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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and households in need. SNAP is the largest of the domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This report describes the characteristics of SNAP households and participants nationwide in fiscal year 2018 (October 2017 through September 2018). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in fiscal year 2018. The appendices provide detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics at the national and State levels, as well as a review of the source and reliability of estimates and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

During fiscal year 2018, SNAP provided benefits to approximately 39.7 million people living in 19.7 million households each month across the United States[1]. The total Federal cost of the program in fiscal year 2018 was $64.9 billion, $60.4 billion of which went to SNAP benefits and the remainder to program administration.[2] The average monthly SNAP benefit across all participating households in fiscal year 2018 was $255.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

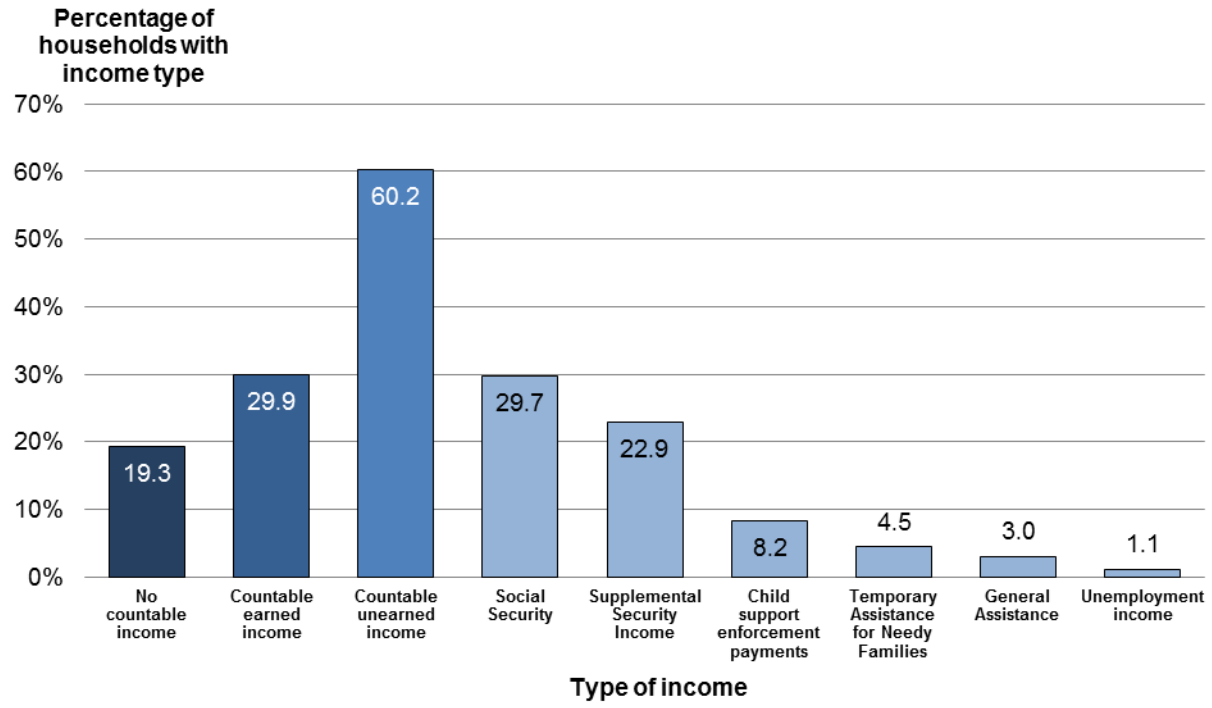
As measured by the 2017 Federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), approximately 81 percent of SNAP households lived in poverty in fiscal year 2018. Thirty-eight percent of SNAP households had gross incomes less than or equal to half of the poverty guidelines; these households received 55 percent of all benefits. When the value of SNAP benefits is included as income, 9 percent of SNAP households would move above the poverty guidelines; 11 percent would move from below half to above half of the poverty guidelines.

The average SNAP household had gross monthly income of $844 and had net monthly income of $383. SNAP households received income from a variety of sources (Figure ES.1). The most common were earnings, followed closely by Social Security, and then Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. Nineteen percent of SNAP households had zero gross income in fiscal year 2018, and 36 percent had zero net income. The percentages of SNAP households with zero gross income and zero net income remained about the same as in fiscal year 2017.

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

[2] The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2018 included $4.5 billion in other costs, including the Federal share of State administrative costs, nutrition education, Employment and Training programs, benefit and retailer redemption and monitoring, payment accuracy monitoring, EBT systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

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



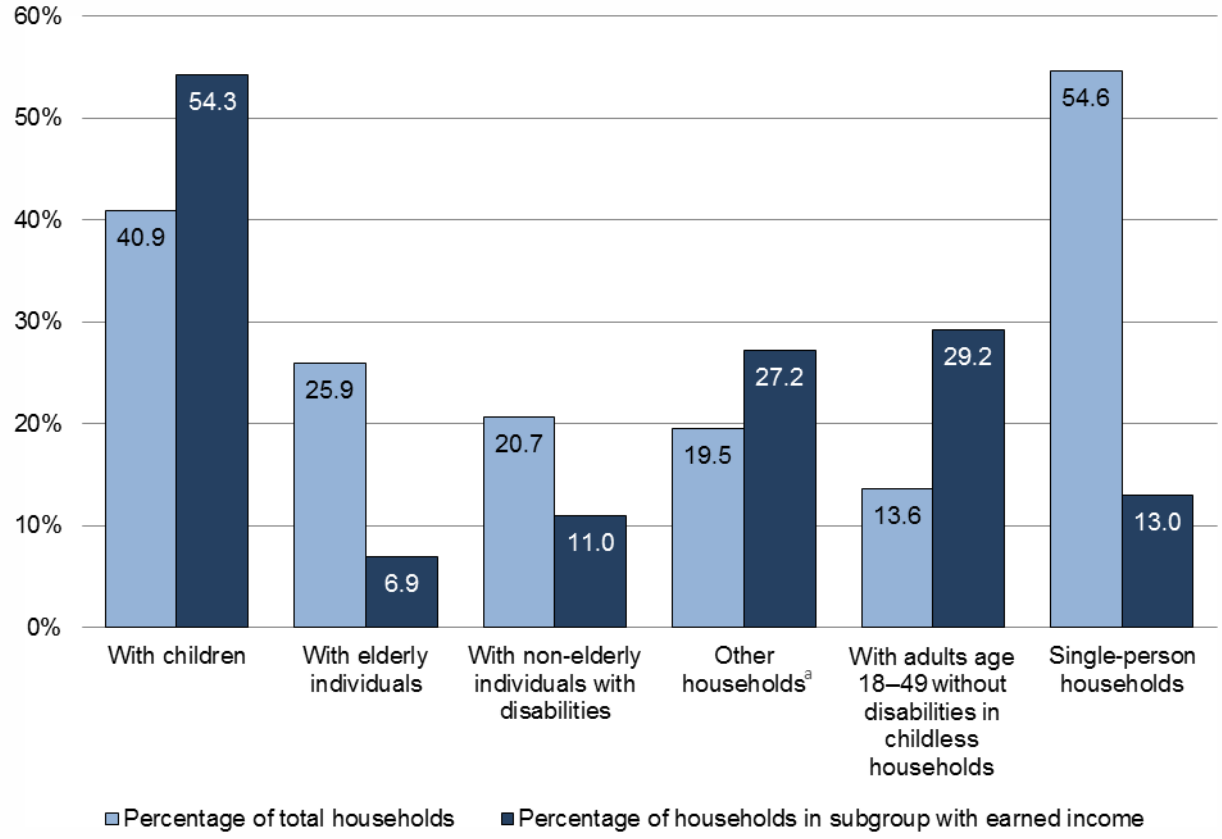
Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

In FY 2018, 19 percent of SNAP households contained non-elderly adults without disabilities and without children. The remaining 81 percent included a child, elderly individual, or individual with a disability. These households received 85 percent of all benefits. Likewise, nearly one-third of SNAP participants were non-elderly adults without disabilities. The remainder were either children (44 percent), elderly adults (14 percent), or non-elderly adults with disabilities (11 percent). More than half (57 percent) of all participants, and nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of all non-elderly adult participants, were female. More than two-thirds (71 percent) of children were school age (age 5–17). In fiscal year 2018, the average SNAP household size was 2.0 people.

Households with children received an average monthly SNAP benefit of $387, reflecting their larger average household size. The average household with children had 3.3 people, compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (61 percent) of SNAP households with children were single-adult households.

The number of SNAP households with elderly individuals increased by almost 2 percent from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2018, even as the total number of SNAP households decreased. Households with elderly individuals received an average monthly SNAP benefit of $121, reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.2 people) and higher-than-average income compared to other SNAP households. Households with elderly individuals had an average gross income of $916, compared to $818 for households without elderly individuals. Eighty-four percent of SNAP households with elderly individuals consisted of an elderly individual living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of $105, compared with an average monthly benefit of $202 for households with elderly individuals not living alone and $280 for households without any elderly individuals.

Figure ES.2. Households by composition and presence of earned income



Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] "Other households" refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

The percentage of SNAP households with earned income varied across subgroups. Of the nearly 41 percent of SNAP households that included children in fiscal year 2018, more than half (54 percent) had countable earned income. In contrast, of the 26 percent of SNAP households that included elderly individuals, only 7 percent had countable earned income. About 29 percent of households with adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households had earned income, and 11 percent of households that included non-elderly individuals with disabilities had earned income. A relatively small percentage of single-person households, which make up more than half of all SNAP households, had earned income (13 percent) (Figure ES.2).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to eligible, low-income individuals and households in need. SNAP's stated purpose is to "permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet . . . by increasing their purchasing power" (Food and Nutrition Act of 2008). SNAP is the largest of the domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2018, SNAP served an average of 39.7 million people each month, at a total annual cost of $64.9 billion, $60.4 billion of which went to SNAP benefits.[3]

SNAP is available to all individuals who meet the Federal eligibility guidelines set by Congress, and serves a broad demographic spectrum of the needy population. It provides benefits electronically via an Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card, which may be redeemed for eligible food items at authorized retailers.[4] As of September 2018, 251,948 retailers across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.[5]

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

Using SNAP household data collected for quality control (QC) purposes, FNS publishes reports detailing characteristics of the SNAP population and uses the data for additional analyses. This report, the latest in an annual series that dates back to 1976, presents a picture of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2018. The report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules, and thus does not include information about those who were issued benefits mistakenly nor those who received disaster assistance.[6]

In Chapter 2, we provide an overview of SNAP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits and how factors such as national economic trends affect program participation and costs. In Chapter 3, we describe the characteristics of households and individuals participating in SNAP in fiscal year 2018. We also provide a list of acronyms and definitions used in this report. We present detailed national tables of SNAP household

[3] The total cost of SNAP in fiscal year 2018 included $4.5 billion in other costs, including the Federal share of State administrative costs, nutrition education, Employment and Training programs, benefit and retailer redemption and monitoring, payment accuracy monitoring, Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

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

[5] 4,568 meal service providers are also authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

[6] FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, fires, or other disaster emergencies. About 132,300 households received disaster assistance at some time during fiscal year 2018. This number was calculated internally by Mathematica based on information provided by FNS and individual State reports. See Appendix D for more information on adjustments made to the data to remove disaster assistance recipients from the analyses.

characteristics in Appendix A, and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix B. Appendix C contains the fiscal year 2018 SNAP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts. In Appendix D, we provide a detailed explanation and evaluation of the source and reliability of the estimates in this report. This is followed by a discussion of estimate sampling error in Appendix E. The instrument used to collect SNAP QC data that form the basis of this report appears in Appendix F.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The characteristics of SNAP households and the level of SNAP participation change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and legislative alterations to SNAP. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuance that were in place in fiscal Year 2018. The chapter concludes with a summary of how program participation and costs were related to the economy in fiscal year 2018.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Act) reauthorized SNAP in December 2018. This legislation largely maintains the basic eligibility guidelines as defined under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (FNA). The FNA, as amended, contains the uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP, which were originally developed in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. These standards define a SNAP household and categories of households eligible for benefits. They also establish gross and net income limits, a resource limit, and various nonfinancial criteria for eligibility. The FNA provides higher income limits for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for households with members who are elderly or disabled and includes exceptions to the eligibility criteria for individuals who are categorically eligible (as defined in sections below).[7]

The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as an individual living alone or individuals who live together and customarily purchase and prepare food together. Generally, a group of individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together may apply as separate household units; their incomes and countable resources are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. However, spouses living together must apply together and parents must apply together with their children younger than age 22 who reside with them, even if the children have spouses or children of their own. Individuals who are elderly and cannot purchase and prepare food because of a substantial disability may apply as separate households from those with whom they reside as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines from the previous year.[8] The incomes and countable resources of household members applying together for SNAP are aggregated to determine the household's eligibility and benefit levels.

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

[8] The secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) establishes the Federal poverty guidelines annually for many assistance programs. The fiscal year 2018 SNAP gross and net monthly income limits were based on the 2017 poverty guidelines issued by HHS. See Appendix C for a list of the 2017 poverty guidelines.

Categorical Eligibility

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

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

States may also adopt broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies. Through this option, States can choose to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP to households that receive a noncash TANF-funded benefit. States have flexibility in choosing the noncash TANF program(s) that confers SNAP eligibility. These programs often have gross income limits above 130 percent of poverty (but no higher than 200 percent) and no net income test. In addition, most TANF programs that confer BBCE do not include a resource test. However, six States (Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, and Texas) conferred BBCE through TANF programs with resource limits between $5,000 and $25,000 in all or part of fiscal year 2018. In fiscal year 2018, 43 States and territories (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) had a BBCE policy in effect.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. Most households not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: (1) gross income and (2) net income.[9] As defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, gross income includes most cash income (with the exception of specific types of income, such as loans) and excludes most noncash income or in-kind benefits (such as energy assistance payments and educational loans in which payment is deferred). To be eligible for SNAP, a household not categorically eligible and not including an elderly member or individual with a disability must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines from the previous fiscal year ($2,665 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2018). Households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities are not subject to the gross income standard. All households that are not categorically eligible must have a monthly net income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guidelines from the previous fiscal year ($2,050 per month for a family of four in the contiguous

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

United States in fiscal year 2018). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (Appendix C).

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

- **Standard deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. In fiscal year 2018, a household with one to three members living in the contiguous United States received a $160 deduction; larger households received a larger standard deduction based on household size. The standard deductions for outlying States and territories vary due to differences in the cost of living between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are indexed annually to inflation.
- **Earned income deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent care deduction.** Households with dependents may receive a deduction for out-of-pocket costs associated with the care of a child or other dependents when necessary for a household member to work, seek employment, attend training, or pursue education. Allowable dependent care costs include the costs of care given by a care provider or facility, transportation costs to and from the care facility, and other necessary fees. The costs of care provided by a relative may be deducted if the relative providing care is not a member of the same SNAP household.
- **Medical expense deduction.** Households receive a medical expense deduction if they have either an elderly member or an individual with a disability who has medical expenses. In most States, such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs that exceed $35 per month and are incurred on behalf of the elderly household members or household members with disabilities. In fiscal year 2018, 21 States had medical deduction demonstration programs that used standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses exceeding $35 but below a specified limit.[11] Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible in any State.
- **Child support payment deduction.** Households may deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for an individual who is not a member of the household. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than treat them as a deduction. In fiscal year 2018, 12 States excluded legally obligated child support payments from income, whereas 41 States treated child support payments as an income deduction.

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

[11] For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2018 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Cronquist et al. 2019). Available at https://host76.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/.

- **Excess shelter expense deduction.** Households are entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of the household's countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. Instead of using actual utility costs, 48 States in fiscal year 2018 opted for mandatory Standard Utility Allowances (SUAs) to calculate a household's total shelter expense. The maximum excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly members or individuals with disabilities was $535 in fiscal year 2018. The amount is annually indexed to inflation. The limits on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories vary due to differences in the cost of living between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities, however, are allowed to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. In fiscal year 2018, 30 States also opted for simplified homeless housing costs, which allow homeless households a deduction of $143 for shelter expenses.

Resources

Another determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. As stipulated in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, the resource limits are indexed to inflation, rounded down to the nearest $250 increment. In fiscal year 2018, households not categorically eligible were permitted up to $2,250 in countable resources or up to $3,500 if at least one household member was elderly or had a disability. Countable resources include cash, resources easily converted to cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks and bonds, and lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources. Some types of resources are not counted, such as retirement and educational savings accounts, family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income.

Countable resources also include vehicles, with some exceptions. Licensed vehicles used as homes, to produce earned income, to transport household members with physical disabilities, or to transport fuel or water are excluded from the resource test, along with vehicles whose sale would net less than $1,500. For one non-excluded licensed vehicle per adult household member and any other vehicle used by household members younger than age 18 to drive to work or school, the amount of the vehicle's fair market value over $4,650 is counted toward the resource limit. For the remaining licensed vehicles, the greater of the vehicle's fair market value over $4,650 or the equity value is counted.[12] For non-excluded unlicensed vehicles, the vehicle's equity value is counted.

To make it easier for low-income workers to maintain reliable transportation while receiving SNAP benefits, States may align their SNAP vehicle policy with rules from a TANF- or Maintenance of Effort–funded assistance program if these rules are not more restrictive than Federal SNAP rules. In fiscal year 2018, more than half of all States and territories had adopted rules that exclude all vehicles from the resource test, and most others adopted rules that exclude the value of additional vehicles.

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

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The program's nonfinancial eligibility standards restrict the participation of strikers, individuals who are institutionalized, fleeing felons, drug felons, undocumented noncitizens, noncitizens visiting the United States, certain students, and some lawful, permanent resident noncitizens.[13] Some examples of lawful, permanent resident noncitizens who are eligible for SNAP benefits include the following:

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

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

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

In addition, SNAP participants who are subject to the general SNAP work requirements and are (1) age 18–49, (2) residing in a SNAP household without children, and (3) not pregnant are generally subject to time-limited benefits unless they fulfill additional work requirements. Specifically, these individuals are restricted to 3 months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month

[13] These eligibility standards were in effect in fiscal year 2018. A 2019 rule expanded some categories, effective June 14, 2019.

period, unless they work or participate in qualifying education and training activities at least 20 hours per week or comply with a workfare program.[14] Participants are exempt from the time limit if they live in a waived area or have been granted a discretionary exemption by the State. States may apply for a waiver from the time limit in geographic areas, including the entire State if applicable, if (1) the area has an unemployment rate that exceeds 10 percent or (2) the State can demonstrate using other economic criteria that the proposed waiver area has an insufficient number of jobs to provide employment for participants.[15] States are also allowed to provide a limited number of discretionary exemptions to participants subject to the time limit, which apply on a month-to-month basis.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

In general, when a household applies for SNAP benefits, State agencies are required to conduct an interview at initial certification and at least once every 12 months thereafter. Although all SNAP applicants have the option to appear in person for the interview, it became a State option during fiscal year 2017 to allow interviews to be conducted by telephone or online.[16] In 2018, 46 States offered online applications, and 33 States allowed SNAP participants to recertify or renew their benefits online. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

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

SNAP participants are required to appear periodically at their local SNAP office or participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies with the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. Certification periods can be as short as 3 months, as long as 24 months for households where all adult members are elderly or have a disability, or up to 36 months for households participating in an Elderly Simplified

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

[15] These rules were in effect in fiscal year 2018. In fiscal year 2019, draft regulations were published that, if finalized, would change the requirements.

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

Application Project (ESAP).[17] For participants in the SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP, described below), the certification period may be extended up to 48 months. In fiscal year 2018, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 14 months.

In addition to the State option for telephone and online interviews, as detailed above, States have other policy options and can receive administrative waivers to simplify other eligibility rules.[18] For example, States can set requirements for reporting changes in household circumstances to the SNAP State agency within various time frames and determine penalties for failing to comply with SNAP work requirements (described earlier in this chapter). These allow States greater flexibility to adapt to the needs of their own eligible populations.

BENEFIT COMPUTATION

After a household is certified for SNAP, its monthly SNAP benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate (as defined below), and the maximum SNAP benefit for the household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled is based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four in June of the previous fiscal year, adjusted for household size and for geographic areas outside of the contiguous United States. The TFP represents a healthful and minimal-cost diet.[19] Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the plan. The maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was $640 in fiscal year 2018 (Appendix C).

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

If a household has zero net income (that is, its deduction amounts match or exceed its gross income), it receives the maximum SNAP benefit. For new participants, benefits are adjusted based on the number of days remaining in the initial certification month.[20] All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit, except during the initial month of participation. The minimum benefit for one- and two-person households is 8 percent of the

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

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

[19] See Thrifty Food Plan reports at http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/USDAFoodPlansCostofFood/reports for more information.

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

maximum benefit for a one-person household. In fiscal year 2018, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was $15 (Appendix C).

SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) Households

Certain households with SSI benefits participate in SNAP through SSI-CAP demonstrations. SSI-CAP is a joint project of FNS, the Social Security Administration, and States that streamlines the SNAP application process for certain households eligible for SSI (also making them categorically eligible for SNAP). SSI-CAP eligibility rules and the computation of SNAP benefits for SSI-CAP households are different from those for other households. Throughout fiscal year 2018, 17 States were operating SSI-CAP demonstrations: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.[21] SSI-CAP designs vary by State. In most cases, SSI-CAP participation was limited to one-person households consisting of an elderly individual or an individual with a disability who receives SSI and has no earned income.[22] In most SSI-CAP States, these households received a standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having "high" or "low" shelter expenses, as determined by the State. Some States, such as New York and South Dakota, had additional standard benefit levels based on further criteria. SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington received a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard deduction, a SUA, and a standardized "high" or "low" shelter expense deduction. SSI-CAP households do not receive any other income deductions.

Minnesota Family Investment Program Households

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), Minnesota calculates a combined SNAP and cash assistance benefit for some households that receive both SNAP and TANF. To calculate the benefits, total income is subtracted from an income threshold that is based on family size and is higher for families with earnings. If the difference between total income and the threshold is greater than the maximum benefit set by Minnesota, the family receives the full food portion of its benefit and may receive an additional cash benefit. As a family's income rises, the cash portion of the benefit is reduced before the food portion is reduced. Families with income closer to the income threshold may not receive a cash benefit and may receive a smaller food benefit as well. MFIP participants are credited with an earnings deduction but are not subject to other income deductions. The earnings deduction rate for MFIP participants was the first $65 and 50 percent of the remaining earnings in fiscal year 2018.

SNAP Benefit Issuance

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands issue benefits through EBT cards, which households can use in a similar manner as a debit card, for purchasing food at

[21] New Mexico ended its SSI-CAP demonstration in March 2014, and the last SSI-CAP benefit was issued in June 2017.

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

authorized retail stores. A household's monthly benefit is automatically added to the account balance each month (unspent benefits carry over to future months), and purchases are debited at the time of the transaction.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

Program changes in fiscal year 2018 included the following:

- Indiana implemented a BBCE policy, effective January 2018. This new policy includes a TANF resource limit of $5,000 to confer BBCE.

- Colorado and West Virginia both increased the gross income limit for their BBCE policies, effective June 2018, from 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines to 200 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines.

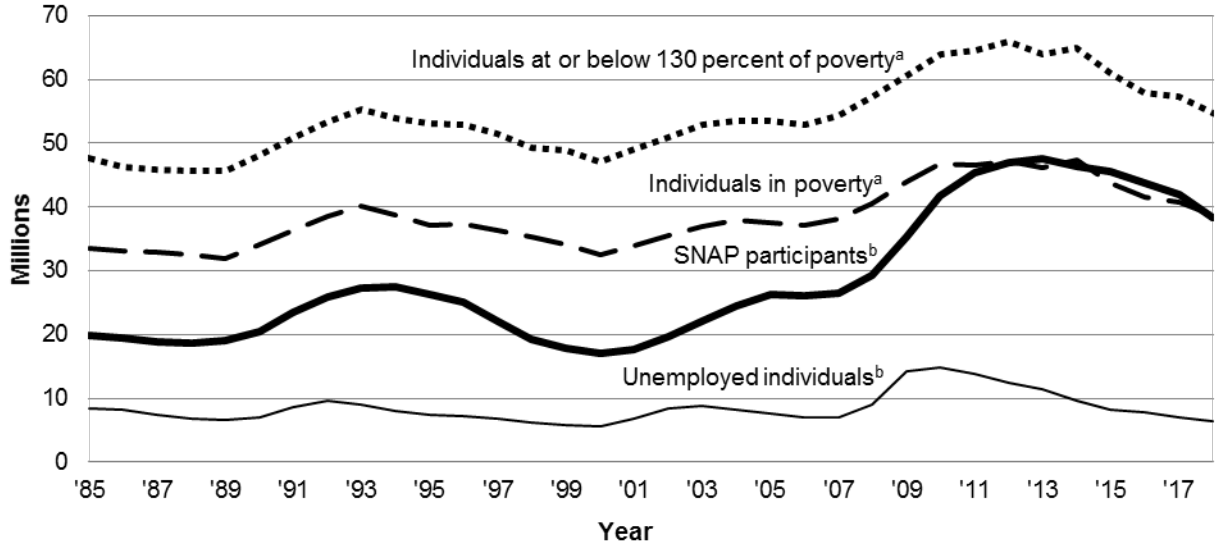
THE ECONOMY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

The number of SNAP participants has fluctuated over the past few decades. After a decline from 1994 to 2000, SNAP participation rose each year from 2000 to 2006 and again from 2007 until 2013. The increase in monthly SNAP participation during the economic recession and initial recovery was much greater than in the earlier years, rising from 26.3 million individuals in fiscal year 2007 to 47.6 million individuals in fiscal year 2013. Since 2013, there has been a steady decrease in SNAP participation. Average monthly SNAP participation declined from 42.2 million individuals in fiscal year 2017 to 39.7 million individuals in fiscal year 2018. Figure 2.1 illustrates the changes in SNAP participation from calendar year 1985 to calendar year 2018 in comparison with individuals in poverty and unemployed individuals. Table 2.1 shows how changes in SNAP participation over the past 16 calendar years compare to changes in major economic indicators.

A similar trend can be seen in total SNAP costs, which peaked in fiscal year 2013 at $79.9 billion, and have fallen steadily each year thereafter. The decrease in total SNAP costs from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2015 is largely a result of the decline in SNAP participation combined with lower average per-person benefits due to the expiration of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.[23] However, costs have continued to fall since fiscal year 2015 and declined from $68.2 billion in fiscal year 2017 to $64.9 billion in fiscal year 2018.

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

Figure 2.1. SNAP participants, unemployed individuals, individuals in poverty, and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty, calendar years 1985–2018



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

[a] Annual values.

[b] Average monthly values.

Table 2.1. Major economic indicators, calendar years 2003–2018

Economic indicator	Calendar year															
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Inflation rate [a]	1.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.4
Interest rate [b]	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9
Productivity increase [c]	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	3.6	3.3	-0.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.3
Real GDP increase [d,e]	2.9	3.8	3.5	2.9	1.9	-0.1	-2.5	2.6	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.4	2.9
SNAP participants [f] (000)	21,952	24,413	26,261	26,074	26,566	29,202	35,285	41,639	45,388	46,942	47,539	46,427	45,516	43,705	42,149	38,338
Unemployed individuals [f] (000)	8,770	8,140	7,579	6,991	7,073	8,948	14,295	14,808	13,739	12,499	11,457	9,602	8,293	7,754	6,976	6,306
Unemployment rate [g]	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9
Individuals below poverty level																
Number (000)	36,927	37,937	37,415	37,206	38,205	40,614	43,970	46,677	46,464	47,085	46,203	47,348	43,765	41,592	40,735	38,761
Percentage of total population	12.8	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.8	13.5	14.5	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0	13.7	13.0	12.6	12.0
Individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level																
Number (000)	52,823	53,413	53,553	52,878	54,264	57,329	60,574	63,984	64,549	65,828	63,938	64,915	60,906	57,895	57,389	54,729
Percentage of total population	18.3	18.3	18.2	17.8	18.1	19.0	19.9	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.4	20.5	19.1	18.1	17.8	16.9

Sources: Inflation rate: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts.* Interest rate: Federal Reserve Economic Data. Productivity increase: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index." Real gross domestic product increase: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts.* SNAP participants: Food and Nutrition Service SNAP Monthly State Participation and Benefit Summary. Unemployed individuals and unemployment rate: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Individuals below poverty level and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level: Tabulations of the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement by Decision Demographics, Arlington, VA.

