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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2022



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Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides nutrition assistance to eligible 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 uses SNAP Quality Control (QC) data to describe the characteristics of households and individuals who participated in SNAP in fiscal year (FY) 2022 (October 2021 through September 2022). It also presents an overview of SNAP eligibility requirements and benefit levels in FY 2022.

Because SNAP QC data were incomplete for FY 2021 as a result of COVID-19 pandemic-related SNAP QC waivers, this report is the first since the FY 2020 report. Congress authorized several temporary changes to the SNAP rules between FYs 2020 and 2022, as detailed on FNS's website (USDA FNS, 2023a). The most impactful pieces of legislation were as follows:

- **The Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA)**, signed on March 18, 2020, authorized States to provide emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits. The legislation, beginning on April 1, 2020, also temporarily and partially suspended the time limit faced by some SNAP participants who were age 18–49 and did not have a disability or live with a household member younger than age 18. Emergency allotment benefits ended for all States and territories in February 2023, but some stopped issuing them sooner, and some issued February 2023 benefits in March 2023. Emergency allotments were still in place for 45 States and territories at the start of FY 2022 and for 36 by the end of FY 2022 (USDA FNS, 2023i). Emergency allotments were not reported in the SNAP QC data, so the benefit amounts discussed in this report do not include them.
- **The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA)** signed on December 27, 2020, temporarily increased maximum benefits to 115 percent of the June 2020 value of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) from January 2021 through June 2021. The CAA also temporarily expanded student eligibility by temporarily adding two new ineligibility exemptions for students eligible to participate in a state or federally financed work study program or who had an expected family contribution of 0. The temporary exemptions applied to households that filed initial applications on or before June 9, 2023, and to households that submitted recertification applications on or before June 30, 2023.
- **The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA)**, signed on March 11, 2021, extended the temporary increases in maximum benefits and SSI-CAP benefits stipulated in the CAA through September 30, 2021. It also allocated new administrative funding and provided support for SNAP online purchasing.

The TFP is formulated by FNS and represents a healthful and minimal-cost diet. Maximum SNAP benefits are based on the TFP recommendations for a four-person reference household, which are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the plan.¹ Although the temporary increases to the maximum benefits stipulated in CAA and ARPA had expired by the

¹ The TFP reference household comprises two adults—a male and female of age 20 to 50 years—and two children—one age six to eight years and another age nine to eleven years.

beginning of FY 2022, a reevaluation of the TFP implemented at the start of the fiscal year resulted in an increase in SNAP benefits for almost all households, generally between \$12 to \$16 per person per month (USDA FNS, 2023b).

SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

According to FNS administrative records, SNAP provided benefits to approximately 41.2 million people living in 21.6 million households across the United States during an average month in FY 2022 (USDA FNS, 2023f). The total Federal cost of the program in FY 2022 was \$119.6 billion—\$114 billion of which went to SNAP benefits, including the cost of emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.² The average monthly SNAP benefit across all participating households in FY 2022, including the emergency allotments, was \$439.³

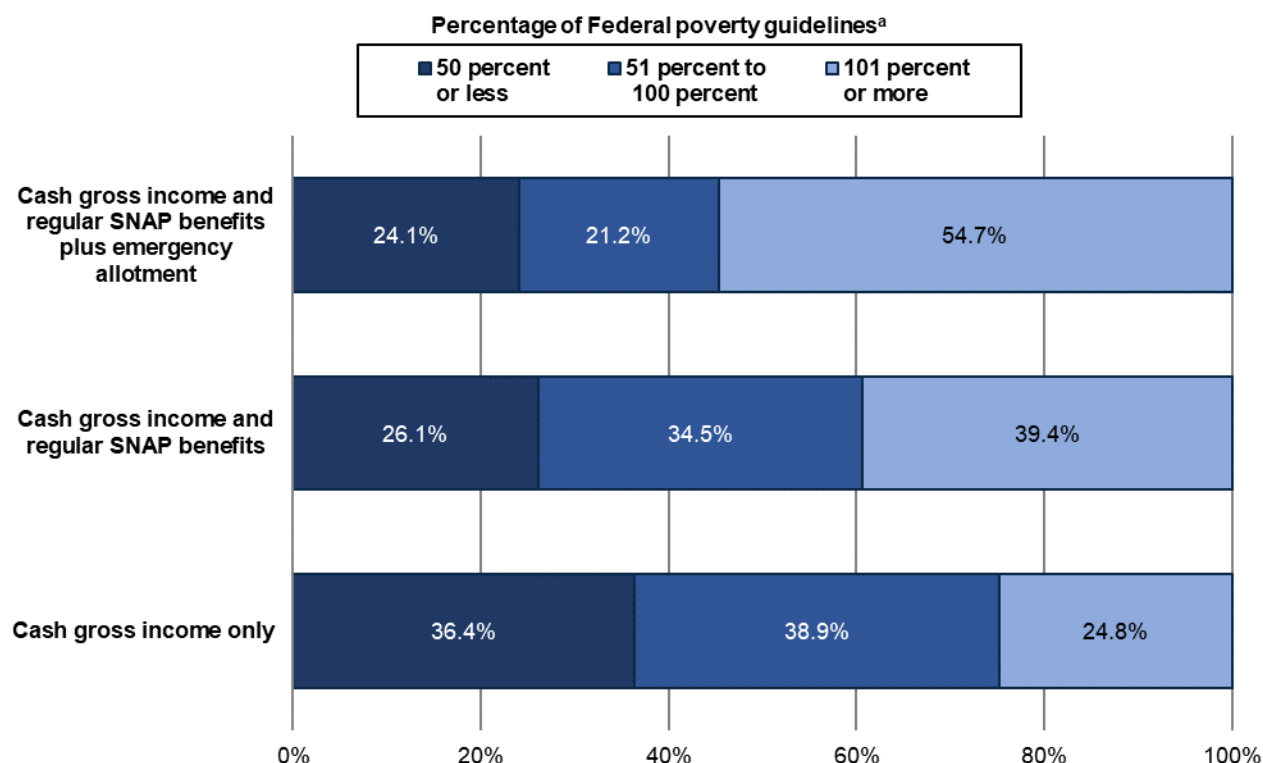
CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

In FY 2022, 75 percent of participating SNAP households had gross monthly income that was less than or equal to the Federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Thirty-six percent of SNAP households had gross incomes less than or equal to half of the Federal poverty guidelines; these households received 54 percent of all benefits. When the value of SNAP benefits is included as income, more than 15 percent of SNAP households move above the poverty guidelines; 10 percent move from below half to above half of the poverty guidelines. When emergency allotments are included, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households is sufficient to move an additional 15 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines. That is, the percentage of SNAP households with gross income that is less than or equal to the poverty guidelines decreases from 75 percent to 45 percent (Figure ES.1).

² The total cost of SNAP in FY 2022 included \$5.6 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 systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

³ The remainder of this summary presents data derived from the SNAP QC sample. See Appendix D for more information on how SNAP QC data totals differ from FNS administrative totals.

Figure ES.1. Effect of SNAP benefits and emergency allotments on the poverty status of SNAP households



Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

^a Defined as the FY 2022 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

In FY 2022, the average SNAP household had gross monthly income of \$969 and net monthly income of \$489. SNAP households received income from a variety of sources (Figure ES.2). Thirty-two percent of SNAP households received Social Security income, 26 percent had countable earned income, and 23 percent had Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. Notably, just over 20 percent of SNAP households had zero gross income.

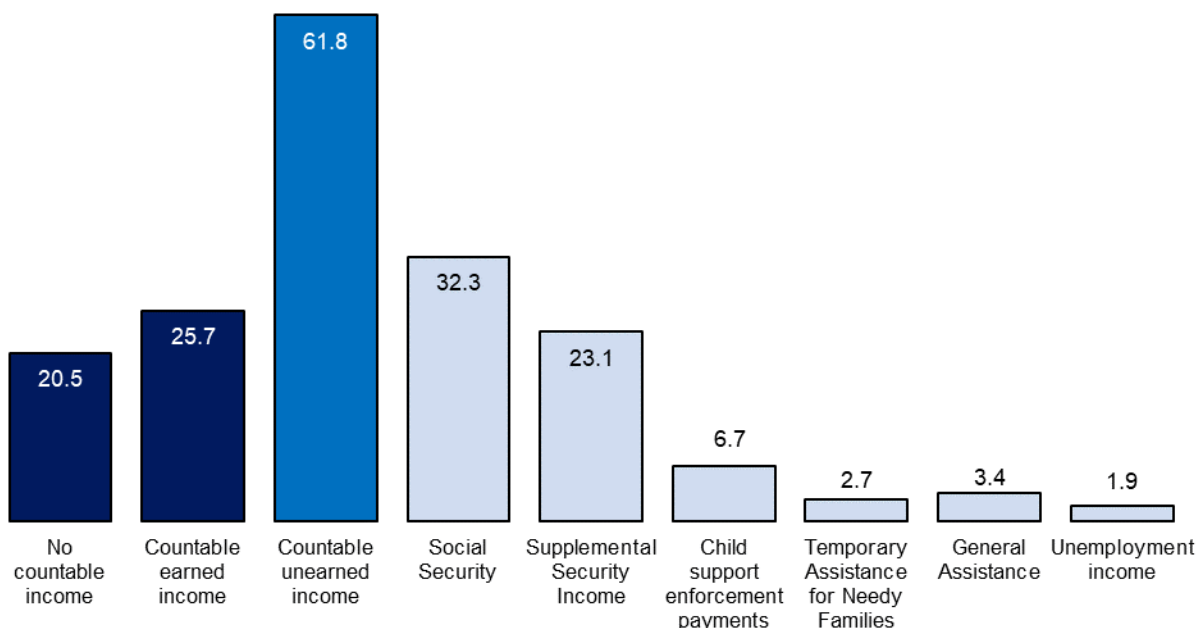
In FY 2022, most households included a child, an elderly individual, or a non-elderly individual with a disability. Seventy-nine percent of households—which contained 88 percent of all participants—included at least one of these individuals. These households received 84 percent of all SNAP benefits, excluding emergency allotments.

Twenty-one percent of SNAP households in FY 2022 consisted exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without a disability and without children. These households tended to be single-person households with a very low average gross monthly income.

The average SNAP household size was 1.9 people. The average household with children had 3.3 people, compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. Households with children (35 percent of all SNAP households) received a larger average monthly SNAP benefit, relative to all households, that reflected their larger average household size: \$515. The

average monthly SNAP benefit among all households was \$297. More than half (63 percent) of SNAP households with children were headed by single adults.

Figure ES.2. Percentage of SNAP households by type of income

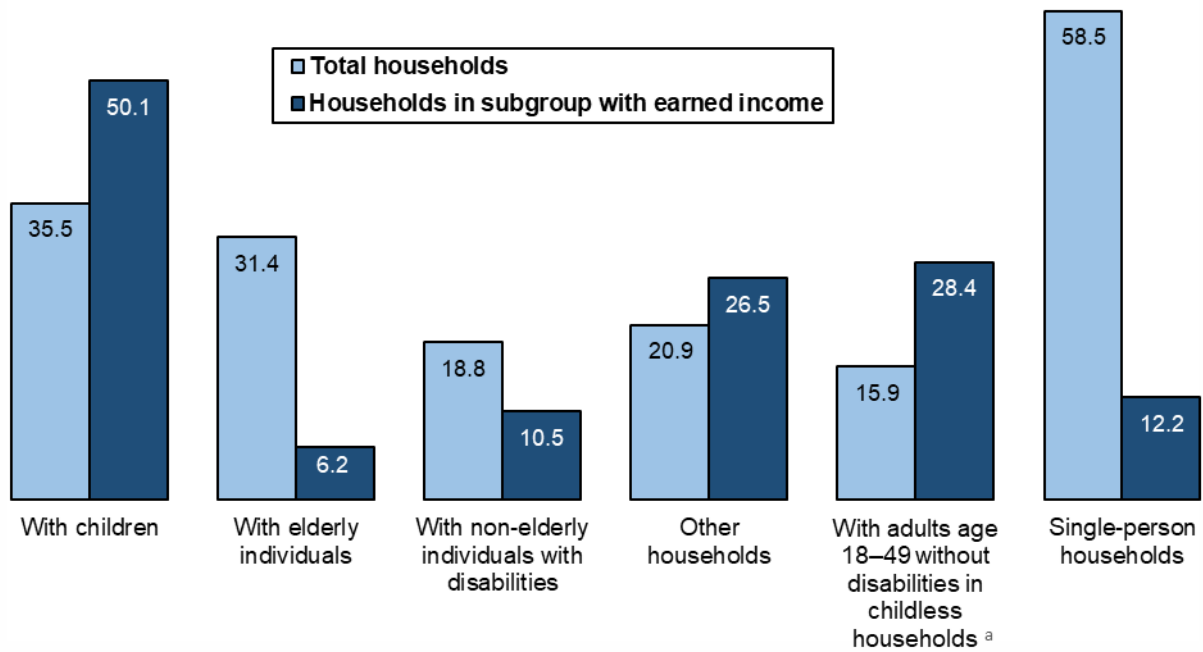


Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

Approximately 31 percent of all SNAP households included a member who was elderly. The average SNAP benefit for households with a member who was elderly was \$158 in FY 2022, compared to \$360 for households without a member who was elderly. These households typically had higher average gross and net incomes—\$1,071 and \$558, respectively—than households without a member who was elderly (\$922 and \$459, respectively), 82 percent of which were single-person households.

The percentage of SNAP households with earned income varied across subgroups. Of the 36 percent of SNAP households that included children, about half (50 percent) had countable earned income. In contrast, of the 31 percent of SNAP households that included elderly individuals, only 6 percent had countable earned income. Twenty-eight percent of households with adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households had earned income, and 10 percent of households that included non-elderly individuals with disabilities had earned income. Single-person households made up more than half of all SNAP households, of which only 12 percent had earned income (Figure ES.3).

Figure ES.3. Households by composition and presence of earned income



Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

^a "Other households" refers to households not containing children, elderly individuals, or non-elderly individuals with disabilities. This group includes but is not limited to households with adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households.

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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, as amended [FNA]). SNAP is the largest Federal domestic food assistance program and is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). According to FNS administrative records, during FY 2022, SNAP served an average of 41.2 million people each month, at a total annual cost of \$119.6 billion—\$114 billion of which went to SNAP benefits (USDA FNS, 2023f).⁴

SNAP, which is available to all individuals who meet the Federal eligibility guidelines set by Congress, serves needy households in the U.S. It provides benefits electronically via an Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card, which may be redeemed for eligible food items at authorized retailers or for on-premises consumption items at authorized meal service providers (USDA FNS, 2023k).⁵ As of September 2022, a total of 253,378 retailers and 5,212, meal service providers across the nation were authorized to accept SNAP benefits.

Federal, State, and local governments jointly operate SNAP. Congress authorizes the program and appropriates the necessary funds. FNS establishes SNAP regulations under the FNA and provides oversight and policy for SNAP nationally, whereas State or local agencies administer the program. 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 began in 1976, presents a picture of the households and individuals who participated in SNAP in FY 2022. Because data were incomplete for FY 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic-related administrative waivers in place through most of the year, there is no report for that year.

The report draws on data for participating households eligible for SNAP under normal program rules. It does not include information about those who were issued benefits mistakenly

⁴ The total cost that went to SNAP benefits includes the cost of emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The total cost of SNAP in FY 2022 included \$5.6 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 systems, and program evaluation and modernization efforts, as well as pilot projects that pertain to program access, health, and nutrition.

⁵ At authorized retailers, households cannot use SNAP benefits to purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, pet food, hot food (unless a State waiver is in effect), and any food sold for on-premises consumption. In limited circumstances, States allow households to use their SNAP benefits to purchase non-food items. For example, Alaskan households that meet certain conditions may use SNAP benefits to purchase hunting and fishing equipment.

or those who received disaster assistance.⁶ Benefits presented throughout this report do not include the emergency allotments authorized as part of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020.⁷ The exception is Table 3.5 in Chapter 3, which describes characteristics of households eligible to receive an emergency allotment and the average amount they were eligible to receive.

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. We also provide a list of acronyms and definitions used in this report. We present detailed national tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix A, and detailed State-by-State tables of SNAP household characteristics in Appendix B. Appendix C contains the FY 2022 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 the SNAP QC data that formed the basis of this report appears in Appendix F.

⁶ FNS coordinates with State, local, and volunteer organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, fires, or other disasters. See Appendix D for more information on adjustments made to the data to remove disaster assistance recipients from the analyses.

⁷ See Chapter 2 for more information about the emergency allotments.

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 as well as legislative alterations to SNAP. In this chapter, we explain SNAP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuances that were in place in FY 2022. The chapter concludes with a summary of how program participation and costs were related to the economy in FY 2022.

LEGISLATION

SNAP was nationally implemented in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (FNA), as amended included updates to the Federal SNAP eligibility and benefit determination rules. SNAP was most recently reauthorized as part of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill). The Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act of 2024 extended the legislation through FY 2024. This legislation largely maintains the basic eligibility guidelines defined in the FNA.

Since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency in March 2020, several pieces of legislation have contained changes, most temporary, to Federal SNAP rules. The SNAP provisions in the legislation are summarized below and discussed in more detail throughout this report. Comprehensive detail is also available on FNS's website (USDA FNS, 2023a).

- **The Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA)**, signed on March 18, 2020, authorized emergency supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. In particular, it authorized States to provide emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits. The legislation, beginning on April 1, 2020, also temporarily and partially suspended the three-month time limit for SNAP participants without disabilities age 18–49 who do not live with a child below age 18 and who did not work for 20 hours per week. The time limit suspensions were in place through the end of the month subsequent to the month in which the public health emergency declaration was lifted by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in June 2023.

Emergency allotment benefits ended for all States in March 2023, but they were still in place for 45 States or territories at the start of FY 2022 and for 36 States or territories by the end of FY 2022 (USDA FNS, 2023h).

- **The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA)**, signed on December 27, 2020, temporarily increased maximum SNAP benefits to 115 percent of the June 2020 value of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) from January 2021 through June 2021. The CAA also temporarily expanded student eligibility by temporarily adding two new ineligibility exemptions for students eligible to participate in a state or federally financed work study program or who had an expected family contribution of 0. The temporary exemptions applied to households that filed initial applications on or before June 9, 2023, and to households that submitted recertification applications on or before June 30, 2023.

FNS provided follow-up guidance regarding increases to standard Supplemental Security Income Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) benefits. Specifically, States were directed

to increase base CAP benefits for all households by \$30 for one-person households and by \$56 for two-person households, if applicable. For States that operate a CAP using a standard shelter amount rather than a standard benefit amount, FNS worked with States to determine the amount of the adjustment to the shelter allowance (USDA FNS, 2023d).

- **The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021** (ARPA), signed on March 11, 2021, extended the temporary increases in maximum benefits and SSI-CAP benefits stipulated in the CAA through September 30, 2021. It also allocated new administrative funding and provide support for SNAP online purchasing.
- **The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023** (FRA), signed on June 3, 2023, increased the age of adults 18 or older without a disability or dependents and subject to time-limited SNAP benefits from age 49 to age 50 effective September 1, 2023, age 52 effective October 1, 2023, and age 54 effective October 1, 2024. It also decreased State's annual allotment of discretionary exemptions, which are used to exempt individuals from time limits, and added new groups of individuals exempted from the time limits (homeless individuals, veterans, and certain individuals age 24 or younger who were in foster care). Because the changes did not take effect until September 2023 and later, they did not affect the characteristics of the FY 2022 caseload.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

FNS establishes uniform national eligibility standards for SNAP. 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. FNS adjusts SNAP maximum allotments, deductions, and income eligibility standards at the beginning of each federal fiscal year based on changes in the cost of living.

The FNA authorizes FNS to provide higher income limits for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for households with members who are elderly or have a disability (see text box). It includes exceptions to the eligibility criteria for individuals who are categorically eligible (as defined in the sections below).

The Household

Under SNAP rules, a household is defined as either an individual who lives alone or individuals who live together and customarily purchase and prepare food together. The incomes and countable resources of household members applying together for SNAP are aggregated to determine the household's eligibility and benefit levels. Generally, individuals who live together

SNAP Rules: Household members who are elderly or have a disability

Under SNAP rules, individuals are considered to be elderly if they are age 60 or older. Individuals are considered to have a disability if they receive 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; receive an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and are (1) eligible for Medicare or (2) have a disability as defined by SSI rules; are 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.

in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together may apply for SNAP as separate SNAP households. In this case, their incomes and countable resources are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. However, spouses living together must apply as a single SNAP household. In addition, parents and their children younger than age 22 who reside with them must apply together along with the children's spouses and own children. Individuals who are elderly and cannot purchase and prepare food because of a substantial disability may apply for SNAP 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

Categorical Eligibility

Certain households that receive benefits from other programs are considered categorically eligible for SNAP. Categorical eligibility policies simplify the SNAP application process 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 positive SNAP benefit or meet SNAP's regular eligibility criteria.

Households in which all members are authorized to receive SSI, General Assistance (GA), or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance, 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. In general, SNAP confers this narrow categorical eligibility on only a small number of households.

States may also adopt broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies that apply to a larger group of low-income households. Through this option, States may choose to confer categorical eligibility for SNAP on households that receive a noncash TANF-funded benefit or a Maintenance of Effort-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 the Federal poverty guidelines (but no higher than 200 percent) and no net income test. In addition, most TANF programs that confer BBCE do not include a resource test. However, five States (Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, and Texas) conferred BBCE through TANF programs with resource limits between \$5,000 and \$25,000 in FY 2022. In FY 2022, 44 States and territories (including the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) had a BBCE policy in effect.

⁸ The Secretary of HHS annually establishes the Federal poverty guidelines used for many assistance programs. The FY 2022 SNAP gross and net monthly income standards were based on the 2021 Federal poverty guidelines. See Appendix C for the 2021 poverty guidelines and FY 2022 SNAP income standards.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is a key determinant of a household's SNAP eligibility. Most households that are not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: (1) gross income and (2) net income. As defined in the FNA, 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 and educational loans in which payment is deferred). To be eligible for SNAP, a household that is not categorically eligible and does not include a member who is elderly or has a disability must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (\$2,871 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in FY 2022). Households with a member who is elderly or has a disability 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 (\$2,209 per month for a family of four in the contiguous United States in FY 2022). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size and for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (Appendix C). Individuals participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or an SSI-CAP are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, as described later in this chapter.

To calculate net monthly income, the following deductions are subtracted from a household's gross monthly income:

- **Standard deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. In FY 2022, a household with one to three members living in the contiguous United States received a \$177 deduction; larger households received a larger standard deduction. 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 a member who is elderly or has a disability and has medical expenses. Such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs that exceed \$35 per month and are incurred on behalf of household members who are elderly or have a disability. In FY 2022, 23 States had medical deduction demonstration programs that used standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses exceeding \$35 but below a specified limit. Detailed information on these demonstrations can be found in the *Technical Documentation for the*

Fiscal Year 2022 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel (Leftin et al. 2024). 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 FY 2022, FNS estimates that 10 States excluded legally obligated child support payments from income, whereas 42 States treated child support payments as an income deduction and 1 State's policy (Louisiana's) was under review.
- **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 FY 2022 opted for mandatory Standard Utility Allowances (SUAs) to calculate a household's total shelter expense. Households with a member who is elderly or has a disability are allowed to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. Households without a member who is elderly or has a disability, however, are subject to a cap on the excess shelter expense deduction, indexed annually. The maximum excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without a member who was elderly or had a disability was \$597 in FY 2022. The maximum excess shelter expense 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 2018 Farm Bill made mandatory the existing State option to provide a standard shelter deduction to homeless households that had qualifying shelter expenses (such as charges for hotel rooms and telephone charges) but were not claiming the excess shelter expense deduction and indexed the homeless shelter deduction to inflation. In FY 2022, the value of the mandated homeless shelter deduction was \$159.73.

Because net income may not be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income may claim only a portion of the deductions to which they are entitled.

Resources

Another determinant of SNAP eligibility is a household's resources. As stipulated in the FNA, as amended, the resource limits are indexed to inflation, rounded down to the nearest \$250 increment. In FY 2022, households not categorically eligible were permitted up to \$2,500 in countable resources or up to \$3,750 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.⁹ For non-excluded unlicensed vehicles, the vehicle's equity value is counted.

To make it easier for households 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 FY 2022, most States and territories had adopted rules that exclude the value of additional vehicles from the resource test and more than half of all States and territories had adopted rules that exclude all vehicles.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The program's nonfinancial eligibility standards restrict the participation of strikers, individuals who are institutionalized, fleeing felons, drug felons, individuals convicted of sexual assault or related charges who are not in compliance with their sentence or are in violation of their parole, individuals with substantial lottery or gambling winnings, undocumented noncitizens, noncitizens visiting the United States, certain students, and some lawfully present noncitizens. Some examples of lawfully present noncitizens who are eligible for SNAP benefits include the following (USDA FNS, 2011):

- Certain noncitizens who have lived in the United States for five years or more;
- Certain noncitizen children younger than age 18;
- Certain noncitizens who are blind or have a disability and receive government benefits for their condition;
- Lawful permanent residents who are active duty 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;
- Certain noncitizens 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 below 30 per week, and participating in a SNAP Employment and Training program or workfare if referred by the State agency. Working-age participants are excused from these requirements if they are in one of the following exempt groups:

- Individuals unable to work due to a physical or mental limitation;

⁹ The equity of a vehicle is defined as its fair market value minus remaining liens.

- Individuals complying with TANF work requirements;
- Individuals receiving unemployment compensation;
- Individuals responsible for the care of a dependent child younger than age 6 or an incapacitated person;
- Regular participants in a drug addiction or alcohol treatment program;
- Individuals working a minimum of 30 hours per week or earning an amount equal to the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours;
- Students enrolled at least half-time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education, provided they met other SNAP eligibility requirements for students in place during FY 2022.

In addition, SNAP participants who are subject to the general SNAP work requirements and are age 18–49, not pregnant, and residing in a SNAP household without children are generally subject to time-limited benefits unless they fulfill additional work requirements.¹⁰ Specifically, these individuals are restricted to 3 months of SNAP benefits in any 36-month period unless they work, participate in a work program, or participate in a combination of work and work program activities for at least 80 hours per month, or comply with a workfare program.¹¹ 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. States are also allowed to provide participants subject to the time limit a limited number of discretionary exemptions, which apply on a month-to-month basis. The FFCRA partially suspended the time limit from April 2020 through the end of the month subsequent to the month in which the public health emergency was lifted by the Secretary of HHS, which was June 2023.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To apply for SNAP benefits, households generally must submit an application, complete an eligibility interview, and provide verification for some household information. Depending upon the State, households may apply for SNAP by providing the required information over the telephone or by completing a paper or online application. In 2022, 48 States and territories made online applications available to applicants. All States must allow individuals to apply for SNAP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits. In some States, applicants may complete their interview by telephone but can request to complete the interview in person. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, some States exercised temporary flexibility, such as waiving eligibility interviews (USDA FNS, 2023c). This flexibility continued through the end of

¹⁰ The FRA increased the age of those subject to time-limited SNAP benefits and added new exceptions for veterans, individuals experiencing homelessness, and individuals aging out of foster care, effective September 2023 and later.

¹¹ Workfare participants can perform unpaid work through a special State-approved program. The amount of time workfare participants must work depends upon the amount of benefits they receive each month.

the month subsequent to the month in which the public health emergency was lifted, but some States ended their waiver period sooner. Separate from the COVID-19 public health emergency, some States waived the recertification interview for households with an elderly member or a member with a disability (USDA FNS, 2023e).

The FNA, 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 receipt by the agency. 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.

Once determined eligible, households are assigned a certification period. The length of the certification period varies with the likelihood of a change in a SNAP household's financial circumstances. Certification periods can be as short as 3 months, as long as 24 months for households where all adult members are elderly or have a disability, or up to 36 months for households participating in an Elderly Simplified Application Project (ESAP).¹² For participants in the SSI-CAP, described below, the certification period may be extended up to 48 months. In FY 2022, SNAP households were certified for benefits for an average of 16 months, a slight increase from FY 2020 (Appendix Table A.2). States are required to interview most SNAP households for recertification at least once every 12 months after initial certification. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, some States exercised temporary flexibility that extended certification periods through the end of the month subsequent to the month in which the public health emergency was lifted, though some States ended their waiver period sooner (USDA FNS, 2023c).

In addition to telephonic interviews, as detailed above, States have other policy options and can apply for waivers to simplify other administrative processes (USDA FNS, 2023j). 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 regular 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 TFP for a reference family of four

¹² This demonstration streamlines the application and recertification process for households with elderly members or non-elderly adults with disabilities and with no earned income (USDA FNS, 2016).

in June of the previous FY , adjusted for household size and for geographic areas outside of the contiguous United States. The CAA temporarily increased the maximum household benefit to 115 percent of the cost of the TFP from January 1, 2021, through June 30, 2021, and ARPA extended that increase through September 30, 2021, before it returned to the 100 percent level in October 2021, the beginning of FY 2022.

The TFP represents a healthful and minimal-cost diet (USDA FNS, 2024). Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of foods in the plan. A reevaluation of the TFP resulted in an increase in SNAP benefits for almost all households beginning in October 2021 (the start of FY 2022), generally between \$12 to \$16 per person per month (USDA FNS, 2023b). The maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$835 in FY 2022 (Appendix C), up from \$680 during the first three months of FY 2021, before the CAA increase and TFP reevaluation were in effect.

Participant households are expected to spend about 30 percent of their net 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 total deduction amount matches or exceeds 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. New participants receive benefits in the first month if the adjusted benefit amount is at least \$10. After the initial month of participation, eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit, of 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. In FY 2022, the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households in the contiguous United States was \$20 (Appendix C).

As a part of the FFCRA, States issued emergency allotments to provide additional relief during the COVID-19 pandemic. SNAP households receiving less than the maximum benefit were eligible for an emergency allotment equal to the difference between the monthly benefit and the maximum benefit, allowing these households to receive the maximum benefit. Beginning in April 2021, all SNAP households, regardless of benefit level, were eligible for an emergency allotment of at least \$95 or the difference between the calculated benefit amount and the maximum if this difference was greater than \$95. This allowed some households to exceed the maximum benefit. By the start of FY 2022, eight States—Arkansas, Idaho, Florida, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota—had already returned to normal benefit amounts without emergency allotments. Nine States—Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Wyoming—returned to normal benefit amounts during FY 2022. The remainder continued to provide emergency allotments for the full fiscal year (USDA FNS, 2023h).

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. It 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. In FY 2022, 17 States operated 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. SSI-CAP designs vary by State. Most commonly, SSI-CAP participation is limited to one-person households consisting of an individual who is elderly or has a disability and who SSA has determined eligible for SSI. Some CAP States, including Texas, Michigan, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota allow households with suspended SSI benefits to participate in the CAP. In most SSI-CAP States, these households receive a standard SNAP benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having high or low shelter expenses, as determined by the State. Instead of receiving a standard SNAP benefit, SSI-CAP households in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington receive a SNAP benefit based on gross income, the standard deduction, a SUA, and a standardized high or low shelter expense deduction. In addition, New York SSI-CAP households that were newly certified or recertified for SNAP benefits beginning in December 2021 receive an SSI-CAP benefit equal to the calculated SNAP allotment. SSI-CAP households do not receive any other income deductions. For more detail on State-specific SSI-CAP rules see Leftin et al., 2024.

