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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 1999

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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). In an average month in fiscal year 1999, the FSP served approximately 18.2 million people.¹ This report presents the characteristics of food stamp households nationwide in fiscal year 1999 (October 1998 to September 1999). This information on household characteristics comes from FSP household data for fiscal year 1999 collected by FNS for quality control purposes.

FSP Participation and Costs

In an average month of fiscal year 1999, the FSP provided benefits to 18.2 million people living in 7.7 million households across the United States. The total cost of the program over fiscal year 1999 was \$17.7 billion, \$15.8 billion of which were for food stamp benefits. The average monthly food stamp benefit per household in fiscal year 1999 was \$162. Compared with fiscal year 1998, the number of FSP participants decreased by 8 percent and FSP benefit costs decreased by 7 percent.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households and Participants

In fiscal year 1999, slightly over half of all food stamp participants were children, 39 percent were nonelderly adults, and 9 percent were elderly people. About 68 percent of the children were school age, and 71 percent of adult participants were women.

Approximately 89 percent of food stamp households lived in poverty, as measured by the fiscal year 1999 federal poverty guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D). Food stamp benefits were concentrated among poorer households: 35 percent of all food stamp households had a gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline and these households received 55 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 17 percent moved from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

¹The figure of 18.2 million people is based on FNS administrative records. The participant count of 18.1 million cited later in the report and the 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 H.

Of all food stamp households, 89 percent contained either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 92 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly food stamp benefit (\$234), reflecting their relatively large average size (3.3 people compared with 2.4 people, on average, overall). Most of the food stamp households with children were single-adult households. Over half of these single-adult households with children received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). About 42 percent of all food stamp households with children had earned income; 38 percent of single-adult households with children and 58 percent of multiple-adult households with children had earnings. Eleven percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Almost 80 percent of food stamp households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$46, compared with a \$61 average monthly food stamp benefit for all households containing an elderly person. The relatively smaller benefit level for households containing an elderly person reflects their relatively small size (1.3 people).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) is a central component of America's anti-poverty program. The major 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 1999, the FSP served approximately 18.2 million people in an average month at a total cost of \$17.7 billion.

The FSP is the only low-income assistance program available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households because it imposes few nonfinancial categorical criteria.¹ The FSP provides benefits through coupons or electronically. These benefits can be redeemed for food in more than 160,000 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 K for a list of titles). This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in the FSP in fiscal year 1999.²

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 legislative changes and trends in the national economy. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of individuals and households participating in the FSP in fiscal year 1999. The appendices include detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by state; details of changes brought about by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), the Balanced

¹The FSP eligibility requirements include nonfinancial categorical criteria for certain groups. Specifically, many able-bodied, childless adults and legal permanent resident aliens are ineligible for food stamps. See Appendix C for more details on these individuals.

²Prior to the fiscal year 1995 report, reports in this series did not concentrate on the full fiscal year. Rather, reports were based on a subset of the year, such as the summer months.

Budget Act of 1997, and the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA); 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 economic and demographic trends, and to legislative changes in eligibility requirements. This chapter explains FSP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and food stamp issuance. The chapter then describes program changes from fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 1999, and concludes with a summary of program participation and costs, including a discussion of how these costs are related to the economy in fiscal year 1999.

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 some 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.¹ 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; thus, their income and assets are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations, with some exceptions. For instance, special provisions allow elderly and disabled people who cannot prepare and purchase food because of a substantial disability to 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.²

¹Caseworkers determine whether members of a household are entitled to be certified as a separate unit—for example, those who cannot purchase and prepare food separately, such as elderly or disabled persons.

²Federal 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 1998 poverty guidelines (published in the February 24, 1998 *Federal Register*) for all fiscal year 1999 income eligibility tests. These guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1997 Census poverty thresholds. This means that the income eligibility tests applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 1999 are based on 1997 poverty measures. See Appendix D for a listing of the fiscal year 1999 FSP poverty guidelines.

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 disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,783 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 1999). Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income test. 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:³

- **Standard Deduction.** All households automatically receive a standard deduction, equal to \$134 in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 1999. The standard deduction for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix F).
- **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 1999 was \$200 per month per dependent under age 2 and \$175 per month per dependent age 2 or older (Appendix F).
- **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 persons in the household. Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible.

³There 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 would receive on the basis of its earned income and dependent-care, shelter, and medical expenses if the total of these 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.

- ***Child Support Payment Deduction.*** Households can deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a nonhousehold 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. This deduction is subject to a limit. However, 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 households without elderly or disabled members was \$275 in fiscal year 1999. The excess shelter expense deduction for outlying states and territories varies to reflect price differences between these areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix F).

To be eligible for the FSP, a household must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,371 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 1998). The gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size, as well as for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (see Appendix E). A household is exempt from these income tests (as well as the asset test described below) if all of its members receive TANF income, General Assistance, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI).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. 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 nonliquid resources. However, certain types of property such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income are not counted.

Certain vehicles are also not counted as assets for the purpose of determining eligibility. Any vehicle used as a home, to produce income, or as a means to transport disabled people is not included. Vehicles used for other purposes are 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 is 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) is counted.

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

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The FSP has some nonfinancial eligibility standards, such as restrictions on the participation of students, strikers, and people who are institutionalized. In addition, as a result of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) became subject to time limits and most legal permanent residents became ineligible for benefits.