[a] Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for gross domestic product.

[b] Corporate AAA bond yield.

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

[d] Percentage change from preceding year.

[e] The Bureau of Economic Analysis periodically revises gross domestic product 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.[24] In fiscal year 2018, SNAP provided benefits to an average of 39.3 million people living in 19.7 million households each month (Table 3.6).[25] Most SNAP households (81 percent) included either a child (younger than age 18), an elderly individual (age 60 or older), or a non-elderly individual with a disability (Appendix Table A.14). The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of $239, had gross monthly income of $844, and had net monthly income of $383 (Table 3.7).[26] The average SNAP household size has declined over the years, from 2.6 individuals in 1991 to 2.0 individuals in fiscal year 2018 (Appendix Table A.28).

In this chapter, we discuss the composition and economic status of SNAP households, characteristics of SNAP participants, and changes in the economic conditions of SNAP households from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2018.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

In fiscal year 2018, the average SNAP household had gross monthly income that was slightly less than 63 percent of the poverty guidelines (Appendix Table A.2). [27, 28] Eighty-one percent of households had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to the Federal poverty guidelines, 57 percent had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guidelines, and 38 percent had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guidelines (Table 3.1).

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households—poorer households receive greater SNAP benefits than those with more income. The 38 percent of all SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines in fiscal year 2018 received 54 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 19 percent of households with a gross monthly income above the poverty guidelines received only 8 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

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[24] The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 43,738 households from the fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample (see Appendix Table D.2). The sample was drawn from SNAP households in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Households in Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because these territories receive block grants in lieu of SNAP.

[25] The estimates of 39.3 million participants and 19.7 million households differ slightly from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records (39.7 million and 19.7 million, respectively) because the sample estimate is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which are $239 in the SNAP QC data, compared with $255 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

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

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

[28] See Appendix Table C.1 for the poverty guidelines.

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

Gross income as a percentage of Federal poverty guidelines[a]	All households		All benefits	
	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
25 percent or less	27.0	27.0	35.7	35.7
26 to 50 percent	10.8	37.8	18.8	54.5
51 to 75 percent	19.5	57.3	20.5	74.9
76 to 100 percent	24.1	81.4	17.4	92.3
101 to 130 percent	12.4	93.8	6.3	98.6
131 percent or more	6.2	100.0	1.4	100.0

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

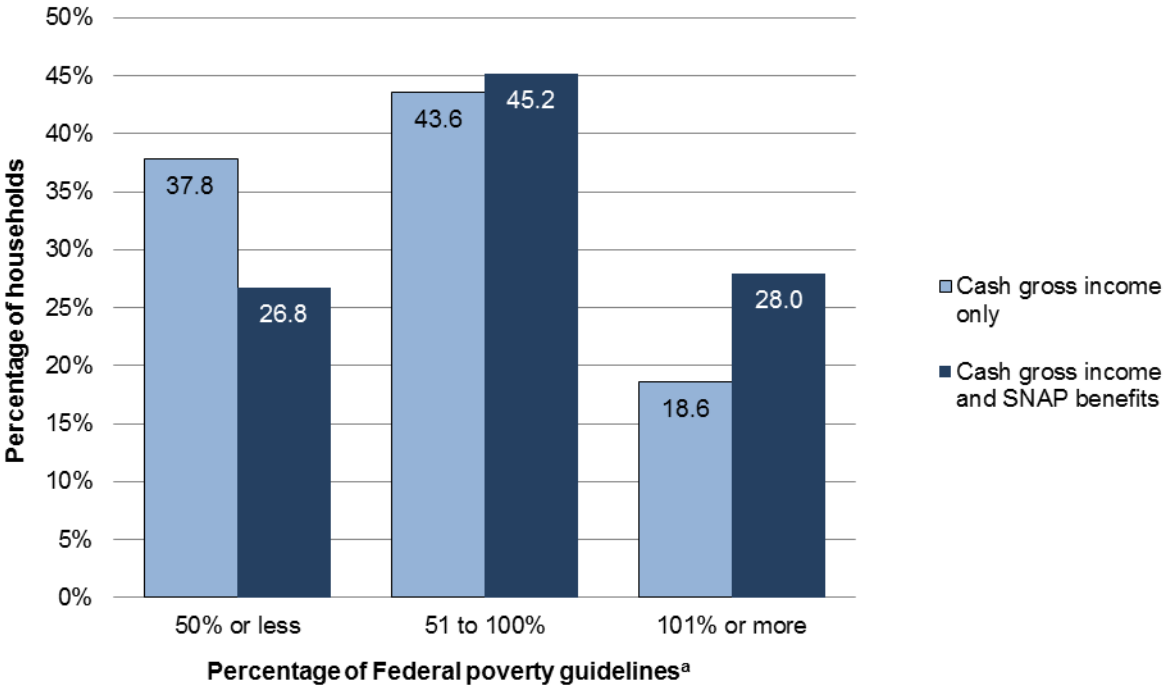
Note: Estimates may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

[a] Defined as the fiscal year 2018 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

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.[29] 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 9 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines. SNAP benefits affected a greater number of the poorest SNAP households, moving 11 percent of participating households above 50 percent of the poverty guidelines.

[29] This comparison assumes that program participants value their SNAP benefits at face value.

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



Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Defined as the fiscal year 2018 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

HOUSEHOLDS WITH GREATER NEEDS

Nearly one in five SNAP households contained non-elderly adults without disabilities and without children. The remaining 81 percent of SNAP households—which contained 89 percent of all participants—included a child, an elderly individual, or a non-elderly individual with a disability. These households received 85 percent of all SNAP benefits (Appendix Table A.14).[30]

Households with Children

In fiscal year 2018, SNAP served an average of 8.1 million households with children each month, representing 41 percent of all SNAP households. Seventy-four percent of SNAP households with earned income contained children, whereas 54 percent of households with children had earned income (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Ten percent of households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 2 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings. Among all households with children, 1.5 million (19 percent) received child support (Appendix Table A.6). Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit of $387 per month, in large part because the average household size among SNAP households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (2.0 people) (Table 3.4).

In fiscal year 2018, more than half (61 percent) of SNAP households with children were headed by single adults, accounting for 25 percent of all SNAP households. Sixteen percent of SNAP households with children had a married head of household, accounting for 7 percent of all

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

SNAP households. The remaining SNAP households with children contained nonmarried multiple adults (10 percent) or children only (12 percent) (Table 3.3).

The sources of income for households with children headed by a married couple varied considerably from those of households with children headed by a single adult in terms of earnings and TANF income. Of the 4.9 million SNAP households with children headed by a single adult, 44 percent had earned income and about 12 percent received TANF. In contrast, of the 1.3 million households with children headed by a married couple, 73 percent had earned income and 6 percent received TANF. Among households with children headed by a single adult, 19 percent had zero gross income, comparable to the 19 percent of all SNAP households with zero gross income. Among married-head households with children, 8 percent had zero gross income. In terms of receipt of SSI and Social Security income, the characteristics of these households were more similar. About 12 percent of both single adult and married couple households with children received SSI. Among households with children headed by a single adult, 10 percent received Social Security income, compared to 8 percent of households with children headed by a married couple (Table 3.3).

The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children ($376 versus $443 because of the smaller size of single-adult households). However, the benefit per person was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children ($126 versus $99), because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children ($907 versus $1,619) (Table 3.4).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In fiscal year 2018, SNAP served a monthly average of about 5.1 million households with elderly individuals (age 60 or older) (Table 3.2), compared with an average of 5.0 million households each month in fiscal year 2017.[31] This increase is particularly notable because the overall SNAP caseload dropped by 898,000 households during the same time period. As such, households with elderly individuals in fiscal year 2018 represented 26 percent of all SNAP households, up from 24 percent in fiscal year 2017 (Appendix Table A.27). Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.2 people (Table 3.4).

In fiscal year 2018, the average SNAP benefit for households with elderly individuals was $121, compared to $280 for households without elderly individuals. SNAP households with elderly individuals tended to receive relatively small benefit amounts for two reasons. First, these households typically had higher average gross and net incomes, $916 and $433 respectively, when compared to households without elderly individuals, $818 and $367 respectively. Second, elderly SNAP recipients often lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than other households (Appendix Table A.2).[32]

[31] Information on fiscal year 2017 SNAP households appears in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2017* (Cronquist and Lauffer, 2018).

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

In fiscal year 2018, 84 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals were single-person households (Table 3.2). Elderly SNAP recipients who lived alone received an average SNAP benefit of $105 per month, compared to $158 for multiperson households composed of only elderly individuals and $250 for multiperson households with both elderly and non-elderly individuals (Appendix Table A.15). The average size of households with elderly individuals not living alone was 2.3 people (Table 3.4).

A majority of SNAP households with elderly individuals received either SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2018, 36 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals received SSI, 71 percent received Social Security income, and 87 percent received income from at least one of those two sources. Nineteen percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income (Appendix Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 41 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 62 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2). Seven percent of households with elderly individuals had no income (Table 3.3).

Households with Non-Elderly Individuals with Disabilities

In fiscal year 2018, SNAP served a monthly average of 4.1 million households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities.[33] These households represented 21 percent of all SNAP households and received an average monthly SNAP benefit of $182 (Tables 3.2 and 3.4).

Sixty-four percent of SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities were single-person households (Table 3.2). These single-person households had an average benefit of $108. Non-elderly individuals with disabilities who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.2 individuals and a per-person benefit of $98 (Table 3.4). Sixty-seven percent of households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities received SSI, and 51 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3). SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities represented 60 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 35 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2).

OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SERVED BY SNAP

In fiscal year 2018, 19 percent of SNAP households (3.8 million households) consisted solely of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities and without children (Table 3.2). These households tended to be single-person households (93 percent) and had a very low average gross monthly income ($279). Fifty-nine percent of these households had zero gross income and more than one-fourth (27 percent) had earned income. Households consisting solely of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities received an average SNAP benefit of $180 per month (Tables 3.3 and 3.4).

[33] See "Individuals with disabilities" in the Definitions section of this report following this chapter.

Within this group, 2.7 million SNAP households (14 percent of all households) contained one or more adults age 18–49 without disabilities and without children. With some exceptions, these participants are subject to time-limited SNAP benefits unless they fulfill additional work requirements beyond the SNAP general work requirements. These households tended to be single-person households (84 percent). Fifty-four percent of these households had zero gross income and 29 percent had earned income (Table 3.3).

Table 3.2. Composition of households with select countable income types

Household composition	All households		Households with: Countable earned income[a]		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Column percent
Total[b]	19,699	100.0	5,897	100.0	5,847	100.0	4,506	100.0	3,796	100.0	877	100.0	600	100.0
Children	8,064	40.9	4,375	74.2	730	12.5	964	21.4	1,194	31.4	846	96.4	126	21.0
Single-adult household	4,925	25.0	2,184	37.0	485	8.3	603	13.4	922	24.3	600	68.4	83	13.8
Multiple-adult household	2,142	10.9	1,481	25.1	221	3.8	329	7.3	177	4.7	154	17.6	37	6.2
Married-head	1,316	6.7	967	16.4	110	1.9	154	3.4	111	2.9	81	9.3	16	2.6
Other multiple-adult	826	4.2	514	8.7	111	1.9	175	3.9	65	1.7	73	8.3	22	3.6
Children only	997	5.1	710	12.0	23	0.4	32	0.7	94	2.5	91	10.4	6	1.0
Elderly individuals	5,105	25.9	351	5.9	3,600	61.6	1,833	40.7	340	8.9	45	5.2	164	27.3
Living alone	4,268	21.7	210	3.6	3,022	51.7	1,516	33.6	317	8.4	1	0.1	134	22.4
Not living alone	837	4.3	141	2.4	578	9.9	317	7.0	22	0.6	44	5.1	30	4.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,073	20.7	449	7.6	2,062	35.3	2,725	60.5	0	0.0	173	19.7	127	21.1
Living alone	2,627	13.3	129	2.2	1,457	24.9	1,638	36.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	62	10.4
Not living alone	1,445	7.3	320	5.4	604	10.3	1,088	24.1	-	-	172	19.6	65	10.8
Other households[c]	3,839	19.5	1,043	17.7	14	0.2	-	-	2,268	59.7	24	2.7	248	41.3
Single-person	3,578	18.2	900	15.3	4	0.1	-	-	2,196	57.8	19	2.2	242	40.3
Multiperson	261	1.3	143	2.4	10	0.2	-	-	72	1.9	5	0.5	6	1.0
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[d]	2,688	13.6	784	13.3	129	2.2	101	2.2	1,443	38.0	27	3.1	158	26.3
Living alone	2,266	11.5	616	10.5	1	0.0	-	-	1,380	36.4	17	2.0	147	24.5
Not living alone	422	2.1	168	2.8	128	2.2	101	2.2	63	1.7	10	1.1	11	1.8
Single-person households	10,753	54.6	1,401	23.8	4,494	76.9	3,155	70.0	2,558	67.4	59	6.7	440	73.4

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

– No sample households are in this category.

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

	All households		Households with: Countable earned income[a]		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
Household composition	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent	Number (000)	Row percent
Total[b]	19,699	100.0	5,897	29.9	5,847	29.7	4,506	22.9	3,796	19.3	877	4.5	600	3.0
Children	8,064	40.9	4,375	54.3	730	9.0	964	11.9	1,194	14.8	846	10.5	126	1.6
Single-adult household	4,925	25.0	2,184	44.4	485	9.9	603	12.2	922	18.7	600	12.2	83	1.7
Multiple-adult household	2,142	10.9	1,481	69.2	221	10.3	329	15.4	177	8.2	154	7.2	37	1.7
Married-head	1,316	6.7	967	73.5	110	8.4	154	11.7	111	8.4	81	6.2	16	1.2
Other multiple-adult	826	4.2	514	62.3	111	13.4	175	21.1	65	7.9	73	8.8	22	2.6
Children only	997	5.1	710	71.1	23	2.3	32	3.2	94	9.5	91	9.2	6	0.6
Elderly individuals	5,105	25.9	351	6.9	3,600	70.5	1,833	35.9	340	6.7	45	0.9	164	3.2
Living alone	4,268	21.7	210	4.9	3,022	70.8	1,516	35.5	317	7.4	1	0.0	134	3.1
Not living alone	837	4.3	141	16.8	578	69.1	317	37.9	22	2.7	44	5.3	30	3.5
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,073	20.7	449	11.0	2,062	50.6	2,725	66.9	0	0.0	173	4.3	127	3.1
Living alone	2,627	13.3	129	4.9	1,457	55.5	1,638	62.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	62	2.4
Not living alone	1,445	7.3	320	22.2	604	41.8	1,088	75.2	-	-	172	11.9	65	4.5
Other households[c]	3,839	19.5	1,043	27.2	14	0.4	-	-	2,268	59.1	24	0.6	248	6.5
Single-person	3,578	18.2	900	25.1	4	0.1	-	-	2,196	61.4	19	0.5	242	6.8
Multiperson	261	1.3	143	55.0	10	3.7	-	-	72	27.7	5	1.7	6	2.4
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[d]	2,688	13.6	784	29.2	129	4.8	101	3.7	1,443	53.7	27	1.0	158	5.9
Living alone	2,266	11.5	616	27.2	1	0.0	-	-	1,380	60.9	17	0.8	147	6.5
Not living alone	422	2.1	168	39.8	128	30.3	101	23.9	63	15.0	10	2.3	11	2.5
Single-person households	10,753	54.6	1,401	13.0	4,494	41.8	3,155	29.3	2,558	23.8	59	0.5	440	4.1

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

– No sample households are in this category.

Table 3.4. Average values of selected characteristics by household composition

Household composition	Average values				
	Gross monthly countable income (dollars)	Net monthly countable income (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit per person (dollars)[b]	Household size (individuals)
Total[a]	844	383	239	120	2.0
Children	1,059	502	387	118	3.3
Single-adult household	907	413	376	126	3.0
Male adult	802	360	351	132	2.7
Female adult	917	418	379	125	3.0
Multiple-adult household	1,517	816	445	102	4.4
Married-head	1,619	875	443	99	4.5
Other multiple-adult	1,355	723	448	107	4.2
Children only	823	264	311	138	2.3
Elderly individuals	916	433	121	100	1.2
Living alone	844	370	105	105	1.0
Not living alone	1,287	724	202	89	2.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	1,027	480	182	101	1.8
Living alone	866	330	108	108	1.0
Not living alone	1,319	735	315	98	3.2
Other households[c]	279	104	180	167	1.1
Single-person	242	84	173	173	1.0
Multiperson	793	369	275	129	2.1
Single-person households	640	253	130	130	1.0

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

[a] Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 24,480 MFIP households and 608,146 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column.

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

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

Single-Person Households

In fiscal year 2018, 55 percent of SNAP households were composed of a single person (Table 3.2).[34] These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of $130 (Table 3.4). A slight majority of these individuals (56 percent) were female (Appendix Table A.24), 40 percent were elderly, and 24 percent were non-elderly individuals with disabilities (Appendix Table A.17). Compared with all SNAP households, a relatively small proportion of single-person SNAP households had earned income (13 percent versus 30 percent) and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (24 percent versus 19 percent). Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities making up single-person households, 42 percent and 29 percent of single-person households received Social Security income and SSI income, respectively (Table 3.3).

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS

In fiscal year 2018, 44 percent of SNAP participants were children, and they received 43 percent of prorated SNAP benefits.[35] More than two-thirds (71 percent) of children served by SNAP were school-age (age 5–17). Forty-two percent of participants were non-elderly adults (age 18–59), and 14 percent were elderly individuals (age 60 or older) (Table 3.5).

Sixty-four percent of non-elderly adults and 63 percent of elderly individuals were female. Nearly 9 percent of SNAP participants were foreign born—4 percent were naturalized citizens, 1 percent were refugees, and 4 percent were other noncitizens (lawful permanent residents and other eligible noncitizens). Eight percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizen adults (Appendix Table A.23).[36]

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

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

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

Table 3.5. SNAP benefits of participants by selected demographic characteristics

Household composition	Total participants		Prorated benefits[a]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	39,271	100.0	4,702,112	100.0
Age				
Children	17,103	43.6	2,039,879	43.4
Preschool-age children	5,030	12.8	627,836	13.4
0–1 year	1,982	5.0	252,753	5.4
2–4 years	3,048	7.8	375,083	8.0
School-age children	12,074	30.7	1,412,043	30.0
5–7 years	3,060	7.8	361,253	7.7
8–11 years	4,162	10.6	488,788	10.4
12–15 years	3,418	8.7	396,679	8.4
16–17 years	1,434	3.7	165,323	3.5
Non-elderly adults (age 18–59)	16,609	42.3	2,106,813	44.8
Elderly adults (60 or older)	5,559	14.2	555,420	11.8
Citizenship				
U.S.-born citizen	35,834	91.2	4,292,376	91.3
Naturalized citizen	1,738	4.4	209,931	4.5
Refugee	315	0.8	34,554	0.7
Other noncitizen	1,384	3.5	165,218	3.5
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults[b]	3,177	8.1	397,416	8.5
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,301	11.0	438,326	9.3
Children with disabilities	573	1.5	54,093	1.2
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,728	9.5	384,233	8.2
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[c]	2,864	7.3	462,120	9.8
Race and Hispanic status				
White, not Hispanic	14,006	35.7	1,639,193	34.9
African American, not Hispanic	9,864	25.1	1,210,270	25.7
Hispanic, any race	6,541	16.7	809,279	17.2
Asian, not Hispanic	1,177	3.0	146,305	3.1
Native American, not Hispanic	570	1.5	74,422	1.6
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	296	0.8	37,081	0.8
Race unknown	6,817	17.4	785,562	16.7

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

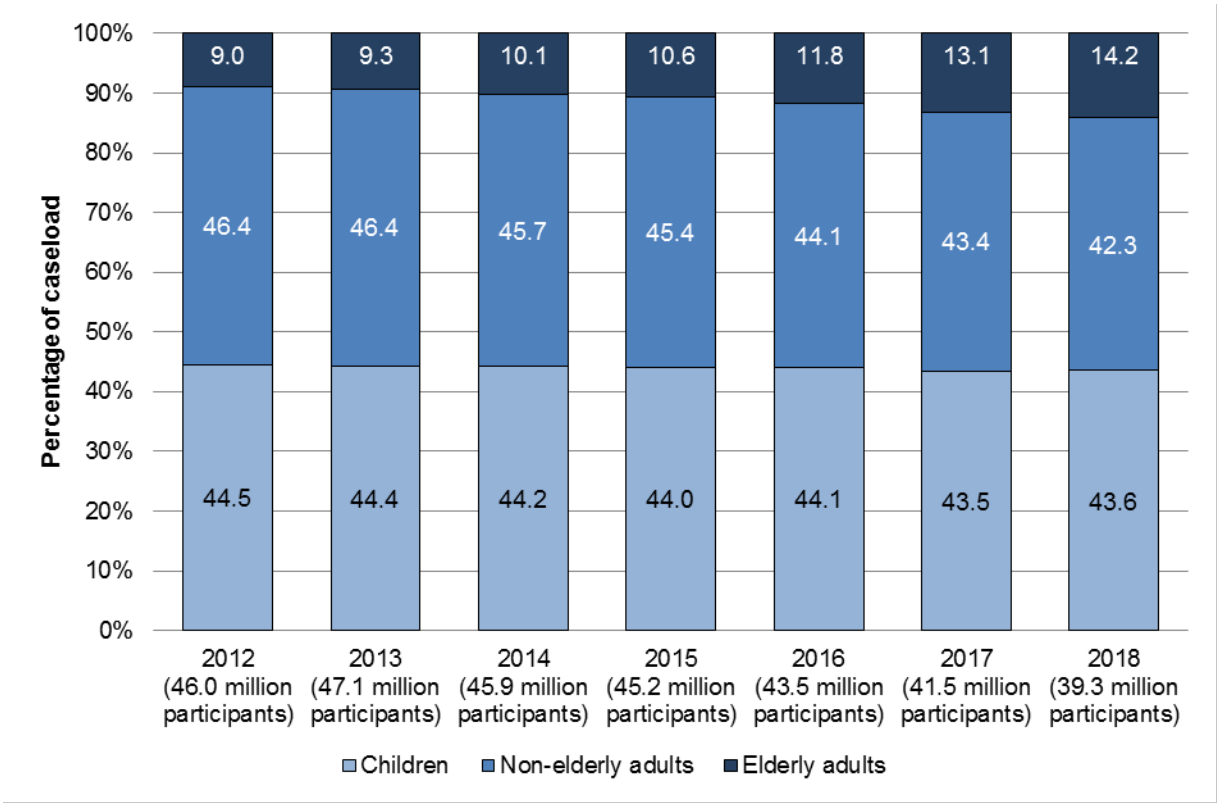
[b] Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP household.

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

CHANGES IN SNAP PARTICIPATION AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

SNAP participation has steadily declined in recent years from 45.9 million participants in fiscal year 2014 to about 39.3 million participants in fiscal year 2018. Over the same period, the number of SNAP households decreased from 22.4 million to 19.7 million. The number of SNAP participants decreased by about 5 percent from 2017 to 2018, and the number of SNAP households decreased by about 4 percent (Table 3.6).

Figure 3.2. SNAP participants by age group, fiscal years 2012–2018



Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

The composition of the SNAP caseload changed between fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2018. The percentage of participants that were elderly increased continuously from 9.0 percent to 14.2 percent, whereas the percentage that were children remained relatively constant around 44 percent and the percentage of participants that were non-elderly adults decreased from 46.4 percent in fiscal year 2012 to 42.3 percent in fiscal year 2018 (Figure 3.2).

The economic condition of SNAP households changed in recent years. Average gross income as a percentage of Federal poverty guidelines increased consistently from 57.8 to 62.8 percent from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2018. Households with TANF income decreased each year from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2018 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6. Comparison of characteristics of participating individuals and households, fiscal years 2014–2018

Characteristic	Fiscal year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Participants					
Total (000)	45,874	45,184	43,539	41,491	39,271
Characteristic (percent)					
Children	44.2	44.0	44.1	43.5	43.6
Elderly individuals	10.1	10.6	11.8	13.1	14.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	11.9	11.7	10.7	10.9	11.0
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	10.3	10.2	8.8	7.8	7.3
Households					
Total (000)	22,445	22,293	21,511	20,597	19,699
Characteristic (percent)					
Zero gross income	21.9	22.2	20.4	19.0	19.3
Zero net income	40.6	39.6	37.2	35.7	35.7
Earned income	31.3	31.8	31.9	31.4	29.9
TANF income	6.1	5.8	5.1	4.9	4.5
Minimum benefit	6.4	7.2	8.1	8.8	9.3
Maximum benefit	41.9	41.1	38.5	37.2	37.0
Average gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines	57.8	58.9	60.8	62.6	62.8
Average household size	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.01	1.99

Sources: Fiscal years 2014 to 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

As the average household size decreased, so did the average household benefit. The average household size decreased very slightly from 2.01 in fiscal year 2017 to 1.99 in fiscal year 2018, whereas the average household benefit decreased in real dollars from $246 to $239. The average gross income per person increased in both nominal and real value from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2018, and the average net income per person also increased nominally. Although gross and net income per person both increased, the average household gross income decreased in real dollars by $13 from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2018, and the average net income per household decreased in real dollars by $10 (Tables 3.6 and 3.7).

Table 3.7. Nominal and real values of selected characteristics, fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018

Characteristic	Fiscal year 2017		Fiscal year 2018		
	Nominal value	Real value (in fiscal year 2018 dollars)	Nominal value	Percentage change in nominal values	Percentage change in real values
Average gross income [a]					
Per household	$837	$857	$844	+0.8	-1.5
Per person	501	513	514	+2.8	+0.4
Average net income [a]					
Per household	384	393	383	-0.3	-2.6
Per person	211	216	215	+1.9	-0.5
Average total deduction [a]	550	563	562	+2.2	-0.2
Average household benefit [b]	245	246	239	-2.7	-3.1
Maximum household benefit for a family of four [b,c]	649	652	640	-1.4	-1.9
Consumer price index (CPI)					
All items	243.9		249.7	+2.4	
Food at home	238.2		239.4	+0.5	

Sources: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) average values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

[a] Real values are in constant fiscal year 2018 dollars. Fiscal year 2017 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018 (+2.4 percent).

[b] Real values are in constant fiscal year 2018 dollars. Fiscal year 2017 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018 (+0.5 percent).

[c] The maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2017 for a family of four living in the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
BBCE	Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
ESAP	Elderly Simplified Application Project
FNA	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008
FNS	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
GA	General Assistance
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	Minnesota Family Investment Program
PA	Public Assistance
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SNAP QC	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSI-CAP	SSI-Combined Application Project
SUA	Standard Utility Allowance
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TFP	Thrifty Food Plan
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Act). This legislation, signed on December 20, 2018, reauthorized SNAP through fiscal year 2023. The bill, which took effect in fiscal year 2019, maintained the program's basic eligibility guidelines and work requirements while providing additional funding for enhanced Employment and Training activities. The bill also provided additional funding to promote healthy eating and expanded antifraud efforts, particularly across States.

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

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

Categorically eligible households. Households in which all members receive or are authorized to receive TANF, SSI, or GA benefits and therefore are deemed financially eligible for SNAP. Includes households receiving cash or noncash benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort funds. Some States also confer categorical eligibility based on benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/Maintenance of Effort, and on households in which at least one member receives a benefit or service and the State determines that the entire household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or to foster or strengthen marriage, the household's gross income must be under 200 percent of the Federal poverty level. However, if the purpose of the program is to further workforce participation or support the care for children in their families' homes, this income limit does not apply.

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

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

Children. Individuals younger than age 18.

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

Countable resources. Cash on hand and resources that may be converted easily to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump-sum payments. Such resources also include some nonliquid resources, although the family home, certain family vehicles, and business tools or

property are not counted. See also *Resource limit*.