Minnesota Family Investment Program Households

Under the 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 program-specific deductions, such as an earnings deduction and a child and spousal support deduction, but they are not subject to the regular SNAP income deduction under normal program rules. In FY 2022, the earnings deduction rate for MFIP participants was 50 percent after the exclusion of \$65 from earned income per wage earner.

SNAP BENEFIT ISSUANCE

All 53 States and territories issue benefits through EBT cards, which households can use in a similar manner as a debit card to purchase food at authorized retail stores. A household's monthly benefit is automatically added to the account balance each month (unspent benefits carry over to future months), and purchases are debited at the time of the transaction.

STATE POLICY CHANGES SINCE FY 2020

Some key State policy changes since the last Characteristics Report included the following (Cronquist and Eiffes, 2022):

- Effective July 2021, Virginia implemented a BBCE policy with no limit on assets and a gross income limit of 200 percent of poverty.
- Effective July 2021, Nebraska increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 130 percent to 165 percent of poverty.
- Effective January 2022, Oregon increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 185 percent to 200 percent of poverty.
- New York implemented a new SSI-CAP policy, effective December 1, 2021, making all one-person SSI recipients who want to participate in SNAP eligible for the New York State Combined Application Project (NYSCAP).
- Michigan implemented a medical deduction demonstration program on October 7, 2020, and Arizona implemented a medical deduction demonstration program on October 1, 2021.

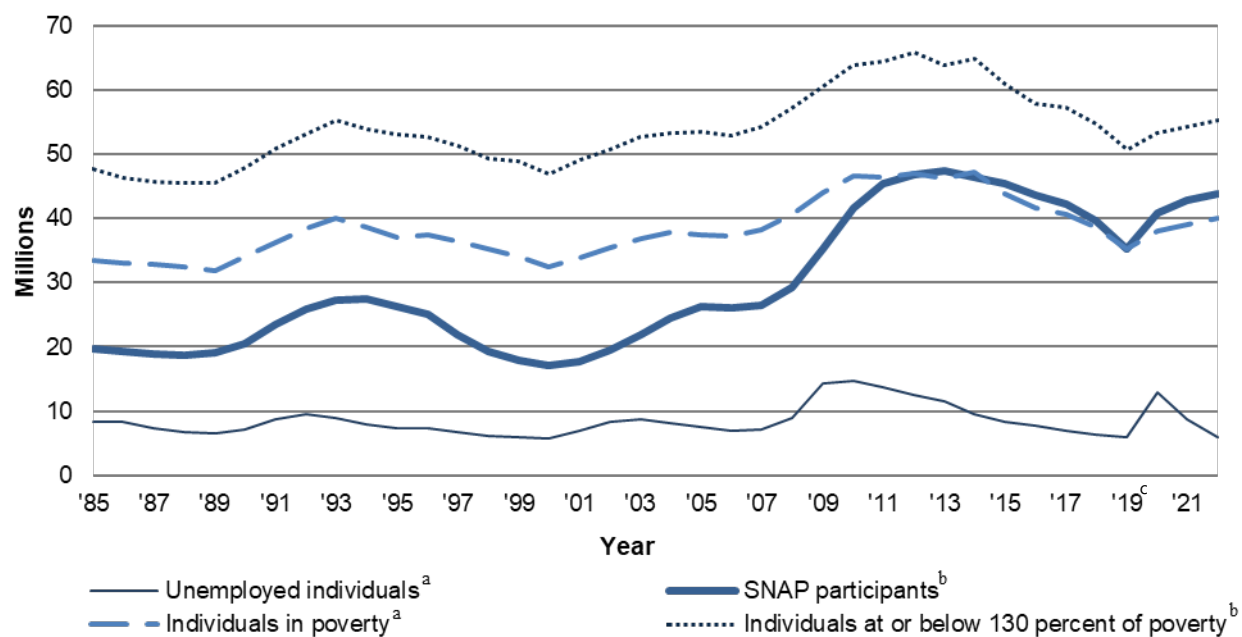
THE ECONOMY AND SNAP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

The number of SNAP participants has fluctuated over the past few decades, generally mirroring changes in the number of individuals in poverty. Figure 2.1 illustrates the changes in SNAP participation from calendar year 1985 to calendar year 2022 in comparison with individuals in poverty and unemployed individuals. The increase in monthly SNAP participation during the economic recession of 2009 and initial recovery was much greater than in the earlier years, rising from 26.6 million individuals in 2007 to 47.5 million individuals in 2013. This increase mirrored an increase in the number of individuals in poverty, which rose from 38.2 million individuals in 2007 to 46.2 million individuals in 2013. SNAP participation declined from 2013 to 2019 as the economy improved, decreasing to 35.3 million individuals in 2019, as the number of individuals in poverty also dropped to 35.3 million individuals. In 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic began, 40.9 million individuals participated in SNAP, an increase of over 5 million individuals from 2019. From 2020 to 2022, the number of SNAP participants slightly increased, reaching 41.5 million participants in 2022 (USDA FNS, 2023f). 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 occurred in total SNAP costs, which reached \$79.9 billion in 2013, then fell steadily each year through 2019. However, due to the increase in participation during the COVID-19 pandemic and the dispersal of emergency allotments beginning in April 2020, costs increased from \$60.4 billion in FY 2019 to \$79.3 billion in FY 2020.¹³ Similarly, the expansion of emergency allotments beginning in April 2021 led to a continued rise in costs through FY2022, reaching \$119.6 billion.

¹³ These administrative costs are not adjusted for inflation.

Figure 2.1. SNAP participants, unemployed individuals, individuals in poverty, and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty, calendar years 1985–2022



Sources: SNAP participants (USDA FNS, 2023f). Unemployed individuals (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023). Individuals in poverty and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty:(Decision Demographics, 2023). (2019 and 2020 poverty estimates use entropy balance weights.)

^a Annual values.

^b Average monthly values.

^c Our imputations suggest that the FY 2019 value of SNAP participants in the FNS administrative records underestimate the count of SNAP participants by 6.7 percent.

Table 2.1. Major economic indicators, calendar years 2007–2022

Economic indicator	Calendar year															
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Inflation rate ^a	2.7	1.9	0.7	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	4.6	7.1
Interest rate ^b	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	4.1
Productivity increase ^{c, d}	1.5	1.5	4.0	3.3	-0.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.5	2.2	5.1	1.8	-1.8
Real GDP increase ^{d, e}	2.0	0.1	-2.6	2.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.5	-2.2	5.8	1.9
SNAP participants ^{f, g} (000)	26,566	29,202	35,285	41,639	45,388	46,942	47,539	46,427	45,516	43,705	42,305	39,747	35,286	40,924	41,504	41,518
Unemployed individuals ^{d, f} (000)	7,073	8,948	14,295	14,808	13,739	12,499	11,457	9,602	8,294	7,751	6,983	6,315	6,000	12,950	8,626	5,994
Unemployment rate ^h	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.4	3.6
Individuals below poverty level																
Number (000)	38,205	40,614	43,970	46,677	46,464	47,085	46,203	47,348	43,765	41,592	40,735	38,761	35,325	37,996	38,740	38,635
Percentage of total population	12.8	13.5	14.5	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0	13.7	13.0	12.6	12.0	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.7
Individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level																
Number (000)	54,264	57,329	60,574	63,984	64,549	65,828	63,938	64,915	60,906	57,895	57,389	54,729	50,796	53,257	53,814	53,461
Percentage of total population	18.1	19.0	19.9	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.4	20.5	19.1	18.1	17.8	16.9	15.6	16.3	16.4	16.2

Sources: Inflation rate (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2023). Interest rate (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2023). Productivity increase (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023). Real gross domestic product increase (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2023). SNAP participants (USDA FNS, 2023f). Unemployed individuals and unemployment rate (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023). Individuals below poverty level and individuals at or below 130 percent of poverty level (Decision Demographics, 2023).

^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 Some agencies, such as The Bureau of Economic Analysis and The Bureau of Labor Statistics, periodically revise their estimates. Thus, historical numbers in this table may differ from previous reports. Some differences may be sizeable. For example, the Productivity Increase in calendar year 2020 changed from a reported amount of 2.5 percent as documented in the FY 2020 Characteristics Report to 5.1 percent in this year's report.

^e Percentage change from preceding year.

^f Average monthly value.

^g These data are based on FNS administrative records (USDA FNS, 2023f). See Appendix D for more information.

^h Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

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CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

SNAP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans. In FY 2022, SNAP provided benefits each month to an average of 39.2 million people living in 20.7 million households. Most SNAP households (79 percent) included either a child (younger than age 18), an elderly individual (age 60 or older), or a non-elderly individual with a disability. The average SNAP household received a monthly benefit of \$297 (excluding emergency allotments), had gross monthly income of \$969, and had net monthly income of \$489. The average SNAP household size was 1.9 people in FY 2022.

In this chapter, we discuss the composition and economic status of SNAP households, characteristics of SNAP participants, and recent changes to economic conditions of SNAP households.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

In FY 2022, the average SNAP household had gross monthly income that was about 69 percent of the poverty guidelines (Appendix Table A.2.).¹⁴ Seventy-five percent of households had gross monthly income less than or equal to the Federal poverty guidelines, 49 percent had income that was 75 percent or lower, and 36 percent had income that was 50 percent or lower than the guidelines (Table 3.1).

SNAP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households—that is, households with less income receive greater SNAP benefits than those with more income. This held true in FY 2022. SNAP households with gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines received 54 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 25 percent of households with a gross monthly income above the poverty guidelines received 11 percent of all benefits (Table 3.1).

FY 2022 SNAP QC Sample

The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 41,391 households from the FY 2022 SNAP QC data file (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. These estimates of participants and households differ from the number of SNAP participants and households in FNS administrative records for FY 2022 (41.2 million and 21.7 million, respectively) because the sample estimates were adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance (including COVID-19 emergency allotments) as well as to account for incomplete program data. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which were \$297 in the SNAP QC data, compared with \$439 for FY 2022 in FNS administrative records (Appendix D provides details).

¹⁴ For more detailed information on the economic status of SNAP households, see Appendix Tables A.3 through A.8. 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 in poverty category		Benefits to households in poverty category	
	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
25 percent or less	27.9	27.9	38.6	38.6
26 to 50 percent	8.5	36.4	15.6	54.2
51 to 75 percent	12.4	48.7	15.5	69.7
76 to 100 percent	26.5	75.2	18.9	88.6
101 to 130 percent	13.7	88.9	8.4	97.0
131 percent or more	11.1	100.0	3.0	100.0

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

^a Defined as the FY 2022 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

HOUSEHOLDS WITH GREATER NEEDS

In FY 2022, most households included a child, an elderly individual, or a non-elderly individual with a disability. Seventy-nine percent of households—which contained 88 percent of all participants—included at least one of these individuals. These households received 84 percent of all SNAP benefits (Appendix Table A.14).¹⁵

Households with Children

In FY 2022, SNAP served a monthly average of 7.3 million households with children, representing 35 percent of all SNAP households, and 3.7 million SNAP households included people with earned income and included children, representing 69 percent of households with earned income and 50 percent of households with children (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Seven percent of households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 1.5 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Appendix Table A.6). Among all households with children, 1.3 million (18 percent) received child support. Compared with other SNAP households, those with children received a relatively high average SNAP benefit (\$515 per month)—mainly, because the average household size among SNAP households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all SNAP households (1.9 people) (Table 3.4).

More than half (63 percent) of SNAP households with children were headed by single adults, accounting for 22 percent of all SNAP households. Sixteen percent of SNAP households with children had a married head of household, accounting for 6 percent of all SNAP households. The remaining SNAP households with children contained multiple nonmarried adults (11 percent) or children only (10 percent) (Table 3.3).

¹⁵ 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.

The receipt of income for SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult varied considerably from those of households with children that were headed by a married couple. Of the 4.6 million SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult, 43 percent had earned income. In contrast, of the 1.1 million SNAP households with children that were headed by a married couple, 66 percent had earned income. The percentage of SNAP households with children that were headed by a single adult that had zero gross income or received TANF (20 percent and 8 percent, respectively) was higher than the percentage of SNAP households with children that were headed by a married couple that had zero gross income or received TANF (12 percent and 4 percent, respectively). Married-head and single-adult households with children were more similar in terms of receipt of SSI and Social Security income. About 11 to 12 percent of both types of households received SSI, and about 11 percent of both household types received Social Security income (Table 3.3).

The average monthly SNAP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$492 versus \$603), 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 (\$164 versus \$134) because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$1,068 versus \$1,850) (Table 3.4).

Households with Elderly Individuals

In FY 2022, SNAP served a monthly average of about 6.5 million households with individuals who are elderly (Table 3.2). These households represented 31 percent of all SNAP households (Appendix Table A.27). Households with elderly individuals had an average household size of 1.2 people (Table 3.4).

The average SNAP benefit for households with elderly individuals was \$158 in FY 2022, compared to \$360 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 (\$1,071 and \$558, respectively) than households without elderly individuals (\$922 and \$459, respectively) (Appendix Table A.2). Second, a majority of elderly SNAP recipients (82 percent) lived alone and thus were eligible for smaller maximum benefit amounts than other households were (Table 3.2).¹⁶ Elderly SNAP recipients who lived alone received an average SNAP benefit of \$137 per month, compared to \$208 for multi-person households composed of only elderly individuals and \$309 for 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 FY 2022, 35 percent of all SNAP households with elderly individuals

¹⁶ In this report, *living alone* refers to individuals who belong to single-person SNAP households, although others may live in the same residential unit.

received SSI, 70 percent received Social Security income, and 87 percent received income from at least one of those two sources (Table 3.3 and Appendix Table A.6). Nineteen percent of households with elderly individuals received both SSI and Social Security income (Appendix Table A.6). SNAP households with elderly individuals represented 48 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 68 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Table 3.2). Seven percent of households with elderly individuals had no gross income (Table 3.3).

Households with Non-Elderly Individuals with Disabilities

In FY 2022, SNAP served a monthly average of about 3.9 million households that included non-elderly individuals with a disability (Table 3.2), representing 19 percent of all SNAP households. These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$231 (Table 3.4).

Sixty-six percent of SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities were single-person households with an average benefit of \$140 (Table 3.2 and Table 3.4). Non-elderly individuals with disabilities who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.2 individuals, with a per-person benefit of \$127 (Table 3.4). SNAP households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities represented 54 percent of all SNAP households with SSI and 29 percent of all SNAP households with Social Security income (Tables 3.2).

OTHER HOUSEHOLDS SERVED BY SNAP

Approximately 4.3 million SNAP households (21 percent) in FY 2022 consisted exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities and without children (Table 3.2). These households tended to be single-person households (92 percent). They also tended to have low average gross monthly income (\$395) (Table 3.4). Fifty-eight percent of these households had zero gross income (Table 3.3). Households consisting exclusively of one or more non-elderly adults without disabilities received an average SNAP benefit of \$233 per month (Tables 3.4).

Within this group, 3.3 million SNAP households (16 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 (85 percent). Fifty-four percent of these households had zero gross income, and 28 percent had earned income (Table 3.3).

Table 3.2. Composition of households with select countable income types, column percentages

Household composition	Households with:													
	All households		Countable earned income ^a		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total ^b	20,717	100.0	5,331	100.0	6,685	100.0	4,788	100.0	4,248	100.0	566	100.0	707	100.0
Children	7,346	35.5	3,683	69.1	746	11.2	847	17.7	1,296	30.5	521	91.9	226	32.0
Single-adult household	4,634	22.4	1,988	37.3	500	7.5	532	11.1	947	22.3	363	64.1	155	21.9
Multiple-adult household	1,965	9.5	1,190	22.3	237	3.6	289	6.0	258	6.1	119	21.0	49	6.9
Married-head	1,148	5.5	762	14.3	127	1.9	137	2.9	143	3.4	43	7.6	24	3.3
Non-married-head	817	3.9	428	8.0	110	1.6	152	3.2	116	2.7	76	13.4	25	3.6
Children only	748	3.6	506	9.5	8	0.1	26	0.5	91	2.1	39	6.8	23	3.2
Elderly individuals	6,500	31.4	404	7.6	4,573	68.4	2,300	48.0	468	11.0	39	7.0	176	24.9
Living alone	5,333	25.7	245	4.6	3,758	56.2	1,880	39.3	411	9.7	2	0.3	142	20.1
Not living alone	1,167	5.6	159	3.0	815	12.2	420	8.8	57	1.4	38	6.7	34	4.8
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,897	18.8	409	7.7	1,946	29.1	2,584	54.0	1	0.0	110	19.5	133	18.9
Living alone	2,556	12.3	109	2.1	1,370	20.5	1,567	32.7	1	0.0	1	0.1	59	8.3
Not living alone	1,341	6.5	299	5.6	576	8.6	1,018	21.3	1	0.0	110	19.3	75	10.6
Other households ^c	4,335	20.9	1,147	21.5	21	0.3	-	-	2,493	58.7	41	7.2	251	35.5
Single-person	4,009	19.4	984	18.5	8	0.1	-	-	2,400	56.5	35	6.2	236	33.3
Multi-person	325	1.6	163	3.1	12	0.2	-	-	93	2.2	6	1.0	15	2.1
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households ^d	3,285	15.9	934	17.5	144	2.2	108	2.3	1,758	41.4	34	6.0	174	24.5
Living alone	2,780	13.4	725	13.6	3	0.0	-	-	1,668	39.3	27	4.8	154	21.7
Not living alone	505	2.4	208	3.9	141	2.1	108	2.3	90	2.1	7	1.2	20	2.8
Single-person households	12,118	58.5	1,481	27.8	5,141	76.9	3,447	72.0	2,841	66.9	52	9.1	448	63.3

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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. Composition of households with select countable income types, row percentages

Household composition	Households with:													
	All households		Countable earned income ^a		Social Security		SSI		Zero gross income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total ^b	20,717	100.0	5,331	25.7	6,685	32.3	4,788	23.1	4,248	20.5	566	2.7	707	3.4
Children	7,346	35.5	3,683	50.1	746	10.1	847	11.5	1,296	17.6	521	7.1	226	3.1
Single-adult household	4,634	22.4	1,988	42.9	500	10.8	532	11.5	947	20.4	363	7.8	155	3.3
Multiple-adult household	1,965	9.5	1,190	60.6	237	12.1	289	14.7	258	13.1	119	6.0	49	2.5
Married-head	1,148	5.5	762	66.4	127	11.1	137	12.0	143	12.4	43	3.7	24	2.0
Non-married-head	817	3.9	428	52.3	110	13.4	152	18.6	116	14.1	76	9.3	25	3.1
Children only	748	3.6	506	67.6	8	1.1	26	3.4	91	12.1	39	5.2	23	3.1
Elderly individuals	6,500	31.4	404	6.2	4,573	70.4	2,300	35.4	468	7.2	39	0.6	176	2.7
Living alone	5,333	25.7	245	4.6	3,758	70.5	1,880	35.3	411	7.7	2	0.0	142	2.7
Not living alone	1,167	5.6	159	13.6	815	69.8	420	36.0	57	4.9	38	3.2	34	2.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,897	18.8	409	10.5	1,946	49.9	2,584	66.3	1	0.0	110	2.8	133	3.4
Living alone	2,556	12.3	109	4.3	1,370	53.6	1,567	61.3	1	0.0	1	0.0	59	2.3
Not living alone	1,341	6.5	299	22.3	576	43.0	1,018	75.9	1	0.0	110	8.2	75	5.6
Other households ^c	4,335	20.9	1,147	26.5	21	0.5	-	-	2,493	57.5	41	0.9	251	5.8
Single-person	4,009	19.4	984	24.5	8	0.2	-	-	2,400	59.9	35	0.9	236	5.9
Multi-person	325	1.6	163	50.2	12	3.8	-	-	93	28.6	6	1.8	15	4.7
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households ^d	3,285	15.9	934	28.4	144	4.4	108	3.3	1,758	53.5	34	1.0	174	5.3
Living alone	2,780	13.4	725	26.1	3	0.1	-	-	1,668	60.0	27	1.0	154	5.5
Not living alone	505	2.4	208	41.2	141	27.9	108	21.4	90	17.8	7	1.3	20	3.9
Single-person households	12,118	58.5	1,481	12.2	5,141	42.4	3,447	28.4	2,841	23.4	52	0.4	448	3.7

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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 3.4. Average values of selected characteristics by household composition

Household composition	Average values				
	Gross monthly countable income (dollars)	Net monthly countable income (dollars) ^a	Monthly SNAP benefit (dollars)	Monthly SNAP benefit per person (dollars) ^b	Household size (individuals)
Total	969	489	297	157	1.9
Children	1,222	640	515	156	3.3
Single-adult household	1,068	550	492	164	3.0
Male adult	1,094	605	440	165	2.7
Female adult	1,065	545	496	164	3.0
Multiple-adult household	1,694	971	608	139	4.4
Married-head	1,850	1,064	603	134	4.5
Non-married-head	1,476	839	615	147	4.2
Children only	935	327	420	181	2.3
Elderly individuals	1,071	558	158	128	1.2
Living alone	963	460	137	137	1.0
Not living alone	1,567	978	253	112	2.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	1,182	612	231	132	1.8
Living alone	982	424	140	140	1.0
Not living alone	1,563	951	405	127	3.2
Other households ^c	395	187	233	213	1.1
Single-person	343	158	222	222	1.0
Multi-person	1,037	541	368	166	2.2
Single-person households	755	342	167	167	1.0

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determinations, 446,473 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this column. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 18,135 MFIP households are excluded.

^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 a disability.

Single-Person Households

In FY 2022, 58 percent of SNAP households were composed of a single person (Table 3.2).¹⁷ These households received an average monthly SNAP benefit of \$167 (Table 3.4). A slight majority of these individuals in single-person households (56 percent) were female (Appendix Table A.24), 44 percent were elderly, and 21 percent were non-elderly individuals with disabilities (Appendix Table A.17). A relatively small percentage of single-person SNAP households had earned income (12 percent) compared to all SNAP households (26 percent). However, a comparable percentage of single-person SNAP households and all SNAP households had zero gross income (23 percent and 21 percent respectively). Not surprisingly, given how many single-person households include elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities, 42

¹⁷ These individuals apply for SNAP benefits for themselves only. Other people may live in the home.

percent of single-person households received Social Security income, compared with 32 percent of all SNAP households. Likewise, 28 percent of single-person households received SSI income, as compared to 23 percent of all SNAP households (Table 3.3).

EMERGENCY ALLOTMENTS

In March 2020, USDA granted waivers allowing States to issue emergency allotments to households receiving less than the maximum SNAP benefit. Beginning in April 2021, all SNAP households, regardless of benefit level, were eligible for an emergency allotment of at least \$95 (allowing some households to receive more than the maximum benefit) or the difference between the calculated benefit amount and the maximum if this difference was greater than \$95. By the start of FY 2022, eight States – Arkansas, Idaho, Florida, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota – had resumed issuing normal benefit amounts without emergency allotments. Nine States – Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Wyoming – returned to normal benefit amounts during FY 2022. The remainder continued to provide emergency allotments for the full fiscal year (USDA FNS, 2023h). A majority (84 percent) of SNAP households lived in a State that offered an emergency allotment during the household’s sample month, and thus were eligible for the emergency allotment in FY 2022 (Table 3.5). The average emergency allotment was \$173 among households that received it and \$145 across all households. Among all households that received an emergency allotment, households with children received an average of \$229 while households with elderly individuals received an average of \$167—a lower value that reflects the smaller average household size. Households receiving an emergency allotment that included non-elderly individuals with a disability received an average of \$191, while those receiving the allotments with TANF, Social Security, and SSI received an average \$189, \$187, and \$169 respectively. Households receiving an emergency allotment and a minimum SNAP benefit received an average of \$270.

Table 3.5. Distribution of emergency allotment receipt by household characteristic

Household characteristic	SNAP households		SNAP households eligible for emergency allotment		Average amount of emergency allotment only (dollars)	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Row %	Across all participating SNAP households	Across all households with allotment
Total	20,717	100.0	17,379	83.9	145	173
Household composition						
Children	7,346	35.5	6,099	83.0	190	229
School-age	5,954	28.7	4,954	83.2	202	242
Preschool-age	3,440	16.6	2,815	81.8	184	225
No children	13,371	64.5	11,280	84.4	121	143
Elderly individuals	6,500	31.4	5,404	83.1	139	167
No elderly individuals	14,218	68.6	11,975	84.2	148	176
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,897	18.8	3,266	83.8	160	191
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	16,820	81.2	14,113	83.9	142	169
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	3,285	15.9	2,861	87.1	109	125
No adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	17,432	84.1	14,518	83.3	152	183
Noncitizens	1,065	5.1	845	79.3	146	184
No noncitizens	19,652	94.9	16,534	84.1	145	173
Locality						
Metropolitan	16,985	82.0	14,412	84.9	145	171
Micropolitan ^b	2,113	10.2	1,746	82.6	151	183
Rural	1,178	5.7	876	74.4	148	200
Unknown locality	441	2.1	345	78.2	127	162
Countable Income Source						
Gross income	16,469	79.5	13,774	83.6	162	193
No gross income	4,248	20.5	3,605	84.9	82	96
Net income	12,843	62.0	10,622	82.7	184	222
No net income	7,410	35.8	6,325	85.4	81	95
Not applicable ^c	465	2.2	432	93.0	110	118
Earned income	5,331	25.7	4,482	84.1	222	264
No earned income	15,386	74.3	12,897	83.8	119	142
Unearned income	12,799	61.8	10,695	83.6	151	180
No unearned income	7,918	38.2	6,684	84.4	137	162
TANF	566	2.7	496	87.6	166	189
No TANF	20,151	97.3	16,883	83.8	145	173
GA	707	3.4	683	96.6	135	140
No GA	20,010	96.6	16,696	83.4	146	175
SSI	4,788	23.1	3,962	82.7	140	169
No SSI	15,929	76.9	13,417	84.2	147	175
Social Security	6,685	32.3	5,542	82.9	155	187
No Social Security	14,033	67.7	11,837	84.4	141	167

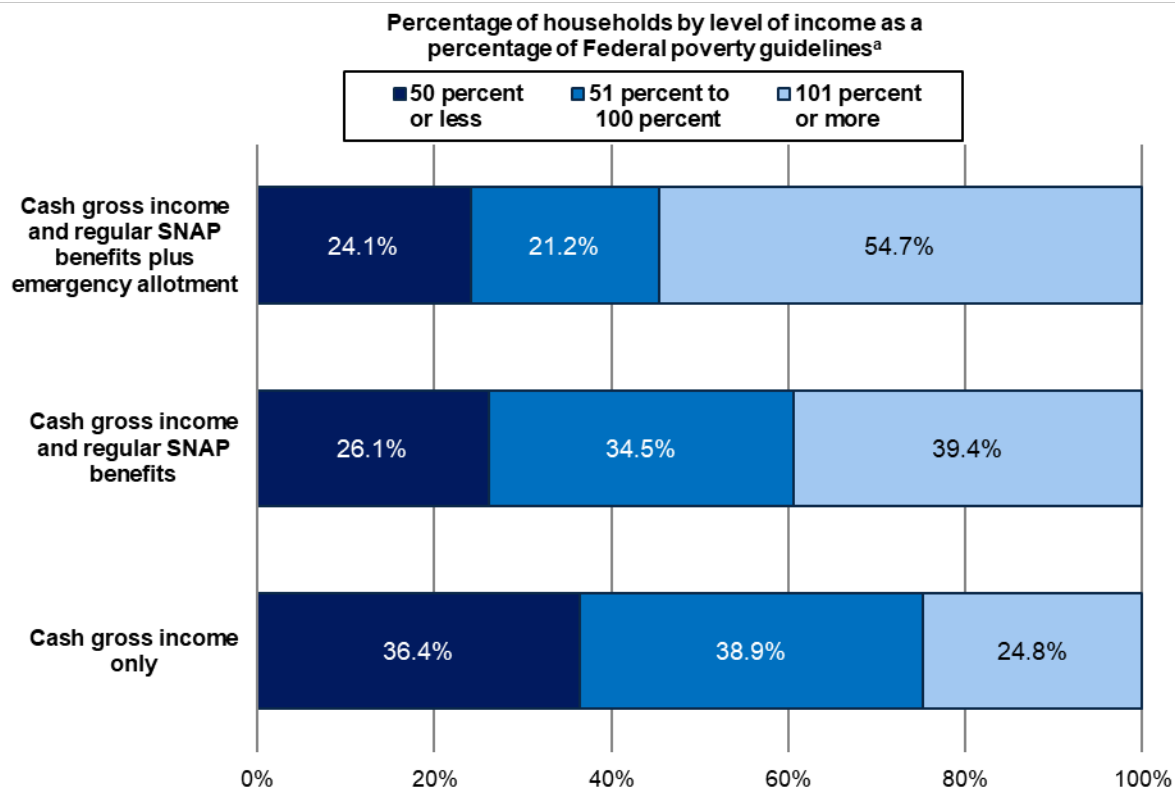
Table 3.5. (continued)

Household characteristic	SNAP households		SNAP households eligible for emergency allotment		Average amount of emergency allotment only (dollars)	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Row %	Across all participating SNAP households	Across all households with allotment
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines						
No gross income	4,248	20.5	3,605	84.9	82	96
25 percent or less ^d	1,529	7.4	1,262	82.5	79	96
26 to 50 percent	1,761	8.5	1,516	86.1	96	111
51 to 75 percent	2,561	12.4	2,088	81.5	116	142
76 to 100 percent	5,488	26.5	4,528	82.5	137	166
101 to 130 percent	2,837	13.7	2,346	82.7	226	273
131 percent or greater	2,293	11.1	2,034	88.7	299	337
SNAP benefit						
Minimum benefit	2,031	9.8	1,737	85.5	231	270
Maximum benefit	7,585	36.6	6,500	85.7	81	95

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

The effect 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. As shown in Figure 3.1, the combination of cash and SNAP benefits changed the distribution of SNAP households by poverty status. Specifically, when regular SNAP benefits, without emergency allotments, are included in gross income, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was sufficient to move 15 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines and an additional 10 percent of the poorest households above 50 percent of the poverty guideline. When emergency allotments are included along with the regular SNAP benefits, the resulting increase in the income of SNAP households was sufficient to move an additional 15 percent of participating households above the poverty guidelines and an additional 2 percent of the poorest households above 50 percent of poverty guidelines.

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



Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

^a Defined as the FY 2022 SNAP net income screen (Appendix Table C.3).

CHARACTERISTICS OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS

In FY 2022, 40 percent of SNAP participants were children. These participants received 40 percent of prorated SNAP benefits.¹⁸ 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 18 percent were elderly individuals (age 60 or older) (Table 3.6).

Sixty-three percent of non-elderly adults and 61 percent of elderly individuals were female. Less than 10 percent of SNAP participants were foreign-born—6 percent were naturalized citizens, less than 1 percent were refugees, and 3 percent were other noncitizens (lawful permanent residents and other eligible noncitizens). Six percent of all SNAP participants were citizen children living with noncitizen adults (Appendix Table A.23).¹⁹

¹⁸ Prorated benefits are benefits per person with the selected characteristic. For households that include people both with and without the characteristic, the household benefit is multiplied by the ratio of participants with the selected characteristic to total household size. Using a household with children as an example, each child in a three-person household with two children would have a prorated benefit equal to one-third of the household benefit.

