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The Office of Policy Support

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Report No. SNAP-14-CHAR

***Characteristics of Supplemental
Nutrition Assistance Program
Households: Fiscal Year 2012***



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Food and
Nutrition
Service

February 2014

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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2012

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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 U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). This report describes the characteristics of SNAP households and participants nationwide in fiscal year 2012 (October 2011 through September 2012). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2012. 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 2012, SNAP provided benefits to 46.6 million people living in more than 22.3 million households across the United States. The total federal cost of the Program in fiscal year 2012 was \$78.4 billion, \$74.6 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 2012 was \$278.

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 2012, approximately 82 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); 42 percent of SNAP households had gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline and received 55 percent of all benefits. With the value of SNAP benefits included as income, 13 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 percent of SNAP households had zero gross income in fiscal year 2012, the same percentage as in fiscal year 2011. The percentage of households with zero net income decreased slightly from 39 to 38 percent. Thirty-one percent of SNAP households had earned income, 20 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 23 percent received Social Security income, 9 percent received Child Support Enforcement payments, 7 percent received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and 5 percent received Unemployment Income.

Seventy-five percent of SNAP households included a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person, and these households received 82 percent of all benefits. Households with children received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$413, 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 17 percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. More than half (51 percent) of all SNAP households with children had

earned income; 41 percent of single-adult households with children and 70 percent of married-head households with children had earned income. Four percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with elderly individuals received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$139, reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.3 people) and higher-than-average income compared to other SNAP participants. Eighty-one percent of SNAP households with elderly individuals consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$119, compared with an average monthly benefit of \$226 for households with elderly individuals not living alone and \$302 for households without any elderly individuals.

In fiscal year 2012, 46 percent of all SNAP participants were nonelderly adults and 9 percent were elderly. About 61 percent of nonelderly adults were women, as were 65 percent of elderly adults. Forty-five percent of all participants were children, remaining unchanged from fiscal year 2011. About 67 percent of the children were of school age, up one percentage point from fiscal year 2011.

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 U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2012, SNAP served approximately 46.6 million people in an average month at a total annual cost of \$78.4 billion, \$74.6 billion of which went to SNAP benefits.¹

SNAP is available to all individuals who meet the federal eligibility guidelines set by Congress and serves a broad demographic spectrum of the needy population. It provides benefits electronically via an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card, and the benefits may be redeemed for eligible food items. As of September 30, 2012, there were 246,565 stores across the nation 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. The Department of Agriculture establishes SNAP regulations under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended. FNS administers SNAP nationally, while State and local welfare agencies operate the Program locally. The federal government fully funds SNAP benefits and 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 this annual report describing the characteristics of the SNAP population (Appendix G lists report titles) and uses the data for additional analyses. This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2012. The remainder of this 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 2012 or 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 2012. We present detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix A and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix B. We provide the fiscal year 2012 SNAP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts in Appendix C. In Appendix D, we provide a detailed explanation and evaluation of the

¹ The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2012 included \$3.8 billion in other costs, including the federal share of State administrative costs, nutrition education, employment and training programs, electronic benefit transfer (EBT) systems, program evaluation and modernization, program access, and 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 812,000 people received disaster assistance at some time in fiscal year 2012. 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.

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 forms the basis of this report, appears in Appendix F, and a list of the reports in this series for earlier years is in Appendix G.

CHAPTER 2: AN 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 2012.

Program Eligibility Requirements

The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP. It defines a SNAP “household” and categories of households eligible for benefits. It also sets 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 to certain individuals, such as those who are categorically eligible, elderly, or with disabilities.³

Furthermore, States have options to simplify certain eligibility rules. For example, States may waive recertification interviews for elderly and disabled individuals with no income, set requirements for reporting financial circumstances within various timeframes, and determine penalties for failing to comply with work requirement programs. These options allow 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 must apply together and parents must apply together with their children under age 22, even if the children have a spouse or child of their own. Individuals who are elderly and disabled and cannot purchase and prepare food because of a substantial disability may apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty guidelines.⁴

³ Generally, a person is considered to be disabled for SNAP benefit 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.

⁴ The Secretary of HHS establishes the federal poverty guidelines annually for many assistance programs. See Appendix C for a list of the fiscal year 2011 poverty guidelines and a description of how they are determined.

Categorical Eligibility

Certain households are categorically eligible for SNAP. This status eliminates certain verification requirements, such as the need to document household assets. Like other SNAP participants, the level of benefits that they receive is based on their income. A household is categorically eligible through pure public assistance (PA) status if each of its members receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), or General Assistance (GA). Benefits for these categorically eligible households are determined under the same rules that apply to other eligible SNAP households.

A broader interpretation of existing categorical eligibility rules was implemented on November 21, 2000, 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 (MOE) 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/MOE. They may also confer categorical eligibility on households in which at least one member receives the benefit or service, and 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 beyond that already used for TANF/MOE is required.

Many States have broad programs that provide a TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP on a large number of households. These policies are known as broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies. States have flexibility in setting the criteria for receiving the TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit, but most apply only a gross income eligibility limit—between 130 and 200 percent of SNAP poverty guidelines—and have eliminated the asset test. The number of States (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) implementing BBCE policies has increased from 39 States in fiscal year 2010 to 42 in fiscal year 2011, and to 43 by the end of fiscal year 2012. All 43 States had BBCE policies in effect throughout all of fiscal year 2012, including Nebraska, the most recent State to implement BBCE. New Hampshire's BBCE policy applies only to households with children. In States without BBCE policies, households participating in more narrowly targeted noncash TANF-funded programs may also be categorically eligible for SNAP.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. 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. A household not categorically eligible and not including an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at

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

or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$2,422 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2012) to be eligible for SNAP. Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income standard.

Net income is determined 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 2012, a household with one to three members in the contiguous United States received a \$147 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. By the end of FY 2012, 12 States had implemented medical deduction demonstration programs that use standard deduction amounts for households with 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. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly or disabled members was \$459 in fiscal year 2012. The amount is 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

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.

⁷ For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*.

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 poverty guidelines (\$1,863 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2012). Most categorically eligible households are not subject to the net income limit. 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 to the nearest \$250 increment. In fiscal year 2012, households not categorically eligible were permitted up to \$2,000 in countable resources or, if at least one household member was elderly or disabled, up to \$3,250. Prior to fiscal year 2012, the resource limit for households with at least one elderly or disabled household member was \$3,000. Countable resources included 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 were not counted, such as retirement and educational savings accounts, family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income. Most categorically eligible households were not subject to SNAP resource limits.

Vehicles with equity below \$1,500 are excluded from the asset 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 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 TANF rules are less restrictive. By September 2012, all but four States or territories (Delaware, North Dakota, Virgin Islands, and Washington) aligned their vehicle rules for non-categorically eligible households with those of other programs. Twenty-nine States had adopted rules that exclude all vehicles from the asset 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 certain students, strikers, individuals who are institutionalized, fleeing felons, drug felons, unauthorized immigrants, nonimmigrant visitors to the United States, and some lawful permanent resident noncitizens. In

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

addition, nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without dependents are subject to work registration requirements and time limits on benefit receipt.⁹

The following groups of legally resident noncitizens are eligible for SNAP benefits, provided they meet SNAP's other eligibility requirements:

- Those who have lived legally in the United States for five years or more
- Those under age 18
- Those receiving disability benefits
- Those admitted as refugees or granted asylum or a stay of deportation
- Those who are members of the U.S. Armed Forces, veterans, or dependents of a service member or veteran
- Those with at least 40 quarters of work history

Nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children can receive benefits only if they work or participate in qualifying work-related activities. With certain exceptions, those who do not meet these work requirements are restricted to three months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period.¹⁰ Participants age 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 meet work registration requirements by doing the following:

- Working at least 20 hours per week
- Complying with work requirements under another public assistance or work program
- Participating in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program
- Participating in a work experience program

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ These nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children could be exempt from the work requirements if they live in a waiver area (e.g., because of a high unemployment rate) or have been granted a discretionary exemption by the State. Only 15 percent of the State's caseload may receive a discretionary exemption.

Application Procedures

When a household applies for SNAP benefits, State agencies are required to conduct a face-to-face interview at initial certification and at least once every 12 months thereafter. Elderly or disabled individuals and those with transportation problems may be interviewed by telephone or at home. All SNAP applicants have the option to appear in person at their local SNAP office but, as online applications for SNAP and State waivers for the face-to-face interview requirement proliferate, applicants increasingly also have the choice to complete their application without visiting the SNAP office. As of November 2011, 47 States had been granted waivers, either statewide or for select regions, of the requirement that households receive a face-to-face interview. These States provide the option of a telephone interview, either at initial certification, recertification, or both. Also as of August 2012, 35 States offered statewide online applications and three more offered online applications in parts of the State. 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 an 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 households participating in Supplemental Security Income Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) demonstrations. In fiscal year 2012, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 12 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 its 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 (TFP) for a family of four in June of the previous year, adjusted for household size and geographic areas outside of the contiguous United States. The TFP 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 TFP.

¹¹ See Thrifty Food Plan, 2006, at <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/Publications/FoodPlans/MiscPubs/TFP2006Report.pdf>, for more information.

However, 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 TFP beginning in April 2009. As specified in subsequent legislation, this provision will expire on October 31, 2013, when the maximum benefit again is scheduled to be based on 100 percent of the cost of the TFP in the preceding June. In fiscal year 2012, 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 2008 Farm Bill increased the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in October 2008, from \$10 to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. In fiscal year 2012, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$16.¹³

SSI-CAP and MFIP Households

Through their participation in the Supplemental Security Income Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP), some households with SSI benefits receive SNAP benefits that are subject to a method of computation different 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 2012, 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, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. In most cases, SSI-CAP is limited to one-person households consisting of an elderly or disabled person who receives SSI and has no earned income.¹⁴ In 15 of the States (Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia), 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. In three of the States (Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington), SSI-CAP households receive a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard

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 2012.

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-CAP benefits. In Kentucky, New Mexico, and South Dakota, married couples also may be eligible for SSI-CAP 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.

deduction, a standard utility allowance (SUA), and a standardized “high” or “low” shelter expense deduction. SSI-CAP households are not subject to any other income deductions.

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota households that receive TANF are subject to a different benefit computation method than other SNAP households. MFIP participants’ SNAP benefit 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 38 percent earnings deduction but are not subject to other income deductions.

SNAP Benefit Issuance

In fiscal year 2012, as in previous years, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands operated Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems. All EBT systems were online and permitted participants to receive a debit card, similar to a bank card, for use in purchasing food at authorized retail stores. A household’s monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for SNAP benefits. The amount of a purchase is debited from the account at the time of the transaction.

Program Changes Since the Previous Fiscal Year

In fiscal year 2012, Nebraska adopted a BBCE policy for the first time, and Michigan and Pennsylvania restricted their policies by adding an asset test. Michigan’s policy allows for one vehicle per household to be excluded before subjecting households to an asset test, and Pennsylvania set an asset limit of \$9,000 for households containing at least one elderly or disabled individual and a \$5,500 asset limit for all other households.

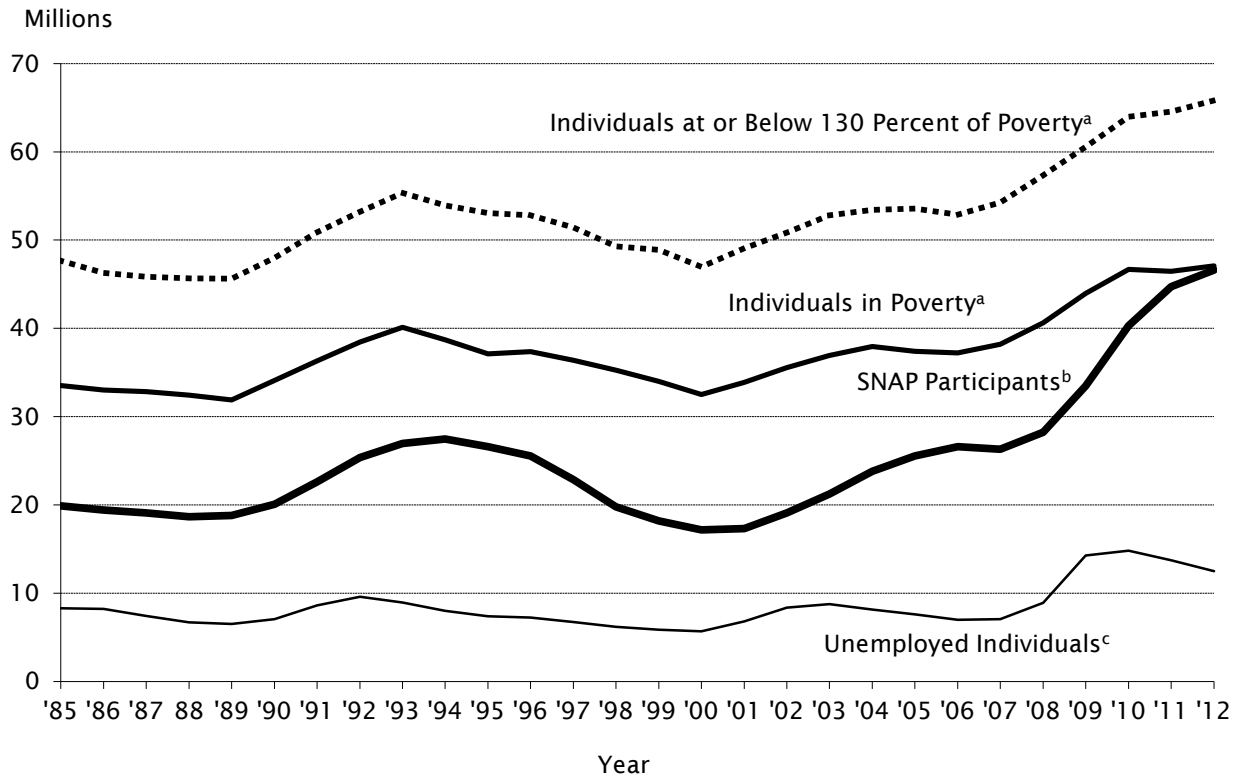
Also during fiscal year 2012, Arkansas, Missouri, and Virginia implemented medical deduction demonstration programs, which use a standard deduction amount for households with medical expenses below a specified limit. The demonstration programs simplify the application process for qualifying households and may slightly increase eligibility and benefit amounts.

SNAP Participation and Costs

After declining slowly from 1985 through 1989, the number of SNAP participants grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the number increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1994. After peaking at 28.0 million in March 1994, the number of eligible SNAP participants declined steadily through 2000 but began to rise in 2001 and increased each year through 2012, except for a slight dip in 2007. Average monthly participation increased from 17.2 million individuals in fiscal year 2000 to 46.6 million in fiscal year 2012. Fluctuations in the number of SNAP participants in the last 16 years have broadly tracked major economic indicators (Table 2.1).

Total SNAP costs increased from \$75.7 billion in fiscal year 2011 to \$78.4 billion in fiscal year 2012, largely as a result of the increase in SNAP participants.

Figure 2.1. SNAP Participants, Unemployed Individuals, Individuals in Poverty, and Individuals at or Below 130 Percent of Poverty, 1985-2012



^a Annual values. Source: Special tabulations of the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA, September, 2013.

^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 1997–2012

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year															
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Inflation Rate ^a	1.8	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.8
Interest Rate ^b	7.3	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
Productivity Increase ^c	1.7	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.5	3.8	2.8	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	3.0	3.0	0.3	0.6
Real GDP Increase ^{d,e}	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.1	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	1.9	-0.3	-3.1	2.4	1.8	2.2
SNAP Participants ^f (in Thousands)	22,850	19,787	18,183	17,163	17,315	19,094	21,250	23,807	25,560	26,612	26,313	28,221	33,490	40,302	44,709	46,609
Unemployed Individuals ^f (in Thousands)	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,746	12,497
Unemployment Rate ^g	4.9	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
Individuals Below Poverty Line																
Number in Thousands	36,394	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
Percentage of Total Population	13.5	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
Individuals at or Below 130 Percent of Poverty Line																
Number in Thousands	51,433	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
Percentage of Total Population	19.1	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

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: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rate: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Individuals Below Poverty Line: Special tabulations of the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA, September, 2013.

Individuals Below 130 Percent of Poverty Line: Special tabulations of the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA, September, 2013.

^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 2012, SNAP provided benefits to 46.0 million people living in 22.0 million households.¹⁶ The vast majority of SNAP households (82 percent) lived in poverty, according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2012. 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 \$274, had gross monthly income of \$755, net monthly income of \$343, and was entitled to a total deduction of \$512 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, the characteristics of SNAP participants, and the changes in the characteristics of SNAP households from fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2012. 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 and 3.3 present sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and unit size by household composition; Table 3.4 depicts the demographic characteristics of participants; and Table 3.5 compares the change in constant 2012 dollars since 2011 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 2012, the gross monthly income of 82 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 57 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 50,027 households that participated in SNAP in fiscal year 2012. 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 46.0 million participants and 22.0 million households differ slightly from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (46.6 million people and 22.3 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 \$274 in the SNAP QC data, compared with \$278 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

¹⁷ Because net income is not used in benefit determination for households participating in MFIP and households participating in an 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 42 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 60 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 42 percent of all SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2012 received 55 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 18 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 9 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 13 percent of participating households above the poverty guideline. SNAP benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest SNAP households, moving 14 percent above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

Households with Special Needs

SNAP effectively serves many households that include people with special needs—children, elderly, and disabled people.²² In fiscal year 2012, 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).

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.15, A.16, A.17, A.18, A.19, A.21, A.22, and 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 2012

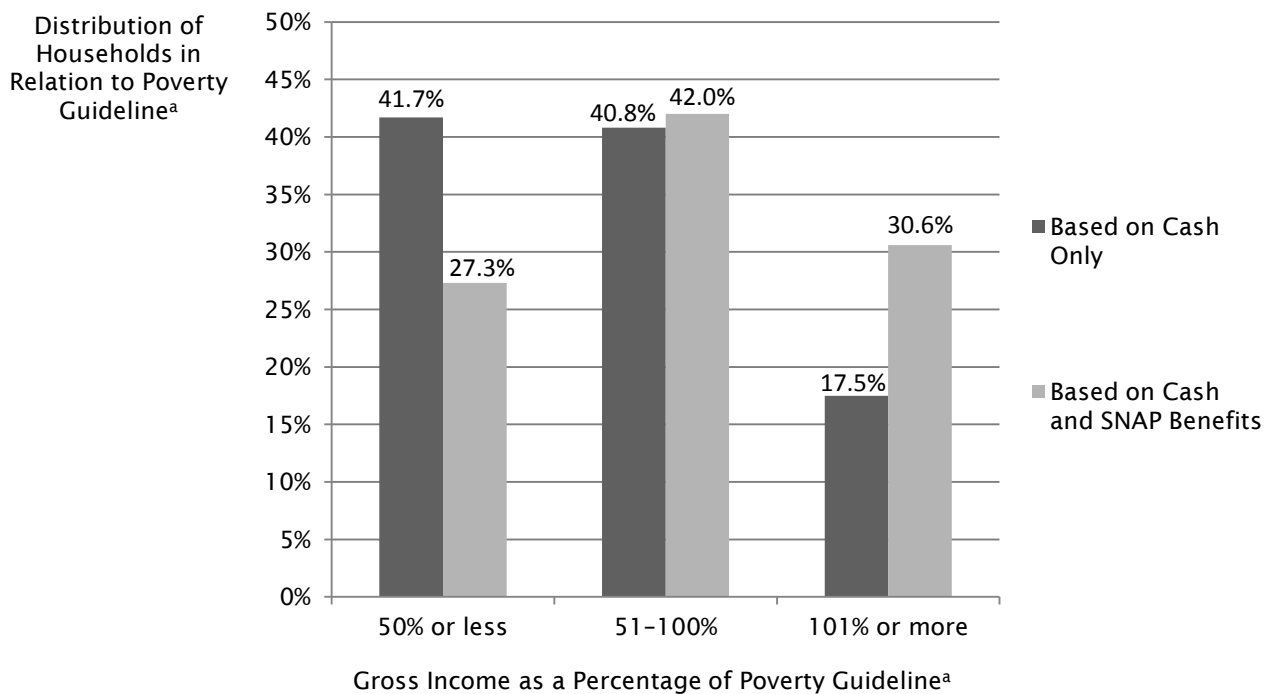
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	All Households		All Benefits	
	Percentage ^b	Cumulative Percentage	Percentage ^b	Cumulative Percentage
25% or less.....	29.1	29.1	34.1	34.1
26-50%.....	12.7	41.7	20.5	54.7
51-75%.....	15.3	57.0	18.7	73.3
76-100%	25.5	82.5	18.0	91.3
101-130%	12.3	94.8	7.1	98.5
131% or more	5.2	100.0	1.5	100.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2012 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

^b Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 3.1. Effect of SNAP Benefits on the Poverty Status of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2012



Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2012 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

Households with Children

In each month of fiscal year 2012, SNAP served approximately 10.0 million households with children, representing 45 percent of all SNAP households. Seventy-three percent of all SNAP households with earnings contained children, and 51 percent of all households with children had earned income (Table 3.2). Fifteen percent of all households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 4 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 \$413 per month (Table 3.3), 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 2012, 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 19 percent of all SNAP households with children.

Of the 5.7 million single-adult SNAP households with children, about 968,000 (17 percent) received TANF, 2.3 million (41 percent) had earnings, 668,000 (12 percent) received SSI, and 530,000 (9 percent) received Social Security. Of the 1.9 million married-head households with children, 1.3 million (70 percent) had earned income, 206,000 (11 percent) received SSI, 183,000 (10 percent) received Social Security, and 154,000 (8 percent) received TANF (Table 3.2).

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 (\$396 versus \$482) because of the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.3). However, the benefit per person was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children (\$137 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 (\$828 versus \$1,474).

Among all households with children, 1.9 million (19 percent) received child support and 1.2 million (12 percent) had no countable income (Table A.6).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In each month of fiscal year 2012, SNAP served an average of more than 3.8 million households with elderly individuals (age 60 and over). These households represent more than 17 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.2), close to a 1 percentage point increase from fiscal year 2011. Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.3).

In fiscal year 2012, the average SNAP benefit for SNAP households with elderly individuals was \$139, compared to \$302 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 \$855 and \$399, compared to \$735 and \$332 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 2012, 81 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 \$119 per month, compared to \$176 for multi-person households composed of only elderly individuals, and \$268 for multi-person households with both elderly and nonelderly individuals (Table A.15). The average size of households with elderly individuals not living alone was 2.4 people (Table 3.3).