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

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

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

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

Earned income deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. (MFIP participants were entitled to a 50 percent earned income deduction in fiscal year 2018.) See also *Deductions* and *Minnesota Family Investment Program*.

Elderly individuals. Adults age 60 or older.

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

Entrant households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2018 and in their first month of participation.

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

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

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

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

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

Homeless household shelter deduction. Some States allow homeless households to use a special deduction for estimated shelter expenses. In 2018, the deduction was $143.

Household. Individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. Spouses living together, and

children younger than age 22 living with their parents must be considered a household, regardless of whether or not they purchase and prepare food together.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum benefit. Amount guaranteed to all eligible one- and two-person units except during the initial month of participation. The minimum benefit for all one- and two-person units was equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit also varies by geographic region and month of benefit receipt in fiscal year 2018. See also Appendix C.

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

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

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

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

Non-elderly adults. Adults age 18–59.

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

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

Other multiple-adult households. Households with unmarried household head and two or more adults.

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

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

Preschool-age children. Children younger than age 5.

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

Refugees. Noncitizens accorded refugee status. In this report, the term *refugee* includes refugees, asylees, and those granted a stay of deportation.

Resource limit. For all non-categorically eligible households without an elderly member or individual with a disability, the resource limit was $2,250 in fiscal year 2018. Non-categorically eligible households with an elderly individual or individual with a disability were allowed up to $3,500 in countable resources. See also *Countable resources.*

Rural. Households whose SNAP application was processed at an agency not located in a

Metropolitan Statistical Area or a Micropolitan Statistical Area.

School-age children. Children age 5–17.

Shelter deduction. See *Excess shelter expense deduction*.

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

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

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

Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Federal income supplement program that provides cash assistance to low-income elderly individuals and non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP). Joint project of FNS, the Social Security Administration, and States, with a goal of streamlining the procedures for providing SNAP benefits to certain households eligible for SSI.

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

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

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

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

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Federally funded, State-run program that provides temporary cash or other assistance to low-income families with children in order to assist needy families and for other purposes.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). Market basket of goods based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. USDA initially developed the plan, and the USDA Center for Nutrition and Policy Promotion updates the costs. The value of the preceding June's Thrifty Food Plan is used to determine maximum SNAP benefit amounts.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Household characteristic	SNAP households		Participants in households with household characteristic		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	100.0	39,271	100.0	4,702,112	100.0
Household composition						
Children	8,064	40.9	26,366	67.1	3,117,144	66.3
School-age	6,493	33.0	22,444	57.2	2,601,450	55.3
Preschool-age	3,806	19.3	13,475	34.3	1,611,994	34.3
No children	11,635	59.1	12,905	32.9	1,584,968	33.7
Elderly individuals	5,105	25.9	6,179	15.7	616,355	13.1
No elderly individuals	14,594	74.1	33,092	84.3	4,085,758	86.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,073	20.7	7,294	18.6	740,021	15.7
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	15,626	79.3	31,976	81.4	3,962,091	84.3
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[a]	2,688	13.6	3,199	8.1	499,311	10.6
No adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	17,011	86.4	36,072	91.9	4,202,801	89.4
Noncitizens	1,171	5.9	2,872	7.3	320,146	6.8
No noncitizens	18,528	94.1	36,399	92.7	4,381,967	93.2
Locality						
Metropolitan	16,118	81.8	32,089	81.7	3,876,129	82.4
Micropolitan[b]	1,924	9.8	3,829	9.8	451,061	9.6
Rural	1,252	6.4	2,605	6.6	286,384	6.1
Unknown locality	405	2.1	748	1.9	88,538	1.9
Countable Income Source						
Gross income	15,903	80.7	33,110	84.3	3,624,237	77.1
No gross income	3,796	19.3	6,161	15.7	1,077,876	22.9
Net income	12,034	61.1	26,340	67.1	2,455,163	52.2
No net income	7,032	35.7	12,256	31.2	2,155,247	45.8
Not applicable[c]	633	3.2	675	1.7	91,702	2.0
Earned income	5,897	29.9	16,983	43.2	1,732,120	36.8
No earned income	13,802	70.1	22,288	56.8	2,969,992	63.2
Unearned income	11,862	60.2	21,980	56.0	2,423,394	51.5
No unearned income	7,837	39.8	17,291	44.0	2,278,718	48.5
TANF	877	4.5	2,673	6.8	344,846	7.3
No TANF	18,822	95.5	36,598	93.2	4,357,266	92.7
GA	600	3.0	948	2.4	125,601	2.7
No GA	19,099	97.0	38,323	97.6	4,576,511	97.3
SSI	4,506	22.9	7,432	18.9	819,673	17.4
No SSI	15,193	77.1	31,838	81.1	3,882,439	82.6
Social Security	5,847	29.7	8,120	20.7	734,600	15.6
No Social Security	13,852	70.3	31,150	79.3	3,967,513	84.4
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines						
No gross income	3,796	19.3	6,161	15.7	1,077,876	22.9
25 percent or less[d]	1,525	7.7	3,621	9.2	600,781	12.8
26 to 50 percent	2,134	10.8	5,877	15.0	882,472	18.8
51 to 75 percent	3,837	19.5	7,856	20.0	961,567	20.4
76 to 100 percent	4,745	24.1	8,470	21.6	816,429	17.4
101 to 130 percent	2,436	12.4	5,177	13.2	295,281	6.3
131 percent or greater	1,227	6.2	2,109	5.4	67,706	1.4
SNAP benefit						
Minimum benefit	1,836	9.3	2,166	5.5	27,570	0.6
Maximum benefit	7,284	37.0	12,508	31.9	2,203,696	46.9

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars)[e]	Total deduction (dollars)[f]	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	62.8	844	383	562	239	2.0	14.2
Household composition							
Children	58.2	1,059	502	652	387	3.3	10.0
School-age	59.7	1,120	541	668	401	3.5	10.1
Preschool-age	55.6	1,069	501	669	424	3.5	9.8
No children	66.0	695	296	497	136	1.1	17.0
Elderly individuals	84.9	916	433	561	121	1.2	20.4
No elderly individuals	55.1	818	367	563	280	2.3	12.0
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	82.6	1,027	480	582	182	1.8	17.2
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	57.6	796	358	557	254	2.0	13.4
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[a]	32.0	367	149	396	186	1.2	10.1
No adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	67.7	919	421	589	247	2.1	14.8
Noncitizens	66.8	1,046	486	661	273	2.5	13.4
No noncitizens	62.6	831	377	556	237	2.0	14.2
Locality							
Metropolitan	63.3	850	376	579	240	2.0	14.1
Micropolitan[b]	60.2	807	397	501	234	2.0	13.8
Rural	60.6	826	455	456	229	2.1	14.4
Unknown locality	63.5	818	389	518	219	1.8	18.9
Countable income source							
Gross income	77.8	1,045	475	627	228	2.1	14.9
No gross income	0.0	0	0	292	284	1.6	11.1
Net income	87.5	1,205	607	598	204	2.2	14.4
No net income	20.5	244	0	503	306	1.7	11.7
Not applicable[c]	64.0	646	n.a.	50	145	1.1	37.6
Earned income	83.4	1,365	641	771	294	2.9	10.2
No earned income	54.0	621	268	469	215	1.6	15.9
Unearned income	77.4	966	445	573	204	1.9	16.6
No unearned income	40.7	659	292	546	291	2.2	10.5
TANF	49.6	863	376	554	393	3.0	11.3
No TANF	63.4	843	383	563	231	1.9	14.3
GA	53.0	669	260	541	209	1.6	14.6
No GA	63.1	849	387	563	240	2.0	14.2
SSI	75.5	915	397	556	182	1.6	20.3
No SSI	59.0	823	379	564	256	2.1	12.3
Social Security	93.4	1,047	508	571	126	1.4	18.6
No Social Security	49.9	758	331	559	286	2.2	12.3
SNAP benefit							
Minimum benefit	129.3	1,396	1,004	392	15	1.2	16.7
Maximum benefit	22.8	266	0	503	303	1.7	12.6

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with: Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	100.0	8,064	100.0	5,105	100.0	4,073	100.0
Gross countable income								
$0	3,796	19.3	1,194	14.8	340	6.7	0	0.0
1 to 200	790	4.0	370	4.6	56	1.1	6	0.1
201 to 400	945	4.8	516	6.4	101	2.0	7	0.2
401 to 600	1,128	5.7	626	7.8	228	4.5	140	3.4
601 to 800	3,975	20.2	782	9.7	1,583	31.0	1,740	42.7
801 to 1,000	2,547	12.9	710	8.8	1,076	21.1	790	19.4
1,001 to 1,250	2,172	11.0	811	10.1	875	17.1	551	13.5
1,251 to 1,500	1,389	7.1	775	9.6	390	7.6	311	7.6
1,501 to 2,000	1,611	8.2	1,116	13.8	325	6.4	305	7.5
2,001 or greater	1,346	6.8	1,163	14.4	131	2.6	223	5.5
Net countable income[c]								
$0	7,032	35.7	2,709	33.6	924	18.1	540	13.2
1 to 200	2,514	12.8	943	11.7	750	14.7	692	17.0
201 to 400	2,588	13.1	824	10.2	911	17.8	854	21.0
401 to 600	2,166	11.0	752	9.3	804	15.8	710	17.4
601 to 800	1,473	7.5	649	8.0	531	10.4	377	9.3
801 to 1,000	1,061	5.4	555	6.9	352	6.9	225	5.5
1,001 to 1,250	904	4.6	572	7.1	220	4.3	193	4.8
1,251 or greater	1,329	6.7	1,036	12.9	216	4.2	304	7.5
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines								
No gross income	3,796	19.3	1,194	14.8	340	6.7	0	0.0
25 percent or less[d]	1,525	7.7	918	11.4	92	1.8	23	0.6
26 to 50 percent	2,134	10.8	1,548	19.2	240	4.7	365	9.0
51 to 75 percent	3,837	19.5	1,623	20.1	1,035	20.3	1,434	35.2
76 to 100 percent	4,745	24.1	1,362	16.9	2,036	39.9	1,468	36.0
101 to 130 percent	2,436	12.4	1,046	13.0	842	16.5	559	13.7
131 percent or greater	1,227	6.2	374	4.6	522	10.2	224	5.5
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines[c]								
No net income	7,032	35.7	2,709	33.6	924	18.1	540	13.2
25 percent or less[d]	4,068	20.6	1,946	24.1	1,052	20.6	1,101	27.0
26 to 50 percent	3,740	19.0	1,595	19.8	1,196	23.4	1,146	28.1
51 to 75 percent	2,539	12.9	1,165	14.4	838	16.4	711	17.5
76 to 100 percent	1,144	5.8	523	6.5	416	8.1	270	6.6
101 to 130 percent	355	1.8	70	0.9	181	3.5	86	2.1
131 percent or greater	190	1.0	32	0.4	101	2.0	42	1.0

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Household size (individuals)											
	1		2		3		4		5		6 or more	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	10,753	100.0	3,540	100.0	2,420	100.0	1,631	100.0	811	100.0	545	100.0
Gross countable income												
$0	2,558	23.8	580	16.4	369	15.2	173	10.6	80	9.8	38	6.9
1 to 200	420	3.9	175	4.9	101	4.2	55	3.4	20	2.5	18	3.4
201 to 400	452	4.2	250	7.1	135	5.6	63	3.8	33	4.1	12	2.3
401 to 600	508	4.7	308	8.7	175	7.3	89	5.5	32	3.9	16	2.9
601 to 800	3,075	28.6	414	11.7	273	11.3	136	8.3	51	6.3	26	4.7
801 to 1,000	1,772	16.5	332	9.4	222	9.2	137	8.4	54	6.6	30	5.6
1,001 to 1,250	1,113	10.4	523	14.8	270	11.2	158	9.7	67	8.3	41	7.5
1,251 to 1,500	482	4.5	356	10.1	276	11.4	169	10.4	63	7.7	42	7.7
1,501 to 2,000	306	2.8	386	10.9	395	16.3	296	18.1	157	19.4	71	13.0
2,001 or greater	68	0.6	217	6.1	202	8.4	354	21.7	254	31.3	252	46.2
Net countable income[c]												
$0	4,262	39.6	1,351	38.2	775	32.0	388	23.8	162	20.0	93	17.0
1 to 200	1,500	13.9	438	12.4	317	13.1	161	9.9	69	8.5	29	5.4
201 to 400	1,671	15.5	362	10.2	277	11.4	157	9.7	73	9.0	48	8.8
401 to 600	1,295	12.0	357	10.1	276	11.4	154	9.4	57	7.0	29	5.2
601 to 800	680	6.3	318	9.0	207	8.6	154	9.4	79	9.8	34	6.2
801 to 1,000	375	3.5	258	7.3	195	8.0	134	8.2	62	7.7	36	6.6
1,001 to 1,250	221	2.1	204	5.8	195	8.1	159	9.7	84	10.4	41	7.6
1,251 or greater	138	1.3	242	6.8	172	7.1	320	19.6	222	27.4	234	42.9
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines												
No gross income	2,558	23.8	580	16.4	369	15.2	173	10.6	80	9.8	38	6.9
25 percent or less[d]	597	5.6	339	9.6	270	11.2	165	10.1	89	10.9	64	11.7
26 to 50 percent	551	5.1	495	14.0	474	19.6	345	21.2	153	18.8	116	21.3
51 to 75 percent	2,046	19.0	686	19.4	480	19.9	326	20.0	183	22.6	116	21.2
76 to 100 percent	3,092	28.8	644	18.2	417	17.2	298	18.2	171	21.1	123	22.5
101 to 130 percent	1,212	11.3	455	12.9	327	13.5	250	15.3	116	14.3	76	13.9
131 percent or greater	697	6.5	341	9.6	82	3.4	74	4.5	20	2.5	13	2.4
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines[c]												
No net income	4,262	39.6	1,351	38.2	775	32.0	388	23.8	162	20.0	93	17.0
25 percent or less[d]	1,984	18.5	696	19.7	646	26.7	406	24.9	202	24.9	134	24.5
26 to 50 percent	1,939	18.0	578	16.3	494	20.4	385	23.6	212	26.1	131	24.1
51 to 75 percent	1,121	10.4	491	13.9	359	14.8	288	17.7	151	18.6	129	23.6
76 to 100 percent	498	4.6	218	6.2	140	5.8	155	9.5	81	10.0	52	9.5
101 to 130 percent	229	2.1	113	3.2	0	0.0	5	0.3	1	0.2	6	1.1
131 percent or greater	109	1.0	81	2.3	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Average values					
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars)[e]	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)[e]	Countable resources among households with countable resources (dollars)	SNAP benefit (dollars)
Total	19,699	100.0	844	383	62.8	27.2	438	239
Household composition								
Children	8,064	40.9	1,059	502	58.2	26.5	425	387
School-age	6,493	33.0	1,120	541	59.7	27.8	420	401
Preschool-age	3,806	19.3	1,069	501	55.6	25.0	499	424
No children	11,635	59.1	695	296	66.0	27.7	450	136
Elderly individuals	5,105	25.9	916	433	84.9	39.2	550	121
No elderly individuals	14,594	74.1	818	367	55.1	23.3	392	280
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,073	20.7	1,027	480	82.6	36.1	425	182
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	15,626	79.3	796	358	57.6	24.9	442	254
Household size								
1 person	10,753	54.6	640	253	63.7	25.1	435	130
2 people	3,540	18.0	878	404	64.8	29.8	452	245
3 people	2,420	12.3	974	428	57.2	25.1	354	377
4 people	1,631	8.3	1,275	645	62.1	31.4	475	449
5 people	811	4.1	1,476	793	61.4	33.0	455	527
6 people	337	1.7	1,699	955	61.8	34.7	605	634
7 people	127	0.6	2,104	1,350	67.8	43.5	496	617
8 or more people	81	0.4	1,947	1,167	53.4	31.8	445	882

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Type of income	Total households		Households with: Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)[g]	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	100.0	8,064	100.0	5,105	100.0	4,073	100.0
Countable earned income	5,897	29.9	4,375	54.3	351	6.9	449	11.0
Wages and salaries	5,036	25.6	3,817	47.3	272	5.3	397	9.8
Self-employment	939	4.8	635	7.9	81	1.6	53	1.3
Other earned income	44	0.2	19	0.2	5	0.1	5	0.1
Countable unearned income	11,862	60.2	3,919	48.6	4,619	90.5	4,071	99.9
TANF	877	4.5	846	10.5	45	0.9	173	4.3
GA	600	3.0	126	1.6	164	3.2	127	3.1
SSI	4,506	22.9	964	11.9	1,833	35.9	2,725	66.9
Social Security	5,847	29.7	730	9.0	3,600	70.5	2,062	50.6
Unemployment income	220	1.1	144	1.8	14	0.3	11	0.3
Veterans' benefits	132	0.7	24	0.3	82	1.6	23	0.6
Workers' compensation	44	0.2	16	0.2	11	0.2	21	0.5
Other government benefits[h]	81	0.4	18	0.2	43	0.8	12	0.3
Household contributions	551	2.8	357	4.4	76	1.5	44	1.1
Household deemed income	8	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Educational loans	3	0.0	2	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Child support enforcement payments	1,614	8.2	1,521	18.9	29	0.6	246	6.1
Foster care payments	9	0.0	9	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1
Energy assistance income	4	0.0	-	-	3	0.1	-	-
Wage supplementation	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other unearned income[i]	725	3.7	221	2.7	399	7.8	58	1.4
TANF or GA	1,472	7.5	967	12.0	209	4.1	296	7.3
TANF and earned income	193	1.0	191	2.4	6	0.1	13	0.3
TANF and SSI	175	0.9	171	2.1	20	0.4	159	3.9
TANF or SSI or GA	5,608	28.5	1,709	21.2	1,930	37.8	2,756	67.7
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	583	3.0	452	5.6	42	0.8	339	8.3
TANF and child support	74	0.4	74	0.9	3	0.1	17	0.4
SSI and Social Security	1,693	8.6	214	2.7	991	19.4	735	18.1
SSI or Social Security	8,659	44.0	1,479	18.3	4,442	87.0	4,051	99.5
SSI and earned income	371	1.9	254	3.1	36	0.7	337	8.3
GA and earned income	48	0.2	33	0.4	3	0.1	14	0.4
Earned income and child support	775	3.9	753	9.3	4	0.1	60	1.5
No countable income	3,796	19.3	1,194	14.8	340	6.7	0	0.0

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Type of income	Total households		Average values					
	Number (000)[g]	Percent	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars)[e]	Income source (dollars)[j]	Total deduction (dollars)[f]	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)
Total	19,699	100.0	844	383	n.a.	562	239	2.0
Countable earned income	5,897	29.9	1,365	641	1,196	771	294	2.9
Wages and salaries	5,036	25.6	1,465	709	1,288	790	284	2.9
Self-employment	939	4.8	912	332	593	683	350	2.7
Other earned income	44	0.2	768	284	253	632	274	2.0
Countable unearned income	11,862	60.2	966	445	807	573	204	1.9
TANF	877	4.5	863	376	425	554	393	3.0
GA	600	3.0	669	260	246	541	209	1.6
SSI	4,506	22.9	915	397	579	556	182	1.6
Social Security	5,847	29.7	1,047	508	876	571	126	1.4
Unemployment income	220	1.1	1,215	678	926	565	260	2.7
Veterans' benefits	132	0.7	1,179	718	520	496	113	1.6
Workers' compensation	44	0.2	1,397	853	944	574	149	2.0
Other government benefits[h]	81	0.4	1,065	503	414	623	159	1.7
Household contributions	551	2.8	743	280	286	548	337	2.5
Household deemed income	8	0.0	784	280	505	563	207	1.5
Educational loans	3	0.0	1,899	967	449	968	448	4.8
Child support enforcement payments	1,614	8.2	1,127	567	336	624	377	3.3
Foster care payments	9	0.0	1,347	487	834	966	325	2.8
Energy assistance income	4	0.0	1,263	787	483	487	75	1.0
Wage supplementation	1	0.0	1,290	397	300	893	72	1.0
Other unearned income[i]	725	3.7	1,120	568	354	615	179	1.8
TANF or GA	1,472	7.5	783	327	353	549	318	2.4
TANF and earned income	193	1.0	1,399	734	1,317	697	367	3.6
TANF and SSI	175	0.9	1,293	718	1,037	578	321	3.3
TANF or SSI or GA	5,608	28.5	865	363	558	553	214	1.8
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	583	3.0	1,593	873	1,494	748	300	3.4
TANF and child support	74	0.4	982	542	562	488	422	3.6
SSI and Social Security	1,693	8.6	900	395	853	531	149	1.4
SSI or Social Security	8,659	44.0	1,007	474	893	571	150	1.5
SSI and earned income	371	1.9	1,733	983	1,574	776	265	3.3
GA and earned income	48	0.2	1,539	859	1,237	714	258	3.1
Earned income and child support	775	3.9	1,599	834	1,509	786	329	3.6
No countable income	3,796	19.3	0	0	-	292	284	1.6

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

			Households with:					
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
Household characteristic	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	100.0	8,064	100.0	5,105	100.0	4,073	100.0
Countable earned income								
$0	13,802	70.1	3,689	45.7	4,755	93.1	3,623	89.0
1 to 200	485	2.5	208	2.6	57	1.1	72	1.8
201 to 400	444	2.3	257	3.2	48	0.9	43	1.1
401 to 600	485	2.5	296	3.7	44	0.9	59	1.5
601 to 800	606	3.1	401	5.0	36	0.7	68	1.7
801 to 1000	624	3.2	434	5.4	44	0.9	46	1.1
1,001 to 1,250	769	3.9	595	7.4	35	0.7	44	1.1
1,251 to 1,500	655	3.3	545	6.8	20	0.4	49	1.2
1,501 to 2,000	929	4.7	802	9.9	35	0.7	49	1.2
2,001 or greater	900	4.6	837	10.4	32	0.6	20	0.5
Countable unearned income								
$0	7,837	39.8	4,145	51.4	487	9.5	2	0.1
1 to 200	910	4.6	619	7.7	55	1.1	13	0.3
201 to 400	1,085	5.5	744	9.2	102	2.0	31	0.8
401 to 600	1,011	5.1	610	7.6	227	4.4	164	4.0
601 to 800	3,879	19.7	722	8.9	1,620	31.7	1,949	47.8
801 to 1000	2,097	10.6	393	4.9	1,070	21.0	809	19.9
1,001 to 1,250	1,491	7.6	302	3.7	849	16.6	537	13.2
1,251 to 1,500	701	3.6	231	2.9	361	7.1	274	6.7
1,501 or greater	689	3.5	299	3.7	335	6.6	295	7.2
Countable TANF income								
$0	18,822	95.5	7,219	89.5	5,060	99.1	3,900	95.7
1 to 200	166	0.8	155	1.9	13	0.2	47	1.2
201 to 400	275	1.4	259	3.2	20	0.4	67	1.6
401 to 600	272	1.4	267	3.3	8	0.2	39	1.0
601 to 800	96	0.5	96	1.2	3	0.1	14	0.3
801 to 1000	60	0.3	60	0.7	1	0.0	4	0.1
1,001 or greater	8	0.0	8	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Countable GA income								
$0	19,099	97.0	7,938	98.4	4,941	96.8	3,946	96.9
1 to 200	277	1.4	34	0.4	110	2.2	80	2.0
201 to 400	229	1.2	33	0.4	37	0.7	21	0.5
401 to 600	60	0.3	33	0.4	12	0.2	15	0.4
601 to 800	21	0.1	17	0.2	4	0.1	9	0.2
801 to 1000	5	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
1,001 or greater	9	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Countable TANF or GA income								
$0	18,227	92.5	7,097	88.0	4,897	95.9	3,776	92.7
1 to 200	438	2.2	185	2.3	121	2.4	124	3.0
201 to 400	504	2.6	292	3.6	58	1.1	87	2.1
401 to 600	332	1.7	301	3.7	20	0.4	54	1.3
601 to 800	117	0.6	113	1.4	7	0.1	22	0.5
801 to 1000	65	0.3	64	0.8	2	0.0	4	0.1
1,001 or greater	17	0.1	13	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.1
Countable SSI								
$0	15,193	77.1	7,101	88.1	3,273	64.1	1,348	33.1
1 to 200	801	4.1	64	0.8	488	9.6	321	7.9
201 to 400	551	2.8	67	0.8	307	6.0	251	6.2
401 to 600	502	2.5	106	1.3	235	4.6	274	6.7
601 to 800	2,183	11.1	587	7.3	616	12.1	1,579	38.8
801 to 1000	267	1.4	32	0.4	121	2.4	149	3.7
1,001 or greater	203	1.0	108	1.3	66	1.3	151	3.7

Table A.8 *(continued)*

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with: Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Countable SSI								
Maximum for a one-person household[k]	1,390	7.1	338	4.2	400	7.8	999	24.5
Maximum for a two-person household[l]	9	0.0	-	-	8	0.2	1	0.0
Countable Social Security								
$0	13,852	70.3	7,335	91.0	1,505	29.5	2,011	49.4
1 to 200	110	0.6	42	0.5	47	0.9	34	0.8
201 to 400	424	2.2	80	1.0	237	4.6	153	3.7
401 to 600	700	3.6	102	1.3	432	8.5	236	5.8
601 to 800	1,348	6.8	124	1.5	854	16.7	474	11.6
801 to 1000	1,404	7.1	121	1.5	849	16.6	522	12.8
1,001 or greater	1,861	9.4	261	3.2	1,180	23.1	644	15.8
Other countable unearned income								
$0	16,443	83.5	5,868	72.8	4,461	87.4	3,660	89.9
1 to 200	1,211	6.1	726	9.0	294	5.8	169	4.1
201 to 400	856	4.3	620	7.7	151	3.0	117	2.9
401 to 600	475	2.4	351	4.4	73	1.4	61	1.5
601 to 800	290	1.5	205	2.5	60	1.2	27	0.7
801 to 1000	169	0.9	112	1.4	28	0.5	20	0.5
1,001 or greater	247	1.3	179	2.2	38	0.8	17	0.4

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total households	Type of deduction										
		Earned income		Dependent care		Excess shelter expense			Medical expense		Child support payment	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent with maximum[m]	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	5,872	29.8	658	3.3	13,693	69.5	20.3	1,117	5.7	316	1.6
Household composition												
Children	8,064	4,370	54.2	656	8.1	6,059	75.1	35.0	85	1.1	144	1.8
School-age	6,493	3,567	54.9	488	7.5	5,011	77.2	34.7	79	1.2	114	1.8
Preschool-age	3,806	2,193	57.6	436	11.5	2,779	73.0	36.7	22	0.6	77	2.0
No children	11,635	1,502	12.9	2	0.0	7,634	65.6	8.7	1,032	8.9	172	1.5
Elderly individuals	5,105	347	6.8	2	0.0	3,885	76.1	n.a.	770	15.1	47	0.9
No elderly individuals	14,594	5,525	37.9	656	4.5	9,807	67.2	28.3	347	2.4	269	1.8
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,073	435	10.7	43	1.1	3,334	81.9	0.1	363	8.9	107	2.6
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	15,626	5,437	34.8	614	3.9	10,359	66.3	26.8	754	4.8	209	1.3
Countable income source												
Gross income	15,903	5,870	36.9	644	4.0	12,697	79.8	17.9	1,117	7.0	299	1.9
No gross income	3,796	2	0.0	14	0.4	996	26.2	50.4	0	0.0	17	0.5
Net income	12,034	4,681	38.9	549	4.6	9,678	80.4	13.6	979	8.1	235	2.0
No net income	7,032	1,188	16.9	109	1.5	4,015	57.1	36.4	139	2.0	81	1.2
Not applicable[c]	633	3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	5,897	5,872	99.6	607	10.3	4,700	79.7	34.8	75	1.3	148	2.5
No earned income	13,802	-	-	51	0.4	8,992	65.2	12.7	1,042	7.5	168	1.2
Unearned income	11,862	1,833	15.5	281	2.4	9,455	79.7	10.8	1,114	9.4	193	1.6
No unearned income	7,837	4,039	51.5	377	4.8	4,238	54.1	41.6	3	0.0	123	1.6
TANF	877	191	21.8	12	1.4	722	82.3	30.2	6	0.7	5	0.6
No TANF	18,822	5,681	30.2	645	3.4	12,971	68.9	19.8	1,111	5.9	311	1.7
GA	600	47	7.8	4	0.6	481	80.1	24.3	10	1.6	5	0.9
No GA	19,099	5,825	30.5	654	3.4	13,212	69.2	20.2	1,108	5.8	310	1.6
SSI	4,506	356	7.9	41	0.9	3,499	77.7	0.2	104	2.3	61	1.3
No SSI	15,193	5,516	36.3	617	4.1	10,194	67.1	27.2	1,014	6.7	255	1.7
Social Security	5,847	372	6.4	20	0.3	4,801	82.1	1.5	1,057	18.1	126	2.2
No Social Security	13,852	5,500	39.7	637	4.6	8,891	64.2	30.4	60	0.4	190	1.4
SNAP benefit												
Minimum benefit	1,836	461	25.1	15	0.8	1,008	54.9	1.7	387	21.1	22	1.2
Maximum benefit	7,284	1,188	16.3	109	1.5	4,015	55.1	36.4	139	1.9	81	1.1

