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***Characteristics of Food Stamp
Households: Fiscal Year 2002***



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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2002

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CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xv
1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM.....	3
	PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.....	3
	The Household	3
	Income Eligibility Standards.....	3
	Assets	5
	Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards.....	6
	APPLICATION PROCEDURES.....	7
	BENEFIT COMPUTATION	8
	FOOD STAMP ISSUANCE.....	8
	PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR.....	9
	FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS.....	9
3	CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS.....	13
	THE POVERTY STATUS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS	13
	HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS.....	15
	Households With Children.....	15
	Households With Elderly People	19
	Households With Disabled People.....	20
	Other Households Served by the FSP.....	20
	Single-Person Households.....	20
	CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS	21
	CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS	21
	ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS.....	25

CONTENTS (*continued*)

	Page
APPENDIX A: DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	31
APPENDIX B: DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE.....	63
APPENDIX C: FISCAL YEAR 2002 FSP PARAMETERS AND MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNTS.....	77
APPENDIX D: SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES	85
APPENDIX E: SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES	91
APPENDIX F: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT.....	101
APPENDIX G: PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES	107
INDEX	111

TABLES

Text Tables	Page
2.1 Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1990-2002.....	11
3.1 Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2002.....	14
3.2 Effect of Food Stamp Benefits on the Poverty Status of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2002.....	16
3.3 Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2002.....	17
3.4 Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2002	18
3.5 Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2002	22
3.6 Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2001 and Fiscal Year 2002	23

Appendix A Tables

Summary Characteristics

A-1 Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount	33
A-2 Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount.....	34

Income, Poverty Status, and Resources

A-3 Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline.....	35
--	----

TABLES (continued)

	Page
A-4	Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Gross and Net Income, Countable Resources, and Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline..... 36
A-5	Average Gross and Net Income, Average Gross and Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Average Countable Resources, and Average Monthly Benefit of Participating Households by Household Composition and Size 37
A-6	Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Type of Income..... 38
A-7	Average Income, Total Deduction, Food Stamp Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Income..... 39
A-8	Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts 40
 FSP Deductions	
A-9	Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount 42
A-10	Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount..... 43
A-11	Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Amount of Deduction..... 44
 Food Stamp Benefit	
A-12	Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Household Characteristics and Food Stamp Benefit Amount, Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit, and Certification Period..... 46
A-13	Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action and Expedited Service..... 47
 Household Composition	
A-14	Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition..... 48

TABLES (continued)

	Page
A-15 Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition	49
A-16 Distribution of Participating Households by Income Type and Household Composition	50
A-17 Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Selected Characteristics	51
A-18 Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons	52
A-19 Distribution of Participating Households With Earned Income and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics	53
A-20 Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Earned and Unearned Income	54
A-21 Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race of the Household Head	55
A-22 Distribution of Participating Households By Presence of a Household Member with Selected Characteristics	56
 Participants	
A-23 Gender and Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic.....	57
A-24 Distribution of Participants by Thrifty Food Plan Sex-Age Groups and Household Size.....	58
A-25 Distribution of Household Heads, All Participants, and Nonelderly Adult Participants by Work Registration Status and Employment Status	59
 Survey Comparisons: Fiscal Years 1989 to 2002	
A-26 Comparison of Participating Households With Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2002	60
A-27 Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2002	61

TABLES (continued)

Page

A-28 Comparison of Number of Food Stamp Participants in Thousands by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2002..... 62

Appendix B Tables

B-1 Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by State 65

B-2 Average Monthly Values of Selected Characteristics by State..... 66

B-3 Distribution of Participating Households by Poverty Status and by State..... 67

B-4 Distribution of Participating Households by Shelter-Related Characteristics and by State 68

B-5 Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Characteristics and by State..... 69

B-6 Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Income Sources and by State..... 70

B-7 Average Monthly Values of Selected Income Sources by State..... 71

B-8 Distribution of Entrant Households With and Without Expedited Service by State..... 72

B-9 Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head and by State 73

B-10 Distribution of Participants by Age and by State..... 74

B-11 Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and State 75

Appendix C Tables

C-1 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines for Fiscal Year 2002 FSP 79

C-2 FSP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2002 80

C-3 FSP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2002 81

TABLES *(continued)*

	Page
C-4 Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2002	82
C-5 Value of Maximum Food Stamp Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2002	83

Appendix D Table

D-1 Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2002	90
---	----

Appendix E Tables

E-1 Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Food Stamp Households (Thousands), Fiscal Year 2002	97
E-2 Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2002.....	98
E-3 Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2002	99
E-4 Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2002	100

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FIGURES

Text Figure	Page
2.1 Food Stamp Program Participants, Unemployed Individuals, and Individuals in Poverty (1985 – 2002).....	10

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. The FSP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). This report presents the characteristics of food stamp households nationwide in fiscal year 2002 (October 2001 to September 2002). This information on household characteristics comes from FSP household data collected by FNS for quality control purposes.

FSP Participation and Costs

In an average month in fiscal year 2002, the FSP provided benefits to approximately 19.0 million people living in 8.2 million households across the United States¹. The total cost of the program over fiscal year 2002 was \$20.7 billion, \$18.3 billion of which were for food stamp benefits. The average monthly food stamp benefit in fiscal year 2002 was \$173 per household. Compared with fiscal year 2001, the number of FSP participants increased by 10 percent and FSP benefit costs increased by 17 percent.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households and Participants

In fiscal year 2002, slightly over half of all food stamp participants were children, 40 percent were nonelderly adults, and 9 percent were elderly people. About 67 percent of the children were school age, and 69 percent of adult participants were women.

Approximately 88 percent of food stamp households lived in poverty, as measured by the fiscal year 2002 federal poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix C). Food stamp benefits were concentrated among poorer households—36 percent of all food stamp households had a gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline, and these households received 57 percent of all benefits. If the value of food stamps is included as income, 7 percent of all food stamp households moved above the poverty guideline as a result of receiving food stamps, and 16 percent moved from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

Of all food stamp households, 87 percent contained either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 90 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly food stamp benefit (\$254), reflecting their larger household size. The average household with children had 3.3 people compared with an average of 2.3 people for all households. Most (66 percent) of the food stamp households with children

¹ The figure of 19.0 million people is based on FNS administrative records. The participant count of 19.1 cited later in this report and in other figures provided throughout the report are estimates from the Food Stamp Program Quality Control (FSPQC) sample. For an explanation of the difference in the counts see Appendix D.

were single-adult households. Forty percent of these single-adult households with children received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). About 44 percent of all food stamp households with children had earned income; 39 percent of single-adult households with children and 64 percent of married–couple households with children had earnings. Nine percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with an elderly member received a relatively small average monthly food stamp benefit (\$64), reflecting their relatively small average size (1.3). Eighty percent of food stamp households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$50 compared with an average monthly benefit of \$121 for households with elderly people not living alone and \$198 for households without any elderly.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) is a central component of America's nutrition assistance safety net. The stated purpose of the FSP is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, P.L. 95-113). The FSP is the largest of the domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). According to FNS administrative records, during fiscal year 2002, the FSP served approximately 19.0 million people in an average month at a total cost of \$20.7 billion, \$18.3 billion of which were for food stamp benefits.¹

The FSP is the only low-income assistance program available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households because it imposes relatively few nonfinancial categorical criteria.² The FSP provides benefits electronically or through coupons. These benefits can be redeemed for food in approximately 146,000 authorized stores across the nation.

Federal, state, and local governments share the costs and administration of the FSP. Congress authorizes the program and appropriates necessary funds. The Department of Agriculture establishes program regulations under the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended. FNS administers the FSP nationally, while state and local welfare agencies operate the program locally. The federal government fully funds the benefits of the FSP. Administrative costs are shared by the cooperating agencies, with FNS usually paying 50 percent of the costs.

Since food stamps are available to most people who meet the income and resource standards set by Congress, the FSP serves a broad spectrum of the needy population. Using FSP household data collected periodically for quality control review, FNS sponsors several analyses to enhance its understanding of the people served by the FSP. The agency also produces a series of reports to document these analyses (see Appendix G for a list of titles). This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2002.

¹ The total cost of the FSP in fiscal year 2002 also included \$2.4 billion in other costs, including the federal share of state administrative costs and employment and training programs, printing and processing, anti-fraud funding, and program evaluation.

² The FSP eligibility requirements include nonfinancial categorical criteria for certain groups. Specifically, many able-bodied, childless adults and legal permanent resident aliens were ineligible for food stamps in fiscal year 2002. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171), known as the Farm Bill and signed into law on May 13, 2002, restores eligibility to disabled legal immigrants who entered the United States after August 22, 1996 (effective October 1, 2002); all legal immigrants who have been legally residing in the United States for 5 years (effective April 1, 2003); and to all legal immigrant children, regardless of date of entry to the United States (effective October 1, 2003). These provisions take place after the period of this report, and will be discussed in more detail in the fiscal year 2003 report.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the FSP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits, and the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as trends in the national economy. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of individuals and households participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2002. The appendices include detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by state, and a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The characteristics of food stamp households and the level of FSP participation change over time in response to legislative changes to the FSP as well as economic and demographic trends. This chapter explains FSP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and food stamp issuance. The chapter concludes with a summary of program participation and costs, including a discussion of how these costs are related to the economy in fiscal year 2002.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for the FSP and defines the basic FSP unit as the “household.” The eligibility criteria include gross and net income limits, an asset limit, and various nonfinancial criteria. There are exceptions to these criteria for certain high-cost areas, such as Alaska and Hawaii, and for certain individuals such as elderly people (age 60 and over) and people with disabilities.

The Household

Under FSP rules, a household is defined as individuals who live in a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. The income and assets of each household member are aggregated to determine eligibility and benefits. Individuals who live together in a residential unit but do not purchase and prepare food together can apply as separate household units and their income and assets are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. People who are elderly and disabled and cannot prepare and purchase food because of a substantial disability may apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.¹

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of household eligibility. The majority of households that apply for food stamps must meet two income eligibility standards: a gross income standard and a net income standard.

As defined in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, 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. To be eligible for the FSP, a household without an elderly or

¹ Federal poverty guidelines for many assistance programs are established annually by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The FSP used 2001 poverty guidelines (published in the February 16, 2001 *Federal Register*) for all fiscal year 2002 income eligibility tests. These guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2000 Census poverty thresholds inflated to 2001 using the CPI-U. This means that the income eligibility tests applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2002 are based on 2000 poverty measures inflated to 2001. See Appendix C for a listing of the fiscal year 2002 FSP poverty guidelines.

disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,913 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2002). Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income standard. Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under the FSP from monthly gross income. The FSP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at the net monthly income:²

- **Standard Deduction.** All households automatically receive a standard deduction, equal to \$134 in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2002. The standard deduction for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C).³
- **Earned Income Deduction.** Households with earnings receive a deduction equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- **Dependent-Care Deduction.** Households with dependents receive a deduction for expenses involved in caring for children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or go to school. The maximum dependent-care deduction in fiscal year 2002 was \$200 per month per dependent under age 2 and \$175 per month per dependent age 2 or older (Appendix C).
- **Medical Deduction.** A medical deduction is available only to households that contain elderly or disabled members. These households can deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs exceeding \$35 that are incurred on behalf of elderly or disabled members of the household. Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible.
- **Child Support Payment Deduction.** Households can deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member.
- **Excess Shelter Expense Deduction.** A household is entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of its countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for households without elderly or disabled members was \$354 in 2002.

² There is a distinction between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount actually used to compute food stamp benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household receives if the total of allowable deductions is less than the household's gross income. Because net income cannot be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income can only claim a portion of their deduction entitlement.

³ Effective October 1, 2002, the 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act replaced the fixed standard deduction with a deduction that varies according to household size and is adjusted annually for cost-of-living increases. Under the new rule, no household will receive a standard deduction of less than the previous standard deduction (\$134 for households in the continental United States). This change takes effect after the period of this report and will be discussed in greater detail in the fiscal year 2003 report.

This amount is indexed to inflation increases in subsequent years. Households that contain elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C).

To be eligible for the FSP, a household must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,471 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2002). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size, as well as for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (see Appendix C). A household is exempt from these income tests (as well as the asset test described below) if all of its members receive General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or cash or in-kind Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits.⁴

Assets

The second most important determinant of FSP eligibility is a household's assets. Households are permitted up to \$2,000 in countable assets, or \$3,000 in countable assets if at least one member is age 60 or older.⁵ Countable assets include cash, assets that can easily be converted into cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, or lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources such as certain vehicles. However, certain types of property such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income are not counted.

New regulations implemented in January 2001 excluded from the asset test any vehicle with equity below \$1,500, and exempted from the equity test one vehicle per adult in every household as well as any vehicles used by a teenager to drive to work or school. If there are no qualifying adults or teenagers in the household, one vehicle is still exempted from the equity test.⁶ For vehicles exempt from the equity test but not excluded entirely from the asset test, any fair market value exceeding \$4,650 is counted toward the asset limit. For any remaining vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or any equity is counted.

In addition, the fiscal year 2001 Agricultural Appropriations Act (enacted in September 2000 but not effective until July 1, 2001) allowed states to use TANF vehicle rules in place of food stamp rules if the TANF rules were more generous. Further, a broader interpretation of categorical eligibility rules was announced in July 1999 and implemented on November 21, 2000. This new interpretation requires states to confer categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified as eligible to receive benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or

⁴ Benefits for these categorically eligible households are determined according to the same rules used for other eligible households.

⁵ The 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act increases the asset limit to \$3000 for households with disabled members as well, but this takes effect on October 1, 2002, after the period covered in this report.

⁶ The equity test counts all equity—fair market value minus remaining liens—of the vehicle.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds. (States have the option of conferring categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified to receive benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE. They may also confer categorical eligibility on households where one member receives the benefit or service, but the state determines that the whole household benefits.) Categorically eligible households are exempt from the asset test and the net income test. They are subject to a 200 percent of poverty gross income test.

All of these changes were designed to make it easier for low-income workers to keep a vehicle and still receive food stamps.^{7,8}

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The FSP has some nonfinancial eligibility standards, such as restrictions on the participation of students, strikers, people who are institutionalized, unauthorized immigrants, and nonimmigrant visitors to the United States. In addition, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) made most legal permanent resident aliens (LPRs) ineligible for benefits and imposed work registration requirements and time limits on able-bodied adults living in households without children.

LPRs with 40 quarters of work in the United States were exempted from the alien restrictions on FSP participation. Veterans and LPRs who were serving in the U.S. Armed Forces were also exempted along with their spouses and minor children. In addition, LPRs who were accorded refugee, asylee or deportee status were exempted from the restrictions for five years after they entered the country. Effective November 1, 1998, the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) restored eligibility to LPRs who were in the United States when PRWORA was enacted and were over 65 on August 22, 1996, or are currently under age 18 or disabled. The Act also extended the eligibility period for refugees, asylees, and deportees from five to seven years.

Certain other aliens, such as Hmong or Highland Laotians, American Indians born in Canada, and battered spouses and children, were eligible, as well. Additionally, LPRs who became naturalized U.S. citizens were eligible.⁹

Able-bodied adults living in households without children can receive benefits only if they work or participate in work-related activities. With certain exceptions, those who do not meet these

⁷ Vehicles used as a home, to produce income, to transport fuel or water, or to transport disabled people are still exempt from the asset test.

⁸ Prior to fiscal year 2001, vehicles not used as a home, to produce income, to transport fuel or water, or to transport disabled people were counted in the following way: for the first vehicle and any additional vehicles used to commute to work or qualifying job training programs, any fair market value exceeding \$4,650 was counted toward the asset limit; for all other vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or any equity (fair market value minus remaining liens) was counted.

⁹ The 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act restores benefits to many legal immigrants, but this legislation takes effect after the period covered by this report.

work requirements are restricted to 3 months of food stamp benefits in any 36-month period.¹⁰ Participants age 18 to 49 are subject to this time limit unless they meet one of the following conditions:

- People who are disabled
- People who are mentally or physically unfit for employment
- Women who are pregnant
- People needed in the home to care for an ill or incapacitated person
- Relatives or other caretakers of dependent children
- Students meeting FSP eligibility requirements
- People who work at least 20 hours per week
- People who receive unemployment compensation
- People complying with work requirements under another program
- People participating in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program
- People participating in a work experience program

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To apply for food stamps, individuals are required to appear in person at their local food stamp office. However, elderly and disabled people, and people who have transportation problems can be interviewed by telephone or at their home. All states must allow individuals to apply for food stamps when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires that local offices process applications for food stamps within 30 days after they are received. However, applications from households with extremely low income or resources can be processed more quickly through the expedited food stamp eligibility verification procedures, allowing people to receive food stamp benefits within seven days after they apply. Those eligible for expedited service include (1) migrant or seasonal farm workers with assets equal to or less than \$100, and (2) households with gross income equal to or less than \$150 and assets equal to or less than \$100.

FSP participants are required to appear in person at their local food stamp offices periodically for recertification. The certification period varies according to the likelihood of a change in a food stamp household's financial circumstances. In fiscal year 2002, food stamp households were certified for food stamps for an average of almost 10 months.

¹⁰ These able-bodied adults living in households without children may be exempt from the work requirements if they live in a waiver area (e.g., a high unemployment area) or receive a state exemption.

BENEFIT COMPUTATION

After a household is certified for food stamps, its monthly food stamp benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum food stamp benefit for its household size and location. The maximum benefit to which a household is entitled is based on the June cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) for a family of four, adjusted for household size and geographic areas outside the contiguous United States. The cost of the TFP is based on an economical and nutritious diet, adjusted for household size and composition. Maximum benefits are revised annually to reflect changes in the cost of the foods in the TFP. As specified in the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, the maximum benefit was 100 percent of the TFP through 1988, 100.65 percent in 1989, 102.05 percent in 1990, 103 percent from 1991 through 1996, and 100 percent of the TFP beginning in 1997.¹¹ In fiscal year 2002 the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$452 (Appendix C).

The benefit reduction rate is the rate at which benefits are reduced for every additional dollar of net income. The benefit reduction rate is 30 percent, reflecting the assumption that a household will spend 30 percent of its net income on food and that the FSP will provide the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Thus, benefits are reduced by 30 cents for every additional dollar of net income.

A household's monthly food stamp benefit is computed by subtracting 30 percent of its net income from the maximum benefit. If a household has zero net income, it receives the maximum food stamp benefit. All eligible one- and two-person households are guaranteed a minimum benefit of at least \$10 per month (except during the initial month of participation). For new participants, benefits are prorated for the first month.

FOOD STAMP ISSUANCE

State and local food stamp offices issue food stamp benefits in five main ways:

- ***On-Line Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT).*** Participant receives a “debit” card, similar to a bank card, which is used to purchase food at authorized retail stores. The household's monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for FSP benefits. When a purchase is made, the amount of the purchase is debited from the account.
- ***Off-Line EBT.*** Two states (Ohio and Wyoming) issue “smart cards.” Unlike on-line EBT cards, these cards contain food stamp benefit information in a chip on the card.
- ***ATP Card.*** An authorization-to-participate (ATP) identification card is mailed to the participant each month; the participant then exchanges the card for food stamp coupons at an authorized issuance office. In 2002, ATP was only used in Guam and in parts of California.

¹¹ In 1993, the Act was amended to require that 1993 maximum benefit amounts in the contiguous United States remain constant at 1992 values despite a drop in the value of the TFP in June 1992. In 1995, legislation was adopted to freeze maximum benefit amounts for Alaska at their 1994 levels.

- **Mail.** State and local offices mail the food stamp coupons directly to the participant. In 2002, mail issuance was only used in parts of California.
- **Over the Counter.** The participant goes directly to the food stamp office for coupons. This issuance method was only used in parts of California.

By the end of fiscal year 2002, EBT projects operated statewide in 45 states and in parts of three others.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

There were no major changes to the FSP in fiscal year 2002. The fiscal year 2003 report will discuss in greater detail the changes enacted in the 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act.

FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

After declining slowly from 1983 through 1989, FSP participation grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, FSP participation increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 through fiscal year 1994. Since peaking at 28.0 million people in March 1994, the number of FSP participants declined steadily through 2000 but began to rise in 2001, and increased further in 2002. There were 18.2 million participants at the beginning of fiscal year 2002, rising to 19.8 million by the end of the fiscal year.¹²

The decline in FSP participation from 1994 to 2000 was caused by several factors. Part of the decline is associated with the improved economy in the second half of the 1990's. Major economic indicators generally showed improvement from 1994 to 1998 (Table 2.1). However, participation fell more sharply than expected during this period of sustained economic growth. Recent research suggests that about a third of the total decline in FSP participation occurred because rising income and assets lifted people above the program's eligibility limits. Another eight percent of the decline reflects welfare reform's restrictions on the eligibility of non-citizens and limits on the time during which childless able-bodied unemployed adults can receive benefits. The remainder of the decline—just over half—occurred because fewer eligible people participated in the program.¹³

The increase in FSP participation from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2002 occurred during a period when unemployment increased from 5 percent to 6 percent, states took advantage of opportunities to expand categorical eligibility and liberalize their vehicle rules, and FNS was encouraging the states to conduct outreach efforts.

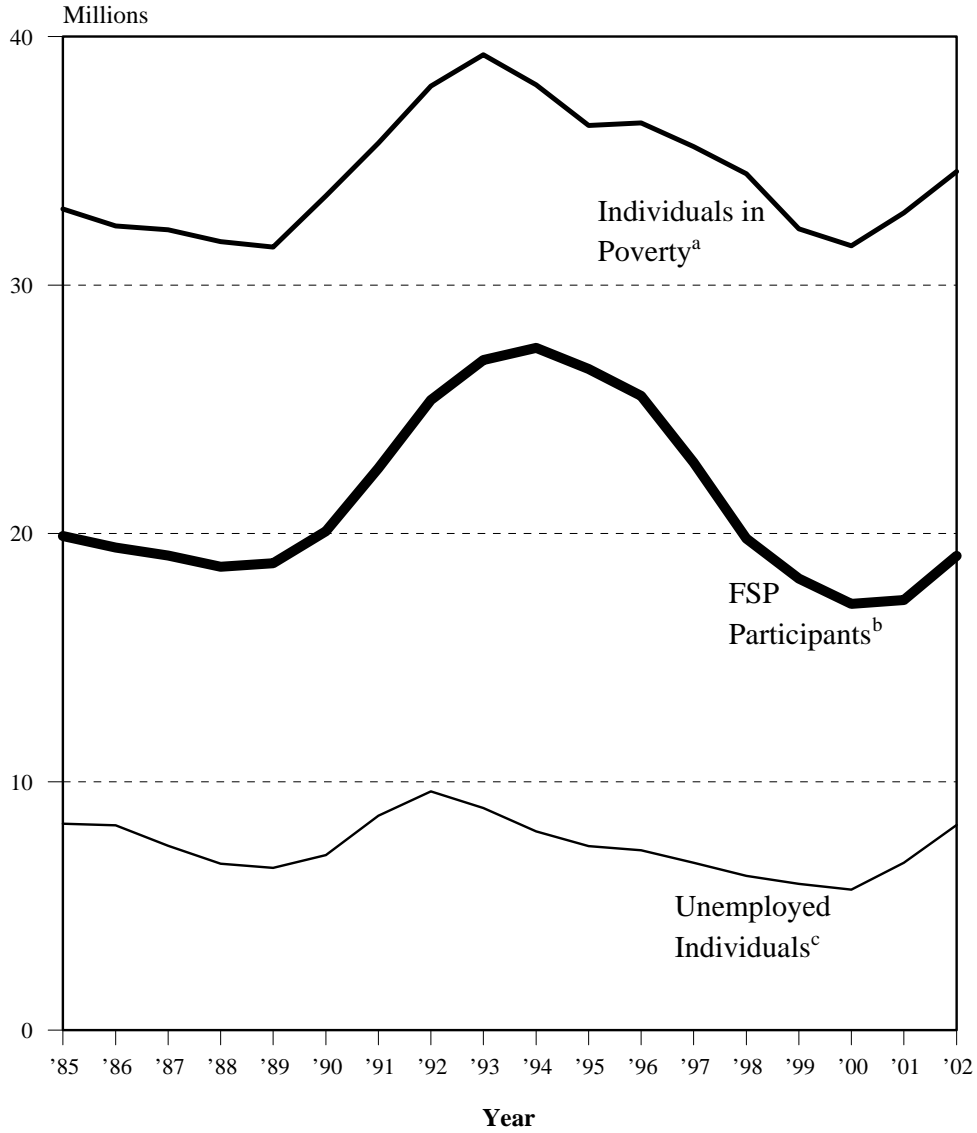
Total FSP costs increased from \$17.8 billion in fiscal year 2001 to \$20.7 billion in fiscal year 2002, largely because of the increase in the FSP caseload.

