	867	1,170
Arkansas	182	230	547	761	1,060
California	469	230	–	934	833
Colorado	364	323	524	766	1,018
Connecticut	494	199	556	850	1,125
Delaware	291	114	587	880	1,234
District of Columbia	367	270	604	851	1,202
Florida	216	–	542	801	1,068
Georgia	266	–	500	808	999
Guam	219	166	1,654	752	1,431
Hawaii	538	317	543	792	1,183
Idaho	136	51	593	797	1,057
Illinois	315	90	575	820	958
Indiana	201	–	574	782	995
Iowa	332	–	522	821	1,053
Kansas	269	108	551	808	1,115
Kentucky	273	300	559	734	1,037
Louisiana	299	122	541	678	977
Maine	410	12	528	838	1,249
Maryland	487	182	601	866	1,234
Massachusetts	499	330	601	883	1,230
Michigan	427	220	585	857	1,140
Minnesota ^c	1	183	633	769	1,127
Mississippi	149	170	529	678	1,041
Missouri	237	341	510	803	1,109
Montana	451	299	564	788	1,180
Nebraska	331	59	539	785	1,130
Nevada	335	697	565	851	1,074
New Hampshire	500	89	568	832	1,406
New Jersey	332	160	576	892	1,120
New Mexico	330	254	527	735	1,035
New York	560	385	609	821	1,020
North Carolina	203	182	570	866	1,173
North Dakota	262	–	538	771	1,257
Ohio	389	115	533	806	971
Oklahoma	246	46	543	712	991
Oregon	472	621	521	886	1,128
Pennsylvania	435	–	633	829	1,100
Rhode Island	451	164	598	869	1,145
South Carolina	195	128	530	781	972
South Dakota	385	290	470	762	1,118
Tennessee	228	140	519	802	934
Texas	193	169	624	813	1,152
Utah	413	287	542	780	1,209
Vermont	535	371	570	969	1,291
Virgin Islands	330	184	619	724	982
Virginia	253	184	551	763	928
Washington	362	120	597	835	1,216
West Virginia	303	301	583	743	1,049
Wisconsin	469	653	587	897	1,133
Wyoming	607	166	533	756	1,092

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Average values are over households with income source.

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

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

– No sample data in this category.

Table B.8. Distribution of Participating Households by Earnings-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households with Earnings			Average Earned Income Deduction (Dollars)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Average Earnings (Dollars)	All Households ^a	Households with Deduction
Total^b	7,112	31.2	1,057	68	212
Alabama	124	29.6	1,008	60	201
Alaska	11	27.8	1,286	71	257
Arizona	199	42.7	1,170	100	234
Arkansas	66	30.1	1,060	64	212
California	673	35.5	833	59	166
Colorado	76	33.3	1,018	68	203
Connecticut	64	28.2	1,125	63	225
Delaware	24	33.5	1,234	83	246
District of Columbia	13	16.2	1,202	39	240
Florida	535	27.5	1,068	61	214
Georgia	271	30.6	999	61	199
Guam	6	39.6	1,431	113	286
Hawaii	33	34.7	1,183	82	236
Idaho	44	45.4	1,057	96	211
Illinois	287	28.7	958	55	191
Indiana	129	31.6	995	63	199
Iowa	91	46.2	1,053	97	211
Kansas	50	33.9	1,115	75	223
Kentucky	103	25.1	1,037	54	207
Louisiana	135	31.9	977	64	195
Maine	38	29.6	1,249	74	250
Maryland	110	28.0	1,234	71	247
Massachusetts	102	20.5	1,230	52	248
Michigan	282	31.2	1,140	74	228
Minnesota	88	32.7	1,127	77	260
Mississippi	86	28.5	1,041	65	208
Missouri	123	28.5	1,109	63	221
Montana	22	37.6	1,180	89	236
Nebraska	28	35.5	1,130	80	226
Nevada	54	31.6	1,074	68	214
New Hampshire	17	30.6	1,406	86	281
New Jersey	143	33.4	1,120	75	224
New Mexico	71	36.7	1,035	79	207
New York	458	27.3	1,020	70	207
North Carolina	276	35.3	1,173	85	234
North Dakota	10	38.7	1,257	97	251
Ohio	232	26.5	971	51	194
Oklahoma	86	30.4	991	60	198
Oregon	153	34.2	1,128	77	225
Pennsylvania	214	24.8	1,100	57	220
Rhode Island	24	24.1	1,145	55	229
South Carolina	117	28.4	972	58	194
South Dakota	18	40.7	1,118	94	225
Tennessee	165	25.1	934	47	186
Texas	675	40.5	1,152	93	230
Utah	36	35.9	1,209	87	241
Vermont	18	35.2	1,291	91	259
Virgin Islands	5	44.3	982	87	196
Virginia	145	31.8	928	59	185
Washington	177	30.3	1,216	84	243
West Virginia	38	23.2	1,049	49	210
Wisconsin	164	39.8	1,133	90	226
Wyoming	5	34.0	1,092	74	218

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because the earnings deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 710,321 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this column.

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

Table B.9. Distribution of Entrant Households with and without Expedited Service by State

State	Total Entrant Households (000)	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)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	960	423	44.0	66	6.9	471	49.1
Alabama	13	6	45.8	1	9.0	6	45.2
Alaska	3	1	41.4	0	7.0	1	51.6
Arizona	22	10	42.9	–	–	13	57.1
Arkansas	13	4	32.2	2	12.3	7	55.5
California	69	34	48.7	2	3.4	33	47.8
Colorado	12	7	60.5	0	2.3	4	37.2
Connecticut	7	2	32.1	2	25.2	3	42.7
Delaware	2	1	67.7	0	7.6	0	24.7
District of Columbia	4	2	57.3	–	–	2	42.7
Florida	79	45	56.2	–	–	35	43.8
Georgia	46	14	30.9	11	23.9	21	45.1
Guam	0	0	47.2	–	–	0	52.8
Hawaii	4	2	52.4	0	6.2	2	41.5
Idaho	5	2	48.3	–	–	3	51.7
Illinois	33	12	36.8	1	3.1	20	60.0
Indiana	15	7	45.9	2	14.7	6	39.4
Iowa	7	2	27.3	1	14.4	4	58.4
Kansas	6	3	47.2	0	2.6	3	50.1
Kentucky	19	11	57.1	–	–	8	42.9
Louisiana	20	3	13.9	1	4.3	17	81.8
Maine	3	1	38.4	–	–	2	61.6
Maryland	21	11	53.5	2	10.2	8	36.2
Massachusetts	17	4	24.1	4	22.1	9	53.9
Michigan	33	15	46.9	4	11.6	14	41.5
Minnesota	11	5	41.8	1	8.6	6	49.7
Mississippi	6	3	51.6	–	–	3	48.4
Missouri	21	8	36.6	3	13.9	11	49.5
Montana	2	1	55.5	0	5.0	1	39.4
Nebraska	2	1	34.6	1	27.2	1	38.1
Nevada	8	3	37.1	2	22.0	3	40.9
New Hampshire	3	1	44.0	0	2.1	2	53.9
New Jersey	12	6	48.0	1	11.5	5	40.4
New Mexico	11	6	55.7	0	1.8	5	42.4
New York	97	59	60.9	–	–	38	39.1
North Carolina	26	6	23.9	3	10.1	17	65.9
North Dakota	2	0	27.9	–	–	1	72.1
Ohio	25	10	41.4	4	15.2	11	43.5
Oklahoma	35	12	33.8	2	6.6	21	59.6
Oregon	18	9	49.4	1	7.2	8	43.4
Pennsylvania	23	14	61.6	3	12.1	6	26.3
Rhode Island	3	2	60.2	0	8.2	1	31.7
South Carolina	12	1	11.1	1	12.0	9	76.9
South Dakota	2	1	66.3	–	–	1	33.7
Tennessee	20	10	51.8	2	9.8	8	38.4
Texas	98	30	30.8	6	5.8	62	63.4
Utah	5	3	54.1	0	4.3	2	41.5
Vermont	2	1	45.5	0	8.5	1	46.0
Virgin Islands	0	0	39.7	–	–	0	60.3
Virginia	11	5	44.4	0	3.7	6	51.9
Washington	27	14	50.7	1	2.3	13	47.0
West Virginia	5	2	29.4	0	7.4	3	63.2
Wisconsin	18	8	46.2	0	2.3	9	51.5
Wyoming	1	1	56.7	0	9.6	0	33.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

– No sample data in this category.