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average amount of deduction (dollars)									
	Earned income[n]		Dependent care[o]		Excess shelter expense[p]		Medical expense[o]		Child support payment[p]	
	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction	All households	With deduction
Total	74	240	10	282	300	418	10	172	4	227
Household composition										
Children	145	267	23	282	309	410	2	145	5	257
School-age	150	273	21	279	319	412	2	146	4	255
Preschool-age	160	278	34	299	295	403	1	120	5	269
No children	22	161	0	102	294	425	17	175	3	203
Elderly individuals	14	183	0	129	357	432	29	171	2	166
No elderly individuals	94	243	13	282	282	412	4	174	4	238
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	20	174	3	294	373	436	17	178	5	194
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	88	245	11	281	281	412	8	170	3	245
Countable income source										
Gross income	92	240	12	282	342	415	13	172	4	222
No gross income	0	473	1	267	125	461	0	218	1	313
Net income	110	278	13	278	294	366	13	153	4	210
No net income	15	88	5	303	310	543	6	309	3	278
Not applicable[c]	50	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	239	240	30	288	324	405	2	168	6	250
No earned income	0	-	1	207	290	425	14	173	3	207
Unearned income	34	205	7	286	350	420	17	173	3	197
No unearned income	134	256	14	279	227	414	0	80	4	276
TANF	42	194	3	226	350	414	1	180	1	149
No TANF	76	241	10	283	298	418	11	172	4	229
GA	16	194	1	187	353	440	3	168	2	188
No GA	76	240	10	282	298	417	10	172	4	228
SSI	17	189	3	296	366	420	4	156	2	146
No SSI	89	243	12	281	283	417	12	174	4	247
Social Security	10	148	1	343	362	424	33	173	4	190
No Social Security	101	246	13	280	274	414	1	162	4	252
SNAP benefit										
Minimum benefit	72	288	1	182	125	227	31	147	2	188
Maximum benefit	15	88	5	303	310	543	6	309	3	278

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with: Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent[w]	Number (000)	Percent[w]	Number (000)	Percent[w]	Number (000)	Percent[w]	Number (000)	Percent[w]
Total	19,699	100.0	8,064	100.0	5,105	100.0	4,073	100.0	5,897	100.0
Total deduction[q]										
$0 to 159[r]	257	1.3	73	0.9	36	0.7	7	0.2	3	0.1
160[s]	3,392	17.2	832	10.3	583	11.4	330	8.1	3	0.0
161 to 200	603	3.1	334	4.1	116	2.3	106	2.6	137	2.3
201 to 300	1,154	5.9	380	4.7	400	7.8	358	8.8	259	4.4
301 to 400	1,453	7.4	450	5.6	536	10.5	420	10.3	346	5.9
401 to 500	1,653	8.4	606	7.5	547	10.7	475	11.7	458	7.8
501 to 600	1,950	9.9	771	9.6	572	11.2	514	12.6	565	9.6
601 to 700	2,605	13.2	1,168	14.5	538	10.5	480	11.8	547	9.3
701 to 800	1,833	9.3	932	11.6	440	8.6	400	9.8	842	14.3
801 to 900	1,464	7.4	786	9.8	335	6.6	278	6.8	903	15.3
901 to 1,000	1,031	5.2	648	8.0	192	3.8	171	4.2	707	12.0
1,001 or greater	1,697	8.6	1,083	13.4	411	8.1	355	8.7	1,114	18.9
Earned income deduction[t]										
$0	13,052	66.3	3,694	45.8	4,278	83.8	3,374	82.8	13	0.2
1 to 50	579	2.9	258	3.2	65	1.3	74	1.8	579	9.8
51 to 100	575	2.9	339	4.2	61	1.2	64	1.6	575	9.7
101 to 150	700	3.6	458	5.7	51	1.0	73	1.8	700	11.9
151 to 200	778	4.0	545	6.8	48	0.9	66	1.6	778	13.2
201 to 250	767	3.9	594	7.4	35	0.7	45	1.1	767	13.0
251 to 300	651	3.3	542	6.7	20	0.4	48	1.2	651	11.0
301 to 350	520	2.6	449	5.6	19	0.4	31	0.8	520	8.8
351 to 400	404	2.1	351	4.4	16	0.3	16	0.4	404	6.9
401 or greater	897	4.6	834	10.3	32	0.6	20	0.5	897	15.2
Dependent care deduction[u]										
$0	18,242	92.6	7,385	91.6	4,624	90.6	3,766	92.5	5,273	89.4
1 to 50	46	0.2	45	0.6	0	0.0	6	0.1	38	0.6
51 to 100	74	0.4	74	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.1	68	1.2
101 to 150	83	0.4	83	1.0	-	-	5	0.1	75	1.3
151 to 200	106	0.5	106	1.3	1	0.0	6	0.1	94	1.6
201 to 250	74	0.4	74	0.9	0	0.0	6	0.1	69	1.2
251 to 300	47	0.2	47	0.6	-	-	4	0.1	43	0.7
301 to 350	37	0.2	37	0.5	-	-	1	0.0	37	0.6
351 to 400	29	0.1	29	0.4	-	-	2	0.0	29	0.5
401 or greater	161	0.8	161	2.0	-	-	11	0.3	154	2.6
Medical expense deduction[u]										
$0	17,783	90.3	7,955	98.6	3,855	75.5	3,446	84.6	5,805	98.4
1 to 50	87	0.4	4	0.0	61	1.2	27	0.7	7	0.1

Table A.11 *(continued)*

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with: Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Percent[w]	Number (000)	Percent[w]	Number (000)	Percent[w]	Number (000)	Percent[w]	Number (000)	Percent[w]
Medical expense deduction[u]										
51 to 100	311	1.6	32	0.4	206	4.0	112	2.8	23	0.4
101 to 150	254	1.3	18	0.2	178	3.5	78	1.9	23	0.4
151 to 200	215	1.1	23	0.3	146	2.9	73	1.8	13	0.2
201 to 250	108	0.5	3	0.0	78	1.5	31	0.8	3	0.0
251 to 300	40	0.2	0	0.0	31	0.6	9	0.2	0	0.0
301 or greater	102	0.5	5	0.1	70	1.4	33	0.8	6	0.1
Child support payment deduction[v]										
$0	18,584	94.3	7,897	97.9	4,579	89.7	3,702	90.9	5,732	97.2
1 to 50	53	0.3	17	0.2	9	0.2	22	0.5	20	0.3
51 to 100	52	0.3	20	0.3	11	0.2	21	0.5	18	0.3
101 to 150	42	0.2	15	0.2	7	0.1	18	0.4	15	0.3
151 to 200	28	0.1	14	0.2	4	0.1	9	0.2	15	0.2
201 to 250	41	0.2	21	0.3	6	0.1	12	0.3	22	0.4
251 to 300	17	0.1	10	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.1	12	0.2
301 to 350	20	0.1	10	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.2
351 to 400	14	0.1	7	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.1	9	0.2
401 or greater	50	0.3	30	0.4	3	0.1	15	0.4	26	0.4
Excess shelter expense deduction[v]										
$0	5,374	27.3	1,982	24.6	822	16.1	561	13.8	1,180	20.0
1 to 50	512	2.6	234	2.9	148	2.9	115	2.8	173	2.9
51 to 100	564	2.9	231	2.9	185	3.6	147	3.6	191	3.2
101 to 150	657	3.3	264	3.3	230	4.5	199	4.9	220	3.7
151 to 200	782	4.0	328	4.1	264	5.2	222	5.4	253	4.3
201 to 250	816	4.1	311	3.9	281	5.5	216	5.3	259	4.4
251 to 300	859	4.4	373	4.6	261	5.1	232	5.7	295	5.0
301 to 350	1,006	5.1	419	5.2	303	5.9	250	6.1	321	5.4
351 to 400	1,042	5.3	422	5.2	281	5.5	256	6.3	315	5.3
401 to 450	981	5.0	379	4.7	328	6.4	241	5.9	303	5.1
451 to 500	878	4.5	369	4.6	253	5.0	243	6.0	297	5.0
501 to 550[x]	3,541	18.0	2,382	29.5	253	5.0	251	6.2	1,855	31.5
551 to 600	393	2.0	52	0.6	201	3.9	194	4.8	26	0.4
601 or greater	1,659	8.4	296	3.7	897	17.6	769	18.9	192	3.3
No deduction	5,374	27.3	1,982	24.6	822	16.1	561	13.8	1,180	20.0
Deduction less than cap[y]	8,692	44.1	3,581	44.4	2,702	52.9	2,270	55.7	2,837	48.1
Deduction equal to cap	2,779	14.1	2,119	26.3	2	0.0	5	0.1	1,637	27.8
Benefit less than maximum benefit	1,319	6.7	1,169	14.5	2	0.0	5	0.1	1,106	18.8
Benefit equal to maximum benefit	1,460	7.4	950	11.8	0	0.0	-	-	530	9.0
Deduction greater than cap	2,222	11.3	359	4.5	1,181	23.1	1,060	26.0	227	3.8

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with: Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income		Countable TANF income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	100.0	8,064	100.0	5,105	100.0	4,073	100.0	5,897	100.0	877	100.0
SNAP benefit (dollars)												
Minimum benefit or less[z]	1,859	9.4	160	2.0	1,046	20.5	527	12.9	471	8.0	9	1.0
Greater than the minimum to 50	878	4.5	116	1.4	425	8.3	304	7.5	187	3.2	9	1.0
51 to 100	1,806	9.2	239	3.0	900	17.6	578	14.2	335	5.7	14	1.6
101 to 191	3,393	17.2	745	9.2	1,358	26.6	1,137	27.9	886	15.0	69	7.8
192[aa]	4,500	22.8	205	2.5	958	18.8	493	12.1	557	9.5	47	5.3
193 to 300	1,352	6.9	1,076	13.3	178	3.5	317	7.8	805	13.6	117	13.3
301 to 400	2,551	12.9	2,203	27.3	167	3.3	304	7.5	1,093	18.5	239	27.2
401 to 500	952	4.8	936	11.6	23	0.5	168	4.1	604	10.2	129	14.7
501 to 600	1,223	6.2	1,200	14.9	32	0.6	95	2.3	473	8.0	125	14.2
601 or greater	1,186	6.0	1,183	14.7	18	0.3	151	3.7	486	8.2	121	13.8
Benefit as a percentage of the maximum												
Minimum	1,836	9.3	149	1.9	1,042	20.4	515	12.6	462	7.8	8	0.9
Less than 25 percent[bb]	1,278	6.5	487	6.0	457	9.0	404	9.9	491	8.3	30	3.5
25 to 50 percent	2,924	14.8	1,241	15.4	1,018	19.9	787	19.3	1,162	19.7	92	10.5
51 to 75 percent	3,122	15.8	1,631	20.2	801	15.7	955	23.5	1,347	22.8	152	17.3
76 to 99 percent	3,254	16.5	1,847	22.9	705	13.8	779	19.1	1,230	20.9	317	36.1
Maximum	7,284	37.0	2,709	33.6	1,082	21.2	633	15.5	1,205	20.4	278	31.7
Months in certification period												
Average	14	n.a.	10	n.a.	20	n.a.	17	n.a.	10	n.a.	11	n.a
Median	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	17	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a
1 to 5 months	291	1.5	95	1.2	21	0.4	26	0.6	85	1.4	17	2.0
6 months	4,216	21.4	2,781	34.5	215	4.2	513	12.6	1,943	32.9	165	18.8
7 to 11 months	402	2.0	204	2.5	55	1.1	68	1.7	139	2.4	30	3.5
12 months	10,433	53.0	4,762	59.1	2,196	43.0	1,913	47.0	3,558	60.3	617	70.3
13 to 23 months	218	1.1	58	0.7	85	1.7	52	1.3	35	0.6	5	0.6
24 months	2,667	13.5	150	1.9	1,574	30.8	1,049	25.7	120	2.0	42	4.8
25 to 35 months	61	0.3	3	0.0	40	0.8	20	0.5	2	0.0	-	-
36 months	1,060	5.4	7	0.1	689	13.5	315	7.7	9	0.2	1	0.1
37 or more months	344	1.7	1	0.0	228	4.5	115	2.8	4	0.1	-	-
Unknown	6	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.1

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Most recent action and expedited service	Total households		Entrants		Other households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	100.0	784	100.0	18,915	100.0
Initial certification	7,353	37.3	784	100.0	6,570	34.7
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	2,146	10.9	393	50.2	1,752	9.3
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	370	1.9	46	5.9	324	1.7
Not eligible for expedited service	4,837	24.6	344	43.9	4,493	23.8
Recertification	12,346	62.7	n.a.	n.a.	12,346	65.3
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	161	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	161	0.9
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	41	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	41	0.2
Not eligible for expedited service	12,144	61.6	n.a.	n.a.	12,144	64.2

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household composition	SNAP households		Participants in households with household characteristic		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total[cc]	19,699	100.0	39,271	100.0	4,702,112	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	15,860	80.5	35,135	89.5	4,010,206	85.3
Children	8,064	40.9	26,366	67.1	3,117,144	66.3
Single-adult household	4,925	25.0	14,741	37.5	1,853,445	39.4
Male adult	424	2.2	1,125	2.9	148,523	3.2
Female adult	4,501	22.8	13,617	34.7	1,704,923	36.3
Multiple adult-household	2,142	10.9	9,371	23.9	953,422	20.3
Married-head	1,316	6.7	5,916	15.1	583,000	12.4
Other multiple-adult	826	4.2	3,455	8.8	370,423	7.9
Children only	997	5.1	2,254	5.7	310,276	6.6
Elderly individuals	5,105	25.9	6,179	15.7	616,355	13.1
Living alone	4,268	21.7	4,268	10.9	447,224	9.5
Living with only elderly individuals	437	2.2	873	2.2	68,771	1.5
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	401	2.0	1,037	2.6	100,360	2.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,073	20.7	7,294	18.6	740,021	15.7
Living alone	2,627	13.3	2,627	6.7	284,084	6.0
Not living alone	1,445	7.3	4,667	11.9	455,937	9.7
Other households[dd]	3,839	19.5	4,136	10.5	691,907	14.7
Single-person	3,578	18.2	3,578	9.1	620,160	13.2
Multiperson	261	1.3	557	1.4	71,746	1.5
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[a]	2,688	13.6	3,199	8.1	499,311	10.6
Living alone	2,266	11.5	2,266	5.8	389,996	8.3
Not living alone	422	2.1	932	2.4	109,315	2.3
Single-person households	10,753	54.6	10,753	27.4	1,398,526	29.7

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household composition	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars)[e]	Total deduction (dollars)[f]	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total[cc]	62.8	844	383	562	239	2.0	14.2
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	71.7	980	453	609	253	2.2	15.1
Children	58.2	1,059	502	652	387	3.3	10.0
Single-adult household	53.7	907	413	601	376	3.0	10.1
Male adult	50.8	802	360	573	351	2.7	10.4
Female adult	54.0	917	418	604	379	3.0	10.1
Multiple adult-household	69.4	1,517	816	764	445	4.4	10.1
Married-head	72.7	1,619	875	805	443	4.5	10.0
Other multiple-adult	64.1	1,355	723	698	448	4.2	10.2
Children only	56.4	823	264	663	311	2.3	9.5
Elderly individuals	84.9	916	433	561	121	1.2	20.4
Living alone	83.9	844	370	551	105	1.0	21.4
Living with only elderly individuals	95.2	1,290	762	559	158	2.0	18.4
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	83.8	1,284	683	657	250	2.6	11.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	82.6	1,027	480	582	182	1.8	17.2
Living alone	86.2	866	330	565	108	1.0	20.2
Not living alone	76.1	1,319	735	612	315	3.2	11.8
Other households[dd]	26.2	279	104	374	180	1.1	10.4
Single-person	24.0	242	84	358	173	1.0	10.4
Multiperson	56.6	793	369	586	275	2.1	10.3
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[a]	32.0	367	149	396	186	1.2	10.1
Living alone	25.5	256	91	357	172	1.0	10.0
Not living alone	66.9	959	460	605	259	2.2	10.7
Single-person households	63.7	640	253	488	130	1.0	17.2

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household composition	Countable income type											
	Earned income		Zero gross income		TANF		GA		SSI		Social Security	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[cc]	5,897	100.0	3,796	100.0	877	100.0	600	100.0	4,506	100.0	5,847	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	4,854	82.3	1,528	40.3	853	97.3	352	58.7	4,506	100.0	5,833	99.8
Children	4,375	74.2	1,194	31.4	846	96.4	126	21.0	964	21.4	730	12.5
Single-adult household	2,184	37.0	922	24.3	600	68.4	83	13.8	603	13.4	485	8.3
Male adult	154	2.6	103	2.7	67	7.6	6	1.1	48	1.1	62	1.1
Female adult	2,030	34.4	819	21.6	533	60.8	76	12.7	554	12.3	423	7.2
Multiple adult-household	1,481	25.1	177	4.7	154	17.6	37	6.2	329	7.3	221	3.8
Married-head	967	16.4	111	2.9	81	9.3	16	2.6	154	3.4	110	1.9
Other multiple-adult	514	8.7	65	1.7	73	8.3	22	3.6	175	3.9	111	1.9
Children only	710	12.0	94	2.5	91	10.4	6	1.0	32	0.7	23	0.4
Elderly individuals	351	5.9	340	8.9	45	5.2	164	27.3	1,833	40.7	3,600	61.6
Living alone	210	3.6	317	8.4	1	0.1	134	22.4	1,516	33.6	3,022	51.7
Living with only elderly individuals	38	0.6	14	0.4	0	0.0	19	3.1	171	3.8	324	5.5
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	103	1.7	8	0.2	44	5.0	11	1.8	146	3.2	254	4.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	449	7.6	0	0.0	173	19.7	127	21.1	2,725	60.5	2,062	35.3
Living alone	129	2.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	62	10.4	1,638	36.3	1,457	24.9
Not living alone	320	5.4	-	-	172	19.6	65	10.8	1,088	24.1	604	10.3
Other households[dd]	1,043	17.7	2,268	59.7	24	2.7	248	41.3	-	-	14	0.2
Single-person	900	15.3	2,196	57.8	19	2.2	242	40.3	-	-	4	0.1
Multiperson	143	2.4	72	1.9	5	0.5	6	1.0	-	-	10	0.2
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[a]	784	13.3	1,443	38.0	27	3.1	158	26.3	101	2.2	129	2.2
Living alone	616	10.5	1,380	36.4	17	2.0	147	24.5	-	-	1	0.0
Not living alone	168	2.8	63	1.7	10	1.1	11	1.8	101	2.2	128	2.2
Single-person households	1,401	23.8	2,558	67.4	59	6.7	440	73.4	3,155	70.0	4,494	76.9

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with: Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	100.0	8,064	100.0	6,493	100.0	3,806	100.0	5,105	100.0	4,073	100.0
Household composition												
Children	8,064	40.9	8,064	100.0	6,493	100.0	3,806	100.0	173	3.4	1,146	28.1
School-age	6,493	33.0	6,493	80.5	6,493	100.0	2,234	58.7	160	3.1	1,029	25.3
Preschool-age	3,806	19.3	3,806	47.2	2,234	34.4	3,806	100.0	29	0.6	377	9.3
Elderly individuals	5,105	25.9	173	2.1	160	2.5	29	0.8	5,105	100.0	80	2.0
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,073	20.7	1,146	14.2	1,029	15.8	377	9.9	80	1.6	4,073	100.0
Countable income source												
Gross income	15,903	80.7	6,871	85.2	5,660	87.2	3,175	83.4	4,766	93.3	4,073	100.0
No gross income	3,796	19.3	1,194	14.8	834	12.8	631	16.6	340	6.7	0	0.0
Net income	12,034	61.1	5,332	66.1	4,481	69.0	2,455	64.5	3,783	74.1	3,355	82.4
No net income	7,032	35.7	2,709	33.6	1,995	30.7	1,339	35.2	924	18.1	540	13.2
Not applicable[c]	633	3.2	23	0.3	17	0.3	11	0.3	398	7.8	178	4.4
Earned income	5,897	29.9	4,375	54.3	3,571	55.0	2,195	57.7	351	6.9	449	11.0
Unearned income	11,862	60.2	3,919	48.6	3,362	51.8	1,624	42.7	4,619	90.5	4,071	99.9
TANF	877	4.5	846	10.5	679	10.5	382	10.0	45	0.9	173	4.3
GA	600	3.0	126	1.6	108	1.7	55	1.4	164	3.2	127	3.1
SSI	4,506	22.9	964	11.9	871	13.4	324	8.5	1,833	35.9	2,725	66.9
Social Security	5,847	29.7	730	9.0	663	10.2	184	4.8	3,600	70.5	2,062	50.6
Countable resources	761	3.9	360	4.5	307	4.7	164	4.3	220	4.3	180	4.4
Deductions												
Total deduction	19,070	96.8	8,044	99.8	6,479	99.8	3,796	99.8	4,707	92.2	3,895	95.6
Standard deduction	19,066	96.8	8,041	99.7	6,477	99.7	3,794	99.7	4,707	92.2	3,895	95.6
Earned income deduction	5,872	29.8	4,370	54.2	3,567	54.9	2,193	57.6	347	6.8	435	10.7
Dependent care deduction	658	3.3	656	8.1	488	7.5	436	11.5	2	0.0	43	1.1
Medical expense deduction	1,117	5.7	85	1.1	79	1.2	22	0.6	770	15.1	363	8.9
Child support payment deduction	316	1.6	144	1.8	114	1.8	77	2.0	47	0.9	107	2.6
Excess shelter expense deduction	13,693	69.5	6,059	75.1	5,011	77.2	2,779	73.0	3,885	76.1	3,334	81.9
SNAP benefit (dollars)												
Minimum benefit or less[z]	1,859	9.4	160	2.0	112	1.7	52	1.4	1,046	20.5	527	12.9
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,683	13.6	356	4.4	266	4.1	136	3.6	1,325	26.0	882	21.6
101 to 200	7,987	40.5	1,021	12.7	788	12.1	377	9.9	2,333	45.7	1,651	40.5
201 to 300	1,257	6.4	1,006	12.5	819	12.6	404	10.6	161	3.2	296	7.3
Greater than 300	5,913	30.0	5,522	68.5	4,508	69.4	2,836	74.5	240	4.7	718	17.6
Minimum benefit	1,836	9.3	149	1.9	101	1.6	48	1.3	1,042	20.4	515	12.6
Maximum benefit	7,284	37.0	2,709	33.6	1,995	30.7	1,339	35.2	1,082	21.2	633	15.5

Table A.17 *(continued)*

Household characteristic	Total households		Households with:									
			Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Household size												
1 person	10,753	54.6	291	3.6	189	2.9	103	2.7	4,268	83.6	2,627	64.5
2 people	3,540	18.0	2,450	30.4	1,638	25.2	919	24.1	701	13.7	604	14.8
3 people	2,420	12.3	2,347	29.1	1,885	29.0	1,070	28.1	77	1.5	340	8.3
4 people	1,631	8.3	1,622	20.1	1,457	22.4	872	22.9	30	0.6	246	6.0
5 people	811	4.1	809	10.0	781	12.0	471	12.4	21	0.4	152	3.7
6 or more people	545	2.8	545	6.8	543	8.4	371	9.8	8	0.2	103	2.5

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average values	Average values for households with:				
		Children	School-age children	Preschool-age children	Elderly individuals	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Countable income (dollars)						
Gross income	844	1,059	1,120	1,069	916	1,027
Net income[e]	383	502	541	501	433	480
Earned income	358	724	752	802	62	95
Unearned income	486	335	369	267	854	932
TANF	19	45	45	48	3	15
GA	7	6	7	6	5	7
SSI	132	87	99	62	174	431
Social Security	260	81	92	41	626	443
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)						
Gross income	62.8	58.2	59.7	55.6	84.9	82.6
Net income[e]	26.3	26.5	27.7	24.9	36.1	34.5
Deductions (dollars)						
Total deduction[f]	562	652	668	669	561	582
Earned income deduction						
All households[n]	74	145	150	160	14	20
Households with deduction	240	267	273	278	183	174
Dependent care deduction						
All households[o]	10	23	21	34	0	3
Households with deduction	282	282	279	299	129	294
Medical expense deduction						
All households[o]	10	2	2	1	29	17
Households with deduction	172	145	146	120	171	178
Child support payment deduction						
All households[p]	4	5	4	5	2	5
Households with deduction	227	257	255	269	166	194
Excess shelter expense deduction						
All households[p]	300	309	319	295	357	373
Households with deduction	418	410	412	403	432	436
SNAP benefit (dollars)	239	387	401	424	121	182
Household size (individuals)	2.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	1.2	1.8
Certification period (months)	14.2	10.0	10.1	9.8	20.4	17.2

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

			Countable income type							
	Total households		Earned income		Unearned income		TANF		GA	
Household characteristic	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	100.0	5,897	100.0	11,862	100.0	877	100.0	600	100.0
Household composition										
Children	8,064	40.9	4,375	74.2	3,919	33.0	846	96.4	126	21.0
School-age	6,493	33.0	3,571	60.6	3,362	28.3	679	77.4	108	18.0
Preschool-age	3,806	19.3	2,195	37.2	1,624	13.7	382	43.5	55	9.2
Elderly individuals	5,105	25.9	351	5.9	4,619	38.9	45	5.2	164	27.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,073	20.7	449	7.6	4,071	34.3	173	19.7	127	21.1
Countable income source										
Gross income	15,903	80.7	5,895	100.0	11,862	100.0	877	100.0	600	100.0
No gross income[ee]	3,796	19.3	2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	12,034	61.1	4,687	79.5	8,994	75.8	575	65.6	333	55.5
No net income	7,032	35.7	1,194	20.2	2,360	19.9	278	31.7	267	44.5
Not applicable[c]	633	3.2	17	0.3	509	4.3	24	2.7	-	-
Earned income	5,897	29.9	5,897	100.0	1,855	15.6	193	22.0	48	8.0
Unearned income	11,862	60.2	1,855	31.5	11,862	100.0	877	100.0	600	100.0
TANF	877	4.5	193	3.3	877	7.4	877	100.0	5	0.8
GA	600	3.0	48	0.8	600	5.1	5	0.6	600	100.0
SSI	4,506	22.9	371	6.3	4,506	38.0	175	19.9	200	33.3
Social Security	5,847	29.7	382	6.5	5,847	49.3	87	9.9	115	19.1
Deductions										
Total deduction	19,070	96.8	5,883	99.8	11,356	95.7	856	97.6	600	100.0
Standard deduction	19,066	96.8	5,880	99.7	11,353	95.7	853	97.3	600	100.0
Earned income deduction	5,872	29.8	5,872	99.6	1,833	15.5	191	21.8	47	7.8
Dependent care deduction	658	3.3	607	10.3	281	2.4	12	1.4	4	0.6
Medical expense deduction	1,117	5.7	75	1.3	1,114	9.4	6	0.7	10	1.6
Child support payment deduction	316	1.6	148	2.5	193	1.6	5	0.6	5	0.9
Excess shelter expense deduction	13,693	69.5	4,700	79.7	9,455	79.7	722	82.3	481	80.1
SNAP benefit (dollars)										
Minimum benefit or less[z]	1,859	9.4	471	8.0	1,609	13.6	9	1.0	32	5.3
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,683	13.6	522	8.8	2,231	18.8	23	2.6	77	12.8
101 to 200	7,987	40.5	1,496	25.4	4,443	37.5	119	13.5	364	60.7
201 to 300	1,257	6.4	752	12.8	750	6.3	114	13.0	25	4.2
Greater than 300	5,913	30.0	2,656	45.0	2,829	23.9	613	69.9	102	17.0
Minimum benefit	1,836	9.3	462	7.8	1,590	13.4	8	0.9	31	5.1
Maximum benefit	7,284	37.0	1,205	20.4	2,612	22.0	278	31.7	267	44.5
Household size										
1 person	10,753	54.6	1,401	23.8	7,126	60.1	59	6.7	440	73.4
2 people	3,540	18.0	1,326	22.5	2,036	17.2	314	35.9	72	12.0
3 people	2,420	12.3	1,264	21.4	1,193	10.1	242	27.6	35	5.8
4 people	1,631	8.3	1,010	17.1	805	6.8	138	15.8	25	4.2
5 people	811	4.1	511	8.7	402	3.4	65	7.4	18	3.0
6 or more people	545	2.8	385	6.5	301	2.5	58	6.6	10	1.6