¹² In July 2003, the number of FSP participants increased to 22.0 million.

¹³ See Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, *The Decline in Food Stamp Participation: A Report to Congress*, July 2001.

FIGURE 2.1

**FOOD STAMP PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS,
UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS AND INDIVIDUALS IN POVERTY, 1985-2002**



^aAnnual values. Source: Bureau of the Census, Poverty in the United States: 2002, Series P60-219.

^bAverage monthly values. Source: Food and Nutrition Service, Fiscal Years 1985-2002 Food Stamp program.

^cAverage monthly values. Source: Economic Report of the President, 2002 Table B-36.

Table 2.1--Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1990-2002

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year												
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Real GDP Increase ^a	1.8	-0.5	3.0	2.7	4.0	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	0.3	2.4
Productivity Increase ^b	1.3	1.1	3.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.1	4.8
Unemployment Rate ^c	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.8
Inflation Rate ^d	3.9	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.4	1.1
Interest Rate ^e	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.2	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.1	6.5
Individuals Below 100 Percent of Poverty Line													
Number in Thousands ...	33,585	35,708	38,014	39,265	38,059	36,425	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,258	31,581	32,907	34,570
Percentage of Total Population	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.8	11.3	11.7	12.1

^a Percent change from preceding year.

^b Percent change from preceding year in output per hour, business sector.

^c Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

^d Percentage change from preceding year in the implicit price deflator for Gross Domestic Product.

^e Corporate AAA bond yield.

Sources:

First line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*.

Second line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Major Sector Productivity and Costs Index."

Third line of data: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Fourth line of data: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *National Income and Product Accounts*

Fifth line of data: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Sixth and Seventh lines of data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Poverty in the United States*

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CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves the nutritional needs of a broad spectrum of low-income Americans.¹ In an average month in fiscal year 2002, the FSP provided benefits to 19.0 million people living in 8.2 million households.² Almost all food stamp households lived in poverty (according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2002). The vast majority of food stamp households contained either a child (under age 18), an elderly person (over age 59), or a disabled person. The average food stamp household received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$173, had an average gross monthly income of \$633, had an average net monthly income of \$355, and was entitled to an average total deduction of \$324 per month (Tables 3.4 and 3.6).³ The average household size was 2.3 people. Compared with fiscal year 2001, the number of FSP participants increased by 10 percent and FSP benefit costs increased by 17 percent. This chapter discusses the composition and economic status of food stamp households, the characteristics of food stamp participants, and the changes in the characteristics of food stamp households from fiscal year 2001 through fiscal year 2002.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS⁴

The FSP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 2002, the gross monthly income of 88 percent of food stamp households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline (Table 3.1).⁵ The gross monthly income of 56 percent of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of 36 percent of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline.

¹ The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 48,229 households that participated in the FSP in fiscal year 2002. The sample was drawn from food stamp households in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Households in Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands were not included in the sample because Puerto Rico has its own Nutritional Assistance Program, which replaced the FSP there in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participate in another block grant program instead of the FSP.

² The estimate of 19.0 million participants differs slightly from the number of food stamp participants according to FNS administrative records (19.1 million people) because the sample estimate is weighted by households rather than by individuals (see Appendix D).

³ This estimate reflects the entire deduction to which households are entitled. Because households cannot deduct more than their gross income, this figure is greater than the average deduction actually received by households.

⁴ For more information on the economic status of food stamp households, see Appendix Tables A-3 through A-8.

⁵ See Appendix Table C-1 for the poverty guidelines.

Table 3.1-- Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2002

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
Total	100.0	100.0
25% or less	19.9	30.7
26 - 50%	16.2	26.1
51 - 75%	20.0	22.9
76 - 100%	32.1	15.9
101 - 130%	10.6	4.3
131% or more	1.1	0.2

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2002 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D).

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

The FSP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive larger food stamp benefits than do households with more income. The 36 percent of all food stamp households that had a gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2002 received 57 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 12 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 4 percent of all benefits (Table A-1).

The impact of food stamps on a household's purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the food stamps to household income and examining the distribution of households by poverty status.⁶ As shown in Table 3.2, the combination of cash and food stamps yields a significantly different distribution of food stamp households by poverty status. Specifically, when food stamps are included in gross income, the resulting increase in income of food stamp households was enough to move 7 percent of them above the poverty guideline. Food stamp benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest food stamp households, moving 16 percent of them above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS⁷

The FSP effectively serves many households that contain people with special needs—children, elderly, and disabled people. In fiscal year 2002, 87 percent of all food stamp households contained a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person. These households received 90 percent of all food stamp benefits (Table A-14).

Households with Children

In fiscal year 2002, the FSP served approximately 4.4 million households with children each month, representing more than half (54 percent) of all households (Table 3.3). Households with children and earnings constituted 85 percent of all food stamp households with earnings. Nine percent of all households with children received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A-6). Compared with other food stamp households, those that contained children received a relatively high average food stamp benefit of \$254 per month (Table 3.4). This relatively high benefit primarily reflects the fact that the average household size among food stamp households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all food stamp households (2.3 people).

Children who received food stamps in fiscal year 2002 tended to live in households that were headed by a single adult, usually a female. Sixty-six percent of all food stamp households with children were headed by a single adult, representing 36 percent of all food stamp households (Table 3.3).

⁶ This comparison assumes that program participants value their food stamp benefits at face value.

⁷ See Appendix Tables A-3, A-6, A-11, A-12, A-14, A-15, A-17, A-18, A-19, and A-23 for more details concerning these households.

Table 3.2--Effect Of Food Stamp Benefits On The Poverty Status Of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2002

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Distribution of Households in Relation to Poverty Guideline		Difference in Percentage Points
	Based on Cash Only	Based on Cash and Food Stamps	
Total	100%	100%	0
50% or less.....	36.1	20.5	-15.6
51-100.....	52.1	60.3	8.2
101 or more.....	11.8	19.2	7.4

^a Defined as the fiscal year 2002 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix C).

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.3-- Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2002

Households With:	All Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Social Security		TANF		General Assistance		SSI	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	8,201	100.0	2,299	100.0	1,995	100.0	1,716	100.0	438	100.0	2,417	100.0
Children	4,437	54.1	1,951	84.9	400	20.0	1,679	97.9	68	15.6	651	26.9
Single-Adult Household ^b	2,825	34.5	1,098	47.7	252	12.6	1,144	66.7	45	10.3	416	17.2
Male Adult	135	1.6	43	1.9	21	1.0	58	3.4	3	0.7	22	0.9
Female Adult	2,690	32.8	1,055	45.9	232	11.6	1,086	63.3	42	9.6	394	16.3
Multiple-Adult Household	1,133	13.8	672	29.3	133	6.7	288	16.8	21	4.8	219	9.1
Married Head Household	778	9.5	489	21.3	81	4.0	166	9.7	9	2.2	126	5.2
Other Multiple-Adult Household	356	4.3	184	8.0	52	2.6	122	7.1	11	2.6	93	3.9
Children Only	478	5.8	181	7.9	14	0.7	247	14.4	2	0.5	15	0.6
Elderly	1,537	18.7	57	2.5	1,053	52.8	38	2.2	73	16.8	911	37.7
Living Alone	1,233	15.0	29	1.2	859	43.1	1	0.0	57	13.0	729	30.1
Not Living Alone	303	3.7	28	1.2	194	9.7	37	2.2	17	3.8	182	7.5
Disabled	2,213	27.0	208	9.1	965	48.4	322	18.7	97	22.3	1,748	72.3
Living Alone	1,300	15.8	67	2.9	639	32.0	2	0.1	64	14.5	981	40.6
Not Living Alone	914	11.1	141	6.1	326	16.4	319	18.6	34	7.7	766	31.7
Other Households^c	1,089	13.3	227	9.9	0	0.0	29	1.7	242	55.2	1	0.0
Single-Person Household	1,000	12.2	184	8.0	0	0.0	22	1.3	234	53.5	1	0.0
Multi-Person Household	89	1.1	43	1.9	–	–	6	0.4	7	1.7	–	–
Single-Person Households	3,511	42.8	340	14.8	1,404	70.4	111	6.5	345	78.7	1,543	63.8

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

^b Because gender is missing for some individuals in the FSPQC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females does not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

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

– No sample households are found in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.4-- Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2002

Households With:	Average Values			
	Gross Monthly Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Income (Dollars)	Monthly Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	633	355	173	2.3
Children	747	436	254	3.3
Single-Adult Household	676	381	247	3.1
Male Adult	681	387	223	2.9
Female Adult	676	381	249	3.1
Multiple-Adult Household	1022	649	298	4.4
Married Head Household	1057	667	299	4.5
Other Multiple-Adult Household	945	610	295	4.3
Children Only	512	253	190	2.2
Elderly	646	368	64	1.3
Living Alone	589	316	50	1.0
Not Living Alone	876	582	121	2.4
Disabled	739	454	106	2.0
Living Alone	596	311	50	1.0
Not Living Alone	942	657	187	3.3
Other Households^a	198	67	128	1.1
Single-Person Household	174	53	122	1.0
Multi-Person Household	472	219	201	2.2
Single-Person Households	460	229	73	1.0

^a Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Forty percent of these single-adult food stamp households received TANF, 39 percent had earnings, and 15 percent received SSI. Eight percent of food stamp households contained married couples and children, representing 15 percent of all food stamp households with children. Of all married-couple households with children, 64 percent had earned income and 20 percent received TANF (Table 3.3).

The characteristics of married-couple households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. The average monthly food stamp benefit for single-adult households was lower than that of married-couple households (\$248 versus \$303) due to the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.4). The per capita benefit was higher for people in single-adult households than for people in married-couple households (\$80 versus \$65) in part because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-couple households with children (\$680 versus \$1,101).

Among all households with children, 15 percent received child support, and 8 percent had no income (Table A-6).

Households with Elderly People

In fiscal year 2002, the FSP served an average of 1.5 million households containing elderly people (age 60 or older) each month, representing 19 percent of all households (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$64 per month and had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.4).

Elderly people who received food stamps tended to live alone and thus received relatively small food stamp benefits. In fiscal year 2002, 80 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members were single-person households (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$50 per month compared with \$121 in benefits for households with elderly people not living alone and \$198 for households without elderly members (Tables 3.4 and A-2). The average size of households containing elderly people not living alone was 2.4 people.

A majority of food stamp households that contained elderly people received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2002, 59 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members received SSI and 69 percent received Social Security (Table 3.3). Thirty-four percent of households with elderly members received both SSI and Social Security income (Table A-6). Food stamp households with elderly members represented 38 percent of all food stamp households with SSI and 53 percent of food stamp households with Social Security income (Table 3.3).

Households with Disabled People

In fiscal year 2002, the FSP served an average of 2.2 million households containing disabled people (Table 3.3).⁸ Households that contained disabled people represented 27 percent of all food stamp households and received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$106 (Table 3.4).

About 59 percent of food stamp households that contained disabled people were single-person households (Table 3.3). Households containing a disabled person living alone received a lower average monthly food stamp benefit than did households containing disabled people not living alone (\$50 compared with \$187) (Table 3.4). Again, the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled people who did not live alone lived in households with an average of 3.3 individuals. Seventy-nine percent of households containing disabled people received SSI and 44 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3).

Other Households Served by the FSP

The FSP serves needy households other than those that contain children, elderly people, or disabled people. In fiscal year 2002, 13 percent of all food stamp households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults (Table 3.3). These households tended to be single-person households (92 percent) and represented the majority (55 percent) of households that received General Assistance. However, three-fourths (78 percent) of these households did not receive General Assistance. Forty-five percent had zero gross income (Table A-16). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average food stamp benefit of \$128 per month (Table 3.4).

Single-Person Households

Of all food stamp households in fiscal year 2002, 43 percent were individuals who lived alone. These households received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$73. Most of these individuals (60 percent) were female, and 35 percent were elderly. Compared with all food stamp households, a relatively small proportion of food stamp participants living alone had earned income (10 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (15 percent) (Tables 3.3, A-4, A-5, A-17, A-19, and A-24). By comparison, 42 percent of all multiple person households had earned income, and 7 percent had zero gross income (Tables A-4 and A-19).

⁸ In this report, disabled children are defined as individuals under age 18 who are receiving SSI. Disabled adults are defined as individuals age 62 to 64 who receive SSI or age 18 to 61 who receive SSI, Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. Because individuals over age 64 can receive Social Security or SSI without being disabled (age 61 for Social Security), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the FSPQC sample.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves a broad spectrum of individuals. In fiscal year 2002, 51 percent of FSP participants were children (younger than 18 years old), and they received 52 percent of pro-rated FSP benefits (Table 3.5). Two-thirds of the children served by the FSP were school age (age 5 to 17). Forty percent of participants were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 9 percent were elderly adults.

Sixty-nine percent of nonelderly adults and 70 percent of elderly adults were female (Table A-23). Thirteen percent of FSP participants were disabled.⁹

Seven percent of participants were citizen children living with noncitizens. Three percent of participants were noncitizens—2 percent were legal permanent resident aliens and another 1 percent were refugees.¹⁰

With the exception of certain groups of individuals, such as caretakers of small children and people working at least 30 hours per week, able-bodied nonelderly adult food stamp participants are required to register for work and accept suitable employment as a condition for receiving food stamps. Like participants in the FSP, participants in other assistance programs often are required to register for work. In fiscal year 2002, 15 percent of all food stamp household heads were registered for work under the FSP or another assistance program (Table A-25).¹¹ Most food stamp household heads (77 percent) were exempt from work registration requirements. Twenty-eight percent of household heads were exempt due to physical or mental disability, 16 percent were exempt because they were caretakers of a child under age 6 or an incapacitated adult, and 10 percent were exempt because they were already employed full-time.

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS

The overall economic conditions of the average food stamp household worsened slightly from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2002. While average gross income decreased in real dollars from \$624 in fiscal year 2001 to \$623 in fiscal year 2002, the average total deduction to which

⁹ For more information on FSP participants, see Appendix Tables A-23 and A-24.

¹⁰ The 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act made numerous changes to the FSP, including restoring benefits to many legal immigrants. However, these changes took effect after the period covered in this report.

¹¹ Reports in this series prior to summer 1989 included as work registrants only people required to register for work under the FSP; the summer 1989 through fiscal year 1997 reports include as work registrants food stamp participants registered for work under the FSP or for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program. Beginning with the fiscal year 1998 report, work registrants include those registered for work under the FSP or any other assistance program. For more information on the work registration status and other characteristics of food stamp participants and household heads, see Appendix Tables A-21 and A-25.

Table 3.5 -- Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Pro-rated Benefits ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	19,041	100.0	1,419,907	100.0
Citizenship				
Citizen, Born in U.S.	17,755	93.2	1,328,537	93.6
Naturalized Citizen	557	2.9	38,482	2.7
Native American	75	0.4	5,821	0.4
Legal Permanent Resident Alien	457	2.4	33,046	2.3
Refugee	177	0.9	12,512	0.9
Unknown	19	0.1	1,509	0.1
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens^c				
	1,252	6.6	98,140	6.9
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^d				
	985	5.2	75,828	5.3
Age				
Children	9,712	51.0	743,656	52.4
Preschool Age Children	3,224	16.9	264,558	18.6
0-1	1,305	6.9	109,397	7.7
2-4	1,919	10.1	155,161	10.9
School Age Children	6,488	34.1	479,098	33.7
5-7	1,773	9.3	138,996	9.8
8-11	2,259	11.9	166,803	11.7
12-15	1,787	9.4	126,707	8.9
16-17	669	3.5	46,591	3.3
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	7,636	40.1	593,504	41.8
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	1,687	8.9	82,298	5.8
Unknown Age	5	0.0	449	0.0
Disabled				
	2,377	12.5	121,105	8.5
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	1,828	9.6	93,880	6.6

^a Percent of all participants.

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

^c Noncitizens may be inside or outside the food stamp unit.

^d These participants are age 18-49, not disabled, not living with participating children under age 18, and not exempt from work registration. With some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), these participants must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.6--Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2001 and Fiscal Year 2002

Selected Characteristics	Nominal Values			Real Values	
	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002	Percentage Change	Fiscal Year 2002 (in 2001 dollars)	Percentage Change
Average Gross Income ^a					
Per Household	\$624	\$633	+1.4	\$623	-1.6
Per Person	335	337	+0.6	332	-0.9
Average Net Income ^a					
Per Household	353	355	+0.6	349	-1.1
Per Person	179	178	-0.6	175	-2.2
Average Total Deduction ^a	311	324	+4.2	319	+2.6
Average Household Benefit ^b	163	173	+6.1	170	+4.3
Maximum Coupon Benefit for a Family of Four in the Continental U.S. ^b	434	452	+4.1	444	+2.3
Consumer Price Index					
All Items	177.1	179.9	+1.6		
Food at Home	173.6	176.8	+1.8		

^a Real values are in constant fiscal year 2001 dollars. Fiscal year 2002 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2002 (1.6 percent).

^b Real values are in constant fiscal year 2001 dollars. Fiscal year 2002 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for food between fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2002 (1.8 percent).

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 2001 and Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

households are entitled increased by 3 percent in real dollars, resulting in a 1 percent decrease in real dollars in average net income (Table 3.6). The percentage of households with zero net income increased from 22 percent in fiscal year 2001 to 24 percent in fiscal year 2002. The percentage of households with earnings increased from 27 percent in fiscal year 2001 to 28 percent in fiscal year 2002. The percentage of households receiving TANF dropped from 23 percent to 21 percent even as the percentage of all FSP households with children stayed constant at 54 percent (Tables A-1 and A-26).

In real dollars, the average food stamp benefit increased 4 percent, from \$163 in fiscal year 2001 to \$170 in fiscal year 2002, as the real average net income decreased, the real average total deduction increased, and the maximum benefit increased in real dollars.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

AFDC	-Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AREERA	-Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998
E&T	-Employment and Training Program
EBT	- Electronic Benefit Transfer
FNS	-U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
FSP	-Food Stamp Program
FSPQC	-Food Stamp Program Quality Control
GA	-General Assistance
HHS	-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
JOBS	-Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program
LPR	-Legal Permanent Resident Alien
PRWORA	-Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
SSI	-Supplemental Security Income
TANF	-Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TFP	-Thrifty Food Plan
UI	-Unemployment Insurance
USDA	-U.S. Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

Aliens. Participants who are non-citizens, including legal permanent resident aliens, immigrants accorded permanent resident status, refugees, individuals granted political asylum, aliens granted a stay of deportation, aliens residing in the United States under color of law, nonimmigrants admitted for a specified period, Mexican citizens with a “border” card, and

undocumented aliens. See also *Legal Immigrants, Other Aliens, Legal Permanent Resident Aliens.*

Children. Individuals under age 18.

Child Support Payment Deduction. Deduction for households with legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. See also *Deductions.*

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

Deductions. Allowable deductions from a household’s gross monthly income to arrive at FSP net monthly income. The deductions shown in the tables are those to which households were entitled. Some of the deductions may not have been used, however, before a household reached zero net income status. Therefore, total deductions do not equal the difference between gross and net income amounts. See also *Total Deduction, Standard Deduction, Earned Income Deduction, Dependent-Care Deduction, Excess Shelter Deduction, Medical Deduction and Child Support Payment Deduction.*

Dependent-Care Deduction. Deduction received by food stamp households for expenses involved in caring for dependents while other members work, seek employment, or go to school. In fiscal year 2002 the deduction was subject to a maximum of \$200 per month for each dependent under age 2 and \$175 per month for each dependent age 2 or more. See also *Deductions.*

Disabled Individuals. Disabled individuals are defined as individuals under age 65 who receive SSI and individuals age 18 to 61 who receive Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Because identifiers such as Social Security and SSI receipt are not valid indicators of disability for individuals over age 64 (Social Security is not a valid indicator for individuals over age 61), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the FSPQC sample.

Earned Income Deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. See also *Deductions*.

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

Elderly. Adults age 60 or older.

Electronic Benefit Transfer. Means of benefit delivery via electronic “debit” card, similar to a bank card, which is used to purchase food at authorized retail stores.

Employed Full Time. Employed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours. This estimate is based on an employment status variable.

Employed Part Time. Employed less than 30 hours per week.

Employment and Training (E&T). Refers to employment and training services received under FSP E&T programs. Services provided include work experience, educational programs, and job search training.

Entrant Households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2002 that have not been recertified.

Excess Shelter 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 that do not contain elderly or disabled members. See Appendix C. See also *Deductions*.

Exempt from Work Registration. See *Work Registration*.

Expedited Service Households. Households which initially received expedited service for the certification period in effect during fiscal year 2002.

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

Gross Income Limit. Food stamp program monthly gross income eligibility standards, determined by household size; equal to 130 percent of the poverty guidelines. See Appendix C.

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

Households With Preschool-Age Children. Households with at least one member under age 5.

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

Households With Elderly or Disabled. Households in which at least one member is age 60 or over or at least one member is under age 65 and receives SSI, or at least one member is age 18 to 61 and receives Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Households With School-Age Children. Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

Households With Disabled. Households with at least one member who is under age 65 and receives SSI or at least one member who is age 18 to 61 and receives Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of disability.