Beginning November 1, 1998, eligibility was restored to some permanent resident aliens (PRAs). The Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 restored eligibility to permanent resident aliens 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.

Thus, for most of fiscal year 1999, legal aliens meeting one of the following requirements were eligible for benefits:

- Accorded refugee, asylee, or deportee status (eligible for seven years after entering the United States);
- Credited with 40 quarters of work in the United States;
- Serving in the U.S. Armed Forces or veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces;
- Lawfully in the U.S. on August 22, 1996 and under 18 or 65 or older (on August 22, 1996), or disabled.

The spouses and dependent children of eligible permanent resident aliens were also eligible for the FSP. Certain other aliens, such as Hmong or Highland Laotians, American Indians born in Canada, and battered spouses and children, may be eligible, as well. Additionally, permanent resident aliens who became naturalized U.S. citizens were eligible.⁵

ABAWDs can receive benefits only if they work or participate in work-related activities. With certain exceptions, those who do not meet these work requirements are restricted to 3 months of food stamp benefits in any 36-month period. ABAWDs, who are by definition age 18 to 49, are required to register for work 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

⁵ See Appendix C for more details on alien eligibility.

- 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. Individuals applying for SSI benefits can also simultaneously apply for food stamps.

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 without significant 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 1999, food stamp households were certified for food stamps for an average of almost 10 months.

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 1997.⁶ Thus, in fiscal year 1999 the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$419 (Appendix G).

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 four main ways:

- ***ATP Card.*** An authorization-to-participate (ATP) identification card is mailed to the participant each month; the participant then exchanges the card for food stamps at an authorized issuance office.
- ***Mail.*** State and local offices mail the food stamps directly to the participant.
- ***Manually.*** The participant goes directly to the food stamp office for coupons.
- ***On-Line Electronic Benefit Transfer.*** The 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 Electronic Benefit Transfer.*** In 1999, two states (Ohio and Wyoming) were in the process of rolling out statewide EBT systems using “smart cards.”

⁶In 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.

Unlike on-line electronic benefit transfer cards, these cards contain food stamp benefit information in a chip on the card.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

Effective November 1, 1998, the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 restored eligibility to some permanent resident aliens. More detailed information about this Act can be found in this chapter in the section on Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards, as well as in Appendix C.

FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

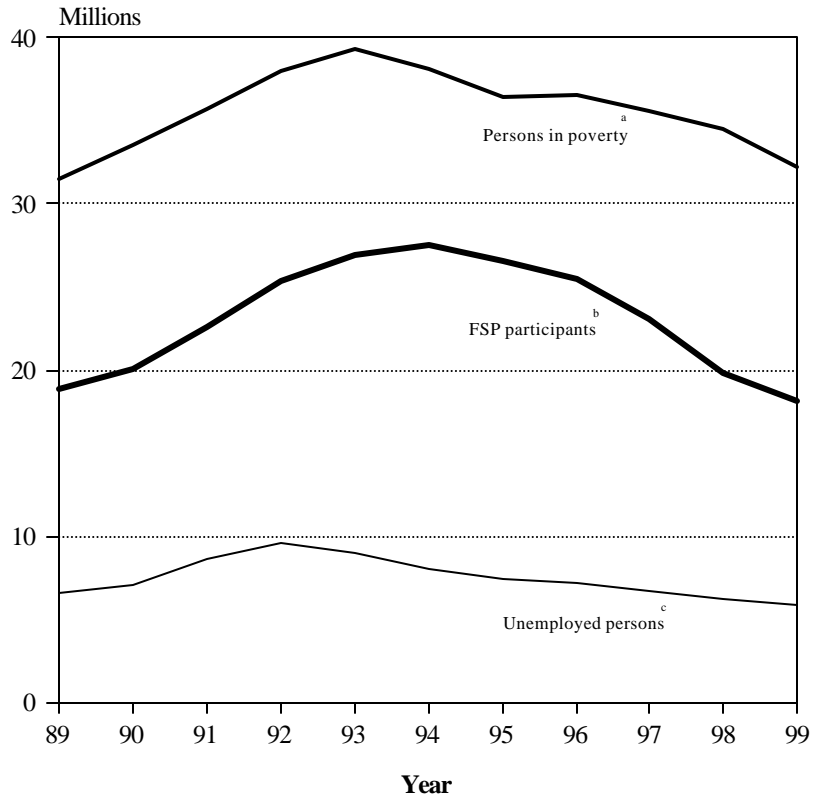
After declining slowly from 1983 through 1989, FSP participation grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, FSP participation increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 through fiscal year 1994. Since peaking at 28.0 million people in March 1994, the number of FSP participants has declined steadily. There were 24.6 million participants in the beginning of fiscal year 1997 and 20.8 million participants in the beginning of fiscal year 1998. The number fell to 18.8 million at the beginning of fiscal year 1999 and fell further to 17.7 million participants by the end of fiscal year 1999. Therefore, FSP participation declined by over 37 percent from the 1994 peak to the end of fiscal year 1999.

Recent declines in FSP participation may be associated with the improved economy. Over the past 10 years, trends in FSP participation levels have been similar to trends in major economic indicators (Table 2.1). The increase in FSP participation beginning in 1989 and continuing into 1993 was associated with an economic recession that began in 1990. Major economic indicators for most of this period portray a downturn in the economy. As the economy improved from 1993 to 1999, FSP participation leveled off and then began to decline. These declines have also been associated with declines in AFDC/TANF caseloads since the passage of PRWORA.