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average values	Average values for households with countable: Earned income	Unearned income	TANF	GA
Countable income (dollars)					
Gross income	844	1,365	966	863	669
Net income[e]	383	641	445	376	260
Earned income	358	1,196	159	209	76
Unearned income	486	170	807	654	594
TANF	19	12	31	425	3
GA	7	2	12	0	246
SSI	132	41	220	138	200
Social Security	260	52	432	63	131
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)					
Gross income	62.8	83.4	77.4	49.6	53.0
Net income[e]	26.3	37.3	32.6	19.7	18.9
Deductions (dollars)					
Total deduction[f]	562	771	573	554	541
Earned income deduction					
All households[n]	74	239	34	42	16
Households with deduction	240	240	205	194	194
Dependent care deduction					
All households[o]	10	30	7	3	1
Households with deduction	282	288	286	226	187
Medical expense deduction					
All households[o]	10	2	17	1	3
Households with deduction	172	168	173	180	168
Child support payment deduction					
All households[p]	4	6	3	1	2
Households with deduction	227	250	197	149	188
Excess shelter expense deduction					
All households[p]	300	324	350	350	353
Households with deduction	418	405	420	414	440
SNAP benefit (dollars)	239	294	204	393	209
Household size (individuals)	2.0	2.9	1.9	3.0	1.6
Certification period (months)	14.2	10.2	16.6	11.3	14.6

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

		Race and Hispanic status of household head[ff]							
	Total	White, not Hispanic	African American, not Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	Asian, not Hispanic	Native American, not Hispanic	Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	Race unknown	Nonparticipating household head[gg]
Total Households									
Number (000)	19,699	7,693	4,775	2,327	552	228	119	2,831	1,176
Row percent	100.0	39.1	24.2	11.8	2.8	1.2	0.6	14.4	6.0
Households with:									
Children									
Number (000)	8,064	2,564	1,940	1,027	152	112	44	1,078	1,147
Row percent	100.0	31.8	24.1	12.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	13.4	14.2
Elderly individuals									
Number (000)	5,105	2,129	1,024	735	292	32	35	851	7
Row percent	100.0	41.7	20.0	14.4	5.7	0.6	0.7	16.7	0.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities									
Number (000)	4,073	1,846	1,141	305	46	37	28	633	37
Row percent	100.0	45.3	28.0	7.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	15.5	0.9
Countable earned income									
Number (000)	5,897	1,973	1,314	731	166	66	39	766	843
Row percent	100.0	33.5	22.3	12.4	2.8	1.1	0.7	13.0	14.3
Countable TANF income									
Number (000)	877	239	233	174	21	21	3	70	116
Row percent	100.0	27.3	26.6	19.9	2.4	2.4	0.3	8.0	13.2

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

		Citizenship					
	Total	U.S.-born citizen	Naturalized citizen	Refugee	Other noncitizen	Citizen children living with participating noncitizen adults	Citizen children living with nonparticipating noncitizen adults
Total Households							
Number (000)	19,699	18,059	1,416	142	1,034	390	1,051
Percent	100.0	91.7	7.2	0.7	5.2	2.0	5.3
Average SNAP benefit (dollars)	239	245	228	315	268	407	348
Households with:							
Children							
Number (000)	8,064	7,916	423	76	484	390	1,051
Row percent	100.0	98.2	5.2	0.9	6.0	4.8	13.0
Elderly individuals							
Number (000)	5,105	3,946	833	25	436	25	3
Row percent	100.0	77.3	16.3	0.5	8.5	0.5	0.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities							
Number (000)	4,073	3,951	130	15	76	36	36
Row percent	100.0	97.0	3.2	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.9
Countable earned income							
Number (000)	5,897	5,621	397	68	432	276	836
Row percent	100.0	95.3	6.7	1.1	7.3	4.7	14.2
Countable TANF income							
Number (000)	877	858	23	17	31	32	102
Row percent	100.0	97.8	2.6	2.0	3.5	3.6	11.7

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Female participants		Male participants	
	Number (000)	Percent[hh]	Number (000)	Percent[hh]	Number (000)	Percent[hh]
Total	39,271	100.0	22,546	57.4	16,725	42.6
Age						
Child	17,103	43.6	8,475	21.6	8,628	22.0
Preschool-age	5,030	12.8	2,489	6.3	2,541	6.5
School-age	12,074	30.7	5,986	15.2	6,088	15.5
Non-elderly adult	16,609	42.3	10,556	26.9	6,053	15.4
18–35 years	7,738	19.7	5,230	13.3	2,508	6.4
36–59 years	8,871	22.6	5,326	13.6	3,544	9.0
Elderly individual	5,559	14.2	3,515	9.0	2,044	5.2
Citizenship						
U.S.-born citizen	35,834	91.2	20,369	51.9	15,465	39.4
Naturalized citizen	1,738	4.4	1,136	2.9	601	1.5
Refugee	315	0.8	183	0.5	132	0.3
Other noncitizen	1,384	3.5	858	2.2	526	1.3
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults[ii]	3,177	8.1	1,589	4.0	1,589	4.0
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,301	11.0	2,235	5.7	2,066	5.3
Children with disabilities	573	1.5	187	0.5	386	1.0
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,728	9.5	2,048	5.2	1,680	4.3
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[a]	2,864	7.3	1,338	3.4	1,526	3.9
Race and Hispanic status[ff]						
White, not Hispanic	14,006	35.7	8,052	20.5	5,954	15.2
African American, not Hispanic	9,864	25.1	5,806	14.8	4,058	10.3
Hispanic, any race	6,541	16.7	3,717	9.5	2,824	7.2
Asian, not Hispanic	1,177	3.0	673	1.7	504	1.3
Native American, not Hispanic	570	1.5	315	0.8	254	0.6
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	296	0.8	161	0.4	135	0.3
Race unknown	6,817	17.4	3,821	9.7	2,996	7.6

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Participant characteristic	Total (000)	Household size (individuals)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
Total	39,271	10,753	7,080	7,259	6,522	4,056	2,023	888	691
Children younger than age 12									
1 or younger	1,982	49	412	555	470	269	118	53	54
2–3 years	2,004	34	382	549	485	283	151	57	64
4–5 years	2,053	36	322	538	539	341	157	77	44
6–8 years	3,070	27	433	815	780	542	267	105	101
9–11 years	3,142	54	433	760	824	548	285	131	106
Females	22,546	6,019	4,369	4,358	3,704	2,229	1,082	436	350
1 or younger	981	27	185	265	242	145	64	23	30
2–3 years	976	15	189	275	236	137	72	29	22
4–5 years	1,032	21	154	286	259	172	82	34	23
6–8 years	1,510	11	224	390	395	264	132	46	47
9–11 years	1,580	39	219	371	408	271	143	76	53
12–13 years	881	17	119	222	235	140	80	36	33
14–18 years	1,738	49	298	429	383	294	167	64	55
19–50 years	8,297	1,618	1,949	1,945	1,476	771	331	122	85
51–70 years	4,073	2,963	827	167	67	32	11	5	2
71 or older	1,479	1,260	204	9	4	2	0	1	-
Males	16,725	4,734	2,711	2,900	2,819	1,826	941	452	341
1 or younger	1,000	22	227	290	229	124	55	30	24
2–3 years	1,028	19	193	275	249	145	79	28	42
4–5 years	1,022	15	168	252	280	169	74	43	22
6–8 years	1,560	16	209	424	385	278	135	59	54
9–11 years	1,562	15	214	389	417	277	142	55	53
12–13 years	919	15	143	199	226	163	92	57	25
14–18 years	1,750	49	344	450	413	226	132	81	55
19–50 years	4,219	1,940	448	509	558	392	215	93	64
51–70 years	2,975	2,226	507	109	60	50	15	6	3
71 or older	688	417	259	5	2	3	2	0	-

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

Employment/work registration status	Household heads		All participants		Non-elderly adult participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,699	100.0	39,271	100.0	16,609	100.0
Work registration status						
Work registrant	3,841	19.5	5,224	13.3	4,788	28.8
Mandatory Employment and Training program participant	1,146	5.8	1,437	3.7	1,420	8.6
Voluntary Employment and Training program participant	237	1.2	319	0.8	285	1.7
Not Employment and Training program participant	2,458	12.5	3,469	8.8	3,083	18.6
Exempt	14,604	74.1	33,934	86.4	11,719	70.6
For disability	5,546	28.2	6,349	16.2	4,013	24.2
For reason other than disability	9,058	46.0	27,585	70.2	7,707	46.4
Nonregistrant, should have registered	73	0.4	99	0.3	95	0.6
Nonparticipating household head[gg]	1,176	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	5	0.0	14	0.0	5	0.0
Employment and Training program status						
Total participating in Employment and Training program[jj]	1,238	6.3	3,672	9.4	1,421	8.6
Not participating in Employment and Training program	17,283	87.7	35,588	90.6	15,185	91.4
Nonparticipating household head[gg]	1,176	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	2	0.0	11	0.0	3	0.0
Employment status						
Total employed	4,423	22.5	5,480	14.0	5,144	31.0
Self-employed, farming	5	0.0	12	0.0	8	0.0
Self-employed, nonfarming	567	2.9	693	1.8	620	3.7
Migrant farm labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-migrant farm labor	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Active-duty military service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed by other	3,850	19.5	4,773	12.2	4,515	27.2
Unemployed and looking for work	2,885	14.6	3,720	9.5	3,586	21.6
Not in labor force and not looking for work	11,213	56.9	30,059	76.5	7,875	47.4
Nonparticipating household head[gg]	1,176	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	2	0.0	12	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

	Total adults		Working adults					
			All		20 or more hours per week of employment (row percent)	30 or more hours per week of employment (row percent)	Full-time employment (row percent)	Average monthly earnings among those with earnings (dollars)
	Number (000)	Column percent	Number (000)	Row percent				
Total	22,167	100.0	5,292	23.9	18.0	12.6	4.6	1,179
Age and household composition								
Non-elderly adults without disabilities (age 18–59)	12,881	58.1	4,836	37.5	29.5	20.8	7.6	1,223
Living with children	8,331	37.6	3,695	44.4	36.7	27.5	10.5	1,347
Living with preschool-age children	4,145	18.7	1,841	44.4	36.5	28.4	11.5	1,410
Living in childless households	4,550	20.5	1,141	25.1	16.3	8.6	2.3	823
Age 18–49 living in childless households	2,864	12.9	755	26.4	17.9	9.3	2.2	823
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,728	16.8	160	4.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	500
Elderly adults (60 or older)	5,559	25.1	296	5.3	2.6	1.5	0.7	823

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Table A.27. Comparison of participating households with key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1991–2018

Time period	Total households (000)	Percentage of households with:									
		Zero gross income	Zero net income[kk]	Minimum benefit	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities[ll]	AFDC[mm]/ TANF	Earned income	SSI	Any noncitizen
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	7,252	8.9	21.5	10.1	20.4	54.6	26.7	26.0	26.1	30.7	6.0
Fiscal year 2001	7,276	10.0	23.9	10.2	19.7	54.2	26.6	23.4	26.0	30.7	5.3
Fiscal year 2002	8,010	11.2	26.3	9.8	17.9	55.1	25.7	21.4	27.3	28.2	4.9
Fiscal year 2003	8,971	12.7	27.7	7.0	17.1	55.1	22.1	17.2	27.5	26.3	5.4
Fiscal year 2004	10,069	13.1	29.7	5.9	17.3	54.3	22.7	16.2	28.5	26.8	6.2
Fiscal year 2005	10,852	13.7	30.0	5.2	17.1	53.7	23.0	14.5	29.1	26.4	6.2
Fiscal year 2006	11,313	14.1	31.0	6.2	17.9	52.0	23.1	13.0	29.5	26.8	6.1
Fiscal year 2007	11,561	14.7	31.4	6.6	17.8	51.0	23.8	12.1	29.6	27.7	5.7
Fiscal year 2008	12,464	16.2	33.6	6.7	18.5	50.6	22.6	10.6	28.9	26.2	5.6
Fiscal year 2009	14,981	17.6	36.0	4.1	16.6	49.9	21.2	9.7	29.4	23.6	5.9
Fiscal year 2010	18,369	19.7	38.3	3.8	15.5	48.7	19.8	8.0	29.9	20.9	5.9
Fiscal year 2011	20,803	20.0	39.4	4.2	16.5	47.1	20.2	7.6	30.5	20.2	5.8
Fiscal year 2012	22,046	20.5	38.4	4.8	17.2	45.3	20.0	7.1	31.3	20.2	5.7
Fiscal year 2013	22,802	21.5	39.4	5.2	17.4	44.8	20.3	6.5	31.2	19.9	5.8
Fiscal year 2014	22,445	21.9	40.6	6.4	19.0	43.6	20.4	6.1	31.3	20.4	6.1
Fiscal year 2015	22,293	22.2	39.6	7.2	19.6	42.7	20.2	5.8	31.8	20.5	6.0
Fiscal year 2016	21,511	20.4	37.2	8.1	21.8	42.9	20.3	5.1	31.9	21.3	6.2
Fiscal year 2017	20,597	19.0	35.7	8.8	24.1	41.7	20.8	4.9	31.4	21.9	6.1
Fiscal year 2018	19,699	19.3	35.7	9.3	25.9	40.9	20.7	4.5	29.9	22.9	5.9

Source: Fiscal years 1991 to 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989. Estimates for fiscal year 2000 and later differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years. 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.

Table A.28. Comparison of average nominal and real values of key SNAP household characteristics for fiscal years 1991–2018

Time period	Gross income (dollars)		Net income (dollars)[kk]		Total deduction (dollars)[nn]		SNAP benefit (dollars)		Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Household size (individuals)
	Nominal value	Real value[oo]	Nominal value	Real value[oo]	Nominal value	Real value[oo]	Nominal value	Real value[pp]		
Fiscal year 1991	464	851	253	464	235	431	162	286	58	2.6
Fiscal year 1992	478	851	258	459	250	445	170	298	57	2.6
Fiscal year 1993	490	847	258	446	262	453	170	291	56	2.6
Fiscal year 1994	507	854	268	452	272	458	168	279	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1995	514	842	265	434	283	464	172	277	56	2.5
Fiscal year 1996	528	840	275	438	287	457	174	270	57	2.5
Fiscal year 1997	558	868	299	465	291	453	169	256	58	2.4
Fiscal year 1998	584	895	321	492	294	450	165	245	60	2.4
Fiscal year 1999	603	904	338	507	299	448	162	236	62	2.4
Fiscal year 2000	595	863	331	480	300	435	165	235	61	2.3
Fiscal year 2001	596	840	325	458	314	443	171	236	60	2.3
Fiscal year 2002	602	840	324	452	327	456	182	248	59	2.3
Fiscal year 2003	608	825	317	430	346	470	192	256	57	2.3
Fiscal year 2004	634	838	312	412	382	505	197	253	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2005	644	823	316	404	390	499	209	264	58	2.3
Fiscal year 2006	668	827	323	400	410	508	208	258	59	2.3
Fiscal year 2007	684	824	325	391	430	518	212	252	59	2.2
Fiscal year 2008	693	804	329	382	441	512	222	248	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2009	711	828	329	383	471	548	272	303	58	2.2
Fiscal year 2010	731	837	336	385	491	562	287	318	57	2.2
Fiscal year 2011	744	833	338	378	508	569	281	302	59	2.1
Fiscal year 2012	755	825	343	375	512	560	274	284	60	2.1
Fiscal year 2013	758	815	344	370	522	561	271	278	59	2.1
Fiscal year 2014	759	803	335	354	538	569	253	256	58	2.0
Fiscal year 2015	786	829	354	373	529	558	254	251	59	2.0
Fiscal year 2016	814	851	374	391	539	563	249	248	61	2.0
Fiscal year 2017	837	857	384	393	550	563	245	246	63	2.0
Fiscal year 2018	844	844	383	383	562	562	239	239	63	2.0

Sources: CPI-U values: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nominal values: Fiscal years 1991 to 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Note: Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989. Estimates for fiscal year 2000 and later differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years. 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.

Table A.29. Comparison of number of SNAP participants by gender and age for fiscal years 1991–2018

Time period	Total participants (000)	Female participants (000)	Male participants (000)	Children (age 0–17) (000)	Non-elderly adults (age 18–59) (000)	Elderly individuals (age 60 or older) (000)
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	16,916	10,115	6,798	8,726	6,559	1,629
Fiscal year 2001	16,850	10,107	6,740	8,650	6,629	1,564
Fiscal year 2002	18,608	11,033	7,574	9,563	7,463	1,577
Fiscal year 2003	20,764	12,211	8,552	10,554	8,516	1,691
Fiscal year 2004	23,279	13,697	9,573	11,635	9,720	1,920
Fiscal year 2005	24,794	14,656	10,132	12,363	10,383	2,046
Fiscal year 2006	25,472	14,957	10,515	12,514	10,732	2,227
Fiscal year 2007	25,775	15,120	10,655	12,605	10,909	2,261
Fiscal year 2008	27,607	16,151	11,456	13,359	11,732	2,515
Fiscal year 2009	32,889	18,854	14,035	15,617	14,543	2,728
Fiscal year 2010	39,759	22,405	17,354	18,516	18,121	3,122
Fiscal year 2011	44,148	24,936	19,212	19,926	20,452	3,770
Fiscal year 2012	46,022	25,945	20,076	20,500	21,367	4,154
Fiscal year 2013	47,098	26,447	20,651	20,889	21,845	4,365
Fiscal year 2014	45,874	25,762	20,112	20,271	20,952	4,651
Fiscal year 2015	45,184	25,637	19,547	19,891	20,494	4,799
Fiscal year 2016	43,539	24,666	18,873	19,212	19,209	5,118
Fiscal year 2017	41,491	23,714	17,777	18,033	18,011	5,447
Fiscal year 2018	39,271	22,546	16,725	17,103	16,609	5,559

Source: Fiscal years 1991 to 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control samples.

Notes: Fiscal year analysis files were not developed for the years before 1989. Estimates for fiscal year 2000 and later differ methodologically from estimates for earlier years. 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.

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

APPENDIX A FOOTNOTES

APPENDIX A FOOTNOTES

[a] With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

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

[c] Net income is not used in the benefit determinations of Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) households or SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits, so 24,480 MFIP households and 608,146 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this distribution.

[d] The number of households with gross or net countable income that was less than 25 percent of the poverty guidelines does not include households with no gross or no net income.

[e] Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 24,480 MFIP households and 608,146 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

[f] Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 608,146 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

[g] In tables sorted by income type, the sum of households receiving income from individual sources does not equal the total number of households because households may receive income from more than one source.

[h] Examples of other Government benefits that are considered as income include Black Lung benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and USDA payments to farmers.

[i] Examples of other unearned income include alimony and dividends and interest payments.

[j] Income source (dollars) is the average value of the specified source calculated across households with income from that source.

[k] The fiscal year 2018 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was $735 from October through December 2017 and $750 from January through September 2018. This row tabulates the number of households in which at least one person received the applicable maximum SSI benefit.

[l] The fiscal year 2018 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two individuals was $1,103 from October through December 2017 and $1,125 from January through September 2018. This row tabulates the number of households in which the two individuals receive a combined SSI benefit of this amount.

[m] Percent with the maximum excess shelter expense refers to the percentage of households with deduction that receive the maximum. There is no maximum for elderly individuals.

[n] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 774,553 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

[o] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 24,480 MFIP households and 774,553 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

[p] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 24,480 MFIP households and 608,146 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

[q] Deductions are not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

[r] The "Total deduction ($0 to 159)" row contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of $141 for one- to three-person households.

[s] In 2018, the standard deduction was $160 for one- to three-person households in the contiguous United States.

[t] Earned income deduction is not used in the benefit determinations of SSI-CAP households.

[u] Dependent care deduction and medical expense deduction are not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households.

[v] Child support payment deduction and excess shelter expense deduction are not used in the benefit determinations of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits.

[w] Some households are excluded from the distributions of deduction amounts because the deductions are not used in the households' benefit determination. As a result, the distribution percentages do not sum to 100 percent.

[x] In 2018, the excess shelter expense deduction cap for households without elderly or disabled members was $535.

[y] Households without elderly or disabled members are subject to a cap on their excess shelter expense deduction.

[z] The minimum SNAP benefit, applicable to one- and two-person households, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person households. Households with three or more people do not have a minimum benefit, so they may receive a benefit amount less than the one- and two-person household minimum. See Appendix Table C.6 for the fiscal year 2018 minimum benefit values.

[aa] In 2018, the maximum monthly SNAP benefit was $192 for single-person households in the contiguous United States.

[bb] The number of households receiving less than 25 percent of the maximum benefit does not include households receiving the minimum benefit.

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

[dd] "Other households" refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities.

[ee] 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.

[ff] Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes to form general race/ethnicity categories. "White, not Hispanic" includes "white, not Hispanic or Latino"; "African American, not Hispanic" includes "black or African American, not Hispanic or Latino" and "(black or African American) and white"; "Hispanic, any race" includes "Hispanic" and "(Hispanic or Latino) with any race or race combination"; "Asian, not Hispanic" includes "Asian," "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander," and "Asian and white"; "Native American, not Hispanic" includes "American Indian or Alaska Native," "(American Indian or Alaska Native) and white," and "(American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)"; "Multiple races reported, not Hispanic" includes individuals who reported more than one race and who do not fit into any previously mentioned value; and "Race unknown" includes "Racial/ethnic data not available" and "Racial/ethnic data not recorded." Reporting of race/ethnicity is voluntary and was missing for 17 percent of participants in fiscal year 2018. As a result, fiscal year 2018 race/ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

[gg] Some household heads who are not participating with the household are ineligible for SNAP or are in separate SNAP units not included in the SNAP QC sample. This category also includes some households with no adult listed on the file.

[hh] Percentage of total participants.

[ii] Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

[jj] Employment and training may be provided through SNAP or other programs.

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

[ll] The substantial changes in 1995 and 2003, and the smaller changes in 2016 and 2017 in the percentage of households with a non-elderly individual with disabilities are in part a result of changes to the definition of a household with an individual with a disability. Prior to 1995, these households were defined as those with SSI and no members older than age 59. In 1995, that definition changed to households with at least one member younger than age 65 who received SSI, or at least one member age 18–61 who received Social Security income, veterans' benefits, or other Government benefits as a result of a disability. Due to changes in the SNAP QC data in 2003, the definition changed again, to households with individuals younger than age 60 with SSI income, a medical expense deduction and without an elderly person, or with a non-elderly adult who worked fewer than 30 hours a week and received Social Security income, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation. In 2015, the definition of individuals with disabilities was expanded to also include non-elderly adults in single-person SNAP households who received Social Security income. In 2016, the definition was further modified to identify nonparticipating elderly members with SNAP case affiliation codes, or FSAFILi, of 8, 9, 11, or 13 as disabled when the unit receives a medical deduction and has no participating elderly members (see "Individuals with disabilities" in the Definitions section of this report).

[mm] AFDC refers to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

[nn] Some of the changes in average total deductions and average net income between 2003 and 2004 may be attributable to two items in the SNAP QC data file development process. First, we revised the way certain deductions are calculated to correct for inconsistencies and data entry errors. Second, given that deductions are not used in their benefit determination, SSI-

CAP participants in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from the average total deduction calculation beginning in 2004.

oo Real values are in constant fiscal year 2018 dollars adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for all items.

pp Real values are in constant fiscal year 2018 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

– No sample data in this category.

n.a. Not applicable.

APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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

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

State	SNAP households		Participants in households		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total[a]	19,699	100.0	39,271	100.0	4,702,112	100.0
Alabama	354	1.8	750	1.9	87,257	1.9
Alaska	39	0.2	90	0.2	15,177	0.3
Arizona	377	1.9	822	2.1	96,919	2.1
Arkansas	161	0.8	364	0.9	38,387	0.8
California	1,911	9.7	3,843	9.8	502,247	10.7
Colorado	219	1.1	443	1.1	54,093	1.2
Connecticut	219	1.1	379	1.0	48,788	1.0
Delaware	67	0.3	136	0.3	14,619	0.3
District of Columbia	68	0.3	109	0.3	14,308	0.3
Florida	1,632	8.3	3,039	7.7	352,931	7.5
Georgia	699	3.6	1,509	3.8	183,312	3.9
Guam	15	0.1	45	0.1	8,092	0.2
Hawaii	82	0.4	159	0.4	38,086	0.8
Idaho	69	0.4	156	0.4	16,196	0.3
Illinois	904	4.6	1,792	4.6	217,293	4.6
Indiana	270	1.4	607	1.5	68,782	1.5
Iowa	161	0.8	331	0.8	34,129	0.7
Kansas	99	0.5	212	0.5	23,498	0.5
Kentucky	279	1.4	600	1.5	67,058	1.4
Louisiana	401	2.0	859	2.2	105,872	2.3
Maine	85	0.4	157	0.4	16,847	0.4
Maryland	341	1.7	637	1.6	72,045	1.5
Massachusetts	447	2.3	758	1.9	94,174	2.0
Michigan	672	3.4	1,249	3.2	147,557	3.1
Minnesota	208	1.1	415	1.1	43,394	0.9
Mississippi	230	1.2	501	1.3	55,595	1.2
Missouri	331	1.7	704	1.8	82,355	1.8
Montana	55	0.3	112	0.3	12,380	0.3
Nebraska	75	0.4	167	0.4	18,441	0.4
Nevada	226	1.1	432	1.1	48,753	1.0
New Hampshire	43	0.2	84	0.2	8,229	0.2
New Jersey	376	1.9	750	1.9	83,449	1.8
New Mexico	214	1.1	446	1.1	50,038	1.1
New York	1,520	7.7	2,715	6.9	354,430	7.5
North Carolina	607	3.1	1,075	2.7	148,090	3.1
North Dakota	24	0.1	51	0.1	6,138	0.1
Ohio	698	3.5	1,391	3.5	165,388	3.5
Oklahoma	260	1.3	564	1.4	65,794	1.4
Oregon	358	1.8	610	1.6	71,797	1.5
Pennsylvania	946	4.8	1,786	4.5	206,802	4.4
Rhode Island	91	0.5	152	0.4	19,634	0.4
South Carolina	301	1.5	644	1.6	75,399	1.6
South Dakota	40	0.2	87	0.2	10,804	0.2
Tennessee	463	2.3	951	2.4	114,579	2.4
Texas	1,595	8.1	3,758	9.6	423,764	9.0
Utah	76	0.4	184	0.5	20,546	0.4
Vermont	41	0.2	72	0.2	8,584	0.2
Virgin Islands	14	0.1	27	0.1	4,614	0.1
Virginia	342	1.7	712	1.8	82,316	1.8
Washington	495	2.5	862	2.2	100,650	2.1
West Virginia	163	0.8	314	0.8	34,929	0.7
Wisconsin	323	1.6	632	1.6	64,257	1.4
Wyoming	13	0.1	29	0.1	3,299	0.1

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average values						
	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars)[b]	Total deductions (dollars)[c]	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)	Certification period (months)
Total	62.8	844	383	562	239	2.0	14.2
Alabama	59.9	808	398	473	247	2.1	16.4
Alaska	51.1	947	491	643	387	2.3	8.9
Arizona	52.8	773	398	467	257	2.2	10.9
Arkansas	57.3	817	492	375	239	2.3	19.4
California	52.6	750	310	585	263	2.0	14.4
Colorado	61.1	827	345	593	247	2.0	12.5
Connecticut	71.1	897	292	744	223	1.7	17.6
Delaware	70.5	945	504	513	219	2.0	15.8
District of Columbia	46.9	568	295	472	211	1.6	15.1
Florida	68.1	890	385	571	216	1.9	9.4
Georgia	56.6	773	374	482	262	2.2	8.1
Guam	61.6	1,073	578	617	533	2.9	12.0
Hawaii	57.5	901	514	441	463	1.9	11.6
Idaho	65.9	940	504	506	234	2.3	11.0
Illinois	58.0	786	350	526	240	2.0	12.1
Indiana	61.2	864	421	519	254	2.2	11.8
Iowa	68.2	942	518	506	212	2.1	7.7
Kansas	64.3	888	424	544	237	2.1	16.9
Kentucky	50.9	720	422	395	240	2.1	16.1
Louisiana	52.1	715	338	454	264	2.1	16.7
Maine	81.1	1,036	436	653	198	1.8	12.0
Maryland	67.0	880	413	549	211	1.9	11.3
Massachusetts	74.8	930	322	724	210	1.7	18.1
Michigan	68.3	886	376	639	220	1.9	16.3
Minnesota	68.3	925	519	525	208	2.0	13.8
Mississippi	56.5	775	429	418	241	2.2	17.8
Missouri	61.0	828	388	526	249	2.1	17.2
Montana	69.2	938	434	591	227	2.0	15.7
Nebraska	62.8	901	440	563	247	2.2	8.2
Nevada	59.7	806	448	444	216	1.9	7.8
New Hampshire	79.2	1,076	508	642	193	2.0	7.3
New Jersey	74.8	1,002	426	652	222	2.0	16.4
New Mexico	57.4	810	417	467	234	2.1	15.3
New York	76.4	963	352	775	233	1.8	20.7
North Carolina	52.7	642	254	501	244	1.8	9.2
North Dakota	68.3	916	360	655	251	2.1	8.2
Ohio	64.4	850	377	561	237	2.0	14.4
Oklahoma	53.1	746	391	441	254	2.2	15.6
Oregon	65.9	836	369	564	201	1.7	12.1
Pennsylvania	75.6	980	422	672	219	1.9	21.2
Rhode Island	69.6	837	287	707	216	1.7	17.0
South Carolina	57.4	769	389	458	250	2.1	8.8
South Dakota	59.9	842	340	629	271	2.2	13.7
Tennessee	52.4	700	358	407	248	2.1	11.9
Texas	58.1	862	451	549	266	2.4	12.9
Utah	58.2	897	451	526	271	2.4	7.6
Vermont	88.5	1,125	352	920	211	1.8	16.9
Virgin Islands	45.8	630	363	321	340	2.0	15.3
Virginia	58.4	781	395	451	241	2.1	16.4
Washington	66.0	850	368	575	203	1.7	16.5
West Virginia	60.0	784	431	446	214	1.9	17.1
Wisconsin	75.1	998	513	564	199	2.0	11.7
Wyoming	61.8	876	415	560	259	2.3	6.9

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Total households	Gross countable income as a percentage of the poverty guidelines							
		Zero gross income		1 percent to 50 percent		51 percent to 100 percent		101 percent or more	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	19,699	3,796	19.3	3,659	18.6	8,581	43.6	3,663	18.6
Alabama	354	56	15.8	75	21.3	171	48.3	52	14.6
Alaska	39	11	28.5	8	21.3	14	36.9	5	13.2
Arizona	377	103	27.4	74	19.6	137	36.2	63	16.8
Arkansas	161	27	16.7	32	19.7	84	52.3	18	11.3
California	1,911	518	27.1	578	30.3	468	24.5	346	18.1
Colorado	219	37	16.8	45	20.6	99	45.1	38	17.4
Connecticut	219	38	17.3	35	15.9	89	40.7	57	26.1
Delaware	67	11	15.8	13	19.4	27	40.2	16	24.6
District of Columbia	68	25	36.6	14	21.2	21	30.5	8	11.8
Florida	1,632	263	16.1	227	13.9	821	50.3	321	19.6
Georgia	699	168	24.0	132	18.8	289	41.3	111	15.8
Guam	15	3	18.1	5	29.8	4	27.9	4	24.2
Hawaii	82	11	12.9	21	25.5	42	50.7	9	10.9
Idaho	69	9	12.9	13	18.2	36	51.6	12	17.3
Illinois	904	254	28.0	115	12.7	380	42.0	156	17.2
Indiana	270	41	15.1	47	17.5	143	53.0	39	14.4
Iowa	161	26	16.2	29	17.7	71	43.8	36	22.2
Kansas	99	13	13.2	18	17.7	54	54.0	15	15.2
Kentucky	279	70	25.0	51	18.3	131	47.0	27	9.7
Louisiana	401	78	19.4	101	25.2	181	45.1	41	10.3
Maine	85	7	8.7	6	7.6	48	56.3	23	27.4
Maryland	341	61	18.0	61	17.8	145	42.5	74	21.7
Massachusetts	447	73	16.2	62	13.9	204	45.7	108	24.2
Michigan	672	124	18.5	90	13.4	299	44.5	159	23.7
Minnesota	208	15	7.4	56	26.8	87	41.9	50	23.9
Mississippi	230	43	18.7	45	19.7	116	50.2	26	11.3
Missouri	331	61	18.4	56	16.8	161	48.6	54	16.2
Montana	55	9	16.8	8	15.2	24	44.8	13	23.3
Nebraska	75	13	16.9	14	18.6	34	45.2	14	19.3
Nevada	226	60	26.5	42	18.5	81	35.9	43	19.0
New Hampshire	43	4	9.9	3	7.6	24	56.3	11	26.2
New Jersey	376	31	8.2	62	16.6	195	51.7	89	23.6
New Mexico	214	43	19.9	44	20.6	98	45.7	29	13.8
New York	1,520	140	9.2	258	17.0	786	51.7	336	22.1
North Carolina	607	166	27.3	129	21.2	233	38.4	80	13.2
North Dakota	24	4	14.8	5	19.0	10	41.1	6	25.0
Ohio	698	120	17.3	107	15.3	343	49.2	127	18.2
Oklahoma	260	59	22.6	53	20.4	121	46.5	27	10.5
Oregon	358	76	21.3	62	17.3	128	35.7	92	25.7
Pennsylvania	946	139	14.7	112	11.9	440	46.6	254	26.9
Rhode Island	91	19	20.7	11	11.6	42	46.0	20	21.7
South Carolina	301	59	19.6	57	18.8	148	49.0	38	12.6
South Dakota	40	8	21.1	8	20.0	16	40.1	8	18.9
Tennessee	463	116	25.0	83	18.0	215	46.5	49	10.5
Texas	1,595	338	21.2	331	20.8	659	41.3	268	16.8
Utah	76	14	19.1	15	20.2	35	45.8	11	14.9
Vermont	41	3	8.0	4	9.7	18	45.2	15	37.1
Virgin Islands	14	2	17.5	6	47.1	3	20.6	2	14.7
Virginia	342	51	15.0	76	22.2	174	50.9	41	11.9
Washington	495	95	19.1	79	16.0	220	44.4	102	20.5
West Virginia	163	33	20.5	30	18.5	72	43.9	28	17.1
Wisconsin	323	47	14.6	48	14.9	138	42.6	90	27.9
Wyoming	13	2	18.7	2	16.3	6	48.3	2	16.7

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households with shelter deduction		Households at the shelter cap		Average monthly shelter expense (dollars)	Average monthly shelter expense among households with expense (dollars)	Average shelter deduction (dollars)[d]
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
Total[a]	13,693	69.5	2,779	14.1	635	794	418
Alabama	242	68.4	20	5.6	479	600	307
Alaska	26	65.6	2	4.3	567	710	399
Arizona	213	56.5	47	12.6	473	685	349
Arkansas	86	53.5	6	3.5	386	515	244
California	1,420	74.3	489	25.6	648	829	441
Colorado	170	77.6	44	20.3	711	820	440
Connecticut	178	81.2	56	25.6	928	1,113	616
Delaware	43	64.3	7	10.7	576	758	371
District of Columbia	59	87.3	4	5.2	487	507	310
Florida	1,200	73.6	192	11.8	658	810	427
Georgia	429	61.4	65	9.2	496	692	366
Guam	5	30.4	0	2.6	271	446	254
Hawaii	37	45.2	2	2.1	373	523	270
Idaho	51	73.8	7	9.4	554	635	295
Illinois	600	66.3	99	11.0	559	765	396
Indiana	194	71.7	24	8.9	567	701	360
Iowa	109	67.9	17	10.6	555	659	330
Kansas	78	79.0	9	8.8	588	656	343
Kentucky	160	57.5	9	3.3	396	565	274
Louisiana	262	65.3	28	7.0	470	627	326
Maine	71	82.8	10	11.8	839	941	501
Maryland	216	63.3	46	13.6	594	778	394
Massachusetts	364	81.3	84	18.8	861	1,024	567
Michigan	503	74.9	113	16.8	708	865	479
Minnesota	129	62.1	28	13.2	619	814	436
Mississippi	111	48.1	9	3.7	398	527	291
Missouri	233	70.4	33	10.1	552	675	362
Montana	41	76.0	8	14.1	675	812	418
Nebraska	57	76.3	11	14.3	645	738	381
Nevada	127	56.5	18	7.8	467	688	325
New Hampshire	33	76.7	7	15.5	830	924	500
New Jersey	297	78.8	63	16.8	801	912	476
New Mexico	136	63.5	21	10.0	484	640	320
New York	1,036	68.1	370	24.4	1,024	1,090	576
North Carolina	376	61.9	85	13.9	503	699	409
North Dakota	18	74.3	5	19.6	686	824	461
Ohio	504	72.3	82	11.7	639	793	438
Oklahoma	167	64.2	17	6.4	448	597	299
Oregon	260	72.6	51	14.2	637	816	418
Pennsylvania	782	82.7	195	20.6	815	907	483
Rhode Island	77	84.8	23	24.8	824	949	543
South Carolina	167	55.3	20	6.6	446	585	319
South Dakota	26	64.8	9	22.5	688	876	497
Tennessee	257	55.5	22	4.7	399	610	304
Texas	1,080	67.7	169	10.6	552	708	345
Utah	50	66.3	11	14.7	589	756	369
Vermont	40	98.3	13	31.2	1,185	1,185	643
Virgin Islands	5	33.7	0	3.6	178	302	182
Virginia	227	66.3	21	6.2	469	586	302
Washington	397	80.1	57	11.6	680	811	410
West Virginia	109	67.1	11	6.8	501	627	327
Wisconsin	226	70.1	41	12.6	660	795	401
Wyoming	9	73.4	2	12.7	572	688	352

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households with: Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Single adults with children		Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[e]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	8,064	40.9	5,105	25.9	4,073	20.7	4,925	25.0	2,688	13.6
Alabama	168	47.6	80	22.7	86	24.4	121	34.1	36	10.3
Alaska	16	41.3	8	21.4	6	14.6	7	18.7	9	21.8
Arizona	175	46.3	80	21.1	55	14.5	102	27.0	63	16.7
Arkansas	78	48.3	30	18.6	53	33.0	53	32.7	16	9.8
California	940	49.2	325	17.0	51	2.7	449	23.5	414	21.7
Colorado	94	42.8	55	25.3	41	18.7	59	26.9	26	12.0
Connecticut	69	31.4	65	29.8	53	24.1	49	22.5	35	15.8
Delaware	29	43.7	15	22.1	15	21.8	20	30.4	7	10.7
District of Columbia	20	28.9	15	22.8	12	17.0	16	23.6	17	25.2
Florida	624	38.3	585	35.9	299	18.4	324	19.9	146	8.9
Georgia	327	46.8	156	22.2	154	22.0	233	33.2	87	12.5
Guam	10	63.5	2	15.5	0	0.9	3	21.9	2	16.0
Hawaii	27	32.7	28	34.0	15	17.7	13	15.9	11	12.8
Idaho	33	47.3	16	23.3	19	26.9	18	26.0	6	8.9
Illinois	346	38.3	253	28.0	147	16.3	214	23.7	143	15.9
Indiana	125	46.3	61	22.7	78	28.7	88	32.5	21	7.7
Iowa	66	40.7	30	18.7	37	22.8	40	25.1	30	18.6
Kansas	41	41.4	23	23.7	30	30.2	23	23.0	9	8.9
Kentucky	113	40.6	65	23.3	80	28.7	68	24.2	48	17.2
Louisiana	180	44.9	79	19.6	107	26.8	144	35.8	62	15.4
Maine	28	33.2	29	34.1	28	33.4	16	18.9	5	5.9
Maryland	127	37.1	98	28.7	66	19.3	86	25.3	46	13.5
Massachusetts	138	30.9	137	30.7	129	28.9	95	21.3	61	13.6
Michigan	227	33.8	147	21.9	195	29.0	137	20.3	107	15.9
Minnesota	80	38.5	47	22.4	52	24.9	46	22.1	28	13.4
Mississippi	110	47.7	49	21.1	62	26.9	70	30.5	17	7.6
Missouri	148	44.8	73	22.0	92	27.8	105	31.6	31	9.5
Montana	21	38.5	13	24.5	12	22.9	13	23.9	8	15.5
Nebraska	34	46.1	16	20.8	18	24.2	20	26.4	9	11.6
Nevada	80	35.5	50	22.0	32	14.3	45	20.0	56	24.8
New Hampshire	18	41.9	10	22.8	17	40.3	13	30.0	3	7.3
New Jersey	143	38.0	134	35.7	76	20.3	77	20.5	29	7.7
New Mexico	88	41.1	49	22.8	36	17.1	53	24.6	43	20.2
New York	492	32.4	549	36.1	388	25.5	282	18.5	181	11.9
North Carolina	236	38.8	130	21.3	111	18.2	169	27.8	105	17.3
North Dakota	10	41.7	5	19.8	7	28.9	7	28.4	3	13.0
Ohio	281	40.3	181	25.9	176	25.3	197	28.2	77	11.0
Oklahoma	117	45.2	52	20.1	52	20.1	76	29.4	42	16.1
Oregon	101	28.2	95	26.6	68	19.0	58	16.1	85	23.9
Pennsylvania	320	33.9	291	30.8	240	25.4	204	21.6	141	15.0
Rhode Island	28	30.3	30	32.5	20	22.3	19	21.0	14	15.7
South Carolina	146	48.3	78	26.0	67	22.2	108	35.8	24	7.8
South Dakota	18	45.8	8	19.7	9	23.3	11	28.7	6	14.1
Tennessee	193	41.8	101	21.9	112	24.2	129	27.8	68	14.8
Texas	852	53.4	382	23.9	302	18.9	503	31.5	100	6.3
Utah	39	51.3	13	17.6	16	21.5	23	30.2	10	12.6
Vermont	12	29.6	14	33.6	13	31.4	7	17.6	4	10.6
Virgin Islands	6	42.9	3	24.4	0	2.9	4	28.1	3	21.0
Virginia	154	44.9	95	27.7	90	26.3	100	29.3	24	7.0
Washington	149	30.0	132	26.7	121	24.5	90	18.1	98	19.7
West Virginia	61	37.3	41	25.3	40	24.5	35	21.8	26	16.2
Wisconsin	120	37.2	80	24.9	82	25.3	79	24.3	44	13.7
Wyoming	6	48.7	3	21.2	3	21.8	4	32.7	1	10.0

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households with countable:									
	Earned Income		GA		SSI		Social Security		TANF[f]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	5,897	29.9	600	3.0	4,506	22.9	5,847	29.7	877	4.5
Alabama	113	31.9	-	-	83	23.5	122	34.6	5	1.6
Alaska	11	29.1	10	26.6	6	14.6	10	24.6	3	8.1
Arizona	124	32.8	-	-	60	15.8	86	22.7	6	1.6
Arkansas	44	27.1	0	0.3	52	32.5	54	33.4	2	1.4
California	670	35.1	87	4.5	-	-	296	15.5	311	16.3
Colorado	64	29.1	24	11.1	45	20.4	65	29.7	15	6.9
Connecticut	54	24.5	15	6.8	54	24.7	77	35.3	12	5.5
Delaware	20	30.5	6	9.0	13	19.2	19	29.0	3	3.9
District of Columbia	10	14.1	1	0.9	14	21.3	14	21.1	9	13.3
Florida	475	29.1	5	0.3	456	27.9	564	34.6	41	2.5
Georgia	208	29.7	-	-	156	22.2	211	30.2	6	0.8
Guam	8	55.0	1	5.6	-	-	2	12.4	1	3.8
Hawaii	24	28.7	6	7.6	18	22.0	26	31.4	5	5.7
Idaho	26	37.5	11	15.7	18	26.5	23	32.5	2	2.6
Illinois	259	28.6	16	1.7	180	19.9	245	27.1	15	1.7
Indiana	88	32.4	0	0.1	74	27.2	89	32.8	2	0.9
Iowa	62	38.7	0	0.2	32	20.1	43	26.9	6	4.0
Kansas	33	32.9	-	-	29	29.7	36	35.8	3	3.2
Kentucky	64	22.9	2	0.8	76	27.2	78	28.0	12	4.2
Louisiana	113	28.3	1	0.2	117	29.2	105	26.2	2	0.6
Maine	19	22.8	28	32.7	26	30.2	42	49.7	5	5.5
Maryland	88	25.9	16	4.7	75	21.9	108	31.8	17	4.9
Massachusetts	87	19.5	21	4.7	143	32.0	163	36.5	28	6.4
Michigan	211	31.4	4	0.6	187	27.8	208	30.9	13	2.0
Minnesota	71	34.1	16	7.8	54	25.8	67	32.0	24	11.5
Mississippi	60	26.0	-	-	71	30.9	73	31.9	4	1.9
Missouri	85	25.8	0	0.1	88	26.5	112	34.0	10	3.0
Montana	19	35.6	0	0.7	11	20.4	19	34.2	4	6.5
Nebraska	27	35.7	6	8.1	17	22.8	22	29.3	3	4.6
Nevada	73	32.5	-	-	33	14.8	55	24.6	8	3.5
New Hampshire	11	24.8	6	15.0	12	29.1	19	43.5	3	6.9
New Jersey	112	29.7	15	3.9	107	28.3	130	34.5	7	1.9
New Mexico	77	36.3	3	1.6	43	20.0	57	26.6	12	5.7
New York	372	24.5	161	10.6	552	36.3	547	36.0	71	4.7
North Carolina	172	28.3	3	0.5	126	20.8	159	26.2	8	1.4
North Dakota	8	31.2	0	1.1	5	21.0	9	35.8	1	5.0
Ohio	207	29.7	5	0.7	181	26.0	225	32.2	25	3.6
Oklahoma	82	31.7	58	22.5	62	23.7	69	26.5	4	1.4
Oregon	108	30.2	2	0.6	65	18.1	113	31.6	17	4.6
Pennsylvania	295	31.2	-	-	258	27.3	358	37.8	35	3.7
Rhode Island	20	22.1	0	0.2	24	26.0	33	36.1	6	6.2
South Carolina	78	26.0	0	0.1	72	23.7	95	31.4	10	3.2
South Dakota	12	30.1	0	0.1	8	19.4	12	30.8	3	7.2
Tennessee	113	24.3	-	-	116	25.0	138	29.8	17	3.7
Texas	606	38.0	-	-	315	19.7	367	23.0	27	1.7
Utah	27	36.0	1	1.0	16	20.6	18	24.2	3	3.5
Vermont	11	27.8	1	1.9	10	25.4	20	50.3	3	7.2
Virgin Islands	4	32.3	1	6.3	-	-	3	19.7	0	3.3
Virginia	97	28.2	1	0.2	102	29.7	116	33.9	16	4.8
Washington	118	23.9	57	11.6	130	26.3	154	31.2	22	4.4
West Virginia	38	23.2	4	2.2	42	25.7	52	32.1	2	1.4
Wisconsin	114	35.3	4	1.1	70	21.7	113	35.0	6	1.8
Wyoming	4	35.2	0	1.6	2	19.5	4	30.8	0	0.8

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average countable values (dollars)[g]				
	Earned income	GA	SSI	Social Security	TANF[f]
Total	1,196	246	579	876	425
Alabama	1,056	-	539	798	200
Alaska	1,476	309	536	831	699
Arizona	1,288	-	545	835	207
Arkansas	1,135	144	561	763	146
California	1,183	231	-	984	566
Colorado	1,184	274	552	852	377
Connecticut	1,276	179	565	931	493
Delaware	1,458	104	633	952	284
District of Columbia	1,169	357	581	802	434
Florida	1,304	283	542	839	231
Georgia	1,049	-	547	913	212
Guam	1,611	253	-	832	175
Hawaii	1,283	398	573	857	682
Idaho	1,176	55	572	827	119
Illinois	1,301	130	590	868	302
Indiana	1,163	1,083	561	807	173
Iowa	1,187	196	589	872	348
Kansas	1,168	-	555	786	255
Kentucky	1,126	231	589	838	233
Louisiana	965	231	593	758	212
Maine	1,418	18	530	921	474
Maryland	1,372	216	527	886	547
Massachusetts	1,445	320	614	920	453
Michigan	1,162	172	592	945	351
Minnesota[h]	1,212	228	606	844	12
Mississippi	1,132	-	534	768	138
Missouri	1,240	292	552	856	210
Montana	1,234	493	517	860	534
Nebraska	1,140	140	546	873	411
Nevada	1,261	-	668	898	343
New Hampshire	1,425	174	597	920	734
New Jersey	1,394	192	575	898	378
New Mexico	1,133	237	540	796	329
New York	1,154	442	630	892	556
North Carolina	949	239	493	833	213
North Dakota	1,327	337	522	874	296
Ohio	1,102	382	598	889	382
Oklahoma	1,079	35	524	768	248
Oregon	1,111	368	602	938	431
Pennsylvania	1,243	-	580	957	295
Rhode Island	1,257	200	648	897	383
South Carolina	1,101	89	579	859	217
South Dakota	1,222	510	557	861	405
Tennessee	1,090	-	540	814	180
Texas	1,233	-	613	847	189
Utah	1,291	307	576	810	418
Vermont	1,319	119	565	995	468
Virgin Islands	1,046	198	-	938	196
Virginia	971	378	545	801	308
Washington	1,391	93	594	862	390
West Virginia	1,143	317	584	876	270
Wisconsin	1,224	376	641	977	508
Wyoming	1,189	367	529	868	372

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households with earned income			Average earned income deduction (dollars)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Average earned income (dollars)	All households[i]	Households with deduction
Total[a]	5,897	29.9	1,196	74	240
Alabama	113	31.9	1,056	67	211
Alaska	11	29.1	1,476	86	295
Arizona	124	32.8	1,288	85	257
Arkansas	44	27.1	1,135	61	227
California	670	35.1	1,183	83	236
Colorado	64	29.1	1,184	69	236
Connecticut	54	24.5	1,276	62	255
Delaware	20	30.5	1,458	89	291
District of Columbia	10	14.1	1,169	33	233
Florida	475	29.1	1,304	78	260
Georgia	208	29.7	1,049	62	210
Guam	8	55.0	1,611	177	322
Hawaii	24	28.7	1,283	73	257
Idaho	26	37.5	1,176	88	235
Illinois	259	28.6	1,301	74	260
Indiana	88	32.4	1,163	75	232
Iowa	62	38.7	1,187	92	239
Kansas	33	32.9	1,168	77	233
Kentucky	64	22.9	1,126	53	225
Louisiana	113	28.3	965	55	193
Maine	19	22.8	1,418	65	285
Maryland	88	25.9	1,372	73	274
Massachusetts	87	19.5	1,445	60	289
Michigan	211	31.4	1,162	74	233
Minnesota	71	34.1	1,212	86	295
Mississippi	60	26.0	1,132	68	227
Missouri	85	25.8	1,240	64	248
Montana	19	35.6	1,234	88	247
Nebraska	27	35.7	1,140	81	228
Nevada	73	32.5	1,261	82	252
New Hampshire	11	24.8	1,425	71	285
New Jersey	112	29.7	1,394	84	278
New Mexico	77	36.3	1,133	82	226
New York	372	24.5	1,154	72	234
North Carolina	172	28.3	949	56	189
North Dakota	8	31.2	1,327	83	265
Ohio	207	29.7	1,102	65	220
Oklahoma	82	31.7	1,079	68	215
Oregon	108	30.2	1,111	67	222
Pennsylvania	295	31.2	1,243	79	248
Rhode Island	20	22.1	1,257	55	251
South Carolina	78	26.0	1,101	63	220
South Dakota	12	30.1	1,222	79	249
Tennessee	113	24.3	1,090	53	218
Texas	606	38.0	1,233	101	246
Utah	27	36.0	1,291	93	258
Vermont	11	27.8	1,319	73	265
Virgin Islands	4	32.3	1,046	68	209
Virginia	97	28.2	971	55	194
Washington	118	23.9	1,391	82	278
West Virginia	38	23.2	1,143	53	228
Wisconsin	114	35.3	1,224	86	245
Wyoming	4	35.2	1,189	84	237

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Total entrant households	Entrant households eligible for and receiving expedited service		Entrant households eligible for but not receiving expedited service		Entrant households not eligible for expedited service	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	784	393	50.2	46	5.9	344	43.9
Alabama	12	6	48.6	0	2.0	6	49.4
Alaska	2	1	37.6	0	3.0	1	59.4
Arizona	21	12	54.7	2	8.7	8	36.6
Arkansas	8	3	35.0	1	7.7	4	57.4
California	66	53	80.6	3	4.4	10	15.0
Colorado	13	9	69.2	1	3.9	4	26.9
Connecticut	6	3	52.8	-	-	3	47.2
Delaware	2	1	48.5	0	3.6	1	47.8
District of Columbia	3	2	59.4	0	5.1	1	35.4
Florida	42	19	45.1	-	-	23	54.9
Georgia	22	14	63.6	1	3.0	7	33.4
Guam	1	0	19.5	0	5.5	0	74.9
Hawaii	2	1	49.6	-	-	1	50.4
Idaho	4	2	44.7	-	-	2	55.3
Illinois	26	13	49.0	6	21.2	8	29.7
Indiana	10	6	56.7	2	20.9	2	22.5
Iowa	7	3	39.0	1	7.4	4	53.6
Kansas	4	1	34.4	0	8.4	2	57.2
Kentucky	14	8	58.0	-	-	6	42.0
Louisiana	18	6	35.7	1	6.3	10	58.1
Maine	2	1	34.2	0	13.0	1	52.9
Maryland	22	10	45.7	1	4.5	11	49.8
Massachusetts	23	13	59.1	1	5.5	8	35.4
Michigan	25	14	54.2	1	3.5	11	42.3
Minnesota	9	5	58.7	0	4.2	3	37.1
Mississippi	4	2	53.8	0	5.7	2	40.5
Missouri	17	11	64.1	1	4.1	5	31.9
Montana	2	1	59.9	0	2.9	1	37.2
Nebraska	5	3	52.6	0	2.1	2	45.4
Nevada	12	4	32.3	1	6.7	7	61.0
New Hampshire	2	1	43.9	0	3.5	1	52.6
New Jersey	4	1	20.7	-	-	3	79.3
New Mexico	13	8	60.3	0	3.3	5	36.4
New York	36	22	61.7	2	4.3	12	34.0
North Carolina	30	15	50.8	2	7.5	13	41.8
North Dakota	1	0	22.8	0	11.2	1	66.0
Ohio	27	9	31.9	6	20.9	13	47.2
Oklahoma	14	8	57.2	1	6.3	5	36.5
Oregon	12	7	58.7	-	-	5	41.3
Pennsylvania	34	29	84.4	-	-	5	15.6
Rhode Island	2	1	22.5	0	7.5	2	69.9
South Carolina	10	3	30.2	1	10.9	6	58.9
South Dakota	1	1	50.4	0	3.7	1	46.0
Tennessee	17	8	46.2	3	19.9	6	33.9
Texas	118	29	24.8	5	4.3	83	70.9
Utah	4	1	39.2	0	4.4	2	56.3
Vermont	1	1	38.5	0	5.1	1	56.4
Virgin Islands	0	0	88.6	-	-	0	11.4
Virginia	8	4	52.9	1	14.3	3	32.8
Washington	23	8	34.8	2	8.0	13	57.2
West Virginia	5	2	45.8	0	3.6	2	50.6
Wisconsin	15	8	55.8	-	-	7	44.2
Wyoming	1	1	56.4	0	3.8	0	39.7