Households With Children. Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

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

Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS). An employment, education, and training program established by the Family Support Act of 1988 to help needy families with children avoid long-term welfare dependence. Replaced the Work Incentive (WIN) Program.

Legal Immigrants. All immigrants legally residing in the United States, including all legal permanent resident aliens, refugees, asylees, and deportees. See also *Other Aliens, Legal Permanent Resident Aliens, and Refugees*.

Legal Permanent Resident Aliens. Immigrants lawfully admitted for permanent resident status. See also *Legal Immigrants, Other Aliens, Refugees*.

Married-Head Household. Household containing a spouse of the household head.

Maximum Benefit. 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 benefit varies from the Continental U.S. in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Virgin Islands. See Appendix C.

Medical Deduction. Deduction available to households that contain elderly or disabled members, equal to all medical expenses incurred by the elderly or disabled person that exceed \$35. See page 4. See also *Deductions*.

Minimum Benefit. \$10 for one- or two-person households.

Multiple-Adult Household. Household with two or more individuals age 18 or older and no spouse.

Net Income. Total monthly income of household in dollars, after applying deductions.

Net Income Limit. FSP monthly net income eligibility standard, determined by household size. See Appendix C.

Nonelderly Adults. Adults age 18 to 59.

Nonimmigrants. Noncitizens who have been admitted for a specified period, including

tourists, students, and foreign nationals with work permits.

Not Employed. Not working and not looking for work, and therefore not part of the labor force.

Other Aliens. Noncitizens admitted for a specified period, Mexican citizens with a “border” card, undocumented aliens, or aliens permanently residing in the United States under color of law. See also *Legal Immigrants, Legal Permanent Resident Aliens, Nonimmigrants, Refugees*.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). Legislation enacted in 1996 that made sweeping changes to the nation’s public assistance programs. This act disqualified many legal permanent resident aliens and able-bodied adults from the Food Stamp Program. In addition, the legislation changed cash welfare from an entitlement to temporary assistance designed to move parents to work. Since many cash welfare recipients also participate in the FSP, changes to the cash welfare program significantly affect FSP participants.

Poverty Guidelines. The poverty guidelines used in fiscal year 2002 were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services and published in the 2001 *Federal Register*. Dividing these guidelines by 12 yields the monthly net income limits for the FSP. The Bureau of the Census establishes other poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes. See Appendix C.

Preschool-Age Children. Children less than 5 years old.

Refugees. Aliens accorded refugee status, alien granted political asylum, or aliens granted a stay of deportation. See also *Legal Immigrants, Legal Permanent Resident Aliens, Other Aliens*.

Resource Limit. For most households the resource limit was \$2,000 in fiscal year 2002. Households with at least one member age 60 or older were allowed up to \$3,000 of resources. See also *Countable Resources*.

Rural. A household is considered to be located in a rural area if the county in which its local food stamp agency is located is not in a Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Census Bureau.

School-Age Children. Children ages 5 to 17.

Shelter Deduction. See *Excess Shelter Deduction*.

Single-Adult with Children Household. Food stamp household with exactly one person age 18 or older, no spouse, and at least one person under age 18.

Standard Deduction. Deduction received by all households which varies by area to reflect price differences among areas. See Appendix C. See also *Deductions*.

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

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

Total Deduction. Includes earned income, child support payment, dependent-care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deductions to which the FSP household is entitled. In some cases this exceeds the amount deducted from gross income because net income cannot be less than zero. See also *Deductions*.

Unearned Income. Includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, Social Security, Unemployment Income, Veterans' Benefits, Workers' Compensation, Other Government Benefits, Household Contributions, Household Deemed Income, Educational Loans, Child Support Enforcement Payments, and other unearned income.

Unemployed. Not working but looking for work, and therefore part of the labor force.

Urban. A household is considered to be located in an urban area if the county in which its local food stamp agency is located is in a Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Census Bureau.

Work Registration. Many able-bodied food stamp household heads are required to register for work with their welfare office or state unemployment agency and must agree to accept any suitable job that is offered to them. Individuals who are exempt from FSP work registration rules include the following:

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

Workfare. A program in which food stamp participants perform work in a public service capacity in exchange for the food stamp benefits to which their household is entitled. The positions are in public or private not-for-profit organizations only. The hours of participation are limited to the number of hours needed to pay off the household's monthly benefit allotment at the higher of the applicable federal or state minimum wage.

APPENDIX A

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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Table A-1. Distribution of Participating Households, Persons, and Benefits by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	19,041	100.0	1,419,907	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	4,437	54.1	14,809	77.8	1,127,339	79.4
School Age	3,359	41.0	12,108	63.6	894,380	63.0
Preschool Age	2,363	28.8	8,308	43.6	652,914	46.0
No Children	3,764	45.9	4,231	22.2	292,569	20.6
Elderly Persons	1,537	18.7	1,967	10.3	97,815	6.9
No Elderly Persons	6,664	81.3	17,074	89.7	1,322,092	93.1
Disabled Persons	2,213	27.0	4,341	22.8	235,257	16.6
No Disabled Persons	5,987	73.0	14,699	77.2	1,184,650	83.4
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults ^a	583	7.1	1,107	5.8	100,004	7.0
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	7,618	92.9	17,934	94.2	1,319,904	93.0
Noncitizens	423	5.2	1,143	6.0	78,747	5.5
No Noncitizens	7,778	94.8	17,898	94.0	1,341,161	94.5
Locality						
Urban	6,095	74.3	14,056	73.8	1,063,235	74.9
Rural	2,090	25.5	4,968	26.1	356,055	25.1
Income Source						
Gross Income	7,336	89.5	17,482	91.8	1,227,918	86.5
No Gross Income	865	10.5	1,559	8.2	191,990	13.5
Net Income	6,209	75.7	15,185	79.7	948,901	66.8
No Net Income	1,992	24.3	3,856	20.3	471,007	33.2
Earned Income	2,299	28.0	7,426	39.0	483,474	34.0
No Earned Income	5,902	72.0	11,615	61.0	936,433	66.0
Unearned Income	6,177	75.3	13,920	73.1	968,382	68.2
No Unearned Income	2,024	24.7	5,120	26.9	451,526	31.8
TANF Income	1,716	20.9	5,407	28.4	420,214	29.6
No TANF Income	6,485	79.1	13,633	71.6	999,693	70.4
GA Income	438	5.3	634	3.3	56,790	4.0
No GA Income	7,763	94.7	18,406	96.7	1,363,118	96.0
SSI	2,417	29.5	4,373	23.0	235,905	16.6
No SSI	5,784	70.5	14,667	77.0	1,184,002	83.4
Social Security Income	1,995	24.3	3,193	16.8	156,560	11.0
No Social Security Income	6,206	75.7	15,848	83.2	1,263,348	89.0
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No income	865	10.5	1,559	8.2	191,990	13.5
>0-50%	2,098	25.6	5,941	31.2	614,515	43.3
51-100	4,274	52.1	9,251	48.6	550,499	38.8
101+	964	11.8	2,290	12.0	62,903	4.4
Food Stamp Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	875	10.7	983	5.2	8,751	0.6
Maximum Benefit	1,998	24.4	3,870	20.3	472,750	33.3

^a These participants are age 18-49, not disabled, not living with participating children under age 18, and not exempt from work registration. With some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), these participants must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-2. Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	8,201	100.0	633	355	324	134	173	2.3	9.6
Household Composition									
Children	4,437	54.1	747	436	353	108	254	3.3	8.0
School Age	3,359	41.0	802	483	356	117	266	3.6	8.1
Preschool Age	2,363	28.8	733	418	361	96	276	3.5	7.8
No Children	3,764	45.9	499	260	289	165	78	1.1	11.5
Elderly Persons	1,537	18.7	646	368	299	264	64	1.3	13.2
No Elderly Persons	6,664	81.3	630	352	329	104	198	2.6	8.8
Disabled Persons	2,213	27.0	739	454	301	142	106	2.0	11.8
No Disabled Persons	5,987	73.0	594	319	332	131	198	2.5	8.8
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults ^a	583	7.1	397	203	293	70	172	1.9	7.4
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	7,618	92.9	651	367	326	139	173	2.4	9.8
Noncitizens	423	5.2	768	431	382	198	186	2.7	9.9
No Noncitizens	7,778	94.8	625	351	320	131	172	2.3	9.6
Locality									
Urban	6,095	74.3	629	343	333	124	174	2.3	9.6
Rural	2,090	25.5	645	390	297	164	170	2.4	9.6
Income Source									
Gross Income	7,336	89.5	707	397	335	145	167	2.4	10.0
No Gross Income	865	10.5	0	0	229	42	222	1.8	6.6
Net Income	6,209	75.7	779	469	310	156	153	2.4	10.3
No Net Income	1,992	24.3	178	0	366	65	236	1.9	7.5
Earned Income	2,299	28.0	967	545	443	147	210	3.2	7.6
No Earned Income	5,902	72.0	503	281	277	129	159	2.0	10.4
Unearned Income	6,177	75.3	675	389	309	149	157	2.3	10.5
No Unearned Income	2,024	24.7	503	251	369	90	223	2.5	6.9
TANF Income	1,716	20.9	679	408	290	81	245	3.2	9.0
No TANF Income	6,485	79.1	621	341	333	148	154	2.1	9.8
GA Income	438	5.3	454	198	303	58	130	1.4	11.0
No GA Income	7,763	94.7	643	364	325	138	176	2.4	9.5
SSI	2,417	29.5	701	424	291	143	98	1.8	12.4
No SSI	5,784	70.5	604	326	337	130	205	2.5	8.5
Social Security Income	1,995	24.3	719	434	300	240	78	1.6	12.4
No Social Security Income	6,206	75.7	605	330	331	100	204	2.6	8.7
Food Stamp Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	875	10.7	751	568	183	284	10	1.1	12.9
Maximum Benefit	1,998	24.4	179	0	367	65	237	1.9	7.5

^a These participants are age 18-49, not disabled, not living with participating children under age 18, and not exempt from work registration. With some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), these participants must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	4,437	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,767	100.0
Gross Income								
\$0	865	10.5	343	7.7	26	1.7	3	0.1
1-199	458	5.6	263	5.9	16	1.1	8	0.5
200-399	950	11.6	635	14.3	52	3.4	37	2.1
400-599	2,235	27.3	694	15.7	720	46.8	815	46.1
600-799	1,432	17.5	663	14.9	431	28.1	438	24.8
800-999	873	10.6	560	12.6	203	13.2	228	12.9
1,000+	1,387	16.9	1,278	28.8	89	5.8	238	13.5
Net Income								
\$0	1,992	24.3	951	21.4	163	10.6	118	6.7
1-199	1,346	16.4	739	16.7	210	13.7	252	14.2
200-399	1,650	20.1	707	15.9	436	28.4	526	29.8
400-599	1,539	18.8	650	14.7	508	33.1	473	26.8
600-799	757	9.2	535	12.1	155	10.1	195	11.0
800-999	414	5.0	364	8.2	45	2.9	94	5.3
1,000+	504	6.1	491	11.1	20	1.3	109	6.2
Countable Resources								
\$0	5,625	68.6	3,133	70.6	853	55.5	1,136	64.3
1-500	1,785	21.8	962	21.7	396	25.8	445	25.2
501-1,000	459	5.6	203	4.6	155	10.1	122	6.9
1,001-1,500	175	2.1	78	1.8	63	4.1	36	2.1
1,501-1,750	59	0.7	25	0.6	20	1.3	12	0.7
1,751-2,000	47	0.6	24	0.5	15	1.0	8	0.5
2,001-3,000	41	0.5	7	0.1	32	2.1	5	0.3
3,001+	9	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	865	10.5	343	7.7	26	1.7	3	0.1
>0-25%	768	9.4	589	13.3	18	1.2	9	0.5
26-50	1,330	16.2	1,033	23.3	44	2.8	97	5.5
51-75	1,638	20.0	1,137	25.6	219	14.2	449	25.4
76-100	2,635	32.1	805	18.2	1,000	65.1	983	55.6
101-125	810	9.9	458	10.3	195	12.7	183	10.3
126-130	63	0.8	40	0.9	9	0.6	12	0.7
131-150	56	0.7	18	0.4	19	1.2	20	1.2
151+	35	0.4	13	0.3	7	0.5	11	0.6
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	1,992	24.3	951	21.4	163	10.6	118	6.7
>0-25%	1,703	20.8	1,146	25.8	197	12.8	265	15.0
26-50	1,975	24.1	1,138	25.6	400	26.0	556	31.4
51-75	1,874	22.8	822	18.5	602	39.2	632	35.7
76-100	602	7.3	354	8.0	165	10.8	174	9.9
101-125	32	0.4	14	0.3	8	0.5	15	0.9
126-130	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
131-150	11	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.2
151+	8	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household Size											
	Number (000)	Percent	1		2		3		4		5		6+	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	3,511	100.0	1,636	100.0	1,347	100.0	898	100.0	474	100.0	334	100.0
Gross Income														
\$0	865	10.5	518	14.8	147	9.0	103	7.6	63	7.0	24	5.1	10	3.0
1-199	458	5.6	210	6.0	114	6.9	77	5.7	34	3.8	16	3.4	8	2.4
200-399	950	11.6	373	10.6	251	15.3	189	14.0	84	9.4	37	7.7	17	5.0
400-599	2,235	27.3	1,496	42.6	357	21.8	218	16.2	98	10.9	39	8.3	27	7.9
600-799	1,432	17.5	720	20.5	262	16.0	229	17.0	138	15.4	56	11.9	26	7.9
800-999	873	10.6	160	4.6	305	18.7	185	13.7	123	13.7	64	13.5	35	10.5
1,000+	1,387	16.9	34	1.0	201	12.3	345	25.6	357	39.8	238	50.1	212	63.3
Net Income														
\$0	1,992	24.3	1,058	30.1	400	24.4	289	21.5	146	16.3	66	13.8	32	9.7
1-199	1,346	16.4	611	17.4	319	19.5	234	17.4	120	13.3	40	8.4	21	6.4
200-399	1,650	20.1	909	25.9	310	18.9	223	16.6	126	14.1	54	11.5	27	8.2
400-599	1,539	18.8	806	23.0	274	16.8	223	16.6	132	14.7	64	13.4	39	11.7
600-799	757	9.2	108	3.1	231	14.1	193	14.3	116	12.9	70	14.8	39	11.6
800-999	414	5.0	10	0.3	78	4.8	126	9.4	105	11.7	59	12.3	35	10.6
1,000+	504	6.1	8	0.2	24	1.5	58	4.3	152	17.0	122	25.7	140	41.8
Countable Resources														
\$0	5,625	68.6	2,399	68.3	1,134	69.3	955	70.9	610	68.0	311	65.5	215	64.4
1-500	1,785	21.8	727	20.7	364	22.2	296	22.0	200	22.3	116	24.5	82	24.6
501-1,000	459	5.6	226	6.4	75	4.6	55	4.1	52	5.8	30	6.3	21	6.2
1,001-1,500	175	2.1	83	2.4	31	1.9	23	1.7	19	2.1	10	2.1	9	2.6
1,501-1,750	59	0.7	27	0.8	11	0.7	5	0.4	9	0.9	3	0.6	4	1.2
1,751-2,000	47	0.6	18	0.5	10	0.6	9	0.7	6	0.6	3	0.6	1	0.4
2,001-3,000	41	0.5	27	0.8	9	0.6	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.3
3,001 +	9	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.3
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	865	10.5	518	14.8	147	9.0	103	7.6	63	7.0	24	5.1	10	3.0
>0-25%	768	9.4	186	5.3	180	11.0	188	13.9	112	12.5	60	12.6	42	12.6
26-50	1,330	16.2	331	9.4	284	17.4	315	23.4	201	22.4	111	23.5	87	26.1
51-75	1,638	20.0	439	12.5	421	25.7	326	24.2	226	25.2	129	27.2	98	29.3
76-100	2,635	32.1	1,671	47.6	380	23.2	254	18.9	174	19.4	96	20.3	60	17.8
101-125	810	9.9	295	8.4	174	10.7	146	10.9	109	12.2	50	10.6	35	10.6
126-130	63	0.8	17	0.5	19	1.2	12	0.9	10	1.1	3	0.6	2	0.7
131-150	56	0.7	35	1.0	17	1.0	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	-	-
151+	35	0.4	20	0.6	14	0.9	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	1,992	24.3	1,058	30.1	400	24.4	289	21.5	146	16.3	66	13.8	32	9.7
>0-25%	1,703	20.8	544	15.5	384	23.5	357	26.5	233	26.0	105	22.2	79	23.7
26-50	1,975	24.1	769	21.9	386	23.6	342	25.4	233	26.0	143	30.1	103	30.7
51-75	1,874	22.8	925	26.4	310	18.9	264	19.6	184	20.5	112	23.6	79	23.6
76-100	602	7.3	189	5.4	130	7.9	95	7.0	101	11.2	48	10.1	40	12.1
101-125	32	0.4	14	0.4	16	1.0	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.2
126-130	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-150	11	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151+	8	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Countable Resources (Dollars)		Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)
							Over All Households	Over Households With Countable Resources	
Total	8,201	100.0	633	355	61.1	33.1	134	427	173
Household Composition									
Children	4,437	54.1	747	436	56.7	32.1	108	368	254
School Age	3,359	41.0	802	483	58.3	34.2	117	387	266
Preschool Age	2,363	28.8	733	418	53.5	29.2	96	342	276
No Children	3,764	45.9	499	260	66.3	34.3	165	488	78
Elderly Persons	1,537	18.7	646	368	82.3	46.1	264	593	64
No Elderly Persons	6,664	81.3	630	352	56.2	30.1	104	367	198
Disabled Persons	2,213	27.0	739	454	79.2	46.3	142	395	106
No Disabled Persons	5,987	73.0	594	319	54.4	28.2	131	441	198
Household Size									
1	3,511	42.8	460	229	64.2	32.0	150	475	73
2	1,636	19.9	590	317	60.8	32.7	123	400	157
3	1,347	16.4	689	380	56.4	31.1	104	356	243
4	898	10.9	866	526	58.7	35.7	129	402	296
5	474	5.8	1,007	652	58.4	37.8	132	382	344
6	195	2.4	1,181	798	59.7	40.3	162	467	410
7	81	1.0	1,336	944	59.7	42.2	174	447	438
8+	58	0.7	1,469	1047	54.9	39.0	144	423	590

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-6. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Type of Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Households With:					
	Total ^a	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	4,437	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,767	100.0
Earned Income	2,299	28.0	1,951	44.0	57	3.7	140	7.9
Wages and Salaries	1,919	23.4	1,629	36.7	42	2.7	122	6.9
Self-Employment	182	2.2	132	3.0	13	0.8	12	0.7
Other Earned Income	228	2.8	218	4.9	3	0.2	6	0.3
Unearned Income	6,177	75.3	3,137	70.7	1,496	97.4	1,763	99.7
TANF	1,716	20.9	1,679	37.8	38	2.5	251	14.2
General Assistance	438	5.3	68	1.5	73	4.8	77	4.3
Supplemental Security Income	2,417	29.5	650	14.7	911	59.3	1,341	75.9
Social Security	1,995	24.3	400	9.0	1,053	68.5	829	46.9
Unemployment Income	228	2.8	182	4.1	4	0.2	7	0.4
Veterans' Benefits	99	1.2	20	0.4	59	3.8	26	1.5
Workers' Compensation	33	0.4	25	0.6	2	0.1	5	0.3
Other Government Benefits ^b	53	0.6	23	0.5	20	1.3	18	1.0
Household Contributions	306	3.7	233	5.3	21	1.3	19	1.1
Household Deemed Income	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Loans	6	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	680	8.3	670	15.1	8	0.5	77	4.3
Other Unearned Income ^c	472	5.8	259	5.8	143	9.3	64	3.6
TANF or GA Income	2,145	26.2	1,741	39.2	111	7.2	323	18.3
TANF and Earnings	402	4.9	397	8.9	2	0.2	18	1.0
TANF and SSI	314	3.8	308	6.9	20	1.3	234	13.3
TANF or SSI or GA	4,139	50.5	2,065	46.6	959	62.4	1,366	77.3
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	576	7.0	494	11.1	23	1.5	106	6.0
TANF and Child Support	113	1.4	112	2.5	2	0.1	22	1.2
SSI and Social Security	941	11.5	159	3.6	517	33.6	431	24.4
SSI or Social Security	3,471	42.3	891	20.1	1,447	94.2	1,739	98.4
SSI and Earnings	179	2.2	110	2.5	20	1.3	105	5.9
GA and Earnings	28	0.3	17	0.4	2	0.2	3	0.2
Earnings and Child Support	299	3.6	296	6.7	2	0.1	7	0.4
No Income	865	10.5	343	7.7	26	1.7	3	0.1

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

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

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-7. Average Income, Total Deduction, Food Stamp Benefit, and Household Size of Participating Households by Type of Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Average Monthly Values					
	Total ^a	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Income ^b Source (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	8,201	100.0	633	355	-	324	173	2.3
Earned Income	2,299	28.0	967	545	782	443	210	3.2
Wages and Salaries	1,919	23.4	1,021	587	832	453	211	3.4
Self-Employment	182	2.2	746	376	434	411	251	3.1
Other Earned Income	228	2.8	708	347	536	398	182	2.4
Unearned Income	6,177	75.3	675	389	549	309	157	2.3
TANF	1,716	20.9	679	408	369	290	245	3.2
General Assistance	438	5.3	454	198	230	303	130	1.4
Supplemental Security Income	2,417	29.5	701	424	427	291	98	1.8
Social Security	1,995	24.3	719	434	545	300	78	1.6
Unemployment Income	228	2.8	883	589	622	304	196	3.2
Veterans' Benefits	99	1.2	716	452	295	282	84	1.7
Workers' Compensation	33	0.4	912	619	657	303	177	3.1
Other Government Benefits ^c	53	0.6	768	479	359	305	129	2.2
Household Contributions	306	3.7	587	311	210	319	235	2.8
Household Deemed Income	2	0.0	474	188	407	298	152	1.6
Educational Loans	6	0.1	757	441	160	377	189	2.7
Child Support Enforcement Payments	680	8.3	839	513	268	348	253	3.6
Other Unearned Income ^d	472	5.8	763	447	168	343	152	2.4
TANF or GA Income	2,145	26.2	632	365	342	292	222	2.8
TANF and Earnings	402	4.9	1,020	651	950	376	211	3.5
TANF and SSI	314	3.8	991	735	824	261	180	3.5
TANF or SSI or GA	4,139	50.5	643	369	426	294	156	2.2
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	576	7.0	1,045	670	978	381	190	3.4
TANF and Child Support	113	1.4	810	526	429	296	265	3.7
SSI and Social Security	941	11.5	683	418	626	276	71	1.5
SSI or Social Security	3,471	42.3	716	431	610	300	94	1.8
SSI and Earnings	179	2.2	1,185	813	994	377	143	3.3
GA and Earnings	28	0.3	949	491	798	470	175	2.6
Earnings and Child Support	299	3.6	1,138	701	1058	443	216	3.8
No Income	865	10.5	0	0	0	229	222	1.8