Total FSP costs decreased from \$18.9 billion in fiscal year 1998 to \$17.7 billion in fiscal year 1999. The reduction in costs was solely a result of the reduction in the FSP caseload because the average monthly benefit per participant remained constant at \$69 from fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 1999. The total cost of the FSP in fiscal year 1999 included \$15.8 billion in benefits and \$1.9 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.

FIGURE 2.1

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS, UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, AND POOR PERSONS (1989-1999)



^aSource: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Poverty in the United States*.

^bAverage Monthly Value. Source: United States Department of Agriculture

^cAverage Monthly Value. Source: *Economic Report of the President, February 2000*

Table 2.1--Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1989-1999

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year										
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Real GDP Increase ^a	3.5	1.7	-0.2	3.3	2.4	4.0	2.7	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.0 ^f
Productivity Increase ^b	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.1
Unemployment Rate ^c	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2
Inflation Rate ^d	3.9	3.9	3.4	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.5 ^f
Interest Rate ^e	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.2	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.0
Persons Below 100 Percent of Poverty Line											
Number in Thousands	31,528	33,585	35,708	38,014	39,265	38,059	36,425	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,258
Percentage of Total Population	12.8	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.8

^aPercent change from preceding year.

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

^cUnemployment rate for all civilian workers.

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

^eCorporate Aaa bond yield.

^fAverage of first three quarters of 1999.

Source for first line of data: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, February 2000.

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

Source for third through fifth lines of data: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, February 2000.

Source for last two lines of data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Poverty in the United States*.

Table 2.1--Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1989-1999

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year										
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Real GDP Increase ^a	3.5	1.7	-0.2	3.3	2.4	4.0	2.7	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.0 ^f
Productivity Increase ^b	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.1
Unemployment Rate ^c	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2
Inflation Rate ^d	3.9	3.9	3.4	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.5 ^f
Interest Rate ^e	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.2	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.0
Persons Below 100 Percent of Poverty Line											
Number in Thousands	31,528	33,585	35,708	38,014	39,265	38,059	36,425	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,258
Percentage of Total Population	12.8	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.8

^aPercent change from preceding year.

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

^cUnemployment rate for all civilian workers.

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

^eCorporate Aaa bond yield.

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Source for first line of data: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, February 2000.

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

Source for third through fifth lines of data: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, February 2000.

Source for last two lines of data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Poverty in the United States*.

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 1999, the FSP provided benefits to 18.1 million people living in 7.7 million households.² Almost all food stamp households lived in poverty (according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 1999). 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 \$162, had an average gross monthly income of \$603, had an average net monthly income of \$338, and was entitled to an average total deduction of \$299 per month.³ The average household size was 2.4 people. 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 1998 through fiscal year 1999.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS⁴

The FSP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 1999, the gross monthly income of 89 percent of food stamp households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal

¹The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 47,553 households that participated in the FSP in fiscal year 1999. 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.

²The figure of 18.1 million participants differs from the number of food stamp participants according to FNS administrative records, 18.2 million people, because the sample estimate is weighted by households rather than by individuals (see Appendix H).

³This figure 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.

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

Table 3.1-- Distribution of Households and Benefits by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 1999

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
Total	100.0	100.0
25% or less	16.4	25.3
26 - 50%	18.1	29.7
51 - 75%	25.6	26.0
76 - 100%	29.2	15.1
101 - 130%	9.8	3.7
131% or more	0.9	0.2

^a Defined as the fiscal year 1999 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D).

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

poverty guideline.⁵ The gross monthly income of over three-fifths of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of over one-third of all food stamp households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline (Table 3.1).

The FSP effectively targets benefits to the most needy households; poorer households receive larger food stamp benefits than do households with more income. While only 35 percent of all food stamp households had a gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 1999, they received 55 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 11 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 4 percent of all benefits.

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—an alternative measure of gross income that includes food stamp benefits—yields a significantly different distribution of food stamp households by poverty status. Specifically, when food stamps are counted toward 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 17 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, or disabled people. In fiscal year 1999, 89 percent of all food stamp households had either a child, an elderly person, or a disabled person. These households received 92 percent of all food stamp benefits.

Households with Children

In fiscal year 1999, the FSP served approximately 9.4 million children each month, representing more than half of all participants. Of all food stamp households, 56 percent had children (Table 3.3). Compared with other food stamp households, those that contained children received a relatively high average food stamp benefit of \$234 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 (2.4 people).

⁵See Appendix D for the poverty guidelines.

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

⁷See Appendices A-3, A-6, A-11, A-13, A-14, A-17, A-18, A-20 - A-22, and A-28 for more details concerning these households.

Table 3.2--Effect of Food Stamp Benefits on the Poverty Status of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1999

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.....	34.5	17.1	-17.4
51-100	54.8	65.4	10.6
101 or more.....	10.7	17.6	6.9

^aDefined as the fiscal year 1999 poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D).