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 Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2012

Households With:	All Households		Households With Countable:											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Social Security		SSI		Zero Gross Income		TANF		General Assistance	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total ^a	22,046	100.0	6,909	100.0	5,142	100.0	4,452	100.0	4,515	100.0	1,572	100.0	708	100.0
Children	9,984	45.3	5,063	73.3	903	17.6	1,170	26.3	1,221	27.0	1,536	97.7	123	17.3
Single-Adult Household	5,651	25.6	2,303	33.3	530	10.3	668	15.0	859	19.0	968	61.6	81	11.4
Multiple-Adult Household ..	3,014	13.7	1,909	27.6	348	6.8	442	9.9	231	5.1	314	19.9	31	4.4
Married Head Household	1,857	8.4	1,298	18.8	183	3.6	206	4.6	130	2.9	154	9.8	13	1.9
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,157	5.2	611	8.8	165	3.2	237	5.3	101	2.2	160	10.2	18	2.5
Children Only	1,318	6.0	851	12.3	25	0.5	60	1.3	131	2.9	254	16.2	11	1.5
Elderly Individuals	3,799	17.2	242	3.5	2,625	51.0	1,488	33.4	250	5.5	40	2.5	144	20.4
Living Alone	3,074	13.9	129	1.9	2,142	41.7	1,213	27.2	228	5.0	1	0.0	115	16.3
Not Living Alone	725	3.3	114	1.6	482	9.4	275	6.2	22	0.5	39	2.5	29	4.1
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	20.0	448	6.5	2,273	44.2	3,048	68.5	0	0.0	286	18.2	135	19.1
Living Alone	2,567	11.6	95	1.4	1,472	28.6	1,637	36.8	0	0.0	1	0.1	73	10.3
Not Living Alone	1,841	8.4	353	5.1	801	15.6	1,411	31.7	-	-	285	18.1	62	8.7
Other Households^b	5,527	25.1	1,473	21.3	46	0.9	-	-	3,050	67.5	27	1.7	359	50.7
Single-Person Household	5,024	22.8	1,177	17.0	32	0.6	-	-	2,950	65.3	23	1.5	343	48.4
Multi-Person Household	503	2.3	296	4.3	14	0.3	-	-	100	2.2	4	0.3	16	2.3
Single-Person Households ..	11,081	50.3	1,667	24.1	3,660	71.2	2,850	64.0	3,233	71.6	93	5.9	536	75.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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. Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2012

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	755	343	274	130	2.1
Children	966	468	413	129	3.2
Single-Adult Household	828	382	396	137	2.9
Male Adult	746	325	362	139	2.6
Female Adult	836	387	399	133	3.0
Multiple-Adult Household	1,363	746	485	113	4.3
Married Head Household	1,474	817	482	110	4.4
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,184	633	491	120	4.1
Children Only	647	201	321	153	2.1
Elderly Individuals	855	399	139	107	1.3
Living Alone	772	325	119	119	1.0
Not Living Alone	1,206	682	226	94	2.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	977	484	213	112	1.9
Living Alone	794	302	120	120	1.0
Not Living Alone	1,233	718	342	104	3.3
Other Households^c	283	97	192	175	1.1
Single-Person Household	232	72	182	182	1.0
Multi-Person Household	788	347	297	135	2.2
Single-Person Households	519	190	150	150	1.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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.

A majority of SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2012, 39 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI, 69 percent received Social Security income, and 86 percent received income from at least one of those sources (Tables 3.2 and A.6). Twenty-two percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income, remaining unchanged from fiscal year 2011 (Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 33 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 51 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2). Nearly 7 percent of households with elderly individuals had no income (Table A.6).

Households with Disabled Nonelderly Individuals

In fiscal year 2012, SNAP served a monthly average of 4.4 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 \$213 (Table 3.3).

About 58 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 disabled nonelderly individuals not living alone (\$120 compared with \$342) (Table 3.3). 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 3.3 individuals and a per-person benefit of \$104, versus a per-person benefit of \$120 for those living alone. Sixty-nine percent of households with disabled nonelderly individuals received SSI, and almost 52 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.2). SNAP households with disabled nonelderly individuals represented 68 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 44 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 2012, 25 percent of all SNAP households (5.5 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, 6 percent received GA, representing the largest category (51 percent) of all households receiving GA. These households had a very low average gross monthly income (\$283), and 3.1 million (55 percent) had zero gross income (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average SNAP benefit of \$192 per month (Table 3.3).

Single-Person Households

Of all SNAP households in fiscal year 2012, 11.1 million (50 percent) were single-person households (Table 3.2).²⁵ These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$150 (Table 3.3). A slight majority of these individuals (52 percent) were female (Table A.24), 28 percent

²⁴ We identify households with a disabled nonelderly member as households 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.

were elderly, and 23 percent were disabled nonelderly individuals (Table 3.2). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of SNAP participants living alone had earned income (15 versus 31 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (29 versus 20 percent) (Table 3.2). By comparison, 48 percent of all multi-person households had earned income, and 12 percent had zero gross income (Tables A.4 and A.19, 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, 26 and 33 percent of single-person households received SSI and Social Security income, respectively (Table 3.2).

Characteristics of SNAP Participants

In fiscal year 2012, 45 percent of SNAP participants were children, and they received 44 percent of prorated SNAP benefits (Table 3.4). More than two-thirds (67 percent) of children served by SNAP were school age (age 5 to 17). Forty-six percent of participants were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 9 percent were elderly adults (age 60 or older).

Sixty-one percent of nonelderly adults and 65 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 (legal permanent residents and other eligible noncitizens). More than 8 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 slightly in real dollars from fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2012, from \$762 to \$755 in fiscal year 2012, while average household net income decreased by \$2 to \$343 during the same period (Table 3.5).

The percentage of households with zero gross income increased by nearly 1 percentage point from fiscal year 2011 to 21 percent, while the percentage of households with zero net income decreased slightly from 39 percent in fiscal year 2011 to 38 percent in fiscal year 2012 (Table A.1). The percentage of households with earnings remained at 31 percent and that of households with TANF income decreased by about 1 percentage point to 7 percent in fiscal year 2012.

The average household benefit decreased in real dollars, from \$291 in fiscal year 2011 to \$274 in fiscal year 2012, even as net income per household decreased slightly from \$345 to \$343 (Table 3.5). 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 TFP. Subsequent legislation has specified that this provision will expire on October 31, 2013, when the maximum benefit again will be based on 100 percent of the cost of the TFP 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 3.4. SNAP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2012

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Prorated Benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	46,022	100.0	6,046,191	100.0
Age				
Children	20,500	44.5	2,644,671	43.7
Preschool Age Children	6,770	14.7	916,428	15.2
0-1	2,492	5.4	343,962	5.7
2-4	4,279	9.3	572,467	9.5
School Age Children	13,730	29.8	1,728,243	28.6
5-7	3,914	8.5	508,898	8.4
8-11	4,485	9.7	566,584	9.4
12-15	3,732	8.1	459,734	7.6
16-17	1,599	3.5	193,027	3.2
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	21,367	46.4	2,936,807	48.6
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	4,154	9.0	464,713	7.7
Citizenship				
U.S. Born Citizen	42,697	92.8	5,597,782	92.6
Naturalized Citizen	1,587	3.4	217,981	3.6
Refugee	338	0.7	41,644	0.7
Other Noncitizen	1,400	3.0	188,784	3.1
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens^b				
	3,828	8.3	533,268	8.8
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals				
Disabled Children	1,067	2.3	104,118	1.7
Disabled Nonelderly Adults	4,390	9.5	487,534	8.1
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^c				
	4,794	10.4	820,699	13.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 unit.

^c These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. For this report, we incorporated a newly-developed methodology to better identify nondisabled individuals when defining these participants. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* for details.

Table 3.5. Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2011 and Fiscal Year 2012

Characteristic	Fiscal Year 2011		Fiscal Year 2012	Percentage Change in Nominal Values	Percentage Change in Real Values
	Nominal Value	Real Value (in 2012 dollars)	Nominal Value		
Average Gross Income ^a					
Per Household	\$744	\$762	\$755	+1.5	-0.9
Per Person	409	419	425	+3.9	+1.5
Average Net Income ^a					
Per Household	338	346	343	+1.4	-1.0
Per Person	165	169	173	+4.8	+2.4
Average Total Deduction ^a	508	520	512	+0.8	-1.5
Average Household Benefit ^b	281	291	274	-2.3	-5.8
Maximum Household Benefit for a Family of Four ^{b,c}	668	693	668	0.0	-3.6
Consumer Price Index (CPI)					
All Items	223.1		228.5	+2.4	
Food at Home	222.9		231.1	+3.7	

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal year 2011 and fiscal year 2012 SNAP QC samples.

^a Real values are in constant 2012 dollars. Fiscal year 2011 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between 2011 and 2012 (+2.4 percent).

^b Real values are in constant 2012 dollars. Fiscal year 2011 value was inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between 2011 and 2012 (+3.7 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 AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
BBCE	Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
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
MOE	Maintenance of Effort
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 to Needy Families
TFP	Thrifty Food Plan
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

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 TFP and held it at that level thereafter. As specified in subsequent legislation, the increase will expire on October 31, 2013, when the maximum benefit again will be based on 100

percent of the cost of the TFP in the preceding June.

Asylees. Noncitizens granted political asylum. In the tables in this report, the term “refugee” includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE). Policy under which most households receive a TANF/MOE-funded noncash service that makes the households 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. Includes households receiving cash or noncash benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or MOE funds. Some States also confer categorical eligibility based on benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE 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 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 for households with 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 use the deduction. See also *Deductions*.

Children. Individuals under age 18.

Countable Income. All earned or unearned income 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 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.) Some of the deductions may not have been used before a household reached zero net income status, however. Thus, total deductions to which a household is entitled do not equal the difference between gross and net income amounts. See also *Child Support Payment Deduction*, *Dependent Care Deduction*, *Earned Income Deduction*, *Excess Shelter Expense Deduction*, *Medical Deduction*, *Minnesota Family Investment Program*, *SSI-Combined Application Project*, *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*.

Deportees. Noncitizens granted a stay of deportation. In the tables in this report, the term "refugee" includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

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 veteran's 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 38 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 debit card, similar to a bank card, used to purchase food at authorized retail stores.

Entrant Households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2012 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 Appendix C and *Deductions* and *Homeless Household Shelter Estimate*.

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 receive SNAP benefits within this time frame.

Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill). Most recent legislation authorizing SNAP. 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, adjusting them 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 HHS 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.

Households with Children. Households with at least one member under age 18.

Households with Disabled Nonelderly Individuals. Households 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, veteran's benefits, or workers' compensation.

Households with Elderly Individuals. Households with at least one member age 60 or older.

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. From October 2011 through September 2012, the maximum benefit was based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the TFP 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 population and includes adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core, as measured by commuting ties.

Minimum Benefit. From October 2011 through September 2012, 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 Jersey, 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 HHS 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 legal permanent residents, refugees, asylees, deportees, and unauthorized

aliens. Legal 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 units.

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.

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 2012. 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 area and household size 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 (TFP). 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 nonelderly nondisabled SNAP participants are required to register for work with their welfare office or State unemployment agency and must agree to accept any suitable job offered to them. Individuals exempt from SNAP work registration rules include the following:

- All individuals under age 16 or age 50 and over, and some individuals age 16 and 17
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or the care of an incapacitated person
- Individuals physically or mentally unfit for work
- Individuals complying with work requirements of other assistance programs
- Students enrolled at least half-time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education
- 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

Work Requirements and a Time Limit. SNAP participants age 18 to 49 who are not disabled (often referred to as "able-bodied") and do not have any dependents in their household are subject to work requirements to receive SNAP benefits for more than 3 months in a 36-month period. They may be exempt from the work requirement if they work at least 20 hours per week, participate in a qualifying work program, receive a work exemption, or live in a location that qualifies for a waiver due to insufficient jobs. In this report, all adults meeting this definition, regardless of exemption status, are identified as Nondisabled Adults age 18–49 in Childless Households.

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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	22,046	100.0	46,022	100.0	6,046,191	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	9,984	45.3	32,367	70.3	4,125,752	68.2
School Age	7,599	34.5	26,376	57.3	3,284,597	54.3
Preschool Age	5,134	23.3	17,615	38.3	2,292,820	37.9
No Children	12,063	54.7	13,655	29.7	1,920,439	31.8
Elderly Individuals	3,799	17.2	4,779	10.4	528,373	8.7
No Elderly Individuals	18,248	82.8	41,242	89.6	5,517,819	91.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	20.0	8,570	18.6	936,989	15.5
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	17,638	80.0	37,451	81.4	5,109,202	84.5
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households ^a	4,382	19.9	5,234	11.4	875,221	14.5
No Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households	17,665	80.1	40,787	88.6	5,170,970	85.5
Noncitizens	1,250	5.7	3,279	7.1	411,197	6.8
No Noncitizens	20,796	94.3	42,742	92.9	5,634,994	93.2
Locality						
Metropolitan	17,550	79.6	36,454	79.2	4,858,989	80.4
Micropolitan ^b	2,543	11.5	5,445	11.8	680,201	11.3
Rural	1,615	7.3	3,508	7.6	432,144	7.1
Countable Income Source						
Gross Income	17,531	79.5	39,097	85.0	4,755,125	78.6
No Gross Income	4,515	20.5	6,924	15.0	1,291,066	21.4
Net Income	13,050	59.2	30,937	67.2	3,291,638	54.4
No Net Income	8,461	38.4	14,499	31.5	2,662,151	44.0
Not Applicable ^c	535	2.4	586	1.3	92,402	1.5
Earned Income	6,909	31.3	19,486	42.3	2,232,711	36.9
No Earned Income	15,137	68.7	26,535	57.7	3,813,480	63.1
Unearned Income	12,824	58.2	26,616	57.8	3,232,481	53.5
No Unearned Income	9,222	41.8	19,406	42.2	2,813,710	46.5
TANF Income	1,572	7.1	4,854	10.5	687,081	11.4
No TANF Income	20,474	92.9	41,168	89.5	5,359,110	88.6
GA Income	708	3.2	1,038	2.3	156,200	2.6
No GA Income	21,338	96.8	44,983	97.7	5,889,991	97.4
SSI	4,452	20.2	8,045	17.5	940,150	15.5
No SSI	17,594	79.8	37,977	82.5	5,106,041	84.5
Social Security Income	5,142	23.3	7,899	17.2	785,046	13.0
No Social Security Income	16,904	76.7	38,123	82.8	5,261,145	87.0
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No Income	4,515	20.5	6,924	15.0	1,291,066	21.4
>0-50%	4,686	21.3	12,287	26.7	2,013,127	33.3
51-100	8,984	40.7	18,535	40.3	2,217,804	36.7
101-130	2,717	12.3	6,076	13.2	431,379	7.1
131+	1,144	5.2	2,198	4.8	92,816	1.5
SNAP Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	1,060	4.8	1,252	2.7	16,981	0.3
Maximum Benefit	8,764	39.8	14,817	32.2	2,725,271	45.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. For this report, we incorporated a newly-developed methodology to better identify nondisabled individuals when defining these participants. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* for details.

^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	22,046	100.0	59.5	755	343	512	274	2.1	12.6
Household Composition									
Children	9,984	45.3	58.7	966	468	583	413	3.2	9.6
School Age	7,599	34.5	60.4	1,032	516	593	432	3.5	9.6
Preschool Age	5,134	23.3	55.7	954	446	597	447	3.4	9.5
No Children	12,063	54.7	60.2	581	235	451	159	1.1	15.0
Elderly Individuals	3,799	17.2	86.2	855	399	521	139	1.3	19.8
No Elderly Individuals	18,248	82.8	54.0	735	332	511	302	2.3	11.1
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	20.0	83.2	977	484	529	213	1.9	16.1
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	17,638	80.0	53.6	700	309	508	290	2.1	11.7
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households ^c	4,382	19.9	31.3	325	121	385	200	1.2	9.5
No Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households	17,665	80.1	66.6	862	400	545	293	2.3	13.3
Noncitizens	1,250	5.7	63.8	943	435	613	329	2.6	12.2
No Noncitizens	20,796	94.3	59.3	744	338	506	271	2.1	12.6
Locality									
Metropolitan	17,550	79.6	59.2	749	327	527	277	2.1	12.5
Micropolitan ^d	2,543	11.5	61.1	785	402	469	267	2.1	12.2
Rural	1,615	7.3	60.0	772	418	430	268	2.2	12.4
Countable Income Source									
Gross Income	17,531	79.5	74.9	950	434	571	271	2.2	13.2
No Gross Income	4,515	20.5	0.0	0	0	289	286	1.5	10.0
Net Income	13,050	59.2	85.2	1,112	565	546	252	2.4	12.8
No Net Income	8,461	38.4	18.6	207	0	461	315	1.7	10.8
Not Applicable	535	2.4	80.0	731	–	56	173	1.1	37.0
Earned Income	6,909	31.3	80.7	1,203	556	694	323	2.8	9.6
No Earned Income	15,137	68.7	49.9	551	243	426	252	1.8	14.0
Unearned Income	12,824	58.2	74.3	891	423	520	252	2.1	14.7
No Unearned Income	9,222	41.8	39.0	566	237	502	305	2.1	9.7
TANF Income	1,572	7.1	46.3	733	313	477	437	3.1	11.0
No TANF Income	20,474	92.9	60.6	757	345	515	262	2.0	12.7
GA Income	708	3.2	50.4	555	209	486	221	1.5	14.1
No GA Income	21,338	96.8	59.8	762	348	513	276	2.1	12.5
SSI	4,452	20.2	77.4	887	421	508	211	1.8	19.4
No SSI	17,594	79.8	55.0	722	326	513	290	2.2	10.9
Social Security Income	5,142	23.3	93.4	988	492	530	153	1.5	17.2
No Social Security Income	16,904	76.7	49.3	685	299	507	311	2.3	11.2
SNAP Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	1,060	4.8	136.6	1,331	965	366	16	1.2	14.8
Maximum Benefit	8,764	39.8	20.9	227	0	462	311	1.7	11.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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, 502,953 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 These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. For this report, we incorporated a newly-developed methodology to better identify nondisabled individuals when defining these participants. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* for details.

^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	22,046	100.0	9,984	100.0	3,799	100.0	4,409	100.0
Gross Countable Income								
\$0	4,515	20.5	1,221	12.2	250	6.6	0	0.0
1-199	947	4.3	384	3.8	39	1.0	4	0.1
200-399	1,459	6.6	893	8.9	74	1.9	18	0.4
400-599	1,625	7.4	1,034	10.4	176	4.6	169	3.8
600-799	4,772	21.6	1,204	12.1	1,489	39.2	2,081	47.2
800-999	2,324	10.5	923	9.2	649	17.1	729	16.5
1,000-1,249	2,281	10.3	1,082	10.8	615	16.2	566	12.8
1,250-1,499	1,466	6.6	974	9.8	270	7.1	350	7.9
1,500-1,999	1,635	7.4	1,329	13.3	181	4.8	308	7.0
2,000+	1,022	4.6	941	9.4	57	1.5	184	4.2
Net Countable Income								
\$0	8,461	38.4	3,172	31.8	713	18.8	562	12.8
1-199	3,025	13.7	1,340	13.4	583	15.4	765	17.4
200-399	2,810	12.7	1,124	11.3	698	18.4	869	19.7
400-599	2,497	11.3	1,061	10.6	653	17.2	799	18.1
600-799	1,570	7.1	887	8.9	376	9.9	404	9.2
800-999	1,104	5.0	699	7.0	234	6.2	271	6.1
1,000+	2,045	9.3	1,667	16.7	242	6.4	534	12.1
Not Applicable ^a	535	2.4	33	0.3	300	7.9	203	4.6
Countable Resources								
Categorically Eligible ^b	20,131	91.3	9,062	90.8	3,560	93.7	4,117	93.4
\$0	1,138	5.2	536	5.4	76	2.0	137	3.1
1-500	568	2.6	285	2.9	104	2.7	113	2.6
501-1,000	115	0.5	57	0.6	27	0.7	20	0.5
1,001-2,000	83	0.4	40	0.4	23	0.6	18	0.4
2,001-3,250	11	0.1	3	0.0	8	0.2	4	0.1
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	4,515	20.5	1,221	12.2	250	6.6	0	0.0
>0-25%	1,890	8.6	1,133	11.4	59	1.6	25	0.6
26-50	2,796	12.7	2,184	21.9	127	3.3	355	8.1
51-75	3,362	15.3	2,061	20.6	462	12.2	1,028	23.3
76-100	5,621	25.5	1,671	16.7	1,844	48.5	2,117	48.0
101-125	2,400	10.9	1,143	11.4	614	16.2	586	13.3
126-130	318	1.4	149	1.5	73	1.9	67	1.5
131-150	651	3.0	273	2.7	193	5.1	146	3.3
151+	493	2.2	149	1.5	177	4.6	86	1.9
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	8,461	38.4	3,172	31.8	713	18.8	562	12.8
>0-25%	4,536	20.6	2,513	25.2	714	18.8	1,093	24.8
26-50	4,005	18.2	2,031	20.3	873	23.0	1,203	27.3
51-75	2,765	12.5	1,401	14.0	696	18.3	833	18.9
76-100	1,271	5.8	663	6.6	335	8.8	376	8.5
101-125	329	1.5	142	1.4	107	2.8	104	2.4
126-130	24	0.1	7	0.1	10	0.3	4	0.1
131-150	68	0.3	15	0.2	34	0.9	13	0.3
151+	53	0.2	7	0.1	17	0.4	17	0.4
Not Applicable ^a	535	2.4	33	0.3	300	7.9	203	4.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 2012, five states (Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas) use asset 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	22,046	100.0	11,081	100.0	4,246	100.0	3,109	100.0	1,999	100.0	946	100.0	664	100.0
Gross Countable Income														
\$0	4,515	20.5	3,233	29.2	599	14.1	397	12.8	182	9.1	67	7.1	37	5.6
1-199	947	4.3	562	5.1	190	4.5	111	3.6	53	2.6	22	2.3	10	1.4
200-399	1,459	6.6	656	5.9	417	9.8	219	7.0	104	5.2	41	4.3	23	3.4
400-599	1,625	7.4	636	5.7	454	10.7	299	9.6	159	8.0	47	5.0	30	4.5
600-799	4,772	21.6	3,410	30.8	612	14.4	404	13.0	206	10.3	85	9.0	54	8.1
800-999	2,324	10.5	1,274	11.5	460	10.8	328	10.5	172	8.6	52	5.5	38	5.8
1,000-1,249	2,281	10.3	870	7.8	649	15.3	385	12.4	219	11.0	106	11.2	52	7.9
1,250-1,499	1,466	6.6	289	2.6	445	10.5	322	10.4	211	10.5	124	13.1	74	11.2
1,500-1,999	1,635	7.4	134	1.2	318	7.5	501	16.1	385	19.3	191	20.2	106	16.0
2,000+	1,022	4.6	17	0.1	102	2.4	143	4.6	310	15.5	211	22.3	240	36.2
Net Countable Income														
\$0	8,461	38.4	5,251	47.4	1,540	36.3	941	30.3	451	22.6	177	18.7	101	15.2
1-199	3,025	13.7	1,627	14.7	610	14.4	431	13.9	224	11.2	76	8.1	57	8.5
200-399	2,810	12.7	1,546	14.0	540	12.7	368	11.8	202	10.1	96	10.2	58	8.7
400-599	2,497	11.3	1,243	11.2	518	12.2	366	11.8	218	10.9	106	11.2	45	6.8
600-799	1,570	7.1	518	4.7	394	9.3	309	10.0	210	10.5	86	9.1	52	7.8
800-999	1,104	5.0	244	2.2	286	6.7	267	8.6	177	8.8	84	8.9	45	6.8
1,000-1,199	725	3.3	79	0.7	174	4.1	186	6.0	152	7.6	78	8.3	55	8.2
1,200+	1,320	6.0	64	0.6	173	4.1	231	7.4	361	18.1	241	25.4	251	37.7
Not Applicable ^a	535	2.4	510	4.6	11	0.3	8	0.3	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2
Countable Resources														
Categorically Eligible ^b	20,131	91.3	10,193	92.0	3,896	91.8	2,820	90.7	1,781	89.1	846	89.4	596	89.8
\$0	1,138	5.2	561	5.1	201	4.7	171	5.5	120	6.0	47	5.0	38	5.7
1-500	568	2.6	236	2.1	115	2.7	87	2.8	69	3.5	41	4.3	20	3.0
501-1,000	115	0.5	47	0.4	20	0.5	18	0.6	16	0.8	6	0.7	7	1.1
1,001-2,000	83	0.4	36	0.3	13	0.3	12	0.4	13	0.7	6	0.6	3	0.5
2,001-3,000	10	0.0	7	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	4,515	20.5	3,233	29.2	599	14.1	397	12.8	182	9.1	67	7.1	37	5.6
>0-25%	1,890	8.6	750	6.8	413	9.7	329	10.6	221	11.1	98	10.4	79	11.9
26-50	2,796	12.7	638	5.8	704	16.6	673	21.7	425	21.3	191	20.2	164	24.7
51-75	3,362	15.3	1,091	9.8	860	20.2	624	20.1	402	20.1	243	25.7	143	21.6
76-100	5,621	25.5	3,630	32.8	776	18.3	503	16.2	384	19.2	197	20.9	131	19.7
101-125	2,400	10.9	1,023	9.2	532	12.5	403	13.0	256	12.8	99	10.5	86	12.9
126-130	318	1.4	140	1.3	66	1.6	50	1.6	33	1.6	22	2.3	7	1.0
131-150	651	3.0	311	2.8	149	3.5	85	2.7	75	3.7	22	2.3	11	1.6
151+	493	2.2	266	2.4	147	3.5	44	1.4	22	1.1	6	0.7	6	0.9
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	8,461	38.4	5,251	47.4	1,540	36.3	941	30.3	451	22.6	177	18.7	101	15.2
>0-25%	4,536	20.6	1,872	16.9	917	21.6	788	25.4	513	25.6	263	27.8	183	27.5
26-50	4,005	18.2	1,687	15.2	802	18.9	667	21.4	463	23.1	230	24.3	157	23.7
51-75	2,765	12.5	1,115	10.1	539	12.7	449	14.4	351	17.6	166	17.5	146	21.9
76-100	1,271	5.8	443	4.0	282	6.6	224	7.2	172	8.6	90	9.5	59	8.9
101-125	329	1.5	125	1.1	88	2.1	33	1.0	46	2.3	19	2.0	17	2.6
126-130	24	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-150	68	0.3	31	0.3	37	0.9	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
151+	53	0.2	34	0.3	19	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Applicable ^a	535	2.4	510	4.6	11	0.3	8	0.3	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 2012, five states (Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas) use asset 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	22,046	100.0	755	343	59.5	25.5	388	274
Household Composition								
Children	9,984	45.3	966	468	58.7	27.3	392	413
School Age	7,599	34.5	1,032	516	60.4	29.1	401	432
Preschool Age	5,134	23.3	954	446	55.7	24.7	401	447
No Children	12,063	54.7	581	235	60.2	23.9	384	159
Elderly Individuals	3,799	17.2	855	399	86.2	39.0	504	139
No Elderly Individuals	18,248	82.8	735	332	54.0	22.8	358	302
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	20.0	977	484	83.2	38.0	373	213
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	17,638	80.0	700	309	53.6	22.4	391	290
Household Size								
1	11,081	50.3	519	190	57.1	20.9	385	150
2	4,246	19.3	780	345	63.6	28.1	351	269
3	3,109	14.1	918	425	59.4	27.5	393	400
4	1,999	9.1	1,173	614	62.9	32.9	408	486
5	946	4.3	1,363	754	62.4	34.5	405	570
6	412	1.9	1,542	903	61.6	36.1	440	686
7	152	0.7	1,718	1,062	60.8	37.6	497	742
8+	100	0.5	2,009	1,245	60.4	37.3	597	922