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

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

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

^d Examples of other unearned income include alimony, foster care payments, and dividends and interest payments.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	4,437	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,767	100.0
Earned Income								
\$0	5,902	72.0	2,485	56.0	1,480	96.3	1,628	92.1
1-199	294	3.6	171	3.9	20	1.3	53	3.0
200-399	304	3.7	232	5.2	13	0.8	25	1.4
400-599	312	3.8	256	5.8	10	0.6	17	1.0
600-799	346	4.2	296	6.7	6	0.4	19	1.1
800-999	315	3.8	288	6.5	3	0.2	9	0.5
1,000+	728	8.9	708	16.0	5	0.3	15	0.9
Unearned Income								
\$0	2,024	24.7	1,300	29.3	40	2.6	4	0.3
1-199	693	8.4	524	11.8	18	1.2	12	0.7
200-399	1,092	13.3	806	18.2	52	3.4	44	2.5
400-599	2,237	27.3	704	15.9	729	47.4	866	49.0
600-799	1,199	14.6	486	11.0	426	27.7	440	24.9
800-999	568	6.9	299	6.7	197	12.8	218	12.4
1,000+	389	4.7	318	7.2	75	4.9	183	10.3
TANF Income								
\$0	6,485	79.1	2,757	62.2	1,499	97.5	1,517	85.8
1-199	391	4.8	378	8.5	16	1.0	93	5.3
200-399	698	8.5	678	15.3	17	1.1	109	6.1
400-599	383	4.7	380	8.6	3	0.2	38	2.1
600-799	173	2.1	173	3.9	1	0.0	8	0.5
800-999	49	0.6	49	1.1	1	0.1	3	0.2
1,000+	22	0.3	21	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.0
GA Income								
\$0	7,763	94.7	4,368	98.5	1,463	95.2	1,691	95.7
1-199	187	2.3	17	0.4	44	2.9	60	3.4
200-399	203	2.5	22	0.5	24	1.5	11	0.6
400-599	35	0.4	19	0.4	5	0.3	4	0.2
600-799	6	0.1	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
800-999	6	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000+	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TANF or GA Income								
\$0	6,056	73.8	2,696	60.8	1,426	92.8	1,445	81.7
1-199	569	6.9	389	8.8	59	3.9	149	8.4
200-399	899	11.0	698	15.7	40	2.6	118	6.7
400-599	418	5.1	399	9.0	9	0.6	41	2.3
600-799	179	2.2	179	4.0	1	0.0	9	0.5
800-999	55	0.7	53	1.2	2	0.1	4	0.2
1,000+	24	0.3	23	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.0
SSI								
\$0	5,784	70.5	3,786	85.3	626	40.7	426	24.1
1-199	596	7.3	77	1.7	329	21.4	268	15.2
200-399	341	4.2	59	1.3	179	11.7	151	8.6
400-599	1,181	14.4	416	9.4	274	17.8	763	43.2
600-799	165	2.0	25	0.6	77	5.0	87	4.9
800-999	69	0.8	18	0.4	42	2.8	28	1.6
1,000+	65	0.8	55	1.2	8	0.5	43	2.4
Maximum for 1 Person ^a	162	2.0	53	1.2	40	2.6	104	5.9
Maximum for 2 Persons ^b	7	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.3	3	0.2

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Social Security								
\$0	6,206	75.7	4,037	91.0	484	31.5	938	53.1
1-199	114	1.4	56	1.3	37	2.4	36	2.1
200-399	383	4.7	89	2.0	209	13.6	141	8.0
400-599	756	9.2	105	2.4	414	26.9	316	17.9
600-799	512	6.2	70	1.6	275	17.9	227	12.9
800-999	161	2.0	40	0.9	87	5.7	70	4.0
1,000+	69	0.8	40	0.9	31	2.0	38	2.2
Other Unearned Income								
\$0	6,436	78.5	3,121	70.3	1,291	84.0	1,562	88.4
1-199	810	9.9	532	12.0	170	11.0	115	6.5
200-399	445	5.4	360	8.1	43	2.8	46	2.6
400-599	255	3.1	202	4.6	22	1.4	24	1.3
600-799	120	1.5	99	2.2	7	0.4	12	0.7
800-999	68	0.8	58	1.3	3	0.2	5	0.3
1,000+	67	0.8	64	1.4	1	0.1	3	0.2

^a The fiscal year 2002 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person is \$545. The number shown is the number of households where one person receives an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than one person.)

^b The fiscal year 2002 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons is \$817. The number shown is the number of households where two persons receive an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than two persons.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Earned and Unearned Income Amounts — Continued

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Social Security								
\$0	6,206	75.7	4,037	91.0	484	31.5	938	53.1
1-199	114	1.4	56	1.3	37	2.4	36	2.1
200-399	383	4.7	89	2.0	209	13.6	141	8.0
400-599	756	9.2	105	2.4	414	26.9	316	17.9
600-799	512	6.2	70	1.6	275	17.9	227	12.9
800-999	161	2.0	40	0.9	87	5.7	70	4.0
1,000+	69	0.8	40	0.9	31	2.0	38	2.2
Other Unearned Income								
\$0	6,436	78.5	3,121	70.3	1,291	84.0	1,562	88.4
1-199	810	9.9	532	12.0	170	11.0	115	6.5
200-399	445	5.4	360	8.1	43	2.8	46	2.6
400-599	255	3.1	202	4.6	22	1.4	24	1.3
600-799	120	1.5	99	2.2	7	0.4	12	0.7
800-999	68	0.8	58	1.3	3	0.2	5	0.3
1,000+	67	0.8	64	1.4	1	0.1	3	0.2

^a The fiscal year 2002 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person is \$545. The number shown is the number of households where one person receives an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than one person.)

^b The fiscal year 2002 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons is \$817. The number shown is the number of households where two persons receive an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than two persons.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Type of Deduction											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Dependent Care			Excess Shelter			Medical		Child Support	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Percent With Maximum ^a	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	2,295	28.0	357	4.3	5.8	4,889	59.6	15.7	357	4.4	113	1.4
Household Composition														
Children	4,437	100.0	1,951	44.0	351	7.9	5.9	2,692	60.7	23.4	47	1.1	73	1.7
School Age	3,359	100.0	1,469	43.7	245	7.3	3.6	2,023	60.2	23.2	41	1.2	61	1.8
Preschool Age	2,363	100.0	1,117	47.3	261	11.0	5.0	1,429	60.5	24.2	16	0.7	39	1.6
No Children	3,764	100.0	344	9.1	5	0.1	-	2,197	58.4	6.3	310	8.2	40	1.1
Elderly Persons	1,537	100.0	57	3.7	4	0.3	-	907	59.0	0.0	210	13.6	5	0.4
No Elderly Persons	6,664	100.0	2,238	33.6	353	5.3	5.9	3,982	59.8	19.3	148	2.2	108	1.6
Disabled Persons	2,213	100.0	205	9.3	17	0.8	7.0	1,358	61.3	0.2	171	7.7	32	1.5
No Disabled Persons	5,987	100.0	2,090	34.9	340	5.7	5.8	3,531	59.0	21.7	186	3.1	81	1.4
Income Source														
Gross Income	7,336	100.0	2,295	31.3	353	4.8	5.9	4,570	62.3	14.0	354	4.8	111	1.5
No Gross Income	865	100.0	-	-	4	0.4	3.2	319	36.9	40.0	3	0.3	3	0.3
Net Income	6,209	100.0	1,985	32.0	305	4.9	5.1	3,576	57.6	9.4	319	5.1	95	1.5
No Net Income	1,992	100.0	310	15.6	52	2.6	10.4	1,313	65.9	32.9	38	1.9	18	0.9
Earned Income	2,299	100.0	2,295	99.8	318	13.9	5.7	1,391	60.5	23.1	22	1.0	66	2.9
No Earned Income	5,902	100.0	-	-	38	0.6	7.1	3,498	59.3	12.8	335	5.7	48	0.8
Unearned Income	6,177	100.0	1,136	18.4	184	3.0	5.0	3,809	61.7	11.7	352	5.7	77	1.2
No Unearned Income	2,024	100.0	1,159	57.2	172	8.5	6.7	1,080	53.4	30.0	5	0.3	37	1.8
TANF Income	1,716	100.0	401	23.4	52	3.1	1.8	1,018	59.4	19.7	13	0.7	13	0.8
No TANF Income	6,485	100.0	1,893	29.2	304	4.7	6.5	3,871	59.7	14.7	344	5.3	100	1.5
GA Income	438	100.0	28	6.4	2	0.4	-	296	67.6	24.3	4	1.0	1	0.3
No GA Income	7,763	100.0	2,267	29.2	355	4.6	5.9	4,593	59.2	15.2	353	4.5	112	1.4
SSI	2,417	100.0	177	7.3	16	0.7	2.9	1,475	61.0	0.1	88	3.6	22	0.9
No SSI	5,784	100.0	2,118	36.6	340	5.9	6.0	3,414	59.0	22.5	269	4.7	91	1.6
Social Security Income	1,995	100.0	141	7.1	13	0.7	-	1,178	59.0	1.5	311	15.6	26	1.3
No Social Security Income ...	6,206	100.0	2,153	34.7	343	5.5	6.1	3,711	59.8	20.2	46	0.7	88	1.4
Food Stamp Benefit														
Minimum Benefit	875	100.0	107	12.3	3	0.4	10.2	206	23.6	0.0	103	11.7	7	0.8
Maximum Benefit	1,998	100.0	311	15.5	52	2.6	10.3	1,320	66.0	32.9	38	1.9	18	0.9

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

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-10. Average Values of Deductions of Participating Households by Household Composition, Income Source, and Food Stamp Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income		Dependent Care		Excess Shelter		Medical		Child Support	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
Total	8,201	44	156	5	120	131	220	6	141	3	203
Household Composition											
Children	4,437	75	170	9	118	130	214	1	102	4	213
School Age	3,359	78	178	9	122	130	216	1	101	4	211
Preschool Age	2,363	82	173	13	119	126	209	1	124	4	240
No Children	3,764	7	82	0	276	133	227	12	146	2	185
Elderly Persons	1,537	3	83	1	327	143	242	17	125	0	109
No Elderly Persons	6,664	53	158	6	118	128	215	4	162	3	208
Disabled Persons	2,213	10	108	1	128	140	229	12	158	3	210
No Disabled Persons	5,987	56	161	7	120	128	216	4	125	3	201
Income Source											
Gross Income	7,336	49	156	6	120	135	217	7	140	3	204
No Gross Income	865	0	0	0	104	93	253	1	164	1	193
Net Income	6,209	55	173	6	115	107	185	5	101	3	173
No Net Income	1,992	8	53	4	151	207	314	9	477	3	363
Earned Income	2,299	156	156	17	121	128	211	2	193	6	218
No Earned Income	5,902	0	0	1	115	132	223	8	137	1	183
Unearned Income	6,177	25	137	4	121	135	219	8	139	2	201
No Unearned Income	2,024	100	175	10	119	119	224	1	218	4	209
TANF Income	1,716	30	127	3	106	119	201	1	130	1	182
No TANF Income	6,485	47	163	6	122	134	225	7	141	3	206
GA Income	438	7	108	1	187	156	230	3	322	0	139
No GA Income	7,763	46	157	5	120	130	219	6	138	3	204
SSI	2,417	8	111	1	154	140	229	6	164	1	162
No SSI	5,784	59	160	7	118	127	216	6	133	3	213
Social Security Income	1,995	7	97	1	174	135	229	19	123	3	204
No Social Security Income	6,206	56	160	7	118	130	217	2	261	3	203
Food Stamp Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	875	17	136	0	94	21	91	9	78	1	163
Maximum Benefit	1,998	8	53	4	150	208	314	9	477	3	361

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults		Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	4,437	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,767	100.0	2,299	100.0
Total Deduction										
\$118-133	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
134	2,217	27.0	919	20.7	508	33.0	541	30.6	1	0.0
135-150	204	2.5	87	2.0	53	3.4	58	3.3	46	2.0
151-200	628	7.7	302	6.8	142	9.3	166	9.4	127	5.5
201-250	688	8.4	332	7.5	147	9.5	180	10.2	177	7.7
251-300	657	8.0	357	8.1	125	8.1	153	8.7	231	10.0
301-350	654	8.0	369	8.3	114	7.4	142	8.0	240	10.4
351-400	568	6.9	350	7.9	95	6.2	120	6.8	237	10.3
401-450	511	6.2	312	7.0	83	5.4	104	5.9	227	9.9
451-500	809	9.9	566	12.8	53	3.5	76	4.3	187	8.1
501+	1,263	15.4	840	18.9	217	14.1	229	12.9	827	36.0
Earned Income Deduction										
None	5,906	72.0	2,486	56.0	1,480	96.3	1,631	92.3	4	0.2
\$1-50	373	4.6	229	5.2	25	1.6	58	3.3	373	16.2
51-100	379	4.6	301	6.8	12	0.8	28	1.6	379	16.5
101-150	423	5.2	355	8.0	11	0.7	21	1.2	423	18.4
151-200	401	4.9	366	8.3	4	0.2	14	0.8	401	17.5
201-250	324	4.0	310	7.0	3	0.2	9	0.5	324	14.1
251-300	192	2.3	189	4.3	1	0.1	3	0.2	192	8.4
301+	203	2.5	201	4.5	1	0.0	4	0.2	203	8.8
Dependent Care Deduction										
None	7,844	95.7	4,085	92.1	1,533	99.7	1,762	99.7	1,980	86.1
\$1-50	111	1.4	110	2.5	0	0.0	3	0.2	94	4.1
51-100	81	1.0	80	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.1	72	3.1
101-150	52	0.6	52	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	50	2.2
151-200	59	0.7	59	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	55	2.4
201+	54	0.7	51	1.1	3	0.2	1	0.0	47	2.1
Medical Deduction										
None	7,844	95.6	4,389	98.9	1,327	86.4	1,620	91.6	2,276	99.0
\$1-25	106	1.3	20	0.4	54	3.5	54	3.0	7	0.3
26-50	47	0.6	7	0.2	27	1.8	22	1.2	2	0.1
51-75	42	0.5	4	0.1	30	1.9	13	0.7	1	0.1
76-100	29	0.4	2	0.0	19	1.2	11	0.6	1	0.1
101-150	39	0.5	5	0.1	28	1.8	11	0.6	2	0.1
151-200	23	0.3	3	0.1	15	1.0	8	0.5	1	0.0
201-300	28	0.3	3	0.1	17	1.1	10	0.5	2	0.1
301+	42	0.5	4	0.1	20	1.3	20	1.1	7	0.3
Child Support Deduction										
None	8,087	98.6	4,363	98.3	1,531	99.6	1,739	98.4	2,233	97.1
\$1-50	20	0.2	11	0.2	3	0.2	8	0.5	6	0.3
51-100	19	0.2	10	0.2	1	0.1	8	0.4	8	0.3
101-150	17	0.2	11	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.2	11	0.5
151-200	19	0.2	13	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.2	14	0.6
201-250	12	0.1	8	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	8	0.3
251-300	8	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.2
301+	18	0.2	14	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	15	0.6
Excess Shelter Deduction										
None	3,312	40.4	1,745	39.3	630	41.0	662	37.4	908	39.5
\$1-50	642	7.8	359	8.1	118	7.7	154	8.7	180	7.8
51-100	680	8.3	353	7.9	139	9.0	160	9.0	189	8.2
101-150	597	7.3	313	7.0	118	7.7	145	8.2	164	7.1
151-200	569	6.9	295	6.7	108	7.0	138	7.8	156	6.8
201-250	482	5.9	259	5.8	92	6.0	118	6.7	130	5.7
251-274	188	2.3	98	2.2	36	2.4	52	2.9	59	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults		Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Excess Shelter Deduction										
275	10	0.1	7	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.2
276-300	208	2.5	104	2.4	43	2.8	51	2.9	60	2.6
301+	1,513	18.5	904	20.4	252	16.4	286	16.2	449	19.5
None	3,312	40.4	1,745	39.3	630	41.0	662	37.4	908	39.5
Less Than Cap	3,710	45.2	1,971	44.4	719	46.8	901	51.0	1,041	45.3
Equal to Cap	769	9.4	630	14.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	321	14.0
Benefit < Max	335	4.1	314	7.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	209	9.1
Benefit = Max	434	5.3	315	7.1	0	0.0	-	-	113	4.9
Greater Than Cap	411	5.0	92	2.1	188	12.2	203	11.5	28	1.2

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults		Earned Income		TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	4,437	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,767	100.0	2,299	100.0	1,716	100.0
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or less	880	10.7	79	1.8	471	30.7	327	18.5	110	4.8	40	2.3
11 - 25	417	5.1	45	1.0	164	10.7	207	11.7	44	1.9	15	0.9
26 - 50	526	6.4	105	2.4	225	14.6	214	12.1	94	4.1	37	2.2
51 - 75	519	6.3	162	3.7	167	10.9	206	11.7	125	5.4	67	3.9
76 - 100	494	6.0	185	4.2	132	8.6	177	10.0	138	6.0	78	4.6
101 - 150	1,897	23.1	565	12.7	279	18.2	299	16.9	432	18.8	226	13.2
151 - 200	580	7.1	526	11.8	34	2.2	110	6.2	292	12.7	211	12.3
201 - 300	1,356	16.5	1,247	28.1	48	3.1	135	7.6	514	22.3	491	28.6
301 or more	1,532	18.7	1,523	34.3	17	1.1	93	5.3	550	23.9	550	32.1
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	875	10.7	74	1.7	470	30.6	324	18.4	108	4.7	38	2.2
< 25% ^a	943	11.5	367	8.3	300	19.5	365	20.7	278	12.1	119	6.9
25 - 50	1,440	17.6	879	19.8	292	19.0	457	25.9	593	25.8	294	17.1
51 - 75	1,565	19.1	1,107	24.9	203	13.2	348	19.7	599	26.1	475	27.7
76 - 99	1,379	16.8	1,055	23.8	107	6.9	153	8.7	409	17.8	525	30.6
Maximum	1,998	24.4	955	21.5	164	10.6	120	6.8	312	13.6	265	15.4
Months in Certification Period												
Average ^b	10	-	8	-	13	-	12	-	8	-	9	-
1	30	0.4	15	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.1	7	0.3	4	0.2
2	57	0.7	32	0.7	3	0.2	3	0.2	18	0.8	7	0.4
3	1,041	12.7	733	16.5	31	2.0	67	3.8	451	19.6	144	8.4
4	331	4.0	207	4.7	13	0.8	23	1.3	121	5.3	47	2.8
5	160	2.0	119	2.7	6	0.4	17	1.0	62	2.7	50	2.9
6	1,632	19.9	1,253	28.3	90	5.9	234	13.2	668	29.1	485	28.3
7	226	2.8	156	3.5	14	0.9	30	1.7	88	3.8	63	3.7
8	58	0.7	39	0.9	4	0.2	7	0.4	19	0.8	17	1.0
9	39	0.5	23	0.5	5	0.3	9	0.5	9	0.4	12	0.7
10	47	0.6	23	0.5	11	0.7	12	0.7	10	0.5	11	0.6
11	122	1.5	54	1.2	34	2.2	31	1.8	20	0.9	27	1.6
12	3,797	46.3	1,681	37.9	1,024	66.7	1,063	60.1	779	33.9	799	46.6
13+	642	7.8	95	2.1	294	19.1	265	15.0	45	1.9	46	2.7
Unknown	18	0.2	7	0.1	7	0.5	5	0.3	2	0.1	4	0.2

^a Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

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

- Not Applicable.

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

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	509	100.0	7,692	100.0
Initial Certification	2,098	25.6	509	100.0	1,589	20.7
Expedited Service	384	4.7	182	35.7	202	2.6
No Expedited Service	1,714	20.9	327	64.3	1,387	18.0
Recertification	4,212	51.4	–	–	4,212	54.8
Expedited Service	87	1.1	–	–	87	1.1
No Expedited Service	4,126	50.3	–	–	4,126	53.6

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Composition	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	8,201	100.0	19,041	100.0	1,419,907	100.0
Children^b	4,437	54.1	14,811	77.8	1,127,461	79.4
Single-Adult Household ^c	2,825	34.5	8,740	45.9	698,927	49.2
Male Adult	135	1.6	387	2.0	30,090	2.1
Female Adult	2,690	32.8	8,351	43.9	668,672	47.1
Multiple-Adult Household	1,133	13.8	5,029	26.4	337,671	23.8
Married Head Household	778	9.5	3,505	18.4	232,816	16.4
Other Multiple-Adult Household	356	4.3	1,524	8.0	104,855	7.4
Children Only	478	5.8	1,042	5.5	90,862	6.4
Elderly	1,537	18.7	1,967	10.3	97,815	6.9
Living Alone	1,233	15.0	1,233	6.5	61,096	4.3
Not Living Alone	303	3.7	733	3.9	36,719	2.6
Disabled	2,213	27.0	4,341	22.8	235,257	16.6
Living Alone	1,300	15.8	1,300	6.8	64,699	4.6
Not Living Alone	914	11.1	3,042	16.0	170,558	12.0
Other Households^d	1,089	13.3	1,192	6.3	139,665	9.8
Single-Person Household	1,000	12.2	1,000	5.3	121,777	8.6
Multi-Person Household	89	1.1	192	1.0	17,889	1.3
Single-Person Households	3,511	42.8	3,511	18.4	256,631	18.1

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

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

^c Because gender is missing for some individuals in the FSPQC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females does not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

^d Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-15. Average Gross and Net Income, Total Deduction, Countable Resources, Food Stamp Benefit, Household Size, and Certification Period of Participating Households by Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Average Monthly Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total^a	8,201	100.0	633	355	324	134	173	2.3	9.6
Children^b	4,437	54.1	747	436	353	108	254	3.3	8.0
Single-Adult Household ^c	2,825	34.5	676	381	336	91	247	3.1	7.9
Male Adult	135	1.6	681	387	345	105	223	2.9	8.4
Female Adult	2,690	32.8	676	381	335	90	249	3.1	7.9
Multiple-Adult Household	1,133	13.8	1022	649	410	175	298	4.4	7.8
Married Head Household	778	9.5	1057	667	429	203	299	4.5	7.5
Other Multiple-Adult Household	356	4.3	945	610	368	113	295	4.3	8.3
Children Only	478	5.8	512	253	320	51	190	2.2	9.1
Elderly	1,537	18.7	646	368	299	264	64	1.3	13.2
Living Alone	1,233	15.0	589	316	296	260	50	1.0	13.7
Not Living Alone	303	3.7	876	582	309	279	121	2.4	11.2
Disabled	2,213	27.0	739	454	301	142	106	2.0	11.8
Living Alone	1,300	15.8	596	311	303	142	50	1.0	13.6
Not Living Alone	914	11.1	942	657	298	140	187	3.3	9.2
Other Households^d	1,089	13.3	198	67	254	51	128	1.1	7.0
Single-Person Household	1,000	12.2	174	53	244	44	122	1.0	7.0
Multi-Person Household	89	1.1	474	220	367	129	201	2.2	6.7
Single-Person Households	3,511	42.8	460	229	284	150	73	1.0	11.5

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

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

^c Because gender is missing for some individuals in the FSPQC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females does not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

^d Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Composition	Total Households		Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Zero Gross Income		TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	8,201	100.0	2,299	100.0	865	100.0	1,716	100.0	438	100.0	2,417	100.0	1,995	100.0
Children^b	4,437	54.1	1,951	84.9	343	39.7	1,679	97.9	68	15.6	651	26.9	400	20.0
Single-Adult														
Household ^c	2,825	34.5	1,098	47.7	227	26.3	1,144	66.7	45	10.3	416	17.2	252	12.6
Male Adult	135	1.6	43	1.9	13	1.5	58	3.4	3	0.7	22	0.9	21	1.0
Female Adult	2,690	32.8	1,055	45.9	214	24.8	1,086	63.3	42	9.6	394	16.3	232	11.6
Multiple-Adult														
Household	1,133	13.8	672	29.3	69	8.0	288	16.8	21	4.8	219	9.1	133	6.7
Married Head Household	778	9.5	489	21.3	50	5.8	166	9.7	9	2.2	126	5.2	81	4.0
Other Multiple-Adult Household	356	4.3	184	8.0	19	2.2	122	7.1	11	2.6	93	3.9	52	2.6
Children Only	478	5.8	181	7.9	47	5.4	247	14.4	2	0.5	15	0.6	14	0.7
Elderly	1,537	18.7	57	2.5	26	3.0	38	2.2	73	16.8	911	37.7	1,053	52.8
Living Alone	1,233	15.0	29	1.2	23	2.6	1	0.0	57	13.0	729	30.1	859	43.1
Not Living Alone ...	303	3.7	28	1.2	3	0.4	37	2.2	17	3.8	182	7.5	194	9.7
Disabled	2,213	27.0	208	9.1	4	0.4	322	18.7	97	22.3	1,748	72.3	965	48.4
Living Alone	1,300	15.8	67	2.9	2	0.2	2	0.1	64	14.5	981	40.6	639	32.0
Not Living Alone ...	914	11.1	141	6.1	2	0.2	319	18.6	34	7.7	766	31.7	326	16.4
Other Households^d	1,089	13.3	227	9.9	495	57.2	29	1.7	242	55.2	1	0.0	0	0.0
Single-Person	1,000	12.2	184	8.0	472	54.5	22	1.3	234	53.5	1	0.0	0	0.0
Multi-Person	89	1.1	43	1.9	23	2.7	6	0.4	7	1.7	-	-	-	-
Single-Person Households	3,511	42.8	340	14.8	518	59.9	111	6.5	345	78.7	1,543	63.8	1,404	70.4

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

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

^c Because gender is missing for some individuals in the FSPQC sample, the sum of single-adult households headed by males plus the number headed by females does not add up to the total number of single-adult households.