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.3-- Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 1999

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	7,670	100.0	2,058	100.0	1,897	100.0	2,096	100.0	435	100.0	2,315	100.0
Children	4,275	55.7	1,782	86.6	393	20.7	2,052	97.9	53	12.2	623	26.9
Single-Adult Household	2,928	38.2	1,103	53.6	246	12.9	1,511	72.1	36	8.3	414	17.9
Multiple-Adult Household	964	12.6	558	27.1	136	7.2	339	16.2	15	3.4	200	8.6
Married Couple Household	645	8.4	404	19.6	82	4.3	188	9.0	9	2.0	118	5.1
Other Multiple-Adult Household	319	4.2	155	7.5	55	2.9	151	7.2	6	1.4	81	3.5
Children Only	380	4.9	120	5.8	11	0.6	199	9.5	2	0.6	9	0.4
Unknown	3	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	3	0.1	-	-	-	-
Elderly	1,543	20.1	51	2.5	1,082	57.0	61	2.9	76	17.5	910	39.3
Living Alone	1,212	15.8	25	1.2	874	46.1	1	0.1	60	13.9	704	30.4
Not Living Alone	330	4.3	26	1.3	208	10.9	59	2.8	16	3.6	206	8.9
Disabled	2,031	26.5	201	9.8	843	44.4	371	17.7	84	19.3	1,638	70.7
Living Alone	1,162	15.1	65	3.1	530	28.0	2	0.1	54	12.4	904	39.1
Not Living Alone	869	11.3	136	6.6	313	16.5	369	17.6	30	6.8	734	31.7
Other Households ^b	861	11.2	164	7.9	1	0.0	34	1.6	256	58.8	1	0.0
Single-Person Household	786	10.3	129	6.3	1	0.0	25	1.2	244	56.2	1	0.0
Multi-Person Household	75	1.0	34	1.7	0	0.0	9	0.4	11	2.6	-	-

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

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

- No sample households are found in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.4-- Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 1999

Households With:	Average Values			
	Gross Monthly Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Income (Dollars)	Monthly Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)
Total	603	338	162	2.4
Children	701	412	234	3.3
Single-Adult Household	641	361	229	3.1
Multiple-Adult Household	987	646	274	4.6
Married Couple Household	1027	669	274	4.6
Other Multiple-Adult Household	907	598	274	4.4
Children Only	432	213	167	2.0
Unknown	529	192	259	2.9
Elderly	605	344	61	1.3
Living Alone	551	291	46	1.0
Not Living Alone	802	536	119	2.5
Disabled	698	427	100	2.0
Living Alone	549	277	49	1.0
Not Living Alone	898	626	168	3.3
Other Households^a	194	55	121	1.1
Single-Person Household	173	44	114	1.0
Multi-Person Household	422	173	191	2.1

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Children who received food stamps in fiscal year 1999 tended to live in households that were headed by a single adult. Of all food stamp households with children, 69 percent were headed by a single adult, representing 38 percent of all food stamp households. More than half (52 percent) of these single-adult food stamp households received TANF and 38 percent had earnings.

Eleven percent of single-adult households with children received child support, 15 percent received SSI, and 6 percent had no income. In addition, 11 percent of all households with children received a combination of TANF and earnings.

Eight percent of food stamp households contained married couples and children, representing 15 percent of all food stamp households with children. 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 due to the smaller size of single-adult households. The per capita benefit was higher for people in single-adult households than for people in married-couple households (\$74 versus \$60) because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income (\$641 versus \$1,027). Of all married-couple households with children, 63 percent received income from earnings, and 29 percent received TANF. Overall, households with children constituted 87 percent of all food stamp households with earnings.

Households with Elderly People

In fiscal year 1999, the FSP served an average of 1.7 million elderly people (age 60 or older) each month. As shown in Table 3.3, food stamp households with elderly members represented 20 percent of all food stamp households. These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$61 per month (Table 3.4).

Elderly people who received food stamps tended to live alone and thus received relatively small food stamp benefits. In fiscal year 1999, 79 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members were single-person households. These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$46 per month compared with \$119 in benefits for households with elderly people not living alone. The average size of households containing elderly people not living alone was 2.5 people.

A majority of food stamp households that contained elderly people received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 1999, 59 percent of all food stamp households with elderly members received SSI, 70 percent received Social Security, and 35 percent received both SSI and Social Security income. Food stamp households with elderly members represented 39 percent of all food stamp households with SSI and 57 percent of food stamp households with Social Security income.

Households with Disabled People

In fiscal year 1999, the FSP served an average of 2.2 million disabled people. Households that contain disabled people represented 27 percent of all food stamp households (Table 3.3).⁸ These households received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$100.

About 57 percent of food stamp households that contained disabled people were single-person households. Households containing a disabled person living alone received a lower average monthly food stamp benefit than did households that contained disabled people not living alone (\$49 compared with \$168). Once 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 persons.

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 1999, 11 percent of all food stamp households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults (Table 3.3). These households received an average food stamp benefit of \$121 per month (Table 3.4). They tended to be single-person households (91 percent) and represented the majority (59 percent) of households that received General Assistance.

Of all food stamp households in fiscal year 1999, 41 percent were individuals who lived alone. These households received an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$114. Most of these individuals (62 percent) were female, and 39 percent were elderly. Compared with all food stamp households, a relatively small proportion of food stamp participants living alone received earnings (8 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (12 percent).

CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS

The FSP serves a broad spectrum of individuals. In fiscal year 1999, 52 percent of FSP participants were children (younger than 18 years old), and they received 53 percent of pro-rated FSP benefits (Table 3.5). In addition, 39 percent of participants were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 9 percent were elderly adults. Over two-thirds of the children served by the FSP were school age (age 5 to 17). Seventy-two percent of elderly adults and 71 percent of nonelderly adults were female. The majority (68 percent) of nonelderly adult food stamp participants lived

⁸In this report, disabled children are defined as persons 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 Social Security, veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. Because identifiers such as Social Security and SSI receipt are not valid indicators for persons over age 64 (Social Security is not a valid indicator after age 61), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the FSPQC sample.