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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	22,046	100.0	9,984	100.0	3,799	100.0	4,409	100.0
Countable Earned Income	6,909	31.3	5,063	50.7	242	6.4	448	10.2
Wages and Salaries	6,057	27.5	4,541	45.5	185	4.9	395	9.0
Self-Employment	954	4.3	617	6.2	54	1.4	53	1.2
Other Earned Income	46	0.2	18	0.2	7	0.2	4	0.1
Countable Unearned Income	12,824	58.2	5,477	54.9	3,457	91.0	4,407	100.0
TANF	1,572	7.1	1,536	15.4	40	1.1	286	6.5
General Assistance	708	3.2	123	1.2	144	3.8	135	3.1
Supplemental Security Income	4,452	20.2	1,170	11.7	1,488	39.2	3,048	69.1
Social Security	5,142	23.3	903	9.0	2,625	69.1	2,273	51.5
Unemployment Income	1,093	5.0	649	6.5	40	1.0	65	1.5
Veterans' Benefits	168	0.8	38	0.4	83	2.2	38	0.9
Workers' Compensation	44	0.2	29	0.3	4	0.1	12	0.3
Other Government Benefits ^b	139	0.6	42	0.4	64	1.7	38	0.9
Household Contributions	625	2.8	411	4.1	49	1.3	53	1.2
Household Deemed Income	25	0.1	17	0.2	6	0.1	2	0.0
Educational Loans	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	2,009	9.1	1,924	19.3	24	0.6	333	7.6
State Diversion Payments	3	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Energy Assistance Income	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Wage Supplementation	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Unearned Income ^c	646	2.9	260	2.6	270	7.1	80	1.8
TANF or GA Income	2,270	10.3	1,648	16.5	184	4.8	413	9.4
TANF and Earnings	361	1.6	357	3.6	3	0.1	25	0.6
TANF and SSI	273	1.2	266	2.7	20	0.5	261	5.9
TANF or SSI or GA	6,260	28.4	2,515	25.2	1,572	41.4	3,088	70.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	753	3.4	606	6.1	44	1.2	353	8.0
TANF and Child Support	143	0.7	143	1.4	1	0.0	32	0.7
SSI and Social Security	1,716	7.8	281	2.8	829	21.8	940	21.3
SSI or Social Security	7,878	35.7	1,793	18.0	3,284	86.4	4,381	99.4
SSI and Earnings	376	1.7	249	2.5	37	1.0	350	7.9
GA and Earnings	52	0.2	32	0.3	5	0.1	13	0.3
Earnings and Child Support	879	4.0	864	8.7	5	0.1	69	1.6
No Countable Income	4,515	20.5	1,221	12.2	250	6.6	0	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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, foster care payments, 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	22,046	100.0	755	343	-	512	274	2.1
Countable Earned Income	6,909	31.3	1,203	556	1,040	694	323	2.8
Wages and Salaries	6,057	27.5	1,276	603	1,105	710	318	2.9
Self-Employment	954	4.3	777	277	503	605	371	2.6
Other Earned Income	46	0.2	750	302	274	590	246	1.8
Countable Unearned Income	12,824	58.2	891	423	738	520	252	2.1
TANF	1,572	7.1	733	313	395	477	437	3.1
General Assistance	708	3.2	555	209	215	486	221	1.5
Supplemental Security Income	4,452	20.2	887	421	552	508	211	1.8
Social Security	5,142	23.3	988	492	789	530	153	1.5
Unemployment Income	1,093	5.0	1,082	603	828	502	271	2.6
Veterans' Benefits	168	0.8	1,110	619	540	519	170	1.9
Workers' Compensation	44	0.2	1,256	741	828	547	228	2.5
Other Government Benefits ^e	139	0.6	1,111	655	409	495	196	2.1
Household Contributions	625	2.8	662	255	267	497	355	2.4
Household Deemed Income	25	0.1	1,327	911	1,002	464	223	2.0
Educational Loans	3	0.0	1,222	567	215	729	295	2.7
Child Support Enforcement Payments	2,009	9.1	1,064	554	328	556	405	3.4
State Diversion Payments	3	0.0	1,083	466	200	653	394	3.1
Energy Assistance Income	2	0.0	1,339	492	467	882	275	2.5
Wage Supplementation	2	0.0	616	296	214	480	188	1.4
Other Unearned Income ^f	646	2.9	1,006	506	369	560	228	2.0
TANF or GA Income	2,270	10.3	676	279	341	479	370	2.6
TANF and Earnings	361	1.6	1,079	528	1,003	576	398	3.3
TANF and SSI	273	1.2	1,182	718	981	468	372	3.5
TANF or SSI or GA	6,260	28.4	797	351	516	498	262	2.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	753	3.4	1,345	741	1,239	628	336	3.2
TANF and Child Support	143	0.7	974	513	574	486	463	3.7
SSI and Social Security	1,716	7.8	872	416	809	489	172	1.5
SSI or Social Security	7,878	35.7	956	469	827	527	181	1.7
SSI and Earnings	376	1.7	1,631	991	1,432	663	278	3.4
GA and Earnings	52	0.2	1,423	776	1,198	677	284	2.8
Earnings and Child Support	879	4.0	1,500	799	1,397	714	359	3.5
No Countable Income	4,515	20.5	0	0	0	289	286	1.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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, 502,953 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, foster care payments, 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	22,046	100.0	9,984	100.0	3,799	100.0	4,409	100.0
Countable Earned Income								
\$0	15,137	68.7	4,920	49.3	3,556	93.6	3,961	89.8
1-199	654	3.0	286	2.9	53	1.4	93	2.1
200-399	661	3.0	407	4.1	30	0.8	58	1.3
400-599	705	3.2	472	4.7	33	0.9	58	1.3
600-799	810	3.7	529	5.3	40	1.1	55	1.2
800-999	781	3.5	527	5.3	23	0.6	47	1.1
1,000-1,249	962	4.4	724	7.2	25	0.6	38	0.9
1,250-1,499	737	3.3	629	6.3	15	0.4	36	0.8
1,500-1,999	949	4.3	866	8.7	12	0.3	37	0.8
2,000+	652	3.0	622	6.2	11	0.3	27	0.6
Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	9,222	41.8	4,507	45.1	341	9.0	2	0.0
1-199	1,056	4.8	675	6.8	40	1.0	10	0.2
200-399	1,552	7.0	1,130	11.3	76	2.0	24	0.6
400-599	1,409	6.4	962	9.6	176	4.6	202	4.6
600-799	4,440	20.1	1,008	10.1	1,510	39.8	2,284	51.8
800-999	1,696	7.7	525	5.3	641	16.9	738	16.7
1,000-1,249	1,417	6.4	461	4.6	595	15.7	548	12.4
1,250-1,499	665	3.0	326	3.3	246	6.5	314	7.1
1,500+	590	2.7	389	3.9	173	4.6	287	6.5
Countable TANF Income								
\$0	20,474	92.9	8,448	84.6	3,759	98.9	4,123	93.5
1-199	282	1.3	272	2.7	14	0.4	89	2.0
200-399	591	2.7	569	5.7	16	0.4	121	2.8
400-599	453	2.1	450	4.5	4	0.1	42	1.0
600-799	189	0.9	189	1.9	5	0.1	16	0.4
800-999	36	0.2	36	0.4	0	0.0	10	0.2
1,000+	21	0.1	20	0.2	1	0.0	8	0.2
Countable GA Income								
\$0	21,338	96.8	9,861	98.8	3,654	96.2	4,274	96.9
1-199	370	1.7	54	0.5	95	2.5	111	2.5
200-399	252	1.1	28	0.3	31	0.8	16	0.4
400-599	51	0.2	20	0.2	14	0.4	5	0.1
600-799	19	0.1	13	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1
800-999	7	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
1,000+	9	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Countable TANF or GA Income								
\$0	19,776	89.7	8,336	83.5	3,615	95.2	3,995	90.6
1-199	642	2.9	315	3.2	109	2.9	192	4.3
200-399	843	3.8	597	6.0	46	1.2	138	3.1
400-599	504	2.3	470	4.7	19	0.5	47	1.1
600-799	208	0.9	202	2.0	9	0.2	19	0.4
800-999	44	0.2	44	0.4	0	0.0	10	0.2
1,000+	30	0.1	21	0.2	1	0.0	8	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	17,594	79.8	8,813	88.3	2,311	60.8	1,360	30.9
1-199	813	3.7	83	0.8	399	10.5	423	9.6
200-399	562	2.5	76	0.8	278	7.3	303	6.9
400-599	482	2.2	131	1.3	172	4.5	317	7.2
600-799	2,234	10.1	675	6.8	533	14.0	1,727	39.2
800-999	96	0.4	45	0.5	26	0.7	74	1.7
1,000+	265	1.2	160	1.6	79	2.1	205	4.7
Maximum for 1 Person ^a	1,090	4.9	208	2.1	268	7.1	824	18.7
Countable Social Security								
\$0	16,904	76.7	9,081	91.0	1,174	30.9	2,136	48.5
1-199	147	0.7	94	0.9	29	0.8	72	1.6
200-399	462	2.1	117	1.2	217	5.7	199	4.5
400-599	861	3.9	146	1.5	445	11.7	364	8.3
600-799	1,396	6.3	184	1.8	687	18.1	664	15.1
800-999	1,092	5.0	126	1.3	586	15.4	481	10.9
1,000+	1,185	5.4	236	2.4	660	17.4	494	11.2
Other Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	17,573	79.7	6,864	68.7	3,277	86.3	3,816	86.5
1-199	1,273	5.8	804	8.1	230	6.0	209	4.7
200-399	1,121	5.1	849	8.5	111	2.9	168	3.8
400-599	692	3.1	506	5.1	65	1.7	85	1.9
600-799	493	2.2	327	3.3	40	1.1	48	1.1
800-999	307	1.4	201	2.0	24	0.6	28	0.6
1,000+	579	2.6	429	4.3	51	1.3	53	1.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a The fiscal year 2012 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was \$674 from October through December 2011, and \$698 from January through September, 2012. 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	22,046	100.0	6,889	31.2	833	3.8	15,666	71.1	28.1	970	4.4	435	2.0
Household Composition													
Children	9,984	100.0	5,058	50.7	832	8.3	7,793	78.1	38.7	104	1.0	200	2.0
School Age	7,599	100.0	3,845	50.6	578	7.6	5,997	78.9	38.3	91	1.2	149	2.0
Preschool Age	5,134	100.0	2,742	53.4	601	11.7	3,959	77.1	40.3	29	0.6	114	2.2
No Children	12,063	100.0	1,831	15.2	1	0.0	7,873	65.3	17.5	866	7.2	236	2.0
Elderly Individuals	3,799	100.0	238	6.3	2	0.0	2,847	75.0	0.1	608	16.0	22	0.6
No Elderly Individuals	18,248	100.0	6,651	36.5	831	4.6	12,819	70.2	34.3	362	2.0	414	2.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	100.0	440	10.0	35	0.8	3,537	80.2	0.2	377	8.6	137	3.1
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	17,638	100.0	6,449	36.6	798	4.5	12,129	68.8	36.2	593	3.4	298	1.7
Countable Income Source													
Gross Income	17,531	100.0	6,889	39.3	827	4.7	14,098	80.4	25.1	968	5.5	418	2.4
No Gross Income	4,515	100.0	–	–	6	0.1	1,568	34.7	55.1	2	0.0	18	0.4
Net Income	13,050	100.0	5,390	41.3	679	5.2	10,484	80.3	19.2	849	6.5	308	2.4
No Net Income	8,461	100.0	1,492	17.6	154	1.8	5,182	61.3	46.1	121	1.4	127	1.5
Not Applicable ^b	535	100.0	7	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Earned Income	6,909	100.0	6,889	99.7	774	11.2	5,672	82.1	40.1	68	1.0	219	3.2
No Earned Income	15,137	100.0	–	–	59	0.4	9,994	66.0	21.3	902	6.0	216	1.4
Unearned Income	12,824	100.0	2,186	17.0	350	2.7	10,183	79.4	17.9	963	7.5	269	2.1
No Unearned Income	9,222	100.0	4,703	51.0	484	5.2	5,483	59.5	47.0	7	0.1	166	1.8
TANF Income	1,572	100.0	360	22.9	41	2.6	1,277	81.2	36.5	17	1.1	9	0.6
No TANF Income	20,474	100.0	6,529	31.9	793	3.9	14,389	70.3	27.3	953	4.7	426	2.1
GA Income	708	100.0	52	7.4	2	0.3	565	79.7	34.6	6	0.8	6	0.9
No GA Income	21,338	100.0	6,837	32.0	831	3.9	15,101	70.8	27.8	964	4.5	429	2.0
SSI	4,452	100.0	365	8.2	32	0.7	3,378	75.9	0.2	100	2.2	60	1.3
No SSI	17,594	100.0	6,524	37.1	801	4.6	12,288	69.8	35.7	870	4.9	375	2.1
Social Security Income	5,142	100.0	377	7.3	23	0.4	4,165	81.0	2.5	909	17.7	142	2.8
No Social Security Income	16,904	100.0	6,512	38.5	810	4.8	11,501	68.0	37.3	61	0.4	293	1.7
SNAP Benefit													
Minimum Benefit	1,060	100.0	260	24.5	4	0.4	601	56.7	2.4	255	24.1	21	1.9
Maximum Benefit	8,764	100.0	1,495	17.1	154	1.8	5,194	59.3	46.1	121	1.4	127	1.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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	22,046	67	208	10	250	273	374	7	154	5	235
Household Composition											
Children	9,984	119	234	21	250	281	359	2	146	5	261
School Age	7,599	123	243	19	254	286	361	2	142	5	261
Preschool Age	5,134	128	240	30	257	275	355	1	145	6	280
No Children	12,063	22	138	0	367	265	389	12	155	4	214
Elderly Individuals	3,799	10	143	0	352	333	410	29	161	1	180
No Elderly Individuals ..	18,248	78	211	12	250	261	366	3	144	6	238
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	17	161	3	383	338	402	13	146	6	194
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	17,638	79	212	11	244	257	366	6	160	4	255
Countable Income Source											
Gross Income	17,531	85	208	12	250	309	372	9	154	6	236
No Gross Income	4,515	0	0	0	290	137	395	0	164	1	234
Net Income	13,050	102	244	13	241	266	331	9	131	6	230
No Net Income	8,461	14	79	5	287	283	463	5	321	4	250
Not Applicable ^d	535	56	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned Income	6,909	208	208	29	254	293	356	1	143	9	284
No Earned Income	15,137	0	0	1	190	263	385	10	155	3	187
Unearned Income	12,824	32	180	7	259	313	378	12	154	5	215
No Unearned Income	9,222	113	222	13	243	218	367	0	255	5	269
TANF Income	1,572	31	134	4	154	290	352	1	105	1	213
No TANF Income	20,474	70	213	10	255	271	376	7	155	5	236
GA Income	708	15	191	1	203	315	393	1	85	2	238
No GA Income	21,338	69	209	10	250	271	374	7	155	5	235
SSI	4,452	17	170	3	396	331	387	4	157	3	193
No SSI	17,594	78	211	11	244	259	371	8	154	5	242
Social Security Income	5,142	11	140	1	278	335	395	29	154	5	184
No Social Security Income	16,904	84	212	12	249	254	367	1	165	5	261
SNAP Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	1,060	64	256	0	91	124	219	29	120	3	148
Maximum Benefit	8,764	14	79	5	287	284	463	5	321	4	250

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 689,701 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, 32,326 MFIP households and 689,701 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, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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	22,046	100.0	9,984	100.0	3,799	100.0	4,409	100.0	6,909	100.0
Total Deduction										
\$0-146 ^a	30	0.1	27	0.3	0	0.0	—	—	4	0.1
147	3,973	18.0	909	9.1	493	13.0	376	8.5	1	0.0
148-200	991	4.5	501	5.0	141	3.7	214	4.9	228	3.3
201-300	1,496	6.8	576	5.8	373	9.8	497	11.3	305	4.4
301-400	1,681	7.6	752	7.5	420	11.1	484	11.0	474	6.9
401-500	2,045	9.3	929	9.3	430	11.3	555	12.6	616	8.9
501-600	2,245	10.2	1,028	10.3	442	11.6	537	12.2	736	10.6
601-700	4,107	18.6	2,274	22.8	375	9.9	506	11.5	1,191	17.2
701-800	1,856	8.4	1,012	10.1	281	7.4	360	8.2	1,265	18.3
801-900	1,255	5.7	772	7.7	170	4.5	235	5.3	886	12.8
901-1000	742	3.4	477	4.8	121	3.2	168	3.8	479	6.9
1001+	1,123	5.1	726	7.3	251	6.6	274	6.2	718	10.4
Not Applicable ^b	503	2.3	2	0.0	300	7.9	203	4.6	8	0.1
Earned Income Deduction										
\$0	14,468	65.6	4,924	49.3	3,169	83.4	3,671	83.3	12	0.2
1-50	847	3.8	399	4.0	58	1.5	102	2.3	847	12.3
51-100	813	3.7	527	5.3	42	1.1	74	1.7	813	11.8
101-150	953	4.3	638	6.4	46	1.2	59	1.3	953	13.8
151-200	1,003	4.5	667	6.7	31	0.8	67	1.5	1,003	14.5
201-250	950	4.3	722	7.2	23	0.6	38	0.9	950	13.7
251-300	739	3.4	631	6.3	14	0.4	36	0.8	739	10.7
301-350	566	2.6	510	5.1	9	0.2	21	0.5	566	8.2
351-400	374	1.7	350	3.5	3	0.1	16	0.4	374	5.4
401+	644	2.9	615	6.2	11	0.3	27	0.6	644	9.3
Not Applicable ^c	690	3.1	2	0.0	392	10.3	298	6.8	8	0.1
Dependent Care Deduction										
\$0	20,490	92.9	9,118	91.3	3,405	89.6	4,076	92.4	6,118	88.6
1-50	88	0.4	88	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.1	73	1.1
51-100	122	0.6	122	1.2	0	0.0	3	0.1	110	1.6
101-150	120	0.5	120	1.2	—	—	2	0.1	113	1.6
151-200	109	0.5	108	1.1	—	—	3	0.1	106	1.5
201-250	76	0.3	76	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.1	69	1.0
251-300	67	0.3	67	0.7	0	0.0	3	0.1	64	0.9
301-350	63	0.3	63	0.6	—	—	3	0.1	61	0.9
351-400	30	0.1	30	0.3	—	—	1	0.0	26	0.4
401+	158	0.7	157	1.6	1	0.0	14	0.3	152	2.2
Not Applicable ^d	722	3.3	33	0.3	392	10.3	298	6.8	16	0.2
Medical Deduction										
\$0	20,355	92.3	9,847	98.6	2,798	73.7	3,734	84.7	6,824	98.8
1-50	99	0.4	8	0.1	63	1.7	36	0.8	9	0.1
51-100	377	1.7	40	0.4	226	6.0	155	3.5	25	0.4
101-150	190	0.9	30	0.3	119	3.1	74	1.7	14	0.2
151-200	108	0.5	14	0.1	68	1.8	42	1.0	3	0.0
201-250	82	0.4	6	0.1	55	1.4	29	0.7	5	0.1
251-300	25	0.1	1	0.0	18	0.5	7	0.2	2	0.0
301+	90	0.4	6	0.1	58	1.5	33	0.8	9	0.1
Not Applicable ^d	722	3.3	33	0.3	392	10.3	298	6.8	16	0.2
Child Support Deduction										
\$0	20,889	94.8	9,751	97.7	3,385	89.1	3,974	90.1	6,674	96.6
1-50	51	0.2	20	0.2	5	0.1	28	0.6	11	0.2
51-100	61	0.3	26	0.3	4	0.1	25	0.6	20	0.3
101-150	56	0.3	25	0.2	3	0.1	16	0.4	32	0.5
151-200	51	0.2	18	0.2	2	0.1	21	0.5	19	0.3