¹⁹ 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 3.6. SNAP participants and benefits by selected demographic characteristics

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Prorated benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	39,246	100.0	6,148,049	100.0
Age				
Children	15,516	39.5	2,444,369	39.8
Preschool-age children	4,538	11.6	758,924	12.3
0–1 year	1,691	4.3	290,675	4.7
2–4 years	2,847	7.3	468,249	7.6
School-age children	10,978	28.0	1,685,445	27.4
5–7 years	2,758	7.0	436,822	7.1
8–11 years	3,515	9.0	540,532	8.8
12–15 years	3,367	8.6	510,058	8.3
16–17 years	1,339	3.4	198,034	3.2
Non-elderly adults (age 18–59)	16,549	42.2	2,776,124	45.2
Elderly adults (60 or older)	7,181	18.3	927,556	15.1
Citizenship				
U.S.-born citizen	35,564	90.6	5,571,978	90.6
Naturalized citizen	2,217	5.6	330,357	5.4
Refugee	297	0.8	52,252	0.8
Other noncitizen	1,169	3.0	193,463	3.1
Citizen children living with noncitizen adults ^b	2,218	5.7	373,040	6.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,119	10.5	545,510	8.9
Children with disabilities	532	1.4	67,325	1.1
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,587	9.1	478,184	7.8
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households ^c	3,556	9.1	731,801	11.9
Race and Hispanic status				
White, not Hispanic	13,844	35.3	2,098,076	34.1
African American, not Hispanic	10,211	26.0	1,643,110	26.7
Hispanic, any race	5,916	15.1	945,322	15.4
Asian, not Hispanic	1,454	3.7	247,866	4.0
Native American, not Hispanic	568	1.4	94,971	1.5
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	333	0.8	57,184	0.9
Race unknown	6,920	17.6	1,061,519	17.3

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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 steadily declined in the late 2010s until the beginning of the pandemic, from 43.5 million participants in FY 2016 to about 36.4 million participants in the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period (see text box) (Table 3.7). Over the same period, the number of SNAP households decreased from 21.5 million to 18.7 million. Due to data limitations, estimates presented in this report for the FY 2020 waiver period should be interpreted with caution. However, FNS administrative records indicate that the total number of SNAP participants across all States and territories increased substantially in the months following the start of the pandemic (USDA FNS, 2023f). This trend continued into FY 2022, with the number of participants increasing to 39.2 million, comparable to the number in FY 2018. The number of households increased to 20.7 million, surpassing the number of SNAP households in the three years prior to the pandemic.

The composition of the SNAP caseload changed between FY 2016 and FY 2022. The percentage of participants who were elderly increased continuously over that period, from 12 percent in FY 2016 to 18 percent in FY 2022, with corresponding decreases in the percentage who were children (from 44 percent in FY 2016 to less than 40 percent in FY 2022). The average household size decreased slowly but steadily from FY 2016 to FY 2022 (Table 3.7).

FY 2020 Pre-Pandemic Period Data

SNAP QC data representing October 2019 through February 2020, before the COVID-19 public health emergency.

FY 2020 Waiver Period Data

FNS granted States temporary waivers on conducting QC reviews starting in March 2020. Very few States collected SNAP QC data from March 2020 through May 2020, so the waiver period data cover June 2020 through September 2020 data. For this period, data were only available for 47 States and territories—all except for California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, and New York. Thus, the waiver period totals and characteristics presented in Table 3.7 do not reflect all SNAP participants nationwide.

Table 3.7. Comparison of characteristics of participating individuals and households, FYs 2016–2022

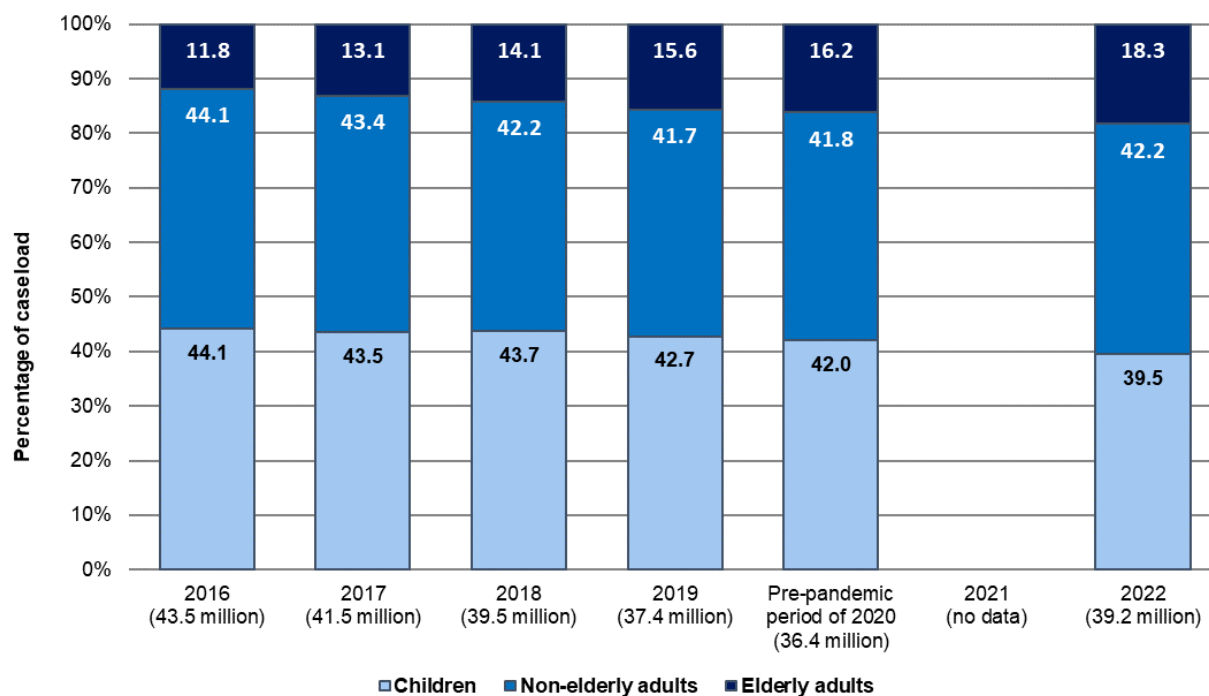
Characteristic	Fiscal Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	Pre-pandemic period of 2020	2021 ^b	2022
Participants							
Total (000)	43,539	41,491	39,519	37,202	36,363	n.a	39,246
Characteristic (percent)							
Children	44.1	43.5	43.7	42.7	42.0	n.a	39.5
Elderly individuals	11.8	13.1	14.1	15.6	16.2	n.a	18.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.8	n.a	10.5
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	8.8	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	n.a	9.1
Households							
Total (000)	21,511	20,597	19,727	18,802	18,657	n.a	20,717
Characteristic (percent)							
Zero gross income	20.4	19.0	19.0	18.5	18.5	n.a	20.5
Zero net income	37.2	35.7	35.3	35.1	34.9	n.a	35.7
Earned income	31.9	31.4	30.2	28.6	27.7	n.a	25.7
TANF income	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.6	n.a	2.7
Minimum benefit	8.1	8.8	9.5	10.3	11.1	n.a	9.8
Maximum benefit	38.5	37.2	36.5	36.4	36.3	n.a	36.6
Average gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines	60.8	62.6	63.2	64.7	64.5	n.a	69.4
Average household size	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.98	1.95	n.a	1.90

Sources: FY 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2022 SNAP QC samples.

^a For the waiver period (June 2020 through September 2020), data are available for only 47 States and territories (all except for California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, and New York). As such, we did not include data for that period in this table.

^b Because SNAP QC data were incomplete for FY 2021 as a result of pandemic-related SNAP QC waivers, data from FY 2021 are excluded.

Figure 3.2. SNAP participants by age group, FYs 2016–2022



Sources: FYs 2016 - 2022 SNAP QC samples.

The economic circumstances of the SNAP population changed gradually in recent years as the population itself changed. Average gross income as a percentage of Federal poverty guidelines increased from 61 percent in FY 2016 to 69 percent in FY 2022 (Table 3.7). The percentage of households receiving the minimum benefit increased from FY 2016 through the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period, before decreasing slightly in FY 2022. The percentage of households receiving the maximum decreased slightly from around 39 percent in FY 2016 to around 37 percent in FY 2018 before remaining relatively consistent between FY 2018 and FY 2022, at 37 percent. The percentage of households with TANF income decreased each year from FY 2016 through both periods of FY 2020, and then increased slightly in FY 2022.

As the average gross income per household increased from the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period to FY 2022, the average household benefit increased. The household benefit is usually inversely correlated with gross and net income. That is, benefits decrease as income increases. However, the TFP reevaluation resulted in maximum benefit increases above the standard cost-of-living increases such that benefits increased despite the increase in real net income. Both the average gross income per person and average net income per person increased in both nominal and real value from the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period to FY 2022 (Table 3.8). The average household benefit increased in both nominal and real dollars, from \$265 in real dollars in the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period to \$297 in FY 2022.

Table 3.8. Nominal and real values of selected characteristics, FY 2020, pre-pandemic period and FY 2022

Characteristic	FY 2020, pre-pandemic period		FY 2022	Percentage change in nominal values	Percentage change in real values
	Nominal value	Real value (in FY 2022 dollars)	Nominal value		
Average gross income ^a					
Per household	\$890	\$991	\$969	+8.8	-2.2
Per person	554	617	622	+12.3	+0.9
Average net income ^a					
Per household	408	454	489	+19.8	+7.6
Per person	233	259	297	+27.3	+14.4
Average total deduction ^a	584	650	604	+3.4	-7.1
Average household benefit ^b	230	265	297	+29.0	+11.9
Maximum household benefit for a family of four ^{b,c}	646	745	835	+29.3	+12.1
Consumer price index (CPI)					
All items	258.4		287.7	+11.3	
Food at home	243.1		280.4	+15.3	

Sources: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) average values (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023).
Nominal values: FY 2020 pre-pandemic and FY 2022 SNAP QC samples.

^a Real values are in constant FY 2022 dollars. FY 2020 pre-pandemic values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period and FY 2022 (+11.3 percent).

^b Real values are in constant FY 2022 dollars. FY 2020 pre-pandemic values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between the FY 2020 pre-pandemic period and FY 2022 (+15.3 percent).

^c The maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2021 for a family of four living in the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia.

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS

ARPA	American Rescue Plan Act of 2021
BBCE	Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
CAA	Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
ESAP	Elderly Simplified Application Project
FFCRA	Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020
FNA	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008
FNS	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
FRA	Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023
GA	General Assistance
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	Minnesota Family Investment Program
PA	Public Assistance
QC	Quality Control
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

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DEFINITIONS

Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill). Legislation, signed on December 20, 2018, that reauthorized SNAP through FY 2023. It maintains the program's basic eligibility guidelines and work requirements while providing additional funding for enhanced employment and training activities. The bill also provides additional funding to promote healthy eating and expanded antifraud efforts, particularly across States. The Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024, extended the 2018 Farm Bill through September 30, 2024.

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA). Legislation that extended through September 30, 2021 the temporary increases in maximum benefits and SSI-CAP benefits stipulated in The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. The increases were previously set to expire on July 1, 2021. It also allocated new administrative funding and funding for improvements to the SNAP online purchasing program and technology. See also *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021*.

Broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE). Policy under which households that receive certain State-specified TANF or Maintenance of Effort–funded noncash services are 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 or Maintenance of Effort funds, 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 guidelines. 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 SNAP 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.

Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA). Legislation that temporarily increased maximum benefits to 115 percent of the June 2020 value of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP),

from January 2021 through June 2021. The CAA also temporarily expanded student eligibility until the SNAP household's next recertification, beginning no earlier than 30 days after the end of the Federal public health emergency on May 11, 2023.

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 are 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*.

Disability. SNAP rules define an individual with a disability as someone who receives Federal or State payments because of a disability or blindness, 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 disabled based on SSI rules. A veteran with a disability or a veteran's spouse or child with a permanent disability receiving veterans' benefits is also considered disabled for SNAP purposes. The SNAP QC data contain information related to the presence of a disability that is used to identify individuals with a disability. These individuals are defined as people younger than age 60 who meet one of the following four criteria: (1) received SSI; (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 with a medical expense deduction but without a participating elderly individual or nonparticipating elderly member who was (a) disqualified for program violation, (b) ineligible due to disqualification or failure to meet work requirements, (c) a fleeing felon or parole and probation violator, or (d) a convicted drug felon, 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.

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 after disregarding the first \$65 of earned income per wage earner in FY 2022.) 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.

Emergency allotment. Authorized under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 to supplement SNAP benefits. States initially issued emergency allotments to SNAP households receiving less than the maximum benefit, which increased the household's benefit to the maximum for its size. Beginning in April 2021, all SNAP households, regardless of benefit level, were eligible for an emergency allotment of \$95 or the difference between the calculated benefit amount and the maximum if this difference were greater than \$95. Emergency allotments ended for all States and territories in February 2023, but some stopped issuing them sooner. Emergency allotments were in place for 45 States and territories at the start of FY 2022 and for 36 by the end of FY 2022. Emergency allotments were not reported in the SNAP QC data, so the benefit amounts discussed in this report do not include them.

Entrant households. Households newly certified during FY 2022 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 a member who is elderly or has a disability. See also *Deductions*, *Homeless household shelter deduction*, 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 application processing and verification procedures. A State agency must process each SNAP application, conduct an eligibility interview, and provide SNAP benefits to eligible households within seven days of application submission.

Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (FFCRA). Legislation that authorized States to provide emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits. The legislation also temporarily and partially suspended the time limit faced by some SNAP participants age 18–49 who did not have a disability or live with a household member younger than age 18.

Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA). Legislation that increased the age of those subject to time-limited SNAP benefits from age 49 to age 50, effective September 1, 2023; age 52, effective October 1, 2023; and age 54, effective October 1, 2024. It also exempted new groups of individuals from the time limits and decreased States' annual allotment of discretionary exemptions. Because the changes did not take effect until September 2023 and

later, they did not affect the characteristics of the FY 2022 caseload.

General Assistance (GA). State-run programs that provide assistance to individuals with low income and 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 and geography; equal to 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines. See also Appendix C and *Countable income*.

Homeless household shelter deduction. A standard shelter deduction for homeless households that have qualifying shelter expenses and do not claim the excess shelter expense deduction. The homeless household shelter deduction is indexed to inflation; in FY 2022, the value of the deduction was \$159.73.

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 SNAP household, regardless of whether or not they purchase and prepare food together.

Initial certification households. Households certified for the first time within the current certification period, including those certified for the first time following a break in participation.

Lawful permanent residents. Noncitizens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent resident status.

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

Married-head households. Households that include the head of household's spouse, either as a SNAP participant or an ineligible nonparticipant.

Maximum benefit. Maximum SNAP benefits vary by household size and are 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. Maximum benefits are uniform throughout the contiguous United States but are different for Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. A household's SNAP benefit is calculated by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit amount it is entitled to based on its size and geographic region. See also Appendix C.

Medical expense deduction. Deduction available to households with elderly members or individuals with disabilities for unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by these individuals 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 households except during the initial month of participation. Since FY 2009, the minimum benefit for all one- and two-person households has been equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for a one-person household. Because it is derived from the maximum benefit, the minimum benefit also varies by geographic region. See also Appendix C.

Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). Minnesota’s cash 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 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit. For MFIP households, net income is calculated using program-specific rules.

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

Noncitizen. 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 undocumented individuals. Lawfully present noncitizens are subject to additional nonfinancial eligibility criteria (see Chapter 2). Undocumented individuals are not eligible to receive SNAP benefits, but may be nonparticipating members of SNAP households.

Non-elderly adults. Adults age 18–59.

Nonparticipating household head .

Household head who is ineligible for SNAP, such as an ineligible noncitizen.

Other noncitizen. 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 to determine income eligibility. The guidelines are based on the poverty thresholds issued by the Census Bureau. Monthly net income limits for SNAP are calculated by dividing the guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. See also Appendix C.

Pre-pandemic period data. These data cover October 2019 through February 2020, before the COVID-19 public health emergency. See also *Waiver period* data.

Preschool-age children. Children younger than age 5.

Pure public assistance (PA). A household in which 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 \$2,500 in FY 2022. Non-categorically eligible households with an individual who was elderly or had a disability were allowed up to \$3,750 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.

SNAP households with exactly one participating person age 18 or older, no spouse, and at least one person younger than age 18.

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

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 medical deduction

demonstrations. State programs that use a standard deduction amount for households containing a member who is elderly or has medical expenses below a specified limit.

Standard Utility Allowance (SUA). Specified dollar amounts set by State agencies used 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 to eligible individuals and

households through a monthly dollar benefit via an EBT card to use at authorized retailers.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

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

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Federally funded, State-run program that provides temporary cash or other assistance to eligible 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. The FNS Center for Nutrition and Policy Promotion updates the costs annually. The value of the preceding June's TFP is used to determine maximum SNAP benefit amounts. A reevaluation of the TFP resulted in an increase in SNAP benefits for almost all households beginning in October 2021, generally between \$12 and \$16 per person per month.

Time limits and additional work requirements for adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households. SNAP participants age 18–49 who do not have a disability or 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 at least 80 hours a month, participate in a combination of work and work program activities for at least 80 hours a month, or comply with a workfare program. States can

apply to waive this requirement in certain areas where there are insufficient jobs or an unemployment rate above 10 percent. 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. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act temporarily and partially suspended time limits beginning April 1, 2020, through the end of the month subsequent to the month in which the public health emergency declaration was lifted by the Secretary of HHS, or June 2023. 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 that SNAP households are entitled to. If a household’s total deductions are higher than its gross income, only an amount equal to gross income is applied. 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.

Waiver period data. FNS granted States temporary waivers for conducting QC reviews

starting in March 2020. Very few States collected QC data from March 2020 through May 2020, so the waiver period data cover June 2020 through September 2020 data. See also *Pre-pandemic period* data.

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 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 a minimum of 30 hours a week or earning an amount equal to the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours
- Students enrolled at least half time in a school, training program, or institution of higher education

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APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF SNAP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	20,717	100.0	39,246	100.0	6,148,049	100.0
Household composition						
Children	7,346	35.5	24,226	61.7	3,787,045	61.6
School-age	5,954	28.7	20,751	52.9	3,174,354	51.6
Preschool-age	3,440	16.6	12,263	31.2	1,965,102	32.0
No children	13,371	64.5	15,020	38.3	2,361,004	38.4
Elderly individuals	6,500	31.4	7,979	20.3	1,023,946	16.7
No elderly individuals	14,218	68.6	31,267	79.7	5,124,103	83.3
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,897	18.8	6,826	17.4	901,156	14.7
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	16,820	81.2	32,421	82.6	5,246,893	85.3
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	3,285	15.9	3,946	10.1	789,039	12.8
No adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	17,432	84.1	35,300	89.9	5,359,010	87.2
Noncitizens	1,065	5.1	2,207	5.6	350,736	5.7
No noncitizens	19,652	94.9	37,040	94.4	5,797,313	94.3
Locality						
Metropolitan	16,985	82.0	31,906	81.3	5,045,404	82.1
Micropolitan ^b	2,113	10.2	4,162	10.6	631,869	10.3
Rural	1,178	5.7	2,428	6.2	353,526	5.8
Unknown locality	441	2.1	750	1.9	117,249	1.9
Countable income source						
Gross income	16,469	79.5	32,192	82.0	4,537,312	73.8
No gross income	4,248	20.5	7,054	18.0	1,610,737	26.2
Net income	12,843	62.0	25,833	65.8	3,104,495	50.5
No net income	7,410	35.8	12,919	32.9	2,956,883	48.1
Not applicable ^c	465	2.2	494	1.3	86,671	1.4
Earned income	5,331	25.7	14,786	37.7	1,931,376	31.4
No earned income	15,386	74.3	24,460	62.3	4,216,673	68.6
Unearned income	12,799	61.8	22,373	57.0	3,168,612	51.5
No unearned income	7,918	38.2	16,873	43.0	2,979,437	48.5
TANF	566	2.7	1,750	4.5	293,092	4.8
No TANF	20,151	97.3	37,496	95.5	5,854,958	95.2
GA	707	3.4	1,239	3.2	224,553	3.7
No GA	20,010	96.6	38,007	96.8	5,923,496	96.3
SSI	4,788	23.1	7,527	19.2	1,063,187	17.3
No SSI	15,929	76.9	31,720	80.8	5,084,862	82.7
Social Security	6,685	32.3	9,200	23.4	1,057,471	17.2
No Social Security	14,033	67.7	30,046	76.6	5,090,578	82.8
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines						
No gross income	4,248	20.5	7,054	18.0	1,610,737	26.2
25 percent or less ^d	1,529	7.4	3,504	8.9	763,708	12.4
26 to 50 percent	1,761	8.5	4,875	12.4	959,984	15.6
51 to 75 percent	2,561	12.4	5,492	14.0	952,568	15.5
76 to 100 percent	5,488	26.5	8,432	21.5	1,161,836	18.9
101 to 130 percent	2,837	13.7	5,685	14.5	513,519	8.4
131 percent or greater	2,293	11.1	4,204	10.7	185,698	3.0
SNAP benefit						
Minimum benefit	2,031	9.8	2,416	6.2	40,638	0.7
Maximum benefit	7,585	36.6	13,093	33.4	3,000,577	48.8

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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	69.4	969	489	604	297	1.9	16.4
Household composition							
Children	62.6	1,222	640	708	515	3.3	11.1
School-age	64.7	1,301	697	724	533	3.5	11.2
Preschool-age	56.6	1,174	603	708	571	3.6	10.8
No children	73.1	829	403	545	177	1.1	19.3
Elderly individuals	91.8	1,071	558	602	158	1.2	23.4
No elderly individuals	59.1	922	459	605	360	2.2	13.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	89.1	1,182	612	612	231	1.8	19.8
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	64.8	919	461	602	312	1.9	15.6
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	40.5	493	248	459	240	1.2	10.9
No adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households	74.8	1,058	535	632	307	2.0	17.4
Noncitizens	64.7	989	482	658	329	2.1	17.2
No noncitizens	69.6	967	489	601	295	1.9	16.3
Locality							
Metropolitan	69.9	972	479	623	297	1.9	16.5
Micropolitan ^b	66.6	941	528	516	299	2.0	15.4
Rural	67.0	979	569	508	300	2.1	14.8
Unknown locality	69.8	923	467	556	266	1.7	19.9
Countable income source							
Gross income	87.3	1,218	615	665	276	2.0	17.4
No gross income	0.0	0	0	366	379	1.7	12.4
Net income	98.7	1,399	771	628	242	2.0	17.3
No net income	19.0	241	0	564	399	1.7	13.5
Not applicable ^c	62.3	674	n.a.	56	187	1.1	36.2
Earned income	98.3	1,671	875	853	362	2.8	11.4
No earned income	59.4	725	351	515	274	1.6	18.1
Unearned income	85.9	1,123	573	606	248	1.7	19.3
No unearned income	42.7	719	355	601	376	2.1	11.7
TANF	53.8	998	524	538	517	3.1	12.0
No TANF	69.8	968	488	606	291	1.9	16.5
GA	52.4	729	299	571	318	1.8	14.6
No GA	70.0	977	496	605	296	1.9	16.4
SSI	82.1	1,053	511	583	222	1.6	23.2
No SSI	65.6	943	483	610	319	2.0	14.3
Social Security	101.9	1,225	654	602	158	1.4	21.6
No Social Security	53.9	846	410	605	363	2.1	13.9
SNAP benefit							
Minimum benefit	158.7	1,838	1,383	455	20	1.2	18.9
Maximum benefit	20.5	257	0	564	396	1.7	14.0

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	20,717	100.0	7,346	100.0	6,500	100.0	3,897	100.0
Gross countable income								
\$0	4,248	20.5	1,296	17.6	468	7.2	1	0.0
1 to 200	788	3.8	311	4.2	63	1.0	6	0.2
201 to 400	848	4.1	417	5.7	117	1.8	12	0.3
401 to 600	904	4.4	438	6.0	193	3.0	121	3.1
601 to 800	1,429	6.9	507	6.9	499	7.7	386	9.9
801 to 1,000	4,267	20.6	616	8.4	2,125	32.7	1,621	41.6
1,001 to 1,250	2,326	11.2	568	7.7	1,148	17.7	618	15.9
1,251 to 1,500	1,666	8.0	551	7.5	758	11.7	371	9.5
1,501 to 2,000	2,038	9.8	998	13.6	760	11.7	438	11.2
2,001 or greater	2,204	10.6	1,644	22.4	370	5.7	323	8.3
Net countable income^c								
\$0	7,410	35.8	2,614	35.6	1,178	18.1	470	12.1
1 to 200	2,007	9.7	637	8.7	688	10.6	491	12.6
201 to 400	2,277	11.0	570	7.8	972	15.0	704	18.1
401 to 600	2,079	10.0	533	7.3	961	14.8	594	15.2
601 to 800	1,788	8.6	475	6.5	824	12.7	515	13.2
801 to 1,000	1,210	5.8	489	6.7	508	7.8	281	7.2
1,001 to 1,250	1,081	5.2	476	6.5	438	6.7	225	5.8
1,251 or greater	2,401	11.6	1,535	20.9	626	9.6	484	12.4
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines								
No gross income	4,248	20.5	1,296	17.6	468	7.2	1	0.0
25 percent or less ^d	1,529	7.4	857	11.7	113	1.7	20	0.5
26 to 50 percent	1,761	8.5	1,235	16.8	198	3.0	273	7.0
51 to 75 percent	2,561	12.4	1,138	15.5	791	12.2	780	20.0
76 to 100 percent	5,488	26.5	1,060	14.4	2,727	42.0	1,824	46.8
101 to 130 percent	2,837	13.7	1,034	14.1	1,224	18.8	629	16.1
131 percent or greater	2,293	11.1	726	9.9	979	15.1	369	9.5
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c								
No net income	7,410	35.8	2,614	35.6	1,178	18.1	470	12.1
25 percent or less ^d	3,505	16.9	1,451	19.8	1,104	17.0	877	22.5
26 to 50 percent	3,522	17.0	1,221	16.6	1,384	21.3	1,015	26.0
51 to 75 percent	2,811	13.6	963	13.1	1,211	18.6	773	19.8
76 to 100 percent	1,660	8.0	716	9.8	681	10.5	363	9.3
101 to 130 percent	831	4.0	280	3.8	393	6.0	186	4.8
131 percent or greater	514	2.5	83	1.1	242	3.7	80	2.0

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	12,118	100.0	3,479	100.0	2,284	100.0	1,594	100.0	754	100.0	489	100.0
Gross countable income												
\$0	2,841	23.4	610	17.5	423	18.5	223	14.0	95	12.6	56	11.4
1 to 200	474	3.9	125	3.6	104	4.6	56	3.5	17	2.3	11	2.3
201 to 400	432	3.6	173	5.0	146	6.4	65	4.1	23	3.1	9	1.8
401 to 600	464	3.8	198	5.7	122	5.3	82	5.2	29	3.8	9	1.8
601 to 800	906	7.5	232	6.7	159	7.0	80	5.0	32	4.3	20	4.0
801 to 1,000	3,509	29.0	344	9.9	212	9.3	123	7.7	59	7.8	19	3.9
1,001 to 1,250	1,635	13.5	314	9.0	172	7.5	115	7.2	54	7.1	35	7.2
1,251 to 1,500	890	7.3	398	11.4	177	7.8	117	7.3	56	7.4	29	5.9
1,501 to 2,000	675	5.6	619	17.8	361	15.8	237	14.9	90	11.9	56	11.4
2,001 or greater	291	2.4	465	13.4	409	17.9	494	31.0	299	39.6	246	50.3
Net countable income^c												
\$0	4,632	38.2	1,205	34.6	845	37.0	437	27.4	191	25.4	100	20.4
1 to 200	1,312	10.8	302	8.7	213	9.3	115	7.2	41	5.4	23	4.7
201 to 400	1,631	13.5	282	8.1	163	7.2	128	8.0	48	6.4	25	5.0
401 to 600	1,429	11.8	281	8.1	182	8.0	119	7.5	43	5.7	24	4.9
601 to 800	1,149	9.5	303	8.7	163	7.1	104	6.5	44	5.9	24	5.0
801 to 1,000	595	4.9	257	7.4	153	6.7	121	7.6	49	6.5	35	7.1
1,001 to 1,250	434	3.6	281	8.1	151	6.6	119	7.5	63	8.4	33	6.7
1,251 or greater	483	4.0	563	16.2	408	17.9	449	28.2	273	36.1	225	46.0
Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines												
No gross income	2,841	23.4	610	17.5	423	18.5	223	14.0	95	12.6	56	11.4
25 percent or less ^d	654	5.4	272	7.8	297	13.0	185	11.6	78	10.3	44	8.9
26 to 50 percent	491	4.0	368	10.6	377	16.5	276	17.3	145	19.3	104	21.3
51 to 75 percent	1,227	10.1	546	15.7	323	14.2	250	15.7	129	17.1	86	17.6
76 to 100 percent	4,140	34.2	540	15.5	350	15.3	252	15.8	124	16.4	84	17.1
101 to 130 percent	1,491	12.3	601	17.3	292	12.8	259	16.2	114	15.0	81	16.5
131 percent or greater	1,274	10.5	543	15.6	222	9.7	150	9.4	70	9.3	35	7.1
Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines^c												
No net income	4,632	38.2	1,205	34.6	845	37.0	437	27.4	191	25.4	100	20.4
25 percent or less ^d	1,930	15.9	547	15.7	434	19.0	346	21.7	150	19.9	99	20.1
26 to 50 percent	2,053	16.9	519	14.9	388	17.0	294	18.5	153	20.2	115	23.6
51 to 75 percent	1,578	13.0	472	13.6	294	12.9	249	15.6	133	17.6	86	17.5
76 to 100 percent	735	6.1	344	9.9	232	10.2	192	12.1	92	12.2	65	13.2
101 to 130 percent	414	3.4	198	5.7	86	3.8	74	4.6	35	4.6	25	5.0
131 percent or greater	323	2.7	190	5.5	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.1

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^e	Gross countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Net countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent) ^e	Countable resources among households with countable resources (dollars)	SNAP benefit (dollars)
Total	20,717	100.0	969	489	69.4	33.9	865	297
Household composition								
Children	7,346	35.5	1,222	640	62.6	31.9	1,042	515
School-age	5,954	28.7	1,301	697	64.7	33.8	1,133	533
Preschool-age	3,440	16.6	1,174	603	56.6	28.0	936	571
No children	13,371	64.5	829	403	73.1	35.0	708	177
Elderly individuals	6,500	31.4	1,071	558	91.8	46.8	876	158
No elderly individuals	14,218	68.6	922	459	59.1	28.2	861	360
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,897	18.8	1,182	612	89.1	43.6	634	231
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	16,820	81.2	919	461	64.8	31.7	918	312
Household size								
1 person	12,118	58.5	755	342	70.2	31.8	723	167
2 people	3,479	16.8	1,111	600	76.5	41.3	1,357	304
3 people	2,284	11.0	1,098	543	59.9	29.7	598	498
4 people	1,594	7.7	1,428	779	64.6	35.2	859	605
5 people	754	3.6	1,678	972	64.8	37.5	1,391	704
6 people	332	1.6	1,969	1,160	66.4	39.1	392	846
7 people	103	0.5	2,099	1,331	62.7	39.8	555	930
8 or more people	53	0.3	2,519	1,694	63.6	42.5	755	1,114

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

Type of income	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000) ^a	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	20,717	100.0	7,346	100.0	6,500	100.0	3,897	100.0
Countable earned income	5,331	25.7	3,683	50.1	404	6.2	409	10.5
Wages and salaries	4,445	21.5	3,127	42.6	307	4.7	359	9.2
Self-employment	948	4.6	629	8.6	90	1.4	50	1.3
Other earned income	54	0.3	20	0.3	11	0.2	7	0.2
Countable unearned income	12,799	61.8	3,577	48.7	5,865	90.2	3,892	99.9
TANF	566	2.7	521	7.1	39	0.6	110	2.8
GA	707	3.4	226	3.1	176	2.7	133	3.4
SSI	4,788	23.1	847	11.5	2,300	35.4	2,584	66.3
Social Security	6,685	32.3	746	10.1	4,573	70.4	1,946	49.9
Unemployment income	399	1.9	226	3.1	47	0.7	32	0.8
Veterans' benefits	142	0.7	27	0.4	88	1.4	28	0.7
Workers' compensation	32	0.2	13	0.2	11	0.2	7	0.2
Other government benefits ^h	104	0.5	26	0.3	59	0.9	12	0.3
Household contributions	689	3.3	373	5.1	118	1.8	39	1.0
Household deemed income	9	0.0	7 [†]	0.1	1 [†]	0.0	1 [†]	0.0
Educational loans	4	0.0	2 [†]	0.0	1 [†]	0.0	-	-
Child support enforcement payments	1,398	6.7	1,310	17.8	35	0.5	225	5.8
Foster care payments	13	0.1	12 [†]	0.2	2 [†]	0.0	5 [†]	0.1
Energy assistance income	2	0.0	1 [†]	0.0	2 [†]	0.0	-	-
Wage supplementation	1	0.0	1 [†]	0.0	-	-	-	-
Other unearned income ⁱ	784	3.8	219	3.0	435	6.7	64	1.6
TANF or GA	1,271	6.1	744	10.1	214	3.3	242	6.2
TANF and earned income	116	0.6	110	1.5	1	0.0	22	0.6
TANF and SSI	108	0.5	104	1.4	14	0.2	97	2.5
TANF or SSI or GA	5,742	27.7	1,420	19.3	2,411	37.1	2,607	66.9
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	477	2.3	344	4.7	53	0.8	302	7.7
TANF and child support	57	0.3	57	0.8	2	0.0	20	0.5
SSI and Social Security	1,834	8.9	195	2.7	1,233	19.0	657	16.9
SSI or Social Security	9,640	46.5	1,397	19.0	5,640	86.8	3,873	99.4
SSI and earned income	339	1.6	222	3.0	48	0.7	300	7.7
GA and earned income	56	0.3	40	0.5	6	0.1	11	0.3
Earned income and child support	663	3.2	647	8.8	5	0.1	45	1.1
No countable income	4,248	20.5	1,296	17.6	468	7.2	1	0.0

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Point estimates are not precise because of small sample sizes, so use caution when calculating and interpreting row percentages for this subgroup.