Table B.10. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Hispanic Status of Household Head and by State

State	Race/Hispanic Status ^a of Household Head									
	White, Not Hispanic		African American, Not Hispanic		Hispanic, Any Race		Other, Not Hispanic ^b		Missing/Unknown ^c	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^d	9,175	40.2	5,854	25.7	2,352	10.3	911	4.0	4,510	19.8
Alabama	178	42.5	226	53.9	2	0.5	4	0.9	9	2.2
Alaska	17	44.4	2	5.2	1	1.4	16	41.4	3	7.7
Arizona	194	41.7	38	8.1	137	29.3	52	11.1	45	9.8
Arkansas	130	59.0	76	34.8	3	1.4	2	0.7	9	4.1
California	490	25.9	281	14.8	587	31.0	85	4.5	453	23.9
Colorado	38	16.8	7	3.2	18	7.7	4	1.8	160	70.6
Connecticut	99	43.5	54	23.8	58	25.7	4	1.9	12	5.2
Delaware	4	5.7	3	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.4	64	89.2
District of Columbia	1	1.5	73	91.7	2	2.1	1	0.9	3	3.8
Florida	674	34.7	594	30.6	462	23.8	25	1.3	186	9.6
Georgia	309	34.9	504	56.9	11	1.3	18	2.0	43	4.8
Guam	0	1.3	–	–	–	–	11	78.9	3	19.8
Hawaii	19	20.3	3	2.7	3	3.5	52	55.1	17	18.4
Idaho	81	83.5	1	1.5	7	6.9	2	1.9	6	6.3
Illinois	308	30.7	203	20.2	30	3.0	20	2.0	441	44.0
Indiana	264	64.6	104	25.5	13	3.1	8	2.0	19	4.8
Iowa	103	52.6	22	11.2	3	1.6	4	1.8	64	32.8
Kansas	70	48.1	23	15.9	10	6.9	5	3.5	37	25.5
Kentucky	337	82.1	56	13.7	4	0.9	3	0.7	11	2.6
Louisiana	128	30.4	256	60.7	5	1.1	3	0.8	29	6.9
Maine	121	94.0	3	2.7	1	0.4	2	1.9	1	1.0
Maryland	120	30.8	234	59.9	6	1.7	13	3.2	17	4.5
Massachusetts	273	55.1	68	13.6	104	20.9	20	4.0	32	6.4
Michigan	425	47.0	291	32.1	24	2.7	8	0.9	156	17.3
Minnesota	144	53.2	62	23.1	6	2.1	23	8.4	36	13.3
Mississippi	83	27.4	176	58.3	1	0.2	2	0.8	40	13.3
Missouri	265	61.2	113	26.2	3	0.7	9	2.1	42	9.7
Montana	39	66.6	1	0.9	0	0.5	11	18.6	8	13.4
Nebraska	52	66.4	15	19.1	5	5.8	4	5.7	2	3.0
Nevada	78	45.4	34	19.7	30	17.3	12	7.1	18	10.4
New Hampshire	42	76.7	1	1.8	1	1.1	2	3.0	10	17.4
New Jersey	115	26.8	133	30.9	113	26.3	17	3.9	52	12.1
New Mexico	28	14.8	4	1.9	66	34.5	17	9.1	76	39.8
New York	591	35.2	462	27.5	358	21.3	156	9.3	113	6.7
North Carolina	343	43.9	351	45.0	15	1.9	18	2.3	55	7.0
North Dakota	18	68.7	1	4.9	0	0.8	6	23.9	0	1.8
Ohio	545	62.3	291	33.3	10	1.1	10	1.2	19	2.2
Oklahoma	175	62.0	43	15.2	8	2.9	30	10.5	27	9.4
Oregon	327	73.2	16	3.6	3	0.7	29	6.4	71	16.0
Pennsylvania	514	59.5	237	27.5	3	0.3	99	11.5	10	1.2
Rhode Island	35	35.3	9	9.3	10	10.6	3	2.8	41	42.0
South Carolina	163	39.4	230	55.7	4	0.9	2	0.4	15	3.6
South Dakota	26	57.2	1	3.0	0	0.9	15	33.9	2	5.0
Tennessee	135	20.5	61	9.3	1	0.2	2	0.3	459	69.8
Texas	170	10.2	137	8.2	195	11.7	16	0.9	1,150	68.9
Utah	61	61.5	2	1.8	4	4.3	7	6.8	26	25.6
Vermont	26	52.2	1	1.9	0	0.4	1	1.3	22	44.2
Virgin Islands	0	3.0	9	76.6	2	15.7	–	–	1	4.7
Virginia	211	46.3	200	43.9	8	1.7	9	1.9	28	6.2
Washington	204	34.9	19	3.3	13	2.3	30	5.1	318	54.4
West Virginia	149	91.5	10	6.3	0	0.1	1	0.7	2	1.4
Wisconsin	240	58.1	111	26.8	1	0.3	18	4.3	44	10.5
Wyoming	11	71.9	0	2.6	1	6.8	2	9.9	1	8.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Reporting of race and ethnicity is now voluntary and was missing for 16 percent of participants in fiscal year 2013. As a result, fiscal year 2013 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

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

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

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

– No sample data in this category.

Table B.11. Distribution of Participating Households by Use of Standard Utility Allowance and by State

State	Number (000)	Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) - Usage and Entitlement ^a					
		Households with Heating/Cooling SUA		Households with Another SUA		Households with No SUA	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	22,802	15,390	67.5	1,477	6.5	5,360	23.5
Alabama	418	286	68.4	19	4.6	113	27.1
Alaska	38	16	41.1	13	34.2	9	24.7
Arizona	466	276	59.2	38	8.1	151	32.4
Arkansas	220	121	55.0	9	4.0	90	41.0
California	1,896	1,648	87.0	29	1.5	218	11.5
Colorado	227	137	60.4	37	16.2	53	23.3
Connecticut	227	190	83.4	1	0.3	37	16.3
Delaware	72	45	62.5	4	5.4	23	32.1
District of Columbia	80	79	98.6	1	1.1	0	0.3
Florida	1,942	1,017	52.4	164	8.4	761	39.2
Georgia	885	544	61.5	26	3.0	314	35.5
Guam	15	–	–	7	47.8	8	52.2
Hawaii	94	0	0.4	46	49.2	47	50.4
Idaho	97	68	70.6	10	9.8	19	19.6
Illinois	1,002	508	50.7	107	10.7	387	38.6
Indiana	409	240	58.7	15	3.6	154	37.6
Iowa	196	125	63.8	26	13.3	45	22.9
Kansas	146	94	64.3	15	10.1	38	25.6
Kentucky	410	253	61.6	17	4.1	125	30.6
Louisiana	422	265	62.8	25	5.8	121	28.8
Maine	129	96	74.6	12	9.4	21	16.1
Maryland	391	192	49.1	68	17.4	123	31.4
Massachusetts	496	379	76.5	46	9.3	70	14.2
Michigan	904	851	94.2	9	1.0	2	0.2
Minnesota	270	131	48.4	31	11.6	75	27.6
Mississippi	303	173	57.1	4	1.2	100	33.1
Missouri	433	283	65.4	18	4.1	132	30.5
Montana	58	38	64.7	2	4.0	18	31.4
Nebraska	78	54	69.0	7	8.4	18	22.6
Nevada	172	92	53.3	5	2.8	76	44.0
New Hampshire	55	42	76.2	9	15.5	5	8.3
New Jersey	429	429	100.0	–	–	–	–
New Mexico	192	108	56.1	18	9.3	59	30.6
New York	1,681	1,114	66.3	181	10.8	39	2.3
North Carolina	781	509	65.2	26	3.3	227	29.1
North Dakota	26	19	71.5	2	7.6	5	20.8
Ohio	874	564	64.5	38	4.4	272	31.1
Oklahoma	283	189	66.7	17	6.0	77	27.3
Oregon	446	328	73.6	19	4.3	99	22.1
Pennsylvania	863	809	93.7	4	0.5	13	1.5
Rhode Island	98	96	97.8	0	0.2	2	2.1
South Carolina	413	201	48.7	2	0.4	188	45.5
South Dakota	45	30	65.8	3	5.9	12	25.6
Tennessee	658	342	52.0	17	2.6	299	45.4
Texas	1,668	1,042	62.5	171	10.3	453	27.2
Utah	100	53	52.8	15	15.5	32	31.6
Vermont	50	49	98.5	0	0.5	0	1.0
Virgin Islands	12	–	–	0	2.3	12	97.7
Virginia	455	220	48.4	62	13.6	171	37.5
Washington	585	511	87.4	74	12.6	–	–
West Virginia	163	114	69.8	7	4.4	42	25.8
Wisconsin	413	411	99.5	2	0.5	–	–
Wyoming	16	10	62.7	1	3.9	5	33.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 33,597 MFIP households and 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category.

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

– No sample data in this category.