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										
201-250	48	0.2	20	0.2	1	0.0	9	0.2	28	0.4
251-300	43	0.2	24	0.2	0	0.0	10	0.2	28	0.4
301-350	31	0.1	15	0.2	3	0.1	9	0.2	18	0.3
351-400	29	0.1	13	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.1	17	0.2
401+	66	0.3	39	0.4	2	0.0	13	0.3	46	0.7
Not Applicable ^e	722	3.3	33	0.3	392	10.3	298	6.8	16	0.2
Excess Shelter Deduction										
\$0	5,845	26.5	2,158	21.6	652	17.2	668	15.2	1,221	17.7
1-50	724	3.3	334	3.3	131	3.4	164	3.7	232	3.4
51-100	674	3.1	326	3.3	154	4.1	198	4.5	252	3.7
101-150	823	3.7	412	4.1	183	4.8	239	5.4	281	4.1
151-200	904	4.1	451	4.5	192	5.1	234	5.3	333	4.8
201-250	990	4.5	501	5.0	229	6.0	244	5.5	347	5.0
251-300	1,069	4.8	532	5.3	202	5.3	275	6.2	380	5.5
301-350	1,260	5.7	613	6.1	248	6.5	289	6.6	464	6.7
351-400	1,207	5.5	571	5.7	215	5.7	262	5.9	450	6.5
401-458	1,326	6.0	592	5.9	269	7.1	331	7.5	451	6.5
459	4,388	19.9	3,009	30.1	3	0.1	6	0.1	2,267	32.8
460-500	369	1.7	49	0.5	165	4.3	208	4.7	26	0.4
501-550	372	1.7	65	0.7	163	4.3	209	4.7	29	0.4
551-600	321	1.5	58	0.6	146	3.8	179	4.1	31	0.5
601+	1,240	5.6	279	2.8	549	14.4	699	15.8	129	1.9
Not Applicable ^e	535	2.4	33	0.3	300	7.9	203	4.6	16	0.2
No Deduction	5,845	26.5	2,158	21.6	652	17.2	668	15.2	1,221	17.7
Deduction Less than Cap ^f	8,985	40.8	4,337	43.4	1,824	48.0	2,239	50.8	3,194	46.2
Deduction Equal to Cap	4,398	20.0	3,017	30.2	3	0.1	6	0.1	2,272	32.9
Benefit Less than Maximum										
Benefit	2,006	9.1	1,610	16.1	3	0.1	6	0.1	1,479	21.4
Benefit Equal to Maximum										
Benefit	2,392	10.9	1,407	14.1	—	—	0	0.0	794	11.5
Deduction Greater than Cap	2,283	10.4	439	4.4	1,020	26.9	1,292	29.3	206	3.0
Not Applicable ^e	535	2.4	33	0.3	300	7.9	203	4.6	16	0.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 \$130 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

	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	22,046	100.0	9,984	100.0	3,799	100.0	4,409	100.0	6,909	100.0	1,572	100.0
SNAP Benefit												
Minimum Benefit or less ^a	1,072	4.9	89	0.9	516	13.6	316	7.2	270	3.9	8	0.5
Greater than the Minimum - 50	807	3.7	81	0.8	340	9.0	334	7.6	135	2.0	4	0.2
51 - 100	1,522	6.9	216	2.2	614	16.2	570	12.9	317	4.6	23	1.5
101 - 199	3,792	17.2	872	8.7	1,157	30.5	1,308	29.7	1,116	16.2	107	6.8
200	5,527	25.1	298	3.0	796	20.9	516	11.7	733	10.6	50	3.2
201 - 300	1,591	7.2	1,247	12.5	157	4.1	396	9.0	922	13.3	159	10.1
301 - 400	3,207	14.5	2,738	27.4	153	4.0	371	8.4	1,392	20.2	453	28.8
401 - 500	1,194	5.4	1,157	11.6	20	0.5	215	4.9	735	10.6	191	12.1
501 - 600	1,687	7.7	1,643	16.5	22	0.6	168	3.8	651	9.4	284	18.1
601 or More	1,646	7.5	1,642	16.4	24	0.6	214	4.9	638	9.2	293	18.7
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	1,060	4.8	77	0.8	516	13.6	313	7.1	260	3.8	7	0.5
< 25% ^b	1,202	5.5	419	4.2	387	10.2	448	10.2	402	5.8	30	1.9
25 - 50	2,896	13.1	1,396	14.0	743	19.5	909	20.6	1,223	17.7	114	7.3
51 - 75	3,840	17.4	2,218	22.2	694	18.3	1,106	25.1	1,813	26.2	261	16.6
76 - 99	4,284	19.4	2,692	27.0	569	15.0	951	21.6	1,705	24.7	642	40.9
Maximum	8,764	39.8	3,182	31.9	891	23.5	681	15.4	1,507	21.8	517	32.9
Months in Certification Period												
Average ^c	13	-	10	-	20	-	16	-	10	-	11	-
Median ^d	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
1-5	500	2.3	322	3.2	17	0.5	37	0.8	209	3.0	33	2.1
6	6,365	28.9	3,733	37.4	285	7.5	717	16.3	2,676	38.7	271	17.2
7-11	564	2.6	325	3.3	45	1.2	67	1.5	177	2.6	91	5.8
12	11,098	50.3	5,391	54.0	1,588	41.8	2,115	48.0	3,711	53.7	1,130	71.9
13-23	179	0.8	76	0.8	49	1.3	45	1.0	38	0.5	13	0.9
24	2,391	10.8	130	1.3	1,240	32.6	1,094	24.8	82	1.2	32	2.0
25-35	33	0.2	0	0.0	19	0.5	11	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
36	520	2.4	3	0.0	327	8.6	159	3.6	5	0.1	-	-
37+	390	1.8	1	0.0	227	6.0	161	3.7	8	0.1	-	-
Unknown	6	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 2012 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	22,046	100.0	937	100.0	21,109	100.0
Initial Certification	8,233	37.3	937	100.0	7,296	34.6
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service	2,467	11.2	432	46.1	2,036	9.6
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	571	2.6	61	6.5	510	2.4
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	5,194	23.6	445	47.4	4,750	22.5
Recertification	13,814	62.7	–	–	13,814	65.4
Eligible for and Receiving Expedited Service	187	0.8	–	–	187	0.9
Eligible for But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	47	0.2	–	–	47	0.2
Not Eligible for Expedited Service	13,580	61.6	–	–	13,580	64.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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	22,046	100.0	46,022	100.0	6,046,191	100.0
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	16,520	74.9	39,902	86.7	4,982,619	82.4
Children^b	9,984	45.3	32,367	70.3	4,125,752	68.2
Single-Adult Household	5,651	25.6	16,593	36.1	2,239,175	37.0
Male Adult	461	2.1	1,191	2.6	166,667	2.8
Female Adult	5,190	23.5	15,402	33.5	2,072,508	34.3
Multiple-Adult Household	3,014	13.7	12,988	28.2	1,463,053	24.2
Married Head Household	1,857	8.4	8,246	17.9	895,346	14.8
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,157	5.2	4,741	10.3	567,708	9.4
Children Only	1,318	6.0	2,786	6.1	423,524	7.0
Elderly Individuals	3,799	17.2	4,779	10.4	528,373	8.7
Living Alone	3,074	13.9	3,074	6.7	364,257	6.0
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	329	1.5	658	1.4	58,012	1.0
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	396	1.8	1,048	2.3	106,104	1.8
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	20.0	8,570	18.6	936,989	15.5
Living Alone	2,567	11.6	2,567	5.6	307,970	5.1
Not Living Alone	1,841	8.4	6,003	13.0	629,018	10.4
Other Households^c	5,527	25.1	6,119	13.3	1,063,572	17.6
Single-Person Household	5,024	22.8	5,024	10.9	914,409	15.1
Multi-Person Household	503	2.3	1,095	2.4	149,163	2.5
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^d	4,382	19.9	5,234	11.4	875,221	14.5
Single-Person Household	3,697	16.8	3,697	8.0	673,237	11.1
Multi-Person Household	684	3.1	1,537	3.3	201,983	3.3
Single-Person Households	11,081	50.3	11,081	24.1	1,662,273	27.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. For this report, we incorporated a newly-developed methodology to better identify nondisabled individuals when defining these participants. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* for details.

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	22,046	100.0	59.5	755	343	512	274	2.1	12.6
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	16,520	74.9	69.8	913	428	559	302	2.4	13.6
Children^d	9,984	45.3	58.7	966	468	583	413	3.2	9.6
Single-Adult Household	5,651	25.6	54.8	828	382	539	396	2.9	9.7
Male Adult	461	2.1	52.7	746	325	544	362	2.6	10.1
Female Adult	5,190	23.5	55.0	836	387	538	399	3.0	9.7
Multiple-Adult Household	3,014	13.7	69.5	1,363	746	675	485	4.3	9.6
Married Head Household	1,857	8.4	73.9	1,474	817	714	482	4.4	9.6
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,157	5.2	62.4	1,184	633	614	491	4.1	9.6
Children Only	1,318	6.0	50.6	647	201	558	321	2.1	9.3
Elderly Individuals	3,799	17.2	86.2	855	399	521	139	1.3	19.8
Living Alone	3,074	13.9	84.9	772	325	505	119	1.0	21.1
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	329	1.5	98.9	1,213	685	565	176	2.0	17.7
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	396	1.8	85.3	1,199	680	594	268	2.6	11.6
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	20.0	83.2	977	484	529	213	1.9	16.1
Living Alone	2,567	11.6	87.3	794	302	523	120	1.0	19.8
Not Living Alone	1,841	8.4	77.4	1,233	718	537	342	3.3	11.1
Other Households^e	5,527	25.1	28.8	283	97	375	192	1.1	9.6
Single-Person Household	5,024	22.8	25.5	232	72	358	182	1.0	9.6
Multi-Person Household	503	2.3	61.3	788	347	555	297	2.2	9.6
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^f	4,382	19.9	31.3	325	121	385	200	1.2	9.5
Single-Person Household	3,697	16.8	25.2	229	72	354	182	1.0	9.4
Multi-Person Household	684	3.1	64.4	844	384	550	295	2.2	10.2
Single-Person Households	11,081	50.3	57.1	519	190	439	150	1.0	15.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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, 502,953 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 These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. For this report, we incorporated a newly-developed methodology to better identify nondisabled individuals when defining these participants. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* for details.

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	22,046	100.0	6,909	100.0	4,515	100.0	1,572	100.0	708	100.0	4,452	100.0	5,142	100.0
Children, Elderly Individuals, or Disabled Individuals	16,520	74.9	5,436	78.7	1,466	32.5	1,545	98.3	349	49.3	4,452	100.0	5,096	99.1
Children^b	9,984	45.3	5,063	73.3	1,221	27.0	1,536	97.7	123	17.3	1,170	26.3	903	17.6
Single-Adult Household	5,651	25.6	2,303	33.3	859	19.0	968	61.6	81	11.4	668	15.0	530	10.3
Male Adult	461	2.1	166	2.4	98	2.2	84	5.3	6	0.9	43	1.0	66	1.3
Female Adult	5,190	23.5	2,137	30.9	761	16.9	884	56.2	75	10.6	625	14.0	464	9.0
Multiple-Adult Household	3,014	13.7	1,909	27.6	231	5.1	314	19.9	31	4.4	442	9.9	348	6.8
Married Head Household	1,857	8.4	1,298	18.8	130	2.9	154	9.8	13	1.9	206	4.6	183	3.6
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,157	5.2	611	8.8	101	2.2	160	10.2	18	2.5	237	5.3	165	3.2
Children Only	1,318	6.0	851	12.3	131	2.9	254	16.2	11	1.5	60	1.3	25	0.5
Elderly Individuals	3,799	17.2	242	3.5	250	5.5	40	2.5	144	20.4	1,488	33.4	2,625	51.0
Living Alone	3,074	13.9	129	1.9	228	5.0	1	0.0	115	16.3	1,213	27.2	2,142	41.7
Living with Only Elderly Individuals	329	1.5	29	0.4	5	0.1	0	0.0	17	2.4	145	3.3	233	4.5
Living with at Least One Nonelderly Individual	396	1.8	84	1.2	17	0.4	39	2.5	12	1.7	130	2.9	249	4.8
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	20.0	448	6.5	0	0.0	286	18.2	135	19.1	3,048	68.5	2,273	44.2
Living Alone	2,567	11.6	95	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	73	10.3	1,637	36.8	1,472	28.6
Not Living Alone	1,841	8.4	353	5.1	–	–	285	18.1	62	8.7	1,411	31.7	801	15.6
Other Households^c	5,527	25.1	1,473	21.3	3,050	67.5	27	1.7	359	50.7	–	–	46	0.9
Single-Person	5,024	22.8	1,177	17.0	2,950	65.3	23	1.5	343	48.4	–	–	32	0.6
Multi-Person	503	2.3	296	4.3	100	2.2	4	0.3	16	2.3	–	–	14	0.3
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^d	4,382	19.9	1,163	16.8	2,318	51.3	33	2.1	253	35.7	118	2.6	168	3.3
Single-Person Household	3,697	16.8	869	12.6	2,222	49.2	23	1.5	231	32.6	–	–	12	0.2
Multi-Person Household	684	3.1	295	4.3	96	2.1	9	0.6	22	3.1	118	2.6	157	3.1
Single-Person Households	11,081	50.3	1,667	24.1	3,233	71.6	93	5.9	536	75.6	2,850	64.0	3,660	71.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. For this report, we incorporated a newly-developed methodology to better identify nondisabled individuals when defining these participants. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* for details.

– 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	22,046	100.0	9,984	100.0	7,599	100.0	5,134	100.0	3,799	100.0	4,409	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	9,984	45.3	9,984	100.0	7,599	100.0	5,134	100.0	167	4.4	1,429	32.4
School Age	7,599	34.5	7,599	76.1	7,599	100.0	2,749	53.5	149	3.9	1,261	28.6
Preschool Age	5,134	23.3	5,134	51.4	2,749	36.2	5,134	100.0	37	1.0	534	12.1
Elderly Individuals	3,799	17.2	167	1.7	149	2.0	37	0.7	3,799	100.0	119	2.7
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	20.0	1,429	14.3	1,261	16.6	534	10.4	119	3.1	4,409	100.0
Countable Income Source and Resources												
Gross Income	17,531	79.5	8,763	87.8	6,800	89.5	4,448	86.6	3,549	93.4	4,409	100.0
No Gross Income	4,515	20.5	1,221	12.2	799	10.5	686	13.4	250	6.6	0	0.0
Net Income	13,050	59.2	6,779	67.9	5,405	71.1	3,383	65.9	2,786	73.3	3,643	82.6
No Net Income	8,461	38.4	3,172	31.8	2,170	28.6	1,734	33.8	713	18.8	562	12.8
Not Applicable ^a	535	2.4	33	0.3	24	0.3	17	0.3	300	7.9	203	4.6
Earned Income	6,909	31.3	5,063	50.7	3,849	50.7	2,746	53.5	242	6.4	448	10.2
Unearned Income	12,824	58.2	5,477	54.9	4,426	58.2	2,569	50.0	3,457	91.0	4,407	100.0
TANF Income	1,572	7.1	1,536	15.4	1,110	14.6	871	17.0	40	1.1	286	6.5
GA Income	708	3.2	123	1.2	97	1.3	57	1.1	144	3.8	135	3.1
SSI	4,452	20.2	1,170	11.7	1,035	13.6	454	8.8	1,488	39.2	3,048	69.1
Social Security Income	5,142	23.3	903	9.0	810	10.7	279	5.4	2,625	69.1	2,273	51.5
Countable Resources	957	4.3	482	4.8	362	4.8	252	4.9	196	5.2	192	4.4
Deductions												
Total Deduction	21,518	97.6	9,958	99.7	7,579	99.7	5,121	99.8	3,499	92.1	4,205	95.4
Standard Deduction	21,511	97.6	9,951	99.7	7,575	99.7	5,117	99.7	3,499	92.1	4,205	95.4
Earned Income Deduction	6,889	31.2	5,058	50.7	3,845	50.6	2,742	53.4	238	6.3	440	10.0
Dependent Care Deduction	833	3.8	832	8.3	578	7.6	601	11.7	2	0.0	35	0.8
Excess Shelter Deduction	15,666	71.1	7,793	78.1	5,997	78.9	3,959	77.1	2,847	75.0	3,537	80.2
Medical Deduction	970	4.4	104	1.0	91	1.2	29	0.6	608	16.0	377	8.6
Child Support Deduction	435	2.0	200	2.0	149	2.0	114	2.2	22	0.6	137	3.1
SNAP Benefit												
Minimum Benefit or less ^b	1,072	4.9	89	0.9	67	0.9	24	0.5	516	13.6	316	7.2
Greater than the Minimum - 100	2,330	10.6	298	3.0	227	3.0	110	2.1	954	25.1	904	20.5
101-200	9,319	42.3	1,170	11.7	806	10.6	467	9.1	1,953	51.4	1,824	41.4
201-300	1,591	7.2	1,247	12.5	921	12.1	544	10.6	157	4.1	396	9.0
301 or More	7,734	35.1	7,180	71.9	5,579	73.4	3,989	77.7	218	5.7	968	22.0
Minimum Benefit	1,060	4.8	77	0.8	58	0.8	19	0.4	516	13.6	313	7.1
Maximum Benefit	8,764	39.8	3,182	31.9	2,177	28.7	1,736	33.8	891	23.5	681	15.4
Household Size												
1	11,081	50.3	424	4.2	245	3.2	179	3.5	3,074	80.9	2,567	58.2
2	4,246	19.3	3,006	30.1	1,810	23.8	1,391	27.1	578	15.2	731	16.6
3	3,109	14.1	2,964	29.7	2,275	29.9	1,422	27.7	92	2.4	478	10.8
4	1,999	9.1	1,982	19.9	1,719	22.6	1,095	21.3	27	0.7	303	6.9
5	946	4.3	944	9.5	896	11.8	579	11.3	11	0.3	180	4.1
6+	664	3.0	664	6.7	654	8.6	469	9.1	17	0.4	149	3.4