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Race and Hispanic status of household head[j]									
	White, not Hispanic		African American, not Hispanic		Hispanic, any race		Other, not Hispanic[k]		Missing/ unknown[l]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	7,693	39.1	4,775	24.2	2,327	11.8	898	4.6	4,007	20.3
Alabama	148	41.7	188	53.1	4	1.1	3	0.9	11	3.1
Alaska	14	36.7	2	5.2	0	1.2	18	46.2	4	10.7
Arizona	158	41.9	26	6.9	110	29.2	53	14.0	30	8.0
Arkansas	89	55.3	61	38.2	3	1.7	3	1.9	5	2.9
California	497	26.0	294	15.4	604	31.6	156	8.2	361	18.9
Colorado	39	17.9	9	4.2	26	11.8	6	2.6	139	63.5
Connecticut	80	36.8	43	19.7	59	27.1	4	1.9	32	14.5
Delaware	7	10.7	7	10.0	1	1.2	0	0.2	52	78.0
District of Columbia	1	1.4	63	92.9	2	2.5	1	1.3	1	1.9
Florida	510	31.3	393	24.1	561	34.4	10	0.6	158	9.7
Georgia	233	33.3	399	57.0	19	2.7	12	1.7	37	5.3
Guam	0	0.9	0	0.3	-	-	12	79.5	3	19.2
Hawaii	16	19.3	2	1.9	2	2.2	38	46.0	25	30.6
Idaho	57	82.3	1	0.9	6	8.3	2	3.1	4	5.4
Illinois	315	34.8	211	23.4	44	4.9	30	3.3	304	33.6
Indiana	186	68.7	61	22.4	13	4.7	6	2.1	6	2.1
Iowa	89	55.5	19	11.5	2	1.0	3	1.7	49	30.3
Kansas	42	41.9	8	8.4	4	3.8	3	2.6	43	43.3
Kentucky	232	83.0	38	13.7	4	1.3	3	1.2	2	0.8
Louisiana	109	27.2	215	53.5	4	1.0	3	0.9	69	17.3
Maine	78	91.7	2	2.6	0	0.4	2	2.4	2	2.9
Maryland	117	34.2	190	55.6	11	3.2	12	3.6	11	3.4
Massachusetts	243	54.3	67	14.9	95	21.2	24	5.4	19	4.2
Michigan	309	46.0	200	29.7	18	2.8	9	1.3	136	20.3
Minnesota	78	37.3	44	21.2	4	1.8	19	9.1	64	30.7
Mississippi	61	26.3	112	48.4	1	0.3	2	0.7	56	24.2
Missouri	218	65.8	91	27.6	1	0.5	5	1.6	15	4.6
Montana	38	69.8	0	0.6	0	0.8	8	15.3	7	13.5
Nebraska	42	56.7	13	17.3	4	5.0	3	3.7	13	17.3
Nevada	93	41.2	59	26.1	43	18.9	16	7.0	15	6.9
New Hampshire	34	79.8	1	2.1	1	3.5	1	2.3	5	12.3
New Jersey	157	41.6	73	19.5	19	5.1	21	5.5	106	28.2
New Mexico	69	32.4	4	2.0	56	26.4	32	14.9	52	24.3
New York	544	35.8	440	28.9	346	22.8	108	7.1	82	5.4
North Carolina	260	42.8	281	46.2	6	1.0	20	3.3	41	6.7
North Dakota	17	68.8	1	5.4	0	0.5	6	23.7	0	1.6
Ohio	469	67.3	205	29.4	1	0.2	13	1.8	9	1.3
Oklahoma	148	57.1	40	15.2	16	6.3	28	11.0	27	10.4
Oregon	272	76.1	13	3.7	6	1.6	19	5.3	48	13.3
Pennsylvania	560	59.2	249	26.4	6	0.6	109	11.5	22	2.3
Rhode Island	45	49.5	12	13.5	15	16.7	3	3.3	15	17.0
South Carolina	111	36.8	172	57.0	5	1.6	5	1.6	9	3.0
South Dakota	19	47.3	1	3.1	0	0.9	11	28.2	8	20.5
Tennessee	74	16.0	48	10.3	0	0.1	3	0.7	337	72.9
Texas	133	8.3	156	9.8	185	11.6	14	0.9	1,108	69.5
Utah	50	65.9	2	3.0	2	2.7	3	4.3	18	24.1
Vermont	33	80.7	1	1.3	0	0.2	1	1.8	7	16.0
Virgin Islands	0	1.9	10	71.8	2	15.0	0	1.9	1	9.4
Virginia	163	47.6	146	42.6	7	2.1	9	2.6	18	5.2
Washington	90	18.1	9	1.8	5	1.0	15	3.0	377	76.2
West Virginia	151	92.4	7	4.6	-	-	1	0.4	4	2.6
Wisconsin	186	57.6	87	26.9	2	0.8	11	3.5	36	11.3
Wyoming	10	79.9	0	1.2	1	9.2	1	8.0	0	1.6

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Total households	Standard Utility Allowance (SUA)-usage and entitlement[m]					
		Households with heating/cooling SUA		Households with another SUA		Households with no SUA	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	19,699	12,542	63.7	1,427	7.2	5,098	25.9
Alabama	354	247	69.7	14	4.0	93	26.3
Alaska	39	15	37.9	14	35.5	10	26.7
Arizona	377	195	51.6	44	11.7	137	36.4
Arkansas	161	89	55.3	5	3.0	67	41.7
California	1,911	1,345	70.4	46	2.4	520	27.2
Colorado	219	136	62.1	41	18.6	42	19.3
Connecticut	219	173	78.9	4	1.8	42	19.2
Delaware	67	36	54.3	4	5.7	27	40.1
District of Columbia	68	63	93.4	1	1.6	3	4.9
Florida	1,632	1,031	63.2	141	8.6	460	28.2
Georgia	699	432	61.8	18	2.6	249	35.6
Guam	15	-	-	8	49.8	8	50.2
Hawaii	82	1	0.6	41	49.7	41	49.7
Idaho	69	50	71.8	7	10.2	12	18.0
Illinois	904	472	52.1	105	11.6	328	36.3
Indiana	270	183	67.8	8	3.1	79	29.1
Iowa	161	106	65.6	20	12.3	36	22.1
Kansas	99	73	74.1	6	5.9	20	20.1
Kentucky	279	166	59.6	8	2.8	95	33.9
Louisiana	401	255	63.7	25	6.1	116	29.0
Maine	85	59	68.9	15	17.3	12	13.8
Maryland	341	159	46.5	32	9.4	139	40.8
Massachusetts	447	320	71.5	46	10.4	81	18.1
Michigan	672	480	71.5	43	6.4	136	20.3
Minnesota	208	113	54.1	28	13.2	44	20.9
Mississippi	230	129	56.2	2	1.0	69	29.8
Missouri	331	226	68.3	24	7.2	81	24.4
Montana	55	37	68.3	3	6.2	14	25.5
Nebraska	75	52	69.2	8	11.3	15	19.5
Nevada	226	112	49.7	16	7.2	97	43.2
New Hampshire	43	22	52.7	11	25.6	9	21.7
New Jersey	376	249	66.2	14	3.7	109	29.0
New Mexico	214	128	59.9	19	8.9	67	31.2
New York	1,520	919	60.5	98	6.5	160	10.5
North Carolina	607	357	58.7	27	4.5	197	32.4
North Dakota	24	17	68.0	2	9.9	5	22.0
Ohio	698	480	68.8	32	4.6	186	26.7
Oklahoma	260	162	62.3	16	6.1	82	31.6
Oregon	358	244	68.3	24	6.7	89	25.0
Pennsylvania	946	790	83.6	17	1.8	119	12.6
Rhode Island	91	73	79.7	0	0.1	18	20.3
South Carolina	301	176	58.2	1	0.3	98	32.5
South Dakota	40	24	59.5	1	2.4	12	31.0
Tennessee	463	250	53.9	13	2.8	200	43.2
Texas	1,595	1,017	63.8	158	9.9	308	19.3
Utah	76	41	54.3	10	12.7	25	33.0
Vermont	41	40	99.2	0	0.8	-	-
Virgin Islands	14	-	-	0	3.6	13	96.4
Virginia	342	173	50.7	49	14.3	116	33.8
Washington	495	308	62.3	100	20.3	87	17.5
West Virginia	163	115	70.6	5	3.3	43	26.2
Wisconsin	323	195	60.3	50	15.6	78	24.1
Wyoming	13	8	61.4	1	9.4	4	29.2

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Total households	Categorically eligible households					
		Total households		Pure public assistance households[n]		Other categorically eligible households[o]	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	19,699	18,148	92.1	4,410	22.4	13,737	69.7
Alabama	354	354	100.0	63	17.9	291	82.1
Alaska	39	12	30.2	11	28.2	1	2.0
Arizona	377	377	99.9	48	12.6	329	87.3
Arkansas	161	37	22.9	34	21.2	3	1.7
California	1,911	1,911	100.0	342	17.9	1,570	82.1
Colorado	219	219	100.0	64	29.1	155	70.9
Connecticut	219	219	100.0	61	28.0	157	72.0
Delaware	67	67	100.0	16	23.9	51	76.1
District of Columbia	68	68	100.0	20	29.2	48	70.8
Florida	1,632	1,632	100.0	395	24.2	1,236	75.8
Georgia	699	699	100.0	108	15.4	591	84.6
Guam	15	15	100.0	1	8.0	14	92.0
Hawaii	82	82	100.0	25	30.9	57	69.1
Idaho	69	69	100.0	14	20.8	55	79.2
Illinois	904	904	100.0	158	17.4	747	82.6
Indiana	270	214	79.3	57	21.0	158	58.3
Iowa	161	161	99.9	30	18.4	131	81.5
Kansas	99	27	27.1	25	24.8	2	2.2
Kentucky	279	279	100.0	51	18.2	228	81.8
Louisiana	401	85	21.2	80	20.0	5	1.2
Maine	85	85	100.0	26	30.5	59	69.5
Maryland	341	341	100.0	89	25.9	253	74.1
Massachusetts	447	447	99.9	153	34.1	295	65.9
Michigan	672	672	100.0	159	23.6	513	76.4
Minnesota	208	208	100.0	86	41.4	122	58.6
Mississippi	230	230	100.0	53	23.0	177	77.0
Missouri	331	89	26.9	74	22.2	15	4.6
Montana	55	55	100.0	12	21.2	43	78.8
Nebraska	75	75	100.0	15	20.7	59	79.3
Nevada	226	226	100.0	29	12.9	196	87.1
New Hampshire	43	28	65.9	12	27.7	16	38.2
New Jersey	376	376	100.0	104	27.7	272	72.3
New Mexico	214	214	100.0	42	19.8	171	80.2
New York	1,520	1,518	99.9	589	38.8	929	61.1
North Carolina	607	607	100.0	102	16.9	505	83.1
North Dakota	24	24	100.0	5	19.7	20	80.3
Ohio	698	698	100.0	156	22.4	542	77.6
Oklahoma	260	260	100.0	54	21.0	205	79.0
Oregon	358	358	100.0	69	19.3	288	80.7
Pennsylvania	946	946	100.0	200	21.2	745	78.8
Rhode Island	91	91	100.0	24	26.2	67	73.8
South Carolina	301	301	100.0	60	19.9	241	80.1
South Dakota	40	10	24.5	8	19.3	2	5.2
Tennessee	463	112	24.3	104	22.5	8	1.7
Texas	1,595	1,595	100.0	230	14.4	1,366	85.6
Utah	76	18	23.4	14	18.9	3	4.5
Vermont	41	41	100.0	11	27.4	30	72.6
Virgin Islands	14	14	100.0	1	7.4	13	92.6
Virginia	342	95	27.7	90	26.3	5	1.4
Washington	495	495	100.0	145	29.3	350	70.7
West Virginia	163	163	100.0	32	19.8	131	80.2
Wisconsin	323	323	100.0	58	17.9	265	82.1
Wyoming	13	2	15.7	2	14.5	0	1.3

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Distribution of households in relation to poverty guidelines[p]								
	Based on cash only			Based on cash and SNAP benefits			Difference in percentage points		
	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more	50 percent or less	51 to 100 percent	101 percent or more
Total[a]	37.8	43.6	18.6	26.8	45.2	28.0	-11.1	1.7	9.4
Alabama	37.1	48.3	14.6	23.8	55.8	20.5	-13.4	7.5	5.8
Alaska	49.8	36.9	13.2	35.2	41.8	23.0	-14.6	4.9	9.8
Arizona	47.1	36.2	16.8	39.8	36.5	23.7	-7.3	0.4	6.9
Arkansas	36.4	52.3	11.3	25.9	57.4	16.7	-10.5	5.1	5.4
California	57.4	24.5	18.1	35.9	39.0	25.1	-21.4	14.5	7.0
Colorado	37.5	45.1	17.4	27.1	46.3	26.6	-10.4	1.2	9.1
Connecticut	33.2	40.7	26.1	24.7	35.7	39.6	-8.6	-5.0	13.6
Delaware	35.2	40.2	24.6	27.1	40.8	32.1	-8.1	0.6	7.4
District of Columbia	57.8	30.5	11.8	41.7	43.8	14.5	-16.0	13.3	2.7
Florida	30.0	50.3	19.6	21.2	50.0	28.8	-8.8	-0.3	9.1
Georgia	42.8	41.3	15.8	31.3	45.8	22.9	-11.5	4.5	7.0
Guam	47.9	27.9	24.2	28.7	27.4	43.9	-19.1	-0.6	19.7
Hawaii	38.4	50.7	10.9	15.5	56.2	28.2	-22.8	5.5	17.3
Idaho	31.1	51.6	17.3	21.1	53.8	25.1	-10.1	2.2	7.9
Illinois	40.7	42.0	17.2	32.0	43.4	24.6	-8.8	1.4	7.4
Indiana	32.6	53.0	14.4	23.1	54.0	22.9	-9.5	0.9	8.5
Iowa	34.0	43.8	22.2	23.4	49.1	27.4	-10.5	5.3	5.2
Kansas	30.8	54.0	15.2	20.6	55.1	24.3	-10.3	1.1	9.2
Kentucky	43.3	47.0	9.7	34.3	51.9	13.8	-9.0	4.9	4.1
Louisiana	44.7	45.1	10.3	31.6	52.3	16.1	-13.1	7.3	5.8
Maine	16.3	56.3	27.4	11.6	47.4	40.9	-4.7	-8.8	13.5
Maryland	35.8	42.5	21.7	27.4	42.8	29.8	-8.3	0.3	8.1
Massachusetts	30.1	45.7	24.2	22.2	37.4	40.4	-7.9	-8.3	16.2
Michigan	31.9	44.5	23.7	24.8	42.6	32.6	-7.1	-1.8	8.9
Minnesota	34.2	41.9	23.9	28.6	39.1	32.3	-5.6	-2.8	8.4
Mississippi	38.4	50.2	11.3	27.2	56.4	16.4	-11.2	6.2	5.0
Missouri	35.1	48.6	16.2	25.9	49.7	24.4	-9.3	1.1	8.1
Montana	31.9	44.8	23.3	22.1	46.4	31.4	-9.8	1.6	8.2
Nebraska	35.5	45.2	19.3	24.1	47.9	27.9	-11.4	2.7	8.7
Nevada	45.1	35.9	19.0	37.2	37.9	25.0	-7.9	2.0	5.9
New Hampshire	17.5	56.3	26.2	12.4	48.7	38.9	-5.1	-7.6	12.7
New Jersey	24.7	51.7	23.6	16.0	49.9	34.1	-8.7	-1.8	10.5
New Mexico	40.5	45.7	13.8	30.1	47.6	22.4	-10.4	1.8	8.6
New York	26.2	51.7	22.1	13.8	39.7	46.6	-12.4	-12.0	24.5
North Carolina	48.4	38.4	13.2	37.0	43.2	19.8	-11.4	4.8	6.6
North Dakota	33.9	41.1	25.0	24.1	40.4	35.6	-9.8	-0.7	10.6
Ohio	32.6	49.2	18.2	23.0	50.8	26.2	-9.5	1.6	8.0
Oklahoma	43.0	46.5	10.5	32.9	50.1	17.0	-10.0	3.5	6.5
Oregon	38.6	35.7	25.7	30.6	36.3	33.1	-8.0	0.6	7.4
Pennsylvania	26.6	46.6	26.9	19.8	42.2	38.0	-6.7	-4.4	11.1
Rhode Island	32.4	46.0	21.7	23.7	42.1	34.2	-8.7	-3.9	12.5
South Carolina	38.4	49.0	12.6	27.6	52.1	20.3	-10.8	3.0	7.7
South Dakota	41.0	40.1	18.9	29.3	42.0	28.7	-11.7	1.9	9.8
Tennessee	43.0	46.5	10.5	33.8	50.2	16.0	-9.2	3.7	5.5
Texas	41.9	41.3	16.8	28.8	46.4	24.8	-13.2	5.1	8.0
Utah	39.3	45.8	14.9	26.9	49.3	23.8	-12.4	3.5	8.9
Vermont	17.6	45.2	37.1	12.0	31.6	56.4	-5.7	-13.6	19.3
Virgin Islands	64.6	20.6	14.7	44.4	33.7	21.8	-20.2	13.1	7.1
Virginia	37.2	50.9	11.9	24.7	56.2	19.1	-12.5	5.3	7.2
Washington	35.1	44.4	20.5	26.7	46.4	26.9	-8.4	2.0	6.4
West Virginia	39.0	43.9	17.1	29.5	48.5	22.0	-9.5	4.6	4.9
Wisconsin	29.5	42.6	27.9	21.8	39.9	38.3	-7.6	-2.7	10.4
Wyoming	35.0	48.3	16.7	28.3	44.5	27.3	-6.7	-3.9	10.5

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Preschool-age children		School-age children		Total children		Non-elderly adults		Elderly adults	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	5,030	12.8	12,074	30.7	17,103	43.6	16,609	42.3	5,559	14.2
Alabama	103	13.7	245	32.7	347	46.3	319	42.5	84	11.2
Alaska	12	13.4	25	27.6	37	41.0	44	49.3	9	9.7
Arizona	115	14.0	273	33.2	389	47.3	344	41.8	89	10.9
Arkansas	50	13.7	122	33.5	172	47.2	161	44.2	31	8.6
California	485	12.6	1,415	36.8	1,901	49.5	1,589	41.4	353	9.2
Colorado	55	12.5	147	33.3	203	45.7	181	41.0	59	13.3
Connecticut	39	10.2	97	25.6	136	35.8	172	45.5	71	18.7
Delaware	17	12.5	42	31.3	59	43.8	61	44.7	16	11.5
District of Columbia	13	11.5	24	22.0	37	33.5	57	52.0	16	14.5
Florida	404	13.3	824	27.1	1,228	40.4	1,153	37.9	658	21.7
Georgia	203	13.5	518	34.3	721	47.8	619	41.0	170	11.2
Guam	9	19.8	17	37.5	26	57.3	16	36.6	3	6.2
Hawaii	17	10.9	44	27.7	62	38.7	66	41.7	31	19.6
Idaho	24	15.2	50	32.1	74	47.4	64	41.2	18	11.4
Illinois	229	12.8	546	30.5	775	43.3	733	40.9	284	15.8
Indiana	91	15.1	197	32.5	288	47.5	256	42.1	63	10.3
Iowa	46	13.9	98	29.5	144	43.4	156	47.1	32	9.5
Kansas	27	12.8	68	32.2	95	45.0	92	43.5	24	11.5
Kentucky	68	11.4	171	28.5	239	39.9	290	48.4	70	11.7
Louisiana	107	12.5	294	34.3	401	46.8	374	43.5	83	9.7
Maine	16	10.2	39	25.1	55	35.3	70	44.7	32	20.1
Maryland	89	14.0	163	25.6	252	39.6	278	43.7	106	16.7
Massachusetts	68	9.0	197	25.9	265	34.9	340	44.8	153	20.2
Michigan	147	11.8	323	25.9	470	37.6	618	49.5	161	12.9
Minnesota	56	13.4	130	31.3	186	44.7	178	43.0	51	12.3
Mississippi	65	13.0	179	35.6	244	48.6	207	41.2	51	10.1
Missouri	97	13.7	222	31.5	319	45.3	308	43.7	78	11.0
Montana	15	13.1	29	26.2	44	39.3	53	47.8	14	12.9
Nebraska	25	15.0	56	33.9	81	48.9	68	41.0	17	10.1
Nevada	52	12.1	131	30.4	184	42.5	196	45.2	53	12.3
New Hampshire	10	12.4	24	28.7	35	41.1	39	46.7	10	12.2
New Jersey	105	14.0	225	30.1	331	44.1	265	35.3	154	20.6
New Mexico	53	11.8	138	30.9	190	42.7	201	45.2	54	12.2
New York	286	10.5	719	26.5	1,006	37.0	1,105	40.7	605	22.3
North Carolina	146	13.6	295	27.4	441	41.1	496	46.1	137	12.8
North Dakota	8	16.3	14	26.7	22	43.0	24	46.9	5	10.0
Ohio	179	12.9	400	28.7	579	41.6	624	44.9	188	13.5
Oklahoma	84	14.8	178	31.6	262	46.4	246	43.5	57	10.0
Oregon	66	10.9	131	21.6	198	32.4	310	50.8	102	16.8
Pennsylvania	185	10.4	444	24.8	629	35.2	840	47.0	317	17.7
Rhode Island	20	13.3	30	19.6	50	32.8	70	45.8	32	21.3
South Carolina	86	13.4	216	33.5	302	46.9	261	40.5	81	12.6
South Dakota	13	14.8	30	34.3	43	49.1	36	41.2	8	9.6
Tennessee	118	12.4	296	31.1	414	43.6	430	45.2	107	11.2
Texas	589	15.7	1,446	38.5	2,035	54.2	1,314	35.0	409	10.9
Utah	30	16.5	64	35.1	95	51.6	75	40.6	14	7.8
Vermont	7	9.4	17	23.0	23	32.4	34	47.0	15	20.6
Virgin Islands	4	13.6	8	29.6	12	43.2	12	42.9	4	14.0
Virginia	88	12.3	236	33.1	323	45.4	291	40.9	97	13.7
Washington	91	10.6	204	23.7	296	34.3	420	48.7	146	17.0
West Virginia	34	10.7	79	25.0	112	35.7	156	49.7	46	14.6
Wisconsin	79	12.5	181	28.7	260	41.2	285	45.1	87	13.7
Wyoming	4	15.1	9	30.9	13	46.1	13	43.5	3	10.4

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Children with disabilities		Non-elderly adults with disabilities		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households[e]		Adults age 18–49 without disabilities not subject to work requirements or a time limit	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	573	1.5	3,728	9.5	4,301	11.0	2,864	7.3	7,874	20.0
Alabama	9	1.3	81	10.8	91	12.1	38	5.0	171	22.7
Alaska	0	0.5	6	6.2	6	6.7	10	11.2	22	24.6
Arizona	9	1.1	48	5.9	57	7.0	67	8.2	179	21.7
Arkansas	12	3.3	46	12.7	58	16.0	17	4.7	81	22.3
California	-	-	51	1.3	51	1.3	433	11.3	795	20.7
Colorado	2	0.5	41	9.3	43	9.8	28	6.3	88	19.8
Connecticut	8	2.2	48	12.6	56	14.8	36	9.5	66	17.3
Delaware	2	1.6	14	10.0	16	11.6	8	5.7	29	21.7
District of Columbia	2	1.4	10	9.5	12	11.0	18	16.6	19	17.1
Florida	57	1.9	261	8.6	318	10.5	155	5.1	536	17.7
Georgia	19	1.3	144	9.5	163	10.8	94	6.2	318	21.1
Guam	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.3	3	6.8	11	24.0
Hawaii	1	0.5	14	9.0	15	9.5	11	6.9	31	19.3
Idaho	1	0.9	18	11.6	20	12.5	7	4.3	35	22.5
Illinois	22	1.2	131	7.3	153	8.5	148	8.3	342	19.1
Indiana	13	2.1	69	11.4	82	13.5	25	4.1	136	22.3
Iowa	5	1.5	34	10.3	39	11.9	33	10.1	75	22.6
Kansas	4	1.9	28	13.1	32	15.0	10	4.7	44	21.0
Kentucky	10	1.7	74	12.4	85	14.1	56	9.4	127	21.2
Louisiana	17	1.9	98	11.4	114	13.3	66	7.7	167	19.5
Maine	2	1.1	28	17.7	29	18.7	5	3.5	31	19.5
Maryland	8	1.2	60	9.4	68	10.7	46	7.3	137	21.5
Massachusetts	17	2.3	121	15.9	138	18.2	61	8.0	125	16.5
Michigan	19	1.6	186	14.9	205	16.4	113	9.0	239	19.1
Minnesota	6	1.4	48	11.6	54	13.0	29	7.0	83	20.1
Mississippi	11	2.2	54	10.7	65	13.0	19	3.9	106	21.0
Missouri	11	1.5	86	12.2	96	13.7	34	4.8	159	22.6
Montana	1	1.0	12	10.6	13	11.6	10	8.9	26	23.5
Nebraska	2	1.4	17	10.2	19	11.6	9	5.4	36	21.5
Nevada	10	2.3	29	6.7	39	9.0	57	13.2	77	17.9
New Hampshire	2	2.4	17	19.8	19	22.2	3	3.8	16	19.6
New Jersey	5	0.6	73	9.7	78	10.4	31	4.2	126	16.9
New Mexico	6	1.4	32	7.1	38	8.5	47	10.5	94	21.0
New York	67	2.5	358	13.2	425	15.6	193	7.1	453	16.7
North Carolina	10	1.0	103	9.6	113	10.5	108	10.1	203	18.9
North Dakota	1	1.2	7	13.5	8	14.7	3	6.8	11	22.4
Ohio	22	1.6	162	11.6	183	13.2	82	5.9	310	22.3
Oklahoma	5	1.0	48	8.6	54	9.5	44	7.9	131	23.2
Oregon	7	1.1	66	10.9	73	12.0	91	15.0	102	16.7
Pennsylvania	27	1.5	225	12.6	252	14.1	165	9.2	355	19.9
Rhode Island	2	1.3	19	12.6	21	13.9	16	10.8	25	16.6
South Carolina	10	1.5	60	9.4	70	10.9	25	3.9	148	22.9
South Dakota	1	1.2	9	10.0	10	11.1	6	7.0	18	20.3
Tennessee	11	1.2	107	11.3	119	12.5	75	7.8	200	21.0
Texas	74	2.0	244	6.5	318	8.5	105	2.8	808	21.5
Utah	3	1.7	14	7.8	18	9.5	10	5.2	43	23.4
Vermont	1	1.1	13	17.6	14	18.7	5	6.3	13	18.4
Virgin Islands	-	-	0	1.5	0	1.5	3	11.3	6	20.8
Virginia	13	1.9	82	11.6	96	13.4	25	3.5	150	21.0
Washington	11	1.3	114	13.2	125	14.5	102	11.9	163	18.9
West Virginia	3	1.0	39	12.6	43	13.6	29	9.2	69	22.0
Wisconsin	12	1.9	75	11.8	87	13.7	47	7.4	133	21.1
Wyoming	0	0.7	3	9.2	3	9.8	1	4.9	7	24.7