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	18,149	100.0	1,240,988	100.0
Citizenship^c				
Citizen	17,323	95.4	1,185,053	95.5
Non-Citizen	745	4.1	50,053	4.0
Unknown	81	0.4	5,882	0.5
Age				
Children	9,354	51.5	657,164	53.0
Preschool Age Children	3,025	16.7	228,713	18.4
0-1	1,177	6.5	91,903	7.4
2-4	1,847	10.2	136,810	11.0
School Age Children	6,329	34.9	428,451	34.5
5-7	1,938	10.7	135,737	10.9
8-11	2,165	11.9	146,999	11.8
12-15	1,604	8.8	104,842	8.4
16-17	623	3.4	40,873	3.3
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	7,090	39.1	506,007	40.8
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	1,699	9.4	77,410	6.2
Unknown Age	5	0.0	407	0.0
Disabled^d	2,229	12.3	107,299	8.6
Children (0-17)	284	1.6	13,371	1.1
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	1,707	9.4	83,083	6.7
Elderly Adults (60-64)	238	1.3	10,845	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 Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in previous *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* Reports.

^d Disability status of nonelderly adults age 18 to 64 is determined partially on the basis of SSI and Social Security receipt. Because identifiers such as SSI and Social Security receipt are not valid indicators of disability for adults over age 64 (Social Security is not a valid indicator after age 61), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

in households with children—approximately 59 percent were single adults and 27 percent were married adults.⁹

With the exception of certain groups of individuals, such as caretakers of small children and people working at least 30 hours per week, all able-bodied nonelderly adult food stamp participants are required to register for work and accept suitable employment as a condition of receiving food stamps. Like participants in the FSP, participants in other assistance programs often are required to register for work. In fiscal year 1999, 17 percent of all food stamp household heads were registered for work under the FSP or another assistance program.¹⁰ Most food stamp household heads (76 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 too old or too young; 15 percent were exempt because they were caretakers of a child under age 6 or an incapacitated adult; 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 improved from fiscal year 1998 to fiscal year 1999, although not as much as in previous years. The average net income of food stamp households increased by 3 percent in real dollars (Table 3.6), and the percentage of households with zero net income remained fairly constant at 21 percent. The percentage of households with earnings increased slightly from 26 percent in fiscal year 1998 to 27 percent in fiscal year 1999. The percentage of households receiving TANF dropped from 31 percent to 27 percent while the percentage of all FSP households with children decreased slightly from 58 percent in fiscal year 1998 to 56 percent in fiscal year 1999. The percentage of households with disabled persons increased from 24 percent to 27 percent from 1998 to 1999.

The average food stamp benefit decreased in real dollars from \$165 in fiscal year 1998 to \$159 in fiscal year 1999. The real drop in the average monthly benefit reflects the real increases in average gross and net incomes, along with a slight real decline in the average monthly deduction to which households are entitled.

⁹For more information on FSP participants and household heads, see Appendix Tables A-24 and A-28 through A-31.

¹⁰Reports 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 of food stamp participants and household heads, see Appendix Table A-30.

Table 3.6--Average Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 1998 and Fiscal Year 1999

Selected Characteristics	Nominal Values			Real Values	
	Fiscal Year 1998	Fiscal Year 1999	Percentage Change	Fiscal Year 1999	Percentage Change
Average Gross Income ^a					
Per Household.....	\$584	\$603	+3.3	\$590	+1.0
Per Person	298	317	+6.4	310	+4.0
Average Net Income ^a					
Per Household.....	321	338	+5.3	331	+3.1
Per Person	152	165	+8.6	161	+5.9
Average Total Deduction ^a	294	299	+1.7	293	-0.3
Average Household Benefit ^b	165	162	-1.8	159	-3.6
Maximum Coupon Benefit for a Family of Four in the Continental U.S. ^b	408	419	+2.7	411	+0.7
Consumer Price Index					
All Items	163.0	166.6	+2.2		
Food at Home	161.1	164.2	+1.9		

^aReal values are in constant fiscal year 1998 dollars. Fiscal year 1999 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999 (2.2 percent).

^bReal values are in constant fiscal year 1998 dollars. Fiscal year 1999 values were deflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999 (1.9 percent).

Source of CPI-U average values: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, February 2000.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1998 and Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR USE WITH APPENDICES

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR USE WITH APPENDICES

ACRONYMS

ABAWD	- Able-Bodied Adult Without Dependents
E&T	- Employment and Training Program
FSP	- Food Stamp Program
GA	- General Assistance
INA	- Immigration and Nationality Act
JOBS	- Job Opportunities and Basic Skills
PRA	- 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

DEFINITIONS

Able-Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD).

Individual between 18 and 50 years of age who is not mentally or physically disabled, or responsible for a dependent. In fiscal year 1999, with certain exceptions, ABAWDs were required to work or participate in work-related activities to be eligible for the FSP.

Alien. Participant who is a non-citizen, including permanent residents, immigrants accorded permanent resident status, refugees, persons 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 Alien, Permanent Resident Alien*.