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 2012 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 for Households with:					
	Total	Children	School-Age Children	Preschool-Age Children	Elderly Individuals	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals
Countable Income						
Gross Income	755	966	1,032	954	855	977
Net Income ^a	343	468	516	446	399	484
Earned Income	326	593	616	640	45	81
Unearned Income	429	373	416	314	810	897
TANF Income	28	61	60	71	3	22
GA Income	7	4	4	4	6	3
SSI	112	83	97	63	182	414
Social Security Income	184	69	82	37	563	403
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	59.5	58.7	60.4	55.7	86.2	83.2
Net Income ^a	24.8	27.2	29.0	24.7	35.9	36.3
Deductions						
Total Deduction ^b	512	583	593	597	521	529
Earned Income Deduction ^c	67	119	123	128	10	17
Over Households with Deduction	208	234	243	240	143	161
Dependent Care Deduction ^d	10	21	19	30	0	3
Over Households with Deduction	250	250	254	257	352	383
Excess Shelter Deduction ^e	273	281	286	275	333	338
Over Households with Deduction	374	359	361	355	410	402
Medical Deduction ^d	7	2	2	1	29	13
Over Households with Deduction	154	146	142	145	161	146
Child Support Deduction ^e	5	5	5	6	1	6
Over Households with Deduction	235	261	261	280	180	194
SNAP Benefit	274	413	432	447	139	213
Household Size	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.9
Certification Period	12.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	19.8	16.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 502,953 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 689,701 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 32,326 MFIP households and 689,701 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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	22,046	100.0	6,909	100.0	12,824	100.0	1,572	100.0	708	100.0
Household Composition										
Children	9,984	45.3	5,063	73.3	5,477	42.7	1,536	97.7	123	17.3
School Age	7,599	34.5	3,849	55.7	4,426	34.5	1,110	70.6	97	13.7
Preschool Age	5,134	23.3	2,746	39.7	2,569	20.0	871	55.4	57	8.0
Elderly Individuals	3,799	17.2	242	3.5	3,457	27.0	40	2.5	144	20.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	4,409	20.0	448	6.5	4,407	34.4	286	18.2	135	19.1
Countable Income Source										
Gross Income	17,531	79.5	6,909	100.0	12,824	100.0	1,572	100.0	708	100.0
No Gross Income ^a	4,515	20.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Income	13,050	59.2	5,396	78.1	9,630	75.1	1,036	65.9	340	48.0
No Net Income	8,461	38.4	1,497	21.7	2,664	20.8	513	32.6	364	51.5
Not Applicable ^b	535	2.4	16	0.2	530	4.1	23	1.5	4	0.5
Earned Income	6,909	31.3	6,909	100.0	2,202	17.2	361	22.9	52	7.4
Unearned Income	12,824	58.2	2,202	31.9	12,824	100.0	1,572	100.0	708	100.0
TANF Income	1,572	7.1	361	5.2	1,572	12.3	1,572	100.0	10	1.5
GA Income	708	3.2	52	0.8	708	5.5	10	0.7	708	100.0
SSI Income	4,452	20.2	376	5.4	4,452	34.7	273	17.4	196	27.7
Social Security Income	5,142	23.3	385	5.6	5,142	40.1	114	7.3	108	15.3
Deductions										
Total Deduction	21,518	97.6	6,900	99.9	12,298	95.9	1,552	98.7	705	99.5
Standard Deduction	21,511	97.6	6,893	99.8	12,295	95.9	1,549	98.5	705	99.5
Earned Income Deduction	6,889	31.2	6,889	99.7	2,186	17.0	360	22.9	52	7.4
Dependent Care Deduction	833	3.8	774	11.2	350	2.7	41	2.6	2	0.3
Excess Shelter Deduction	15,666	71.1	5,672	82.1	10,183	79.4	1,277	81.2	565	79.7
Medical Deduction	970	4.4	68	1.0	963	7.5	17	1.1	6	0.8
Child Support Deduction	435	2.0	219	3.2	269	2.1	9	0.6	6	0.9
SNAP Benefit										
Minimum Benefit or less ^c	1,072	4.9	270	3.9	929	7.2	8	0.5	17	2.4
Greater than the Minimum - 100	2,330	10.6	453	6.5	2,061	16.1	27	1.7	70	9.8
101-200	9,319	42.3	1,849	26.8	4,691	36.6	158	10.0	473	66.7
201-300	1,591	7.2	922	13.3	1,007	7.9	159	10.1	32	4.5
301 or More	7,734	35.1	3,416	49.4	4,137	32.3	1,221	77.7	118	16.6
Minimum Benefit	1,060	4.8	260	3.8	922	7.2	7	0.5	17	2.4
Maximum Benefit	8,764	39.8	1,507	21.8	2,965	23.1	517	32.9	370	52.2
Household Size										
1	11,081	50.3	1,667	24.1	6,491	50.6	93	5.9	536	75.6
2	4,246	19.3	1,633	23.6	2,525	19.7	540	34.3	91	12.8
3	3,109	14.1	1,527	22.1	1,733	13.5	455	29.0	39	5.5
4	1,999	9.1	1,117	16.2	1,134	8.8	267	17.0	22	3.1
5	946	4.3	560	8.1	534	4.2	119	7.6	12	1.7
6+	664	3.0	406	5.9	407	3.2	98	6.2	9	1.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 2012 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 for Households with:				
	Total	Countable Earned Income	Countable Unearned Income	Countable TANF Income	Countable GA Income
Countable Income					
Gross Income	755	1,203	891	733	555
Net Income ^a	343	556	423	313	209
Earned Income	326	1,040	153	153	70
Unearned Income	429	163	738	580	485
TANF Income	28	17	48	395	6
GA Income	7	2	12	0	215
SSI	112	33	192	113	147
Social Security Income	184	38	316	42	85
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline					
Gross Income	59.5	80.7	74.3	46.3	50.4
Net Income ^a	24.8	34.9	31.8	18.4	17.6
Deductions					
Total Deduction ^b	512	694	520	477	486
Earned Income Deduction ^c	67	208	32	31	15
Over Households with Deduction	208	208	180	134	191
Dependent Care Deduction ^d	10	29	7	4	1
Over Households with Deduction	250	254	259	154	203
Excess Shelter Deduction ^e	273	293	313	290	315
Over Households with Deduction	374	356	378	352	393
Medical Deduction ^d	7	1	12	1	1
Over Households with Deduction	154	143	154	105	85
Child Support Deduction ^e	5	9	5	1	2
Over Households with Deduction	235	284	215	213	238
SNAP Benefit	274	323	252	437	221
Household Size	2.1	2.8	2.1	3.1	1.5
Certification Period	12.6	9.6	14.7	11.0	14.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 502,953 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 689,701 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 32,326 MFIP households and 689,701 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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	22,046	100.0	9,984	100.0	3,799	100.0	4,409	100.0	6,909	100.0	1,572	100.0
Race and Hispanic Status^a of Household Head												
White, not Hispanic	8,281	37.6	3,277	32.8	1,509	39.7	2,004	45.5	2,419	35.0	414	26.3
African American, not Hispanic	5,196	23.6	2,233	22.4	750	19.7	1,135	25.8	1,366	19.8	426	27.1
Hispanic, Any Race	2,002	9.1	1,044	10.5	364	9.6	292	6.6	672	9.7	229	14.5
Asian, not Hispanic	515	2.3	195	2.0	187	4.9	49	1.1	177	2.6	37	2.4
Native American, not Hispanic	711	3.2	246	2.5	227	6.0	102	2.3	182	2.6	44	2.8
Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic	43	0.2	19	0.2	10	0.3	7	0.2	14	0.2	8	0.5
Race Unknown	3,778	17.1	1,487	14.9	743	19.6	750	17.0	1,098	15.9	138	8.8
Nonparticipating Household Head^b ..	1,520	6.9	1,483	14.9	8	0.2	69	1.6	981	14.2	277	17.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 20 percent of participants in fiscal year 2012. As a result, fiscal year 2012 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	22,046	100.0	274	9,984	100.0	3,799	100.0	4,409	100.0	6,909	100.0	1,572	100.0
Citizenship													
U. S. Born Citizen	20,596	93.4	279	9,851	98.7	2,913	76.7	4,268	96.8	6,659	96.4	1,537	97.7
Naturalized Citizen	1,291	5.9	276	460	4.6	630	16.6	134	3.0	386	5.6	55	3.5
Refugee	132	0.6	373	78	0.8	20	0.5	10	0.2	62	0.9	26	1.6
Other Noncitizen	1,124	5.1	324	590	5.9	344	9.0	106	2.4	506	7.3	75	4.8
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults	518	2.4	465	518	5.2	21	0.6	48	1.1	363	5.3	65	4.1
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults	1,342	6.1	351	1,342	13.4	7	0.2	46	1.0	983	14.2	246	15.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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	46,022	100.0	25,945	56.4	20,076	43.6	6,046,191	100.0
Age								
Child	20,500	44.5	10,149	22.1	10,352	22.5	2,644,671	43.7
Preschool (4 or Less)	6,770	14.7	3,322	7.2	3,448	7.5	916,428	15.2
School Age (5-17)	13,730	29.8	6,826	14.8	6,904	15.0	1,728,243	28.6
Nonelderly Adult	21,367	46.4	13,086	28.4	8,281	18.0	2,936,807	48.6
18-35	11,031	24.0	7,193	15.6	3,838	8.3	1,532,692	25.3
36-59	10,337	22.5	5,893	12.8	4,443	9.7	1,404,115	23.2
Elderly Individual (60 or More)	4,154	9.0	2,710	5.9	1,444	3.1	464,713	7.7
Citizenship								
U. S. Born Citizen	42,697	92.8	23,939	52.0	18,758	40.8	5,597,782	92.6
Naturalized Citizen	1,587	3.4	1,016	2.2	571	1.2	217,981	3.6
Refugee	338	0.7	167	0.4	171	0.4	41,644	0.7
Other Noncitizen	1,400	3.0	823	1.8	577	1.3	188,784	3.1
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults^c								
	3,828	8.3	1,865	4.1	1,963	4.3	533,268	8.8
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals								
Disabled Children	5,456	11.9	2,997	6.5	2,459	5.3	591,652	9.8
Disabled Nonelderly Adults	1,067	2.3	411	0.9	656	1.4	104,118	1.7
Disabled Nonelderly Adults	4,390	9.5	2,586	5.6	1,804	3.9	487,534	8.1
Nondisabled Adults Age 18-49 in Childless Households^d								
	4,794	10.4	2,041	4.4	2,753	6.0	820,699	13.6
Race and Hispanic Status^e								
White, not Hispanic	16,475	35.8	9,278	20.2	7,197	15.6	2,086,097	34.5
African American, not Hispanic	10,955	23.8	6,327	13.7	4,627	10.1	1,466,391	24.3
Hispanic, Any Race	6,493	14.1	3,647	7.9	2,846	6.2	902,920	14.9
Asian, not Hispanic	1,258	2.7	691	1.5	567	1.2	174,417	2.9
Native American, not Hispanic	1,565	3.4	868	1.9	697	1.5	214,416	3.5
Multiple Races Reported, not Hispanic	129	0.3	65	0.1	63	0.1	19,311	0.3
Race Unknown	9,147	19.9	5,068	11.0	4,079	8.9	1,182,638	19.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. For this report, we incorporated a newly-developed methodology to better identify nondisabled individuals when defining these participants. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* for details.

^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 20 percent of participants in fiscal year 2012. As a result, fiscal year 2012 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

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

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total (000)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	46,022	11,081	8,492	9,327	7,997	4,732	2,474	1062	856
Children Under Age 12									
1 or younger	2,492	77	594	687	538	323	169	60	43
2 - 3 years	2,828	76	617	753	693	354	193	79	62
4 - 5 years	2,880	53	544	738	697	453	221	94	80
6 - 8 years	3,657	62	490	981	918	617	320	150	118
9 - 11 years	3,312	55	447	833	862	550	292	157	117
Females	25,945	5,786	5,221	5,555	4,457	2,545	1,365	569	447
1 or younger	1,233	37	270	332	285	165	93	31	21
2 - 3 years	1,402	37	303	365	338	174	105	44	38
4 - 5 years	1,394	25	251	366	339	218	102	52	40
6 - 8 years	1,779	28	227	483	458	289	165	68	59
9 - 11 years	1,674	28	206	437	428	274	152	82	68
12 - 13 years	999	14	147	258	257	154	81	53	35
14 - 18 years	2,021	80	357	513	412	298	214	81	66
19 - 50 years	10,801	2,209	2,508	2,583	1,865	937	435	151	115
51 - 70 years	3,403	2,284	772	208	72	36	18	8	5
71 and older	1,240	1,045	180	11	3	1	-	-	0
Males	20,076	5,296	3,271	3,772	3,540	2,186	1,110	492	409
1 or younger	1,259	40	324	355	253	158	76	29	22
2 - 3 years	1,426	40	313	389	356	181	88	35	24
4 - 5 years	1,486	29	293	372	357	235	118	42	40
6 - 8 years	1,878	35	262	498	460	328	155	82	59
9 - 11 years	1,638	28	241	396	434	276	140	75	49
12 - 13 years	974	11	113	248	261	175	85	37	44
14 - 18 years	2,038	58	358	530	499	290	163	68	70
19 - 50 years	6,303	2,995	673	824	837	507	262	113	93
51 - 70 years	2,538	1,749	483	152	80	36	20	11	6
71 and older	537	312	211	8	3	1	1	0	0

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

- No sample households in this category.

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	22,046	100.0	46,022	100.0	21,367	100.0
Work Registration Status						
Work Registrant	5,115	23.2	7,045	15.3	6,758	31.6
Mandatory E&T Participant	2,329	10.6	3,082	6.7	3,053	14.3
Voluntary E&T Participant	161	0.7	214	0.5	207	1.0
Not E&T Participant	2,624	11.9	3,749	8.1	3,498	16.4
Exempt	15,412	69.9	38,977	84.7	14,609	68.4
For Disability	5,632	25.5	6,827	14.8	4,509	21.1
For Reason Other than Disability	9,779	44.4	32,150	69.9	10,101	47.3
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	1,520	6.9	–	–	–	–
Employment and Training Program Status						
Total Participating in E&T ^b	3,037	13.8	6,966	15.1	3,488	16.3
Not Participating in E&T	17,489	79.3	39,056	84.9	17,880	83.7
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	1,520	6.9	–	–	–	–
Employment Status						
Total Employed	5,029	22.8	6,405	13.9	6,186	29.0
Self-Employed, Farming	4	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
Self-Employed, Non-Farming	600	2.7	816	1.8	765	3.6
Migrant Farm Labor	–	–	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-Migrant Farm Labor	6	0.0	7	0.0	7	0.0
Active Duty Military Service	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Employed by Other	4,416	20.0	5,572	12.1	5,405	25.3
Unemployed and Looking for Work	4,748	21.5	6,294	13.7	6,153	28.8
Not in Labor Force and Not Looking for Work	10,750	48.8	33,323	72.4	9,028	42.3
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	1,520	6.9	–	–	–	–

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 E&T 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 2012^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

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal Year 2012 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.

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

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

^cThe 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 age 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 2012

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	815	247	455	216	398	132	246	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	792	251	439	225	393	150	262	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	779	253	425	235	394	162	276	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	779	258	420	250	407	170	287	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	775	258	408	262	414	170	280	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	782	268	413	272	419	168	269	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	771	265	397	283	424	172	267	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	769	275	401	287	418	174	261	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	795	299	426	291	414	169	247	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	819	321	450	294	412	165	237	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	827	338	464	299	410	162	228	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	823	355	471	298	395	158	217	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001	624	805	353	456	311	401	163	217	62	2.3
Fiscal Year 2002	633	809	355	453	324	414	173	228	61	2.3
Fiscal Year 2003	608	755	317	394	346	430	192	247	57	2.3
Fiscal Year 2004	634	767	312	377	382	462	197	245	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2005	644	754	316	370	390	456	209	254	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2006	668	757	323	366	410	465	208	249	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2007	684	754	325	358	430	474	212	243	59	2.2
Fiscal Year 2008	693	736	329	349	441	468	222	240	58	2.2
Fiscal Year 2009	711	757	329	350	471	502	272	292	58	2.2
Fiscal Year 2010	731	766	336	352	491	515	287	307	57	2.2
Fiscal Year 2011	744	762	338	346	508	520	281	291	59	2.1
Fiscal Year 2012	755	755	343	343	512	512	274	274	60	2.1

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal Year 2012 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.

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

^cReal values are in constant 2012 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^dReal values are in constant 2012 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 2012

Time Period	Total Participants (000)	Female Participants (000)	Male Participants (000)	Children (Ages 0-17) (000)	Nonelderly Adults (Age 18-59) (000)	Elderly Individuals (Age 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

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: The fiscal year 2003 through fiscal Year 2012 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.

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	22,046	100.0	46,022	100.0	6,046,191	100.0
Alabama	408	1.9	903	2.0	114,046	1.9
Alaska	38	0.2	91	0.2	15,417	0.3
Arizona	474	2.1	1,100	2.4	138,127	2.3
Arkansas	214	1.0	492	1.1	58,872	1.0
California	1,774	8.0	3,950	8.6	577,651	9.6
Colorado	218	1.0	484	1.1	66,096	1.1
Connecticut	214	1.0	393	0.9	54,480	0.9
Delaware	69	0.3	147	0.3	18,364	0.3
District of Columbia	79	0.4	140	0.3	18,948	0.3
Florida	1,820	8.3	3,344	7.3	462,453	7.6
Georgia	866	3.9	1,887	4.1	254,299	4.2
Guam	14	0.1	42	0.1	8,894	0.1
Hawaii	87	0.4	173	0.4	36,726	0.6
Idaho	99	0.4	230	0.5	29,323	0.5
Illinois	909	4.1	1,861	4.0	257,319	4.3
Indiana	394	1.8	895	1.9	117,039	1.9
Iowa	189	0.9	405	0.9	47,707	0.8
Kansas	139	0.6	296	0.6	36,729	0.6
Kentucky	393	1.8	824	1.8	104,037	1.7
Louisiana	399	1.8	896	1.9	116,821	1.9
Maine	130	0.6	250	0.5	30,818	0.5
Maryland	358	1.6	710	1.5	88,950	1.5
Massachusetts	472	2.1	848	1.8	110,510	1.8
Michigan	920	4.2	1,820	4.0	243,639	4.0
Minnesota	261	1.2	533	1.2	60,198	1.0
Mississippi	293	1.3	651	1.4	79,171	1.3
Missouri	426	1.9	927	2.0	113,806	1.9
Montana	58	0.3	124	0.3	15,849	0.3
Nebraska	76	0.3	174	0.4	21,032	0.3
Nevada	166	0.8	349	0.8	41,840	0.7
New Hampshire	55	0.3	115	0.3	13,451	0.2
New Jersey	400	1.8	810	1.8	105,836	1.8
New Mexico	190	0.9	432	0.9	54,735	0.9
New York	1,610	7.3	3,000	6.5	435,956	7.2
North Carolina	784	3.6	1,662	3.6	198,159	3.3
North Dakota	27	0.1	58	0.1	7,371	0.1
Ohio	867	3.9	1,795	3.9	244,532	4.0
Oklahoma	272	1.2	606	1.3	76,323	1.3
Oregon	444	2.0	806	1.8	99,431	1.6
Pennsylvania	863	3.9	1,782	3.9	225,502	3.7
Rhode Island	93	0.4	166	0.4	22,643	0.4
South Carolina	407	1.8	863	1.9	112,101	1.9
South Dakota	45	0.2	103	0.2	13,561	0.2
Tennessee	631	2.9	1,296	2.8	168,926	2.8
Texas	1,652	7.5	3,998	8.7	487,910	8.1
Utah	112	0.5	275	0.6	33,488	0.6
Vermont	48	0.2	93	0.2	11,190	0.2
Virgin Islands	10	0.0	24	0.1	4,263	0.1
Virginia	438	2.0	909	2.0	115,177	1.9
Washington	575	2.6	1,094	2.4	137,345	2.3
West Virginia	159	0.7	335	0.7	38,770	0.6
Wisconsin	395	1.8	826	1.8	96,210	1.6
Wyoming	14	0.1	33	0.1	4,150	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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	59.5	755	343	512	274	2.1	12.6
Alabama	55.7	715	380	417	279	2.2	13.7
Alaska	52.8	924	490	602	407	2.4	7.0
Arizona	55.3	772	395	468	292	2.3	9.3
Arkansas	54.7	742	435	367	275	2.3	14.5
California	41.5	579	236	465	326	2.2	12.0
Colorado	55.6	720	301	525	304	2.2	10.4
Connecticut	68.8	818	270	680	254	1.8	15.6
Delaware	64.0	829	395	512	267	2.1	14.2
District of Columbia	45.6	548	292	442	241	1.8	14.3
Florida	54.7	663	260	493	254	1.8	9.2
Georgia	51.5	670	313	451	294	2.2	7.4
Guam	49.6	804	394	555	653	3.1	11.9
Hawaii	55.9	824	449	451	423	2.0	11.6
Idaho	60.2	810	373	533	296	2.3	12.3
Illinois	53.2	662	280	468	283	2.0	10.7
Indiana	54.3	717	346	457	297	2.3	11.1
Iowa	65.1	851	438	495	252	2.1	7.4
Kansas	58.7	763	379	465	265	2.1	13.4
Kentucky	52.4	669	364	389	265	2.1	12.4
Louisiana	54.6	705	347	429	293	2.2	15.3
Maine	74.4	912	381	619	237	1.9	11.9
Maryland	62.2	776	377	484	248	2.0	8.6
Massachusetts	74.6	870	319	648	234	1.8	17.1
Michigan	66.9	818	315	690	265	2.0	15.2
Minnesota	64.6	814	498	419	230	2.0	12.4
Mississippi	53.8	694	402	356	270	2.2	16.7
Missouri	59.1	768	399	437	267	2.2	15.7
Montana	61.6	781	354	521	273	2.1	15.0
Nebraska	63.4	837	425	503	275	2.3	15.1
Nevada	58.5	765	420	426	252	2.1	7.5
New Hampshire	77.5	987	436	656	243	2.1	7.1
New Jersey	70.5	874	337	662	265	2.0	14.9
New Mexico	55.7	749	381	450	289	2.3	15.0
New York	75.7	876	277	737	271	1.9	19.6
North Carolina	63.6	805	452	435	253	2.1	7.9
North Dakota	70.1	886	358	619	274	2.2	7.8
Ohio	60.2	736	306	534	282	2.1	11.8
Oklahoma	54.7	719	380	417	281	2.2	15.3
Oregon	70.4	848	390	553	224	1.8	12.0
Pennsylvania	70.3	867	367	636	261	2.1	17.2
Rhode Island	72.2	836	283	719	244	1.8	16.1
South Carolina	49.0	632	337	370	276	2.1	8.0
South Dakota	63.1	819	335	593	304	2.3	13.2
Tennessee	51.1	641	335	376	268	2.1	11.6
Texas	60.5	838	439	463	295	2.4	11.7
Utah	55.5	799	426	455	298	2.4	7.3
Vermont	84.1	1,048	398	762	232	1.9	12.7
Virgin Islands	53.0	714	416	341	413	2.4	7.3
Virginia	54.4	696	361	410	263	2.1	13.7
Washington	64.0	808	361	621	239	1.9	14.9
West Virginia	61.8	780	445	405	244	2.1	13.6
Wisconsin	74.8	950	453	659	244	2.1	11.7
Wyoming	57.8	771	397	466	287	2.3	7.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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, 502,953 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% – 50%		51% – 100%		101% or More	
		Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
Total^a	22,046	4,515	20.5	4,686	21.3	8,984	40.7	3,861	17.5
Alabama	408	83	20.3	89	21.7	176	43.2	60	14.8
Alaska	38	9	24.1	9	24.9	13	35.2	6	15.9
Arizona	474	122	25.7	100	21.0	170	36.0	82	17.3
Arkansas	214	45	21.1	47	21.7	92	43.0	31	14.2
California	1,774	457	25.7	766	43.2	382	21.5	170	9.6
Colorado	218	40	18.6	49	22.6	103	47.4	25	11.5
Connecticut	214	40	18.5	38	17.6	83	39.0	53	24.9
Delaware	69	14	19.8	14	19.7	25	36.4	17	24.1
District of Columbia	79	27	34.5	17	21.8	25	32.1	9	11.6
Florida	1,820	510	28.0	257	14.1	778	42.8	275	15.1
Georgia	866	240	27.7	176	20.3	326	37.6	124	14.3
Guam	14	3	19.9	5	35.8	4	28.3	2	16.0
Hawaii	87	16	18.1	22	25.6	37	42.7	12	13.7
Idaho	99	18	18.0	20	20.1	46	46.2	16	15.7
Illinois	909	245	27.0	169	18.6	384	42.3	110	12.1
Indiana	394	89	22.6	84	21.3	171	43.4	50	12.6
Iowa	189	31	16.5	41	21.7	72	38.1	45	23.7
Kansas	139	31	22.0	20	14.7	65	46.6	23	16.7
Kentucky	393	91	23.1	77	19.6	186	47.5	38	9.8
Louisiana	399	69	17.2	100	25.0	186	46.7	44	11.0
Maine	130	24	18.4	14	10.4	54	41.2	39	30.0
Maryland	358	72	20.0	76	21.3	140	39.2	70	19.5
Massachusetts	472	66	13.9	80	17.0	211	44.7	115	24.4
Michigan	920	190	20.6	133	14.4	392	42.6	205	22.3
Minnesota	261	33	12.4	65	24.9	104	39.9	59	22.7
Mississippi	293	64	21.8	59	20.2	137	46.8	33	11.2
Missouri	426	80	18.7	87	20.5	185	43.3	74	17.4
Montana	58	13	21.8	10	16.8	24	42.0	11	19.4
Nebraska	76	13	16.5	14	18.5	34	44.7	16	20.3
Nevada	166	39	23.7	34	20.5	61	36.8	32	19.0
New Hampshire	55	6	11.7	7	13.5	26	46.8	15	28.0
New Jersey	400	26	6.5	102	25.6	182	45.5	90	22.4
New Mexico	190	35	18.3	48	25.2	81	42.6	26	13.9
New York	1,610	136	8.4	299	18.5	815	50.6	361	22.4
North Carolina	784	165	21.0	139	17.8	303	38.6	177	22.5
North Dakota	27	4	14.7	5	20.1	10	37.8	7	27.5
Ohio	867	168	19.4	172	19.8	378	43.6	148	17.1
Oklahoma	272	57	20.9	55	20.1	127	46.8	33	12.2
Oregon	444	86	19.4	86	19.5	151	34.0	120	27.1
Pennsylvania	863	91	10.6	188	21.8	373	43.2	211	24.4
Rhode Island	93	15	16.1	14	15.0	42	45.1	22	23.8
South Carolina	407	112	27.6	85	20.8	163	40.0	47	11.5
South Dakota	45	8	18.9	9	20.9	17	38.8	10	21.4
Tennessee	631	165	26.2	131	20.8	263	41.7	71	11.3
Texas	1,652	319	19.3	350	21.2	678	41.1	305	18.5
Utah	112	28	24.6	21	18.4	45	40.1	19	16.9
Vermont	48	7	13.7	6	13.1	17	35.4	18	37.9
Virgin Islands	10	1	8.1	5	47.9	3	27.8	2	16.2
Virginia	438	94	21.5	92	21.0	192	43.9	59	13.5
Washington	575	122	21.3	114	19.8	208	36.3	130	22.7
West Virginia	159	26	16.4	28	17.6	80	50.6	24	15.4
Wisconsin	395	70	17.8	55	14.0	153	38.8	116	29.4
Wyoming	14	3	21.7	3	18.5	6	44.1	2	15.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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	15,666	71.1	4,398	20.0	591	729	374
Alabama	276	67.6	37	9.0	437	546	276
Alaska	23	60.5	4	10.2	535	676	400
Arizona	296	62.6	84	17.7	499	697	327
Arkansas	118	55.2	10	4.8	373	509	239
California	1,280	72.1	517	29.2	528	688	348
Colorado	166	76.4	59	27.3	639	764	392
Connecticut	176	82.0	81	37.7	894	1,084	552
Delaware	46	66.8	15	22.3	595	794	374
District of Columbia	70	89.5	6	7.8	480	480	294
Florida	1,228	67.4	331	18.2	538	756	388
Georgia	571	65.9	124	14.4	485	664	333
Guam	6	41.3	1	4.5	260	409	251
Hawaii	43	49.2	5	6.2	397	574	300
Idaho	77	77.5	20	20.1	586	696	341
Illinois	618	67.9	118	13.0	505	681	360
Indiana	258	65.5	51	13.0	479	646	335
Iowa	132	69.8	31	16.4	553	670	334
Kansas	96	69.6	17	12.1	485	591	305
Kentucky	248	63.2	27	7.0	400	527	272
Louisiana	262	65.6	48	12.0	448	580	286
Maine	105	80.7	30	22.9	805	951	479
Maryland	250	69.9	69	19.3	584	713	338
Massachusetts	386	81.7	111	23.5	824	931	504
Michigan	869	94.5	399	43.4	845	852	465
Minnesota	155	59.3	28	10.5	474	673	322
Mississippi	139	47.3	17	5.7	347	476	235
Missouri	264	61.9	44	10.3	427	565	284
Montana	41	70.8	13	21.6	591	741	375
Nebraska	58	76.2	15	19.7	588	670	327
Nevada	104	62.6	18	11.0	480	664	304
New Hampshire	49	88.1	18	31.9	877	914	453
New Jersey	389	97.4	110	27.6	845	845	438
New Mexico	118	62.0	31	16.6	478	598	316
New York	1,186	73.6	558	34.7	986	1,017	515
North Carolina	491	62.7	79	10.1	467	603	286
North Dakota	21	77.8	7	25.5	688	809	416
Ohio	621	71.6	198	22.8	622	784	437
Oklahoma	171	63.1	32	11.8	441	578	290
Oregon	340	76.7	103	23.3	646	792	378
Pennsylvania	784	90.8	298	34.5	822	838	440
Rhode Island	91	98.2	39	41.8	936	942	511
South Carolina	182	44.7	32	7.9	341	539	287
South Dakota	32	72.5	12	26.8	651	805	434
Tennessee	353	56.0	48	7.6	389	597	293
Texas	1,055	63.8	171	10.3	462	593	286
Utah	68	60.2	20	17.5	498	672	316
Vermont	42	86.9	16	32.5	1,002	1,104	552
Virgin Islands	5	46.5	1	6.7	288	394	198
Virginia	266	60.8	51	11.7	436	567	292
Washington	545	94.9	127	22.0	717	717	384
West Virginia	110	69.3	12	7.5	468	562	277
Wisconsin	377	95.5	103	26.0	797	797	401
Wyoming	10	71.2	2	14.9	494	606	291