Table B.12. Distribution of Participating Categorically Eligible Households by Public Assistance Status and by State

State	Total Households (000)	Categorically Eligible Households					
		Total Households		Pure PA Households ^a		Other Categorically Eligible Households ^b	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^c	22,802	20,814	91.3	5,059	22.2	15,754	69.1
Alabama	418	418	100.0	74	17.7	344	82.3
Alaska	38	13	34.2	12	32.4	1	1.8
Arizona	466	466	100.0	61	13.0	406	87.0
Arkansas	220	48	21.7	42	19.3	5	2.4
California	1,896	1,888	99.6	551	29.1	1,337	70.5
Colorado	227	227	100.0	55	24.3	172	75.7
Connecticut	227	227	99.9	53	23.5	174	76.4
Delaware	72	72	100.0	16	23.0	55	77.0
District of Columbia	80	80	100.0	26	32.7	54	67.3
Florida	1,942	1,942	100.0	345	17.7	1,597	82.3
Georgia	885	885	100.0	108	12.2	776	87.8
Guam	15	15	100.0	1	8.7	13	91.3
Hawaii	94	94	100.0	26	27.5	68	72.5
Idaho	97	97	100.0	12	12.6	85	87.4
Illinois	1,002	1,002	100.0	192	19.2	809	80.8
Indiana	409	72	17.6	70	17.2	2	0.4
Iowa	196	196	100.0	33	16.7	164	83.3
Kansas	146	28	19.2	26	18.1	2	1.1
Kentucky	410	410	100.0	106	25.9	303	74.1
Louisiana	422	422	100.0	80	18.9	343	81.1
Maine	129	129	100.0	35	26.9	95	73.1
Maryland	391	391	100.0	94	24.1	296	75.9
Massachusetts	496	496	100.0	180	36.2	316	63.8
Michigan	904	904	100.0	205	22.6	700	77.4
Minnesota	270	270	100.0	110	40.5	161	59.5
Mississippi	303	303	100.0	54	17.7	249	82.3
Missouri	433	114	26.4	94	21.7	20	4.7
Montana	58	58	100.0	13	21.9	46	78.1
Nebraska	78	78	100.0	18	23.1	60	76.9
Nevada	172	172	100.0	31	17.8	141	82.2
New Hampshire	55	36	65.3	13	23.5	23	41.8
New Jersey	429	429	99.9	136	31.6	293	68.3
New Mexico	192	192	100.0	46	23.8	147	76.2
New York	1,681	1,681	100.0	609	36.2	1,072	63.8
North Carolina	781	781	100.0	104	13.3	677	86.7
North Dakota	26	26	100.0	5	19.8	21	80.2
Ohio	874	874	100.0	203	23.3	671	76.7
Oklahoma	283	283	100.0	55	19.4	228	80.6
Oregon	446	445	99.9	86	19.4	359	80.5
Pennsylvania	863	863	100.0	250	29.0	613	71.0
Rhode Island	98	98	100.0	26	26.5	72	73.5
South Carolina	413	413	100.0	54	13.0	360	87.0
South Dakota	45	12	27.2	8	18.2	4	9.0
Tennessee	658	139	21.2	121	18.5	18	2.7
Texas	1,668	1,668	100.0	222	13.3	1,446	86.7
Utah	100	24	24.2	18	17.8	6	6.4
Vermont	50	50	100.0	12	24.4	38	75.6
Virgin Islands	12	12	100.0	1	8.3	11	91.7
Virginia	455	105	23.1	97	21.3	8	1.8
Washington	585	585	100.0	149	25.6	435	74.4
West Virginia	163	163	100.0	43	26.4	120	73.6
Wisconsin	413	413	100.0	74	18.0	339	82.0
Wyoming	16	3	17.4	3	16.8	0	0.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

Table B.13. Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State, and Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households

State	Total Households (000)	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline ^a								
		Based on Cash Only			Based on Cash and SNAP Benefits			Difference in Percentage Points		
		50 Percent or Less	51 to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More	50 Percent or Less	51 to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More	50 Percent or Less	51 to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More
Total^b	22,802	42.7	40.2	17.1	28.8	42.4	28.9	-13.9	2.1	11.8
Alabama	418	41.0	45.9	13.1	28.3	48.4	23.3	-12.7	2.5	10.2
Alaska	38	46.2	39.4	14.4	25.5	48.2	26.3	-20.7	8.8	11.9
Arizona	466	43.3	36.8	19.8	30.8	40.2	29.0	-12.5	3.3	9.2
Arkansas	220	42.7	43.8	13.5	29.2	49.0	21.8	-13.4	5.2	8.3
California	1,896	66.9	23.8	9.4	36.9	46.5	16.6	-30.0	22.7	7.2
Colorado	227	41.3	45.6	13.2	24.9	51.0	24.2	-16.4	5.4	11.0
Connecticut	227	33.3	40.2	26.5	23.0	34.7	42.3	-10.3	-5.6	15.9
Delaware	72	40.1	38.9	21.0	26.5	41.3	32.2	-13.6	2.4	11.2
District of Columbia	80	53.5	31.3	15.3	37.1	43.9	19.0	-16.4	12.6	3.8
Florida	1,942	44.9	40.5	14.6	36.2	38.6	25.2	-8.7	-1.9	10.6
Georgia	885	48.0	37.9	14.0	34.1	42.3	23.6	-14.0	4.4	9.6
Guam	15	55.9	27.9	16.2	24.1	39.3	36.6	-31.8	11.3	20.4
Hawaii	94	41.5	45.2	13.3	19.9	49.5	30.6	-21.6	4.3	17.3
Idaho	97	37.3	43.7	18.9	26.1	38.9	35.0	-11.2	-4.8	16.1
Illinois	1,002	45.8	41.6	12.6	34.1	43.7	22.2	-11.7	2.1	9.6
Indiana	409	44.3	41.9	13.8	30.7	47.6	21.7	-13.7	5.7	7.9
Iowa	196	35.8	39.6	24.6	23.5	40.9	35.6	-12.3	1.3	11.0
Kansas	146	39.4	42.8	17.8	29.7	40.9	29.3	-9.7	-1.8	11.5
Kentucky	410	40.8	49.0	10.2	30.0	52.5	17.5	-10.8	3.5	7.3
Louisiana	422	42.4	47.7	9.9	27.9	52.7	19.4	-14.5	5.0	9.5
Maine	129	26.1	44.7	29.1	18.0	39.3	42.7	-8.1	-5.4	13.5
Maryland	391	44.1	34.4	21.6	32.0	38.1	29.8	-12.0	3.8	8.2
Massachusetts	496	31.8	42.9	25.4	19.0	29.7	51.3	-12.8	-13.2	26.0
Michigan	904	35.4	43.0	21.6	25.4	38.1	36.5	-10.0	-4.9	14.9
Minnesota	270	39.2	41.3	19.5	33.2	36.5	30.3	-6.0	-4.8	10.8
Mississippi	303	44.3	46.3	9.4	32.4	50.5	17.1	-11.9	4.2	7.7
Missouri	433	43.1	41.7	15.1	29.5	46.3	24.2	-13.6	4.5	9.1
Montana	58	36.0	44.9	19.1	24.5	42.7	32.8	-11.5	-2.3	13.7
Nebraska	78	32.5	49.4	18.2	18.9	48.5	32.6	-13.5	-0.9	14.4
Nevada	172	45.4	35.7	18.9	34.3	40.4	25.3	-11.2	4.7	6.5
New Hampshire	55	25.2	46.1	28.7	14.1	40.3	45.6	-11.1	-5.8	16.9
New Jersey	429	32.8	44.4	22.8	18.5	43.0	38.5	-14.3	-1.4	15.6
New Mexico	192	45.4	42.4	12.2	29.4	48.5	22.1	-16.0	6.1	9.9
New York	1,681	30.6	48.1	21.4	14.1	35.4	50.5	-16.4	-12.6	29.1
North Carolina	781	39.8	39.8	20.4	29.2	41.4	29.4	-10.6	1.6	9.0
North Dakota	26	33.7	40.6	25.7	18.6	44.2	37.2	-15.1	3.6	11.4
Ohio	874	40.9	41.8	17.3	27.8	45.5	26.7	-13.1	3.7	9.4
Oklahoma	283	45.1	44.3	10.5	33.6	47.1	19.2	-11.5	2.8	8.7
Oregon	446	40.7	34.9	24.4	29.2	35.9	34.9	-11.5	1.0	10.5
Pennsylvania	863	32.0	46.6	21.4	19.0	47.9	33.1	-12.9	1.3	11.7
Rhode Island	98	30.4	43.6	26.1	20.3	34.4	45.3	-10.1	-9.1	19.2
South Carolina	413	50.9	37.6	11.5	38.6	41.0	20.4	-12.3	3.4	9.0
South Dakota	45	37.4	42.2	20.5	24.6	40.8	34.5	-12.7	-1.4	14.1
Tennessee	658	46.9	40.7	12.4	35.7	44.9	19.4	-11.2	4.2	7.0
Texas	1,668	44.4	36.3	19.3	30.0	41.8	28.2	-14.4	5.5	8.9
Utah	100	45.9	39.2	14.9	30.2	46.4	23.4	-15.6	7.2	8.5
Vermont	50	24.2	35.4	40.4	14.5	22.1	63.5	-9.8	-13.3	23.1
Virgin Islands	12	54.7	27.9	17.4	27.7	43.9	28.3	-27.0	16.0	11.0
Virginia	455	44.5	43.6	11.9	30.3	50.0	19.6	-14.1	6.4	7.7
Washington	585	39.2	39.2	21.6	28.5	39.9	31.5	-10.7	0.7	9.9
West Virginia	163	37.0	49.4	13.6	24.4	55.2	20.4	-12.6	5.8	6.8
Wisconsin	413	30.0	39.5	30.5	19.8	32.0	48.2	-10.2	-7.5	17.7
Wyoming	16	41.0	44.1	14.9	27.8	47.5	24.7	-13.2	3.5	9.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2013 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