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	Column %	Gross countable income (dollars)	Net countable income (dollars) ^e	Income source (dollars) ^j	Total deduction (dollars) ^f	SNAP benefit (dollars)	Household size (individuals)
Total	20,717	100.0	969	489	n.a.	604	297	1.9
Countable earned income	5,331	25.7	1,671	875	1,454	853	362	2.8
Wages and salaries	4,445	21.5	1,822	988	1,587	875	346	2.8
Self-employment	948	4.6	1,081	420	713	786	448	2.6
Other earned income	54	0.3	953	429	376	657	323	1.9
Countable unearned income	12,799	61.8	1,123	573	962	606	248	1.7
TANF	566	2.7	998	524	527	538	517	3.1
GA	707	3.4	729	299	326	571	318	1.8
SSI	4,788	23.1	1,053	511	681	583	222	1.6
Social Security	6,685	32.3	1,225	654	1,011	602	158	1.4
Unemployment income	399	1.9	1,459	891	1,057	586	307	2.4
Veterans' benefits	142	0.7	1,387	886	655	538	152	1.6
Workers' compensation	32	0.2	1,529	954	1,223	666	202	1.8
Other government benefits ^h	104	0.5	1,400	788	582	655	205	1.7
Household contributions	689	3.3	782	337	372	564	409	2.2
Household deemed income	9	0.0	1,231 [†]	797 [†]	913 [†]	493 [†]	244 [†]	1.9 [†]
Educational loans	4	0.0	1,440 [†]	850 [†]	266 [†]	589 [†]	500 [†]	3.5 [†]
Child support enforcement payments	1,398	6.7	1,338	728	367	689	485	3.3
Foster care payments	13	0.1	1,647 [†]	1,232 [†]	927 [†]	458 [†]	360 [†]	3.1 [†]
Energy assistance income	2	0.0	1,093 [†]	758 [†]	416 [†]	419 [†]	226 [†]	2.0 [†]
Wage supplementation	1	0.0	2,351 [†]	2,150 [†]	2,351 [†]	201 [†]	28 [†]	1.7 [†]
Other unearned income ⁱ	784	3.8	1,379	807	455	632	210	1.7
TANF or GA	1,271	6.1	847	396	416	556	406	2.3
TANF and earned income	116	0.6	1,665	1,035	1,398	687	437	3.3
TANF and SSI	108	0.5	1,629	1,074	1,217	563	407	3.3
TANF or SSI or GA	5,742	27.7	992	468	660	578	259	1.7
(TANF or SSI or GA) and earned income	477	2.3	1,944	1,197	1,759	788	342	3.1
TANF and child support	57	0.3	1,383	886	734	546	468	3.5
SSI and Social Security	1,834	8.9	1,079	556	995	553	181	1.4
SSI or Social Security	9,640	46.5	1,167	604	1,040	602	186	1.5
SSI and earned income	339	1.6	2,163	1,386	1,894	814	302	3.2
GA and earned income	56	0.3	1,477	745	1,188	777	374	2.6
Earned income and child support	663	3.2	1,935	1,093	1,811	863	418	3.5
No countable income	4,248	20.5	0	0	n.a.	366	379	1.7

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	20,717	100.0	7,346	100.0	6,500	100.0	3,897	100.0
Countable earned income								
\$0	15,386	74.3	3,663	49.9	6,096	93.8	3,488	89.5
1 to 200	457	2.2	189	2.6	57	0.9	48	1.2
201 to 400	376	1.8	217	3.0	47	0.7	33	0.8
401 to 600	377	1.8	195	2.7	46	0.7	51	1.3
601 to 800	424	2.0	274	3.7	45	0.7	49	1.3
801 to 1000	423	2.0	269	3.7	35	0.5	38	1.0
1,001 to 1,250	486	2.3	309	4.2	37	0.6	39	1.0
1,251 to 1,500	509	2.5	352	4.8	44	0.7	40	1.0
1,501 to 2,000	830	4.0	640	8.7	35	0.5	56	1.4
2,001 or greater	1,450	7.0	1,238	16.8	58	0.9	54	1.4
Countable unearned income								
\$0	7,918	38.2	3,769	51.3	635	9.8	5	0.1
1 to 200	802	3.9	466	6.3	57	0.9	9	0.2
201 to 400	863	4.2	518	7.1	105	1.6	24	0.6
401 to 600	875	4.2	495	6.7	193	3.0	143	3.7
601 to 800	1,331	6.4	456	6.2	506	7.8	456	11.7
801 to 1000	4,141	20.0	517	7.0	2,155	33.2	1,745	44.8
1,001 to 1,250	1,988	9.6	362	4.9	1,154	17.8	621	15.9
1,251 to 1,500	1,213	5.9	254	3.5	737	11.3	371	9.5
1,501 or greater	1,587	7.7	509	6.9	958	14.7	522	13.4
Countable TANF income								
\$0	20,151	97.3	6,826	92.9	6,460	99.4	3,787	97.2
1 to 200	99	0.5	71	1.0	8	0.1	19	0.5
201 to 400	108	0.5	97	1.3	11	0.2	33	0.8
401 to 600	146	0.7	142	1.9	5	0.1	33	0.8
601 or greater	214	1.0	210	2.9	15	0.2	26	0.7
Countable GA income								
\$0	20,010	96.6	7,120	96.9	6,324	97.3	3,764	96.6
1 to 200	271	1.3	31	0.4	107	1.6	78	2.0
201 or greater	437	2.1	196	2.7	69	1.1	56	1.4
Countable TANF or GA income								
\$0	19,447	93.9	6,602	89.9	6,285	96.7	3,655	93.8
1 to 200	367	1.8	99	1.4	114	1.8	95	2.4
201 to 400	333	1.6	125	1.7	56	0.9	52	1.3
401 to 600	253	1.2	218	3.0	20	0.3	51	1.3
601 or greater	317	1.5	302	4.1	25	0.4	44	1.1
Countable SSI								
\$0	15,929	76.9	6,500	88.5	4,200	64.6	1,313	33.7
1 to 200	659	3.2	46	0.6	431	6.6	240	6.2
201 to 400	549	2.6	54	0.7	343	5.3	212	5.4
401 to 600	565	2.7	73	1.0	334	5.1	236	6.1
601 to 800	800	3.9	200	2.7	309	4.8	500	12.8
801 to 1000	1,718	8.3	338	4.6	619	9.5	1,120	28.7
1,001 or greater	499	2.4	136	1.9	263	4.0	276	7.1
Countable SSI								
Maximum for a one-person household ^k	1,273	6.1	275	3.7	404	6.2	888	22.8
Maximum for a two-person household ^l	15	0.1	0 [†]	0.0	15 [†]	0.2	0 [†]	0.0

Table A.8 (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:							
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Countable Social Security								
\$0	14,033	67.7	6,601	89.9	1,927	29.6	1,951	50.1
1 to 200	79	0.4	33	0.5	35	0.5	27	0.7
201 to 400	449	2.2	49	0.7	351	5.4	77	2.0
401 to 600	602	2.9	76	1.0	389	6.0	199	5.1
601 to 800	1,024	4.9	111	1.5	707	10.9	277	7.1
801 to 1000	1,418	6.8	108	1.5	925	14.2	469	12.0
1,001 or greater	3,113	15.0	369	5.0	2,166	33.3	897	23.0
Other countable unearned income								
\$0	17,323	83.6	5,281	71.9	5,722	88.0	3,500	89.8
1 to 200	1,079	5.2	570	7.8	304	4.7	146	3.7
201 to 400	781	3.8	510	6.9	173	2.7	97	2.5
401 to 600	518	2.5	361	4.9	88	1.4	61	1.6
601 to 800	330	1.6	209	2.8	78	1.2	23	0.6
801 to 1000	191	0.9	127	1.7	32	0.5	18	0.5
1,001 or greater	489	2.4	287	3.9	102	1.6	48	1.2

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

† Point estimates are not precise because of small sample sizes, so use caution when calculating and interpreting row percentages for this subgroup.

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

Household characteristic	Type of deduction											
	Total households	Earned income		Dependent care		Excess shelter expense			Medical expense		Child support payment	
		Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Row % with maximum ^m	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total	20,717	5,305	25.6	433	2.1	14,064	67.9	21.1	1,155	5.6	268	1.3
Household composition												
Children	7,346	3,672	50.0	433	5.9	5,260	71.6	39.4	88	1.2	100	1.4
School-age	5,954	3,024	50.8	318	5.3	4,349	73.0	39.3	83	1.4	89	1.5
Preschool-age	3,440	1,773	51.6	279	8.1	2,360	68.6	41.8	16	0.5	52	1.5
No children	13,371	1,633	12.2	-	-	8,804	65.8	10.2	1,067	8.0	168	1.3
Elderly individuals	6,500	402	6.2	1	0.0	4,929	75.8	n.a.	886	13.6	68	1.0
No elderly individuals	14,218	4,902	34.5	432	3.0	9,134	64.2	32.5	269	1.9	200	1.4
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,897	399	10.2	29	0.7	3,046	78.2	0.2	279	7.2	79	2.0
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	16,820	4,905	29.2	403	2.4	11,018	65.5	26.9	876	5.2	189	1.1
Countable income source												
Gross income	16,469	5,305	32.2	426	2.6	12,653	76.8	17.5	1,149	7.0	256	1.6
No gross income	4,248	-	-	7	0.2	1,410	33.2	53.6	7	0.2	12	0.3
Net income	12,843	4,230	32.9	350	2.7	9,742	75.9	13.3	1,010	7.9	210	1.6
No net income	7,410	1,071	14.5	83	1.1	4,322	58.3	38.8	146	2.0	58	0.8
Not applicable ^c	465	3	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	5,331	5,305	99.5	409	7.7	3,946	74.0	38.6	76	1.4	112	2.1
No earned income	15,386	-	-	24	0.2	10,118	65.8	14.3	1,079	7.0	156	1.0
Unearned income	12,799	1,645	12.9	175	1.4	9,917	77.5	10.6	1,143	8.9	176	1.4
No unearned income	7,918	3,660	46.2	257	3.2	4,147	52.4	46.4	13	0.2	92	1.2
TANF	566	115	20.2	5	0.9	435	76.8	25.7	11	1.9	2	0.4
No TANF	20,151	5,190	25.8	428	2.1	13,629	67.6	21.0	1,145	5.7	266	1.3
GA	707	56	7.9	0	0.1	539	76.2	28.9	3	0.4	3	0.4
No GA	20,010	5,249	26.2	432	2.2	13,525	67.6	20.8	1,152	5.8	265	1.3
SSI	4,788	330	6.9	26	0.5	3,751	78.3	0.2	70	1.5	51	1.1
No SSI	15,929	4,975	31.2	407	2.6	10,313	64.7	28.7	1,086	6.8	217	1.4
Social Security	6,685	431	6.5	18	0.3	5,304	79.3	1.4	1,101	16.5	129	1.9
No Social Security	14,033	4,873	34.7	414	3.0	8,760	62.4	33.1	54	0.4	139	1.0
SNAP benefit												
Minimum benefit	2,031	565	27.8	9	0.5	1,036	51.0	2.1	416	20.5	22	1.1
Maximum benefit	7,585	1,071	14.1	83	1.1	4,322	57.0	38.8	146	1.9	58	0.8

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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	77	292	8	352	324	466	11	196	3	247
Household composition										
Children	162	325	21	352	333	464	2	167	3	243
School-age	170	335	19	355	340	465	2	162	4	234
Preschool-age	172	334	30	368	312	453	1	178	4	261
No children	28	218	0	-	319	468	17	198	3	249
Elderly individuals	14	213	0	304 [†]	381	478	28	190	2	212
No elderly individuals	105	298	11	352	299	460	4	216	4	259
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	24	226	4	454	383	473	16	215	5	216
No non-elderly individuals with disabilities	89	297	8	345	310	465	10	190	3	260
Countable income source										
Gross income	97	292	9	355	360	459	14	196	4	245
No gross income	0	-	0	205 [†]	182	537	0	228 [†]	1	280
Net income	114	342	9	343	306	403	14	181	4	231
No net income	14	93	4	392	356	610	6	300	2	306
Not applicable ^c	56	308 [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned income	291	292	27	355	340	459	3	185	6	275
No earned income	0	-	0	299	318	470	14	197	2	227
Unearned income	33	250	5	343	367	460	18	195	3	231
No unearned income	145	311	12	358	256	482	0	262 [†]	3	278
TANF	38	186	2	239 [†]	322	407	3	144 [†]	0	101 [†]
No TANF	78	294	8	354	324	468	12	197	3	248
GA	13	157	0	134 [†]	369	483	2	331 [†]	1	160 [†]
No GA	79	293	8	353	322	466	12	196	3	248
SSI	18	238	3	434	377	445	4	230	2	170
No SSI	93	296	9	347	309	474	13	194	4	265
Social Security	13	191	1	337	373	460	33	193	4	216
No Social Security	108	301	11	353	300	470	1	265	3	275
SNAP benefit										
Minimum benefit	114	410	1	199 [†]	127	248	34	164	2	207
Maximum benefit	14	93	4	392	356	610	6	300	2	306

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w
Total	20,717	100.0	7,346	100.0	6,500	100.0	3,897	100.0	5,331	100.0
Total deduction^q										
\$0 to 176 ^r	285	1.4	60	0.8	52	0.8	16	0.4	3	0.1
177 ^s	3,799	18.3	819	11.2	889	13.7	440	11.3	5	0.1
178 to 200	438	2.1	241	3.3	87	1.3	73	1.9	96	1.8
201 to 300	1,231	5.9	429	5.8	431	6.6	285	7.3	233	4.4
301 to 400	1,466	7.1	309	4.2	662	10.2	406	10.4	216	4.1
401 to 500	1,539	7.4	474	6.5	658	10.1	407	10.4	356	6.7
501 to 600	1,691	8.2	526	7.2	661	10.2	428	11.0	413	7.7
601 to 700	1,698	8.2	545	7.4	616	9.5	386	9.9	465	8.7
701 to 800	2,821	13.6	1,282	17.4	568	8.7	354	9.1	553	10.4
801 to 900	1,452	7.0	663	9.0	436	6.7	276	7.1	672	12.6
901 to 1,000	1,197	5.8	528	7.2	352	5.4	228	5.9	686	12.9
1,001 or greater	2,653	12.8	1,472	20.0	782	12.0	464	11.9	1,624	30.5
Earned income deduction^t										
\$0	14,803	71.5	3,675	50.0	5,705	87.8	3,288	84.4	18	0.3
1 to 50	518	2.5	217	3.0	69	1.1	54	1.4	518	9.7
51 to 100	486	2.3	279	3.8	59	0.9	46	1.2	486	9.1
101 to 150	512	2.5	304	4.1	57	0.9	63	1.6	512	9.6
151 to 200	518	2.5	334	4.6	43	0.7	48	1.2	518	9.7
201 to 250	488	2.4	311	4.2	37	0.6	38	1.0	488	9.1
251 to 300	509	2.5	351	4.8	44	0.7	39	1.0	509	9.6
301 to 350	464	2.2	359	4.9	19	0.3	34	0.9	464	8.7
351 to 400	367	1.8	285	3.9	16	0.2	23	0.6	367	6.9
401 or greater	1,443	7.0	1,232	16.8	58	0.9	53	1.4	1,443	27.1
Dependent care deduction^u										
\$0	19,656	94.9	6,897	93.9	6,106	93.9	3,658	93.9	4,909	92.1
1 to 100	57	0.3	57	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.0	53	1.0
101 to 200	103	0.5	103	1.4	0	0.0	6	0.2	99	1.9
201 to 300	72	0.3	72	1.0	-	-	5	0.1	65	1.2
301 or greater	200	1.0	200	2.7	0	0.0	18	0.5	191	3.6

Table A.11. (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:									
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income	
	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w	Number (000)	Column % ^w
Medical expense deduction^u										
\$0	18,898	91.2	7,241	98.6	5,196	79.9	3,396	87.1	5,242	98.3
1 to 100	66	0.3	3	0.0	46	0.7	20	0.5	5	0.1
101 to 200	874	4.2	77	1.1	670	10.3	212	5.4	54	1.0
201 to 300	82	0.4	2	0.0	68	1.0	15	0.4	9	0.2
301 or greater	133	0.6	5	0.1	103	1.6	32	0.8	8	0.2
Child support payment deduction^v										
\$0	19,821	95.7	7,229	98.4	6,038	92.9	3,608	92.6	5,206	97.7
1 to 100	86	0.4	31	0.4	26	0.4	26	0.7	31	0.6
101 to 200	54	0.3	16	0.2	16	0.2	20	0.5	16	0.3
201 or greater	128	0.6	53	0.7	26	0.4	33	0.8	64	1.2
Excess shelter expense deduction^v										
\$0	6,189	29.9	2,069	28.2	1,264	19.5	718	18.4	1,372	25.7
1 to 50	572	2.8	212	2.9	195	3.0	114	2.9	153	2.9
51 to 100	590	2.8	197	2.7	236	3.6	150	3.8	143	2.7
101 to 150	568	2.7	188	2.6	232	3.6	160	4.1	140	2.6
151 to 200	679	3.3	198	2.7	298	4.6	181	4.6	164	3.1
201 to 250	714	3.4	236	3.2	305	4.7	169	4.3	196	3.7
251 to 300	785	3.8	262	3.6	331	5.1	190	4.9	182	3.4
301 to 350	912	4.4	305	4.2	366	5.6	228	5.9	196	3.7
351 to 400	844	4.1	257	3.5	325	5.0	223	5.7	220	4.1
401 to 450	806	3.9	285	3.9	303	4.7	191	4.9	210	3.9
451 to 500	886	4.3	275	3.7	335	5.2	185	4.7	222	4.2
501 to 550	733	3.5	237	3.2	281	4.3	195	5.0	209	3.9
551 to 600 ^x	3,669	17.7	2,313	31.5	287	4.4	172	4.4	1,700	31.9
601 or greater	2,306	11.1	296	4.0	1,436	22.1	889	22.8	210	3.9
No deduction	6,189	29.9	2,069	28.2	1,264	19.5	718	18.4	1,372	25.7
Deduction less than cap ^y	8,770	42.3	2,894	39.4	3,475	53.5	2,143	55.0	2,217	41.6
Deduction equal to cap	2,972	14.3	2,075	28.2	1	0.0	7	0.2	1,523	28.6
Benefit less than maximum benefit	1,296	6.3	1,080	14.7	1	0.0	5	0.1	1,028	19.3
Benefit equal to maximum benefit	1,676	8.1	995	13.5	-	-	2	0.0	495	9.3
Deduction greater than cap	2,322	11.2	292	4.0	1,454	22.4	896	23.0	206	3.9

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Countable earned income		Countable TANF income	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	20,717	100.0	7,346	100.0	6,500	100.0	3,897	100.0	5,331	100.0	566	100.0
SNAP benefit (dollars)												
Minimum benefit or less ^z	2,048	9.9	161	2.2	1,214	18.7	422	10.8	579	10.9	10	1.8
Greater than the minimum to 50	702	3.4	60	0.8	398	6.1	237	6.1	104	2.0	4	0.6
51 to 100	1,414	6.8	171	2.3	777	12.0	426	10.9	245	4.6	12	2.0
101 to 249	4,900	23.7	767	10.4	2,436	37.5	1,455	37.3	963	18.1	61	10.7
250 ^{aa}	4,792	23.1	147	2.0	1,110	17.1	413	10.6	538	10.1	31	5.5
251 to 300	450	2.2	310	4.2	105	1.6	106	2.7	242	4.5	11	1.9
301 to 400	944	4.6	716	9.8	159	2.4	233	6.0	523	9.8	65	11.4
401 to 500	2,052	9.9	1,664	22.7	213	3.3	205	5.2	755	14.2	97	17.2
501 to 600	567	2.7	553	7.5	24	0.4	103	2.6	339	6.4	40	7.0
601 or greater	2,849	13.8	2,796	38.1	63	1.0	296	7.6	1,042	19.6	237	41.8
Benefit as a percentage of the maximum												
Minimum	2,031	9.8	149	2.0	1,213	18.7	414	10.6	565	10.6	10	1.8
Less than 25 percent ^{bb}	1,449	7.0	459	6.2	659	10.1	434	11.1	468	8.8	28	4.9
25 to 50 percent	3,039	14.7	1,072	14.6	1,307	20.1	796	20.4	1,041	19.5	46	8.2
51 to 75 percent	3,419	16.5	1,409	19.2	1,220	18.8	968	24.8	1,129	21.2	107	19.0
76 to 99 percent	3,194	15.4	1,643	22.4	817	12.6	746	19.1	1,041	19.5	226	39.9
Maximum	7,585	36.6	2,614	35.6	1,283	19.7	539	13.8	1,088	20.4	149	26.2
Months in certification period												
Average	16	n.a.	11	n.a.	23	n.a.	20	n.a.	11	n.a.	12	n.a.
Median	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	24	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a.	12	n.a.
1 to 5 months	429	2.1	114	1.5	34	0.5	27	0.7	100	1.9	5	0.9
6 months	3,225	15.6	1,980	27.0	208	3.2	328	8.4	1,349	25.3	105	18.6
7 to 11 months	160	0.8	83	1.1	23	0.4	22	0.6	45	0.8	10	1.8
12 months	10,431	50.3	4,570	62.2	2,252	34.6	1,664	42.7	3,366	63.1	390	68.9
13 to 23 months	548	2.6	244	3.3	110	1.7	90	2.3	181	3.4	12	2.1
24 months	2,615	12.6	227	3.1	1,573	24.2	864	22.2	171	3.2	33	5.8
25 to 35 months	378	1.8	67	0.9	179	2.8	133	3.4	45	0.8	2	0.4
36 months	2,655	12.8	55	0.7	1,941	29.9	686	17.6	65	1.2	8	1.4
37 or more months	248	1.2	3	0.0	169	2.6	78	2.0	6	0.1	-	-
Unknown	28	0.1	4	0.1	10	0.2	5	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	20,717	100.0	656	100.0	20,062	100.0
Initial certification	8,013	38.7	656	100.0	7,357	36.7
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	1,925	9.3	263	40.1	1,662	8.3
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	536	2.6	66	10.1	470	2.3
Not eligible for expedited service	5,550	26.8	327	49.8	5,223	26.0
Recertification	12,705	61.3	n.a.	n.a.	12,705	63.3
Eligible for and receiving expedited service	385	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	385	1.9
Eligible for but did not receive expedited service	88	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	88	0.4
Not eligible for expedited service	12,226	59.0	n.a.	n.a.	12,226	60.9

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Dollars (000)	Column %
Total^{cc}	20,717	100.0	39,246	100.0	6,148,049	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	16,383	79.1	34,514	87.9	5,140,159	83.6
Children	7,346	35.5	24,226	61.7	3,787,045	61.6
Single-adult household	4,634	22.4	13,897	35.4	2,277,710	37.0
Male adult	343	1.7	913	2.3	150,778	2.5
Female adult	4,291	20.7	12,984	33.1	2,126,932	34.6
Multiple-adult household	1,965	9.5	8,594	21.9	1,194,858	19.4
Married-head	1,148	5.5	5,167	13.2	692,280	11.3
Non-married-head	817	3.9	3,427	8.7	502,578	8.2
Children only	748	3.6	1,735	4.4	314,477	5.1
Elderly individuals	6,500	31.4	7,979	20.3	1,023,946	16.7
Living alone	5,333	25.7	5,333	13.6	728,311	11.8
Living with only elderly individuals	643	3.1	1,286	3.3	133,599	2.2
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	524	2.5	1,360	3.5	162,037	2.6
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,897	18.8	6,826	17.4	901,156	14.7
Living alone	2,556	12.3	2,556	6.5	358,186	5.8
Not living alone	1,341	6.5	4,270	10.9	542,970	8.8
Other households^{dd}	4,335	20.9	4,732	12.1	1,007,890	16.4
Single-person	4,009	19.4	4,009	10.2	888,132	14.4
Multi-person	325	1.6	723	1.8	119,758	1.9
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households^a	3,285	15.9	3,946	10.1	789,039	12.8
Living alone	2,780	13.4	2,780	7.1	609,267	9.9
Not living alone	505	2.4	1,166	3.0	179,772	2.9
Single-person households	12,118	58.5	12,118	30.9	2,023,748	32.9

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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}	69.4	969	489	604	297	1.9	16.4
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	78.6	1,120	571	649	314	2.1	17.8
Children	62.6	1,222	640	708	515	3.3	11.1
Single-adult household	59.0	1,068	550	651	492	3.0	11.3
Male adult	65.2	1,094	605	642	440	2.7	12.4
Female adult	58.5	1,065	545	652	496	3.0	11.3
Multiple-adult household	72.1	1,694	971	835	608	4.4	11.0
Married-head	77.0	1,850	1,064	894	603	4.5	10.7
Non-married-head	65.1	1,476	839	751	615	4.2	11.5
Children only	60.0	935	327	727	420	2.3	10.0
Elderly individuals	91.8	1,071	558	602	158	1.2	23.4
Living alone	89.5	963	460	589	137	1.0	24.1
Living with only elderly individuals	103.7	1,508	934	638	208	2.0	24.6
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	100.3	1,639	1,031	682	309	2.6	14.4
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	89.1	1,182	612	612	231	1.8	19.8
Living alone	91.3	982	424	594	140	1.0	22.9
Not living alone	84.8	1,563	951	644	405	3.2	14.0
Other households^{dd}	34.6	395	187	440	233	1.1	10.9
Single-person	31.9	343	158	419	222	1.0	10.9
Multi-person	67.8	1,037	541	690	368	2.2	11.4
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households^a	40.5	493	248	459	240	1.2	10.9
Living alone	34.1	366	178	416	219	1.0	10.7
Not living alone	75.8	1,188	630	697	356	2.3	12.1
Single-person households	70.2	755	342	533	167	1.0	19.2

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total^{cc}	5,331	100.0	4,248	100.0	566	100.0	707	100.0	4,788	100.0	6,685	100.0
Children, elderly individuals, or individuals with disabilities	4,184	78.5	1,755	41.3	526	92.8	456	64.5	4,788	100.0	6,664	99.7
Children	3,683	69.1	1,296	30.5	521	91.9	226	32.0	847	17.7	746	11.2
Single-adult household	1,988	37.3	947	22.3	363	64.1	155	21.9	532	11.1	500	7.5
Male adult	133	2.5	82	1.9	20	3.5	7	1.0	38	0.8	72	1.1
Female adult	1,855	34.8	865	20.4	343	60.6	148	20.9	494	10.3	428	6.4
Multiple-adult household	1,190	22.3	258	6.1	119	21.0	49	6.9	289	6.0	237	3.6
Married-head	762	14.3	143	3.4	43	7.6	24	3.3	137	2.9	127	1.9
Non-married-head	428	8.0	116	2.7	76	13.4	25	3.6	152	3.2	110	1.6
Children only	506	9.5	91	2.1	39	6.8	23	3.2	26	0.5	8	0.1
Elderly individuals	404	7.6	468	11.0	39	7.0	176	24.9	2,300	48.0	4,573	68.4
Living alone	245	4.6	411	9.7	2	0.3	142	20.1	1,880	39.3	3,758	56.2
Living with only elderly individuals	37	0.7	33	0.8	-	-	18	2.6	244	5.1	472	7.1
Living with at least one non-elderly individual	122	2.3	24	0.6	38	6.7	16	2.2	176	3.7	343	5.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	409	7.7	1	0.0	110	19.5	133	18.9	2,584	54.0	1,946	29.1
Living alone	109	2.1	1	0.0	1	0.1	59	8.3	1,567	32.7	1,370	20.5
Not living alone	299	5.6	1	0.0	110	19.3	75	10.6	1,018	21.3	576	8.6
Other households^{dd}	1,147	21.5	2,493	58.7	41	7.2	251	35.5	-	-	21	0.3
Single-person	984	18.5	2,400	56.5	35	6.2	236	33.3	-	-	8	0.1
Multi-person	163	3.1	93	2.2	6	1.0	15	2.1	-	-	12	0.2
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households^a	934	17.5	1,758	41.4	34	6.0	174	24.5	108	2.3	144	2.2
Living alone	725	13.6	1,668	39.3	27	4.8	154	21.7	-	-	3	0.0
Not living alone	208	3.9	90	2.1	7	1.2	20	2.8	108	2.3	141	2.1
Single-person households	1,481	27.8	2,841	66.9	52	9.1	448	63.3	3,447	72.0	5,141	76.9