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 Age 18-49 in Childless Households ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	9,984	45.3	3,799	17.2	4,409	20.0	5,651	25.6	4,382	19.9
Alabama	203	49.7	58	14.3	105	25.7	137	33.6	80	19.6
Alaska	18	46.7	5	12.6	6	16.1	9	22.7	10	27.0
Arizona	235	49.5	61	12.8	66	13.8	119	25.1	105	22.1
Arkansas	108	50.6	27	12.8	58	26.9	63	29.2	43	19.8
California	1,096	61.8	131	7.4	24	1.3	460	25.9	406	22.9
Colorado	118	54.3	35	16.2	40	18.2	65	29.7	30	13.7
Connecticut	79	36.7	41	19.4	49	23.1	51	23.8	49	23.0
Delaware	34	49.8	8	12.2	12	17.6	21	31.2	14	20.3
District of Columbia	27	34.3	11	13.9	17	21.5	19	24.4	22	28.6
Florida	637	35.0	382	21.0	296	16.2	284	15.6	477	26.2
Georgia	405	46.8	138	16.0	154	17.8	256	29.5	210	24.2
Guam	9	67.5	2	12.7	0	1.8	3	22.8	2	15.1
Hawaii	33	38.2	18	20.8	16	18.1	17	19.5	18	21.1
Idaho	52	52.3	12	11.8	21	21.5	25	25.0	19	18.8
Illinois	386	42.4	150	16.5	199	21.9	241	26.5	188	20.7
Indiana	199	50.6	51	12.9	91	23.2	121	30.8	71	18.0
Iowa	82	43.3	26	13.9	38	19.9	49	26.0	48	25.2
Kansas	60	43.4	16	11.6	36	26.0	37	26.5	30	21.5
Kentucky	169	42.9	58	14.8	111	28.2	100	25.5	94	24.0
Louisiana	195	49.0	66	16.5	98	24.6	139	34.9	68	17.1
Maine	48	36.6	28	21.9	35	27.3	25	19.0	26	20.4
Maryland	157	43.9	61	17.0	76	21.2	107	29.8	74	20.8
Massachusetts	174	36.9	121	25.7	137	29.0	116	24.6	71	15.1
Michigan	339	36.9	160	17.4	227	24.7	199	21.7	213	23.1
Minnesota	112	42.9	39	15.1	63	24.1	58	22.2	47	17.8
Mississippi	136	46.4	44	15.1	73	24.8	86	29.5	58	19.8
Missouri	196	46.0	57	13.5	100	23.5	127	29.8	87	20.5
Montana	24	41.2	9	15.9	13	22.6	14	23.5	13	21.9
Nebraska	38	50.1	12	15.1	18	24.2	25	33.1	10	13.1
Nevada	77	46.2	27	16.5	28	16.9	37	22.3	34	20.4
New Hampshire	25	45.7	9	15.8	18	33.2	16	28.6	9	15.4
New Jersey	189	47.3	93	23.3	85	21.3	102	25.5	55	13.8
New Mexico	100	52.8	28	14.6	33	17.3	51	26.8	37	19.6
New York	565	35.1	488	30.3	364	22.6	313	19.4	210	13.1
North Carolina	367	46.8	125	16.0	152	19.4	225	28.7	168	21.5
North Dakota	12	45.7	4	16.3	6	24.0	8	29.0	4	13.4
Ohio	382	44.1	134	15.4	248	28.6	243	28.1	156	17.9
Oklahoma	132	48.4	37	13.5	65	24.1	81	29.9	52	19.0
Oregon	161	36.3	68	15.3	72	16.1	77	17.4	130	29.3
Pennsylvania	353	40.9	175	20.3	262	30.3	225	26.1	146	16.9
Rhode Island	33	35.8	21	23.0	25	27.1	20	21.5	16	17.7
South Carolina	194	47.6	65	16.0	67	16.4	128	31.6	94	23.0
South Dakota	22	49.5	8	17.3	10	22.0	14	30.5	7	16.4
Tennessee	266	42.1	99	15.7	139	22.0	157	24.9	152	24.1
Texas	989	59.8	325	19.7	272	16.5	555	33.6	137	8.3
Utah	61	54.6	10	8.5	20	18.2	31	27.4	23	20.4
Vermont	18	36.7	10	20.8	13	26.2	9	19.7	9	19.0
Virgin Islands	6	53.6	2	21.9	1	4.9	3	32.5	2	19.6
Virginia	204	46.6	71	16.2	95	21.6	124	28.4	84	19.2
Washington	219	38.0	86	15.0	107	18.7	117	20.4	153	26.7
West Virginia	66	41.8	27	16.9	53	33.1	36	22.5	28	17.6
Wisconsin	167	42.3	53	13.4	90	22.8	101	25.5	92	23.2
Wyoming	7	50.5	2	14.0	3	22.8	5	33.5	2	14.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. For this report, we incorporated a newly-developed methodology to better identify nondisabled individuals when defining these participants. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* for details.

^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	1,572	7.1	708	3.2	4,452	20.2	5,142	23.3	6,909	31.3
Alabama	19	4.6	1	0.1	95	23.3	112	27.4	114	27.8
Alaska	4	10.7	7	18.9	5	14.1	7	19.1	11	28.8
Arizona	18	3.9	—	—	53	11.1	85	17.9	181	38.2
Arkansas	4	2.1	0	0.2	52	24.3	54	25.4	65	30.2
California	503	28.3	110	6.2	—	—	96	5.4	621	35.0
Colorado	1	0.5	31	14.3	41	18.9	43	19.9	78	35.7
Connecticut	15	6.9	11	4.9	45	21.0	58	27.1	57	26.7
Delaware	5	6.6	5	6.9	10	13.9	14	19.7	22	31.4
District of Columbia	15	19.1	0	0.6	18	22.9	14	17.5	9	11.0
Florida	42	2.3	—	—	371	20.4	420	23.1	530	29.1
Georgia	22	2.6	2	0.2	144	16.7	198	22.9	266	30.7
Guam	1	10.9	0	3.6	0	0.2	2	12.2	6	42.9
Hawaii	7	7.7	7	7.9	18	20.7	19	21.9	28	32.6
Idaho	2	2.0	10	10.0	17	17.6	22	22.2	41	41.9
Illinois	47	5.2	29	3.2	196	21.5	215	23.6	237	26.0
Indiana	15	3.9	—	—	74	18.7	92	23.3	130	32.9
Iowa	14	7.4	0	0.1	34	18.0	47	25.0	81	42.8
Kansas	9	6.4	0	0.2	29	20.7	34	24.6	46	33.5
Kentucky	29	7.5	1	0.2	114	29.0	100	25.5	102	25.9
Louisiana	6	1.6	2	0.5	104	26.0	104	26.1	120	30.0
Maine	12	9.0	29	22.2	27	21.0	49	37.4	37	28.2
Maryland	22	6.2	15	4.1	75	20.9	87	24.3	100	28.1
Massachusetts	54	11.4	15	3.2	154	32.6	164	34.8	92	19.5
Michigan	53	5.7	8	0.8	216	23.5	247	26.8	298	32.4
Minnesota	23	8.9	19	7.4	62	23.7	67	25.5	88	33.6
Mississippi	9	3.0	—	—	77	26.4	75	25.7	81	27.6
Missouri	40	9.4	—	—	84	19.7	104	24.3	135	31.6
Montana	3	5.8	0	0.6	11	18.8	16	27.2	19	33.4
Nebraska	5	6.6	5	7.1	16	21.3	20	25.8	28	37.0
Nevada	7	4.2	1	0.7	30	18.2	34	20.7	52	31.1
New Hampshire	4	7.4	8	13.7	12	20.9	20	36.9	17	31.5
New Jersey	36	9.0	36	9.1	99	24.9	107	26.7	122	30.6
New Mexico	23	12.2	1	0.6	36	18.8	39	20.3	68	35.7
New York	94	5.8	165	10.3	530	32.9	493	30.6	436	27.1
North Carolina	10	1.2	2	0.3	135	17.3	208	26.5	260	33.2
North Dakota	1	5.0	0	1.3	5	17.4	9	32.4	10	35.8
Ohio	55	6.3	10	1.2	218	25.2	233	26.9	237	27.4
Oklahoma	6	2.1	65	23.9	59	21.8	70	25.7	85	31.4
Oregon	29	6.6	0	0.1	63	14.1	95	21.4	179	40.3
Pennsylvania	83	9.7	50	5.8	254	29.4	256	29.7	226	26.1
Rhode Island	7	7.2	1	1.4	25	27.1	31	33.3	22	23.2
South Carolina	13	3.2	—	—	71	17.4	83	20.3	118	29.0
South Dakota	2	5.2	0	0.1	8	18.6	12	27.7	18	40.2
Tennessee	40	6.4	1	0.1	119	18.9	173	27.4	166	26.3
Texas	58	3.5	—	—	287	17.4	301	18.2	712	43.1
Utah	3	3.1	1	1.3	18	15.6	19	17.2	43	38.3
Vermont	5	10.1	1	2.5	10	20.1	18	37.5	15	32.1
Virgin Islands	1	4.9	1	9.2	0	0.4	2	21.6	5	44.2
Virginia	34	7.8	2	0.4	96	22.0	109	24.9	134	30.7
Washington	38	6.7	54	9.4	113	19.6	121	21.0	177	30.7
West Virginia	8	4.7	—	—	49	31.1	49	30.6	38	23.8
Wisconsin	14	3.5	1	0.3	69	17.5	93	23.4	145	36.7
Wyoming	0	1.6	0	0.7	3	21.2	3	24.0	5	34.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 Minnesota’s Family Investment Program).

^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	395	215	552	789	1,040
Alabama	192	708	518	741	993
Alaska	633	336	533	751	1,394
Arizona	269	–	592	882	1,158
Arkansas	169	135	534	744	1,081
California	481	228	–	875	795
Colorado	284	288	538	747	929
Connecticut	468	194	547	834	1,168
Delaware	289	145	524	867	1,320
District of Columbia	356	270	604	739	1,185
Florida	236	–	521	698	1,041
Georgia	226	183	502	826	947
Guam	186	135	1,344	664	1,411
Hawaii	491	343	557	801	1,240
Idaho	135	47	530	763	1,015
Illinois	331	109	553	790	933
Indiana	217	–	565	744	1,017
Iowa	353	291	509	810	1,002
Kansas	268	173	536	744	1,072
Kentucky	279	471	555	706	923
Louisiana	275	473	527	679	938
Maine	414	21	497	841	1,192
Maryland	514	181	552	797	1,089
Massachusetts	475	301	563	805	1,299
Michigan	419	264	580	848	1,040
Minnesota	1	164	580	714	1,138
Mississippi	146	–	510	703	1,015
Missouri	250	–	551	805	1,096
Montana	489	303	491	760	1,150
Nebraska	314	94	543	754	1,097
Nevada	328	298	539	815	1,088
New Hampshire	515	187	526	827	1,283
New Jersey	349	162	533	835	1,085
New Mexico	326	245	512	727	1,028
New York	659	358	585	790	1,051
North Carolina	193	318	496	837	1,126
North Dakota	313	344	454	762	1,233
Ohio	404	115	568	819	943
Oklahoma	217	40	539	733	1,024
Oregon	474	621	521	886	1,129
Pennsylvania	363	207	600	838	1,070
Rhode Island	439	184	536	848	1,112
South Carolina	165	–	551	743	948
South Dakota	415	15	497	787	1,042
Tennessee	184	1,438	503	761	945
Texas	191	–	587	780	1,104
Utah	426	280	545	733	1,191
Vermont	534	269	527	880	1,382
Virgin Islands	292	182	51	753	915
Virginia	282	251	502	759	961
Washington	393	115	512	797	1,361
West Virginia	318	–	572	801	1,072
Wisconsin	526	482	682	864	1,222
Wyoming	507	454	531	737	1,118

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 Minnesota’s Family Investment Program).

– 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	6,909	31.3	1,040	67	208
Alabama	114	27.8	993	55	198
Alaska	11	28.8	1,394	80	278
Arizona	181	38.2	1,158	88	232
Arkansas	65	30.2	1,081	65	216
California	621	35.0	795	56	159
Colorado	78	35.7	929	66	186
Connecticut	57	26.7	1,168	62	233
Delaware	22	31.4	1,320	83	264
District of Columbia	9	11.0	1,185	26	237
Florida	530	29.1	1,041	64	208
Georgia	266	30.7	947	58	189
Guam	6	42.9	1,411	121	282
Hawaii	28	32.6	1,240	81	248
Idaho	41	41.9	1,015	85	203
Illinois	237	26.0	933	48	187
Indiana	130	32.9	1,017	67	204
Iowa	81	42.8	1,002	86	201
Kansas	46	33.5	1,072	72	214
Kentucky	102	25.9	923	49	184
Louisiana	120	30.0	938	58	187
Maine	37	28.2	1,192	67	238
Maryland	100	28.1	1,089	62	218
Massachusetts	92	19.5	1,299	53	261
Michigan	298	32.4	1,040	68	208
Minnesota	88	33.6	1,138	80	258
Mississippi	81	27.6	1,015	62	203
Missouri	135	31.6	1,096	69	220
Montana	19	33.4	1,150	77	230
Nebraska	28	37.0	1,097	81	219
Nevada	52	31.1	1,088	68	219
New Hampshire	17	31.5	1,283	81	256
New Jersey	122	30.6	1,085	66	217
New Mexico	68	35.7	1,028	77	205
New York	436	27.1	1,051	72	213
North Carolina	260	33.2	1,126	76	225
North Dakota	10	35.8	1,233	88	246
Ohio	237	27.4	943	52	188
Oklahoma	85	31.4	1,024	64	205
Oregon	179	40.3	1,129	91	225
Pennsylvania	226	26.1	1,070	58	214
Rhode Island	22	23.2	1,112	52	222
South Carolina	118	29.0	948	59	189
South Dakota	18	40.2	1,042	85	210
Tennessee	166	26.3	945	50	189
Texas	712	43.1	1,104	95	221
Utah	43	38.3	1,191	91	238
Vermont	15	32.1	1,382	89	276
Virgin Islands	5	44.2	915	81	183
Virginia	134	30.7	961	59	192
Washington	177	30.7	1,361	97	272
West Virginia	38	23.8	1,072	51	214
Wisconsin	145	36.7	1,222	90	244
Wyoming	5	34.3	1,118	77	225