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

Table B.14. Distribution of Participants by Age and by State

State	Preschool-Age Children		School-Age Children		Total Children		Nonelderly Adults		Elderly Adults	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	6,714	14.3	14,175	30.1	20,889	44.4	21,845	46.4	4,365	9.3
Alabama	114	12.5	272	29.9	386	42.4	449	49.4	75	8.2
Alaska	13	14.4	26	28.8	39	43.1	45	49.8	6	7.1
Arizona	172	15.7	371	33.8	544	49.5	469	42.8	85	7.7
Arkansas	74	14.9	150	30.4	224	45.2	239	48.4	32	6.4
California	769	18.5	1,536	37.0	2,305	55.6	1,687	40.7	155	3.7
Colorado	83	16.7	166	33.3	250	50.0	199	39.8	51	10.3
Connecticut	46	11.1	107	25.9	153	37.0	208	50.3	53	12.7
Delaware	25	16.4	45	29.6	70	46.0	72	47.3	10	6.7
District of Columbia	18	12.7	35	25.0	53	37.7	77	54.1	12	8.2
Florida	394	11.1	947	26.7	1,341	37.7	1,752	49.3	461	13.0
Georgia	274	14.4	588	30.9	862	45.2	876	46.0	167	8.8
Guam	8	19.0	18	40.3	26	59.3	15	34.7	3	6.1
Hawaii	25	13.5	48	25.9	73	39.4	89	47.9	24	12.7
Idaho	38	17.1	68	30.3	107	47.4	105	46.7	13	5.9
Illinois	244	12.1	646	32.2	890	44.4	927	46.2	188	9.4
Indiana	133	14.6	298	32.7	431	47.2	429	47.0	53	5.8
Iowa	59	14.1	122	29.4	181	43.6	207	49.9	27	6.6
Kansas	46	14.7	96	31.0	142	45.7	146	47.0	23	7.3
Kentucky	111	13.1	227	26.7	338	39.9	443	52.1	68	8.0
Louisiana	120	12.8	303	32.5	423	45.3	441	47.3	69	7.4
Maine	25	10.1	60	24.6	85	34.7	134	54.5	26	10.8
Maryland	110	14.3	214	27.8	324	42.1	367	47.8	78	10.1
Massachusetts	90	10.2	237	26.8	327	37.0	430	48.7	126	14.3
Michigan	197	11.2	464	26.3	661	37.5	960	54.4	144	8.1
Minnesota	73	13.4	166	30.4	240	43.9	262	48.0	44	8.1
Mississippi	91	13.7	202	30.4	293	44.2	319	48.0	52	7.8
Missouri	117	12.8	291	31.6	408	44.4	442	48.1	69	7.5
Montana	18	14.1	34	27.2	52	41.3	64	51.0	10	7.7
Nebraska	29	16.3	55	31.1	84	47.4	80	44.9	14	7.8
Nevada	50	14.2	112	31.7	162	45.9	155	44.0	35	10.0
New Hampshire	16	13.6	32	27.9	48	41.5	58	50.2	10	8.3
New Jersey	138	15.8	268	30.8	405	46.7	352	40.5	112	12.9
New Mexico	64	14.9	137	31.7	201	46.6	198	45.8	33	7.6
New York	410	13.2	808	25.9	1,217	39.1	1,381	44.3	518	16.6
North Carolina	222	13.2	520	30.9	742	44.0	825	48.9	119	7.0
North Dakota	9	16.2	15	26.8	24	43.0	27	48.0	5	9.0
Ohio	250	13.9	500	27.9	750	41.8	886	49.4	156	8.7
Oklahoma	87	14.1	184	30.0	270	44.1	295	48.1	48	7.8
Oregon	87	10.9	202	25.3	288	36.2	422	53.0	86	10.8
Pennsylvania	222	12.6	466	26.4	688	39.0	871	49.5	202	11.5
Rhode Island	18	10.4	43	24.9	61	35.3	91	51.9	22	12.8
South Carolina	112	12.9	274	31.4	386	44.3	410	47.1	75	8.6
South Dakota	17	16.8	30	29.4	48	46.2	48	46.6	7	7.2
Tennessee	161	12.1	386	29.0	548	41.1	681	51.1	104	7.8
Texas	818	20.3	1,408	35.0	2,226	55.4	1,431	35.6	364	9.0
Utah	45	18.2	84	33.5	129	51.7	108	43.5	12	4.8
Vermont	11	11.3	22	23.1	33	34.4	49	50.9	14	14.7
Virgin Islands	5	16.9	9	32.2	13	49.1	11	40.3	3	10.7
Virginia	144	15.3	263	28.1	407	43.4	452	48.2	79	8.4
Washington	151	13.8	274	25.0	425	38.8	555	50.8	113	10.4
West Virginia	42	12.4	86	25.2	129	37.6	177	51.6	37	10.8
Wisconsin	112	13.2	247	29.2	358	42.4	413	48.9	73	8.7
Wyoming	7	18.5	11	29.9	18	48.4	17	45.3	2	6.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Table B.15. Distribution of Participants by Disability Status and by State

State	Disabled Children		Disabled Nonelderly Adults		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 in Childless Households ^a		Nondisabled Adults Ages 18-49 Not Subject to Work Requirements or a Time Limit	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	1,105	2.3	4,528	9.6	5,633	12.0	4,943	10.5	10,100	21.4
Alabama	25	2.7	107	11.8	132	14.5	94	10.3	210	23.1
Alaska	1	1.1	7	8.0	8	9.0	10	10.8	23	25.0
Arizona	24	2.2	69	6.3	94	8.5	92	8.4	252	23.0
Arkansas	21	4.3	58	11.7	79	16.0	51	10.3	115	23.2
California	–	–	29	0.7	29	0.7	491	11.8	941	22.7
Colorado	10	2.0	35	7.0	45	9.0	32	6.5	109	21.9
Connecticut	11	2.7	58	14.0	69	16.7	51	12.4	75	18.3
Delaware	3	2.2	13	8.8	17	11.0	15	9.6	35	23.1
District of Columbia	3	2.4	19	13.4	22	15.7	23	16.2	25	17.7
Florida	75	2.1	295	8.3	370	10.4	523	14.7	677	19.0
Georgia	35	1.8	150	7.8	185	9.7	200	10.5	433	22.7
Guam	–	–	0	0.6	0	0.6	3	5.8	11	24.2
Hawaii	3	1.4	16	8.8	19	10.2	19	10.1	42	22.5
Idaho	5	2.4	19	8.6	25	11.0	20	8.9	56	25.1
Illinois	34	1.7	180	9.0	214	10.7	239	11.9	404	20.1
Indiana	25	2.7	103	11.3	128	14.0	75	8.2	213	23.3
Iowa	10	2.4	38	9.1	48	11.5	49	11.8	99	23.8
Kansas	6	1.8	32	10.3	38	12.1	33	10.7	67	21.5
Kentucky	34	4.0	119	14.0	153	18.0	106	12.4	184	21.6
Louisiana	23	2.4	102	11.0	125	13.4	89	9.6	206	22.1
Maine	7	2.9	43	17.6	50	20.5	24	10.0	54	22.0
Maryland	15	1.9	65	8.5	80	10.4	99	12.9	165	21.4
Massachusetts	27	3.0	145	16.5	172	19.5	91	10.3	158	17.9
Michigan	43	2.4	247	14.0	290	16.4	230	13.0	395	22.4
Minnesota	13	2.4	63	11.6	76	14.0	55	10.1	119	21.8
Mississippi	20	3.0	58	8.8	78	11.8	75	11.3	153	23.1
Missouri	23	2.5	97	10.5	120	13.0	97	10.6	212	23.1
Montana	1	0.8	13	10.5	14	11.3	14	10.8	31	24.5
Nebraska	2	1.1	20	11.5	22	12.6	9	5.3	44	24.8
Nevada	6	1.8	27	7.7	33	9.5	36	10.4	66	18.7
New Hampshire	5	4.3	20	17.0	24	21.2	6	5.2	29	25.0
New Jersey	8	1.0	82	9.5	91	10.5	60	6.9	170	19.6
New Mexico	6	1.4	35	8.0	41	9.4	41	9.4	101	23.5
New York	67	2.2	420	13.5	488	15.6	285	9.1	545	17.5
North Carolina	53	3.1	162	9.6	214	12.7	210	12.5	371	22.0
North Dakota	1	2.1	6	10.6	7	12.7	3	5.7	15	27.2
Ohio	46	2.6	234	13.1	280	15.6	177	9.9	387	21.6
Oklahoma	16	2.6	63	10.2	78	12.8	64	10.5	142	23.1
Oregon	9	1.2	73	9.2	83	10.4	142	17.8	157	19.7
Pennsylvania	91	5.2	272	15.4	363	20.6	162	9.2	371	21.0
Rhode Island	5	3.1	30	17.4	36	20.5	18	10.6	34	19.4
South Carolina	14	1.6	69	7.9	83	9.6	101	11.6	196	22.5
South Dakota	2	1.5	9	9.0	11	10.5	8	8.1	27	26.1
Tennessee	22	1.7	157	11.8	179	13.5	162	12.2	300	22.5
Texas	154	3.8	263	6.5	418	10.4	125	3.1	907	22.5
Utah	2	1.0	18	7.4	21	8.3	19	7.7	62	25.0
Vermont	2	2.3	13	13.7	15	16.1	10	10.2	22	22.6
Virgin Islands	–	–	1	2.3	1	2.3	2	8.5	6	23.6
Virginia	23	2.4	101	10.8	124	13.2	103	10.9	196	20.9
Washington	23	2.1	113	10.4	136	12.4	163	14.9	227	20.8
West Virginia	11	3.2	54	15.7	65	18.9	34	10.0	77	22.4
Wisconsin	38	4.5	98	11.6	136	16.1	98	11.7	176	20.9
Wyoming	1	1.5	4	10.0	4	11.5	2	5.5	10	26.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