^d Households not containing children, elderly persons, or disabled persons.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-17. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		School Age Children		Preschool Age Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	4,437	100.0	3,359	100.0	2,363	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,767	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	4,437	54.1	4,437	100.0	3,359	100.0	2,363	100.0	85	5.5	508	28.8
School Age	3,359	41.0	3,359	75.7	3,359	100.0	1,286	54.4	78	5.1	444	25.1
Preschool Age	2,363	28.8	2,363	53.3	1,286	38.3	2,363	100.0	14	0.9	159	9.0
Elderly Persons	1,537	18.7	85	1.9	78	2.3	14	0.6	1,537	100.0	43	2.4
Disabled Persons	2,213	27.0	735	16.6	645	19.2	266	11.3	279	18.2	1,767	100.0
Income Source and Countable Resources												
Gross Income	7,336	89.5	4,094	92.3	3,136	93.3	2,155	91.2	1,511	98.3	1,765	99.9
No Gross Income	865	10.5	343	7.7	224	6.7	207	8.8	26	1.7	3	0.1
Net Income	6,209	75.7	3,485	78.6	2,725	81.1	1,806	76.4	1,374	89.4	1,649	93.3
No Net Income	1,992	24.3	951	21.4	634	18.9	557	23.6	163	10.6	118	6.7
Earned Income	2,299	28.0	1,951	44.0	1,469	43.7	1,118	47.3	57	3.7	140	7.9
Unearned Income	6,177	75.3	3,137	70.7	2,467	73.4	1,573	66.6	1,496	97.4	1,763	99.7
TANF Income	1,716	20.9	1,679	37.8	1,251	37.2	890	37.7	38	2.5	251	14.2
GA Income	438	5.3	68	1.5	55	1.6	32	1.3	73	4.8	77	4.3
SSI	2,417	29.5	650	14.7	571	17.0	236	10.0	911	59.3	1,341	75.9
Social Security Income	1,995	24.3	400	9.0	364	10.8	116	4.9	1,053	68.5	829	46.9
Countable Resources	2,574	31.4	1,303	29.4	1,014	30.2	664	28.1	684	44.5	631	35.7
Deductions												
Total Deduction	8,201	100.0	4,437	100.0	3,359	100.0	2,363	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,767	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	2,295	28.0	1,951	44.0	1,469	43.7	1,117	47.3	57	3.7	137	7.7
Dependent Care Deduction	357	4.3	351	7.9	245	7.3	261	11.0	4	0.3	6	0.3
Excess Shelter Deduction	4,889	59.6	2,692	60.7	2,023	60.2	1,429	60.5	907	59.0	1,106	62.6
Medical Deduction	357	4.4	47	1.1	41	1.2	16	0.7	210	13.6	148	8.4
Child Support Deduction	113	1.4	73	1.7	61	1.8	39	1.6	5	0.4	29	1.6
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or Less	880	10.7	79	1.8	56	1.7	24	1.0	471	30.7	327	18.5
11-100	1,955	23.8	498	11.2	371	11.0	201	8.5	687	44.7	804	45.5
101-200	2,477	30.2	1,091	24.6	770	22.9	522	22.1	313	20.4	409	23.1
201-300	1,356	16.5	1,247	28.1	866	25.8	664	28.1	48	3.1	135	7.6
301 or More	1,532	18.7	1,523	34.3	1,296	38.6	951	40.3	17	1.1	93	5.3
Minimum Benefit	875	10.7	74	1.7	52	1.5	23	1.0	470	30.6	324	18.4
Maximum Benefit	1,998	24.4	955	21.5	637	19.0	559	23.7	164	10.6	120	6.8
Household Size												
1	3,511	42.8	177	4.0	88	2.6	88	3.7	1,233	80.3	1,101	62.3
2	1,636	19.9	1,238	27.9	708	21.1	585	24.8	238	15.5	294	16.6
3	1,347	16.4	1,320	29.8	1,004	29.9	663	28.0	34	2.2	167	9.5
4	898	10.9	893	20.1	778	23.2	499	21.1	15	1.0	105	5.9
5	474	5.8	474	10.7	451	13.4	288	12.2	9	0.6	54	3.0
6+	334	4.1	334	7.5	329	9.8	240	10.2	7	0.5	47	2.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-18. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Disabled Persons

Household Characteristic	Average Monthly Values for Households With:					
	Total	Children	School Age Children	Preschool Age Children	Elderly	Disabled Nonelderly Adults
Income and Countable Resources						
Gross Income	633	747	802	733	646	720
Net Income	355	436	483	418	368	436
Earned Income	219	374	389	411	15	35
Unearned Income	414	373	412	323	631	685
TANF Income	77	140	143	142	7	39
GA Income	12	6	6	6	8	5
SSI	126	78	91	54	212	345
Social Security Income	133	49	59	26	377	266
Countable Resources	134	108	117	96	264	140
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	61.1	56.7	58.3	53.5	82.3	80.1
Net Income	33.1	32.1	34.2	29.2	46.1	46.3
Deductions						
Total Deduction	324	353	356	361	299	300
Earned Income Deduction	44	75	78	82	3	7
Over Households With Deduction	156	170	178	173	83	90
Dependent Care Deduction	5	9	9	13	1	0
Over Households With Deduction	120	118	122	119	327	98
Excess Shelter Deduction	131	130	130	126	143	142
Over Households With Deduction	220	214	216	209	242	227
Medical Deduction	6	1	1	1	17	13
Over Households With Deduction	141	102	101	124	125	156
Child Support Deduction	3	4	4	4	0	3
Over Households With Deduction	203	213	211	240	109	200
Food Stamp Benefit	173	254	266	276	64	96
Household Size	2.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	1.3	1.8
Certification Period	9.6	8.0	8.1	7.8	13.2	12.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-19. Distribution of Participating Households With Earned Income and Unearned Income by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Income Type							
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	2,299	100.0	6,177	100.0	1,716	100.0	438	100.0
Household Composition										
Children	4,437	54.1	1,951	84.9	3,137	50.8	1,679	97.9	68	15.6
School Age	3,359	41.0	1,469	63.9	2,467	39.9	1,251	72.9	55	12.6
Preschool Age	2,363	28.8	1,118	48.6	1,573	25.5	890	51.9	32	7.3
Elderly Persons	1,537	18.7	57	2.5	1,496	24.2	38	2.2	73	16.8
Disabled Persons	2,213	27.0	208	9.1	2,205	35.7	322	18.7	97	22.3
Income Source and Countable Resources										
Gross Income	7,336	89.5	2,299	100.0	6,177	100.0	1,716	100.0	438	100.0
No Gross Income	865	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	6,209	75.7	1,988	86.5	5,292	85.7	1,453	84.7	280	63.9
No Net Income	1,992	24.3	311	13.5	885	14.3	262	15.3	158	36.1
Earned Income	2,299	28.0	2,299	100.0	1,140	18.5	402	23.4	28	6.5
Unearned Income	6,177	75.3	1,140	49.6	6,177	100.0	1,716	100.0	438	100.0
TANF Income	1,716	20.9	402	17.5	1,716	27.8	1,716	100.0	8	1.9
GA Income	438	5.3	28	1.2	438	7.1	8	0.5	438	100.0
SSI Income	2,417	29.5	179	7.8	2,417	39.1	314	18.3	114	26.0
Social Security Income	1,995	24.3	144	6.3	1,995	32.3	119	6.9	51	11.6
Countable Resources	2,574	31.4	857	37.3	2,029	32.9	340	19.8	71	16.1
Deductions										
Total Deduction	8,201	100.0	2,299	100.0	6,177	100.0	1,716	100.0	438	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	2,295	28.0	2,295	99.8	1,136	18.4	401	23.4	28	6.4
Dependent Care Deduction	357	4.3	318	13.9	184	3.0	52	3.1	2	0.4
Excess Shelter Deduction	4,889	59.6	1,391	60.5	3,809	61.7	1,018	59.4	296	67.6
Medical Deduction	357	4.4	22	1.0	352	5.7	13	0.7	4	1.0
Child Support Deduction	113	1.4	66	2.9	77	1.2	13	0.8	1	0.3
Food Stamp Benefit										
\$10 or Less	880	10.7	110	4.8	855	13.8	40	2.3	40	9.1
11-100	1,955	23.8	401	17.4	1,789	29.0	197	11.5	87	19.8
101-200	2,477	30.2	725	31.5	1,570	25.4	436	25.4	256	58.5
201-300	1,356	16.5	514	22.3	934	15.1	491	28.6	31	7.0
301 or More	1,532	18.7	550	23.9	1,028	16.7	550	32.1	24	5.5
Minimum Benefit	875	10.7	108	4.7	850	13.8	38	2.2	39	9.0
Maximum Benefit	1,998	24.4	312	13.6	891	14.4	265	15.4	158	36.2
Household Size										
1	3,511	42.8	340	14.8	2,784	45.1	111	6.5	345	78.7
2	1,636	19.9	488	21.2	1,235	20.0	551	32.1	42	9.5
3	1,347	16.4	570	24.8	964	15.6	493	28.7	26	6.0
4	898	10.9	451	19.6	616	10.0	293	17.1	12	2.8
5	474	5.8	260	11.3	334	5.4	152	8.8	8	1.8
6+	334	4.1	191	8.3	244	4.0	116	6.7	6	1.3

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Average Monthly Values for Households With:				
	Total	Earned Income	Unearned Income	TANF Income	GA Income
Income and Countable Resources					
Gross Income	633	967	675	679	454
Net Income	355	545	389	408	198
Earned Income	219	782	126	150	35
Unearned Income	414	185	549	530	419
TANF Income	77	54	102	369	6
GA Income	12	3	16	1	230
SSI	126	35	167	99	117
Social Security Income	133	29	176	29	55
Countable Resources	134	147	149	81	58
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline					
Gross Income	61.1	75.8	68.0	53.9	52.8
Net Income	33.1	41.1	37.7	31.2	21.6
Deductions					
Total Deduction	324	443	309	290	303
Earned Income Deduction	44	156	25	30	7
Over Households With Deduction	156	156	137	127	108
Dependent Care Deduction	5	17	4	3	1
Over Households With Deduction	120	121	121	106	187
Excess Shelter Deduction	131	128	135	119	156
Over Households With Deduction	220	211	219	201	230
Medical Deduction	6	2	8	1	3
Over Households With Deduction	141	193	139	130	322
Child Support Deduction	3	6	2	1	0
Over Households With Deduction	203	218	201	182	139
Food Stamp Benefit	173	210	157	245	130
Household Size	2.3	3.2	2.3	3.2	1.4
Certification Period	9.6	7.6	10.5	9.0	11.0

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults		Earned Income		TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	4,437	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,767	100.0	2,299	100.0	1,716	100.0
Race of Household Head												
White	3,711	45.3	1,676	37.8	801	52.1	1,032	58.4	971	42.3	510	29.7
African-American	2,616	31.9	1,499	33.8	379	24.7	541	30.6	718	31.2	613	35.7
Hispanic	1,003	12.2	592	13.3	238	15.5	141	8.0	314	13.7	252	14.7
Asian	173	2.1	70	1.6	75	4.9	20	1.2	46	2.0	41	2.4
Native American	100	1.2	66	1.5	9	0.6	13	0.8	34	1.5	25	1.4
Race Unknown	77	0.9	24	0.5	30	1.9	13	0.7	13	0.6	12	0.7
Nonparticipating Household Head^a ..	521	6.4	510	11.5	5	0.3	7	0.4	203	8.8	262	15.3

^a Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-22 Distribution of Participating Households By Presence of a Household Member With Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults		Earned Income		TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	4,437	100.0	1,537	100.0	1,767	100.0	2,299	100.0	1,716	100.0
Employment Characteristics												
Migrant Worker	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Military Employee	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	1	0.0	-	-
Striker	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Student	198	2.4	158	3.6	4	0.3	25	1.4	83	3.6	70	4.1
Citizenship												
Citizen, Born in U.S.	7,637	93.1	4,358	98.2	1,170	76.2	1,698	96.1	2,235	97.2	1,677	97.8
Naturalized Citizen	450	5.5	146	3.3	240	15.6	60	3.4	99	4.3	64	3.7
Native American	25	0.3	18	0.4	2	0.1	3	0.2	8	0.3	7	0.4
Legal Permanent Resident Alien	347	4.2	177	4.0	135	8.8	43	2.4	108	4.7	65	3.8
Nonparticipating Legal												
Permanent Resident Alien ^a	440	5.4	409	9.2	23	1.5	8	0.5	209	9.1	197	11.5
Refugee	78	1.0	44	1.0	24	1.6	7	0.4	26	1.1	23	1.4
Unknown	14	0.2	5	0.1	5	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.2	2	0.1
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults	150	1.8	150	3.4	6	0.4	16	0.9	88	3.8	54	3.2
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults ^b	404	4.9	404	9.1	3	0.2	4	0.2	202	8.8	197	11.5

^a Some of these legal permanent resident aliens may participate in a separate unit in the same household.

^b Some of these noncitizen adults may participate in a separate unit in the same household.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-23. Gender and Food Stamp Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristic

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Female Participants		Male Participants		Pro-rated Benefits ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Number (000)	Percent ^a	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	19,041	100.0	11,269	59.2	7,769	40.8	1,419,907	100.0
Citizenship								
Citizen, Born in U.S.	17,755	93.2	10,493	55.1	7,262	38.1	1,328,537	93.6
Naturalized Citizen	557	2.9	352	1.8	206	1.1	38,482	2.7
Native American	75	0.4	41	0.2	35	0.2	5,821	0.4
Legal Permanent Resident Alien	457	2.4	270	1.4	188	1.0	33,046	2.3
Refugee	177	0.9	103	0.5	74	0.4	12,512	0.9
Unknown	19	0.1	12	0.1	5	0.0	1,509	0.1
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens^c								
	1,252	6.6	617	3.2	635	3.3	98,140	6.9
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^d								
	985	5.2	588	3.1	397	2.1	75,828	5.3
Age								
Child	9,712	51.0	4,821	25.3	4,891	25.7	743,656	52.4
4 or Less	3,224	16.9	1,597	8.4	1,627	8.5	264,558	18.6
5-17	6,488	34.1	3,224	16.9	3,264	17.1	479,098	33.7
Nonelderly Adult	7,636	40.1	5,260	27.6	2,375	12.5	593,504	41.8
18-35	3,994	21.0	2,983	15.7	1,011	5.3	321,163	22.6
36-59	3,642	19.1	2,276	12.0	1,364	7.2	272,341	19.2
Elderly (60 or More)	1,687	8.9	1,187	6.2	501	2.6	82,298	5.8
Unknown Age	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	449	0.0
Disabled								
	2,377	12.5	1,390	7.3	987	5.2	121,105	8.5
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	1,828	9.6	1,105	5.8	723	3.8	93,880	6.6
Race								
White	7,925	41.6	4,699	24.7	3,226	16.9	568,556	40.0
African-American	6,650	34.9	4,065	21.3	2,585	13.6	509,738	35.9
Hispanic	3,467	18.2	1,953	10.3	1,514	8.0	261,467	18.4
Asian	537	2.8	290	1.5	247	1.3	42,286	3.0
Native American	303	1.6	170	0.9	133	0.7	24,594	1.7
Unknown Race	159	0.8	92	0.5	65	0.3	13,266	0.9

^a Percent of all participants.

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

^c Noncitizens may be inside or outside the food stamp unit.

^d These participants are age 18-49, not disabled, not living with participating children under age 18, and not exempt from work registration. With some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), these participants must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	19,041	3,511	3,272	4,041	3,591	2,372	1,170	567	516
Children Under Age 12									
0 - 2 years	1,978	71	420	534	439	270	137	57	49
3 - 5 years	1,834	26	271	507	469	298	144	61	57
6 - 8 years	1,776	27	191	440	461	333	169	81	73
9 - 11 years	1,668	17	159	398	427	318	169	88	91
Females	11,269	2,099	2,125	2,490	2,047	1,308	628	299	273
0 - 2 years	966	35	201	259	219	133	68	25	26
3 - 5 years	926	10	136	262	233	151	77	30	26
6 - 8 years	863	15	86	213	229	166	76	43	34
9 - 11 years	830	7	83	203	202	161	82	42	50
12 - 14 years	696	5	79	169	165	128	73	38	39
15 - 19 years	832	47	183	202	159	108	62	39	32
20 - 50 years	4,370	664	1,022	1,108	809	443	184	78	63
51+ years	1,785	1,315	334	74	30	18	7	4	3
Unknown Age	2	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Males	7,769	1,412	1,147	1,551	1,544	1,063	542	268	243
0 - 2 years	1,012	36	219	274	220	137	69	32	24
3 - 5 years	907	16	135	246	236	147	67	31	31
6 - 8 years	913	12	105	226	233	167	93	38	39
9 - 11 years	838	10	76	195	224	157	87	46	41
12 - 14 years	707	8	83	161	182	130	67	39	36
15 - 19 years	670	19	108	168	145	106	57	33	34
20 - 50 years	1,858	788	176	236	276	208	94	45	34
51+ years	862	520	243	44	28	11	7	5	3
Unknown Age	3	1	-	0	0	1	0	-	-

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Employment/Work Registration Status	Household Heads		All Participants		Nonelderly Adult Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	8,201	100.0	19,041	100.0	7,636	100.0
Work Registration Status						
Registered for Work	1,198	14.6	1,622	8.5	1,573	20.6
Not Registered for Work and Not Exempt	161	2.0	271	1.4	228	3.0
Exempt	6,317	77.0	17,139	90.0	5,829	76.3
Under or Over Required Age	1,230	15.0	10,213	53.6	34	0.4
Under 18 and Student, Working, or in E&T Program	8	0.1	585	3.1	33	0.4
Disabled	2,309	28.2	2,690	14.1	2,318	30.4
Complying with Work for Another Program	109	1.3	138	0.7	124	1.6
Caretaker of Ill or Incapacitated Person	89	1.1	122	0.6	119	1.6
Caretaker of Dependent Child Under Age 6	1,317	16.1	1,528	8.0	1,469	19.2
Recipient of UI	110	1.3	153	0.8	153	2.0
In Drug and Alcohol Treatment	51	0.6	52	0.3	51	0.7
Employed at Least 30 Hours per Week	800	9.8	1,100	5.8	1,093	14.3
Student	63	0.8	200	1.1	145	1.9
Other	231	2.8	358	1.9	291	3.8
Work Registration Status Unknown	3	0.0	10	0.1	6	0.1
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	521	6.4	-	-	-	-
Workfare Status						
Participating on Workfare Program	138	1.7	168	0.9	157	2.1
Participating in Comparable Program	112	1.4	177	0.9	131	1.7
Not Participating	7,258	88.5	18,092	95.0	7,115	93.2
Workfare Status Unknown	171	2.1	603	3.2	233	3.1
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	521	6.4	-	-	-	-
Employment Status						
Employed Full-Time	805	9.8	1,051	5.5	1,039	13.6
Employed Part-Time	530	6.5	633	3.3	590	7.7
Employed, Hours Unspecified	88	1.1	105	0.6	101	1.3
Migrant Farm Labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Primarily Self-Employed, Farming	2	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0
Primarily Self-Employed, Nonfarming	82	1.0	125	0.7	119	1.6
Active Duty Military Service	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Unemployed	466	5.7	718	3.8	567	7.4
Not Employed	5,407	65.9	15,277	80.2	4,854	63.6
Employment Status Unknown	297	3.6	1,126	5.9	361	4.7
Nonparticipating Household Head ^a	521	6.4	-	-	-	-

^a Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

- Not Applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-26. Comparison of Participating Households With Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2002^a