Children. Persons 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 easily converted 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, one or more family vehicles if necessary to transport disabled persons or to produce income, 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, and Medical 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 1999 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 Persons. Disabled persons are defined as persons under age 65 who receive SSI and persons 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 persons over age 64 (Social Security is not a valid indicator for persons 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, self-employment, and farm income.

Elderly. Adults age 60 or older.

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. Includes households newly certified during fiscal year 1999.

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 F. See also *Deductions*.

Exempt from Work Registration. See *Work Registration Status Definitions and Notes* below.

Expedited Service Households. Households which initially received expedited service for the certification period in effect during fiscal year 1999.

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 E.

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.

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

Married-Couple Household. Household with two or more persons age 18 or older and at least one spouse.

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 G.

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 persons age 18 or older.

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 E.

Nonelderly Adults. Adults age 18 to 59.

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

Other Alien. A nonimmigrant admitted for a specified period, a Mexican citizen with a "border" card, an undocumented alien, or an alien permanently residing

in the United States under color of law. See also *Legal Immigrants, Permanent Resident Alien, Refugee*.

Permanent Resident Alien. An immigrant lawfully admitted for permanent resident status. See also *Legal Immigrants, Other Alien, Refugee*.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). This act disqualified many permanent resident aliens and able-bodied adults from the Food Stamp Program.

Poverty Guideline. The poverty guidelines used in fiscal year 1999 were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services and published in the 1998 *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 D.

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

Public Assistance. Includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and General Assistance.

Refugee. An alien accorded refugee status, an alien granted political asylum, or an alien granted a stay of deportation. See also *Legal Immigrants, Permanent Resident Alien, Other Alien*.

Resource Limit. For most households the resource limit was \$2,000 in fiscal year 1999. 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 Household. Food stamp household with one person age 18 or older and no spouse.

Standard Deduction. Deduction received by all households which varies by area to reflect price differences among areas. See Appendix F. 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. 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 Status Definitions and Notes

Required to register for work. Able-bodied food stamp household heads required to register for work under the FSP or JOBS.

Exempt from work registration. Food stamp household heads not required to register for work for one or more of the reasons listed below.

Under the required age. Less than age 18. (However, the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, requires 16- and 17-year-olds who are household heads and who are not in school or otherwise exempt to register for work.)

Over the required age. Age 60 or over.

Caretaker. For the FSP, this exemption includes both caretakers of children under 6 and caretakers of children under 18 when

another able-bodied parent is registered for work or exempted because of employment; for the TANF program, this exemption applies to caretakers of children under age 3 (or age 1 as a state option).

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.

Student. Enrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

Program not offered. This exemption applies only to the TANF program. States may exempt household heads from participation in FSP E&T programs for this reason, but not from FSP work registration.

APPENDIX A

**DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

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	7,670	100.0	18,149	100.0	1,240,988	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	4,275	55.7	14,315	78.9	1,000,055	80.6
School Age	3,273	42.7	11,796	65.0	798,052	64.3
Preschool Age	2,221	29.0	7,838	43.2	566,584	45.7
No Children	3,395	44.3	3,834	21.1	240,932	19.4
Elderly Persons	1,543	20.1	2,030	11.2	94,545	7.6
No Elderly Persons	6,127	79.9	16,118	88.8	1,146,442	92.4
Disabled Persons	2,031	26.5	4,056	22.3	202,461	16.3
No Disabled Persons	5,639	73.5	14,093	77.7	1,038,527	83.7
Locality						
Urban	5,804	75.7	13,684	75.4	950,461	76.6
Rural	1,865	24.3	4,463	24.6	290,359	23.4
Income Source						
Gross Income	7,021	91.5	16,983	93.6	1,107,845	89.3
No Gross Income	649	8.5	1,166	6.4	133,143	10.7
Net Income	6,090	79.4	15,145	83.5	899,961	72.5
No Net Income	1,580	20.6	3,004	16.5	341,026	27.5
Earned Income	2,058	26.8	6,775	37.3	398,758	32.1
No Earned Income	5,612	73.2	11,374	62.7	842,230	67.9
Unearned Income	6,069	79.1	13,958	76.9	910,725	73.4
No Unearned Income	1,601	20.9	4,191	23.1	330,263	26.6
TANF Income	2,096	27.3	6,784	37.4	490,871	39.6
No TANF Income	5,574	72.7	11,364	62.6	750,117	60.4
GA Income	435	5.7	590	3.3	50,198	4.0
No GA Income	7,235	94.3	17,558	96.7	1,190,789	96.0
SSI	2,315	30.2	4,191	23.1	208,147	16.8
No SSI	5,355	69.8	13,958	76.9	1,032,840	83.2
Social Security Income	1,897	24.7	3,069	16.9	140,550	11.3
No Social Security Income	5,773	75.3	15,080	83.1	1,100,438	88.7
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No income	649	8.5	1,166	6.4	133,143	10.7
>0-50%	1,998	26.1	5,842	32.2	549,396	44.3
51-100	4,200	54.8	9,200	50.7	510,679	41.2
101+	823	10.7	1,940	10.7	47,770	3.8
Food Stamp Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	743	9.7	837	4.6	7,425	0.6
Maximum Benefit	1,584	20.6	3,009	16.6	341,714	27.5