– No sample data in this category.

Table B.16. Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and by State

State	All Participants		U. S.-Born Citizens		Naturalized Citizens		Refugees		Other Noncitizens		Citizen Children Living with a Noncitizen ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	47,098	100.0	43,676	100.0	1,594	100.0	353	100.0	1,475	100.0	4,163	100.0
Alabama	909	1.9	905	2.1	3	0.2	–	–	1	0.1	13	0.3
Alaska	91	0.2	86	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.1
Arizona	1,097	2.3	995	2.3	30	1.9	9	2.4	64	4.3	170	4.1
Arkansas	495	1.1	490	1.1	2	0.1	–	–	3	0.2	16	0.4
California	4,146	8.8	3,730	8.5	196	12.3	43	12.3	177	12.0	1,107	26.6
Colorado	500	1.1	465	1.1	13	0.8	8	2.3	14	0.9	61	1.5
Connecticut	414	0.9	380	0.9	16	1.0	2	0.5	16	1.1	23	0.6
Delaware	152	0.3	147	0.3	3	0.2	–	–	2	0.1	8	0.2
District of Columbia	142	0.3	136	0.3	2	0.1	0	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.1
Florida	3,554	7.5	2,893	6.6	339	21.3	42	11.9	280	19.0	294	7.1
Georgia	1,905	4.0	1,838	4.2	25	1.6	12	3.3	31	2.1	108	2.6
Guam	44	0.1	41	0.1	2	0.1	–	–	1	0.1	9	0.2
Hawaii	185	0.4	166	0.4	12	0.8	–	–	7	0.5	12	0.3
Idaho	225	0.5	215	0.5	2	0.1	3	0.9	5	0.3	16	0.4
Illinois	2,005	4.3	1,898	4.3	53	3.3	–	–	54	3.7	197	4.7
Indiana	912	1.9	894	2.0	6	0.4	5	1.3	7	0.5	42	1.0
Iowa	415	0.9	394	0.9	3	0.2	16	4.5	2	0.2	20	0.5
Kansas	311	0.7	297	0.7	4	0.2	5	1.5	5	0.3	21	0.5
Kentucky	849	1.8	828	1.9	4	0.2	13	3.7	4	0.3	27	0.6
Louisiana	933	2.0	925	2.1	2	0.1	2	0.7	4	0.3	9	0.2
Maine	246	0.5	235	0.5	4	0.2	3	0.9	3	0.2	2	0.1
Maryland	769	1.6	730	1.7	13	0.8	7	1.9	19	1.3	39	0.9
Massachusetts	883	1.9	765	1.8	63	3.9	7	1.9	48	3.3	57	1.4
Michigan	1,764	3.7	1,686	3.9	29	1.8	13	3.6	37	2.5	29	0.7
Minnesota	546	1.2	479	1.1	34	2.1	24	6.8	9	0.6	22	0.5
Mississippi	664	1.4	663	1.5	–	–	–	–	1	0.0	5	0.1
Missouri	920	2.0	894	2.0	5	0.3	10	2.8	10	0.7	31	0.7
Montana	126	0.3	126	0.3	0	0.0	–	–	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nebraska	178	0.4	163	0.4	3	0.2	9	2.6	3	0.2	6	0.2
Nevada	352	0.7	329	0.8	5	0.3	2	0.6	15	1.0	62	1.5
New Hampshire	115	0.2	111	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.7	1	0.0	2	0.0
New Jersey	869	1.8	739	1.7	62	3.9	1	0.3	67	4.5	117	2.8
New Mexico	432	0.9	414	0.9	6	0.4	1	0.3	11	0.7	41	1.0
New York	3,116	6.6	2,514	5.8	318	20.0	33	9.4	250	17.0	332	8.0
North Carolina	1,686	3.6	1,655	3.8	9	0.6	7	1.9	15	1.0	118	2.8
North Dakota	56	0.1	50	0.1	0	0.0	4	1.3	1	0.0	2	0.1
Ohio	1,792	3.8	1,744	4.0	30	1.9	9	2.6	9	0.6	42	1.0
Oklahoma	613	1.3	602	1.4	3	0.2	3	0.8	5	0.3	24	0.6
Oregon	796	1.7	742	1.7	21	1.3	10	2.7	23	1.6	70	1.7
Pennsylvania	1,762	3.7	1,705	3.9	21	1.3	10	2.9	26	1.8	49	1.2
Rhode Island	174	0.4	152	0.3	11	0.7	2	0.6	9	0.6	12	0.3
South Carolina	871	1.8	859	2.0	2	0.1	0	0.1	9	0.6	31	0.8
South Dakota	103	0.2	100	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.0	2	0.1
Tennessee	1,333	2.8	1,316	3.0	3	0.2	5	1.5	9	0.6	59	1.4
Texas	4,021	8.5	3,744	8.6	132	8.3	9	2.5	137	9.3	639	15.3
Utah	249	0.5	237	0.5	5	0.3	4	1.1	3	0.2	25	0.6
Vermont	96	0.2	92	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.0
Virgin Islands	27	0.1	23	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.0
Virginia	938	2.0	897	2.1	23	1.4	–	–	18	1.2	41	1.0
Washington	1,093	2.3	996	2.3	58	3.6	9	2.6	31	2.1	101	2.4
West Virginia	342	0.7	341	0.8	1	0.0	–	–	0	0.0	1	0.0
Wisconsin	845	1.8	808	1.9	12	0.7	4	1.2	21	1.4	37	0.9
Wyoming	37	0.1	37	0.1	0	0.0	–	–	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

– No sample data in this category.

Table B.17. Distribution of Noncitizen Participants by Age and by State

State	Total (000)	Children		Nonelderly Adults		Elderly Adults	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	1,828	342	18.7	1092	59.7	394	21.5
Alabama	1	—	—	—	—	1	100.0
Alaska	2	0	14.2	2	65.6	1	20.1
Arizona	72	11	14.7	48	66.1	14	19.2
Arkansas	3	1	40.1	2	54.8	0	5.1
California	220	35	16.0	151	68.5	34	15.6
Colorado	22	5	23.2	11	49.0	6	27.9
Connecticut	18	5	25.9	8	47.5	5	26.6
Delaware	2	0	24.0	1	49.4	0	26.6
District of Columbia	3	1	26.5	2	56.7	1	16.8
Florida	322	51	15.9	194	60.4	77	23.8
Georgia	43	8	18.4	23	53.9	12	27.8
Guam	1	0	12.2	0	37.2	1	50.6
Hawaii	7	1	10.1	3	42.4	3	47.5
Idaho	8	2	20.4	4	56.4	2	23.2
Illinois	54	5	9.3	26	48.3	23	42.3
Indiana	11	2	18.8	7	63.0	2	18.2
Iowa	18	6	31.8	12	64.8	1	3.4
Kansas	10	4	36.7	5	54.9	1	8.4
Kentucky	17	6	33.5	11	62.9	1	3.6
Louisiana	6	2	25.9	3	41.3	2	32.8
Maine	6	3	46.6	3	47.5	0	5.9
Maryland	26	6	24.3	12	46.8	7	28.8
Massachusetts	55	14	25.1	30	54.7	11	20.2
Michigan	50	17	34.8	27	54.6	5	10.5
Minnesota	33	11	34.4	18	55.7	3	9.9
Mississippi	1	—	—	0	44.5	0	55.5
Missouri	20	4	22.0	12	59.1	4	18.9
Montana	0	0	35.5	0	64.5	—	—
Nebraska	12	5	43.4	6	47.1	1	9.4
Nevada	18	1	7.8	11	60.7	6	31.5
New Hampshire	3	1	23.4	2	54.0	1	22.6
New Jersey	68	19	27.3	33	49.1	16	23.5
New Mexico	12	1	11.0	7	60.5	3	28.5
New York	283	48	16.8	181	63.9	55	19.3
North Carolina	22	4	16.2	17	78.2	1	5.6
North Dakota	5	2	30.1	3	59.1	1	10.8
Ohio	18	1	5.9	15	84.3	2	9.8
Oklahoma	8	1	18.7	4	58.1	2	23.3
Oregon	33	10	29.1	18	54.3	5	16.6
Pennsylvania	36	10	28.3	18	49.4	8	22.4
Rhode Island	12	3	27.0	6	54.4	2	18.6
South Carolina	10	5	53.2	4	42.9	0	3.9
South Dakota	3	1	32.7	2	63.1	0	4.2
Tennessee	14	2	11.8	9	63.3	4	24.9
Texas	146	7	4.8	85	58.5	53	36.6
Utah	7	2	27.4	4	58.2	1	14.3
Vermont	3	1	34.6	2	54.1	0	11.3
Virgin Islands	2	0	11.9	1	59.1	1	28.9
Virginia	18	2	13.8	11	63.5	4	22.7
Washington	40	7	16.5	24	61.5	9	22.0
West Virginia	0	—	—	0	100.0	—	—
Wisconsin	25	10	38.8	12	48.6	3	12.6
Wyoming	0	—	—	0	72.5	0	27.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