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because the earnings deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 672,709 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	937	432	46.1	61	6.5	445	47.4
Alabama	14	6	41.8	2	15.8	6	42.4
Alaska	2	1	39.8	0	8.2	1	52.0
Arizona	17	10	58.6	1	3.2	6	38.2
Arkansas	12	2	20.2	2	16.0	8	63.8
California	75	53	70.3	-	-	22	29.7
Colorado	14	9	61.6	0	3.3	5	35.1
Connecticut	10	3	34.3	3	34.0	3	31.7
Delaware	2	1	60.4	0	5.3	1	34.3
District of Columbia	4	2	54.1	0	3.9	2	42.0
Florida	74	43	57.7	2	2.5	29	39.9
Georgia	58	24	41.3	7	12.1	27	46.6
Guam	0	0	18.0	0	9.2	0	72.7
Hawaii	3	1	35.0	0	5.9	2	59.1
Idaho	5	2	39.7	-	-	3	60.3
Illinois	20	10	48.6	5	22.1	6	29.2
Indiana	15	6	40.4	2	12.9	7	46.7
Iowa	8	4	42.2	1	9.2	4	48.6
Kansas	6	2	39.2	0	7.8	3	53.0
Kentucky	18	7	42.5	0	2.4	10	55.2
Louisiana	18	4	23.8	3	17.1	11	59.1
Maine	4	2	50.7	-	-	2	49.3
Maryland	16	8	52.2	1	5.7	7	42.2
Massachusetts	17	3	19.2	1	3.2	13	77.5
Michigan	32	16	50.6	3	10.0	13	39.4
Minnesota	10	4	39.1	-	-	6	60.9
Mississippi	10	4	41.8	0	2.5	5	55.7
Missouri	20	8	41.6	2	8.9	10	49.5
Montana	2	1	55.9	0	5.3	1	38.8
Nebraska	4	2	42.6	0	11.7	2	45.7
Nevada	7	4	66.0	0	2.8	2	31.2
New Hampshire	3	2	51.8	-	-	1	48.2
New Jersey	5	2	48.7	1	15.3	2	36.0
New Mexico	10	4	45.4	-	-	5	54.6
New York	77	44	56.8	-	-	33	43.2
North Carolina	31	12	38.4	4	11.6	15	49.9
North Dakota	1	1	43.1	0	4.5	1	52.4
Ohio	18	6	34.7	3	15.1	9	50.3
Oklahoma	22	11	50.6	1	5.1	10	44.3
Oregon	23	11	48.0	0	1.8	11	50.2
Pennsylvania	39	19	49.2	4	11.1	16	39.6
Rhode Island	3	2	71.4	0	12.4	0	16.1
South Carolina	12	6	46.9	0	2.6	6	50.4
South Dakota	2	1	57.6	0	2.1	1	40.3
Tennessee	23	9	37.0	3	12.3	12	50.7
Texas	108	24	22.5	5	4.3	79	73.2
Utah	5	2	34.6	0	2.2	3	63.2
Vermont	2	1	46.4	0	14.6	1	39.0
Virgin Islands	0	0	51.5	0	11.4	0	37.1
Virginia	17	8	48.4	0	2.7	8	48.9
Washington	21	12	60.3	1	5.1	7	34.6
West Virginia	6	2	32.0	0	8.1	3	59.9
Wisconsin	14	9	65.6	1	5.3	4	29.1
Wyoming	1	0	32.1	0	17.3	1	50.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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	8,281	37.6	5,196	23.6	2,002	9.1	1,270	5.8	5,297	24.0
Alabama	169	41.4	223	54.7	2	0.6	2	0.4	12	2.9
Alaska	16	43.1	2	5.7	0	0.7	17	44.1	2	6.4
Arizona	210	44.4	40	8.5	122	25.7	57	12.0	44	9.4
Arkansas	117	54.4	71	33.0	5	2.2	2	0.8	20	9.5
California	395	22.2	267	15.1	559	31.5	118	6.6	436	24.5
Colorado	29	13.4	5	2.2	13	5.8	3	1.5	168	77.1
Connecticut	91	42.4	45	21.2	66	30.8	3	1.5	9	4.1
Delaware	5	7.4	4	5.2	0	0.1	0	0.4	60	86.8
District of Columbia	1	1.5	71	89.8	3	3.4	1	1.7	3	3.5
Florida	–	–	1	0.1	–	–	488	26.8	1,331	73.1
Georgia	302	34.8	480	55.4	21	2.4	8	0.9	56	6.4
Guam	0	0.2	–	–	–	–	11	79.6	3	20.2
Hawaii	19	21.4	2	2.1	3	3.7	55	63.2	8	9.6
Idaho	80	81.3	1	1.3	8	8.4	1	1.5	7	7.5
Illinois	315	34.6	264	29.1	28	3.0	14	1.5	289	31.8
Indiana	261	66.2	94	24.0	15	3.7	10	2.4	15	3.7
Iowa	94	49.9	17	9.1	1	0.8	3	1.6	73	38.6
Kansas	81	58.8	25	18.0	8	6.1	5	3.7	19	13.5
Kentucky	320	81.5	59	14.9	2	0.4	4	1.1	8	2.1
Louisiana	115	28.9	256	64.3	2	0.5	8	2.1	17	4.2
Maine	124	95.1	2	1.6	0	0.4	2	1.4	2	1.5
Maryland	112	31.4	211	58.9	11	3.1	11	3.0	13	3.7
Massachusetts	252	53.3	64	13.6	93	19.8	22	4.6	42	8.8
Michigan	439	47.7	267	29.0	27	2.9	10	1.1	177	19.3
Minnesota	151	57.7	55	20.9	6	2.2	27	10.2	24	9.0
Mississippi	76	26.1	177	60.5	1	0.5	1	0.4	37	12.5
Missouri	271	63.7	132	31.1	2	0.5	3	0.8	17	4.0
Montana	33	57.0	0	0.6	0	0.7	11	18.2	14	23.5
Nebraska	50	64.8	16	21.3	5	6.7	4	4.7	2	2.4
Nevada	76	45.7	34	20.8	24	14.3	12	7.2	20	12.1
New Hampshire	46	83.1	1	1.4	1	1.5	1	2.4	6	11.6
New Jersey	118	29.5	130	32.6	88	22.1	14	3.5	49	12.3
New Mexico	28	14.6	3	1.7	72	37.8	18	9.6	69	36.2
New York	505	31.4	454	28.2	428	26.6	114	7.1	109	6.7
North Carolina	335	42.7	377	48.2	8	1.0	20	2.5	44	5.6
North Dakota	19	68.8	1	4.2	0	0.4	6	23.1	1	3.5
Ohio	549	63.3	248	28.6	16	1.8	10	1.1	44	5.1
Oklahoma	166	60.9	51	18.6	10	3.6	33	12.1	13	4.8
Oregon	333	75.0	15	3.3	2	0.4	20	4.6	74	16.6
Pennsylvania	510	59.2	229	26.6	87	10.1	18	2.1	17	2.0
Rhode Island	30	32.6	6	6.8	11	12.0	4	4.3	41	44.3
South Carolina	158	38.8	227	55.7	4	1.1	3	0.7	15	3.6
South Dakota	26	57.9	1	2.6	0	1.0	15	33.6	2	4.9
Tennessee	106	16.7	61	9.7	–	–	2	0.4	462	73.2
Texas	206	12.4	158	9.6	215	13.0	11	0.7	1,062	64.3
Utah	82	73.2	3	2.3	5	4.4	6	5.2	17	14.8
Vermont	18	37.7	1	1.9	0	0.4	0	0.9	29	59.1
Virgin Islands	0	3.4	7	65.5	2	22.3	–	–	1	8.8
Virginia	202	46.1	193	44.2	8	1.7	8	1.8	27	6.2
Washington	247	43.0	30	5.2	13	2.3	37	6.5	247	43.0
West Virginia	148	93.4	8	4.8	0	0.3	0	0.2	2	1.3
Wisconsin	233	59.1	104	26.4	3	0.7	15	3.8	40	10.1
Wyoming	11	75.1	0	2.3	1	5.7	1	7.3	1	9.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 20 percent of participants in fiscal year 2012. As a result, fiscal year 2012 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	22,046	14,423	65.4	1,446	6.6	5,642	25.6
Alabama	408	292	71.5	12	2.9	104	25.6
Alaska	38	14	35.9	14	35.8	11	28.3
Arizona	474	268	56.5	30	6.3	176	37.1
Arkansas	214	120	55.7	9	4.0	86	40.2
California	1,774	907	51.1	120	6.8	747	42.1
Colorado	218	133	61.3	30	13.8	54	24.9
Connecticut	214	176	82.4	—	—	38	17.6
Delaware	69	41	60.0	3	4.6	24	35.4
District of Columbia	79	77	98.4	1	1.6	—	—
Florida	1,820	988	54.3	146	8.0	686	37.7
Georgia	866	544	62.9	33	3.9	288	33.3
Guam	14	—	—	7	48.7	7	51.3
Hawaii	87	0	0.1	40	45.9	47	53.9
Idaho	99	69	69.7	9	9.5	21	20.8
Illinois	909	524	57.6	75	8.3	310	34.1
Indiana	394	230	58.3	10	2.5	154	39.2
Iowa	189	121	64.0	25	13.4	43	22.7
Kansas	139	90	64.9	15	11.1	33	24.0
Kentucky	393	252	64.1	21	5.4	111	28.4
Louisiana	399	261	65.4	25	6.3	104	26.0
Maine	130	95	73.0	12	9.2	23	17.8
Maryland	358	179	50.0	58	16.3	113	31.5
Massachusetts	472	348	73.7	57	12.1	67	14.2
Michigan	920	884	96.1	15	1.6	11	1.2
Minnesota	261	123	47.0	24	9.1	82	31.6
Mississippi	293	166	56.6	2	0.7	96	32.9
Missouri	426	265	62.2	17	3.9	144	33.9
Montana	58	36	62.1	3	5.3	19	32.6
Nebraska	76	53	69.5	5	6.4	18	24.1
Nevada	166	91	54.6	5	3.1	70	42.3
New Hampshire	55	41	73.9	9	17.1	5	9.0
New Jersey	400	399	99.8	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	190	117	61.9	16	8.2	47	24.9
New York	1,610	1,082	67.2	134	8.3	48	3.0
North Carolina	784	524	66.9	23	3.0	219	27.9
North Dakota	27	19	71.1	2	8.1	6	20.7
Ohio	867	552	63.7	38	4.4	277	31.9
Oklahoma	272	173	63.8	21	7.9	77	28.4
Oregon	444	337	75.9	20	4.6	87	19.5
Pennsylvania	863	808	93.7	5	0.6	20	2.3
Rhode Island	93	91	98.4	—	—	2	1.6
South Carolina	407	199	48.9	2	0.4	180	44.1
South Dakota	45	29	64.8	3	6.7	12	26.9
Tennessee	631	332	52.6	23	3.7	276	43.7
Texas	1,652	1,053	63.7	165	10.0	430	26.0
Utah	112	60	53.4	13	11.7	39	35.0
Vermont	48	38	78.8	4	9.3	6	11.9
Virgin Islands	10	—	—	0	1.2	10	98.5
Virginia	438	208	47.5	55	12.6	172	39.3
Washington	575	497	86.5	78	13.5	—	—
West Virginia	159	116	73.0	6	3.5	37	23.5
Wisconsin	395	392	99.2	3	0.8	—	—
Wyoming	14	9	61.0	1	5.5	5	33.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 32,326 MFIP households and 502,953 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 SNAP 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	22,046	20,131	91.3	5,082	23.1	15,050	68.3
Alabama	408	408	100.0	75	18.3	333	81.7
Alaska	38	11	29.0	9	24.4	2	4.6
Arizona	474	474	100.0	48	10.2	425	89.8
Arkansas	214	44	20.6	37	17.2	7	3.3
California	1,774	1,766	99.6	565	31.8	1,202	67.7
Colorado	218	218	100.0	44	20.1	174	79.9
Connecticut	214	214	99.9	52	24.5	162	75.4
Delaware	69	69	100.0	15	21.2	54	78.8
District of Columbia	79	79	100.0	26	32.8	53	67.2
Florida	1,820	1,820	100.0	323	17.7	1,498	82.3
Georgia	866	866	100.0	115	13.3	751	86.7
Guam	14	14	100.0	2	12.0	12	88.0
Hawaii	87	87	100.0	27	31.0	60	69.0
Idaho	99	99	100.0	13	13.0	86	87.0
Illinois	909	909	100.0	175	19.3	734	80.7
Indiana	394	69	17.6	64	16.4	5	1.2
Iowa	189	189	100.0	36	18.8	154	81.2
Kansas	139	35	25.0	30	21.9	4	3.1
Kentucky	393	393	100.0	97	24.7	296	75.3
Louisiana	399	399	100.0	73	18.3	326	81.7
Maine	130	130	100.0	33	25.8	96	74.2
Maryland	358	358	100.0	87	24.4	271	75.6
Massachusetts	472	472	99.8	188	39.8	284	60.0
Michigan	920	920	100.0	217	23.6	703	76.4
Minnesota	261	261	100.0	105	40.3	156	59.7
Mississippi	293	293	100.0	62	21.2	231	78.8
Missouri	426	131	30.7	98	23.0	33	7.7
Montana	58	58	100.0	11	19.2	47	80.8
Nebraska	76	76	100.0	18	23.9	58	76.1
Nevada	166	166	100.0	28	17.1	138	82.9
New Hampshire	55	36	65.6	14	25.7	22	39.9
New Jersey	400	399	99.9	141	35.3	258	64.6
New Mexico	190	190	100.0	47	24.7	143	75.3
New York	1,610	1,608	99.8	639	39.7	969	60.2
North Carolina	784	784	100.0	93	11.9	690	88.1
North Dakota	27	27	100.0	5	19.3	22	80.7
Ohio	867	867	100.0	210	24.2	656	75.8
Oklahoma	272	272	100.0	55	20.1	217	79.9
Oregon	444	444	100.0	77	17.4	367	82.6
Pennsylvania	863	863	100.0	295	34.2	568	65.8
Rhode Island	93	93	100.0	27	28.8	66	71.2
South Carolina	407	407	100.0	54	13.2	353	86.8
South Dakota	45	12	26.0	7	16.4	4	9.6
Tennessee	631	130	20.7	118	18.7	12	2.0
Texas	1,652	1,652	100.0	233	14.1	1,419	85.9
Utah	112	24	21.5	18	15.6	7	5.9
Vermont	48	48	99.9	12	25.5	36	74.4
Virgin Islands	10	10	100.0	1	11.4	9	88.6
Virginia	438	109	24.9	103	23.6	6	1.3
Washington	575	575	100.0	147	25.6	427	74.4
West Virginia	159	159	99.9	42	26.6	116	73.3
Wisconsin	395	395	100.0	65	16.5	330	83.5
Wyoming	14	3	19.2	3	18.3	0	0.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 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 SNAP 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 Percent to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More	50 Percent or Less	51 Percent to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More	50 Percent or Less	51 Percent to 100 Percent	101 Percent or More
Total^b	22,046	41.7	40.7	17.5	27.3	42.0	30.6	-14.4	1.3	13.1
Alabama	408	42.0	43.2	14.8	28.7	47.6	23.7	-13.3	4.4	8.9
Alaska	38	49.0	35.2	15.9	31.1	42.1	26.8	-17.9	7.0	10.9
Arizona	474	46.7	36.0	17.3	35.1	36.2	28.7	-11.6	0.2	11.4
Arkansas	214	42.8	43.0	14.2	29.9	46.8	23.3	-12.9	3.8	9.1
California	1,774	68.9	21.5	9.6	36.9	46.2	16.9	-32.0	24.7	7.3
Colorado	218	41.1	47.4	11.5	26.0	49.0	24.9	-15.1	1.7	13.4
Connecticut	214	36.1	39.0	24.9	23.2	33.5	43.3	-12.9	-5.4	18.4
Delaware	69	39.5	36.4	24.1	28.8	35.4	35.8	-10.7	-1.0	11.7
District of Columbia	79	56.3	32.1	11.6	36.6	47.3	16.1	-19.7	15.2	4.5
Florida	1,820	42.2	42.8	15.1	32.8	41.5	25.7	-9.4	-1.2	10.6
Georgia	866	48.0	37.6	14.3	34.2	41.8	23.9	-13.8	4.2	9.6
Guam	14	55.7	28.3	16.0	22.3	38.7	39.0	-33.4	10.4	23.0
Hawaii	87	43.6	42.7	13.7	21.1	49.3	29.6	-22.5	6.6	15.9
Idaho	99	38.1	46.2	15.7	24.9	42.0	33.0	-13.2	-4.2	17.3
Illinois	909	45.6	42.3	12.1	30.8	45.1	24.1	-14.7	2.8	11.9
Indiana	394	43.9	43.4	12.6	30.2	43.7	26.2	-13.8	0.2	13.5
Iowa	189	38.2	38.1	23.7	24.0	41.1	34.9	-14.2	2.9	11.2
Kansas	139	36.7	46.6	16.7	27.1	45.7	27.2	-9.6	-0.9	10.5
Kentucky	393	42.8	47.5	9.8	30.5	51.5	18.0	-12.3	4.1	8.2
Louisiana	399	42.2	46.7	11.0	27.4	51.6	21.1	-14.9	4.9	10.0
Maine	130	28.8	41.2	30.0	21.0	31.9	47.0	-7.7	-9.3	17.0
Maryland	358	41.3	39.2	19.5	27.8	42.9	29.3	-13.5	3.7	9.8
Massachusetts	472	30.8	44.7	24.4	16.3	35.4	48.3	-14.5	-9.3	23.9
Michigan	920	35.0	42.6	22.3	23.8	39.1	37.1	-11.3	-3.5	14.8
Minnesota	261	37.4	39.9	22.7	29.5	38.6	31.8	-7.8	-1.3	9.1
Mississippi	293	42.0	46.8	11.2	29.4	51.1	19.5	-12.6	4.3	8.3
Missouri	426	39.2	43.3	17.4	26.3	45.0	28.8	-13.0	1.7	11.3
Montana	58	38.5	42.0	19.4	26.3	39.7	34.0	-12.2	-2.4	14.6
Nebraska	76	35.0	44.7	20.3	21.9	44.3	33.7	-13.0	-0.4	13.4
Nevada	166	44.2	36.8	19.0	31.7	40.3	27.9	-12.4	3.5	8.9
New Hampshire	55	25.2	46.8	28.0	15.5	36.0	48.5	-9.7	-10.8	20.5
New Jersey	400	32.1	45.5	22.4	17.1	42.9	40.0	-15.0	-2.6	17.6
New Mexico	190	43.5	42.6	13.9	25.1	50.9	24.0	-18.4	8.3	10.1
New York	1,610	27.0	50.6	22.4	12.7	31.2	56.2	-14.3	-19.5	33.8
North Carolina	784	38.8	38.6	22.5	28.4	40.2	31.4	-10.4	1.6	8.9
North Dakota	27	34.8	37.8	27.5	21.6	36.5	42.0	-13.2	-1.3	14.5
Ohio	867	39.2	43.6	17.1	26.2	44.2	29.6	-13.1	0.6	12.5
Oklahoma	272	41.0	46.8	12.2	30.4	47.4	22.1	-10.6	0.6	10.0
Oregon	444	38.9	34.0	27.1	26.4	34.5	39.0	-12.5	0.5	12.0
Pennsylvania	863	32.4	43.2	24.4	18.6	41.1	40.3	-13.8	-2.1	15.8
Rhode Island	93	31.1	45.1	23.8	20.3	31.7	48.0	-10.8	-13.4	24.1
South Carolina	407	48.5	40.0	11.5	36.1	44.1	19.7	-12.3	4.1	8.2
South Dakota	45	39.8	38.8	21.4	26.0	33.1	40.9	-13.8	-5.7	19.5
Tennessee	631	47.0	41.7	11.3	34.7	43.7	21.5	-12.3	2.0	10.3
Texas	1,652	40.5	41.1	18.5	24.9	46.0	29.1	-15.6	4.9	10.6
Utah	112	43.0	40.1	16.9	31.1	41.3	27.5	-11.9	1.3	10.6
Vermont	48	26.8	35.4	37.9	16.5	21.6	61.9	-10.3	-13.7	24.0
Virgin Islands	10	56.0	27.8	16.2	25.4	44.9	29.8	-30.6	17.1	13.5
Virginia	438	42.5	43.9	13.5	31.2	47.1	21.7	-11.3	3.1	8.2
Washington	575	41.1	36.3	22.7	29.3	38.0	32.8	-11.8	1.7	10.1
West Virginia	159	34.0	50.6	15.4	21.8	53.1	25.1	-12.2	2.5	9.7
Wisconsin	395	31.8	38.8	29.4	21.3	31.3	47.4	-10.5	-7.5	18.0
Wyoming	14	40.2	44.1	15.7	26.7	46.8	26.5	-13.4	2.7	10.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2012 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	6,770	14.7	13,730	29.8	20,500	44.5	21,367	46.4	4,154	9.0
Alabama	124	13.8	280	31.0	404	44.8	437	48.4	61	6.8
Alaska	14	14.9	26	28.0	39	42.9	47	51.4	5	5.7
Arizona	166	15.1	362	32.9	528	48.0	502	45.6	70	6.4
Arkansas	78	15.8	146	29.6	224	45.4	238	48.4	31	6.2
California	731	18.5	1,486	37.6	2,218	56.1	1,588	40.2	144	3.7
Colorado	80	16.5	162	33.6	243	50.1	202	41.8	39	8.1
Connecticut	55	14.0	96	24.5	151	38.4	198	50.3	44	11.3
Delaware	22	14.7	47	32.1	69	46.8	69	47.2	9	6.0
District of Columbia	21	14.7	32	22.8	52	37.5	76	54.4	11	8.1
Florida	365	10.9	899	26.9	1,264	37.8	1,667	49.8	413	12.3
Georgia	302	16.0	554	29.4	856	45.4	878	46.5	153	8.1
Guam	8	19.7	17	39.6	25	59.2	15	35.8	2	4.9
Hawaii	23	13.5	48	27.5	71	40.9	82	47.5	20	11.6
Idaho	37	16.0	74	32.1	111	48.1	107	46.5	12	5.4
Illinois	257	13.8	573	30.8	830	44.6	866	46.5	165	8.9
Indiana	145	16.2	270	30.1	414	46.3	428	47.8	53	6.0
Iowa	60	14.7	113	27.8	172	42.5	203	50.1	30	7.3
Kansas	46	15.6	85	28.6	131	44.3	148	50.1	17	5.6
Kentucky	108	13.1	209	25.4	317	38.5	443	53.7	64	7.8
Louisiana	138	15.4	270	30.1	408	45.5	417	46.6	71	7.9
Maine	25	10.1	61	24.5	87	34.6	132	52.9	31	12.5
Maryland	93	13.1	203	28.5	296	41.6	350	49.3	64	9.1
Massachusetts	105	12.4	219	25.9	324	38.2	388	45.8	136	16.0
Michigan	231	12.7	463	25.4	694	38.1	953	52.4	173	9.5
Minnesota	82	15.3	156	29.2	237	44.6	252	47.3	44	8.2
Mississippi	91	14.0	203	31.3	294	45.2	311	47.8	45	7.0
Missouri	133	14.3	282	30.5	415	44.8	451	48.7	60	6.5
Montana	17	13.7	33	26.7	50	40.4	64	51.7	10	7.9
Nebraska	30	17.2	52	29.7	82	46.8	80	46.1	12	7.1
Nevada	55	15.8	113	32.5	168	48.3	151	43.2	29	8.5
New Hampshire	16	13.6	32	28.0	48	41.6	58	50.5	9	7.9
New Jersey	135	16.6	234	28.8	368	45.4	337	41.6	105	12.9
New Mexico	62	14.2	137	31.7	198	45.9	202	46.8	31	7.3
New York	383	12.8	770	25.6	1,153	38.4	1,291	43.0	556	18.5
North Carolina	235	14.2	494	29.7	729	43.9	797	47.9	137	8.2
North Dakota	11	19.5	14	24.5	26	44.0	28	47.7	5	8.3
Ohio	263	14.7	497	27.7	760	42.3	889	49.5	146	8.2
Oklahoma	90	14.8	184	30.4	274	45.2	292	48.2	40	6.6
Oregon	90	11.1	206	25.6	296	36.7	434	53.8	76	9.5
Pennsylvania	223	12.5	490	27.5	714	40.1	878	49.3	190	10.7
Rhode Island	21	12.7	41	24.7	62	37.4	81	49.0	23	13.6
South Carolina	124	14.4	252	29.2	376	43.5	418	48.4	70	8.1
South Dakota	18	17.4	30	29.3	48	46.6	47	45.7	8	7.7
Tennessee	179	13.8	364	28.1	542	41.9	648	50.0	106	8.1
Texas	739	18.5	1,467	36.7	2,207	55.2	1,446	36.2	345	8.6
Utah	49	17.9	94	34.0	143	52.0	121	44.0	11	4.1
Vermont	11	12.2	21	22.5	32	34.7	50	53.5	11	11.9
Virgin Islands	4	17.5	8	32.4	12	49.9	10	40.0	2	10.1
Virginia	171	18.8	228	25.1	399	43.9	434	47.7	76	8.4
Washington	144	13.2	297	27.1	441	40.3	556	50.8	97	8.8
West Virginia	41	12.1	88	26.4	129	38.5	177	52.7	29	8.8
Wisconsin	115	13.9	238	28.8	353	42.8	415	50.2	58	7.0
Wyoming	5	16.0	11	32.5	16	48.5	15	45.2	2	6.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 Age 18-49 in Childless Households ^a		Nondisabled Adults Age 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	1,067	2.3	4,390	9.5	5,456	11.9	4,794	10.4	9,903	21.5
Alabama	21	2.3	106	11.8	127	14.0	91	10.0	202	22.3
Alaska	1	1.0	6	6.8	7	7.8	11	12.4	24	26.2
Arizona	23	2.0	60	5.4	82	7.5	114	10.4	254	23.1
Arkansas	19	3.8	55	11.1	73	14.9	48	9.7	120	24.4
California	—	—	24	0.6	24	0.6	430	10.9	907	23.0
Colorado	9	1.8	40	8.3	49	10.1	33	6.8	107	22.2
Connecticut	9	2.4	48	12.3	58	14.7	53	13.4	79	20.1
Delaware	3	2.0	12	8.1	15	10.1	14	9.8	36	24.4
District of Columbia	3	2.5	17	12.2	21	14.7	24	17.5	24	17.0
Florida	110	3.3	278	8.3	388	11.6	525	15.7	630	18.8
Georgia	37	2.0	150	7.9	187	9.9	233	12.3	406	21.5
Guam	0	0.1	0	0.5	0	0.6	3	6.4	10	24.6
Hawaii	1	0.8	17	9.5	18	10.3	19	11.0	36	20.6
Idaho	4	1.6	21	9.3	25	11.0	20	8.6	56	24.4
Illinois	43	2.3	197	10.6	240	12.9	207	11.1	352	18.9
Indiana	20	2.2	90	10.1	110	12.2	78	8.7	226	25.2
Iowa	11	2.6	40	9.8	50	12.4	53	13.0	93	23.0
Kansas	6	2.1	36	12.0	42	14.1	32	10.7	71	23.8
Kentucky	30	3.7	114	13.8	144	17.5	110	13.3	180	21.9
Louisiana	29	3.3	94	10.5	123	13.8	77	8.6	207	23.2
Maine	5	2.0	39	15.7	44	17.7	27	11.0	55	22.0
Maryland	17	2.3	77	10.8	93	13.1	80	11.3	158	22.2
Massachusetts	24	2.8	137	16.1	161	18.9	75	8.8	148	17.5
Michigan	39	2.1	237	13.0	276	15.2	236	12.9	385	21.2
Minnesota	12	2.3	63	11.9	75	14.2	47	8.9	117	22.0
Mississippi	17	2.6	71	10.9	88	13.6	66	10.1	146	22.5
Missouri	27	2.9	100	10.8	127	13.7	99	10.7	217	23.5
Montana	1	1.1	13	10.8	15	11.9	14	11.6	30	24.5
Nebraska	3	1.9	20	11.2	23	13.1	11	6.1	43	24.5
Nevada	6	1.8	27	7.8	34	9.7	36	10.4	69	19.9
New Hampshire	3	2.8	19	16.7	22	19.5	9	8.2	26	22.7
New Jersey	10	1.2	87	10.8	97	12.0	59	7.3	157	19.3
New Mexico	5	1.3	32	7.5	38	8.8	43	10.0	106	24.5
New York	61	2.0	364	12.1	425	14.2	229	7.6	537	17.9
North Carolina	37	2.2	150	9.0	186	11.2	192	11.5	377	22.7
North Dakota	1	2.0	7	11.2	8	13.2	4	7.0	14	25.0
Ohio	42	2.3	249	13.9	291	16.2	169	9.4	402	22.4
Oklahoma	14	2.2	66	10.9	80	13.1	59	9.7	145	24.0
Oregon	9	1.1	71	8.8	80	9.9	138	17.1	167	20.8
Pennsylvania	74	4.1	280	15.7	354	19.8	163	9.2	353	19.8
Rhode Island	4	2.3	25	15.3	29	17.6	17	10.4	31	18.8
South Carolina	22	2.5	63	7.3	85	9.8	104	12.0	202	23.5
South Dakota	2	2.0	9	9.1	11	11.1	8	7.8	26	24.9
Tennessee	29	2.3	134	10.4	164	12.6	166	12.8	281	21.7
Texas	141	3.5	255	6.4	395	9.9	143	3.6	886	22.2
Utah	4	1.5	20	7.1	24	8.6	24	8.8	69	25.1
Vermont	2	1.9	14	14.6	15	16.5	10	10.9	22	23.2
Virgin Islands	—	—	1	2.1	1	2.1	2	9.6	6	23.4
Virginia	23	2.5	96	10.6	119	13.1	93	10.2	207	22.8
Washington	19	1.7	112	10.2	130	11.9	166	15.2	224	20.5
West Virginia	12	3.6	56	16.7	68	20.3	32	9.5	74	22.0
Wisconsin	25	3.0	87	10.5	111	13.5	97	11.7	191	23.2
Wyoming	0	0.7	3	10.0	4	10.7	2	6.6	8	25.3

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

^a These participants are subject to work requirements and a time limit. For this report, we incorporated a newly-developed methodology to better identify nondisabled individuals when defining these participants. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* for details.