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	20,717	100.0	7,346	100.0	5,954	100.0	3,440	100.0	6,500	100.0	3,897	100.0
Household composition												
Children	7,346	35.5	7,346	100.0	5,954	100.0	3,440	100.0	246	3.8	1,018	26.1
School-age	5,954	28.7	5,954	81.0	5,954	100.0	2,048	59.5	236	3.6	904	23.2
Preschool-age	3,440	16.6	3,440	46.8	2,048	34.4	3,440	100.0	22	0.3	342	8.8
Elderly individuals	6,500	31.4	246	3.4	236	4.0	22	0.7	6,500	100.0	123	3.2
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,897	18.8	1,018	13.9	904	15.2	342	9.9	123	1.9	3,897	100.0
Countable income source												
Gross income	16,469	79.5	6,050	82.4	5,014	84.2	2,727	79.3	6,031	92.8	3,896	100.0
No gross income	4,248	20.5	1,296	17.6	940	15.8	713	20.7	468	7.2	1	0.0
Net income	12,843	62.0	4,715	64.2	4,001	67.2	2,078	60.4	5,016	77.2	3,293	84.5
No net income	7,410	35.8	2,614	35.6	1,940	32.6	1,354	39.3	1,178	18.1	470	12.1
Not applicable ^c	465	2.2	17	0.2	13	0.2	8	0.2	306	4.7	134	3.4
Earned income	5,331	25.7	3,683	50.1	3,036	51.0	1,775	51.6	404	6.2	409	10.5
Unearned income	12,799	61.8	3,577	48.7	3,062	51.4	1,462	42.5	5,865	90.2	3,892	99.9
TANF	566	2.7	521	7.1	422	7.1	221	6.4	39	0.6	110	2.8
GA	707	3.4	226	3.1	185	3.1	95	2.8	176	2.7	133	3.4
SSI	4,788	23.1	847	11.5	753	12.7	301	8.8	2,300	35.4	2,584	66.3
Social Security	6,685	32.3	746	10.1	687	11.5	170	4.9	4,573	70.4	1,946	49.9
Countable resources	480	2.3	226	3.1	189	3.2	108	3.2	137	2.1	89	2.3
Deductions												
Total deduction	20,256	97.8	7,333	99.8	5,943	99.8	3,434	99.8	6,194	95.3	3,764	96.6
Standard deduction	20,253	97.8	7,329	99.8	5,941	99.8	3,432	99.8	6,194	95.3	3,764	96.6
Earned income deduction	5,305	25.6	3,672	50.0	3,024	50.8	1,773	51.6	402	6.2	399	10.2
Dependent care deduction	433	2.1	433	5.9	318	5.3	279	8.1	1	0.0	29	0.7
Medical expense deduction	1,155	5.6	88	1.2	83	1.4	16	0.5	886	13.6	279	7.2
Child support payment deduction	268	1.3	100	1.4	89	1.5	52	1.5	68	1.0	79	2.0
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,064	67.9	5,260	71.6	4,349	73.0	2,360	68.6	4,929	75.8	3,046	78.2
SNAP benefit (dollars)												
Minimum benefit or less ²	2,048	9.9	161	2.2	125	2.1	45	1.3	1,214	18.7	422	10.8
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,116	10.2	231	3.1	186	3.1	76	2.2	1,176	18.1	664	17.0
101 to 200	3,402	16.4	461	6.3	364	6.1	161	4.7	1,815	27.9	1,030	26.4
201 to 300	6,739	32.5	763	10.4	588	9.9	302	8.8	1,836	28.2	944	24.2
Greater than 300	6,413	31.0	5,730	78.0	4,691	78.8	2,857	83.0	459	7.1	837	21.5
Minimum benefit	2,031	9.8	149	2.0	114	1.9	38	1.1	1,213	18.7	414	10.6
Maximum benefit	7,585	36.6	2,614	35.6	1,940	32.6	1,354	39.3	1,283	19.7	539	13.8

Table A.17. (continued)

Household characteristic	Households with:											
	Total households		Children		School-age children		Preschool-age children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Household size												
1 person	12,118	58.5	223	3.0	128	2.1	95	2.8	5,333	82.0	2,556	65.6
2 people	3,479	16.8	2,141	29.1	1,412	23.7	788	22.9	970	14.9	559	14.3
3 people	2,284	11.0	2,178	29.6	1,779	29.9	965	28.1	125	1.9	339	8.7
4 people	1,594	7.7	1,564	21.3	1,435	24.1	807	23.5	46	0.7	226	5.8
5 people	754	3.6	752	10.2	715	12.0	442	12.8	14	0.2	133	3.4
6 or more people	489	2.4	488	6.6	484	8.1	343	10.0	11	0.2	84	2.2

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Average values for households with:					Non-elderly individuals with disabilities
	Average values	Children	School-age children	Preschool-age children	Elderly individuals	
Countable income (dollars)						
Gross income	969	1,222	1,301	1,174	1,071	1,182
Net income ^e	489	640	697	603	558	612
Earned income	374	812	851	862	66	117
Unearned income	594	410	450	312	1,005	1,065
TANF	14	39	41	37	3	12
GA	11	18	19	17	5	8
SSI	157	96	106	75	219	495
Social Security	326	107	123	49	718	504
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)						
Gross income	69.4	62.6	64.7	56.6	91.8	89.1
Net income ^e	33.1	31.8	33.8	27.9	44.6	42.1
Deductions (dollars)						
Total deduction ^f	604	708	724	708	602	612
Earned income deduction						
All households ⁿ	77	162	170	172	14	24
Households with deduction	292	325	335	334	213	226
Dependent care deduction						
All households ^o	8	21	19	30	0	4
Households with deduction	352	352	355	368	304 [†]	454
Medical expense deduction						
All households ^o	11	2	2	1	28	16
Households with deduction	196	167	162	178	190	215
Child support payment deduction						
All households ^p	3	3	4	4	2	5
Households with deduction	247	243	234	261	212	216
Excess shelter expense deduction						
All households ^p	324	333	340	312	381	383
Households with deduction	466	464	465	453	478	473
SNAP benefit (dollars)	297	515	533	571	158	231
Household size (individuals)	1.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	1.2	1.8
Certification period (months)	16.4	11.1	11.2	10.8	23.4	19.8

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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

Household characteristic	Countable income type									
	Total households		Earned income		Unearned income		TANF		GA	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	20,717	100.0	5,331	100.0	12,799	100.0	566	100.0	707	100.0
Household composition										
Children	7,346	35.5	3,683	69.1	3,577	27.9	521	91.9	226	32.0
School-age	5,954	28.7	3,036	56.9	3,062	23.9	422	74.5	185	26.1
Preschool-age	3,440	16.6	1,775	33.3	1,462	11.4	221	39.0	95	13.4
Elderly individuals	6,500	31.4	404	7.6	5,865	45.8	39	7.0	176	24.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	3,897	18.8	409	7.7	3,892	30.4	110	19.5	133	18.9
Countable income source										
Gross income	16,469	79.5	5,331	100.0	12,799	100.0	566	100.0	707	100.0
No gross income ^{ee}	4,248	20.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	12,843	62.0	4,236	79.5	10,107	79.0	401	70.8	401	56.7
No net income	7,410	35.8	1,082	20.3	2,323	18.1	149	26.2	304	43.0
Not applicable ^c	465	2.2	13	0.2	369	2.9	17	3.0	2	0.3
Earned income	5,331	25.7	5,331	100.0	1,661	13.0	116	20.5	56	7.9
Unearned income	12,799	61.8	1,661	31.2	12,799	100.0	566	100.0	707	100.0
TANF	566	2.7	116	2.2	566	4.4	566	100.0	3	0.4
GA	707	3.4	56	1.0	707	5.5	3	0.5	707	100.0
SSI	4,788	23.1	339	6.4	4,788	37.4	108	19.1	211	29.9
Social Security	6,685	32.3	437	8.2	6,685	52.2	65	11.4	119	16.8
Deductions										
Total deduction	20,256	97.8	5,321	99.8	12,433	97.1	552	97.5	705	99.7
Standard deduction	20,253	97.8	5,318	99.8	12,430	97.1	550	97.0	705	99.7
Earned income deduction	5,305	25.6	5,305	99.5	1,645	12.9	115	20.2	56	7.9
Dependent care deduction	433	2.1	409	7.7	175	1.4	5	0.9	0	0.1
Medical expense deduction	1,155	5.6	76	1.4	1,143	8.9	11	1.9	3	0.4
Child support payment deduction	268	1.3	112	2.1	176	1.4	2	0.4	3	0.4
Excess shelter expense deduction	14,064	67.9	3,946	74.0	9,917	77.5	435	76.8	539	76.2
SNAP benefit (dollars)										
Minimum benefit or less ^z	2,048	9.9	579	10.9	1,726	13.5	10	1.8	18	2.5
Greater than the minimum to 100	2,116	10.2	349	6.5	1,892	14.8	15	2.7	47	6.7
101 to 200	3,402	16.4	586	11.0	2,920	22.8	26	4.7	91	12.8
201 to 300	6,739	32.5	1,157	21.7	3,107	24.3	76	13.5	331	46.8
Greater than 300	6,413	31.0	2,660	49.9	3,154	24.6	438	77.4	220	31.1
Minimum benefit	2,031	9.8	565	10.6	1,715	13.4	10	1.8	16	2.3
Maximum benefit	7,585	36.6	1,088	20.4	2,498	19.5	149	26.2	304	43.0
Household size										
1 person	12,118	58.5	1,481	27.8	8,132	63.5	52	9.1	448	63.3
2 people	3,479	16.8	1,126	21.1	2,114	16.5	167	29.5	117	16.5
3 people	2,284	11.0	1,070	20.1	1,153	9.0	142	25.1	65	9.2
4 people	1,594	7.7	910	17.1	793	6.2	125	22.1	42	5.9
5 people	754	3.6	428	8.0	377	2.9	51	8.9	26	3.7
6 or more people	489	2.4	317	5.9	229	1.8	29	5.1	10	1.5

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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	969	1,671	1,123	998	729
Net income ^e	489	875	573	524	299
Earned income	374	1,454	161	184	62
Unearned income	594	217	962	813	667
TANF	14	11	23	527	2 [†]
GA	11	4	18	1 [†]	326
SSI	157	46	255	151	191
Social Security	326	79	528	91	113
Countable income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)					
Gross income	69.4	98.3	85.9	53.8	52.4
Net income ^e	33.1	49.9	41.2	26.5	20.0
Deductions (dollars)					
Total deduction ^f	604	853	606	538	571
Earned income deduction					
All households ⁿ	77	291	33	38	13
Households with deduction	292	292	250	186	157
Dependent care deduction					
All households ^o	8	27	5	2	0
Households with deduction	352	355	343	239 [†]	134 [†]
Medical expense deduction					
All households ^o	11	3	18	3	2
Households with deduction	196	185	195	144 [†]	331 [†]
Child support payment deduction					
All households ^p	3	6	3	0	1
Households with deduction	247	275	231	101 [†]	160 [†]
Excess shelter expense deduction					
All households ^p	324	340	367	322	369
Households with deduction	466	459	460	407	483
SNAP benefit (dollars)	297	362	248	517	318
Household size (individuals)	1.9	2.8	1.7	3.1	1.8
Certification period (months)	16.4	11.4	19.3	12.0	14.6

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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

Household characteristic	Race and Hispanic status of household head ^{ff}								Nonparticipating household head ^{gg}
	Total	White, not Hispanic	African American, not Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	Asian, not Hispanic	Native American, not Hispanic	Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	Race unknown	
Total Households									
Number (000)	20,717	7,849	5,258	2,505	802	261	149	3,006	889
Row percent	100.0	37.9	25.4	12.1	3.9	1.3	0.7	14.5	4.3
Households with:									
Children									
Number (000)	7,346	2,309	1,895	851	152	103	50	1,115	871
Row percent	100.0	31.4	25.8	11.6	2.1	1.4	0.7	15.2	11.9
Elderly individuals									
Number (000)	6,500	2,675	1,360	985	482	56	45	889	8
Row percent	100.0	41.2	20.9	15.2	7.4	0.9	0.7	13.7	0.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities									
Number (000)	3,897	1,702	1,086	350	81	46	33	569	30
Row percent	100.0	43.7	27.9	9.0	2.1	1.2	0.8	14.6	0.8
Countable earned income									
Number (000)	5,331	1,812	1,259	604	154	70	39	783	609
Row percent	100.0	34.0	23.6	11.3	2.9	1.3	0.7	14.7	11.4
Countable TANF income									
Number (000)	566	150	142	115	8	9	5	93	44
Row percent	100.0	26.5	25.0	20.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	16.4	7.8

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total	Citizenship					
		U.S.-born citizen	Naturalized citizen	Refugee	Other noncitizen	Citizen children living with participating noncitizen adults	Citizen children living with nonparticipating noncitizen adults
Total Households							
Number (000)	20,717	18,655	1,763	153	913	252	769
Percent	100.0	90.0	8.5	0.7	4.4	1.2	3.7
Average SNAP benefit (dollars)	297	306	264	401	318	541	446
Households with:							
Children							
Number (000)	7,346	7,244	357	63	290	252	769
Row percent	100.0	98.6	4.9	0.9	3.9	3.4	10.5
Elderly individuals							
Number (000)	6,500	4,923	1,202	22	518	28	4
Row percent	100.0	75.7	18.5	0.3	8.0	0.4	0.1
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities							
Number (000)	3,897	3,773	160	4	56	28	25
Row percent	100.0	96.8	4.1	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.7
Countable earned income							
Number (000)	5,331	5,137	332	27	254	147	571
Row percent	100.0	96.4	6.2	0.5	4.8	2.8	10.7
Countable TANF income							
Number (000)	566	528	19	39	14	15	43
Row percent	100.0	93.2	3.4	7.0	2.4	2.6	7.6

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

Participant characteristic	Total participants		Female participants		Male participants	
	Number (000)	Column % ^{hh}	Number (000)	Row % ^{hh}	Number (000)	Row % ^{hh}
Total	39,246	100.0	22,497	57.3	16,749	42.7
Age						
Child	15,516	39.5	7,595	19.4	7,921	20.2
Preschool-age	4,538	11.6	2,252	5.7	2,286	5.8
School-age	10,978	28.0	5,344	13.6	5,635	14.4
Non-elderly adult	16,549	42.2	10,495	26.7	6,054	15.4
18–35 years	7,735	19.7	5,187	13.2	2,548	6.5
36–59 years	8,814	22.5	5,308	13.5	3,506	8.9
Elderly individual	7,181	18.3	4,406	11.2	2,774	7.1
Citizenship						
U.S.-born citizen	35,564	90.6	20,216	51.5	15,347	39.1
Naturalized citizen	2,217	5.6	1,415	3.6	802	2.0
Refugee	297	0.8	148	0.4	148	0.4
Other noncitizen	1,169	3.0	718	1.8	451	1.1
Citizen children living with noncitizen adultsⁱⁱ	2,218	5.7	1,082	2.8	1,135	2.9
Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	4,119	10.5	2,191	5.6	1,928	4.9
Children with disabilities	532	1.4	185	0.5	346	0.9
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,587	9.1	2,005	5.1	1,582	4.0
Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households^a	3,556	9.1	1,699	4.3	1,857	4.7
Race and Hispanic status^{ff}						
White, not Hispanic	13,844	35.3	7,947	20.2	5,897	15.0
African American, not Hispanic	10,211	26.0	5,968	15.2	4,244	10.8
Hispanic, any race	5,916	15.1	3,329	8.5	2,588	6.6
Asian, not Hispanic	1,454	3.7	863	2.2	591	1.5
Native American, not Hispanic	568	1.4	310	0.8	258	0.7
Multiple races reported, not Hispanic	333	0.8	193	0.5	139	0.4
Race unknown	6,920	17.6	3,887	9.9	3,033	7.7

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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	39,246	12,118	6,957	6,852	6,374	3,771	1,995	723	456
Children younger than age 12									
1 or younger	1,691	44	370	438	409	244	115	44	28
2–3 years	1,864	41	330	494	452	304	145	58	39
4–5 years	1,903	27	243	555	519	292	162	66	39
6–8 years	2,743	21	347	697	771	510	241	87	70
9–11 years	2,609	25	329	656	734	421	286	99	60
Females	22,497	6,771	4,305	4,154	3,604	2,028	1,032	363	241
1 or younger	872	24	196	219	210	124	58	25	17
2–3 years	893	18	140	236	228	155	78	24	14
4–5 years	927	11	108	284	249	143	81	36	15
6–8 years	1,308	11	174	347	350	242	104	39	41
9–11 years	1,282	12	164	325	376	201	124	47	33
12–13 years	839	15	135	193	231	135	84	28	19
14–18 years	1,673	28	296	440	411	257	146	55	40
19–50 years	8,372	1,927	1,867	1,873	1,458	737	344	105	60
51–70 years	4,359	3,112	891	215	89	33	13	4	2
71 or older	1,972	1,612	334	22	2	1	0	-	0
Males	16,749	5,347	2,653	2,698	2,771	1,743	963	360	215
1 or younger	819	20	174	219	199	120	57	19	12
2–3 years	971	23	190	258	224	149	67	34	26
4–5 years	976	16	134	272	270	150	82	30	24
6–8 years	1,435	9	173	350	421	268	136	48	29
9–11 years	1,327	13	165	331	358	220	162	52	27
12–13 years	857	17	102	229	237	137	85	31	20
14–18 years	1,759	29	295	428	446	290	167	65	38
19–50 years	4,281	2,197	420	466	529	372	184	76	37
51–70 years	3,296	2,456	559	130	86	37	22	4	2
71 or older	1,027	566	441	16	2	1	1	1	-

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total	20,717	100.0	39,246	100.0	16,549	100.0
Work registration status						
Work registrant	3,922	18.9	5,180	13.2	4,954	29.9
Exempt	15,870	76.6	33,945	86.5	11,570	69.9
For disability	5,784	27.9	7,392	18.8	3,745	22.6
For care of a child under 6 or an incapacitated person	2,320	11.2	2,740	7.0	2,623	15.8
Working and/or earning the equivalent of 30 hours per week	1,359	6.6	1,810	4.6	1,766	10.7
For reason other than those specified in the rows above	6,407	30.9	22,002	56.1	3,435	20.8
Nonregistrant, should have registered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonparticipating household head ⁹⁹	889	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	36	0.2	122	0.3	26	0.2
Employment and training program status						
Total participating in employment and training program [‡]	700	3.4	982	2.5	835	5.0
Not participating in employment and training program	19,114	92.3	38,192	97.3	15,697	94.8
Nonparticipating household head ⁹⁹	889	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	14	0.1	73	0.2	17	0.1
Employment status						
Total employed	4,260	20.6	5,197	13.2	4,793	29.0
Self-employed, farming	4	0.0	7	0.0	6	0.0
Self-employed, nonfarming	618	3.0	759	1.9	668	4.0
Migrant farm labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Non-migrant farm labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Active-duty military service	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Employed by other	3,635	17.5	4,428	11.3	4,117	24.9
Unemployed and looking for work	2,615	12.6	3,392	8.6	3,234	19.5
Not in labor force and not looking for work	12,932	62.4	30,574	77.9	8,495	51.3
Nonparticipating household head ⁹⁹	889	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	22	0.1	83	0.2	28	0.2

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

Household characteristic	Total adults		Total working adults		Total working adults by hours of employment (Row percent of all adults)			Average monthly earnings among those with earnings (dollars)
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Row %	20 hours or more per week	30 hours or more per week	Full time employment	
Total	23,730	100.0	4,942	20.8	15.5	11.0	4.2	1,425
Age and household composition								
Non-elderly adults without disabilities (age 18–59)	12,962	54.6	4,451	34.3	26.5	19.1	7.3	1,486
Living with children	7,791	32.8	3,191	41.0	33.8	25.3	10.1	1,629
Living with preschool-age children	3,819	16.1	1,569	41.1	33.9	25.4	11.0	1,675
Living in childless households	5,171	21.8	1,260	24.4	15.5	9.7	3.0	1,123
Age 18–49 living in childless households	3,556	15.0	894	25.2	16.0	9.9	3.0	1,152
Non-elderly adults with disabilities	3,587	15.1	139	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	665
Elderly adults (60 or older)	7,181	30.3	352	4.9	2.7	1.5	0.6	966

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

Table A.27. Comparison of participating households with key SNAP household characteristics for FYs 1994–2022

Time period	Percentage of households with:										
	Total households (000)	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
FY 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	12.5	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
FY 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	18.9	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
FY 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	20.2	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
FY 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	22.3	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
FY 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	24.4	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
FY 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	26.4	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
FY 2000	7,252	8.9	21.5	10.1	20.4	54.6	26.7	26.0	26.1	30.7	6.0
FY 2001	7,276	10.0	23.9	10.2	19.7	54.2	26.6	23.4	26.0	30.7	5.3
FY 2002	8,010	11.2	26.3	9.8	17.9	55.1	25.7	21.4	27.3	28.2	4.9
FY 2003	8,971	12.7	27.7	7.0	17.1	55.1	22.1	17.2	27.5	26.3	5.4
FY 2004	10,069	13.1	29.7	5.9	17.3	54.3	22.7	16.2	28.5	26.8	6.2
FY 2005	10,852	13.7	30.0	5.2	17.1	53.7	23.0	14.5	29.1	26.4	6.2
FY 2006	11,313	14.1	31.0	6.2	17.9	52.0	23.1	13.0	29.5	26.8	6.1
FY 2007	11,561	14.7	31.4	6.6	17.8	51.0	23.8	12.1	29.6	27.7	5.7
FY 2008	12,464	16.2	33.6	6.7	18.5	50.6	22.6	10.6	28.9	26.2	5.6
FY 2009	14,981	17.6	36.0	4.1	16.6	49.9	21.2	9.7	29.4	23.6	5.9
FY 2010	18,369	19.7	38.3	3.8	15.5	48.7	19.8	8.0	29.9	20.9	5.9
FY 2011	20,803	20.0	39.4	4.2	16.5	47.1	20.2	7.6	30.5	20.2	5.8
FY 2012	22,046	20.5	38.4	4.8	17.2	45.3	20.0	7.1	31.3	20.2	5.7
FY 2013	22,802	21.5	39.4	5.2	17.4	44.8	20.3	6.5	31.2	19.9	5.8
FY 2014	22,445	21.9	40.6	6.4	19.0	43.6	20.4	6.1	31.3	20.4	6.1
FY 2015	22,293	22.2	39.6	7.2	19.6	42.7	20.2	5.8	31.8	20.5	6.0
FY 2016	21,511	20.4	37.2	8.1	21.8	42.9	20.3	5.1	31.9	21.3	6.2
FY 2017	20,597	19.0	35.7	8.8	24.1	41.7	20.8	4.9	31.4	21.9	6.1
FY 2018	19,727	19.0	35.3	9.5	26.0	41.2	20.7	4.5	30.2	22.9	5.9
FY 2019	18,802	18.5	35.1	10.3	28.1	39.5	21.1	4.2	28.6	23.7	5.4
FY 2020, Pre-pandemic period	18,657	18.5	35.7	11.1	28.6	38.1	21.8	3.6	27.7	25.0	5.1
FY 2020, Waiver period ⁿⁿ	16,686	22.4	36.9	13.9	27.7	37.0	21.5	2.4	24.8	22.9	3.6
FY 2022	20,717	20.5	35.8	9.8	31.4	35.5	18.8	2.7	25.7	23.1	5.1

Source: FYs 1994 to 2022 SNAP QC samples.

Note: Estimates for FY 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 FYs 1994–2022

Time period	Gross income (dollars)		Net income (dollars) ^{kk}		Total deduction (dollars) ^{oo}		SNAP benefit (dollars)		Gross income as a percentage of poverty guidelines (percent)	Household size (individuals)
	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}	Nominal value	Real value ^{pp}	Nominal value	Real value ^{qq}		
FY 1994	507	984	268	520	272	528	168	327	57	2.5
FY 1995	514	970	265	500	283	534	172	324	56	2.5
FY 1996	528	968	275	504	287	526	174	316	57	2.5
FY 1997	558	1000	299	536	291	522	169	300	58	2.4
FY 1998	584	1031	321	566	294	519	165	287	60	2.4
FY 1999	603	1041	338	584	299	516	162	277	62	2.4
FY 2000	595	994	331	553	300	501	165	276	61	2.3
FY 2001	596	968	325	528	314	510	171	277	60	2.3
FY 2002	602	968	324	521	327	526	182	291	59	2.3
FY 2003	608	951	317	496	346	541	192	300	57	2.3
FY 2004	634	965	312	475	382	582	197	297	58	2.3
FY 2005	644	949	316	465	390	574	209	309	58	2.3
FY 2006	668	953	323	461	410	585	208	302	59	2.3
FY 2007	684	949	325	451	430	597	212	295	59	2.2
FY 2008	693	926	329	440	441	589	222	291	58	2.2
FY 2009	711	953	329	441	471	632	272	355	58	2.2
FY 2010	731	964	336	443	491	648	287	373	57	2.2
FY 2011	744	959	338	436	508	655	281	353	59	2.1
FY 2012	755	950	343	432	512	644	274	332	60	2.1
FY 2013	758	939	344	426	522	647	271	325	59	2.1
FY 2014	759	925	335	408	538	655	253	299	58	2.0
FY 2015	786	955	354	430	529	643	254	294	59	2.0
FY 2016	814	980	374	450	539	649	249	290	61	2.0
FY 2017	837	987	384	453	550	649	245	288	63	2.0
FY 2018	852	981	389	448	563	648	239	280	63	2.0
FY 2019	872	986	398	450	578	654	234	272	65	2.0
FY 2020, Pre-pandemic period	890	992	408	455	584	651	230	260	65	1.9
FY 2022	969	969	489	489	604	604	297	297	69	1.9

Sources: CPI-U values: (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023). Nominal values: FYs 1994 to 2022 SNAP QC samples.

Note: Estimates for FY 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. Estimates from the FY 2020 waiver period are omitted from this table so that there is only a single FY 2020 reference period for inflation adjustments.

Table A.29. Comparison of number of SNAP participants by gender and age for FYs 1994–2022

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)
FY 1994	28,009	16,453	11,552	14,410	11,615	1,955
FY 1995	26,955	16,025	10,926	13,883	11,118	1,923
FY 1996	25,926	15,373	10,549	13,214	10,783	1,895
FY 1997	23,117	13,880	9,233	11,871	9,385	1,834
FY 1998	19,969	11,967	7,926	10,546	7,772	1,637
FY 1999	18,149	10,878	7,226	9,354	7,090	1,699
FY 2000	16,916	10,115	6,798	8,726	6,559	1,629
FY 2001	16,850	10,107	6,740	8,650	6,629	1,564
FY 2002	18,608	11,033	7,574	9,563	7,463	1,577
FY 2003	20,764	12,211	8,552	10,554	8,516	1,691
FY 2004	23,279	13,697	9,573	11,635	9,720	1,920
FY 2005	24,794	14,656	10,132	12,363	10,383	2,046
FY 2006	25,472	14,957	10,515	12,514	10,732	2,227
FY 2007	25,775	15,120	10,655	12,605	10,909	2,261
FY 2008	27,607	16,151	11,456	13,359	11,732	2,515
FY 2009	32,889	18,854	14,035	15,617	14,543	2,728
FY 2010	39,759	22,405	17,354	18,516	18,121	3,122
FY 2011	44,148	24,936	19,212	19,926	20,452	3,770
FY 2012	46,022	25,945	20,076	20,500	21,367	4,154
FY 2013	47,098	26,447	20,651	20,889	21,845	4,365
FY 2014	45,874	25,762	20,112	20,271	20,952	4,651
FY 2015	45,184	25,637	19,547	19,891	20,494	4,799
FY 2016	43,539	24,666	18,873	19,212	19,209	5,118
FY 2017	41,491	23,714	17,777	18,033	18,011	5,447
FY 2018	39,519	22,690	16,829	17,268	16,673	5,579
FY 2019	37,202	21,389	15,813	15,871	15,532	5,800
FY 2020, Pre-pandemic period	36,363	20,820	15,543	15,290	15,185	5,887
FY 2020, Waiver period ⁿⁿ	32,170	18,370	13,800	13,155	14,011	4,998
FY 2022	39,246	22,497	16,749	15,516	16,549	7,181

Source: FYs 1994 to 2022 SNAP QC samples.

Notes: Estimates for FY 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

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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 SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit, so 446,473 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this distribution. In addition, the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) calculates net income using program-specific rules so 18,135 MFIP 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, 446,473 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit are excluded from this category. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 18,135 MFIP households are excluded. 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, 446,473 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit 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 counted 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 FY 2022 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person was \$794 from October through December 2021 and \$841 from January through September 2022. This row tabulates the number of households in which at least one person received the applicable maximum SSI benefit.
- ^l The FY 2022 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two individuals was \$1,191 from October through December 2021 and \$1,261 from January through September 2022. This row tabulates the number of households in which the two individuals receive a combined SSI benefit equal to the applicable amount.
- ^m Percent with the maximum excess shelter expense deduction refers to the percentage of households with the deduction that both (1) are subject to the shelter cap (only applicable to households without elderly individuals or individuals with a disability) and (2) have a deduction equal to the shelter cap.

- ⁿ Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 646,231 SSI-CAP households are excluded from this category. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 18,135 MFIP households are excluded. 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, 646,231 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, 446,473 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit are excluded from this category. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 18,135 MFIP households are excluded. 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 receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit.
- ^r The row for a Total deduction of \$0 to 176 contains MFIP households, which do not receive a standard deduction, and households in the Virgin Islands, which receive a standard deduction of \$156 for one- to three-person households.
- ^s In 2022, the standard deduction was \$177 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 receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit.
- ^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 2022, the excess shelter expense deduction cap for households without a member who is elderly or who has a disability was \$597.
- ^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 FY 2022 minimum benefit values.
- ^{aa} In 2022, the maximum monthly SNAP benefit was \$250 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. The codes were grouped 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 18 percent of participants in FY 2022.
- 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 in this table is not calculated for MFIP households, for which net income is calculated using program-specific rules, and SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit, for which net income is not used in their benefit determinations.
- 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 *Disability* in the Definitions section of this report).

^{mm} AFDC refers to Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

ⁿⁿ For the FY 2020 waiver period, data are available for only 47 States and territories (all except for California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, and New York). Thus, the total number of households should not be compared directly with totals from the FY pre-pandemic period or those for other fiscal years.

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

^{pp} Real values are in constant FY 2022 dollars adjusted by changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for all items.

^{qq} Real values are in constant FY 2022 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

— No sample data in this category.

[†] Please use caution when interpreting results due to small sample sizes. See footnotes of individual tables for more details.

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.