— No sample data in this category.

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APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2013 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table C.1. 2012 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$11,170	\$13,970	\$12,860
2	15,130	18,920	17,410
3	19,090	23,870	21,960
4	23,050	28,820	26,510
5	27,010	33,770	31,060
6	30,970	38,720	35,610
7	34,930	43,670	40,160
8	38,890	48,620	44,710
Each Additional Member	+3,960	+4,950	+4,550

Source: 77 *Federal Register* 17, January 26, 2012.

^a HHS issued these numbers, which provide the basis for the fiscal year 2013 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

Table C.2. SNAP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2013^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,211	\$1,514	\$1,394
2	1,640	2,050	1,887
3	2,069	2,586	2,379
4	2,498	3,123	2,872
5	2,927	3,659	3,365
6	3,356	4,195	3,858
7	3,785	4,731	4,351
8	4,214	5,268	4,844
Each Additional Member	+429	+537	+493

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^aThe fiscal year 2013 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2012 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2013 gross income limits by multiplying the 2012 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 2013^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$931	\$1,165	\$1,072
2	1,261	1,577	1,451
3	1,591	1,990	1,830
4	1,921	2,402	2,210
5	2,251	2,815	2,589
6	2,581	3,227	2,968
7	2,911	3,640	3,347
8	3,241	4,052	3,726
Each Additional Member	+330	+413	+380

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^aThe fiscal year 2013 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2012 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2013 net income limits by dividing the 2012 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table C.4. Value of Standard and Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Contiguous United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2013

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1–2 people	\$149	\$256	\$211	\$300	\$132
3 people	149	256	211	300	132
4 people	160	256	211	319	160
5 people	187	256	215	374	187
6 or more people	214	268	247	429	214
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	469	749	632	550	369

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (PL 110-246) eliminated the Maximum Dependent Care Deduction.

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 non-standardized 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 2013^{a, b}

Household Size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$200	\$239	\$304	\$371	\$319	\$295	\$257
2	367	438	559	680	585	541	472
3	526	627	800	974	839	775	676
4	668	797	1,016	1,237	1,065	985	859
5	793	946	1,207	1,469	1,265	1,169	1,020
6	952	1,135	1,448	1,762	1,518	1,403	1,224
7	1,052	1,255	1,600	1,948	1,678	1,551	1,353
8	1,202	1,434	1,829	2,226	1,917	1,773	1,546
Each Additional Member	+150	+179	+229	+278	+240	+222	+193

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^a The maximum benefit values were based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2008 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

^b 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 2013^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 – 2	\$16	\$19	\$24	\$30	\$26	\$24	\$21

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

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APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the SNAP Quality Control System (SNAP QC), an ongoing review of SNAP household circumstances. 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 56,000 participating SNAP households and a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. Each month, State agencies select an independent sample of participating units. Annual required State samples depend on the size of the State's case load and generally range from a minimum of 300 to around 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 U.S. Virgin Islands.¹

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 2013 SNAP QC datafile, an edited version of the raw datafile generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2013 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2012 through September 2013.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or those found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited datafile. Of the 56,351 sample cases in the raw datafile, 2,655 were determined to be not subject to review (Table D.1). The Quality Control System did not deselect any cases to correct for oversampling. Of those cases subject to review, 3,284 did not undergo a complete review because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all members had died or moved. An additional 710 households were found either ineligible for SNAP or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit and thus were dropped from the datafile because data on their characteristics are not collected.² An additional 133 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final

¹ Participating households in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Before that year, the universe excluded households in those areas.

² 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.

unweighted number of households in the final fiscal year 2013 SNAP QC file is 49,569. Table D.2 shows the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

Table D.1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included in the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2013

	Fiscal Year 2013 SNAP QC Sample
Number of cases sampled	56,351
Cases not subject to review	2,655
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0
Cases subject to review	53,696
Incomplete cases	3,284
Cases completed	50,412
Households not eligible for a positive benefit	98
Households not eligible for SNAP	612
Households eligible for a positive benefit	49,702
Households dropped due to inconsistencies	133
Households on the final file	49,569

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 SNAP QC 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 2013, the completion rate remained at 94 percent, the same rate as in fiscal year 2012.

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 2013 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should equal the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions for which the household is eligible, and the SNAP benefit level should equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income. Exceptions are households participating in MFIP and SSI-CAP in States with standardized benefit amounts. These households are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, and their data have been edited accordingly. Additionally, if the value of deductions exceeds gross income, net income is equal to zero.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved in the editing process, the measures could not be reconciled for 133 records in the raw datafile. These 133 records were therefore dropped from the edited datafile.

Table D.2. Unweighted Distribution of Participating Households by State

State	SNAP Households	
	Number	Percent
Total	49,569	100.0
Alabama	1,014	2.0
Alaska	638	1.3
Arizona	984	2.0
Arkansas	1,264	2.5
California	926	1.9
Colorado	991	2.0
Connecticut	997	2.0
Delaware	907	1.8
District of Columbia	964	1.9
Florida	971	2.0
Georgia	1,034	2.1
Guam	527	1.1
Hawaii	1,035	2.1
Idaho	1,072	2.2
Illinois	925	1.9
Indiana	1,054	2.1
Iowa	937	1.9
Kansas	931	1.9
Kentucky	1,138	2.3
Louisiana	1,029	2.1
Maine	959	1.9
Maryland	964	1.9
Massachusetts	967	2.0
Michigan	990	2.0
Minnesota	1,089	2.2
Mississippi	1,120	2.3
Missouri	888	1.8
Montana	866	1.7
Nebraska	875	1.8
Nevada	943	1.9
New Hampshire	833	1.7
New Jersey	959	1.9
New Mexico	1,014	2.0
New York	909	1.8
North Carolina	1,026	2.1
North Dakota	485	1.0
Ohio	1,076	2.2
Oklahoma	1,066	2.2
Oregon	1,037	2.1
Pennsylvania	922	1.9
Rhode Island	1,016	2.0
South Carolina	1,139	2.3
South Dakota	784	1.6
Tennessee	1,033	2.1
Texas	1,072	2.2
Utah	953	1.9
Vermont	820	1.7
Virgin Islands	300	0.6
Virginia	915	1.8
Washington	971	2.0
West Virginia	943	1.9
Wisconsin	952	1.9
Wyoming	345	0.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2013 in this report are based on a sample of 49,569 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustment to remove households ineligible for benefits as well as those receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, as these households are not included in the SNAP QC datafile.³ The weighting procedure matches to SNAP Program Operation totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by State and stratum, (2) the monthly number of participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State. Table D.3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2013.

The fiscal year 2013 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the fiscal year 2003 through 2012 SNAP QC datafiles. However, it differs from the weighting methodology used in the development of the SNAP QC datafiles prior to fiscal year 2003.⁴ SNAP QC datafiles before fiscal year 2003 are weighted to match the monthly number of SNAP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

Table D.3. Comparison of Program Data to Edited SNAP QC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2013

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2013			
	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible Households	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of households	23,052,388	3,697	246,655	22,802,036
Number of participants	47,636,084	12,148	525,950	47,097,986
Value of benefits	\$6,338,867,276	\$5,828,495	\$147,811,719	6,185,227,062
Average household size	2.07	3.29	2.13	2.07
Average benefit per person	\$133.07	— ^a	\$281.04	\$131.33

Sources: Fiscal Year 2013 Program Data and SNAP QC datafile.

^a We adjust households and individuals for disaster SNAP households only, and adjust benefits for disaster SNAP benefits issued to disaster SNAP households as well as supplemental benefits issued to qualifying ongoing SNAP households. As a result, the average disaster SNAP benefit per person cannot be calculated from the information in this table.