Time Period	Total Households (000)	Percentage of Households With:									
		Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Food Stamp Benefit	Elderly	Children	Disabled	AFDC/TANF	Earnings	SSI	Any Noncitizen
Fiscal Year 1989	7,217	7.1	18.3	7.5	19.3	60.4	9.1	41.9	19.6	20.6	9.8
Fiscal Year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	8.9	42.0	19.0	19.6	10.3
Fiscal Year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	9.0	40.5	19.8	18.6	11.8
Fiscal Year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	9.5	39.5	20.2	18.4	10.4
Fiscal Year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	10.7	39.4	20.6	19.4	11.6
Fiscal Year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	12.5	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
Fiscal Year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	18.9 ^b	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal Year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	20.2	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal Year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	22.3	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
Fiscal Year 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	24.4	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
Fiscal Year 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	26.4	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
Fiscal Year 2000	7,335	8.4	20.1	10.9	21.0	53.9	27.5	25.8	27.2	31.7	6.4
Fiscal Year 2001	7,450	9.4	22.2	11.2	20.4	53.6	27.7	23.1	27.0	31.8	5.4
Fiscal Year 2002	8,201	10.5	24.3	10.7	18.7	54.1	27.0	20.9	28.0	29.5	5.2

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

^b Beginning in 1995, disabled households are defined as households with at least one member under age 65 who received SSI, or at least one member age 18 to 61 who received Social Security, veterans benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. For years prior to 1995, disabled households are defined as households with SSI but no members over age 59. The substantial increase in the percentage of households with a disabled member between 1994 and 1995 is due in part to the change in the definition of disabled households. Using the previous definition, 13.3 percent of households included a disabled person in fiscal year 1995.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

Table A-27. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2002

Time Period	Average Monthly Values											Household Size (Persons)
	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars)		Total Deduction (Dollars)		Countable Resources (Dollars)		Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidelines (Percent)	
	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^a	Nominal Value	Real Value ^b		
Fiscal Year 1989	442	641	247	358	216	313	79	115	132	187	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	624	251	345	225	310	79	109	150	201	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	613	253	334	235	310	78	103	162	209	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	613	258	331	250	321	78	100	170	217	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	610	258	321	262	326	77	96	170	212	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	615	268	325	272	330	81	98	168	205	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	607	265	313	283	334	83	98	172	204	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	605	275	315	287	329	93	107	174	200	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	625	299	335	291	326	92	103	169	189	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	645	321	354	294	324	118	130	165	181	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	651	338	365	299	323	142	153	162	174	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	648	355	371	298	311	156	163	158	166	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001	624	634	353	359	311	316	148	150	163	166	62	2.3
Fiscal Year 2002	633	633	355	355	324	324	134	134	173	173	61	2.3

^aReal values are in constant 2001 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^bReal values are in constant 2001 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

Table A-28. Comparison of Number of Food Stamp Participants in Thousands by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2002

	Total Participants ^a (000)	Female				Male			
		0-17	18--59	60+	Total ^a	0-17	18-59	60+	Total ^a
Fiscal Year 1989	18,956	4,681	5,359	1,132	11,334	4,761	2,262	429	7,612
Fiscal Year 1990	20,440	4,998	5,802	1,139	12,169	5,141	2,442	435	8,265
Fiscal Year 1991	22,988	5,952	6,556	1,171	13,679	6,008	2,840	452	9,300
Fiscal Year 1992	25,775	6,618	7,348	1,235	15,204	6,746	3,350	468	10,566
Fiscal Year 1993	27,595	7,080	7,855	1,334	16,276	7,131	3,643	536	11,316
Fiscal Year 1994	28,009	7,102	7,949	1,389	16,453	7,305	3,666	566	11,552
Fiscal Year 1995	26,955	6,927	7,714	1,369	16,025	6,952	3,403	554	10,926
Fiscal Year 1996	25,926	6,573	7,427	1,354	15,373	6,639	3,355	541	10,549
Fiscal Year 1997	23,117	5,950	6,588	1,328	13,880	5,918	2,796	506	9,233
Fiscal Year 1998	19,969	5,258	5,505	1,197	11,967	5,258	2,236	430	7,926
Fiscal Year 1999	18,149	4,654	5,006	1,217	10,878	4,676	2,066	482	7,226
Fiscal Year 2000	17,091	4,313	4,667	1,216	10,198	4,451	1,954	485	6,891
Fiscal Year 2001	17,297	4,404	4,751	1,189	10,347	4,437	2,037	471	6,949
Fiscal Year 2002	19,041	4,821	5,260	1,187	11,269	4,891	2,375	501	7,769

^aTotal participants may not equal the sum of male and female participants if there are persons whose sex was not coded on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS, BY STATE

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

State	Food Stamp Households		Participants in Households		Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	8,201	100.0	19,041	100.0	1,419,907	100.0
Alabama	173	2.1	426	2.2	32,641	2.3
Alaska	16	0.2	47	0.2	4,747	0.3
Arizona	144	1.8	389	2.0	30,500	2.1
Arkansas	113	1.4	284	1.5	22,097	1.6
California	647	7.9	1,710	9.0	118,923	8.4
Colorado	79	1.0	173	0.9	12,914	0.9
Connecticut	88	1.1	166	0.9	11,387	0.8
Delaware	16	0.2	40	0.2	2,864	0.2
Dist. of Col.	35	0.4	71	0.4	5,761	0.4
Florida	474	5.8	959	5.0	69,227	4.9
Georgia	263	3.2	640	3.4	48,678	3.4
Guam	7	0.1	25	0.1	3,690	0.3
Hawaii	51	0.6	107	0.6	13,165	0.9
Idaho	28	0.3	69	0.4	4,766	0.3
Illinois	393	4.8	852	4.5	66,969	4.7
Indiana	171	2.1	404	2.1	30,029	2.1
Iowa	61	0.7	140	0.7	9,797	0.7
Kansas	63	0.8	143	0.8	10,195	0.7
Kentucky	187	2.3	442	2.3	30,312	2.1
Louisiana	224	2.7	593	3.1	47,327	3.3
Maine	56	0.7	110	0.6	7,122	0.5
Maryland	105	1.3	224	1.2	17,407	1.2
Massachusetts	115	1.4	247	1.3	15,714	1.1
Michigan	328	4.0	769	4.0	57,013	4.0
Minnesota	102	1.2	207	1.1	17,115	1.2
Mississippi	126	1.5	321	1.7	22,844	1.6
Missouri	221	2.7	518	2.7	37,385	2.6
Montana	27	0.3	64	0.3	4,504	0.3
Nebraska	38	0.5	88	0.5	6,347	0.4
Nevada	44	0.5	100	0.5	8,030	0.6
New Hampshire	20	0.2	42	0.2	2,891	0.2
New Jersey	147	1.8	310	1.6	23,839	1.7
New Mexico	66	0.8	168	0.9	11,973	0.8
New York	691	8.4	1,402	7.4	116,480	8.2
North Carolina	245	3.0	565	3.0	41,881	2.9
North Dakota	16	0.2	38	0.2	2,688	0.2
Ohio	331	4.0	715	3.8	50,062	3.5
Oklahoma	130	1.6	322	1.7	22,967	1.6
Oregon	177	2.2	366	1.9	27,631	1.9
Pennsylvania	351	4.3	762	4.0	52,583	3.7
Rhode Island	33	0.4	75	0.4	5,223	0.4
South Carolina	155	1.9	381	2.0	28,415	2.0
South Dakota	18	0.2	49	0.3	3,993	0.3
Tennessee	256	3.1	593	3.1	42,529	3.0
Texas	570	7.0	1,561	8.2	123,145	8.7
Utah	36	0.4	90	0.5	6,588	0.5
Vermont	20	0.2	40	0.2	2,905	0.2
Virgin Islands	4	0.1	13	0.1	1,481	0.1
Virginia	159	1.9	355	1.9	24,228	1.7
Washington	163	2.0	343	1.8	23,612	1.7
West Virginia	100	1.2	229	1.2	16,274	1.1
Wisconsin	106	1.3	271	1.4	17,399	1.2
Wyoming	10	0.1	23	0.1	1,652	0.1

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average Monthly Values						
	Gross Income (Dollars)	Net Income (Dollars)	Total Deduction (Dollars)	Countable Resources (Dollars)	Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	633	355	324	134	173	2.3	9.6
Alabama	620	345	317	62	188	2.5	10.7
Alaska	1011	645	421	144	294	2.9	9.4
Arizona	621	342	328	103	212	2.7	6.4
Arkansas	576	340	299	87	195	2.5	14.0
California	686	430	287	142	184	2.6	12.2
Colorado	618	343	329	246	164	2.2	7.9
Connecticut	595	349	293	117	129	1.9	13.7
Delaware	670	383	329	39	174	2.4	7.0
Dist. of Col.	442	277	230	17	167	2.1	8.6
Florida	621	337	322	222	146	2.0	7.8
Georgia	586	348	277	171	185	2.4	6.6
Guam	492	192	425	72	496	3.3	7.8
Hawaii	698	402	333	252	258	2.1	11.8
Idaho	732	423	356	232	170	2.5	8.5
Illinois	566	302	317	129	170	2.2	13.3
Indiana	622	358	310	215	175	2.4	8.2
Iowa	630	384	285	289	162	2.3	10.8
Kansas	641	372	321	116	162	2.3	12.6
Kentucky	627	401	259	163	162	2.4	11.9
Louisiana	634	330	357	97	211	2.6	11.3
Maine	689	387	332	232	126	1.9	8.3
Maryland	565	311	303	34	166	2.1	8.9
Massachusetts	703	430	315	216	137	2.1	10.6
Michigan	714	352	413	57	174	2.3	12.0
Minnesota	467	276	303	215	168	2.0	11.9
Mississippi	607	399	240	131	181	2.5	12.4
Missouri	644	373	323	122	169	2.3	8.5
Montana	662	389	307	333	168	2.4	11.3
Nebraska	666	379	324	159	169	2.3	7.0
Nevada	582	298	351	34	184	2.3	7.8
New Hampshire	690	368	362	203	141	2.1	8.0
New Jersey	626	313	350	80	162	2.1	9.5
New Mexico	645	398	288	130	182	2.5	7.7
New York	685	264	484	59	169	2.0	9.8
North Carolina	611	354	299	132	171	2.3	6.8
North Dakota	759	398	399	2	169	2.4	9.1
Ohio	610	364	292	172	151	2.2	7.9
Oklahoma	636	397	282	84	177	2.5	10.7
Oregon	577	322	323	47	156	2.1	8.1
Pennsylvania	641	378	291	213	150	2.2	11.6
Rhode Island	662	388	294	207	157	2.2	12.5
South Carolina	583	359	266	63	184	2.5	13.5
South Dakota	625	304	393	186	216	2.6	14.6
Tennessee	608	378	268	228	166	2.3	7.1
Texas	617	350	313	92	216	2.7	5.7
Utah	646	368	331	193	182	2.5	6.6
Vermont	676	347	405	138	147	2.0	10.9
Virgin Islands	504	308	230	139	354	3.0	6.5
Virginia	638	387	281	172	152	2.2	8.0
Washington	621	372	292	99	145	2.1	7.5
West Virginia	623	372	296	118	162	2.3	11.0
Wisconsin	753	478	322	142	165	2.6	7.9
Wyoming	623	376	303	267	173	2.4	6.2

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline					
			50% or Less		51% - 100%		101% or More	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	8,201	100.0	2,963	36.1	4,274	52.1	964	11.8
Alabama	173	100.0	65	37.5	89	51.4	19	11.1
Alaska	16	100.0	5	30.9	7	45.1	4	24.0
Arizona	144	100.0	70	48.7	58	40.4	16	10.9
Arkansas	113	100.0	48	42.7	54	47.4	11	9.9
California	647	100.0	228	35.2	349	54.0	70	10.8
Colorado	79	100.0	29	36.2	39	49.4	11	14.3
Connecticut	88	100.0	33	37.4	41	46.5	14	16.1
Delaware	16	100.0	6	36.4	8	49.1	2	14.5
Dist. of Col.	35	100.0	21	59.6	12	33.7	2	6.7
Florida	474	100.0	135	28.5	281	59.2	58	12.3
Georgia	263	100.0	111	42.2	127	48.4	25	9.4
Guam	7	100.0	5	73.2	2	21.3	0	5.5
Hawaii	51	100.0	13	26.2	33	65.3	4	8.5
Idaho	28	100.0	8	28.6	15	54.6	5	16.8
Illinois	393	100.0	149	37.8	207	52.7	37	9.5
Indiana	171	100.0	68	39.8	81	47.1	23	13.2
Iowa	61	100.0	22	36.7	32	52.3	7	11.0
Kansas	63	100.0	21	34.1	33	51.8	9	14.1
Kentucky	187	100.0	60	32.2	110	58.6	17	9.2
Louisiana	224	100.0	89	39.7	112	49.9	23	10.4
Maine	56	100.0	12	20.6	35	62.8	9	16.7
Maryland	105	100.0	44	42.4	51	48.3	10	9.4
Massachusetts	115	100.0	34	29.2	62	54.3	19	16.4
Michigan	328	100.0	90	27.6	187	57.0	50	15.4
Minnesota	102	100.0	49	48.5	44	42.8	9	8.7
Mississippi	126	100.0	46	36.6	71	55.8	10	7.5
Missouri	221	100.0	79	35.8	111	50.1	31	14.1
Montana	27	100.0	9	33.9	15	54.6	3	11.4
Nebraska	38	100.0	13	33.8	20	52.4	5	13.7
Nevada	44	100.0	18	40.6	21	48.4	5	10.9
New Hampshire	20	100.0	5	24.5	12	58.1	4	17.5
New Jersey	147	100.0	54	36.9	75	51.1	18	12.0
New Mexico	66	100.0	27	40.6	33	50.3	6	9.1
New York	691	100.0	194	28.1	407	58.9	90	13.0
North Carolina	245	100.0	89	36.5	126	51.3	30	12.2
North Dakota	16	100.0	4	27.3	8	52.0	3	20.7
Ohio	331	100.0	109	32.8	189	57.3	33	9.9
Oklahoma	130	100.0	47	36.0	69	53.2	14	10.8
Oregon	177	100.0	76	42.7	74	42.0	27	15.3
Pennsylvania	351	100.0	121	34.4	190	54.3	40	11.4
Rhode Island	33	100.0	13	40.4	17	49.7	3	9.9
South Carolina	155	100.0	62	39.8	81	52.4	12	7.8
South Dakota	18	100.0	8	42.2	9	46.5	2	11.3
Tennessee	256	100.0	97	38.0	124	48.5	35	13.5
Texas	570	100.0	269	47.2	239	41.8	63	11.0
Utah	36	100.0	14	38.7	19	51.1	4	10.2
Vermont	20	100.0	5	24.5	12	58.2	3	17.3
Virgin Islands	4	100.0	3	68.8	1	25.0	0	6.3
Virginia	159	100.0	47	29.7	94	59.1	18	11.2
Washington	163	100.0	69	42.2	77	47.3	17	10.5
West Virginia	100	100.0	32	32.4	59	59.1	9	8.5
Wisconsin	106	100.0	33	31.1	49	46.5	24	22.4
Wyoming	10	100.0	4	38.6	5	48.3	1	13.2

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households With Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Monthly Shelter Expense Among Households With Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction ^a (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
Total^b	4,889	59.6	769	9.4	339	397	220
Alabama	108	62.4	8	4.9	296	357	175
Alaska	7	44.2	0	2.8	362	449	267
Arizona	88	61.0	17	11.7	324	387	204
Arkansas	62	54.9	8	7.4	278	354	186
California	363	56.1	51	7.9	313	371	181
Colorado	50	63.7	9	11.7	353	393	212
Connecticut	49	56.2	9	10.1	333	392	230
Delaware	10	59.7	2	9.4	341	389	207
Dist. of Col.	12	34.2	1	3.6	169	267	164
Florida	307	64.7	37	7.8	351	400	213
Georgia	135	51.2	12	4.6	262	324	167
Guam	4	58.9	0	5.8	187	234	178
Hawaii	25	48.6	1	2.2	264	349	191
Idaho	17	61.8	3	12.0	376	429	208
Illinois	238	60.6	25	6.5	318	386	216
Indiana	102	59.3	16	9.2	313	357	193
Iowa	34	55.3	5	7.7	304	353	176
Kansas	40	64.1	6	10.3	338	390	193
Kentucky	89	47.3	8	4.2	246	278	154
Louisiana	141	63.0	21	9.4	343	418	222
Maine	37	65.7	4	6.9	396	428	235
Maryland	65	61.8	8	7.5	306	363	198
Massachusetts	68	58.9	11	9.4	403	436	261
Michigan	235	71.7	49	14.9	444	540	272
Minnesota	64	62.8	12	12.1	310	358	221
Mississippi	52	40.9	3	2.3	213	265	143
Missouri	135	61.1	17	7.7	320	373	192
Montana	16	58.9	2	6.9	313	354	187
Nebraska	26	69.0	4	10.9	366	396	195
Nevada	31	71.7	6	14.7	400	466	231
New Hampshire	14	68.1	3	15.9	458	513	258
New Jersey	100	67.9	15	9.9	401	457	258
New Mexico	32	48.5	4	6.8	265	306	181
New York	553	80.1	175	25.3	619	660	384
North Carolina	141	57.5	16	6.4	296	344	179
North Dakota	11	68.8	2	11.9	406	430	223
Ohio	182	54.9	28	8.6	296	339	186
Oklahoma	67	51.9	8	6.1	273	316	162
Oregon	102	57.7	21	11.7	321	402	208
Pennsylvania	208	59.4	25	7.1	325	359	186
Rhode Island	19	55.5	3	8.8	364	407	233
South Carolina	71	45.9	8	5.3	227	318	165
South Dakota	13	72.1	4	21.5	424	493	267
Tennessee	123	48.1	12	4.5	255	305	167
Texas	302	53.0	39	6.8	268	333	180
Utah	22	61.6	5	12.9	352	398	211
Vermont	14	72.2	4	18.3	457	508	277
Virgin Islands	2	47.5	0	4.0	164	203	98
Virginia	82	51.4	8	5.1	272	310	167
Washington	95	58.4	17	10.2	326	363	196
West Virginia	63	63.2	5	5.1	308	348	179
Wisconsin	57	53.9	10	9.5	351	411	204
Wyoming	5	51.6	1	5.8	272	319	177

^a Over households with a shelter deduction.

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-5. Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Characteristics and by State

State	Households With:									
	Children		Elderly		Disabled Nonelderly Adults		Single Adults with Children		Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	4,437	54.1	1,537	18.7	1,767	21.6	2,929	35.7	583	7.1
Alabama	103	59.6	27	15.8	44	25.2	77	44.5	14	8.0
Alaska	10	62.8	2	13.1	3	16.8	5	32.8	1	6.2
Arizona	95	66.0	15	10.7	20	13.9	52	36.1	9	6.1
Arkansas	65	57.0	19	17.2	22	19.7	44	38.5	47	41.4
California	525	81.1	22	3.4	10	1.5	253	39.1	33	5.1
Colorado	40	50.8	15	18.4	21	26.0	29	36.3	3	3.5
Connecticut	35	39.4	18	20.4	23	26.3	29	32.5	8	9.6
Delaware	10	57.8	2	14.2	3	20.0	7	44.8	1	4.9
Dist. of Col.	15	42.9	5	15.6	6	16.8	12	35.9	8	22.2
Florida	199	42.0	156	32.9	98	20.6	133	28.0	19	4.1
Georgia	150	57.2	54	20.5	49	18.7	117	44.7	18	6.7
Guam	6	75.0	1	17.2	0	3.3	3	34.9	0	0.6
Hawaii	21	41.7	13	25.5	9	17.4	13	25.2	3	5.4
Idaho	16	56.0	4	14.3	8	27.6	10	34.2	1	4.2
Illinois	189	48.1	71	18.0	99	25.1	140	35.5	58	14.8
Indiana	96	56.1	26	15.0	44	25.8	69	40.1	10	5.6
Iowa	31	51.0	10	16.5	15	24.6	21	34.4	3	4.8
Kansas	32	50.5	11	17.3	16	25.3	21	33.2	2	2.9
Kentucky	99	53.0	39	20.8	60	31.9	63	33.8	12	6.4
Louisiana	141	62.9	29	13.0	44	19.8	108	47.9	31	13.9
Maine	22	39.0	15	26.3	19	33.3	14	25.5	4	6.7
Maryland	49	47.0	21	20.3	24	22.8	39	37.1	3	2.5
Massachusetts	58	50.8	20	17.8	34	29.7	47	41.2	1	1.2
Michigan	166	50.7	54	16.3	91	27.6	121	36.9	15	4.6
Minnesota	53	52.3	17	16.5	22	21.9	33	32.1	3	3.2
Mississippi	74	58.7	28	22.1	33	25.9	52	41.2	5	4.2
Missouri	111	50.5	38	17.0	56	25.3	73	32.9	18	8.2
Montana	14	52.9	5	17.5	7	24.9	9	32.9	3	12.2
Nebraska	20	53.5	7	19.6	9	23.8	15	38.9	2	4.2
Nevada	22	49.8	9	21.5	9	20.2	14	32.8	3	6.2
New Hampshire	9	44.1	4	20.5	7	33.0	7	32.1	1	3.3
New Jersey	69	46.6	38	25.9	34	23.4	52	35.1	10	6.9
New Mexico	39	59.7	12	18.9	13	19.3	23	35.3	2	3.0
New York	284	41.0	199	28.8	162	23.5	174	25.1	51	7.4
North Carolina	135	55.1	54	21.9	55	22.3	105	43.0	9	3.5
North Dakota	9	54.3	3	19.0	3	21.1	6	38.3	1	4.4
Ohio	156	47.1	61	18.4	113	34.1	112	34.0	9	2.8
Oklahoma	75	57.6	27	21.0	27	20.5	49	37.8	1	1.0
Oregon	78	44.1	26	14.4	35	19.9	45	25.2	18	9.9
Pennsylvania	165	47.0	68	19.4	97	27.7	116	33.0	30	8.4
Rhode Island	19	58.1	6	17.5	8	23.8	13	40.1	1	3.0
South Carolina	89	57.5	33	21.1	30	19.4	64	41.6	5	3.4
South Dakota	11	60.6	3	14.8	4	20.7	8	42.2	1	6.5
Tennessee	130	50.8	53	20.7	58	22.6	91	35.4	25	9.9
Texas	396	69.3	88	15.5	77	13.5	240	42.1	28	4.9
Utah	21	57.1	5	14.7	7	20.4	13	35.6	2	4.9
Vermont	9	44.5	4	21.1	5	25.6	6	28.4	1	5.6
Virgin Islands	3	67.2	1	21.9	0	3.1	2	48.8	0	1.9
Virginia	80	50.4	38	24.1	43	26.7	61	38.1	19	12.2
Washington	76	46.7	24	14.4	38	23.5	47	28.9	11	6.7
West Virginia	49	48.9	18	18.3	33	32.6	25	24.9	13	13.4
Wisconsin	62	58.9	16	15.0	21	19.4	46	43.2	7	6.5
Wyoming	6	62.0	1	12.9	2	20.2	4	43.5	0	3.6