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

State	SNAP households		Participants in households		Monthly SNAP benefits	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Dollars (000)	Column %
Total^a	20,717	100.0	39,246	100.0	6,148,049	100.0
Alabama	372	1.8	747	1.9	119,081	1.9
Alaska	25	0.1	51	0.1	11,490	0.2
Arizona	376	1.8	785	2.0	117,372	1.9
Arkansas	135	0.7	267	0.7	41,671	0.7
California	2,505	12.1	4,429	11.3	698,925	11.4
Colorado	272	1.3	529	1.3	83,180	1.4
Connecticut	212	1.0	361	0.9	60,232	1.0
Delaware	56	0.3	110	0.3	15,404	0.3
District of Columbia	90	0.4	147	0.4	22,669	0.4
Florida	1,551	7.5	2,771	7.1	424,501	6.9
Georgia	784	3.8	1,583	4.0	251,369	4.1
Guam	13	0.1	35	0.1	9,175	0.1
Hawaii	82	0.4	141	0.4	48,635	0.8
Idaho	61	0.3	123	0.3	18,224	0.3
Illinois	1,028	5.0	1,884	4.8	295,986	4.8
Indiana	285	1.4	597	1.5	96,982	1.6
Iowa	137	0.7	274	0.7	37,953	0.6
Kansas	91	0.4	183	0.5	27,595	0.4
Kentucky	246	1.2	528	1.3	77,559	1.3
Louisiana	390	1.9	795	2.0	130,907	2.1
Maine	87	0.4	149	0.4	20,735	0.3
Maryland	334	1.6	587	1.5	80,795	1.3
Massachusetts	585	2.8	972	2.5	160,502	2.6
Michigan	699	3.4	1,290	3.3	188,543	3.1
Minnesota	222	1.1	429	1.1	54,653	0.9
Mississippi	201	1.0	402	1.0	60,854	1.0
Missouri	296	1.4	604	1.5	98,367	1.6
Montana	44	0.2	87	0.2	12,764	0.2
Nebraska	72	0.3	149	0.4	22,985	0.4
Nevada	234	1.1	440	1.1	64,485	1.0
New Hampshire	35	0.2	65	0.2	9,382	0.2
New Jersey	440	2.1	845	2.2	137,484	2.2
New Mexico	259	1.2	493	1.3	79,540	1.3
New York	1,546	7.5	2,673	6.8	479,417	7.8
North Carolina	785	3.8	1,522	3.9	225,225	3.7
North Dakota	23	0.1	45	0.1	7,259	0.1
Ohio	740	3.6	1,421	3.6	226,505	3.7
Oklahoma	293	1.4	618	1.6	97,155	1.6
Oregon	368	1.8	625	1.6	90,923	1.5
Pennsylvania	920	4.4	1,705	4.3	262,419	4.3
Rhode Island	81	0.4	131	0.3	21,312	0.3
South Carolina	299	1.4	602	1.5	95,140	1.5
South Dakota	33	0.2	69	0.2	11,815	0.2
Tennessee	370	1.8	734	1.9	118,214	1.9
Texas	1,490	7.2	3,371	8.6	513,163	8.3
Utah	73	0.4	151	0.4	23,875	0.4
Vermont	40	0.2	68	0.2	10,876	0.2
Virgin Islands	11	0.1	22	0.1	4,866	0.1
Virginia	394	1.9	777	2.0	116,776	1.9
Washington	490	2.4	839	2.1	122,765	2.0
West Virginia	159	0.8	295	0.8	41,143	0.7
Wisconsin	369	1.8	694	1.8	94,628	1.5
Wyoming	14	0.1	30	0.1	4,577	0.1

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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	69.4	969	489	604	297	1.9	16.4
Alabama	60.6	852	444	500	320	2.0	17.1
Alaska	58.5	1,049	630	580	466	2.1	14.6
Arizona	61.3	937	547	498	312	2.1	16.0
Arkansas	53.6	761	453	379	309	2.0	20.6
California	73.2	994	487	668	279	1.8	22.0
Colorado	65.6	952	466	621	306	1.9	11.5
Connecticut	77.5	1,036	380	816	284	1.7	23.9
Delaware	71.5	1,041	624	473	276	2.0	8.2
District of Columbia	70.9	877	553	407	251	1.6	19.7
Florida	71.7	979	470	578	274	1.8	9.5
Georgia	63.4	884	510	474	321	2.0	7.4
Guam	55.4	971	509	600	714	2.8	14.5
Hawaii	56.4	878	492	472	595	1.7	11.2
Idaho	65.1	931	512	495	301	2.0	10.1
Illinois	65.4	912	459	575	288	1.8	12.0
Indiana	55.9	806	424	491	340	2.1	13.0
Iowa	72.9	1,073	612	556	277	2.0	8.2
Kansas	63.5	914	482	526	302	2.0	17.1
Kentucky	55.6	842	543	418	315	2.1	15.1
Louisiana	55.7	798	407	502	336	2.0	20.8
Maine	86.2	1,169	547	697	238	1.7	11.9
Maryland	77.1	1,036	655	469	242	1.8	16.4
Massachusetts	79.6	1,056	390	802	274	1.7	23.8
Michigan	80.2	1,117	564	673	270	1.8	17.1
Minnesota	77.1	1,109	685	540	246	1.9	13.9
Mississippi	57.0	789	474	381	303	2.0	15.2
Missouri	60.7	873	413	577	332	2.0	17.6
Montana	73.6	1,042	548	586	287	2.0	17.1
Nebraska	63.9	945	473	605	318	2.1	8.2
Nevada	65.7	949	561	489	276	1.9	8.0
New Hampshire	79.0	1,116	532	676	270	1.9	9.0
New Jersey	74.8	1,045	437	741	312	1.9	17.3
New Mexico	61.3	871	456	532	307	1.9	17.8
New York	74.2	990	353	846	310	1.7	20.3
North Carolina	79.2	1,101	594	620	287	1.9	14.0
North Dakota	67.6	953	421	666	319	2.0	8.3
Ohio	68.3	924	460	564	306	1.9	19.3
Oklahoma	55.1	815	455	462	332	2.1	16.0
Oregon	79.7	1,064	568	619	247	1.7	15.5
Pennsylvania	78.4	1,091	499	734	285	1.9	21.8
Rhode Island	78.9	1,042	380	848	262	1.6	18.9
South Carolina	59.6	825	458	449	318	2.0	9.7
South Dakota	62.5	907	364	701	356	2.1	13.7
Tennessee	52.8	751	421	414	320	2.0	16.6
Texas	59.9	937	532	560	344	2.3	15.9
Utah	54.9	849	447	514	329	2.1	7.9
Vermont	87.3	1,175	404	955	275	1.7	24.8
Virgin Islands	55.6	802	485	397	437	2.0	17.2
Virginia	63.7	900	512	480	296	2.0	16.1
Washington	75.3	1,027	532	610	251	1.7	16.0
West Virginia	65.8	905	588	432	258	1.9	17.6
Wisconsin	81.5	1,135	651	593	257	1.9	13.3
Wyoming	62.6	925	475	553	333	2.1	7.9

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Gross countable income as a percentage of the poverty guidelines								
	Total households	Zero gross income		1 percent to 50 percent		51 percent to 100 percent		101 percent or more	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	20,717	4,248	20.5	3,290	15.9	8,049	38.9	5,130	24.8
Alabama	372	73	19.5	70	18.8	167	44.7	63	16.9
Alaska	25	5	22.1	5	21.0	9	37.2	5	19.6
Arizona	376	108	28.6	63	16.8	118	31.4	87	23.2
Arkansas	135	30	22.5	27	19.8	64	47.7	13	10.0
California	2,505	581	23.2	434	17.3	809	32.3	681	27.2
Colorado	272	65	24.1	51	18.6	81	29.7	75	27.6
Connecticut	212	35	16.5	26	12.0	84	39.6	68	31.8
Delaware	56	7	12.3	17	29.7	17	30.0	16	28.0
District of Columbia	90	23	25.7	19	21.5	28	31.5	19	21.3
Florida	1,551	230	14.8	224	14.4	690	44.5	406	26.2
Georgia	784	223	28.5	114	14.5	273	34.8	174	22.2
Guam	13	3	20.1	4	29.6	4	28.0	3	22.4
Hawaii	82	13	15.8	20	24.1	39	48.2	10	11.8
Idaho	61	9	14.3	10	17.2	32	52.9	9	15.7
Illinois	1,028	299	29.1	101	9.8	366	35.6	262	25.5
Indiana	285	71	24.8	50	17.6	121	42.6	43	15.0
Iowa	137	25	18.3	19	13.7	54	39.7	39	28.2
Kansas	91	16	18.0	12	13.5	48	51.9	15	16.6
Kentucky	246	67	27.0	40	16.3	102	41.3	38	15.4
Louisiana	390	87	22.5	73	18.8	171	44.0	58	14.8
Maine	87	10	11.2	7	8.4	38	43.1	32	37.3
Maryland	334	71	21.3	51	15.3	113	33.8	99	29.6
Massachusetts	585	101	17.3	85	14.5	221	37.8	179	30.5
Michigan	699	115	16.4	78	11.2	293	41.9	213	30.5
Minnesota	222	18	8.0	50	22.4	85	38.3	69	31.3
Mississippi	201	40	20.1	37	18.5	95	47.4	28	14.0
Missouri	296	68	22.9	44	14.8	128	43.3	56	19.1
Montana	44	7	16.3	6	13.0	20	45.6	11	25.1
Nebraska	72	15	20.3	11	15.5	31	42.5	16	21.7
Nevada	234	69	29.6	33	14.0	66	28.2	66	28.2
New Hampshire	35	5	13.1	3	9.0	17	50.3	10	27.6
New Jersey	440	56	12.7	81	18.3	187	42.5	117	26.5
New Mexico	259	66	25.5	50	19.3	95	36.6	48	18.6
New York	1,546	189	12.2	320	20.7	663	42.9	374	24.2
North Carolina	785	141	18.0	120	15.3	269	34.3	254	32.4
North Dakota	23	4	17.2	4	15.8	10	42.7	6	24.4
Ohio	740	134	18.2	100	13.5	352	47.6	153	20.7
Oklahoma	293	64	21.8	61	20.7	128	43.9	40	13.6
Oregon	368	75	20.3	55	14.9	118	32.1	120	32.8
Pennsylvania	920	160	17.4	104	11.3	368	39.9	289	31.4
Rhode Island	81	13	15.7	7	8.8	38	46.4	24	29.1
South Carolina	299	67	22.6	53	17.6	125	41.6	54	18.2
South Dakota	33	7	21.9	5	16.5	13	39.9	7	21.7
Tennessee	370	90	24.2	69	18.7	164	44.3	47	12.8
Texas	1,490	373	25.1	251	16.9	557	37.4	308	20.7
Utah	73	19	26.5	13	17.8	28	39.0	12	16.6
Vermont	40	5	13.1	4	9.2	16	39.8	15	37.9
Virgin Islands	11	2	21.7	4	31.8	3	24.5	2	22.0
Virginia	394	78	19.9	72	18.2	157	39.7	88	22.2
Washington	490	90	18.3	76	15.4	184	37.5	141	28.7
West Virginia	159	41	25.8	16	10.2	65	41.0	37	23.1
Wisconsin	369	81	22.0	40	10.7	118	31.9	130	35.3
Wyoming	14	3	19.1	2	15.7	7	48.5	2	16.7

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %			
Total^a	14,064	67.9	2,972	14.3	717	901	466
Alabama	250	67.0	28	7.5	536	680	353
Alaska	12	50.4	1	2.8	466	648	385
Arizona	199	53.0	38	10.2	543	789	374
Arkansas	71	53.0	5	4.1	395	549	278
California	1,980	79.0	501	20.0	880	1,032	519
Colorado	185	67.9	54	19.9	757	949	471
Connecticut	179	84.1	49	23.3	1,046	1,205	659
Delaware	29	51.3	4	6.5	516	780	383
District of Columbia	47	52.3	6	7.0	435	626	311
Florida	1,125	72.5	184	11.9	684	848	427
Georgia	423	54.0	77	9.8	490	717	359
Guam	4	29.6	0	1.4	249	434	271
Hawaii	35	43.1	3	3.9	374	582	339
Idaho	42	68.8	5	8.1	581	684	337
Illinois	661	64.3	164	15.9	682	926	467
Indiana	180	63.0	26	9.0	541	734	390
Iowa	85	62.3	15	11.3	629	820	408
Kansas	65	70.9	8	8.4	585	690	358
Kentucky	129	52.2	10	3.9	419	583	290
Louisiana	259	66.6	37	9.5	530	682	358
Maine	66	75.4	8	9.1	894	1,033	576
Maryland	149	44.6	35	10.6	499	797	380
Massachusetts	472	80.6	113	19.3	1,006	1,205	639
Michigan	507	72.5	88	12.6	782	937	491
Minnesota	143	64.4	20	8.9	657	818	393
Mississippi	77	38.4	6	3.2	365	526	300
Missouri	203	68.5	28	9.4	570	715	381
Montana	29	64.7	5	10.6	646	825	448
Nebraska	52	71.7	11	14.9	682	803	434
Nevada	123	52.5	26	11.1	561	856	384
New Hampshire	27	76.9	5	14.3	881	1,020	531
New Jersey	375	85.3	97	22.1	961	1,092	552
New Mexico	162	62.5	24	9.4	548	754	392
New York	1,107	71.6	405	26.2	1,093	1,210	655
North Carolina	489	62.2	124	15.7	700	905	468
North Dakota	17	75.7	4	16.3	716	831	479
Ohio	500	67.6	76	10.3	658	836	465
Oklahoma	182	62.0	23	8.0	497	656	332
Oregon	261	71.0	54	14.7	751	927	453
Pennsylvania	760	82.6	209	22.7	926	1,026	531
Rhode Island	78	96.3	24	29.4	1,070	1,085	605
South Carolina	145	48.5	14	4.8	431	614	327
South Dakota	22	66.3	6	18.3	768	963	571
Tennessee	194	52.5	19	5.3	426	640	329
Texas	919	61.6	168	11.2	582	779	383
Utah	42	57.2	6	8.9	529	751	385
Vermont	39	97.4	10	25.0	1,239	1,249	685
Virgin Islands	5	40.7	1	8.0	295	453	260
Virginia	234	59.3	38	9.5	518	678	340
Washington	389	79.4	59	12.0	773	889	424
West Virginia	93	58.2	8	4.7	483	609	313
Wisconsin	238	64.5	43	11.5	694	862	427
Wyoming	10	70.8	2	12.1	636	749	380

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	7,346	35.5	6,500	31.4	3,897	18.8	4,634	22.4	3,285	15.9
Alabama	149	40.1	101	27.1	91	24.5	116	31.2	51	13.8
Alaska	8	34.3	8	34.2	3	13.8	4	17.6	4	17.5
Arizona	150	40.0	100	26.6	42	11.2	98	26.0	76	20.3
Arkansas	49	36.3	35	25.8	39	29.0	33	24.3	22	16.4
California	769	30.7	919	36.7	302	12.1	409	16.3	492	19.6
Colorado	103	38.1	71	26.1	27	9.9	63	23.3	60	22.2
Connecticut	60	28.3	75	35.3	47	22.2	40	19.1	33	15.5
Delaware	22	39.5	16	28.6	11	20.2	17	30.4	8	14.4
District of Columbia	30	33.3	23	25.1	17	18.7	24	26.5	22	24.6
Florida	538	34.7	616	39.7	243	15.7	246	15.9	151	9.8
Georgia	336	42.8	208	26.5	113	14.5	264	33.7	136	17.3
Guam	7	52.0	3	25.8	0	3.8	2	18.7	2	15.5
Hawaii	24	29.6	30	36.9	13	16.4	13	16.1	10	11.7
Idaho	23	38.0	18	29.2	16	27.1	13	22.2	7	11.2
Illinois	350	34.1	291	28.3	170	16.6	234	22.7	219	21.3
Indiana	118	41.5	77	27.0	68	23.7	87	30.5	39	13.5
Iowa	48	35.4	33	24.0	34	24.7	29	21.4	24	17.4
Kansas	34	36.8	23	24.8	25	27.0	19	20.8	12	13.6
Kentucky	100	40.7	67	27.3	57	23.1	66	26.8	38	15.5
Louisiana	168	43.2	100	25.6	87	22.2	133	34.1	58	14.9
Maine	22	25.8	32	36.8	28	32.4	13	15.5	10	11.3
Maryland	113	33.7	89	26.7	61	18.2	79	23.5	55	16.6
Massachusetts	159	27.2	212	36.2	128	21.8	109	18.7	109	18.6
Michigan	222	31.8	209	29.9	166	23.8	136	19.4	119	17.0
Minnesota	75	34.0	69	30.9	52	23.4	45	20.3	33	14.8
Mississippi	80	40.0	55	27.5	51	25.7	51	25.3	27	13.6
Missouri	120	40.4	88	29.8	59	19.9	89	29.9	40	13.5
Montana	16	35.1	16	35.1	9	19.9	10	21.9	6	13.3
Nebraska	28	39.3	16	22.8	16	22.3	18	24.4	13	17.6
Nevada	82	34.9	69	29.4	27	11.4	48	20.7	52	22.3
New Hampshire	12	35.2	11	30.6	12	33.4	9	26.5	4	10.6
New Jersey	173	39.2	167	38.0	65	14.7	105	23.8	46	10.5
New Mexico	85	32.8	60	23.3	40	15.5	50	19.2	72	27.7
New York	433	28.0	595	38.5	314	20.3	270	17.4	223	14.4
North Carolina	312	39.7	213	27.2	145	18.4	212	27.0	129	16.5
North Dakota	9	37.9	6	24.4	6	25.6	6	25.9	3	14.9
Ohio	256	34.7	244	33.0	191	25.8	177	24.0	83	11.3
Oklahoma	113	38.4	65	22.3	69	23.4	69	23.6	59	20.1
Oregon	103	28.1	112	30.6	66	18.0	53	14.4	80	21.7
Pennsylvania	290	31.5	321	34.8	208	22.6	191	20.8	153	16.6
Rhode Island	20	24.8	30	37.3	19	24.0	13	16.0	11	13.7
South Carolina	121	40.5	88	29.5	61	20.5	95	31.7	37	12.3
South Dakota	15	44.6	9	26.8	8	22.9	8	22.8	4	12.4
Tennessee	143	38.6	86	23.2	98	26.4	97	26.2	61	16.4
Texas	749	50.2	382	25.6	267	17.9	450	30.2	113	7.6
Utah	29	39.7	14	18.7	15	20.6	19	25.7	15	20.2
Vermont	10	25.8	15	38.1	12	29.2	6	15.1	5	11.4
Virgin Islands	5	41.6	4	31.5	0	2.8	3	28.5	2	20.2
Virginia	159	40.4	108	27.5	77	19.5	111	28.1	52	13.2
Washington	131	26.8	150	30.7	98	20.0	74	15.1	102	20.7
West Virginia	48	30.4	49	30.7	44	27.6	28	17.5	25	15.5
Wisconsin	119	32.2	100	27.2	76	20.5	77	20.9	76	20.7
Wyoming	6	42.3	3	18.2	4	29.0	3	23.8	2	14.9

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	5,331	25.7	707	3.4	4,788	23.1	6,685	32.3	566	2.7
Alabama	92	24.7	0	0.1	97	26.0	136	36.4	2	0.5
Alaska	6	23.0	8	32.4	5	22.2	7	27.1	1	5.6
Arizona	106	28.1	-	-	50	13.3	100	26.6	4	0.9
Arkansas	24	17.7	0	0.1	46	33.8	45	33.6	-	-
California	565	22.6	162	6.5	633	25.3	657	26.2	175	7.0
Colorado	89	32.6	16	5.8	36	13.4	71	26.0	10	3.7
Connecticut	52	24.6	7	3.2	52	24.7	81	38.2	4	1.9
Delaware	15	27.4	2	4.1	14	25.7	17	31.2	7	12.2
District of Columbia	14	15.4	0	0.5	22	24.2	22	24.1	17	19.1
Florida	390	25.2	6	0.4	392	25.3	570	36.7	42	2.7
Georgia	215	27.5	-	-	130	16.6	233	29.8	12	1.5
Guam	5	38.5	0	3.2	0	0.4	3	21.0	1	4.4
Hawaii	19	22.7	4	5.0	19	23.8	29	35.0	5	5.9
Idaho	16	27.0	10	17.3	18	29.4	23	38.1	1	1.6
Illinois	248	24.1	19	1.8	191	18.5	304	29.6	17	1.7
Indiana	65	22.7	-	-	76	26.5	89	31.3	4	1.4
Iowa	48	35.0	0	0.3	32	23.4	44	32.2	3	2.3
Kansas	25	27.0	-	-	25	27.6	32	35.0	2	2.1
Kentucky	60	24.2	2	0.7	63	25.8	68	27.8	6	2.4
Louisiana	103	26.5	1	0.2	100	25.6	107	27.6	1	0.3
Maine	20	22.5	25	29.2	24	27.2	46	52.7	2	2.8
Maryland	88	26.4	17	5.0	58	17.3	105	31.3	10	2.9
Massachusetts	129	22.1	33	5.6	148	25.2	221	37.8	25	4.3
Michigan	215	30.8	3	0.4	185	26.5	245	35.0	6	0.9
Minnesota	71	31.9	16	7.4	58	26.2	78	35.3	17	7.6
Mississippi	35	17.7	0	0.2	64	32.0	69	34.6	1	0.6
Missouri	72	24.4	1	0.2	70	23.6	103	34.9	3	1.0
Montana	12	27.6	0	0.4	10	23.2	18	40.1	2	4.9
Nebraska	23	32.3	3	4.0	15	20.4	24	32.6	3	3.7
Nevada	66	28.1	2	0.7	35	14.9	63	27.1	4	1.6
New Hampshire	8	21.9	4	11.4	11	30.6	17	49.4	1	4.1
New Jersey	90	20.5	15	3.4	112	25.5	141	31.9	7	1.7
New Mexico	81	31.2	2	0.7	48	18.5	64	24.7	8	3.1
New York	310	20.0	213	13.8	442	28.6	577	37.3	13	0.8
North Carolina	270	34.4	1	0.1	151	19.3	243	30.9	7	0.9
North Dakota	7	29.8	0	0.2	5	22.7	8	37.0	1	3.8
Ohio	176	23.7	4	0.5	200	27.0	292	39.5	21	2.8
Oklahoma	85	29.0	64	22.0	64	22.0	91	31.0	1	0.5
Oregon	108	29.4	2	0.4	67	18.2	122	33.2	17	4.5
Pennsylvania	248	26.9	-	-	231	25.1	351	38.1	34	3.7
Rhode Island	15	18.3	1	1.8	20	24.0	35	43.1	2	1.9
South Carolina	68	22.9	1	0.2	65	21.6	103	34.4	5	1.8
South Dakota	8	25.6	1	2.3	8	24.1	11	34.3	2	6.6
Tennessee	81	21.9	1	0.1	99	26.8	115	31.1	8	2.2
Texas	482	32.3	-	-	258	17.3	390	26.2	11	0.8
Utah	21	29.2	0	0.2	15	20.3	17	23.5	1	1.6
Vermont	7	17.9	1	1.6	10	25.9	21	52.2	2	6.3
Virgin Islands	3	31.2	1	6.1	-	-	3	28.8	0	0.6
Virginia	104	26.4	1	0.2	87	22.1	125	31.7	12	2.9
Washington	119	24.3	52	10.6	110	22.4	161	32.9	18	3.7
West Virginia	31	19.4	1	0.7	44	27.7	57	35.7	3	1.6
Wisconsin	116	31.4	6	1.5	69	18.6	126	34.3	5	1.2
Wyoming	4	29.5	0	1.2	4	26.6	4	32.0	0	1.2

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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	1,454	326	681	1,011	527
Alabama	1,236	157 [†]	595	922	219 [†]
Alaska	1,624	394	651	947	706 [†]
Arizona	1,664	-	636	1,064	317 [†]
Arkansas	1,130	204 [†]	624	851	-
California	1,401	487	863	1,014	824
Colorado	1,477	261	629	1,067	412
Connecticut	1,472	159	653	1,041	629 [†]
Delaware	1,645	79 [†]	605	923	309 [†]
District of Columbia	2,052	418 [†]	654	922	597
Florida	1,479	164 [†]	641	971	234 [†]
Georgia	1,411	-	595	1,083	232 [†]
Guam	1,687	104 [†]	287 [†]	1,003	192 [†]
Hawaii	1,410	368 [†]	595	852	622 [†]
Idaho	1,181	60	628	903	117 [†]
Illinois	1,454	107 [†]	652	1,098	445 [†]
Indiana	1,244	-	612	933	192 [†]
Iowa	1,436	329 [†]	673	1,015	353 [†]
Kansas	1,286	-	672	883	248 [†]
Kentucky	1,407	244 [†]	677	926	238 [†]
Louisiana	1,094	596 [†]	668	892	649 [†]
Maine	1,632	14	577	1,050	595 [†]
Maryland	1,713	300 [†]	617	1,110	650 [†]
Massachusetts	1,533	437	685	1,107	635
Michigan	1,600	253 [†]	651	1,069	360 [†]
Minnesota ^h	1,447	185	710	1,008	1
Mississippi	1,141	142 [†]	655	888	215 [†]
Missouri	1,377	292 [†]	582	949	179 [†]
Montana	1,563	418 [†]	593	972	387 [†]
Nebraska	1,348	75	565	952	372
Nevada	1,632	422 [†]	673	1,095	374 [†]
New Hampshire	1,672	308	548	932	787 [†]
New Jersey	1,805	227 [†]	651	970	441 [†]
New Mexico	1,480	267 [†]	598	876	376 [†]
New York	1,432	427	716	977	578 [†]
North Carolina	1,651	158 [†]	602	1,080	227 [†]
North Dakota	1,338	165 [†]	528	952	450 [†]
Ohio	1,213	529 [†]	645	940	466 [†]
Oklahoma	1,140	36	577	891	134 [†]
Oregon	1,572	484 [†]	600	1,139	399
Pennsylvania	1,507	-	708	1,091	362
Rhode Island	1,654	264 [†]	683	1,085	593 [†]
South Carolina	1,256	212 [†]	652	974	307 [†]
South Dakota	1,376	143 [†]	626	936	407
Tennessee	1,106	438 [†]	651	873	428 [†]
Texas	1,413	-	662	1,003	164 [†]
Utah	1,395	287 [†]	636	893	458 [†]
Vermont	1,680	518 [†]	618	1,170	716
Virgin Islands	1,424	180 [†]	-	915	264 [†]
Virginia	1,379	509 [†]	649	985	493 [†]
Washington	1,647	106	649	1,070	524
West Virginia	1,535	474 [†]	644	1,016	460 [†]
Wisconsin	1,683	532 [†]	741	1,118	334 [†]
Wyoming	1,338	489 [†]	640	891	509 [†]

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

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)	Row Percent	Average earned income (dollars)	All households ⁱ	Households with deduction
Total^a	5,331	25.7	1,454	77	292
Alabama	92	24.7	1,236	61	247
Alaska	6	23.0	1,624	75	324
Arizona	106	28.1	1,664	94	332
Arkansas	24	17.7	1,130	40	226
California	565	22.6	1,401	63	282
Colorado	89	32.6	1,477	96	295
Connecticut	52	24.6	1,472	72	294
Delaware	15	27.4	1,645	90	329
District of Columbia	14	15.4	2,052	63	410
Florida	390	25.2	1,479	75	296
Georgia	215	27.5	1,411	77	283
Guam	5	38.5	1,687	130	337
Hawaii	19	22.7	1,410	64	282
Idaho	16	27.0	1,181	64	236
Illinois	248	24.1	1,454	70	290
Indiana	65	22.7	1,244	56	250
Iowa	48	35.0	1,436	100	287
Kansas	25	27.0	1,286	69	257
Kentucky	60	24.2	1,407	70	281
Louisiana	103	26.5	1,094	58	218
Maine	20	22.5	1,632	74	326
Maryland	88	26.4	1,713	92	342
Massachusetts	129	22.1	1,533	76	306
Michigan	215	30.8	1,600	100	320
Minnesota	71	31.9	1,447	95	355
Mississippi	35	17.7	1,141	48	228
Missouri	72	24.4	1,377	67	275
Montana	12	27.6	1,563	86	312
Nebraska	23	32.3	1,348	87	270
Nevada	66	28.1	1,632	92	326
New Hampshire	8	21.9	1,672	73	336
New Jersey	90	20.5	1,805	74	361
New Mexico	81	31.2	1,480	92	296
New York	310	20.0	1,432	67	291
North Carolina	270	34.4	1,651	116	330
North Dakota	7	29.8	1,338	80	267
Ohio	176	23.7	1,213	58	242
Oklahoma	85	29.0	1,140	66	228
Oregon	108	29.4	1,572	92	314
Pennsylvania	248	26.9	1,507	83	301
Rhode Island	15	18.3	1,654	61	330
South Carolina	68	22.9	1,256	62	251
South Dakota	8	25.6	1,376	75	277
Tennessee	81	21.9	1,106	48	221
Texas	482	32.3	1,413	97	282
Utah	21	29.2	1,395	81	279
Vermont	7	17.9	1,680	60	336
Virgin Islands	3	31.2	1,424	89	285
Virginia	104	26.4	1,379	73	277
Washington	119	24.3	1,647	96	329
West Virginia	31	19.4	1,535	59	307
Wisconsin	116	31.4	1,683	105	336
Wyoming	4	29.5	1,338	79	267

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
Total^a	656	263	40.1	66	10.1	327	49.8
Alabama	7	4 [†]	62.4	-	-	3 [†]	37.6
Alaska	0	0 [†]	32.5	-	-	0 [†]	67.5
Arizona	17	7	42.1	-	-	10	57.9
Arkansas	8	2	28.6	3	31.4	3	40.1
California	58	27 [†]	46.4	-	-	31 [†]	53.6
Colorado	5	2 [†]	33.0	1 [†]	26.9	2 [†]	40.1
Connecticut	5	4 [†]	73.4	0 [†]	7.2	1 [†]	19.5
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	0	-	-	0 [†]	100.0	-	-
Florida	43	9 [†]	19.6	1 [†]	3.3	34 [†]	77.1
Georgia	20	11 [†]	54.4	4 [†]	19.3	5 [†]	26.3
Guam	0	0 [†]	39.1	-	-	0 [†]	60.9
Hawaii	2	1 [†]	32.0	-	-	1 [†]	68.0
Idaho	3	1	41.6	0	4.3	2	54.1
Illinois	22	13 [†]	57.4	3 [†]	13.3	7 [†]	29.4
Indiana	11	5 [†]	47.9	1 [†]	12.9	4 [†]	39.1
Iowa	4	1 [†]	30.1	1 [†]	22.0	2 [†]	47.9
Kansas	2	1 [†]	44.8	0 [†]	16.6	1 [†]	38.6
Kentucky	13	5	36.0	-	-	8	64.0
Louisiana	20	7	32.7	1	5.1	13	62.2
Maine	2	0 [†]	23.4	-	-	2 [†]	76.6
Maryland	15	8 [†]	53.7	1 [†]	7.3	6 [†]	39.0
Massachusetts	13	6 [†]	42.3	1 [†]	10.5	6 [†]	47.3
Michigan	21	7 [†]	32.7	3 [†]	16.0	11 [†]	51.3
Minnesota	7	3	44.6	1	16.6	3	38.8
Mississippi	6	3	45.2	0	3.0	3	51.8
Missouri	12	5	43.9	2	16.7	5	39.4
Montana	1	0 [†]	34.7	-	-	1 [†]	65.3
Nebraska	3	1	38.8	0	2.1	2	59.0
Nevada	13	7	56.1	-	-	6	43.9
New Hampshire	2	1 [†]	48.9	0 [†]	4.5	1 [†]	46.6
New Jersey	6	1 [†]	12.0	1 [†]	15.6	4 [†]	72.4
New Mexico	5	3 [†]	50.9	-	-	2 [†]	49.1
New York	54	16 [†]	29.5	13 [†]	24.7	25 [†]	45.7
North Carolina	14	9 [†]	66.6	-	-	5 [†]	33.4
North Dakota	1	0 [†]	46.8	0 [†]	29.8	0 [†]	23.5
Ohio	12	5 [†]	46.7	2 [†]	13.0	5 [†]	40.2
Oklahoma	14	6	41.3	1	6.4	7	52.4
Oregon	11	4 [†]	35.4	2 [†]	22.7	4 [†]	41.9
Pennsylvania	39	16	42.1	7	18.3	15	39.6
Rhode Island	3	1 [†]	54.4	0	12.0	1 [†]	33.6
South Carolina	5	1 [†]	24.8	1 [†]	10.4	3 [†]	64.8
South Dakota	1	1 [†]	70.2	0	7.7	0 [†]	22.1
Tennessee	8	4 [†]	56.6	0	5.3	3 [†]	38.1
Texas	99	30	30.3	10	10.3	59	59.4
Utah	4	2	64.5	0	4.7	1	30.8
Vermont	1	0 [†]	34.4	0 [†]	6.1	1 [†]	59.5
Virgin Islands	0	-	-	-	-	0	100.0
Virginia	13	8 [†]	59.2	1 [†]	8.9	4 [†]	32.0
Washington	17	8 [†]	51.1	1 [†]	3.3	8 [†]	45.6
West Virginia	4	1 [†]	26.3	1 [†]	19.0	2 [†]	54.7
Wisconsin	10	4 [†]	37.5	-	-	7 [†]	62.5
Wyoming	1	0 [†]	65.8	-	-	0 [†]	34.2

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

† Point estimates are not precise because of small sample sizes, so use caution when calculating and interpreting row percentages for this subgroup.