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	7,670	100.0	603	338	299	142	162	2.4	9.7
Household Composition									
Children	4,275	55.7	701	412	319	124	234	3.3	8.2
School Age	3,273	42.7	753	457	323	132	244	3.6	8.3
Preschool Age	2,221	29.0	684	395	321	117	255	3.5	7.9
No Children	3,395	44.3	481	246	273	165	71	1.1	11.7
Elderly Persons	1,543	20.1	605	344	277	245	61	1.3	12.9
No Elderly Persons	6,127	79.9	603	337	304	116	187	2.6	8.9
Disabled Persons	2,031	26.5	698	427	281	136	100	2.0	11.5
No Disabled Persons	5,639	73.5	569	306	305	145	184	2.5	9.1
Locality									
Urban	5,804	75.7	601	328	307	127	164	2.4	9.8
Rural	1,865	24.3	612	371	272	188	156	2.4	9.6
Income Source									
Gross Income	7,021	91.5	659	370	306	149	158	2.4	10.0
No Gross Income	649	8.5	0	0	221	65	205	1.8	6.6
Net Income	6,090	79.4	716	426	290	160	148	2.5	10.3
No Net Income	1,580	20.6	168	0	332	73	216	1.9	7.6
Earned Income	2,058	26.8	917	529	400	166	194	3.3	7.5
No Earned Income	5,612	73.2	489	268	261	134	150	2.0	10.5
Unearned Income	6,069	79.1	629	358	286	149	150	2.3	10.5
No Unearned Income	1,601	20.9	507	262	347	115	206	2.6	6.7
TANF Income	2,096	27.3	643	379	276	97	234	3.2	9.4
No TANF Income	5,574	72.7	588	323	307	159	135	2.0	9.8
GA Income	435	5.7	409	172	277	70	115	1.4	11.1
No GA Income	7,235	94.3	615	348	300	147	165	2.4	9.6
TANF or GA Income	2,520	32.9	602	342	276	91	214	2.9	9.7
No TANF or GA Income	5,150	67.1	604	336	310	167	136	2.1	9.7
SSI	2,315	30.2	660	394	275	135	90	1.8	12.2
No SSI	5,355	69.8	579	314	309	145	193	2.6	8.7
Social Security Income	1,897	24.7	668	401	276	235	74	1.6	12.2
No Social Security Income	5,773	75.3	582	318	306	112	191	2.6	8.9
Food Stamp Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	743	9.7	703	524	180	272	10	1.1	12.9
Maximum Benefit	1,584	20.6	169	0	332	73	216	1.9	7.6