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	All participants		U.S.-born citizens		Naturalized citizens		Refugees		Other noncitizens		Citizen children living with a noncitizen[q]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent
Total[a]	39,271	100.0	35,834	100.0	1,738	100.0	315	100.0	1,384	100.0	3,177	100.0
Alabama	750	1.9	748	2.1	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	29	0.9
Alaska	90	0.2	85	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.1
Arizona	822	2.1	746	2.1	25	1.4	13	4.1	38	2.8	108	3.4
Arkansas	364	0.9	361	1.0	1	0.0	-	-	2	0.2	9	0.3
California	3,843	9.8	3,261	9.1	326	18.8	49	15.4	207	15.0	771	24.3
Colorado	443	1.1	417	1.2	11	0.6	6	1.9	9	0.7	38	1.2
Connecticut	379	1.0	352	1.0	11	0.6	4	1.3	12	0.9	13	0.4
Delaware	136	0.3	132	0.4	1	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.2	4	0.1
District of Columbia	109	0.3	106	0.3	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1
Florida	3,039	7.7	2,394	6.7	369	21.3	29	9.1	246	17.8	243	7.6
Georgia	1,509	3.8	1,475	4.1	14	0.8	2	0.6	19	1.4	91	2.9
Guam	45	0.1	41	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	9	0.3
Hawaii	159	0.4	144	0.4	10	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.3	8	0.3
Idaho	156	0.4	147	0.4	3	0.2	3	0.9	3	0.2	8	0.3
Illinois	1,792	4.6	1,634	4.6	75	4.3	8	2.7	74	5.4	166	5.2
Indiana	607	1.5	587	1.6	11	0.6	5	1.4	5	0.3	17	0.5
Iowa	331	0.8	314	0.9	4	0.2	10	3.2	4	0.3	15	0.5
Kansas	212	0.5	203	0.6	3	0.2	4	1.1	3	0.2	7	0.2
Kentucky	600	1.5	574	1.6	8	0.5	7	2.2	10	0.7	7	0.2
Louisiana	859	2.2	853	2.4	1	0.1	-	-	4	0.3	16	0.5
Maine	157	0.4	149	0.4	4	0.2	1	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1
Maryland	637	1.6	598	1.7	14	0.8	5	1.6	19	1.4	31	1.0
Massachusetts	758	1.9	624	1.7	66	3.8	9	2.7	59	4.3	40	1.3
Michigan	1,249	3.2	1,155	3.2	40	2.3	19	6.1	35	2.5	29	0.9
Minnesota	415	1.1	358	1.0	31	1.8	19	6.1	7	0.5	22	0.7
Mississippi	501	1.3	500	1.4	0	0.0	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.1
Missouri	704	1.8	685	1.9	12	0.7	3	1.1	4	0.3	10	0.3
Montana	112	0.3	111	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Nebraska	167	0.4	152	0.4	4	0.2	7	2.3	3	0.2	17	0.5
Nevada	432	1.1	399	1.1	9	0.5	4	1.2	21	1.5	61	1.9
New Hampshire	84	0.2	80	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.0
New Jersey	750	1.9	635	1.8	66	3.8	3	1.0	45	3.3	90	2.8
New Mexico	446	1.1	425	1.2	4	0.2	1	0.2	17	1.2	31	1.0
New York	2,715	6.9	2,160	6.0	354	20.3	27	8.5	175	12.6	228	7.2
North Carolina	1,075	2.7	1,047	2.9	9	0.5	2	0.7	16	1.2	85	2.7
North Dakota	51	0.1	47	0.1	0	0.0	3	1.1	1	0.0	2	0.0
Ohio	1,391	3.5	1,356	3.8	17	1.0	5	1.6	12	0.9	31	1.0
Oklahoma	564	1.4	557	1.6	2	0.1	0	0.1	4	0.3	27	0.8
Oregon	610	1.6	578	1.6	8	0.5	4	1.4	19	1.4	38	1.2
Pennsylvania	1,786	4.5	1,741	4.9	14	0.8	11	3.5	20	1.5	36	1.1

Table B.16 *(continued)*

State	All participants		U.S.-born citizens		Naturalized citizens		Refugees		Other noncitizens		Citizen children living with a noncitizen[q]	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent	Number (000)	Column Percent
Rhode Island	152	0.4	129	0.4	11	0.6	5	1.6	7	0.5	6	0.2
South Carolina	644	1.6	638	1.8	3	0.2	1	0.2	3	0.2	18	0.6
South Dakota	87	0.2	85	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.1
Tennessee	951	2.4	930	2.6	5	0.3	3	1.1	13	0.9	43	1.4
Texas	3,758	9.6	3,463	9.7	93	5.3	23	7.2	180	13.0	635	20.0
Utah	184	0.5	170	0.5	6	0.3	5	1.4	3	0.2	13	0.4
Vermont	72	0.2	69	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1	-	-
Virgin Islands	27	0.1	23	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Virginia	712	1.8	679	1.9	16	0.9	4	1.3	13	0.9	32	1.0
Washington	862	2.2	761	2.1	58	3.3	2	0.7	41	2.9	37	1.2
West Virginia	314	0.8	312	0.9	0	0.0	-	-	1	0.1	3	0.1
Wisconsin	632	1.6	615	1.7	6	0.3	4	1.4	7	0.5	30	0.9
Wyoming	29	0.1	29	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Total noncitizen participants	Children		Non-elderly adults		Elderly adults	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total[a]	1,699	373	21.9	814	47.9	513	30.2
Alabama	1	-	-	1	76.7	0	23.3
Alaska	3	0	16.4	2	71.0	0	12.6
Arizona	51	9	18.4	27	53.5	14	28.1
Arkansas	2	1	28.8	1	63.7	0	7.6
California	256	52	20.5	149	58.3	54	21.2
Colorado	15	5	31.1	5	34.0	5	35.0
Connecticut	16	4	23.7	6	36.7	6	39.6
Delaware	3	1	47.3	1	31.3	1	21.4
District of Columbia	1	0	5.0	1	55.5	1	39.6
Florida	275	42	15.4	131	47.6	102	37.0
Georgia	21	1	5.9	11	51.6	9	42.5
Guam	1	0	14.2	1	41.9	1	44.0
Hawaii	4	-	-	2	36.2	3	63.8
Idaho	6	2	28.2	3	43.6	2	28.2
Illinois	83	12	14.9	28	33.5	43	51.6
Indiana	9	3	32.5	6	61.0	1	6.5
Iowa	14	6	41.4	7	53.8	1	4.7
Kansas	6	2	32.5	3	47.6	1	20.0
Kentucky	17	8	45.2	8	45.1	2	9.7
Louisiana	4	2	44.4	2	41.5	1	14.1
Maine	4	1	33.9	1	35.9	1	30.1
Maryland	24	6	24.7	7	30.4	11	44.9
Massachusetts	68	22	32.7	23	34.0	23	33.3
Michigan	54	25	45.5	19	35.7	10	18.8
Minnesota	26	11	40.5	12	47.2	3	12.3
Mississippi	1	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
Missouri	7	1	19.3	4	55.1	2	25.6
Montana	1	0	14.7	1	72.1	0	13.2
Nebraska	11	4	37.5	5	51.1	1	11.3
Nevada	25	4	14.8	13	52.8	8	32.4
New Hampshire	2	0	23.8	1	43.0	1	33.2
New Jersey	48	14	28.9	22	45.2	13	25.9
New Mexico	17	2	9.1	8	43.9	8	46.9
New York	201	42	20.8	85	42.3	74	36.9
North Carolina	19	9	49.5	7	37.6	2	13.0
North Dakota	4	1	34.2	2	56.7	0	9.1
Ohio	17	4	24.9	9	51.7	4	23.4
Oklahoma	5	0	8.9	2	46.3	2	44.7
Oregon	24	5	20.1	14	59.0	5	20.9
Pennsylvania	31	8	24.6	18	58.0	5	17.4
Rhode Island	12	4	32.5	2	19.9	6	47.6
South Carolina	4	0	12.0	2	56.2	1	31.7
South Dakota	2	1	34.3	1	52.4	0	13.3
Tennessee	16	6	35.8	5	31.9	5	32.4
Texas	203	32	15.9	117	57.7	54	26.4
Utah	7	2	28.5	4	58.4	1	13.1
Vermont	2	1	44.1	1	42.4	0	13.5
Virgin Islands	2	0	11.7	1	55.9	1	32.4
Virginia	17	4	25.4	7	43.5	5	31.1
Washington	43	6	14.4	18	41.8	19	43.7
West Virginia	1	1	41.1	0	30.1	0	28.8
Wisconsin	12	4	30.1	7	57.3	1	12.6
Wyoming	0	-	-	-	-	0	100.0

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX B FOOTNOTES

APPENDIX B FOOTNOTES

[a] Due to rounding, some individual categories may not match the table total.

[b] Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 24,480 MFIP households and 608,146 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

[c] Because deductions are not used in their benefit determinations, 608,146 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

[d] Average shelter deduction (dollars) is calculated across households with a shelter deduction.

[e] With some exceptions, adult SNAP participants age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

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

[g] Average values are calculated across households with income source.

[h] TANF income is not included in the MFIP gross income or used in the MFIP benefit calculation. Because of Federal Quality Control System constraints, this means that only a placeholder TANF amount, typically $1, may be reported for MFIP households in the SNAP Quality Control data file. Three households reported actual TANF amounts in fiscal year 2018.

[i] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 774,553 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

[j] Codes to allow reporting of multiple races were implemented beginning in April 2007. We have grouped the codes together to form general race/ethnicity categories. Reporting of race/ethnicity is voluntary and was missing for 17 percent of participants in fiscal year 2018. As a result, race/ethnicity distributions for fiscal year 2018 are not comparable to distributions for years prior to fiscal year 2007.

[k] "Other" race includes household heads that are Asian, Native American, or those who reported multiple races that do not fit into the following categories: White, not Hispanic; African American, not Hispanic; or Hispanic, any race.

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

[m] Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 24,480 MFIP households and 608,146 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this category. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number of total SNAP households shown in Appendix Table A.1.

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

[o] Other categorically eligible households are identified as such in the SNAP Quality Control data but are not pure cash PA households. Most are typically eligible through broad-based categorical eligibility or because of the receipt of noncash TANF benefits or services such as child care or transportation subsidies.

[p] Defined as the fiscal year 2018 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

[q] Noncitizens may be inside or outside the SNAP unit.

– No sample data in this category.

n.a. Not applicable.

APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2018 SNAP PARAMETERS

Table C.1. 2017 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) poverty income guidelines

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$12,060	$15,060	$13,860
2	16,240	20,290	18,670
3	20,420	25,520	23,480
4	24,600	30,750	28,290
5	28,780	35,980	33,100
6	32,960	41,210	37,910
7	37,140	46,440	42,720
8	41,320	51,670	47,530
Each additional member	+4,180	+5,230	+4,810

Source: 82 *Federal Register* 8831, January 31, 2017.

Note: HHS issued these numbers, which identify the annual income thresholds for poverty status based on household size. These values provide the basis for the fiscal year 2018 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

Table C.2. SNAP maximum allowable gross monthly income eligibility standards in fiscal year 2018

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$1,307	$1,632	$1,502
2	1,760	2,199	2,023
3	2,213	2,765	2,544
4	2,665	3,332	3,065
5	3,118	3,898	3,586
6	3,571	4,465	4,107
7	4,024	5,031	4,628
8	4,477	5,598	5,150
Each additional member	+453	+567	+522

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2018 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2017 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2018 gross income limits by multiplying the 2017 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 2018

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$1,005	$1,255	$1,155
2	1,354	1,691	1,556
3	1,702	2,127	1,957
4	2,050	2,563	2,358
5	2,399	2,999	2,759
6	2,747	3,435	3,160
7	3,095	3,870	3,560
8	3,444	4,306	3,961
Each additional member	+349	+436	+401

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note: The fiscal year 2018 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2017 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the fiscal year 2018 net income limits by dividing the 2017 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table C.4. Value of standard SNAP deductions and maximum excess shelter expense deductions in the contiguous United States and outlying areas in fiscal year 2018

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction					
1 to 2 people	$160	$273	$225	$321	$141
3 people	160	273	225	321	141
4 people	170	273	225	341	170
5 people	199	273	229	399	199
6 or more people	228	285	263	457	228
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction	535	854	720	627	421

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Deduction was $143.

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

Table C.5. Value of maximum monthly SNAP benefit in the contiguous United States and outlying areas in fiscal year 2018

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	$192	$230	$293	$357	$358	$283	$247
2	352	422	538	655	657	519	453
3	504	604	771	938	941	743	648
4	640	767	979	1,191	1,195	944	823
5	760	911	1,162	1,415	1,419	1,121	978
6	913	1,094	1,395	1,698	1,703	1,345	1,173
7	1,009	1,209	1,542	1,876	1,883	1,487	1,297
8	1,153	1,382	1,762	2,145	2,152	1,699	1,482
Each additional member	+144	+173	+220	+268	+269	+212	+185

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: These maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2017 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

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

Table C.6. Value of minimum monthly SNAP benefit in the contiguous United States and outlying areas in fiscal year 2018

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 to 2 people	$15	$18	$24	$29	$29	$23	$20

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the SNAP Quality Control System (SNAP QC). The system is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible for participation in SNAP and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. It is based on State samples (from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) of approximately 54,854 participating SNAP households and a separate State sample of denials and terminations. Each month, State agencies select an independent sample of participating SNAP households. Annual required State samples depend upon the size of a State's caseload and generally range from approximately 300 to 1,200 reviews.

TARGET UNIVERSE

The target universe of this study is all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.[37] Our analyses do not use the separate State samples of denials and terminations.

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

DATA EDITING

The estimates in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2018 SNAP QC data file, an edited version of the raw data file generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2018 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2017 through September 2018.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or those found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited data file. In addition, one February household and one June household from Rhode Island were dropped from the edited data file due to incomplete data as a result of computer systems issues.[38] Of the 54,854 sample cases in the raw data file, 2,896 were determined to be not subject to review. Of those cases subject to review, 7,238 did not undergo a complete review because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all

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

[38] For detailed information on the editing and weighting of data for Rhode Island, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2018 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Cronquist et al. 2019). Available at https://host76.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/.

members had died or moved. An additional 861 households were found either ineligible for SNAP or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit and thus were dropped from the data file.[39] An additional 121 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final unweighted number of households in the fiscal year 2018 SNAP QC file is 43,738 (Appendix Table D.1). Appendix Table D.2 shows the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

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

	Fiscal year 2018 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	54,854	100.0	n.a.
Cases not subject to review	2,896	5.3	n.a.
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0	0.0	n.a.
Cases subject to review	51,958	94.7	100.0
Incomplete cases	7,238	13.2	13.9
Cases completed	44,720	81.5	86.1
Not eligible for SNAP	584	1.1	1.1
Not eligible for a positive benefit	277	0.5	0.5
Eligible for a positive benefit	43,859	80.0	84.4
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	121	0.2	0.2
SNAP households in the final file	43,738	79.7	84.2

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review may bias the sample results if the characteristics of households not reviewed differ significantly from those of reviewed households. In the absence of direct measures of such differences, the ratio of completed reviews to total cases subject to review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. For fiscal year 2018, the completion rate was 86 percent, 2 percentage points lower than in fiscal year 2017.

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 2018 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel*. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should equal the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions for which the household is eligible. Also, the SNAP benefit level should equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income. Exceptions are households participating in MFIP and SSI-CAP in States with standardized benefit amounts. These households are subject to different eligibility and

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

benefit determination rules, and their data have been edited accordingly. Additionally, if the value of deductions exceeds gross income, net income is equal to zero.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved in the editing process, the measures could not be reconciled for 121 records in the raw data file. These 121 records were therefore dropped from the edited data file.

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

State	SNAP households	
	Number	Percent
Total	43,738	100.0
Alabama	1,109	2.5
Alaska	564	1.3
Arizona	846	1.9
Arkansas	1,067	2.4
California	766	1.8
Colorado	788	1.8
Connecticut	836	1.9
Delaware	657	1.5
District of Columbia	942	2.2
Florida	992	2.3
Georgia	1,000	2.3
Guam	424	1.0
Hawaii	639	1.5
Idaho	988	2.3
Illinois	779	1.8
Indiana	894	2.0
Iowa	908	2.1
Kansas	910	2.1
Kentucky	1,007	2.3
Louisiana	767	1.8
Maine	913	2.1
Maryland	768	1.8
Massachusetts	971	2.2
Michigan	845	1.9
Minnesota	978	2.2
Mississippi	991	2.3
Missouri	909	2.1
Montana	724	1.7
Nebraska	863	2.0
Nevada	913	2.1
New Hampshire	621	1.4
New Jersey	727	1.7
New Mexico	953	2.2
New York	902	2.1
North Carolina	1,077	2.5
North Dakota	458	1.0
Ohio	959	2.2
Oklahoma	1,015	2.3
Oregon	883	2.0
Pennsylvania	807	1.8
Rhode Island	417	1.0
South Carolina	1,013	2.3
South Dakota	705	1.6
Tennessee	1,027	2.3
Texas	873	2.0
Utah	881	2.0
Vermont	680	1.6
Virgin Islands	232	0.5
Virginia	779	1.8
Washington	846	1.9
West Virginia	858	2.0
Wisconsin	960	2.2
Wyoming	307	0.7

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

WEIGHTING

The estimates for fiscal year 2018 in this report are based on a sample of 43,738 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustment to remove households ineligible for benefits as well as those receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, as these households are not included in the SNAP QC data file.[40] The weighting procedure matches to SNAP Program Operations totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by State and stratum, (2) the monthly number of participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State.[41] Appendix Table D.3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2018.

The fiscal year 2018 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2017 SNAP QC data files.[42] However, it differs from the weighting methodology used in the development of the SNAP QC data files prior to fiscal year 2000. SNAP QC data files before fiscal year 2000 are weighted to match the monthly number of SNAP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

[40] The adjusted total number of households and benefits are lower than Program Operations data figures by about 2 and 7 percent, respectively.

[41] Estimates for Rhode Island are weighted across 7 months, instead of 12 months as in all other States. For detailed information on the editing and weighting of data for Rhode Island, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2018 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Cronquist et al. 2019). Available at https://host76.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/.

[42] The fiscal year 2000–2004 SNAP QC data files were previously weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of SNAP households, but not individuals or benefits, by State and stratum. For the fiscal year 2009 report, the fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 SNAP QC data files were updated to match the current weighting methodology. For the fiscal year 2018 report, the fiscal year 2000–2002 SNAP QC data files were updated to match the current weighting methodology.

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

Average monthly value	Fiscal year 2018				
	Program data	Program data with adjustments for incomplete data[a]	Adjustments for disaster assistance[b]	Adjustments for ineligible households	Edited SNAP QC data file
Number of households	19,725,879	20,179,711	127,773	352,914	19,699,024
Number of participants	39,705,148	40,519,120	363,561	884,772	39,270,787
Value of benefits (dollars)	5,033,982,241	5,069,867,791	146,556,640	221,198,700	4,702,112,451
Average household size	2.01	2.01	2.85	2.51	1.99
Average benefit per person (dollars)	126.78	125.12	-	250.01	119.74
Average benefit per household (dollars)	255.20	251.24	-	626.78	238.70

Sources: Fiscal year 2018 Program Operations Data and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control data file.

[a] In FY 2018, we used imputed values for households, participants, and/or benefits in North Carolina, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands due to incomplete Program Operations data. As a result, these values, used to weight the FY 2018 QC data file, do not match FNS administrative records. For detailed information on the imputation of values, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2018 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Cronquist et al. 2019). Available at https://host76.mathematica-mpr.com/fns/.

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

COMPARISON TO REPORTED DATA

Appendix Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for fiscal year 2018. Reported values and averages reflect those in the SNAP QC data file before any editing has taken place. Calculated values and averages are based on the edited data file used for this report.

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

Variable	All households	Households with: Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
Average gross income (dollars)					
Calculated	844	1,365	916	1,059	1,027
Reported	844	1,366	917	1,059	1,027
Average net income (dollars)[a]					
Calculated	383	641	433	502	480
Reported	377	632	427	493	478
Average total deduction (dollars)[b]					
Calculated	562	771	561	652	582
Reported	559	771	559	649	579
Average SNAP benefit (dollars)[c]					
Calculated	239	294	121	387	182
Reported	238	294	121	386	182
Percentage with zero gross income					
Calculated	19.3	0.0	6.7	14.8	0.0
Reported	19.4	0.1	6.7	15.0	0.0
Percentage with zero net income					
Calculated	35.7	20.2	18.1	33.6	13.3
Reported	39.1	21.5	25.0	35.0	17.0
Percentage with minimum benefit					
Calculated	9.3	7.8	20.4	1.9	12.7
Reported	8.9	7.2	19.6	1.7	12.3

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control data file.

[a] Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 24,480 households participating in MFIP and 608,146 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, 608,146 SSI-CAP households in States that use standardized SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

[c] Reported benefit adjusted for reported overissuance errors, underissuance errors, and partial benefits received in the initial certification month.

APPENDIX E

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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

STANDARD ERRORS

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

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

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, N is the number of households in the population, and n is the sample size.[43] The standard error of an estimated number of households (S_N) based on a simple random sample is

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

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

[43] More precisely, n is the sample size (number of households) corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or "base" of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all SNAP households in fiscal year 2018 $n = 43,738$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2018 are shown in the sample size column of Appendix Table E.1. For subgroups not shown in Appendix Table E.1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (43,738) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For example, in fiscal year 2018, $N = 19,699,000$ and there were 5,105,000 elderly households (households with at least one or more elderly individuals). Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2018 would be calculated as $(5,105,000/19,699,000)\times(43,738) = 11,335$. In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true sample size of households with elderly individuals of 10,745, as shown in Appendix Table E.1.

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

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The standard errors of selected estimates of SNAP households in fiscal year 2018 are shown in Appendix Table E.1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.[44] For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is 1,836,000 (Appendix Table A.1) and the corresponding standard error is 38,726 (Appendix Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from 1,759,000 to 1,914,000.[45]

For standard errors not shown in Appendix Table E.1, the approximate standard error (S_E) of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2018 can be calculated using Equation (3):

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

where S_N is the naive standard error from Equation (2) above and d is the square root of the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest from Appendix Table E.2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the SNAP QC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method (Appendix Table E.1) to the naive variance.[46] When the population subgroup (for example, households with an elderly individual) is listed in Appendix Table E.2 but the characteristic of interest is not, the average square root of the design effect for the subgroup from the right-hand column of Appendix Table E.2 is used. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all SNAP households, 1.56.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly individual with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in Appendix Table A.3, 924,000 households with elderly individuals have zero net income.

[44] 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.

[45] Calculated as: $(1{,}836{,}000 - (2 \times 38{,}726)) = 1{,}759{,}000$ and $(1{,}836{,}000 + (2 \times 38{,}726)) = 1{,}914{,}000$.

[46] The variance and naive variance are the standard error and naive standard error squared, respectively.

The next step is to calculate the naive standard error. Using Equations (1) and (2), the value is 18,941.[47] Multiplying 18,941 by the square root of the design effect (*d*), 1.74, from Appendix Table E.2 yields an estimated standard error of 32,909.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

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

(4) $S_P = S_N / N$.

For example, Appendix Table A.17 shows that, of the 8,064,000 households with children, 1,194,000 (14.8 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 32,019 (Appendix Table E.1). To calculate S_P S_P, the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 8,064,000 households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.4 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 14.0 to 15.6 percent around the point estimate of 14.8 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors not shown in Appendix Table E.1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using Equation (3). Then, divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 5,105,000 households with elderly individuals, 924,000 (18.1 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 18,941) by 5,105,000 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 2018 are provided in Appendix Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in fiscal year 2018 is $3.75 (Appendix Table E.3) and the mean itself is $844 (Appendix Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately $836 to $851.

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

---

[47] Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(924{,}000 / 5{,}105{,}000) \times (1 - (924{,}000 / 5{,}105{,}000)) \times (5{,}105{,}000 - 10{,}745)] / [(10{,}745 - 1) \times 5{,}105{,}000]} = 0.00371$$

Equation (2): $5{,}105{,}000 \times 0.00371 = 18{,}941$,

where 5,105,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 924,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 10,745 is the sample size of elderly households (Appendix Table E.1), and 18,941 is the standard error.

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

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

	Households (000) with:									
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	School-age children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	Sample size	Estimated population (000)
All SNAP households	63.27	82.08	38.73	69.59	60.09	80.31	63.23	49.35	43,738	19,699
With elderly individuals	20.80	32.94	30.68	21.46	60.09	13.99	13.45	8.36	10,745	5,105
Without elderly individuals	60.48	76.71	27.00	68.00	0.00	77.38	60.89	49.33	32,993	14,594
With children	32.02	43.38	13.81	63.22	13.99	80.31	63.23	31.79	17,841	8,064
With school-age children	26.96	40.23	11.09	51.39	13.45	63.23	63.23	30.24	14,298	6,493
Without children	56.53	75.19	37.39	40.59	59.12	0.00	0.00	45.42	25,897	11,635
With earnings	1.59	34.90	23.17	69.59	21.46	63.22	51.39	20.44	12,931	5,897
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	0.13	22.15	19.92	20.44	8.36	31.79	30.24	49.35	10,081	4,073

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

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

Base of estimated number	Households with: Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	School-age children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	Average square root of design effect
All SNAP households	1.70	1.82	1.41	1.61	1.46	1.73	1.43	1.29	1.56
With elderly individuals	1.69	1.74	1.55	1.72	n.a.	1.57	1.57	1.36	1.60
Without elderly individuals	1.77	1.94	1.48	1.74	n.a.	1.93	1.53	1.38	1.68
With children	1.49	1.52	1.70	2.10	1.60	n.a.	2.64	1.51	1.79
With school-age children	1.48	1.61	1.65	1.90	1.60	n.a.	n.a.	1.52	1.63
Without children	1.88	2.15	1.47	1.67	1.65	n.a.	n.a.	1.45	1.71
With earnings	n.a.	1.68	1.66	n.a.	1.75	2.79	2.03	1.49	1.89
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	0.50	1.61	1.48	1.61	1.48	1.74	1.72	n.a.	1.45

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

n.a. = not applicable.

Table E.3. Standard errors of estimated means

	Gross income	Net income	Benefits	All deductions	Total resources	Household size	Certification period	Earnings[a]	TANF[a]	SSI[a]	Shelter deduction[a]
All SNAP households	3.75	2.08	0.35	2.40	0.69	0.00	0.06	9.32	9.44	4.30	1.93
With elderly individuals	7.43	6.82	1.41	5.03	1.49	0.01	0.15	46.67	28.89	6.70	4.83
Without elderly individuals	4.71	2.66	0.84	2.82	0.78	0.01	0.06	9.43	9.69	5.68	2.09
With children	6.84	5.25	2.61	3.79	1.29	0.02	0.03	12.09	9.77	12.53	2.64
With school-age children	8.30	6.56	3.03	4.38	1.56	0.03	0.04	14.32	11.22	13.56	2.95
Without children	5.85	4.18	0.73	3.06	0.76	0.00	0.09	18.35	25.01	4.53	2.84
With earnings	9.06	8.09	2.33	4.04	1.75	0.02	0.05	9.32	23.63	16.72	3.11
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	6.56	7.14	2.21	5.14	1.43	0.02	0.16	26.02	17.14	5.69	4.65

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

[a] For households with a nonzero amount.

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

Number of households in base of mean (000)	Standard error as percentage of the mean amount		
	Average[a]	Lowest[b]	Highest[c]
19,699 (All SNAP households)	0.9	0.1	4.1
5,105 (Households with elderly individuals)	2.6	0.8	9.1
8,064 (Households with children)	1.5	0.3	6.8
5,897 (Households with earnings)	2.1	0.5	8.0
4,073 (Households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities)	2.2	0.6	7.6

Source: Fiscal year 2018 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

Print

OMB APPROVED NO. 0584-0299
Expiration Date: 07/31/2019

U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food and Nutrition Service

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	2. Case Number	3. State	4. Local Agency	5. Sample Month and Year	6. Stratum

7. Disposition	8. Findings	9.SNAP Allotment Under Review	10. Error Amount	11. Case Classification

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

	12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	b. Time Period
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									

FORM FNS-380-1 (11-12) Previous Editions Obsolete

SBU

Electronic Form Version Designed in Adobe 9.1 Version

Section 3 - Household Characteristics

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

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period #of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of Household Members

26. Receipt of Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property (excluding home)

32a. Vehicle

32b. Status 2nd Vehicle

33. Countable Vehicle Assets

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional Information on Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

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

You may record information on up to 16 individuals using additional pages.

Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

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

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

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