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

State	Race and Hispanic status of household head ^l									
	White, not Hispanic		African American, not Hispanic		Hispanic, any race		Other, not Hispanic ^k		Missing/unknown ^l	
	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	7,849	37.9	5,258	25.4	2,505	12.1	1,212	5.8	3,895	18.8
Alabama	148	39.8	209	56.1	4	1.0	3	0.8	9	2.3
Alaska	10	39.2	1	4.7	1	2.3	11	43.0	3	10.8
Arizona	154	41.1	40	10.7	106	28.1	41	10.8	35	9.3
Arkansas	73	54.4	49	36.5	3	2.4	2	1.6	7	5.1
California	705	28.2	341	13.6	587	23.4	309	12.3	563	22.5
Colorado	45	16.7	7	2.6	19	6.9	6	2.1	195	71.7
Connecticut	85	39.9	46	21.5	38	17.7	6	3.1	38	17.7
Delaware	5	8.7	4	7.5	2	3.4	0	0.5	45	79.9
District of Columbia	1	1.3	81	89.9	1	1.2	1	1.6	5	6.0
Florida	396	25.5	321	20.7	599	38.6	26	1.7	208	13.4
Georgia	260	33.1	470	59.9	17	2.1	11	1.4	27	3.4
Guam	0	0.5	-	-	-	-	11	87.4	2	12.1
Hawaii	21	25.9	1	1.3	1	1.0	47	57.2	12	14.7
Idaho	52	85.8	1	0.9	4	7.3	1	2.0	2	3.9
Illinois	370	36.0	403	39.2	86	8.3	39	3.8	130	12.6
Indiana	184	64.6	77	27.1	11	3.7	4	1.4	9	3.2
Iowa	88	64.1	15	10.6	5	3.4	3	2.4	27	19.5
Kansas	55	60.2	16	17.9	6	6.4	5	5.7	9	9.8
Kentucky	197	80.1	38	15.4	1	0.4	3	1.2	7	2.9
Louisiana	98	25.2	186	47.9	2	0.5	8	2.0	95	24.4
Maine	80	92.1	2	2.6	0	0.4	3	3.0	2	2.0
Maryland	106	31.8	195	58.2	11	3.1	9	2.6	14	4.2
Massachusetts	295	50.3	103	17.5	126	21.5	33	5.6	30	5.1
Michigan	349	49.9	255	36.5	19	2.8	13	1.8	64	9.1
Minnesota	56	25.1	27	12.0	2	0.7	15	6.9	123	55.3
Mississippi	45	22.3	108	54.0	1	0.4	3	1.3	44	21.9
Missouri	186	62.8	81	27.2	2	0.8	6	2.1	21	7.1
Montana	32	71.6	0	0.7	0	0.7	8	17.5	4	9.5
Nebraska	39	53.4	14	19.4	3	3.8	5	6.6	12	16.9
Nevada	87	37.2	62	26.7	53	22.6	22	9.2	10	4.4
New Hampshire	27	78.2	1	3.5	1	3.3	1	1.5	5	13.5
New Jersey	201	45.7	127	29.0	36	8.3	34	7.6	41	9.4
New Mexico	62	24.0	5	1.9	74	28.6	32	12.2	86	33.3
New York	507	32.8	388	25.1	450	29.1	159	10.3	41	2.7
North Carolina	340	43.3	378	48.1	9	1.2	21	2.6	38	4.8
North Dakota	17	72.8	1	5.5	0	2.0	4	17.7	0	2.0
Ohio	472	63.8	203	27.4	4	0.5	15	2.0	46	6.2
Oklahoma	169	57.9	48	16.4	11	3.8	30	10.3	34	11.7
Oregon	257	70.0	21	5.7	12	3.3	28	7.6	49	13.3
Pennsylvania	527	57.3	226	24.5	9	0.9	138	15.0	21	2.2
Rhode Island	35	43.4	8	10.2	18	21.8	3	3.2	17	21.4
South Carolina	110	36.9	170	57.0	4	1.3	2	0.6	13	4.2
South Dakota	13	38.5	1	2.5	0	1.2	12	36.0	7	21.7
Tennessee	97	26.3	75	20.3	1	0.3	3	0.9	193	52.2
Texas	121	8.1	164	11.0	143	9.6	26	1.8	1,037	69.6
Utah	38	51.8	2	2.8	1	1.3	4	5.8	28	38.3
Vermont	31	77.9	1	3.1	0	0.2	1	2.2	7	16.6
Virgin Islands	0	4.2	8	76.0	1	8.9	0	3.7	1	7.2
Virginia	194	49.1	165	41.9	4	1.0	15	3.7	17	4.3
Washington	41	8.3	8	1.6	10	2.1	8	1.6	423	86.3
West Virginia	147	92.3	7	4.3	-	-	1	0.5	5	2.9
Wisconsin	208	56.4	95	25.7	8	2.2	22	6.0	36	9.7
Wyoming	10	73.7	0	2.3	1	5.8	2	11.3	1	6.9

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Standard utility allowance (SUA)-usage and entitlement ^m						
	Total households	Households with heating/cooling SUA		Households with another SUA		Households with no SUA	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	20,717	12,908	62.3	1,873	9.0	5,472	26.4
Alabama	372	254	68.3	18	4.8	100	26.9
Alaska	25	7	29.6	8	34.2	9	36.2
Arizona	376	193	51.2	43	11.6	139	37.0
Arkansas	135	75	56.0	4	3.1	55	40.9
California	2,505	1,934	77.2	93	3.7	477	19.1
Colorado	272	145	53.2	57	20.9	70	25.9
Connecticut	212	174	81.9	5	2.6	33	15.5
Delaware	56	23	40.9	2	2.8	31	56.3
District of Columbia	90	52	57.1	1	0.7	38	42.2
Florida	1,551	836	53.9	280	18.1	435	28.0
Georgia	784	275	35.1	196	25.0	313	40.0
Guam	13	0	0.4	5	39.5	8	60.1
Hawaii	82	1	1.0	37	45.6	44	53.4
Idaho	61	41	68.5	7	12.4	12	19.1
Illinois	1,028	521	50.6	133	12.9	375	36.4
Indiana	285	170	59.5	6	2.2	109	38.3
Iowa	137	87	63.6	7	4.9	43	31.5
Kansas	91	62	67.4	9	9.9	21	22.7
Kentucky	246	156	63.5	5	2.2	77	31.1
Louisiana	390	255	65.5	21	5.5	113	28.9
Maine	87	53	61.2	18	20.5	16	18.3
Maryland	334	124	37.1	21	6.4	183	54.7
Massachusetts	585	382	65.3	89	15.2	114	19.5
Michigan	699	516	73.8	37	5.4	134	19.1
Minnesota	222	132	59.7	37	16.5	35	15.7
Mississippi	201	92	45.7	3	1.3	74	36.7
Missouri	296	199	67.1	27	9.0	71	23.9
Montana	44	27	60.5	2	5.4	15	34.1
Nebraska	72	47	65.5	11	15.1	14	19.4
Nevada	234	105	44.8	18	7.8	111	47.4
New Hampshire	35	20	56.7	7	20.3	8	23.0
New Jersey	440	341	77.5	7	1.6	92	20.9
New Mexico	259	166	64.2	14	5.4	79	30.4
New York	1,546	1,023	66.2	87	5.6	201	13.0
North Carolina	785	492	62.7	54	6.9	221	28.1
North Dakota	23	16	68.5	2	7.2	6	24.4
Ohio	740	468	63.2	36	4.8	237	32.0
Oklahoma	293	183	62.6	22	7.5	88	29.9
Oregon	368	254	69.2	24	6.5	89	24.3
Pennsylvania	920	783	85.1	17	1.9	103	11.1
Rhode Island	81	78	96.0	-	-	3	4.0
South Carolina	299	153	51.3	1	0.3	121	40.5
South Dakota	33	20	61.5	1	2.9	9	28.0
Tennessee	370	193	52.1	14	3.9	163	44.0
Texas	1,490	862	57.9	155	10.4	386	25.9
Utah	73	33	44.9	13	17.5	27	37.6
Vermont	40	39	97.9	0	1.0	0	1.1
Virgin Islands	11	-	-	0	1.7	11	98.3
Virginia	394	190	48.1	40	10.1	163	41.2
Washington	490	317	64.6	99	20.1	75	15.2
West Virginia	159	113	70.8	5	2.9	42	26.3
Wisconsin	369	217	58.8	73	19.7	79	21.5
Wyoming	14	8	58.3	2	11.3	4	30.5

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

State	Categorically eligible households						
	Total households	Total households		Pure public assistance households ⁿ		Other categorically eligible households ^o	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	20,717	19,764	95.4	4,493	21.7	15,271	73.7
Alabama	372	372	100.0	74	19.9	298	80.1
Alaska	25	9	36.0	9	35.1	0	0.9
Arizona	376	376	100.0	35	9.4	341	90.6
Arkansas	135	33	24.4	29	21.7	4	2.8
California	2,505	2,505	100.0	778	31.0	1,727	69.0
Colorado	272	272	100.0	45	16.7	226	83.3
Connecticut	212	212	99.9	47	22.3	165	77.6
Delaware	56	56	100.0	16	29.0	40	71.0
District of Columbia	90	90	100.0	32	35.0	59	65.0
Florida	1,551	1,551	100.0	353	22.8	1,198	77.2
Georgia	784	784	100.0	110	14.0	674	86.0
Guam	13	13	100.0	1	6.6	12	93.4
Hawaii	82	82	100.0	25	30.8	57	69.2
Idaho	61	61	100.0	14	23.0	47	77.0
Illinois	1,028	1,028	100.0	165	16.1	863	83.9
Indiana	285	285	100.0	59	20.5	227	79.5
Iowa	137	137	99.9	26	19.0	111	80.9
Kansas	91	23	25.3	22	24.2	1	1.1
Kentucky	246	246	100.0	43	17.4	203	82.6
Louisiana	390	388	99.5	68	17.5	320	82.0
Maine	87	87	100.0	22	25.5	65	74.5
Maryland	334	334	100.0	72	21.7	262	78.3
Massachusetts	585	585	99.9	162	27.7	423	72.2
Michigan	699	699	100.0	152	21.8	547	78.2
Minnesota	222	222	100.0	81	36.5	141	63.5
Mississippi	201	50	25.0	48	24.2	2	0.9
Missouri	296	71	23.9	56	19.0	14	4.9
Montana	44	44	100.0	9	20.7	35	79.3
Nebraska	72	72	100.0	14	19.3	58	80.7
Nevada	234	234	100.0	29	12.3	205	87.7
New Hampshire	35	22	62.4	10	27.9	12	34.4
New Jersey	440	440	100.0	112	25.5	328	74.5
New Mexico	259	259	100.0	46	17.6	213	82.4
New York	1,546	1,546	100.0	465	30.1	1,081	69.9
North Carolina	785	785	100.0	117	14.9	668	85.1
North Dakota	23	23	100.0	5	21.4	18	78.6
Ohio	740	740	100.0	163	22.1	576	77.9
Oklahoma	293	293	100.0	54	18.4	239	81.6
Oregon	368	368	100.0	67	18.3	300	81.7
Pennsylvania	920	920	100.0	191	20.7	729	79.3
Rhode Island	81	81	100.0	19	23.7	62	76.3
South Carolina	299	299	100.0	53	17.9	246	82.1
South Dakota	33	9	26.9	7	21.9	2	4.9
Tennessee	370	84	22.6	79	21.3	5	1.4
Texas	1,490	1,490	100.0	183	12.3	1,308	87.7
Utah	73	18	24.7	13	18.2	5	6.5
Vermont	40	40	100.0	11	27.3	29	72.7
Virgin Islands	11	11	100.0	1	5.7	11	94.3
Virginia	394	394	100.0	78	19.9	316	80.1
Washington	490	490	100.0	131	26.7	359	73.3
West Virginia	159	159	100.0	35	21.7	125	78.3
Wisconsin	369	369	100.0	53	14.4	316	85.6
Wyoming	14	3	24.6	3	21.1	0	3.4

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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 ^a								
	Based on cash only			Based on cash and SNAP benefits			Difference in percentage points		
	50 % or less	51 to 100 %	101 % or more	50 % or less	51 to 100 %	101 % or more	50 % or less	51 to 100 %	101 % or more
Total^a	36.4	38.9	24.8	26.1	34.5	39.4	-10.3	-4.3	14.6
Alabama	38.3	44.7	16.9	26.3	45.9	27.8	-12.0	1.2	10.9
Alaska	43.1	37.2	19.6	26.8	37.3	35.9	-16.3	0.0	16.3
Arizona	45.5	31.4	23.2	36.5	31.7	31.8	-9.0	0.3	8.6
Arkansas	42.3	47.7	10.0	29.4	52.9	17.7	-12.9	5.2	7.8
California	40.5	32.3	27.2	29.6	24.0	46.4	-10.9	-8.3	19.2
Colorado	42.7	29.7	27.6	31.4	30.6	38.0	-11.3	0.9	10.5
Connecticut	28.5	39.6	31.8	21.8	23.2	55.0	-6.7	-16.5	23.2
Delaware	42.0	30.0	28.0	22.6	41.4	36.0	-19.4	11.4	8.0
District of Columbia	47.2	31.5	21.3	26.8	49.1	24.1	-20.4	17.6	2.9
Florida	29.3	44.5	26.2	20.4	40.3	39.2	-8.8	-4.2	13.0
Georgia	43.0	34.8	22.2	32.9	36.3	30.8	-10.1	1.5	8.6
Guam	49.6	28.0	22.4	18.9	34.2	46.9	-30.7	6.2	24.5
Hawaii	40.0	48.2	11.8	13.8	51.2	35.0	-26.2	3.1	23.1
Idaho	31.4	52.9	15.7	20.8	49.9	29.3	-10.7	-3.0	13.7
Illinois	38.9	35.6	25.5	32.1	30.5	37.4	-6.8	-5.1	11.9
Indiana	42.4	42.6	15.0	30.7	44.0	25.3	-11.8	1.4	10.3
Iowa	32.0	39.7	28.2	23.1	38.2	38.7	-8.9	-1.5	10.4
Kansas	31.5	51.9	16.6	22.3	47.3	30.3	-9.2	-4.6	13.8
Kentucky	43.3	41.3	15.4	32.0	44.6	23.4	-11.3	3.3	8.0
Louisiana	41.3	44.0	14.8	29.3	45.9	24.8	-12.0	1.9	10.0
Maine	19.6	43.1	37.3	14.3	27.7	58.0	-5.3	-15.4	20.7
Maryland	36.6	33.8	29.6	27.7	34.7	37.6	-8.9	0.8	8.0
Massachusetts	31.7	37.8	30.5	19.4	24.7	56.0	-12.4	-13.1	25.4
Michigan	27.6	41.9	30.5	21.9	30.8	47.3	-5.7	-11.1	16.8
Minnesota	30.4	38.3	31.3	24.5	33.2	42.3	-5.9	-5.1	11.0
Mississippi	38.6	47.4	14.0	27.3	51.8	20.9	-11.3	4.4	6.9
Missouri	37.6	43.3	19.1	28.4	39.7	31.9	-9.3	-3.6	12.8
Montana	29.3	45.6	25.1	21.0	38.9	40.1	-8.3	-6.7	15.0
Nebraska	35.8	42.5	21.7	25.8	38.1	36.2	-10.0	-4.4	14.5
Nevada	43.6	28.2	28.2	35.6	28.8	35.5	-8.0	0.6	7.4
New Hampshire	22.1	50.3	27.6	16.2	37.7	46.1	-5.9	-12.6	18.5
New Jersey	31.0	42.5	26.5	19.6	38.8	41.6	-11.4	-3.7	15.1
New Mexico	44.8	36.6	18.6	32.4	39.3	28.3	-12.5	2.7	9.8
New York	32.9	42.9	24.2	18.6	26.5	55.0	-14.4	-16.4	30.8
North Carolina	33.3	34.3	32.4	24.8	31.2	44.0	-8.5	-3.1	11.6
North Dakota	32.9	42.7	24.4	23.0	39.2	37.8	-10.0	-3.5	13.5
Ohio	31.7	47.6	20.7	21.6	43.1	35.3	-10.1	-4.5	14.7
Oklahoma	42.5	43.9	13.6	30.1	45.5	24.4	-12.4	1.6	10.7
Oregon	35.2	32.1	32.8	26.9	30.3	42.9	-8.3	-1.8	10.1
Pennsylvania	28.7	39.9	31.4	19.4	32.6	48.0	-9.3	-7.4	16.6
Rhode Island	24.5	46.4	29.1	19.0	23.0	58.0	-5.5	-23.4	28.8
South Carolina	40.2	41.6	18.2	27.7	44.7	27.6	-12.4	3.0	9.4
South Dakota	38.4	39.9	21.7	27.0	33.3	39.7	-11.4	-6.6	18.0
Tennessee	42.9	44.3	12.8	31.9	47.4	20.7	-11.0	3.1	7.9
Texas	41.9	37.4	20.7	30.6	37.6	31.7	-11.3	0.3	11.0
Utah	44.4	39.0	16.6	33.5	38.9	27.7	-10.9	-0.2	11.0
Vermont	22.3	39.8	37.9	15.2	15.6	69.2	-7.1	-24.2	31.3
Virgin Islands	53.5	24.5	22.0	30.4	37.1	32.5	-23.1	12.6	10.5
Virginia	38.1	39.7	22.2	26.7	41.4	32.0	-11.4	1.7	9.7
Washington	33.8	37.5	28.7	25.8	36.1	38.0	-7.9	-1.4	9.3
West Virginia	36.0	41.0	23.1	29.3	41.3	29.5	-6.7	0.3	6.4
Wisconsin	32.8	31.9	35.3	25.8	27.4	46.8	-7.0	-4.5	11.5
Wyoming	34.9	48.5	16.7	22.0	45.8	32.2	-12.9	-2.7	15.5

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	4,538	11.6	10,978	28.0	15,516	39.5	16,549	42.2	7,181	18.3
Alabama	99	13.2	227	30.3	325	43.6	317	42.5	104	14.0
Alaska	3	6.0	17	32.5	20	38.4	22	44.0	9	17.6
Arizona	94	12.0	246	31.4	341	43.4	330	42.0	115	14.6
Arkansas	29	11.0	83	31.2	113	42.1	118	44.2	36	13.6
California	462	10.4	1,072	24.2	1,534	34.6	1,796	40.6	1,099	24.8
Colorado	60	11.3	150	28.4	210	39.7	240	45.4	79	14.9
Connecticut	29	8.1	87	24.1	117	32.3	163	45.2	81	22.5
Delaware	9	8.2	38	34.1	47	42.3	46	41.8	18	15.9
District of Columbia	14	9.5	33	22.7	47	32.2	77	52.2	23	15.6
Florida	370	13.3	766	27.7	1,136	41.0	951	34.3	684	24.7
Georgia	213	13.5	493	31.1	706	44.6	657	41.5	220	13.9
Guam	5	13.1	14	40.3	19	53.4	13	35.8	4	10.8
Hawaii	15	10.5	33	23.3	48	33.8	60	42.7	33	23.5
Idaho	15	12.4	39	31.6	54	44.0	50	40.9	19	15.1
Illinois	193	10.3	558	29.6	751	39.9	820	43.5	313	16.6
Indiana	81	13.6	183	30.6	264	44.2	250	42.0	82	13.8
Iowa	31	11.3	80	29.1	111	40.5	129	47.1	34	12.5
Kansas	22	12.0	55	30.1	77	42.2	82	44.6	24	13.2
Kentucky	67	12.7	158	29.9	225	42.7	230	43.6	73	13.8
Louisiana	110	13.9	242	30.5	353	44.4	337	42.4	105	13.3
Maine	11	7.4	32	21.8	43	29.1	71	47.6	35	23.2
Maryland	74	12.6	142	24.2	216	36.8	278	47.4	93	15.8
Massachusetts	76	7.9	220	22.6	296	30.5	441	45.4	235	24.1
Michigan	141	10.9	320	24.8	461	35.7	604	46.8	225	17.4
Minnesota	45	10.5	130	30.4	175	40.8	181	42.3	72	16.8
Mississippi	47	11.7	131	32.6	178	44.4	166	41.3	58	14.3
Missouri	75	12.4	190	31.4	264	43.8	246	40.7	94	15.5
Montana	9	10.4	25	28.2	34	38.6	37	42.7	16	18.7
Nebraska	21	14.1	45	29.9	66	44.0	66	44.3	17	11.7
Nevada	49	11.1	122	27.8	172	39.0	195	44.2	74	16.8
New Hampshire	8	12.1	17	26.1	25	38.1	29	44.7	11	17.1
New Jersey	101	11.9	250	29.6	351	41.5	300	35.5	194	23.0
New Mexico	49	10.0	133	27.1	183	37.1	246	49.9	64	13.1
New York	227	8.5	618	23.1	845	31.6	1,149	43.0	678	25.4
North Carolina	186	12.2	462	30.4	648	42.6	648	42.6	226	14.8
North Dakota	5	11.8	13	29.1	18	40.9	21	46.3	6	12.9
Ohio	164	11.6	391	27.5	555	39.1	609	42.9	256	18.1
Oklahoma	74	11.9	181	29.4	255	41.3	295	47.7	68	11.0
Oregon	54	8.7	149	23.8	203	32.5	301	48.2	120	19.2
Pennsylvania	172	10.1	420	24.6	591	34.7	770	45.2	344	20.2
Rhode Island	10	7.9	30	22.8	40	30.6	58	44.4	33	25.0
South Carolina	77	12.8	191	31.7	268	44.5	242	40.2	92	15.3
South Dakota	10	15.1	23	33.4	34	48.5	27	38.2	9	13.3
Tennessee	99	13.5	210	28.6	309	42.1	335	45.7	89	12.2
Texas	518	15.4	1,185	35.2	1,703	50.5	1,239	36.8	429	12.7
Utah	20	13.0	49	32.4	69	45.4	68	44.9	15	9.7
Vermont	5	6.8	15	22.4	20	29.3	31	45.8	17	24.9
Virgin Islands	2	9.9	7	31.7	9	41.5	9	42.0	4	16.4
Virginia	93	11.9	237	30.5	330	42.4	330	42.4	118	15.1
Washington	82	9.8	201	24.0	283	33.8	388	46.2	168	20.0
West Virginia	25	8.6	68	23.2	94	31.8	147	49.9	54	18.3
Wisconsin	82	11.8	188	27.0	270	38.8	316	45.5	108	15.6
Wyoming	3	11.6	9	31.2	13	42.7	14	48.6	3	8.6

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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 ^a		Adults age 18–49 without disabilities not subject to work requirements or a time limit	
	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	532	1.4	3,587	9.1	4,119	10.5	3,556	9.1	7,350	18.7
Alabama	13	1.7	85	11.4	98	13.1	54	7.2	143	19.1
Alaska	0	0.8	3	6.2	4	7.0	5	10.1	10	19.9
Arizona	10	1.3	37	4.7	47	6.0	78	10.0	166	21.1
Arkansas	8	3.2	34	12.8	43	15.9	24	9.0	45	16.7
California	25	0.6	287	6.5	312	7.0	526	11.9	745	16.8
Colorado	2	0.4	26	4.9	28	5.3	65	12.2	113	21.3
Connecticut	7	1.9	43	11.9	50	13.8	37	10.1	64	17.7
Delaware	1	1.0	10	9.4	11	10.3	9	8.0	20	17.7
District of Columbia	2	1.1	16	11.2	18	12.2	24	16.5	27	18.3
Florida	44	1.6	212	7.7	257	9.3	154	5.5	435	15.7
Georgia	15	1.0	102	6.4	117	7.4	149	9.4	337	21.3
Guam	-	-	0	1.4	0	1.4	3	7.1	7	20.9
Hawaii	1	0.6	13	9.0	14	9.6	10	7.1	25	17.8
Idaho	2	1.7	15	12.4	17	14.1	8	6.3	24	19.5
Illinois	28	1.5	151	8.0	178	9.5	232	12.3	333	17.7
Indiana	9	1.5	63	10.6	72	12.1	40	6.8	123	20.6
Iowa	5	1.9	32	11.6	37	13.5	26	9.6	56	20.4
Kansas	3	1.5	24	12.9	26	14.5	14	7.7	36	19.5
Kentucky	10	2.0	51	9.7	61	11.6	42	8.0	109	20.7
Louisiana	17	2.2	74	9.3	92	11.5	62	7.8	167	21.0
Maine	2	1.4	29	19.2	31	20.6	11	7.4	26	17.2
Maryland	5	0.8	59	10.0	64	10.9	63	10.8	110	18.8
Massachusetts	13	1.3	120	12.3	133	13.6	119	12.3	157	16.2
Michigan	18	1.4	158	12.3	176	13.6	129	10.0	257	19.9
Minnesota	5	1.3	50	11.6	55	12.9	35	8.3	79	18.5
Mississippi	10	2.5	47	11.6	57	14.1	30	7.6	74	18.5
Missouri	7	1.2	53	8.8	60	10.0	43	7.2	124	20.5
Montana	1	1.1	8	9.4	9	10.5	7	8.1	18	20.2
Nebraska	2	1.0	15	10.1	17	11.1	14	9.4	31	20.8
Nevada	6	1.3	23	5.2	28	6.4	55	12.6	91	20.6
New Hampshire	1	1.3	11	17.6	12	18.9	4	6.6	11	17.5
New Jersey	7	0.8	61	7.2	67	7.9	51	6.0	157	18.6
New Mexico	5	1.1	36	7.4	42	8.5	79	15.9	99	20.2
New York	46	1.7	291	10.9	337	12.6	252	9.4	432	16.2
North Carolina	21	1.4	126	8.3	147	9.7	141	9.3	301	19.8
North Dakota	0	0.7	6	12.4	6	13.1	4	8.6	9	20.9
Ohio	25	1.7	177	12.4	201	14.2	93	6.5	267	18.8
Oklahoma	8	1.3	63	10.2	71	11.4	68	10.9	133	21.6
Oregon	7	1.0	64	10.3	71	11.3	84	13.4	109	17.4
Pennsylvania	29	1.7	193	11.3	222	13.0	167	9.8	323	18.9
Rhode Island	2	1.3	19	14.4	21	15.7	12	9.2	21	16.4
South Carolina	5	0.8	58	9.6	63	10.4	40	6.6	116	19.2
South Dakota	1	1.3	7	10.1	8	11.4	5	7.3	12	16.9
Tennessee	13	1.8	93	12.7	107	14.5	65	8.9	138	18.8
Texas	58	1.7	230	6.8	288	8.5	125	3.7	729	21.6
Utah	2	1.1	14	9.3	16	10.4	15	10.1	32	21.2
Vermont	1	0.9	12	17.2	12	18.1	5	7.5	11	16.3
Virgin Islands	-	-	0	1.4	0	1.4	3	11.7	5	20.8
Virginia	11	1.4	72	9.3	83	10.7	55	7.1	159	20.5
Washington	6	0.7	96	11.5	102	12.2	107	12.7	142	16.9
West Virginia	4	1.3	44	15.0	48	16.3	27	9.1	57	19.3
Wisconsin	10	1.5	70	10.1	80	11.6	81	11.6	129	18.6
Wyoming	0	0.8	4	13.1	4	13.9	3	8.6	7	22.7

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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 ^a	
	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Total^a	39,246	100.0	35,564	100.0	2,217	100.0	297	100.0	1,169	100.0	2,218	100.0
Alabama	747	1.9	744	2.1	1	0.0	-	-	2	0.2	17	0.8
Alaska	51	0.1	49	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	785	2.0	737	2.1	12	0.6	1	0.4	34	2.9	55	2.5
Arkansas	267	0.7	264	0.7	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	9	0.4
California	4,429	11.3	3,380	9.5	776	35.0	34	11.4	239	20.4	438	19.8
Colorado	529	1.3	501	1.4	17	0.8	3	1.0	9	0.7	29	1.3
Connecticut	361	0.9	334	0.9	13	0.6	1	0.4	13	1.1	17	0.7
Delaware	110	0.3	106	0.3	5	0.2	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
District of Columbia	147	0.4	144	0.4	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	4	0.2
Florida	2,771	7.1	2,154	6.1	379	17.1	105	35.3	134	11.4	212	9.6
Georgia	1,583	4.0	1,532	4.3	18	0.8	12	3.9	21	1.8	55	2.5
Guam	35	0.1	32	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.2
Hawaii	141	0.4	120	0.3	15	0.7	-	-	6	0.5	7	0.3
Idaho	123	0.3	118	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.3	2	0.2	5	0.2
Illinois	1,884	4.8	1,757	4.9	54	2.4	5	1.7	68	5.8	141	6.4
Indiana	597	1.5	587	1.6	3	0.1	4	1.4	3	0.3	12	0.5
Iowa	274	0.7	258	0.7	7	0.3	6	1.9	4	0.4	11	0.5
Kansas	183	0.5	175	0.5	3	0.1	1	0.3	3	0.3	8	0.4
Kentucky	528	1.3	517	1.5	6	0.3	1	0.5	4	0.3	11	0.5
Louisiana	795	2.0	788	2.2	3	0.1	1	0.4	3	0.2	12	0.5
Maine	149	0.4	142	0.4	4	0.2	2	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.1
Maryland	587	1.5	556	1.6	23	1.0	1	0.2	8	0.7	20	0.9
Massachusetts	972	2.5	824	2.3	88	4.0	3	1.2	57	4.9	34	1.5
Michigan	1,290	3.3	1,237	3.5	34	1.5	8	2.5	12	1.0	12	0.5
Minnesota	429	1.1	367	1.0	36	1.6	4	1.4	21	1.8	12	0.5
Mississippi	402	1.0	402	1.1	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	3	0.1
Missouri	604	1.5	591	1.7	9	0.4	3	0.9	2	0.1	8	0.4
Montana	87	0.2	87	0.2	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	149	0.4	138	0.4	4	0.2	4	1.4	3	0.3	10	0.5
Nevada	440	1.1	415	1.2	7	0.3	4	1.2	14	1.2	33	1.5
New Hampshire	65	0.2	61	0.2	2	0.1	-	-	2	0.1	0	0.0
New Jersey	845	2.2	775	2.2	36	1.6	1	0.5	33	2.8	101	4.6
New Mexico	493	1.3	475	1.3	3	0.1	-	-	15	1.3	22	1.0
New York	2,673	6.8	2,059	5.8	396	17.9	12	3.9	207	17.7	132	6.0
North Carolina	1,522	3.9	1,504	4.2	13	0.6	-	-	5	0.4	102	4.6
North Dakota	45	0.1	43	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Ohio	1,421	3.6	1,357	3.8	25	1.1	14	4.6	26	2.2	22	1.0
Oklahoma	618	1.6	602	1.7	5	0.2	3	1.1	7	0.6	14	0.6
Oregon	625	1.6	592	1.7	17	0.8	4	1.2	12	1.0	46	2.1
Pennsylvania	1,705	4.3	1,657	4.7	8	0.3	11	3.7	30	2.6	46	2.1