^a These participants are age 18-49, not disabled, not living with participating children under age 18, and not exempt from work registration. With some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), these participants must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households With:									
	TANF		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	1,716	20.9	438	5.3	2,417	29.5	1,995	24.3	2,299	28.0
Alabama	15	8.4	1	0.6	56	32.3	48	27.7	53	30.6
Alaska	6	37.5	5	30.3	3	16.8	3	18.5	5	33.0
Arizona	36	24.9	3	2.3	28	19.3	21	14.7	52	36.0
Arkansas	10	8.4	–	–	30	26.9	30	26.5	32	28.1
California	428	66.2	56	8.7	–	–	21	3.3	197	30.5
Colorado	11	13.4	14	18.2	23	29.2	22	28.3	24	29.9
Connecticut	18	20.6	17	19.9	29	33.1	23	26.5	15	17.3
Delaware	3	20.2	1	6.7	4	23.2	4	25.3	5	30.6
Dist. of Col.	12	34.4	0	1.3	8	22.7	6	16.2	4	10.8
Florida	57	12.0	0	0.1	167	35.1	161	34.0	122	25.7
Georgia	49	18.7	1	0.2	73	27.8	74	28.2	73	27.6
Guam	3	34.0	2	24.7	0	0.4	1	9.1	2	23.9
Hawaii	14	26.6	6	11.6	14	27.0	11	22.3	13	26.3
Idaho	1	1.9	6	22.5	8	29.8	7	25.7	10	37.3
Illinois	43	10.9	40	10.2	134	34.2	81	20.7	116	29.6
Indiana	48	28.2	0	0.1	45	26.4	48	28.0	47	27.6
Iowa	15	24.1	–	–	18	29.6	16	27.1	18	29.3
Kansas	11	17.3	3	4.3	17	27.0	18	29.1	18	28.6
Kentucky	28	14.7	0	0.2	82	43.5	53	28.2	51	27.1
Louisiana	18	8.1	–	–	62	27.6	43	19.1	89	39.6
Maine	10	16.9	–	–	21	37.6	25	44.0	11	20.4
Maryland	20	19.2	11	10.5	32	30.5	25	23.8	19	18.5
Massachusetts	41	35.8	11	10.0	47	40.6	26	22.7	15	12.6
Michigan	66	20.2	7	2.0	106	32.3	90	27.5	104	31.6
Minnesota	14	14.0	5	5.0	33	32.3	22	22.0	17	17.2
Mississippi	16	12.8	–	–	49	38.9	41	32.3	32	25.4
Missouri	35	15.9	8	3.5	64	28.8	63	28.6	67	30.5
Montana	5	18.9	1	2.1	7	27.7	8	27.9	9	32.8
Nebraska	11	28.8	3	8.5	10	27.5	12	31.1	11	30.5
Nevada	7	15.6	1	1.3	13	30.3	12	27.2	9	21.4
New Hampshire	5	23.5	4	20.0	6	28.3	7	35.1	4	17.6
New Jersey	37	25.3	18	12.4	53	36.1	42	28.4	22	15.3
New Mexico	15	23.3	1	1.9	17	25.8	16	23.8	22	33.1
New York	116	16.8	115	16.6	295	42.6	172	24.9	147	21.2
North Carolina	31	12.7	–	–	75	30.6	79	32.2	70	28.6
North Dakota	3	17.9	0	0.7	4	24.5	5	31.1	7	42.9
Ohio	55	16.6	12	3.5	137	41.4	90	27.3	80	24.3
Oklahoma	12	9.5	5	4.0	39	30.0	38	28.9	42	32.2
Oregon	17	9.5	22	12.2	38	21.5	37	20.6	55	31.1
Pennsylvania	61	17.5	29	8.4	122	34.8	99	28.3	90	25.5
Rhode Island	16	46.6	1	2.1	11	33.4	9	26.1	6	17.8
South Carolina	15	9.9	–	–	47	30.3	33	21.6	39	25.0
South Dakota	2	12.0	1	4.6	4	23.9	5	25.5	7	37.2
Tennessee	58	22.7	0	0.1	74	28.7	71	27.6	73	28.6
Texas	124	21.7	–	–	127	22.2	114	20.0	235	41.2
Utah	6	17.0	2	5.3	10	26.8	7	20.2	12	32.5
Vermont	5	23.4	4	19.8	5	26.2	7	35.4	5	24.2
Virgin Islands	1	15.6	1	16.0	–	–	1	15.3	1	31.5
Virginia	23	14.2	3	2.0	59	37.2	52	32.7	44	27.5
Washington	40	24.7	15	9.2	45	27.7	34	20.9	34	20.5
West Virginia	10	10.2	1	1.2	37	37.1	31	31.0	24	23.5
Wisconsin	15	13.9	0	0.3	26	24.9	28	26.8	37	34.9
Wyoming	1	6.2	0	0.3	2	24.7	2	22.0	4	38.3

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

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average Monthly Values ^a				
	TANF	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
Total	369	230	427	545	782
Alabama	147	150	391	531	841
Alaska	652	344	383	576	1,058
Arizona	287	157	432	573	870
Arkansas	175	–	374	552	870
California	544	232	–	476	756
Colorado	301	179	382	548	683
Connecticut	435	185	413	520	774
Delaware	279	129	401	581	931
Dist. of Col.	363	239	470	551	815
Florida	219	167	418	556	784
Georgia	236	197	384	539	742
Guam	276	250	825	586	1,002
Hawaii	523	322	454	587	850
Idaho	296	53	414	584	902
Illinois	248	81	442	542	702
Indiana	244	229	407	598	748
Iowa	375	–	381	543	697
Kansas	313	156	377	565	885
Kentucky	239	225	423	519	735
Louisiana	199	–	448	516	790
Maine	401	–	323	595	782
Maryland	382	179	441	561	801
Massachusetts	511	339	499	552	861
Michigan	390	199	422	558	904
Minnesota	272	196	386	554	724
Mississippi	147	–	411	502	752
Missouri	276	121	377	553	856
Montana	456	248	358	560	785
Nebraska	322	37	373	549	771
Nevada	333	281	371	569	960
New Hampshire	492	73	391	595	986
New Jersey	334	170	467	574	862
New Mexico	334	259	403	544	862
New York	432	382	493	550	737
North Carolina	231	–	369	544	773
North Dakota	380	368	332	554	803
Ohio	332	129	446	510	717
Oklahoma	238	52	363	534	831
Oregon	380	41	414	572	820
Pennsylvania	331	196	461	562	723
Rhode Island	477	160	413	524	701
South Carolina	168	–	472	541	874
South Dakota	353	286	335	510	692
Tennessee	191	185	446	562	722
Texas	171	–	363	499	765
Utah	365	235	405	502	865
Vermont	463	68	343	610	758
Virgin Islands	248	129	–	480	891
Virginia	281	173	387	538	758
Washington	440	311	442	562	812
West Virginia	371	465	434	520	794
Wisconsin	523	165	480	575	860
Wyoming	261	195	336	541	783

^a Average values are over households with income source.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-8. Distribution of Entrant Households With and Without Expedited Service by State

State	Total Entrant Households (000)	Entrant Households With Expedited Service		Entrant Households Without Expedited Service	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	509	182	35.7	327	64.3
Alabama	10	1	11.1	9	88.9
Alaska	1	0	42.6	1	57.4
Arizona	13	2	12.3	11	87.7
Arkansas	8	2	31.2	5	68.8
California	35	15	44.2	19	55.8
Colorado	8	2	25.4	6	74.6
Connecticut	4	1	22.4	3	77.6
Delaware	2	0	12.4	1	87.6
Dist. of Col.	3	2	57.0	1	43.0
Florida	36	9	24.2	28	75.8
Georgia	19	4	21.2	15	78.8
Guam	0	0	34.3	0	65.7
Hawaii	2	0	22.4	1	77.6
Idaho	2	0	18.5	2	81.5
Illinois	20	9	43.4	11	56.6
Indiana	12	7	52.5	6	47.5
Iowa	5	3	54.2	2	45.8
Kansas	4	1	21.6	3	78.4
Kentucky	9	3	31.3	6	68.7
Louisiana	16	7	43.2	9	56.8
Maine	2	0	25.0	1	75.0
Maryland	7	2	35.7	4	64.3
Massachusetts	9	3	31.7	6	68.3
Michigan	21	7	31.7	15	68.3
Minnesota	5	1	21.1	4	78.9
Mississippi	3	0	13.3	3	86.7
Missouri	14	8	59.6	6	40.4
Montana	1	0	36.9	1	63.1
Nebraska	3	1	38.0	2	62.0
Nevada	5	3	47.9	3	52.1
New Hampshire	2	1	42.7	1	57.3
New Jersey	3	0	7.7	3	92.3
New Mexico	7	3	42.0	4	58.0
New York	23	9	40.0	14	60.0
North Carolina	20	8	39.7	12	60.3
North Dakota	1	0	17.5	1	82.5
Ohio	18	4	23.3	14	76.7
Oklahoma	12	4	36.3	7	63.7
Oregon	6	3	58.5	2	41.5
Pennsylvania	20	7	34.5	13	65.5
Rhode Island	1	1	37.6	1	62.4
South Carolina	8	1	9.9	7	90.1
South Dakota	1	0	26.9	1	73.1
Tennessee	14	6	44.2	8	55.8
Texas	54	22	40.5	32	59.5
Utah	4	2	56.3	2	43.7
Vermont	1	0	14.7	1	85.3
Virgin Islands	0	0	66.7	0	33.3
Virginia	8	3	43.0	4	57.0
Washington	12	6	49.6	6	50.4
West Virginia	4	1	38.3	2	61.7
Wisconsin	8	4	44.0	5	56.0
Wyoming	1	1	55.4	0	44.6

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head and by State

State	Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head									
	White		African-American		Hispanic		Other ^a		Nonparticipating Household Head ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^c	3,711	45.3	2,616	31.9	1,003	12.2	350	4.3	521	6.36
Alabama	66	38.1	105	60.8	0	0.2	1	0.6	1	0.38
Alaska	7	45.5	1	6.3	0	2.5	7	43.8	0	1.93
Arizona	55	38.0	10	6.7	39	27.3	20	14.2	20	13.74
Arkansas	63	55.3	45	39.8	1	1.1	4	3.3	1	0.57
California	127	19.6	117	18.2	152	23.5	42	6.5	208	32.21
Colorado	41	52.1	8	10.1	24	30.0	2	2.8	4	5.05
Connecticut	33	37.0	25	28.5	27	30.8	1	1.1	2	2.57
Delaware	6	35.5	8	49.8	1	7.0	1	6.1	0	1.56
Dist. of Col.	1	2.4	33	95.4	0	0.4	1	1.7	0	0.15
Florida	151	31.8	145	30.6	146	30.7	4	0.9	29	6.09
Georgia	81	30.9	173	65.9	1	0.3	3	1.0	5	1.88
Guam	0	0.7	0	0.7	-	-	6	81.3	1	17.32
Hawaii	13	25.3	1	2.1	1	1.7	34	67.2	2	3.76
Idaho	23	82.0	0	1.3	2	8.5	1	3.3	1	4.89
Illinois	142	36.1	205	52.3	25	6.5	7	1.7	14	3.48
Indiana	114	66.5	47	27.5	4	2.2	1	0.4	6	3.33
Iowa	51	83.8	7	11.2	1	2.4	1	1.6	1	0.94
Kansas	44	70.0	13	19.9	2	3.8	2	2.5	2	3.85
Kentucky	158	84.4	25	13.4	1	0.3	2	1.2	1	0.70
Louisiana	59	26.1	162	72.3	1	0.4	2	0.9	1	0.33
Maine	54	95.7	1	1.1	0	0.2	1	1.7	1	1.31
Maryland	37	34.8	62	59.5	2	1.7	3	2.8	1	1.20
Massachusetts	66	57.4	14	12.2	26	22.4	4	3.4	5	4.65
Michigan	174	53.1	131	40.0	10	3.1	6	1.7	7	2.15
Minnesota	50	49.3	22	21.4	2	1.8	13	12.5	15	14.98
Mississippi	34	26.7	87	68.9	-	-	0	0.2	5	4.17
Missouri	143	64.8	69	31.4	1	0.6	3	1.6	4	1.66
Montana	20	75.8	0	0.4	0	1.0	6	21.8	0	0.98
Nebraska	26	68.2	7	19.2	2	6.1	2	5.1	1	1.41
Nevada	26	58.9	10	23.3	3	7.6	2	4.6	2	5.56
New Hampshire	17	82.7	0	1.7	1	3.6	2	11.2	0	0.82
New Jersey	40	27.5	56	38.3	38	25.7	5	3.6	7	4.87
New Mexico	16	24.8	2	3.6	34	51.1	9	13.5	5	6.92
New York	256	37.0	175	25.4	142	20.5	74	10.7	44	6.39
North Carolina	98	40.0	129	52.5	3	1.3	6	2.6	9	3.61
North Dakota	11	71.7	0	1.6	0	0.7	4	24.9	0	1.05
Ohio	204	61.6	109	33.0	8	2.5	3	0.8	7	2.08
Oklahoma	88	67.3	27	20.7	3	2.5	11	8.5	1	0.98
Oregon	145	81.7	9	4.9	9	5.0	7	4.2	7	4.19
Pennsylvania	208	59.1	105	30.0	30	8.6	4	1.2	4	1.06
Rhode Island	19	56.0	4	11.2	5	15.9	2	6.5	3	10.41
South Carolina	51	33.0	101	65.2	0	0.2	1	0.6	2	0.99
South Dakota	11	58.2	0	2.0	0	1.1	7	37.4	0	1.40
Tennessee	157	61.4	93	36.5	0	0.1	2	0.6	4	1.38
Texas	140	24.5	129	22.6	230	40.4	3	0.6	68	11.88
Utah	27	75.4	1	3.3	3	8.9	2	6.6	2	5.78
Vermont	18	93.2	0	1.1	0	0.3	1	5.5	-	-
Virgin Islands	0	1.9	3	69.1	1	20.4	0	1.6	0	7.07
Virginia	72	45.2	78	49.1	2	1.4	5	3.0	2	1.36
Washington	116	70.8	15	9.4	11	6.5	13	7.8	9	5.50
West Virginia	94	93.5	6	5.5	-	-	0	0.1	1	0.91
Wisconsin	55	52.1	36	33.9	4	4.1	6	5.2	5	4.62
Wyoming	7	76.2	0	2.2	1	9.2	1	8.9	0	3.42

^a Other includes Asian, American Indian and Unknown.

^b Household heads who are not participating with the household. Some household heads in this category are in separate food stamp cases not included in the FSPQC sample. This category also includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

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

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-10. Distribution of Participants by Age and by State

State	Preschool Age Child		School Age Child		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult		Unknown Age	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	3,224	16.9	6,488	34.1	7,636	40.1	1,687	8.9	5	0.0
Alabama	71	16.8	141	33.0	184	43.2	30	7.0	–	–
Alaska	8	17.5	16	33.2	21	44.4	2	4.9	–	–
Arizona	80	20.5	147	37.9	145	37.2	17	4.4	–	–
Arkansas	48	16.9	91	32.0	124	43.6	21	7.4	0	0.1
California	340	19.9	822	48.0	524	30.7	23	1.4	1	0.1
Colorado	33	18.8	55	31.6	70	40.5	16	9.1	–	–
Connecticut	26	15.7	47	28.2	74	44.6	19	11.5	–	–
Delaware	7	17.1	14	35.2	17	41.2	3	6.5	–	–
Dist. of Col.	10	14.5	22	31.2	33	46.7	5	7.6	–	–
Florida	148	15.4	287	30.0	349	36.4	175	18.2	–	–
Georgia	113	17.7	222	34.7	247	38.6	58	9.0	–	–
Guam	6	25.2	10	40.3	7	28.4	2	6.1	–	–
Hawaii	15	14.3	32	30.3	44	41.2	15	14.2	–	–
Idaho	12	17.3	24	34.8	29	41.3	5	6.7	–	–
Illinois	140	16.5	269	31.5	365	42.9	77	9.1	0	0.0
Indiana	75	18.5	129	32.0	172	42.5	28	6.9	0	0.0
Iowa	25	17.9	41	29.3	63	45.1	11	7.7	–	–
Kansas	30	20.7	40	28.1	62	43.1	12	8.1	–	–
Kentucky	61	13.8	138	31.1	201	45.5	42	9.6	0	0.0
Louisiana	105	17.7	210	35.5	247	41.6	31	5.2	0	0.1
Maine	13	11.8	29	26.6	51	46.8	16	14.8	–	–
Maryland	31	14.0	73	32.3	96	42.6	23	10.4	2	0.7
Massachusetts	35	14.3	88	35.7	100	40.6	23	9.4	–	–
Michigan	119	15.5	266	34.6	327	42.6	56	7.2	–	–
Minnesota	38	18.4	70	33.8	80	38.7	19	9.1	–	–
Mississippi	54	16.9	118	36.7	119	36.9	30	9.4	–	–
Missouri	79	15.3	170	32.8	227	43.9	42	8.1	–	–
Montana	9	13.3	21	33.4	29	45.7	5	7.6	–	–
Nebraska	15	17.1	29	32.5	36	41.3	8	9.1	0	0.1
Nevada	17	16.8	34	34.4	39	38.7	10	10.1	–	–
New Hampshire	6	13.8	12	29.7	19	45.8	5	10.7	–	–
New Jersey	44	14.1	108	34.8	117	37.8	41	13.3	–	–
New Mexico	27	16.3	60	36.0	66	39.1	14	8.6	–	–
New York	191	13.7	432	30.8	553	39.4	226	16.1	–	–
North Carolina	101	17.9	187	33.0	220	38.8	57	10.2	0	0.0
North Dakota	7	17.7	12	31.6	16	42.0	3	8.7	–	–
Ohio	121	16.9	216	30.1	314	43.8	65	9.1	–	–
Oklahoma	59	18.2	101	31.5	133	41.1	30	9.2	–	–
Oregon	64	17.4	98	26.9	176	48.1	28	7.6	–	–
Pennsylvania	108	14.2	237	31.1	344	45.1	73	9.6	–	–
Rhode Island	13	17.5	27	36.4	28	37.4	6	8.6	–	–
South Carolina	57	15.1	134	35.2	155	40.6	35	9.1	–	–
South Dakota	10	20.0	16	33.4	20	40.8	3	5.8	–	–
Tennessee	90	15.1	190	32.0	257	43.3	57	9.5	–	–
Texas	334	21.4	576	36.9	549	35.1	102	6.6	–	–
Utah	18	20.2	29	32.9	36	40.5	6	6.3	–	–
Vermont	6	14.9	10	25.6	19	48.3	5	11.2	–	–
Virgin Islands	2	18.1	6	44.2	4	29.4	1	8.3	–	–
Virginia	57	16.1	113	31.8	143	40.2	42	11.8	1	0.2
Washington	58	16.9	98	28.6	161	46.8	27	7.7	–	–
West Virginia	30	13.1	61	26.8	117	51.3	20	8.9	–	–
Wisconsin	53	19.5	102	37.6	99	36.6	17	6.3	0	0.0
Wyoming	4	19.7	7	30.4	10	44.1	1	5.9	–	–

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

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-11. Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and State

State	All Participants		Citizen, Born in U.S.		Naturalized Citizen		Native American		Legal Permanent Resident Alien		Refugee		Unknown	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	19,041	100.0	17,755	100.0	557	100.0	75	100.0	457	100.0	177	100.0	19	100.0
Alabama	426	2.2	423	2.4	3	0.5	-	-	1	0.1	0	0.1	0	1.8
Alaska	47	0.2	45	0.3	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.4	-	-
Arizona	389	2.0	345	1.9	8	1.4	20	26.4	13	2.9	3	1.9	0	1.2
Arkansas	284	1.5	283	1.6	0	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.4
California	1,710	9.0	1,526	8.6	74	13.2	1	0.9	81	17.8	27	15.4	1	7.6
Colorado	173	0.9	167	0.9	2	0.4	-	-	3	0.7	1	0.3	-	-
Connecticut	166	0.9	155	0.9	7	1.3	0	0.1	3	0.7	0	0.2	0	0.5
Delaware	40	0.2	39	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Dist. of Col.	71	0.4	67	0.4	3	0.5	-	-	1	0.3	0	0.1	-	-
Florida	959	5.0	770	4.3	93	16.7	0	0.5	83	18.2	12	6.7	0	2.1
Georgia	640	3.4	628	3.5	3	0.6	-	-	5	1.1	3	1.7	-	-
Guam	25	0.1	23	0.1	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	107	0.6	93	0.5	10	1.9	0	0.2	4	0.8	0	0.1	-	-
Idaho	69	0.4	67	0.4	0	0.1	0	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.7	-	-
Illinois	852	4.5	805	4.5	31	5.5	0	0.4	10	2.2	6	3.5	0	1.4
Indiana	404	2.1	401	2.3	1	0.2	-	-	2	0.4	0	0.3	-	-
Iowa	140	0.7	136	0.8	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.2	2	0.9	0	0.6
Kansas	143	0.8	139	0.8	2	0.3	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.6	0	1.6
Kentucky	442	2.3	439	2.5	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.7	-	-
Louisiana	593	3.1	589	3.3	3	0.6	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
Maine	110	0.6	105	0.6	2	0.3	0	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.5	1	4.1
Maryland	224	1.2	210	1.2	7	1.2	0	0.1	3	0.7	4	2.0	1	3.1
Massachusetts	247	1.3	220	1.2	10	1.7	-	-	11	2.4	6	3.2	-	-
Michigan	769	4.0	741	4.2	14	2.5	1	0.8	8	1.8	4	2.4	0	1.5
Minnesota	207	1.1	180	1.0	6	1.1	0	0.3	10	2.2	11	5.9	-	-
Mississippi	321	1.7	320	1.8	1	0.1	-	-	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	1.1
Missouri	518	2.7	506	2.9	4	0.7	-	-	3	0.6	5	2.7	-	-
Montana	64	0.3	59	0.3	0	0.1	4	5.3	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	1.2
Nebraska	88	0.5	84	0.5	1	0.2	0	0.2	1	0.2	2	1.4	-	-
Nevada	100	0.5	93	0.5	3	0.5	-	-	4	0.8	1	0.4	-	-
New Hampshire	42	0.2	40	0.2	0	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.4	-	-
New Jersey	310	1.6	275	1.6	17	3.0	0	0.2	14	3.0	4	2.2	0	0.7
New Mexico	168	0.9	141	0.8	3	0.5	20	25.9	5	1.0	0	0.3	-	-
New York	1,402	7.4	1,167	6.6	128	22.9	-	-	67	14.7	29	16.3	11	60.9
North Carolina	565	3.0	558	3.1	3	0.6	0	0.3	3	0.7	1	0.6	-	-
North Dakota	38	0.2	36	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	-	-
Ohio	715	3.8	700	3.9	5	0.9	-	-	5	1.1	4	2.1	1	7.0
Oklahoma	322	1.7	315	1.8	4	0.7	2	2.0	1	0.3	0	0.2	-	-
Oregon	366	1.9	345	1.9	6	1.0	1	0.8	10	2.1	5	2.7	-	-
Pennsylvania	762	4.0	730	4.1	17	3.1	-	-	8	1.8	6	3.6	0	1.7
Rhode Island	75	0.4	70	0.4	2	0.3	-	-	2	0.5	1	0.6	-	-
South Carolina	381	2.0	377	2.1	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
South Dakota	49	0.3	24	0.1	0	0.0	24	31.7	0	0.0	0	0.3	-	-
Tennessee	593	3.1	584	3.3	3	0.6	-	-	2	0.4	3	1.9	0	1.4
Texas	1,561	8.2	1,458	8.2	41	7.3	-	-	58	12.8	4	2.4	-	-
Utah	90	0.5	84	0.5	1	0.3	1	0.7	1	0.2	2	1.4	-	-
Vermont	40	0.2	39	0.2	1	0.3	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Virgin Islands	13	0.1	11	0.1	1	0.2	-	-	0	0.1	0	0.0	-	-
Virginia	355	1.9	341	1.9	7	1.2	-	-	4	0.8	4	2.1	-	-
Washington	343	1.8	308	1.7	8	1.4	1	1.7	13	2.9	13	7.1	-	-
West Virginia	229	1.2	213	1.2	16	2.9	0	0.3	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	271	1.4	260	1.5	2	0.3	-	-	8	1.7	1	0.8	-	-
Wyoming	23	0.1	23	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	-	-

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2002 FSP PARAMETERS AND MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNTS

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Table C-1. HHS Poverty Income Guidelines for Fiscal Year 2002 FSP^a

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$8,590	\$10,730	\$9,890
2	11,610	14,510	13,360
3	14,630	18,290	16,830
4	17,650	22,070	20,300
5	20,670	25,850	23,770
6	23,690	29,630	27,240
7	26,710	33,410	30,710
8	29,730	37,190	34,180
Each Additional Member	+3,020	+3,780	+3,470

^aThese numbers, which were used as poverty guidelines for the FSP in fiscal year 2002, were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the February 2001 Federal Register. The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Source: 66 *Federal Register* 33, February 16, 2001.