Comparison to Reported Data

Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for fiscal year 2013. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC datafile before any editing has taken place. Calculated values and averages are based on the edited datafile used for this report.

³ The adjusted total number of households and benefits is lower than Program Data figures by about 1 and 2 percent, respectively.

⁴ Prior to the fiscal year 2009 report, the fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC datafiles were weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP households, but not individuals or benefits, by State and stratum.

Table D.4. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2013

Variable	All Households	Households with:			
		Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	Disabled Nonelderly Adults
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	758	1,219	883	971	984
Reported.....	758	1,219	883	971	984
Average Net Income (Dollars) ^a					
Calculated	344	559	428	466	492
Reported.....	341	554	425	462	487
Average Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b					
Calculated	522	709	519	595	527
Reported.....	520	713	513	597	528
Average SNAP Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated	271	322	134	410	204
Reported ^c	270	322	130	410	204
Percent with Zero Gross Income					
Calculated	21.5	0.0	7.3	12.7	0.0
Reported.....	21.7	0.1	7.3	13.0	0.0
Percent with Zero Net Income					
Calculated	39.4	22.2	18.5	33.2	11.9
Reported.....	41.5	22.6	22.8	34.0	16.3
Percent with Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	5.2	3.8	15.3	0.9	7.6
Reported.....	5.0	3.6	15.2	0.8	7.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 SNAP QC datafile.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 33,597 households participating in MFIP and 541,108 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, 541,108 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

^c Reported benefit adjusted for reported overissuance errors, underissuance errors, and prorated benefits.

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APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of SNAP households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard error measures the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard error depends on (1) the degree of variation in the variable within the population from which the sample is drawn; (2) the design of the sample, including such issues as stratification and sampling probabilities; and (3) the size of the sample on which the estimate is based. This appendix presents estimates of the standard errors associated with key statistics, and outlines 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.¹ The standard error of an estimated number of households, s_N , based on a simple random sample, is:

$$(2) \quad s_N = Ns_p$$

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

The bootstrap method requires the computation of 500 sets of replicate household weights. Each set is calculated using a nonlinear programming method based on a random sample of the SNAP QC datafile. These replicate weights then are used to calculate standard errors. The following discussion presents standard errors of selected estimates that were computed using the bootstrap

¹ More precisely, n is the sample size 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 2013, $n = 49,569$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2013 are shown in the sample size column of Table E.1. For subgroups not shown in Table E.1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (49,569) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 2013, $N = 22,802,000$, and there are 3,972,000 elderly households. Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2013 would be calculated as $(3,972,000 / 22,802,000) \times (49,569) = 8,635$. In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 8,484, as shown in Table E.1.

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 2013 are shown in Table E.1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.² For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is 1,177,000 (Table A.1), and the corresponding standard error is 30,424 (Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from 1,116,152 to 1,237,848.³

For standard errors not shown in Table E.1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2013 can be calculated using equation (3):

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

where S_N is the naive standard error from equation (2) above, and d is the square root of the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest from Table E.2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the SNAP QC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method (Table E.1) to the naive variance.⁴ When the population subgroup (for example, households with an elderly person) is listed in Table E.2 but the characteristic of interest is not, use the average square root of the design effect for the subgroup from the rightmost column of Table E.2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all SNAP households, 1.57.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in Table A.3, 736,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to calculate the naive standard error. Using equations (1) and (2), the value is 16,740.⁵ Multiplying 16,740 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.73, from Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 28,924.

² 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.

³ Calculated as: $(1,177,000 - (2 \times 30,424)) = 1,116,152$ and $(1,177,000 + (2 \times 30,424)) = 1,237,848$.

⁴ The variance and naive variance are the standard error and naive standard error squared, respectively.

⁵ Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(736,000/3,972,000) \times (1 - (736,000/3,972,000))] \times (3,972,000 - 8,484)} / [(8,484 - 1) \times 3,972,000] = 0.004215$$

Equation (2): $3,972,000 \times 0.004215 = 16,740$

where 3,972,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 736,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 8,484 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E.1), and 16,740 is the standard error.

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. That is:

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

For example, Table A.17 shows that, of the 10,224,000 households with children, 1,297,000 (12.7 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 33,580 (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, 10,224,000 households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.3 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 12.1 to 13.3 percent around the point estimate of 12.7 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors not shown in Table E.1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using equation (3). Then divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 3,972,000 households with elderly individuals, 736,000 (18.5 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 28,924) by 3,972,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.7 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2013 are provided in Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in fiscal year 2013 is \$3.23 (Table E.3), and the mean itself is \$758 (Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$752 to \$764.

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

Table E.1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2013^a

	Households (000) with:								Sample Size	Estimated Population (000)
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	School-Age Children	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		
All SNAP Households.....	75.68	103.21	30.42	77.35	53.11	88.17	64.76	52.18	49,569	22,802
With Elderly Individuals.....	19.14	28.96	22.69	16.72	53.11	13.81	13.03	9.68	8,484	3,972
Without Elderly Individuals.....	72.71	96.28	21.96	75.75	n.a.	85.76	62.95	51.99	41,085	18,830
With Children.....	33.58	52.54	8.98	72.85	13.81	88.17	64.76	35.17	21,758	10,224
With School-Age Children.....	28.45	43.95	8.02	57.20	13.03	64.76	64.76	31.49	16,642	7,869
Without Children.....	68.30	89.20	30.11	38.79	52.75	n.a.	n.a.	45.78	27,811	12,578
With Earnings.....	n.a.	39.76	14.62	77.35	16.72	72.85	57.20	19.72	15,553	7,112
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	0.50	21.07	17.71	19.72	9.68	35.17	31.49	52.18	10,850	4,624

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

n.a. = not applicable.

Table E.2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2013^a

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	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
All SNAP Households	1.80	2.06	1.34	1.63	1.37	1.73	1.33	1.27	1.57
With Elderly Individuals	1.71	1.73	1.46	1.54	n.a.	1.56	1.57	1.35	1.56
Without Elderly Individuals	1.82	2.09	1.38	1.70	n.a.	1.85	1.38	1.31	1.65
With Children	1.46	1.61	1.37	2.10	1.54	n.a.	2.22	1.47	1.68
With School-Age Children	1.48	1.57	1.40	1.88	1.55	n.a.	n.a.	1.41	1.55
Without Children	2.00	2.38	1.42	1.46	1.52	n.a.	n.a.	1.39	1.70
With Earnings	n.a.	1.68	1.34	n.a.	1.53	2.93	2.03	1.40	1.82
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals..	0.96	1.47	1.50	1.48	1.41	1.72	1.60	n.a.	1.45

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a 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, Fiscal Year 2013^a

	Gross Income	Net Income	Benefits	All Deductions	Total Resources	Household Size	Certification Period	Earnings ^b	TANF ^b	SSI ^b	Shelter Deduction ^b
All SNAP Households.....	3.23	1.30	0.25	1.90	0.97	0.00	0.05	7.13	5.65	4.37	1.43
With Elderly Individuals	7.28	6.57	1.59	5.54	3.50	0.01	0.18	36.22	19.46	7.68	5.08
Without Elderly Individuals.....	3.76	1.67	0.59	2.08	1.02	0.00	0.05	7.34	5.75	5.25	1.37
With Children.....	5.14	4.11	2.28	2.87	1.65	0.02	0.03	9.01	5.71	10.52	1.79
With School-Age Children..	6.85	5.65	2.72	3.35	2.02	0.03	0.03	11.12	7.24	11.29	2.04
Without Children.....	4.99	3.33	0.69	2.45	1.33	0.00	0.09	11.82	22.83	4.63	2.40
With Earnings.....	6.77	6.10	1.94	3.31	2.27	0.02	0.04	7.13	13.64	12.67	2.15
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	6.01	6.18	2.18	4.09	3.05	0.02	0.16	30.08	15.76	5.17	3.72

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

^b For households with a nonzero amount.