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)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %	Number (000)	Column %
Rhode Island	131	0.3	109	0.3	15	0.7	1	0.5	5	0.4	6	0.3
South Carolina	602	1.5	599	1.7	1	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.1	17	0.7
South Dakota	69	0.2	68	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1
Tennessee	734	1.9	725	2.0	3	0.1	1	0.3	5	0.5	36	1.6
Texas	3,371	8.6	3,189	9.0	51	2.3	28	9.3	104	8.9	364	16.4
Utah	151	0.4	144	0.4	3	0.1	2	0.8	2	0.2	9	0.4
Vermont	68	0.2	65	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	22	0.1	20	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1
Virginia	777	2.0	737	2.1	29	1.3	7	2.3	5	0.4	26	1.2
Washington	839	2.1	742	2.1	69	3.1	3	1.0	25	2.2	51	2.3
West Virginia	295	0.8	295	0.8	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	694	1.8	664	1.9	10	0.5	6	1.9	14	1.2	33	1.5
Wyoming	30	0.1	29	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	1,465	229	15.6	655	44.7	582	39.7
Alabama	2	0 [†]	14.9	1 [†]	51.6	1 [†]	33.5
Alaska	1	0 [†]	3.8	0 [†]	50.5	0 [†]	45.7
Arizona	35	3	8.0	14	39.1	19	52.9
Arkansas	1	0 [†]	26.6	0 [†]	36.6	0 [†]	36.8
California	273	27	9.8	96	35.4	150	54.9
Colorado	11	2	13.6	5	45.1	5	41.3
Connecticut	14	2	17.1	5	34.2	7	48.7
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	1	-	-	-	-	1 [†]	100.0
Florida	238	30	12.5	135	56.7	74	30.8
Georgia	33	7	20.7	16	49.1	10	30.2
Guam	1	-	-	0 [†]	50.9	0 [†]	49.1
Hawaii	6	1	8.6	1	22.6	4	68.9
Idaho	3	1	35.7	1	43.9	1	20.4
Illinois	73	12	16.0	22	30.8	39	53.2
Indiana	7	3 [†]	35.6	4 [†]	54.6	1 [†]	9.8
Iowa	10	3	33.5	6	57.7	1	8.9
Kansas	4	1	15.3	2	49.6	1	35.1
Kentucky	5	1 [†]	17.1	2 [†]	45.4	2 [†]	37.5
Louisiana	4	0 [†]	9.1	2 [†]	57.0	1 [†]	33.9
Maine	3	1	38.9	1	40.1	1	21.0
Maryland	9	4 [†]	43.8	3 [†]	36.7	2 [†]	19.5
Massachusetts	61	13	21.3	22	35.4	26	43.3
Michigan	20	6 [†]	30.8	13 [†]	64.6	1 [†]	4.6
Minnesota	25	12	47.8	11	42.8	2	9.3
Mississippi	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-
Missouri	4	1 [†]	27.3	2 [†]	55.7	1 [†]	17.1
Montana	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-
Nebraska	7	2	31.1	4	54.9	1	14.0
Nevada	18	1	4.7	8	48.0	8	47.4
New Hampshire	2	0 [†]	18.8	1 [†]	47.7	1 [†]	33.5
New Jersey	35	5	13.7	19	54.3	11	32.0
New Mexico	15	0	1.4	8	52.8	7	45.8
New York	218	26	11.9	93	42.7	99	45.5
North Carolina	5	1 [†]	26.4	4 [†]	73.6	-	-
North Dakota	1	0 [†]	30.3	1 [†]	65.1	0 [†]	4.5
Ohio	40	17	42.1	18	45.9	5	12.0
Oklahoma	11	4	37.4	5	48.2	2	14.4
Oregon	16	3	21.5	7	43.2	6	35.3
Pennsylvania	41	9	20.9	20	48.8	12	30.3
Rhode Island	6	1	22.4	3	47.2	2	30.4
South Carolina	2	-	-	2 [†]	100.0	-	-
South Dakota	1	1 [†]	36.6	1 [†]	46.1	0 [†]	17.3
Tennessee	6	2 [†]	30.2	3 [†]	51.2	1 [†]	18.6
Texas	132	14	10.2	61	46.6	57	43.2
Utah	4	1	24.7	2	43.4	1	32.0
Vermont	1	0 [†]	37.5	0 [†]	34.4	0 [†]	28.1
Virgin Islands	1	0 [†]	20.6	1 [†]	44.2	0 [†]	35.2
Virginia	12	2 [†]	21.1	6 [†]	55.0	3 [†]	23.9
Washington	28	5	16.6	12	41.3	12	42.1
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	20	5	25.7	9	48.1	5	26.2
Wyoming	0	-	-	0 [†]	100.0	-	-

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

† Point estimates are not precise because of small sample sizes, so use caution when calculating and interpreting row percentages for this subgroup.

Table B.18. Percentage of participating households receiving a medical expense deduction by State

State	Total households	Households receiving a medical expense deduction		
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Row %	Average amount among recipients
Total^a	20,717	1,155	5.6	196
Alabama	372	22	5.8	151
Alaska	25	0	0.5	27 [†]
Arizona	376	12	3.3	151 [†]
Arkansas	135	4	3.1	123 [†]
California	2,505	113	4.5	163
Colorado	272	16	5.8	188
Connecticut	212	4	2.0	105 [†]
Delaware	56	-	-	-
District of Columbia	90	1	1.6	122 [†]
Florida	1,551	39	2.5	147 [†]
Georgia	784	51	6.5	147
Guam	13	1	8.8	167 [†]
Hawaii	82	3	4.0	187 [†]
Idaho	61	2	3.5	188
Illinois	1,028	65	6.3	353
Indiana	285	4	1.5	122 [†]
Iowa	137	7	4.9	191
Kansas	91	6	6.2	164
Kentucky	246	6	2.4	161 [†]
Louisiana	390	21	5.4	166
Maine	87	2	2.0	122 [†]
Maryland	334	19	5.6	170 [†]
Massachusetts	585	46	7.9	192
Michigan	699	46	6.6	263
Minnesota	222	19	8.5	178
Mississippi	201	7	3.2	182
Missouri	296	44	14.8	272
Montana	44	4	8.1	190
Nebraska	72	5	6.4	186
Nevada	234	7	2.8	171 [†]
New Hampshire	35	2	5.7	149
New Jersey	440	27	6.2	143
New Mexico	259	4	1.4	219 [†]
New York	1,546	158	10.2	240
North Carolina	785	44	5.6	170
North Dakota	23	3	11.5	226
Ohio	740	24	3.2	138
Oklahoma	293	7	2.2	132 [†]
Oregon	368	34	9.4	203
Pennsylvania	920	89	9.7	172
Rhode Island	81	8	10.4	217
South Carolina	299	15	5.0	200
South Dakota	33	3	8.3	283
Tennessee	370	9	2.4	204 [†]
Texas	1,490	45	3.0	148
Utah	73	2	3.0	99
Vermont	40	7	16.6	226
Virgin Islands	11	2	18.7	170
Virginia	394	23	5.9	220
Washington	490	22	4.5	153
West Virginia	159	-	-	-
Wisconsin	369	41	11.1	174
Wyoming	14	1	10.7	138

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

[†] Use caution when interpreting this estimate as it is based on a small sample size.

Table B.19. Distribution of participating households receiving a maximum benefit by household composition and State

State	Households receiving a maximum benefit with:									
	Households receiving a maximum benefit		Children		Elderly individuals		Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		Adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households ^a	
	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %	Number (000)	Row %
Total^a	7,585	36.6	2,614	12.6	1,283	6.2	539	2.6	2,321	11.2
Alabama	126	33.8	59	15.8	10	2.8	7	1.8	35	9.5
Alaska	9	38.3	3	14.0	1	4.7	0	0.9	3	12.5
Arizona	152	40.4	50	13.3	16	4.1	3	0.9	59	15.8
Arkansas	44	32.6	14	10.7	2	1.6	1	0.8	18	13.3
California	1,005	40.1	275	11.0	213	8.5	36	1.4	367	14.7
Colorado	110	40.4	39	14.3	12	4.5	3	1.0	41	15.3
Connecticut	98	46.0	20	9.4	28	13.0	18	8.7	24	11.4
Delaware	13	22.8	2	3.4	2	3.8	1	1.3	5	8.9
District of Columbia	28	31.3	7	7.3	3	3.4	0	0.4	13	14.7
Florida	467	30.1	179	11.5	99	6.4	24	1.5	103	6.7
Georgia	297	37.9	146	18.7	14	1.8	8	1.0	98	12.4
Guam	6	43.2	3	20.5	1	8.5	0	0.7	1	10.6
Hawaii	21	26.0	7	8.5	3	4.2	0	0.5	5	6.3
Idaho	16	26.9	8	12.4	1	2.2	1	1.6	5	8.4
Illinois	414	40.3	132	12.8	42	4.1	22	2.2	166	16.2
Indiana	111	38.8	56	19.5	12	4.1	5	1.7	28	9.7
Iowa	41	29.8	12	8.9	4	2.7	2	1.5	16	11.7
Kansas	27	29.5	11	11.5	3	3.0	2	1.7	9	10.1
Kentucky	80	32.5	35	14.0	8	3.3	1	0.4	25	10.2
Louisiana	140	36.0	64	16.4	17	4.2	7	1.9	39	10.1
Maine	27	31.6	5	5.4	8	9.2	7	7.7	6	7.2
Maryland	105	31.4	39	11.6	10	3.1	3	0.8	34	10.1
Massachusetts	240	41.0	55	9.3	64	10.9	37	6.3	76	13.0
Michigan	246	35.2	72	10.2	44	6.3	31	4.5	79	11.3
Minnesota	49	22.3	12	5.4	6	2.9	3	1.5	22	9.8
Mississippi	59	29.6	29	14.6	2	1.0	1	0.5	20	10.2
Missouri	102	34.5	47	15.8	9	3.0	5	1.6	31	10.5
Montana	13	29.4	4	9.2	2	4.9	1	3.1	3	7.6
Nebraska	25	34.6	10	14.0	2	2.9	1	1.8	9	12.3
Nevada	91	38.9	25	10.8	10	4.4	1	0.6	41	17.4
New Hampshire	11	31.0	3	8.5	2	6.0	2	6.7	3	7.7
New Jersey	153	34.7	63	14.3	44	9.9	15	3.4	24	5.5
New Mexico	104	40.2	24	9.3	11	4.1	3	1.1	52	20.2
New York	796	51.5	167	10.8	285	18.4	137	8.8	154	10.0
North Carolina	256	32.6	112	14.2	22	2.8	23	2.9	72	9.2
North Dakota	8	34.2	3	13.6	1	3.6	1	4.3	2	10.9
Ohio	250	33.8	102	13.8	43	5.8	25	3.3	56	7.6
Oklahoma	105	35.8	39	13.3	8	2.7	3	1.0	45	15.2
Oregon	128	35.0	30	8.1	18	5.0	9	2.4	55	14.9
Pennsylvania	336	36.5	105	11.4	66	7.2	34	3.6	111	12.0
Rhode Island	32	39.0	5	6.4	8	9.4	7	8.0	9	10.9
South Carolina	98	32.6	47	15.8	7	2.3	3	0.9	27	9.1
South Dakota	14	43.5	6	19.6	2	6.6	2	5.4	3	9.8
Tennessee	136	36.9	58	15.7	10	2.8	2	0.6	49	13.2
Texas	464	31.1	265	17.8	41	2.8	20	1.3	67	4.5
Utah	29	40.4	10	13.8	3	3.7	1	1.3	12	16.4
Vermont	17	41.9	3	7.9	4	10.9	5	11.8	4	9.1
Virgin Islands	4	38.7	2	15.5	1	6.6	-	-	1	12.5
Virginia	128	32.5	57	14.4	11	2.7	3	0.9	37	9.4
Washington	172	35.2	38	7.7	28	5.6	7	1.4	80	16.3
West Virginia	52	32.6	18	11.2	7	4.2	2	1.3	18	11.1
Wisconsin	123	33.3	37	10.0	12	3.2	5	1.4	53	14.3
Wyoming	4	32.0	2	13.2	0	1.4	0	2.8	2	11.6

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

APPENDIX B

FOOTNOTES

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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, 446,473 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit are excluded from this category. In addition, because their income is calculated using program-specific rules, 18,135 MFIP households are excluded. 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, 446,473 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit 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 QC data file.
- ⁱ Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determinations, 646,231 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. The codes were grouped together to form general race/ethnicity categories. Reporting of race/ethnicity is voluntary and was missing for 18 percent of participants in FY 2022.
- ^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, not available because the application was not found, or 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, 446,473 SSI-CAP households receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit are excluded from this category. In addition,

because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 18,135 MFIP households are excluded. 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 QC 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 FY 2022 SNAP net income screen (see Appendix C).

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

– No sample data in this category.

[†] Please use caution when interpreting results due to small sample sizes. See footnotes of individual tables for more details.

n.a. Not applicable

APPENDIX C

FY 2022 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table C.1. HHS poverty income guidelines

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$12,880	\$16,090	\$14,820
2	17,420	21,770	20,040
3	21,960	27,450	25,260
4	26,500	33,130	30,480
5	31,040	38,810	35,700
6	35,580	44,490	40,920
7	40,120	50,170	46,140
8	44,660	55,850	51,360
Each additional member	+4,540	+5,680	+5,220

Source: 86 *Federal Register* 7732, February 1, 2021.

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 FY 2022 SNAP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards.

Table C.2. SNAP maximum allowable gross monthly income eligibility standards in FY 2022

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,396	\$1,744	\$1,606
2	1,888	2,359	2,171
3	2,379	2,974	2,737
4	2,871	3,590	3,302
5	3,363	4,205	3,868
6	3,855	4,820	4,433
7	4,347	5,436	4,999
8	4,839	6,051	5,564
Each additional member	+492	+616	+566

Source: USDA FNS

Note: The FY 2022 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2021 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the FY 2022 gross income limits by multiplying the 2021 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 FY 2022

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,074	\$1,341	\$1,235
2	1,452	1,815	1,670
3	1,830	2,288	2,105
4	2,209	2,761	2,540
5	2,587	3,235	2,975
6	2,965	3,708	3,410
7	3,344	4,181	3,845
8	3,722	4,655	4,280
Each additional member	+379	+474	+435

Source: USDA FNS

Note: The FY 2022 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2021 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Appendix Table C.1). FNS derived the FY 2022 net income limits by dividing the 2021 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 FY 2022

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction					
1 to 2 people	\$177	\$303	\$250	\$356	\$156
3 people	177	303	250	356	156
4 people	184	303	250	367	184
5 people	215	303	250	430	215
6 or more people	246	308	283	493	246
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction	597	954	805	701	471

Source: USDA FNS

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Deduction was \$159.73.

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 FY 2022

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$250	\$322	\$411	\$500	\$472	\$369	\$322
2	459	591	753	917	865	677	590
3	658	846	1,079	1,313	1,239	969	845
4	835	1,074	1,370	1,667	1,573	1,231	1,074
5	992	1,276	1,627	1,980	1,868	1,462	1,275
6	1,190	1,531	1,952	2,376	2,242	1,754	1,530
7	1,316	1,692	2,158	2,626	2,478	1,939	1,691
8	1,504	1,934	2,466	3,002	2,832	2,216	1,933
Each additional member	+188	+242	+308	+375	+354	+277	+242

Source: USDA FNS

Notes: These maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2021 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 FY 2022

Household size (individuals)	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 to 2 people	\$20	\$26	\$33	\$40	\$38	\$30	\$26

Source: USDA FNS

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

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APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the SNAP QC System, which is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible for participation in SNAP and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) whether household participation is correctly denied or terminated. The estimates are based on State samples of approximately 53,070 participating SNAP households and a separate State sample of denials and terminations.

Each month, State agencies select an independent sample of participating SNAP households. Required annual State samples normally depend upon the size of a State's caseload and generally range from about 300 to 1,200 reviews. The findings discussed in this report do not use the separate State samples of denials and terminations.

TARGET UNIVERSE

The target universe is all participating households (active cases) subject to QC review. Certain types of households are not subject to QC review and thus are excluded from the target universe. Excluded households include those where 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 an edited version of the FY 2022 raw data file generated by the SNAP QC System. The raw FY 2022 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2021 through September 2022.

Households with an incomplete QC review or those found ineligible for SNAP benefits were dropped from the edited data file.²⁰ Of the 53,070 sample cases in the raw data file, 2,239 were determined by the QC reviewer to be not subject to review. Of those cases subject to review, 7,434 did not undergo a complete review because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or for another reason. An additional 1,861 households were found either ineligible for SNAP (1,455 cases) or eligible for SNAP but ineligible for a positive benefit (406 cases) and thus were dropped from the data file.²¹ An additional 145 households were dropped from the file

²⁰ For detailed information on the editing and weighting of data, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2022 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* at <https://snapqcdata.net/> (Leftin et al. 2024).

²¹ Eligible one- and two-person SNAP units are guaranteed a minimum benefit. However, larger units may be eligible for SNAP but have a net income too high to 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.

due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved. The final unweighted number of households in the FY 2022 SNAP QC file is 41,391 (Table D.1). 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

Category	FY 2022 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	53,324	100.0	n.a.
Number of cases with sufficient State sample size for the month ^a	53,070	99.5	n.a.
Cases not subject to review	2,239	4.2	n.a.
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0	0.0	n.a.
Cases subject to review	50,831	95.3	100.0
Incomplete cases	7,434	13.9	14.6
Cases completed	43,397	81.4	85.4
Not eligible for SNAP	1,455	2.7	2.9
Not eligible for a positive benefit	406	0.8	0.8
Eligible for a positive benefit	41,536	77.9	81.7
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	145	0.3	0.3
SNAP households in the final file	41,391	77.6	81.4

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

^a We dropped some cases from the edited SNAP QC database due to small monthly State samples or non-representative sampling. See *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2022 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* at <https://snapqcdata.net/> (Leftin et al. 2024).

n.a. = not applicable.

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 FY 2022, the completion rate was 85 percent, 1 percentage point lower than in FY 2020.

Consistent measures of SNAP household 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 Leftin et al., 2024. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should equal its gross countable income minus the total deductions the household is eligible for. 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 benefit determination rules, and, where necessary, their data have been edited accordingly.

Additionally, if the value of deductions exceeds gross income, net income should be equal to zero.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved during the editing process, the measures for 145 records in the raw data file could not be reconciled. These 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	41,391	100.0
Alabama	1,030	2.5
Alaska	227	0.5
Arizona	885	2.1
Arkansas	803	1.9
California	809	2.0
Colorado	1,022	2.5
Connecticut	999	2.4
Delaware	135	0.3
District of Columbia	329	0.8
Florida	947	2.3
Georgia	1,031	2.5
Guam	182	0.4
Hawaii	546	1.3
Idaho	942	2.3
Illinois	839	2.0
Indiana	809	2.0
Iowa	968	2.3
Kansas	909	2.2
Kentucky	1,012	2.4
Louisiana	880	2.1
Maine	897	2.2
Maryland	441	1.1
Massachusetts	922	2.2
Michigan	863	2.1
Minnesota	1,025	2.5
Mississippi	1,067	2.6
Missouri	715	1.7
Montana	597	1.4
Nebraska	958	2.3
Nevada	1,056	2.6
New Hampshire	555	1.3
New Jersey	613	1.5
New Mexico	967	2.3
New York	896	2.2
North Carolina	893	2.2
North Dakota	455	1.1
Ohio	920	2.2
Oklahoma	971	2.3
Oregon	756	1.8
Pennsylvania	817	2.0
Rhode Island	671	1.6
South Carolina	941	2.3
South Dakota	605	1.5
Tennessee	937	2.3
Texas	866	2.1
Utah	1,007	2.4
Vermont	721	1.7
Virgin Islands	219	0.5
Virginia	786	1.9
Washington	786	1.9
West Virginia	888	2.1
Wisconsin	986	2.4
Wyoming	290	0.7

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample

WEIGHTING

The estimates for FY 2022 are based on a sample size of 41,391 households. The sample records have been weighted to match SNAP Program Operations totals after adjustments to (1) account for incomplete data in the SNAP Program Operations totals and (2) remove households ineligible for benefits as well as those receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program, because these households are not included in the SNAP QC data file. The weighting procedure matches to SNAP Program Operations totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by State, (2) the monthly number of participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State.

Five States or territories in the FY 2022 edited SNAP QC data file do not have sample data for at least one month:

- In the District of Columbia, four months of data (March, June, July, and August) were removed from the edited SNAP QC data file because they contained only single-person households. These data could not meet weighting targets and were likely nonrepresentative. Additionally, September was removed because the sample size was too small.
- One or more months of data were removed in Alaska (May and June), Delaware (April through July), Rhode Island (August and September), and the Virgin Islands (September) due to small sample sizes. One month of data in Alaska (September) and two months of data in Delaware (August and September) are excluded because they were missing.

Estimates for these States and territories are weighted across the number of months of data kept in the file, instead of the full 12 months of the fiscal year. Appendix Table D.3 compares the SNAP QC system's sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for FY 2022.

The FY 2022 weighting methodology is similar to that used for the FY 2000 through FY 2019 SNAP QC data files. SNAP QC data files before FY 2000 are weighted to match the monthly number of SNAP households by State, and are not adjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

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

Category	Average monthly values		
	Number of households	Number of participants	Value of benefits (dollars)
Program data	26,000,383	46,459,830	11,390,967,175
Adjustments to program data for:			
Disaster assistance ^a	4,385,612	5,280,339	4,660,164,986
Smoothing the data ^b	416	-25,408	61,637,094
Excluded State-months ^c	-232	-1,023	-770,565
Ineligible SNAP units	897,218	1,959,621	521,886,485
Target numbers for edited SNAP QC database	20,717,369	39,246,302	6,148,049,176
Edited SNAP QC database	20,717,369	39,246,302	6,148,049,176

Sources: FY 2022 Program Operations Data and SNAP QC data file.

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

^b We made smoothing adjustments when the disaster-adjusted program data had larger than average month-to-month changes in the average per person benefit.

^c We adjusted average monthly values to reflect the five States or territories do not have sample data for at least one month.

COMPARISON TO REPORTED DATA

Appendix Table D.4 compares the reported and calculated values of selected variables for FY 2022. Reported values reflect those in the SNAP QC data file before any editing has taken place. Calculated values 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	969	1,671	1,071	1,222	1,182
Reported	972	1,683	1,071	1,230	1,196
Average net income (dollars) ^a					
Calculated	489	875	559	640	613
Reported	471	844	541	623	586
Average total deduction (dollars) ^b					
Calculated	603	853	601	708	611
Reported	579	817	581	671	605
Average SNAP benefit (dollars) ^c					
Calculated	297	362	158	515	231
Reported	294	361	156	510	231
Percentage with zero gross income					
Calculated	20.5	0.0	7.2	17.6	0.0
Reported	20.6	0.2	7.2	17.9	0.1
Percentage with zero net income					
Calculated	35.7	20.3	17.9	35.6	11.9
Reported	39.4	22.8	24.1	37.5	17.1
Percentage with minimum benefit					
Calculated	9.8	10.6	18.7	2.0	10.6
Reported	9.7	10.4	18.4	2.2	10.3

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC data file.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 446,473 SSI-CAP households receiving standard SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison. In addition, because their net income is calculated using program-specific rules, 18,135 households participating in MFIP are excluded.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 446,473 SSI-CAP households receiving standard SSI-CAP benefits are excluded from this comparison.

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

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APPENDIX E

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of SNAP households in this report are based on a sample of households and, consequently, are subject to statistical sampling error. One indicator of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with a given estimate is its standard error. Standard error measures the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard error depends 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.²² 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. The bootstrap method allows for simplicity in calculating approximate standard errors and confidence intervals. It also guards against sensitivity to model specification, especially if the sample distribution is skewed, as it does not rely on parametric assumptions.

²² 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 FY 2022, $n = 41,391$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups 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 (41,391) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For example, in FY 2022, $N = 20,717,000$ and there were 6,500,000 elderly households (households with at least one or more elderly individuals). Thus, the approximate sample size for elderly households in FY 2022 would be calculated as $(6,500,000/20,717,000) \times (41,391) = 12,987$. In this case, the approximation can be compared to the true sample size of households with elderly individuals of 12,321, 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 FY 2022 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.²³ For example, the estimated number of SNAP households that receive the minimum benefit is approximately 2,031,000 (Appendix Table A.1) and the corresponding standard error is 45,080 (Appendix Table E.1). The 95 percent confidence interval thus extends from approximately 1,941,000 to 2,121,000.²⁴

For standard errors not shown in Appendix Table E.1, the approximate standard error (S_E) of an estimated number of households for FY 2022 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.²⁵ 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, 1.63. For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households in FY 2022 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, 1,178,000 households with elderly individuals have zero net income.

²³ 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.

²⁴ Calculated as: $(2,031,000 - (2 \times 45,080)) = 1,941,000$ and $(2,031,000 + (2 \times 45,080)) = 2,121,000$.

²⁵ 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 22,533.²⁶ Multiplying 22,533 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.66, from Appendix Table E.2. yields an estimated standard error of 37,487.

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 7,346,000 households with children in FY 2022, 1,296,000 (17.6 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income in FY 2022 is 39,260 (Appendix Table E.1). To calculate S_p , the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 7,346,000 households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.5 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 16.6 to 18.7 percent around the point estimate of 17.6 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 6,500,000 households with elderly individuals in FY 2022, 1,178,000 (18.1 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 22,533) by 6,500,000 yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.3 percentage points.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED MEANS

The standard errors for selected estimated means for the FY 2022 are provided in Appendix Table E.3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all SNAP households in

²⁶ Equation (1):

$$\sqrt{[(1,178,000 / 6,500,000) \times (1 - (1,178,000 / 6,500,000)) \times (6,500,000 - 12,321)] / [(12,321 - 1) \times 6,500,000]} = 0.00345$$

Equation (2): $6,500,000 \times 0.00345 = 22,533$,

where, in FY 2022 6,500,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 1,178,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 12,321 is the sample size of elderly households (Appendix Table E.1), and 22,533 is the standard error.

FY 2022 is \$5.62 (Appendix Table E.3) and the mean itself is \$969 (Appendix Table A.2). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$957 to \$980.

Generalized approximation methods, such as that used in Equation (3), work well for standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages because standard errors depend only on sample size, estimated proportion, and design effects. Generalized methods are less appropriate for standard errors of means because the standard error depends upon the variance as well as the sample size and design effects. Nevertheless, a rough approximation of the magnitude of standard errors of means not included in Appendix Table E.3 can be obtained from Appendix Table E.4, which show 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 incorporates design effects.

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

Household subgroup	Households (000) with:								Sample size	Estimated population (000)
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	School-age children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities		
All SNAP households	74.14	94.34	45.08	72.61	68.17	88.87	71.33	54.57	41,391	20,717
With elderly individuals	25.32	37.52	35.14	21.04	68.17	19.55	19.24	15.03	12,321	6,500
Without elderly individuals	67.73	82.92	31.06	70.81	0.00	84.63	68.02	53.95	29,070	14,218
With children	39.26	47.92	14.57	63.83	19.55	88.87	71.33	34.81	14,419	7,346
With school-age children	33.86	41.93	13.49	54.18	19.24	71.33	71.33	30.94	11,762	5,954
Without children	67.23	89.32	43.90	42.15	68.52	0.00	0.00	46.60	26,972	13,371
With earnings	0.00	36.12	25.96	72.61	21.04	63.83	54.18	20.00	10,733	5,331
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	0.77	23.22	21.42	20.00	15.03	34.81	30.94	54.57	8,819	3,897

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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

Household subgroup	Households with:								Average square root of design effect
	Zero gross income	Zero net income	Minimum benefits	Earned income	Elderly individuals	Children	School-age children	Non-elderly individuals with disabilities	
All SNAP households	1.80	1.93	1.49	1.51	1.44	1.82	1.55	1.37	1.63
With elderly individuals	1.67	1.66	1.54	1.63	n.a.	1.75	1.76	1.88	1.68
Without elderly individuals	1.84	2.00	1.60	1.63	n.a.	2.03	1.66	1.47	1.77
With children	1.68	1.64	1.69	1.92	1.78	n.a.	2.97	1.65	1.93
With school-age children	1.69	1.63	1.80	1.94	1.80	n.a.	n.a.	1.57	1.74
Without children	1.99	2.29	1.55	1.55	1.69	n.a.	n.a.	1.39	1.75
With earnings	n.a.	1.74	1.64	n.a.	1.54	2.68	2.13	1.46	1.87
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	1.01	1.72	1.68	1.57	2.07	1.91	1.77	n.a.	1.67

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC 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

Household subgroup	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	5.62	4.01	0.64	2.85	3.44	0.00	0.07	14.86	18.76	6.44	2.49
With elderly individuals	10.65	10.11	1.68	5.46	2.54	0.01	0.15	53.86	53.60	11.30	5.59
Without elderly individuals	7.01	4.87	1.34	3.49	4.89	0.01	0.07	15.72	19.91	6.95	2.78
With children	11.41	8.87	4.24	5.31	9.31	0.03	0.05	19.50	19.00	14.57	3.75
With school-age children	13.49	10.77	4.87	5.83	11.53	0.03	0.06	22.85	22.32	15.59	4.19
Without children	8.27	6.34	1.01	3.66	1.24	0.01	0.11	31.31	32.91	7.41	3.63
With earnings	15.26	13.43	3.66	5.39	5.84	0.02	0.07	14.86	40.25	23.08	3.68
With non-elderly individuals with disabilities	9.37	10.08	3.20	7.96	1.69	0.02	0.18	40.38	28.69	7.84	6.52

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

Note: Standard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

^a For households with a nonzero amount.

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

Number of households in base of mean (000)	Standard error as percentage of the mean amount		
	Average ^a	Lowest ^b	Highest ^c
20,717 (All SNAP households)	2.4	0.1	17.2
6,500 (Households with elderly individuals)	3.7	0.6	13.7
7,346 (Households with children)	3.8	0.5	29.1
5,331 (Households with earnings)	3.4	0.6	19.2
3,897 (Households with non-elderly individuals with disabilities)	2.9	0.8	11.6

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.056 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. **An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.** Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Policy Support, Room 1014, Alexandria, VA 22032 ATTN: PRA (0584-0299). Do not return the completed form to this address. **PRIVACY ACT NOTICE:** This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.24 (SNAP). This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

Section 1 - Review Summary

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

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

	12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	b. Time Period
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8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
25. Number of Household Members	26. Receipt of Expedited Service	27. Authorized Representative Used at Application	28. Categorical Eligibility	29. Reporting Requirement
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Resources:

30. Liquid	31. Property (excluding home)	32a. Vehicle	32b. Status 2nd Vehicle	33. Countable Vehicle Assets	34. Other Non-liquid
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Income:

35. Gross	36. Net
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Deductions:

37. Earned Income	38. Medical	39. Dependent Care	40. Child Support	41. Shelter	42. Homeless
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Additional Information on Shelter Costs:	43. Rent/Mortgage	44. Use of SUA a. Usage b. Proration	45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)		
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

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

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

Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

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

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

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Section 7 - Optional For State Use

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