Food Stamp/Supplem Assistance Program (the Past 12 Months f				
2008 American Com	Issued September 2009			
American Community Surv	ACSBR/08-8			
Introduction This report is one of a series produced to highlight results from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS). The report series is designed to cover a variety of economic topics, such as poverty, occu- pation, home values, and labor force participation. This series provides infor- mation about the changing economic characteristics of the nation and states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The ACS also provides detailed estimates of demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities event year	decrease in the item nonresponse rate. Therefore, we recommend using caution when comparing data from the 2007 ACS, which used the original question What Is the American Community Survey ? The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and	By Tracy A. Loveless		
A description of the ACS is provided in the text box "What Is the American Community Survey?" This report presents data on the food stamp/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) at the national and state levels based on the 2008 ACS. On October 1, 2008, the fed- eral Food Stamp Program was renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. These data are for households, not individuals. If any person living at the sample address at the time of the interview received food stamps/SNAP, the household is included in the count. As a result of the 2006 ACS Content Test, the U.S. Census Bureau changed the wording of the 2008 food stamp/SNAP question to include "food stamp benefit card" and removed the dollar amount	group quarters. The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. In 2008, the first set of multiyear estimates was released for data collected between January 2005 and December 2007. These 3-year estimates were published for geo- graphic areas with populations of 20,000 and greater. The Census Bureau is plan- ning to release the first 5-year estimates in late 2010 for the smallest geographic areas based on data collected between January 2005 and December 2009. The data contained in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed			
portion of the question. In the test, the new version of the question resulted in a higher reported recipiency rate for food stamps/SNAP, in part because of a	in 2008. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov acs="" www="">.</www.census.gov>			

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wording, and the 2008 ACS, which used the new wording.

The data contained in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed in the 2008 ACS and are estimates of the actual figures that could have been obtained by interviewing the entire population using the same methodology. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless noted otherwise. Due to rounding, some details may not sum to totals. For information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors,

please see the "2008 ACS Accuracy of the Data" document located at <www.census.gov/acs/www /Downloads/ACS/accuracy2008 .pdf>.

Food Stamp/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Receipt

In 2008, almost 9.8 million households received food stamps/SNAP. Among the states with the highest food stamp/SNAP participation were Louisiana (16.2 percent), Maine (13.8 percent), and Kentucky (not statistically different at 13.7 percent). Although not statistically different when compared with some other states, states with the lowest food stamp/SNAP participation rates included Colorado (5.1 percent), New Jersey (4.7 percent), and Wyoming (4.2 percent).

The food stamp/SNAP participation rate for U.S. households was 8.6 percent in 2008. Twenty states and the District of Columbia had a statistically higher participation rate when compared to the national rate: Louisiana, Maine, Kentucky, Mississippi, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Michigan, Oregon, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, New York, Alabama, Ohio, North Carolina, Texas, Georgia, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.

Food Stamp/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Receipt in the Past 12 Months for Households by State and Puerto Rico: 2007 and 2008

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

	Food stamp/SNAP receipt in 2007				Food stamp/SNAP receipt in 2008 ¹			
State	Estimate	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)	Estimate	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)
United States	8,676,234	44,475	7.7	0.1	9,769,112	47,178	8.6	0.1
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida	177,891 17,462 155,043 131,688 525,622 91,624 74,637 23,266 23,092 412,606	5,673 1,903 6,571 5,916 12,422 5,510 4,907 2,821 2,442 9,989	9.8 7.4 6.9 11.9 4.3 4.9 5.7 7.1 9.2 5.8	0.3 0.8 0.3 0.5 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.8 1.0 0.1	186,429 18,421 187,331 140,207 623,373 96,048 87,443 24,064 26,958 507,031	6,759 1,766 7,751 5,439 13,486 5,194 4,217 2,241 2,242 12,686	10.3 7.8 8.2 12.6 5.1 5.1 6.6 7.3 10.8 7.2	0.4 0.7 0.3 0.5 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.7 0.9 0.2
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois . Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine	271,505 26,917 34,588 382,846 204,735 98,407 68,388 205,888 193,696 66,779	8,163 2,534 2,959 9,761 5,946 4,115 4,236 6,526 6,924 2,741	7.9 6.1 8.0 8.3 8.1 6.3 12.4 12.1 12.3	0.2 0.6 0.5 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4	320,926 31,359 43,209 414,320 227,061 108,318 77,397 230,255 263,094 74,863	8,811 2,619 3,669 9,545 7,822 4,782 3,944 7,580 7,402 4,066	9.2 7.6 8.7 9.2 8.9 7.0 13.7 16.2 13.8	$\begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$
Maryland	101,626 161,642 399,598 104,058 136,089 233,610 26,878 48,700 37,815 22,515	4,383 6,262 8,392 4,976 6,472 2,621 3,170 3,191 2,410	4.9 6.6 10.4 5.0 12.6 10.1 7.2 7.0 4.0 4.5	0.2 0.3 0.2 0.5 0.3 0.7 0.4 0.3 0.5	115,167 190,354 465,600 116,066 143,847 259,041 30,821 47,250 50,005 26,480	5,907 6,254 8,488 4,683 5,337 7,346 2,538 3,175 3,898 2,839	5.5 7.7 12.2 5.6 13.1 11.1 8.2 6.7 5.2 5.2	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.3 0.7 0.4 0.4 0.6
New Jersey . New Mexico . New York . North Carolina . North Dakota . Ohio . Oklahoma . Oregon. Pennsylvania . Rhode Island .	130,934 67,436 675,890 317,134 18,522 422,394 140,480 153,862 386,575 28,232	6,215 4,094 11,232 9,617 2,001 8,274 5,397 5,975 9,877 2,356	4.2 9.2 9.5 9.0 6.8 9.4 10.0 10.5 7.9 7.0	0.2 0.6 0.2 0.3 0.7 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.6	149,269 66,569 754,827 344,069 19,605 449,544 154,168 171,867 437,768 31,911	5,642 3,794 13,911 9,103 2,042 9,224 6,170 6,783 9,857 2,785	4.7 9.0 10.6 9.6 7.1 10.0 11.0 11.7 8.9 8.0	0.2 0.5 0.2 0.7 0.2 0.4 0.5 0.2 0.7
South Carolina. South Dakota. Tennessee. Texas. Utah. Vermont. Virginia. Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming. Puerto Rico.	161,373 22,145 290,188 735,491 40,935 20,471 174,936 193,544 92,059 135,627 8,795 370,691	6,545 2,019 7,433 14,222 3,039 1,594 6,795 7,314 3,835 4,724 1,658 6,886	9.5 7.1 12.1 8.9 4.9 8.1 6.0 7.7 12.5 6.1 4.3 30.8	0.4 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.2 0.8 0.6	184,139 26,852 311,287 797,298 47,842 21,828 194,701 220,716 95,856 147,549 8,709 392,710	6,590 2,383 8,223 13,971 3,354 1,884 7,532 7,561 4,562 5,105 1,327 7,659	10.8 8.4 12.8 9.5 5.6 8.7 6.6 8.7 12.8 6.6 4.2 33.1	0.4 0.7 0.3 0.2 0.4 0.7 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.6 0.2 0.6

¹ As a result of a questionnaire change for the 2008 ACS, the Census Bureau recommends comparing 2007 and 2008 food stamp/SNAP receipt with caution. ² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007 and 2008; and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2007 and 2008.