Table E.4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2013^a

Number of Households in Base of Mean (000)	Standard Error as Percentage of the Mean Amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
22,802 (All SNAP Households).....	0.8	0.0	3.8
3,972 (Households with Elderly Individuals).....	2.6	0.8	8.1
10,224 (Households with Children).....	1.2	0.3	5.7
7,112 (Households with Earnings)	1.6	0.4	6.1
4,624 (Households with Disabled Nonelderly Individuals).....	2.4	0.6	10.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2013 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Standard errors from Table E.3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

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

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

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

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APPENDIX F
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

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

Section 1 - Review Summary

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

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	b. Time Period
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113

Section 3 - Household Characteristics

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

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period
#of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of
Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of
Household Members

26. Receipt of
Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative
Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property
(excluding home)

32a. Vehicle

32b. Status
2nd Vehicle

33. Countable
Vehicle Assets

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional
Information on
Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

46. Person Number	47. SNAP Participation	48. Relation to Head of HH	49. Age	50. Sex	51. Race	52. Citizen Status	53. Edu. Level	54. Employment Status	54. Employment Hours	55. SNAP Work Reg.	56. SNAP E & T	57. ABAWD Status	58. Dependent Care Cost
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115

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INDEX

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INDEX

	Page(s)
Able-bodied adults	(see <i>Nondisabled nonelderly childless adults</i>)
Age	21, 22, 35, 36, 39, 44, 45, 50-55, 59, 60, 64, 71, 80, 83, 106-108
Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill)	11, 28
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)	9, 21, 27, 28
Assets, countable	(see <i>Resources</i>)
Asset limit	(see <i>Resource limit</i>)
Asylees	7, 31
Benefits	8-10, 14-16, 19-23, 35, 36, 39, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53-56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 67, 68, 79, 91, 96, 98, 99, 106-108
Maximum	9, 21, 23, 30, 35, 36, 44, 45, 47, 48, 53, 55, 91
Minimum	9, 30, 35, 36, 44, 45, 48, 53, 55, 62, 91, 99, 106, 107
Prorated	9, 21, 22, 59
Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE)	4, 10, 27, 28
Categorically eligible households	4-5, 28, 37, 38, 78
Certification period (see also <i>Expedited service, Recertification</i>)	8-9, 28, 36, 48, 51, 54, 56, 68, 108
Child support payment deduction	6, 28, 44-47, 53-56
Child support income	16, 40, 41
Children	14, 16- 19, 21, 22, 28, 35-37, 39, 40, 42-48, 50-55, 57-60, 62, 64, 71, 80-83, 99, 105-109
Citizenship (see also <i>Noncitizen</i>)	21, 22, 58, 59, 82
Contributions	32, 40, 41
Countable resources	6, 28, 37-39, 53
Deductions	5-6, 13, 23, 28-29, 36, 41, 44-47, 51, 53-56, 63, 68, 70, 74, 90, 99, 108
Child support payment deduction	6, 28, 44-47, 53-56
Dependent care deduction	5, 29, 44-46, 53-56
Earned income deduction	5, 29, 44-46, 53-56, 74
Excess shelter expense deduction	6, 10, 29, 44, 45, 47, 53-56, 70, 90, 108
Medical deduction	5, 11, 30, 44-46, 53-56
Standard deduction	5, 32, 53, 55, 90
Deemed income	29, 32, 40, 41
Dependent care deduction	5, 29, 44-46, 53-56

Deportees	7, 31
Disabled nonelderly individuals	13, 14, 17-20, 22, 35-37, 39, 40, 42-48, 50-55, 57-59, 71, 81, 99, 106-109
Earned income.....	14, 16-18, 20, 21, 29, 35, 36, 40-48, 52-58, 72-74 99, 106, 107
Earned income deduction.....	5, 29, 44-46, 53-56, 74
Educational loans	32, 40, 41
Elderly Individuals	3, 5, 8, 9, 16-22, 29, 35-37, 39, 40, 42-48, 50-55, 57-59, 62, 64, 71, 80, 83, 99, 104-109
Electronic benefit transfer (EBT).....	10, 27, 29
Energy assistance.....	32, 40, 41
Entrant households	29, 49, 75
Excess shelter expense deduction.....	6, 10, 29, 44, 45, 47, 53-56, 70, 90, 108
Expedited service households.....	8, 29, 49, 75
Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill)	3, 6, 9, 29
Gender	19-21, 50-52, 59, 60, 64
General Assistance (GA)	17, 18, 20, 27, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40-42, 44, 45, 52-56, 72, 73
Gross income.....	5-6, 8-10, 13-21, 23, 30, 35-39, 41, 44, 45, 51-56, 62, 63, 68, 69, 88, 99, 106-108
Gross income limit	30, 88
Homeless household shelter estimate	6, 30, 90
Household composition.....	14, 16-19, 30, 31, 35, 36, 39, 44, 45, 50-53, 55, 71
Married head with children households.....	14, 16-19, 30, 50-52
Single adult with children households	14, 16-19, 31, 50-52, 71
Household head	30-31, 57, 61, 76
Household size.....	13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 36, 38, 39, 41, 51, 53-56, 60, 63, 68, 87-89, 91, 98, 108
Households, participating	14, 17-18, 35-58, 62, 67, 69-72, 74, 76, 77, 79, 97, 99
Income, monthly countable.....	5, 6, 9, 13-20, 28, 35-45, 51-58, 68, 69, 72, 73, 106-108
Earned.....	14, 16-18, 20, 21, 29, 35, 36, 40-48, 52-58, 72, 73, 99, 106, 107
Gross	5-6, 8-10, 13-21, 23, 30, 35-39, 41, 44, 45, 51-56, 62, 63, 68, 69, 88, 99, 106-108
Net	5-6, 9, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 31, 35-39, 41, 44, 45, 51, 53-56, 62, 63, 68, 89, 99, 106-108
Unearned	32, 35, 36, 40-45, 53-56
Child support	16, 40, 41
General Assistance (GA)	17, 18, 20, 27, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40-42, 44, 45, 52-56, 72, 73
Social Security	16-18, 20, 21, 32, 35, 36, 40, 41, 43-45, 52-56, 72, 73

Supplemental Security Income (SSI).....	16-18, 20, 21, 27, 32, 35, 36, 40, 41, 43-45, 52-56, 62, 72, 73, 108
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).....	4, 5, 14, 16-18, 21, 27, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40-42, 44, 45, 48, 52-58, 62, 72, 73, 108
Initial certification households.....	8, 30, 49
Lawful permanent resident noncitizens	7, 21, 30, 31
Married-head households.....	14, 16-19, 30, 50-52
Maximum benefit	9, 21, 23, 30, 35, 36, 44, 45, 47, 48, 53, 55, 91
Medical deduction.....	5, 11, 30, 44-46, 53-56
Medical deduction demonstrations	5, 11, 30
Metropolitan households.....	30, 35, 36
Micropolitan households	30, 35, 36
Minimum benefit.....	9, 30, 35, 36, 44, 45, 48, 53, 55, 62, 91, 99, 106, 107
Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)	10, 27, 30-31
Net income	5-6, 9, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 31, 35-39, 41, 44, 45, 51, 53-56, 62, 63, 68, 89, 99, 106-108
Net income limit.....	31, 87
Noncitizens.....	7, 21, 22, 30, 31, 35, 36, 58, 59, 62, 82, 83
Asylees.....	7, 31
Deportees	7, 31
Lawful permanent resident noncitizens.....	7, 21, 30, 31
Nonimmigrant visitors to the United States	7, 31
Refugees	7, 21, 22, 31, 58, 59, 82
Nonelderly adults	7, 21, 22, 31, 59, 61, 64, 80, 83
Nondisabled nonelderly childless adults.....	7, 20, 22, 35, 36, 50-52, 59, 71, 81
Nonimmigrant visitors to the United States.....	7, 31
Nonparticipating household head	31, 57, 61
Participants.....	7-12, 21, 22, 35, 50, 59-61, 64, 67, 80-83, 98
Poverty, individuals in.....	11, 12, 13-15
Poverty guidelines	6, 13-15, 31, 35-39, 51, 54, 56, 63, 68, 69, 79, 87
Preschool-age children	22, 31, 35, 36, 39, 44, 45, 53-55, 59, 80
Prorated benefit	9, 21, 22, 59
Pure Public Assistance (PA)	27, 31, 78
Race/Hispanic status	57, 59, 76
Recertification	8, 49
Refugees	7, 21, 22, 31, 58, 59, 82
Resource limit.....	4, 6-7, 31
Rural.....	31, 35, 36

School-age children.....	21, 22, 31, 35, 36, 39, 44, 45, 53-55, 59, 80, 106-108
Self-employment income	40, 41
Sex	(see <i>Gender</i>)
Shelter deduction	(see <i>Excess shelter expense deduction</i>)
Single adult with children households	14, 16-19, 31, 50-52, 71
Single-person households	17-21, 31, 50-52
Social Security	16-18, 20, 21, 32, 35, 36, 40, 41, 43-45, 52-56, 72, 73
Social Security Administration (SSA).....	9, 27
SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP).....	9, 10, 13, 31
Standard error	103-109
Standard deduction.....	5, 32, 53, 55, 90
Standard utility allowance (SUA)	6, 27, 32, 77
State diversion payments	32, 40, 41
States	3-10, 67-83, 87-91, 95, 97
Supplemental Security Income (SSI).....	16-18, 20, 21, 27, 32, 35, 36, 40, 41, 43-45, 52-56, 62, 72, 73, 108
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).....	4, 5, 14, 16-18, 21, 27, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40-42, 44, 45, 48, 52-58, 62, 72, 73, 108
Thrifty Food Plan (TFP).....	9, 21, 32, 60
Unearned income	32, 35, 36, 40-45, 53-56
Unemployment income.....	32, 40, 41
Veterans' benefits	32, 40, 41
Wage supplementation	32, 40, 41
Wages.....	29, 40, 41
Work registration	7, 32, 61
Work requirements and a time limit.....	7, 32
Workers' compensation	32, 40, 41