^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	46,022	100.0	42,697	100.0	1,587	100.0	338	100.0	1,400	100.0	3,828	100.0
Alabama	903	2.0	898	2.1	2	0.1	—	—	3	0.2	20	0.5
Alaska	91	0.2	87	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	5	0.1
Arizona	1,100	2.4	1,006	2.4	24	1.5	9	2.7	60	4.3	159	4.2
Arkansas	492	1.1	486	1.1	2	0.1	1	0.3	4	0.3	19	0.5
California	3,950	8.6	3,505	8.2	195	12.3	67	19.8	184	13.2	911	23.8
Colorado	484	1.1	458	1.1	14	0.9	5	1.4	7	0.5	59	1.5
Connecticut	393	0.9	367	0.9	12	0.8	3	0.9	11	0.8	22	0.6
Delaware	147	0.3	143	0.3	2	0.1	—	—	2	0.1	9	0.2
District of Columbia	140	0.3	134	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.4	3	0.2	6	0.2
Florida	3,344	7.3	2,742	6.4	303	19.1	30	9.0	269	19.2	272	7.1
Georgia	1,887	4.1	1,826	4.3	33	2.1	8	2.2	21	1.5	116	3.0
Guam	42	0.1	39	0.1	2	0.1	—	—	1	0.1	8	0.2
Hawaii	173	0.4	154	0.4	12	0.8	1	0.2	7	0.5	13	0.3
Idaho	230	0.5	222	0.5	2	0.1	2	0.7	4	0.3	19	0.5
Illinois	1,861	4.0	1,765	4.1	59	3.7	3	0.9	34	2.4	155	4.1
Indiana	895	1.9	872	2.0	5	0.3	15	4.4	3	0.2	31	0.8
Iowa	405	0.9	384	0.9	7	0.4	11	3.4	3	0.2	12	0.3
Kansas	296	0.6	288	0.7	3	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.3	10	0.3
Kentucky	824	1.8	811	1.9	7	0.4	6	1.7	1	0.1	13	0.3
Louisiana	896	1.9	887	2.1	3	0.2	1	0.4	5	0.4	13	0.3
Maine	250	0.5	242	0.6	5	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.2	2	0.1
Maryland	710	1.5	671	1.6	19	1.2	7	1.9	13	1.0	25	0.7
Massachusetts	848	1.8	727	1.7	69	4.4	7	2.0	46	3.3	49	1.3
Michigan	1,820	4.0	1,741	4.1	34	2.1	23	6.9	22	1.6	31	0.8
Minnesota	533	1.2	479	1.1	24	1.5	22	6.4	9	0.6	26	0.7
Mississippi	651	1.4	650	1.5	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	4	0.1
Missouri	927	2.0	918	2.1	3	0.2	1	0.4	4	0.3	12	0.3
Montana	124	0.3	123	0.3	1	0.0	—	—	1	0.1	1	0.0
Nebraska	174	0.4	164	0.4	3	0.2	4	1.1	3	0.2	6	0.2
Nevada	349	0.8	331	0.8	5	0.3	2	0.5	11	0.8	62	1.6
New Hampshire	115	0.3	110	0.3	2	0.1	3	0.8	1	0.1	2	0.0
New Jersey	810	1.8	684	1.6	60	3.8	5	1.5	61	4.3	126	3.3
New Mexico	432	0.9	407	1.0	5	0.3	—	—	20	1.4	50	1.3
New York	3,000	6.5	2,357	5.5	393	24.8	25	7.3	226	16.1	237	6.2
North Carolina	1,662	3.6	1,628	3.8	10	0.6	13	3.8	11	0.8	98	2.6
North Dakota	58	0.1	55	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0
Ohio	1,795	3.9	1,759	4.1	20	1.3	2	0.6	13	1.0	35	0.9
Oklahoma	606	1.3	598	1.4	4	0.2	0	0.1	4	0.3	23	0.6
Oregon	806	1.8	758	1.8	21	1.4	0	0.1	26	1.9	76	2.0
Pennsylvania	1,782	3.9	1,726	4.0	24	1.5	7	2.2	25	1.8	53	1.4
Rhode Island	166	0.4	146	0.3	10	0.6	1	0.4	9	0.6	11	0.3
South Carolina	863	1.9	859	2.0	—	—	2	0.5	2	0.2	22	0.6
South Dakota	103	0.2	100	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.0
Tennessee	1,296	2.8	1,268	3.0	13	0.8	8	2.3	7	0.5	53	1.4
Texas	3,998	8.7	3,719	8.7	87	5.5	9	2.8	182	13.0	732	19.1
Utah	275	0.6	264	0.6	4	0.2	3	0.9	4	0.3	24	0.6
Vermont	93	0.2	91	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.0
Virgin Islands	24	0.1	20	0.0	3	0.2	—	—	2	0.2	2	0.1
Virginia	909	2.0	874	2.0	17	1.1	5	1.6	13	0.9	48	1.3
Washington	1,094	2.4	992	2.3	48	3.0	15	4.6	39	2.8	115	3.0
West Virginia	335	0.7	334	0.8	0	0.0	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	826	1.8	800	1.9	12	0.8	3	1.0	11	0.8	26	0.7
Wyoming	33	0.1	33	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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	1,738	312	17.9	1036	59.6	390	22.5
Alabama	3	0	11.4	3	88.6	—	—
Alaska	3	0	13.9	2	64.8	1	21.3
Arizona	69	12	16.9	47	67.5	11	15.6
Arkansas	4	0	6.4	4	78.7	1	15.0
California	251	54	21.6	159	63.2	38	15.2
Colorado	12	2	14.4	7	58.5	3	27.1
Connecticut	14	4	26.7	7	53.5	3	19.8
Delaware	2	0	17.9	1	46.1	1	35.9
District of Columbia	4	0	11.4	3	67.2	1	21.4
Florida	299	37	12.4	182	60.7	81	26.9
Georgia	29	10	34.7	14	47.5	5	17.8
Guam	1	0	10.1	0	39.9	0	50.0
Hawaii	7	1	12.3	3	42.0	3	45.7
Idaho	6	1	17.0	4	60.4	1	22.6
Illinois	37	3	8.6	17	46.6	16	44.7
Indiana	18	7	39.1	10	54.4	1	6.5
Iowa	14	6	42.5	7	50.6	1	6.9
Kansas	4	1	18.6	2	50.7	1	30.7
Kentucky	7	2	34.9	3	40.4	2	24.7
Louisiana	6	1	18.2	5	81.8	—	—
Maine	4	2	44.2	2	47.3	0	8.5
Maryland	20	6	28.7	10	49.6	4	21.7
Massachusetts	52	13	24.2	27	51.7	13	24.1
Michigan	45	17	38.0	19	41.6	9	20.4
Minnesota	30	11	36.0	16	52.6	3	11.4
Mississippi	1	0	17.0	1	83.0	—	—
Missouri	5	—	—	4	76.4	1	23.6
Montana	1	0	11.4	1	82.7	0	5.9
Nebraska	7	2	31.7	4	53.5	1	14.8
Nevada	13	2	15.9	8	63.8	3	20.3
New Hampshire	4	2	39.4	2	49.2	0	11.4
New Jersey	66	11	16.3	36	55.2	19	28.5
New Mexico	20	1	6.6	13	62.3	6	31.0
New York	250	41	16.4	139	55.5	70	28.1
North Carolina	24	7	27.9	13	55.3	4	16.7
North Dakota	2	1	33.8	1	52.5	0	13.7
Ohio	16	4	24.2	10	65.8	2	10.1
Oklahoma	5	1	19.9	2	33.9	2	46.2
Oregon	27	2	8.2	20	76.6	4	15.2
Pennsylvania	32	4	11.4	22	69.2	6	19.4
Rhode Island	10	3	27.6	5	48.0	2	24.4
South Carolina	4	2	40.7	2	41.7	1	17.6
South Dakota	3	1	32.1	2	58.8	0	9.1
Tennessee	15	8	50.8	6	40.8	1	8.4
Texas	191	9	4.8	138	72.1	44	23.1
Utah	7	1	12.5	5	67.0	1	20.5
Vermont	2	1	37.7	1	49.3	0	12.9
Virgin Islands	2	1	37.1	1	41.2	0	21.6
Virginia	18	4	21.4	10	56.4	4	22.3
Washington	55	11	19.9	31	56.3	13	23.8
West Virginia	0	—	—	0	100.0	—	—
Wisconsin	14	4	27.6	7	53.3	3	19.1
Wyoming	0	—	—	0	35.2	0	64.8

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 2012 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table C.1. Fiscal Year 2011 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$10,890	\$13,600	\$12,540
2	14,710	18,380	16,930
3	18,530	23,160	21,320
4	22,350	27,940	25,710
5	26,170	32,720	30,100
6	29,990	37,500	34,490
7	33,810	42,280	38,880
8	37,630	47,060	43,270
Each Additional Member	+3,820	+4,780	+4,390

Source: 76 *Federal Register* 13, January 20, 2011.

^a HHS issued these numbers, which provide the basis for the fiscal year 2012 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

Table C.2. SNAP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2012^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,180	\$1,474	\$1,359
2	1,594	1,992	1,835
3	2,008	2,509	2,310
4	2,422	3,027	2,786
5	2,836	3,545	3,261
6	3,249	4,063	3,737
7	3,663	4,581	4,212
8	4,077	5,099	4,688
Each Additional Member	+414	+518	+476

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^a The fiscal year 2012 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2011 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2012 gross income limits by multiplying the 2011 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 2012^a

Household Size	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$908	\$1,134	\$1,045
2	1,226	1,532	1,411
3	1,545	1,930	1,777
4	1,863	2,329	2,143
5	2,181	2,727	2,509
6	2,500	3,125	2,875
7	2,818	3,524	3,240
8	3,136	3,922	3,606
Each Additional Member	+319	+399	+366

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

^a The fiscal year 2012 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2011 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2012 net income limits by dividing the 2011 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 2012

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1-2 people	\$147	\$252	\$208	\$296	\$130
3 people	147	252	208	296	130
4 people	155	252	208	310	155
5 people	181	252	208	362	181
6 or more people	208	260	239	416	208
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	459	734	619	539	362

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 2012^{a, b}

Household Size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$200	\$239	\$304	\$371	\$314	\$295	\$257
2	367	438	559	680	575	541	472
3	526	627	800	974	824	775	676
4	668	797	1,016	1,237	1,046	985	859
5	793	946	1,207	1,469	1,243	1,169	1,020
6	952	1,135	1,448	1,762	1,491	1,403	1,224
7	1,052	1,255	1,600	1,948	1,648	1,551	1,353
8	1,202	1,434	1,829	2,226	1,884	1,773	1,546
Each Additional Member	+150	+179	+229	+278	+236	+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 2012^a.

Household Size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 - 2	\$16	\$19	\$24	\$30	\$25	\$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.

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 57,000 participating SNAP households and a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The State samples of participating units are stratified by month. Annual required State samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the State's caseload. Each month, State agencies select an independent sample that is generally proportional to the size of the monthly participating caseload.

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

While 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 2012 SNAP QC datafile, an edited version of the raw datafile generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2012 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2011 through September 2012.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or those found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited datafile. Of the 56,746 sample cases in the raw datafile, 2,513 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, 3,366 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 747 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 93 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 2012 SNAP QC file is 50,027. 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 2012

	Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC Sample
Number of cases sampled	56,746
Cases not subject to review	2,513
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0
Cases subject to review	54,233
Incomplete cases	3,366
Cases completed	50,867
Households not eligible for a positive benefit	85
Households not eligible for SNAP	662
Households eligible for a positive benefit	50,120
Households dropped due to inconsistencies	93
Households on the final file	50,027

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 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 2012, the completion rate remained at 94 percent, the same rate as in fiscal year 2011.

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 2012 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 or 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 93 records in the raw datafile. These 93 records were therefore dropped from the edited datafile.

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

State	SNAP Households	
	Number	Percent
Total	50,027	100.0
Alabama	1,024	2.0
Alaska	664	1.3
Arizona	1,011	2.0
Arkansas	1,313	2.6
California	1,030	2.1
Colorado	970	1.9
Connecticut	956	1.9
Delaware	900	1.8
District of Columbia	981	2.0
Florida	1,014	2.0
Georgia	1,063	2.1
Guam	471	0.9
Hawaii	993	2.0
Idaho	984	2.0
Illinois	1,080	2.2
Indiana	1,015	2.0
Iowa	1,066	2.1
Kansas	938	1.9
Kentucky	1,189	2.4
Louisiana	996	2.0
Maine	963	1.9
Maryland	844	1.7
Massachusetts	918	1.8
Michigan	973	1.9
Minnesota	993	2.0
Mississippi	1,184	2.4
Missouri	995	2.0
Montana	870	1.7
Nebraska	874	1.7
Nevada	968	1.9
New Hampshire	845	1.7
New Jersey	951	1.9
New Mexico	1,040	2.1
New York	932	1.9
North Carolina	1,049	2.1
North Dakota	503	1.0
Ohio	1,079	2.2
Oklahoma	1,014	2.0
Oregon	1,016	2.0
Pennsylvania	939	1.9
Rhode Island	1,014	2.0
South Carolina	1,132	2.3
South Dakota	782	1.6
Tennessee	1,020	2.0
Texas	1,065	2.1
Utah	1,028	2.1
Vermont	798	1.6
Virgin Islands	308	0.6
Virginia	908	1.8
Washington	921	1.8
West Virginia	949	1.9
Wisconsin	970	1.9
Wyoming	524	1.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2012 in this report are based on a sample of 50,027 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 2012.

The fiscal year 2012 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the fiscal year 2003 through 2011 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 2012

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2012			
	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible Households	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of households	22,329,713	28,397	254,997	22,046,320
Number of participants	46,609,072	67,661	519,900	46,021,511
Value of benefits	\$6,218,288,393	\$18,551,386	\$153,545,924	\$ 6,046,191,083
Average household size	2.09	2.38	2.04	2.09
Average benefit per person	\$133.41	- ^a	\$295.34	\$131.38

Sources: Fiscal Year 2012 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.

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

Comparison to Reported Data

Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for fiscal year 2012. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC datafile before any editing has taken place. Calculated values and averages are based on the edited datafile used for this report.

Table D.4. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2012

Variable	All Households	Households with:			
		Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	Disabled Nonelderly Adults
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	755	1,203	855	966	977
Reported	755	1,203	855	966	977
Average Net Income (Dollars) ^a					
Calculated	343	556	399	468	484
Reported	339	552	391	464	480
Average Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b					
Calculated	512	694	521	583	529
Reported	512	699	516	584	530
Average SNAP Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated	274	323	139	413	213
Reported ^c	273	324	136	413	213
Percent with Zero Gross Income					
Calculated	20.5	0.0	6.6	12.2	0.0
Reported	20.7	0.0	6.6	12.5	0.0
Percent with Zero Net Income					
Calculated	38.4	21.7	18.8	31.8	12.8
Reported	39.8	22.0	21.7	32.4	15.9
Percent with Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	4.8	3.8	13.6	0.8	7.1
Reported	4.6	3.6	13.1	0.7	6.7

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC datafile.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 32,326 households participating in MFIP and 502,953 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, 502,953 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 are, consequently, subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard errors 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 2012, $n = 50,027$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2012 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 (50,027) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 2012, $N = 22,046,000$, and there are 3,799,000 elderly households. Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2012 would be calculated as $(3,799,000 / 22,046,000) \times (50,027) = 8,621$. In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 8,068, 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 2012 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 1,060,000 (Table A.1), and the corresponding standard error is 27,700 (Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from 1,004,600 to 1,115,400.³

For standard errors not shown in Table E.1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for Fiscal Year 2012 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 elderly) 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, 1.60.

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 appendix Table A.3, 713,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to calculate the naive standard error. Using equations (1) and (2), the value is 16,498.⁵ Multiplying 16,498 by the

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: $(1,060,000 - (2 \times 27,700)) = 1,004,600$ and $(1,060,000 + (2 \times 27,700)) = 1,115,400$.

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

⁵ Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(713,000/3,799,000) \times (1 - (713,000/3,799,000)) \times (3,799,000 - 8,068)] / [(8,068 - 1) \times 3,799,000]} = 0.004343$$

Equation (2): $3,799,000 \times 0.004343 = 16,498$

where 3,799,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 713,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 8,068 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E.1), and 16,498 is the standard error.

square root of the design effect (d), 1.68, from Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 27,717.

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, appendix Table A.17 shows that, of the 9,984,000 households with children, 1,221,000 (12.2 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 30,700 (Table E.1). To calculate S_p , the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 9,984,000 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 11.6 to 12.8 percent around the point estimate of 12.2 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 3,799,000 households with elderly individuals, 713,000 (18.8 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 16,498) by 3,799,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.4 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2012 are provided in Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in fiscal year 2012 is \$3.20 (Table E.3), and the mean itself is \$755 (Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$749 to \$761.

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 2012^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	68.19	95.10	27.70	76.26	54.34	88.80	68.63	54.25	50,027	22,046
With Elderly Individuals	16.22	27.73	20.18	17.06	54.34	12.22	11.30	9.91	8,068	3,799
Without Elderly Individuals	65.49	86.41	19.56	74.93	NA	86.91	67.57	53.38	41,959	18,248
With Children.....	30.70	47.90	7.88	71.05	12.22	88.80	68.63	34.80	22,475	9,984
With School Age Children.....	25.63	42.23	6.83	56.95	11.30	68.63	68.63	31.90	16,858	7,599
Without Children	61.45	84.16	26.73	37.84	53.85	NA	NA	44.56	27,552	12,063
With Earnings	NA	37.15	14.17	76.26	17.06	71.05	56.95	18.32	15,559	6,909
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	0.08	21.16	15.19	18.32	9.91	34.80	31.90	54.25	10,808	4,409

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC sample.

^aStandard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

NA = not applicable.

Table E.2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2012^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	1.71	1.98	1.31	1.67	1.46	1.81	1.46	1.38	1.60
With Elderly Individuals	1.55	1.68	1.39	1.65	NA	1.41	1.37	1.35	1.49
Without Elderly Individuals	1.74	1.96	1.29	1.75	NA	1.96	1.54	1.41	1.66
With Children	1.41	1.54	1.35	2.13	1.43	NA	2.42	1.49	1.68
With School Age Children	1.43	1.60	1.34	1.95	1.39	NA	NA	1.47	1.53
Without Children	1.90	2.33	1.34	1.45	1.62	NA	NA	1.42	1.68
With Earnings	NA	1.63	1.34	NA	1.67	2.90	2.07	1.34	1.83
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	0.44	1.50	1.39	1.43	1.44	1.75	1.66	NA	1.38

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC 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.

NA = not applicable.

Table E.3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2012^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.....	3.20	1.34	0.27	1.93	0.61	0.00	0.06	6.21	5.63	4.23	1.52
With Elderly Individuals	7.19	6.60	1.57	5.70	2.10	0.01	0.21	36.99	35.44	7.59	5.41
Without Elderly Individuals.....	3.60	1.59	0.64	2.02	0.59	0.00	0.05	6.37	5.70	5.10	1.44
With Children	5.09	3.72	2.48	2.65	0.88	0.02	0.02	8.47	5.77	9.60	1.78
With School Age Children.....	6.73	5.27	3.02	3.12	0.96	0.03	0.03	10.54	7.31	10.65	2.01
Without Children	4.72	3.07	0.65	2.55	0.80	0.00	0.09	11.49	22.75	4.71	2.51
With Earnings	6.19	5.17	1.95	3.25	1.24	0.02	0.04	6.21	10.86	12.26	2.29
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	5.70	5.80	2.20	4.20	1.39	0.02	0.16	28.16	14.99	5.06	3.87

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC sample.

^aStandard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

^bFor 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 2012

Number of Households in Base of Mean (000)	Standard Error as Percentage of the Mean Amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
22,046 (All SNAP Households).....	0.8	0.0	3.6
3,799 (Households With Elderly Individuals)	3.1	0.8	10.9
9,984 (Households With Children)	1.1	0.3	4.6
6,909 (Households With Earnings)	1.4	0.5	5.2
4,409 (Households With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals)	2.2	0.6	8.5

Source: Fiscal Year 2012 SNAP QC sample.

^aStandard 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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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)

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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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APPENDIX G

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households, Fiscal Year 2011. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis, 2012.

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