Table C-2. FSP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2002

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$931	\$1,163	\$1,072
2	1,258	1,572	1,448
3	1,585	1,982	1,824
4	1,913	2,391	2,200
5	2,240	2,801	2,576
6	2,567	3,210	2,951
7	2,894	3,620	3,327
8	3,221	4,029	3,703
Each Additional Member	+328	+410	+376

^aThe fiscal year 2002 FSP gross income limits are based on the 2001 poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the February 2001 Federal Register. (See Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2002 gross income limits by multiplying the 2001 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2001 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2000 Census poverty thresholds, so the gross income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2002 are based on 2000 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-3. FSP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2002

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$716	\$895	\$825
2	968	1,210	1,114
3	1,220	1,525	1,403
4	1,471	1,840	1,692
5	1,723	2,155	1,981
6	1,975	2,470	2,270
7	2,226	2,785	2,560
8	2,478	3,100	2,849
Each Additional Member	+252	+315	+290

^aThe fiscal year 2002 FSP net income limits are based on the 2001 poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the February 2001 Federal Register. (See Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2001 net income limits by dividing the 2001 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2001 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2000 Census poverty thresholds, so the net income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 2002 are based on 2000 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-4. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2002

Area	Standard ^a	Maximum Dependent-Care ^{b,c}	Excess Shelter
Continental United States	\$134	\$200/\$175	\$354
Alaska	229	200/175	566
Hawaii.....	189	200/175	477
Guam	269	200/175	416
Virgin Islands.....	118	200/175	279

^aPrior to fiscal year 1997, the standard deduction was adjusted each October to reflect changes in the CPI-U for nonfood items. Since fiscal year 1997, the standard deduction has been frozen at fiscal year 1996 levels.

^bThe household limit on the dependent-care deduction is equal to the maximum dependent-care deduction multiplied by the number of dependents in the household.

^cThe higher dependent-care deduction pertains to dependents under age 2; the lower deduction is for dependents age 2 or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-5. Value of Maximum Food Stamp Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2002^b

Household Size	Continental U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$135	\$167	\$213	\$260	\$204	\$199	\$174
2	248	307	392	477	374	366	319
3	356	440	561	683	536	524	457
4	452	559	712	867	680	666	581
5	537	663	846	1,030	808	791	690
6	644	796	1,015	1,236	970	949	828
7	712	880	1,122	1,366	1,072	1,049	915
8	814	1,006	1,283	1,561	1,225	1,199	1,046
Each Additional Member	+102	+126	+160	+195	+153	+150	+131

^a The maximum benefit values are effective from October 1, 2001 to September 30, 2002 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.

^b Due to the unusual nature of Alaskan terrain and climate, areas outside major urban centers are less accessible to food distributors. Therefore the value of the maximum benefit is adjusted to account for differences in the estimated cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in various regions. All regions of the state are classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban for this purpose.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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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 Food Stamp Program Quality Control System (FSPQC), an ongoing review of food stamp household circumstances. The FSPQC is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible to participate or are receiving the correct benefit amount and (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. The FSPQC is based on a national probability sample of approximately 48,000 participating food stamp households, and on a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The national sample of participating households collected in the FSPQC is stratified by the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Annual required state samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the state's caseload. State agencies select an independent sample each month that is generally proportionate to the size of the monthly participating caseload.

The estimates presented in Appendices A and B of this report are derived from the fiscal year 2002 FSPQC sample of participating food stamp households. The fiscal year 2002 data is made up of monthly samples from October 2001 through September 2002.

Target Universe

The target universe of this study included all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.¹

While almost all participating food stamp households are included in the target universe, certain types of households not amenable to review are not included. Specifically, the universe includes all households receiving food stamps during the review period except those in which the participants (1) died or moved outside the state; (2) received benefits through a disaster certification authorized by FNS; (3) were under investigation for FSP 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 food stamp household as specified in FNS regulations.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2002 in this report are based on a sample of 48,229 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted, based on the number of households participating in the food stamp program in each month in fiscal year 2002 as reported to FNS.²

¹ Participating households in Guam and the Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Prior to that year the universe excluded households in those areas.

² Case record sample weights of states that had disproportionately stratified quality control sample designs were adjusted to reflect the stratification.

Thus, when the sample is weighted, it contains the total number of households that actually participated in the FSP over any given time period. A separate person-level weight was not created, however. Therefore, although the number of households in the weighted sample is equal to the number of households found in program operations data provided by FNS, the number of participants in the weighted sample is not exactly equal to the number in program data.

Comparison to Participation Data

The following table compares the quality control sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2002.

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2002	
	Program Data	FSPQC Sample
Number of households	8,200,771	8,200,771
Number of participants	19,093,798	19,040,641
Value of benefits	\$1,521,427,866	\$1,419,907,349
Average household size	2.33	2.32
Average benefit per person	\$79.68	\$75.07

Income Decision Rule

Several household-level income and deduction variables are both reported and can be calculated by summing across reported person-level variables. Gross income is the key variable since the earned income and excess shelter expense deductions and net income depend on gross income, and benefit levels depend on net income. The data on which this report is based were edited to achieve internal consistency. The reported and calculated values for fiscal year 2002 for selected variables are presented in appendix Table D-1.

Completion Rates

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review can bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households are significantly different from those of reviewed households. While there are no direct measures of such differences, the ratio of complete reviews to total sample cases selected for review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. The number of cases subject to review, the number of valid observations, and the estimated completion rates for fiscal year 2002 are as follows:

	FSPQC Sample
	Fiscal Year 2002
Number of cases subject to review	49,925
Number of cases completed	48,229
Estimated completion rate	96.6

Table D-1. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2002

Variable	All Households	Households With:			
		Earnings	Elderly	Children	Disabled
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	633	967	646	747	739
Reported.....	670	1,040	695	795	776
Average Net Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	355	545	368	436	454
Reported.....	330	520	328	416	415
Average Total Deduction (Dollars)					
Calculated	324	443	299	353	301
Reported.....	316	433	299	346	280
Average Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated	173	210	64	254	106
Reported.....	180	226	75	260	120
Percent With Zero Gross Income					
Calculated	10.5	0.0	1.7	7.7	0.2
Reported.....	10.8	0.2	1.9	7.8	0.3
Percent With Zero Net Income					
Calculated	24.3	13.5	10.6	21.4	6.6
Reported.....	26.9	15.0	12.6	23.8	9.2
Percent With Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	10.7	4.7	30.6	1.7	17.5
Reported.....	6.5	2.6	18.7	0.9	10.9

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

The estimates of the characteristics of food stamp 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 errors measure the variation in estimated values that would be observed if multiple replications of the sample were drawn. The magnitude of the standard errors depends on: (1) the degree of variation in the variable within the population from which the sample is drawn; (2) the design of the sample, including such issues as stratification and sampling probabilities; and (3) the size of the sample on which the estimate is based. This appendix presents estimates of the standard errors associated with key statistics and outlines methods for estimating the standard errors of other statistics for which standard errors have not been directly calculated.

Standard Errors

The standard error of an estimated proportion of households, s_p , based on a simple random sample is:

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

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, N is the number of households in the population, and n is the sample size.¹ The standard error of an estimated number of households, s_N , based on a simple random sample is:

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

These formulas for the standard errors of estimates based on a simple random sample do not necessarily apply to estimates derived from more complex samples, such as the stratified sample of the FSPQC. 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 Taylor series linearization.

¹ More precisely, n is the sample size corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or “base” of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all food stamp households in fiscal year 2002, $n = 48,229$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2002 are shown in the sample size column of Table E-1. For subgroups not shown in Table E-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (48,229) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 2002, $N = 8,201$ thousand and there are 1,537 thousand elderly households. Hence the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2002 would be calculated as $(1,537 / 8,201) \times (48,229) = 9,039$. In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 8,981, as shown in Table E-1.

The following discussion presents standard errors of selected estimates that were computed using the Taylor series 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 food stamp households in fiscal year 2002 are shown in Table E-1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.² For example, the estimated number of food stamp households that receive the minimum benefit is 875,000 (Table A-1), and the corresponding standard error is 14,500 (Table E-1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 846,000 to 904,000.³

For standard errors not shown in Table E-1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2002 can be calculated using equation (3):

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

where s_N is the naive standard error from equation (2) above, and d is the square root of the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest, from Table E-2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the FSPQC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the Taylor series method (Table E-1) to the naive variance.⁴ When the population subgroup (for example, households with elderly) is listed in Table E-2, but the characteristic of interest (for example, zero net income) is not, use the average square root of the design effect for the subgroup, from the rightmost column of Table E-2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all FSP households, 1.29.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in appendix Table A-17, 163,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to

² A confidence interval is a range of values that will contain the true value of an estimated characteristic with a known probability. For instance, a 95 percent confidence interval extends approximately two standard errors above and below the estimated value for a characteristic, and 95 percent of all confidence intervals will contain the true value.

³ Calculated as: $(875 - (2 \times 14.50)) = 846$ and $(875 + (2 \times 14.50)) = 904$.

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

calculate the naive standard error. Using equation (2), the value is 4,979.⁵ Multiplying 4,979 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.74, from Table E-2 yields an estimated standard error of 8,663 (compared with the Taylor series standard error from Table E-1, 8,690).

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Comparing equations (1) and (2), it is apparent that the standard error of an estimated percentage of households, s_p , is equal to the standard error of the corresponding count of households, s_N , divided by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage. That is:

$$(4) \quad s_p = s_N / N$$

For example, appendix Table A-17 shows that, of the 4.4 million households with children, 343,000 (7.7 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (s_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 9,250 (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, 4.4 million households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.2 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 7.3 to 8.1 percent, around the point estimate of 7.7 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors that are not shown in Table E-1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using equation (3). Then divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 1.5 million elderly households, 163,000 (10.6 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 8,663) by 1.5 million, yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.6 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2002 are provided in Table E-3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all food stamp households in fiscal year 2002 is \$2.64 (Table E-3), and the mean itself is \$633 (Table A-21). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$627 to \$638.

⁵ Calculated as:

$$1,537,000 \times \sqrt{[(163,000/1,537,000) \times (1 - (163,000/1,537,000)) \times (1,537,000 - 8,981)] / [(8,981 - 1) \times 1,537,000]} = 4,979$$

where 1,537,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 163,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 8,981 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E-1), and 4,979 is the standard error.

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

Table E-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Food Stamp Households (Thousands), Fiscal Year 2002

	Households With:								Sample Size	Estimated Population (Thousands)
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly	Children	School Age Children	Disabled		
All FSP Households	14.17	21.60	14.50	22.35	18.95	23.52	24.09	20.60	48,229	8,201
With Elderly	3.06	8.69	10.86	4.33	18.95	4.75	4.53	8.87	8,981	1,537
Without Elderly	13.90	20.69	10.31	22.20	NA	23.57	24.02	19.97	39,248	6,664
With Children	9.25	15.60	5.01	21.24	4.75	23.52	24.09	13.36	25,698	4,437
With School Age Children.	7.62	13.07	4.28	19.40	4.53	24.09	24.09	12.62	19,298	3,359
Without Children	11.23	17.29	13.76	9.91	18.57	NA	NA	17.88	22,531	3,764
With Earnings.....	NA	9.54	5.95	22.35	4.33	21.24	19.40	7.55	13,301	2,299
With Disabled.....	1.05	7.65	9.76	7.55	8.87	13.36	12.62	20.60	13,524	2,213

^aStandard errors were estimated using the Taylor Series method.

NA = not applicable.

-- = there were no sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table E-2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2002

Base of Estimated Number	Households With:								Average Square Root of Design Effect
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly	Children	School Age Children	Disabled	
All FSP Households	1.24	1.35	1.26	1.33	1.30	1.26	1.31	1.24	1.29
With Elderly	1.47	1.74	1.45	1.41	NA	1.28	1.27	1.42	1.44
Without Elderly	1.24	1.38	1.28	1.40	NA	1.47	1.43	1.30	1.36
With Children	1.25	1.37	1.41	1.55	1.25	NA	2.03	1.30	1.45
With School Age Children ...	1.26	1.38	1.44	1.62	1.24	NA	NA	1.33	1.38
Without Children	1.30	1.54	1.34	1.36	1.52	NA	NA	1.46	1.42
With Earnings	NA	1.40	1.41	NA	1.40	2.97	2.02	1.32	1.75
With Disabled	--	1.62	1.35	1.36	1.40	1.49	1.46	NA	1.45

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

NA = not applicable.

-- = there were no sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table E-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2002^a

Base of Estimated Mean	Households With:										
	Gross Income	Net Income	Benefits	All Deductions	Total Resources	Household Size	Certification Period	Earnings ^b	TANF ^b	SSI ^b	Shelter Deduction ^b
All FSP Households	2.64	2.18	0.82	1.31	2.27	0.01	0.03	5.71	3.30	2.76	1.41
With Elderly	3.13	3.49	0.98	3.63	7.38	0.01	0.06	26.03	16.79	4.78	4.83
Without Elderly	3.17	2.57	0.93	1.44	2.20	0.01	0.03	5.79	3.36	3.31	1.42
With Children.....	4.15	3.48	1.16	1.63	2.83	0.01	0.03	6.20	3.33	5.43	1.53
With School Age Children.....	4.91	4.18	1.41	1.91	3.42	0.02	0.04	7.36	4.18	5.97	1.83
Without Children.....	2.48	2.04	0.53	2.20	3.66	0.00	0.04	9.78	20.97	3.09	2.64
With Earnings.....	5.75	5.07	1.64	2.36	4.50	0.02	0.05	5.71	6.82	8.49	2.48
With Disabled.....	3.55	3.84	1.25	3.19	3.95	0.02	0.05	17.35	5.21	3.12	3.54

^aStandard errors were estimated using the Taylor Series method.

^bFor households with a nonzero amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table E-4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2002^a

Number of Households in Base of Mean (Thousands)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
8,201 (All FSP Households)	0.7	0.3	1.7
1,537 (Households With Elderly)	2.2	0.5	6.3
4,437 (Households With Children)	0.8	0.3	2.6
2,299 (Households With Earnings)	1.2	0.5	3.1
2,213 (Households With Disabled)	1.4	0.4	3.3

^aStandard errors from table E-3 and mean amounts from applicable text tables.

^bAverage standard error across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^cLowest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

^dHighest of the standard errors across all 11 variables in table E-3 expressed as a percentage of the mean amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2002 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX F

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

*You may download the Data Collection Instrument, Form FNS-380-1, at
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/qc/default.htm>.*

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APPENDIX G

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

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PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2001.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2003.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2000.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2001.
- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1999.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2000.
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- Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1997.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1999.
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INDEX

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INDEX

- Able-bodied adults (*see Time Limits, Work Registration*)
- Age 20, 21, 22, 57, 58, 74
- Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) 1, 6, 27
(*see also Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act*)
- Alien (Noncitizen) 1, 5, 6, 21, 27, 29, 33-34, 55, 57, 75
- Assets, Countable (Countable resources) 35-37, 49, 51-54, 61, 66
Vehicles 5, 8, 9, 27
- Benefits 7, 9, 13-16, 18-23, 37, 39, 48, 49, 52, 54, 61, 65-66, 88, 99
Maximum 7, 29, 33-34, 42-43, 45, 46, 51, 53, 83
Minimum 7, 29, 33, 34, 42, 43, 51, 53, 60, 90, 97
Pro-rated 7, 20, 22, 57
- Certification period 7, 28, 34, 46, 49, 52, 54, 66, 99
(*see also Expedited service, Recertification*)
- Child support payment deduction (*see Deductions*)
- Child support income (*see Income, Unearned*)
- Children 15, 17-22, 27-29, 33-35, 37-38, 40-46, 48-53, 55-58, 60, 69, 90, 95-100
- Citizenship 21, 33-34, 56-57, 75
(*see also Noncitizen*)
- Contributions (*see Income, Unearned*)
- Countable resources (*see Assets*)
- Deductions 4, 107
Child support payment 4, 27, 42, 43, 44, 51-54
Dependent care 4, 27, 42, 43, 44, 82
Earned income 4, 28, 43, 44, 51-54, 99
Excess shelter 4, 28, 42-45, 51-54, 82, 99
Medical 4, 29, 42, 43, 44, 51-54
Standard 4, 29, 82
- Deemed income 30, 38, 39
- Dependent care deduction (*see Deductions*)
- Disabled 3-6, 9, 13, 15, 17-18, 20-22, 27-29, 33-35, 37-38, 40-46, 48-53, 55-57, 59-60, 69, 90, 97-100
- Earned income (*see Income*)

Earned income deduction (*see Deductions*)

Educational loans (*see Income, Unearned*)

Elderly 3-4, 7, 13, 15, 17-20, 22, 28-29, 33-35, 37-38, 40-46, 48-53, 55-58, 57, 60, 69, 74, 90, 97-100

Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) 7, 8

Employment status 28, 56, 59

Entrants 47, 72

Excess shelter deduction (*see Deductions*)

Expedited service 7, 28, 47, 72

Farm Bill (2002) 1, 5, 6, 8, 22

General assistance (GA) (*see Income, Unearned*)

Gross income (*see Income*)

Gross income screen (*see Income, Gross*)

Household composition 33-34, 37, 42, 43, 51, 53

- Married couple 17-19, 22, 29, 48-50
- Single adult with children 15, 17-19, 22, 29, 48-50, 69

Household head 22, 30, 53, 59, 73

Household size 5, 7, 13, 15, 18-20, 34, 36, 37, 39, 49, 51-54, 58, 61, 66, 83, 88, 99

Income 79

- Earned 4, 15, 17, 19-21, 33-34, 40, 42-45, 46, 50-56, 60, 69-73, 88, 90, 95-99
 - Self-employment 28, 38, 39
 - Wages 28, 38, 39
- Gross 13-16, 22, 23, 33-37, 39, 42-43, 49, 51-54, 61, 66-67, 88, 90, 95-99
 - Gross income screen 3-5, 28, 80
- Net 7, 18, 22, 23, 33-37, 39, 42-43, 49, 51-54, 61, 66, 88, 90, 97-99
 - Net income screen 3-5, 29, 81
- Unearned 50
 - Child support (Child support enforcement payments) 19, 30, 38, 39
 - Contributions 30, 38
 - Educational loans 30, 38, 39
 - General assistance (GA) 5, 17, 20, 27, 29, 30, 33-34, 38-40, 42-43, 50-54, 70-71
 - Social Security 17, 19-20, 27-28, 30, 33-34, 38, 39, 41-43, 50-54, 70-71
 - Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 5, 6, 17, 19-20, 27-28, 30, 33-34, 38-40, 42-43, 50-54, 60, 70-71, 99

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) 5, 6, 8, 15, 17, 19, 21, 27, 30, 33-34,
 38-40, 42-46 50-56, 60, 70-71, 99
 Unemployment compensation 30, 38-39
 Veterans' benefits 20, 27-28, 30, 38-39
 Workers' compensation 30, 38-39
 Legal Permanent resident aliens (LPRs) 1, 6, 22, 27, 29, 56
 (*see also Noncitizen*)
 Married-couple household (*see Household composition*)
 Maximum benefit (*see Benefits*)
 Medical deduction (*see Deductions*)
 Minimum benefit (*see Benefits*)
 Net income (*see Income*)
 Net income screen (*see Income, Net*)
 Noncitizen (Alien) 1, 5, 6, 21, 27, 29, 57, 75
 Participants 9, 10, 13, 20-21, 33, 48, 57-58, 62-74, 76, 88
 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) 1, 5-6, 27, 29
 (*see also Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998*)
 Poverty 3-5, 10, 11, 13-16, 29, 33, 35-37, 53-54, 61, 67, 79
 Pro-rated benefit (*see Benefits*)
 Race/ethnicity 55, 57, 73
 Recertification 47
 Resources (*see Assets*)
 Rural 29, 33, 34, 83
 Self-employment income (*see Income, Earned*)
 Sex (Male, Female) 17-18, 20, 22, 48, 57-58, 62
 Shelter deduction (*see Deductions, Excess shelter*)
 Shelter expense 4, 5, 82, 88
 Single adult with children household (*see Household composition*)
 Social Security (*see Income, Unearned*)
 Standard deduction (*see Deductions*)
 States 65-75, 79-83, 87
 Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (*see Income, Unearned*)
 Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) (*see Income, Unearned*)
 Time limits 6, 9, 21, 57, 69
 Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) 7, 27, 29-30, 58, 83

Unearned income (*see Income*)
Unemployment compensation (*see Income, Unearned*)
Urban 30, 33-34, 83
Vehicles (*see Assets*)
Veterans' benefits (*see Income, Unearned*)
Wages (*see Income, Earned*)
Work registration 6, 21, 22, 28, 30, 57, 59
Workers' compensation (*see Income, Unearned*)
Workfare 30, 59