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-3. Distribution of Participating Households With Children, Elderly Persons, and Elderly or 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		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	4,275	100.0	1,543	100.0	3,302	100.0
Gross Income								
\$0	649	8.5	273	6.4	22	1.4	26	0.8
1-199	387	5.0	233	5.4	15	1.0	25	0.7
200-399	998	13.0	640	15.0	69	4.5	119	3.6
400-599	2,462	32.1	814	19.0	843	54.6	1,708	51.7
600-799	1,344	17.5	723	16.9	401	26.0	787	23.8
800-999	761	9.9	589	13.8	131	8.5	317	9.6
1,000+	1,070	13.9	1,004	23.5	61	4.0	321	9.7
Net Income								
\$0	1,580	20.6	759	17.8	137	8.9	237	7.2
1-199	1,483	19.3	800	18.7	257	16.6	564	17.1
200-399	2,022	26.4	809	18.9	651	42.2	1,294	39.2
400-599	1,194	15.6	716	16.8	315	20.4	630	19.1
600-799	671	8.7	517	12.1	129	8.4	294	8.9
800-999	367	4.8	329	7.7	35	2.3	143	4.3
1,000+	353	4.6	344	8.1	18	1.2	140	4.2
Countable Resources								
\$0	5,195	67.7	2,978	69.7	872	56.5	2,013	61.0
1-500	1,679	21.9	919	21.5	397	25.7	839	25.4
501-1,000	416	5.4	189	4.4	142	9.2	246	7.5
1,001-1,500	183	2.4	89	2.1	62	4.0	99	3.0
1,501-1,750	68	0.9	37	0.9	20	1.3	30	0.9
1,751-2,000	50	0.7	29	0.7	14	0.9	25	0.8
2,001-3,000	35	0.5	5	0.1	28	1.8	31	1.0
3,001+	12	0.2	9	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.1
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	649	8.5	273	6.4	22	1.4	26	0.8
1-25%	609	7.9	473	11.1	13	0.9	25	0.8
26-50	1,389	18.1	1,116	26.1	63	4.1	193	5.8
51-75	1,961	25.6	1,189	27.8	309	20.0	965	29.2
76-100	2,239	29.2	786	18.4	905	58.7	1,647	49.9
101-125	701	9.1	394	9.2	196	12.7	371	11.2
126-130	51	0.7	31	0.7	10	0.6	19	0.6
131-150	49	0.6	7	0.2	21	1.3	41	1.2
151+	22	0.3	7	0.2	4	0.2	15	0.5
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	1,580	20.6	759	17.8	137	8.9	237	7.2
1-25%	1,774	23.1	1,194	27.9	223	14.5	513	15.5
26-50	2,008	26.2	1,190	27.8	424	27.5	1,024	31.0
51-75	1,758	22.9	814	19.0	604	39.2	1,185	35.9
76-100	513	6.7	308	7.2	147	9.5	316	9.6
101-125	24	0.3	5	0.1	6	0.4	19	0.6
126-130	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
131-150	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
151+	7	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	7,670	100.0	3,130	100.0	1,605	100.0	1,274	100.0	879	100.0	444	100.0	338	100.0
Gross Income														
\$0	649	8.5	386	12.3	115	7.2	79	6.2	42	4.8	17	3.9	9	2.7
1-199	387	5.0	166	5.3	105	6.6	75	5.9	26	2.9	10	2.3	4	1.3
200-399	998	13.0	394	12.6	282	17.5	176	13.8	97	11.0	31	7.1	18	5.3
400-599	2,462	32.1	1,589	50.8	418	26.0	249	19.5	127	14.5	52	11.7	28	8.3
600-799	1,344	17.5	488	15.6	357	22.3	253	19.9	153	17.5	54	12.1	38	11.3
800-999	761	9.9	89	2.8	208	13.0	204	16.0	135	15.3	71	15.9	54	16.0
1,000+	1,070	13.9	17	0.5	120	7.5	239	18.7	299	34.0	208	47.0	186	55.2
Net Income														
\$0	1,580	20.6	836	26.7	343	21.3	220	17.3	118	13.4	43	9.6	21	6.1
1-199	1,483	19.3	679	21.7	377	23.5	247	19.4	111	12.7	47	10.5	23	6.7
200-399	2,022	26.4	1,153	36.8	359	22.4	266	20.9	149	17.0	57	12.9	37	10.9
400-599	1,194	15.6	397	12.7	280	17.5	237	18.6	166	18.9	68	15.4	45	13.4
600-799	671	8.7	56	1.8	188	11.7	175	13.7	131	14.9	67	15.1	53	15.8
800-999	367	4.8	5	0.2	48	3.0	108	8.5	110	12.5	53	11.9	43	12.8
1,000+	353	4.6	4	0.1	10	0.6	22	1.8	93	10.6	109	24.5	116	34.3
Countable Resources														
\$0	5,195	67.7	2,111	67.5	1,129	70.4	880	69.1	573	65.1	291	65.6	210	62.1
1-500	1,679	21.9	662	21.2	333	20.8	290	22.7	216	24.6	97	21.8	80	23.7
501-1,000	416	5.4	198	6.3	71	4.4	48	3.8	46	5.2	29	6.6	23	6.8
1,001-1,500	183	2.4	78	2.5	32	2.0	27	2.1	21	2.4	12	2.8	12	3.5
1,501-1,750	68	0.9	25	0.8	14	0.9	8	0.7	7	0.8	7	1.5	7	1.9
1,751-2,000	50	0.7	17	0.5	7	0.4	10	0.8	8	0.9	5	1.2	2	0.6
2,001-3,000	35	0.5	24	0.8	6	0.4	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.5
3,001 +	12	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.3
Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	649	8.5	386	12.3	115	7.2	79	6.2	42	4.8	17	3.9	9	2.7
1-25%	609	7.9	140	4.5	148	9.2	141	11.1	102	11.6	44	9.9	34	10.2
26-50	1,389	18.1	290	9.3	334	20.8	319	25.0	225	25.6	110	24.8	111	32.8
51-75	1,961	25.6	705	22.5	438	27.3	357	28.0	239	27.2	129	29.0	93	27.6
76-100	2,239	29.2	1,293	41.3	373	23.2	245	19.2	177	20.1	90	20.2	63	18.6
101-125	701	9.1	245	7.8	168	10.5	125	9.8	87	9.9	50	11.2	25	7.4
126-130	51	0.7	18	0.6	13	0.8	8	0.6	6	0.7	4	0.8	2	0.7
131-150	49	0.6	38	1.2	8	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1
151+	22	0.3	14	0.5	8	0.5	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Net Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	1,580	20.6	836	26.7	343	21.3	220	17.3	118	13.4	43	9.6	21	6.1
1-25%	1,774	23.1	556	17.8	436	27.2	374	29.4	218	24.8	107	24.1	83	24.6
26-50	2,008	26.2	748	23.9	382	23.8	352	27.6	270	30.8	137	30.9	119	35.1
51-75	1,758	22.9	820	26.2	313	19.5	242	19.0	194	22.1	108	24.3	80	23.7
76-100	513	6.7	149	4.7	117	7.3	86	6.7	78	8.8	49	11.1	34	10.2
101-125	24	0.3	14	0.5	9	0.5	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
126-130	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-150	3	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151+	7	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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, and Average Countable Resources 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)	
							Over All Households	Over Households With Countable Resources
Total	7,670	100.0	603	338	61.9	33.3	142	445
Household Composition								
Children	4,275	55.7	701	412	56.9	32.4	124	413
School Age	3,273	42.7	753	457	58.7	34.6	132	419
Preschool Age	2,221	29.0	684	395	53.4	29.6	117	420
No Children	3,395	44.3	481	246	68.2	34.5	165	479
Elderly or Disabled								
Persons	3,302	43.1	658	390	80.0	45.3	184	476
No Elderly or Disabled Persons ..	4,367	56.9	562	299	48.2	24.2	110	411
Elderly Persons	1,543	20.1	605	344	81.6	45.4	245	567
No Elderly Persons	6,127	79.9	603	337	56.9	30.3	116	399
Disabled Persons	2,031	26.5	698	427	79.0	45.6	136	388
No Disabled Persons	5,639	73.5	569	306	55.7	28.9	145	468
Household Size								
1	3,130	40.8	443	215	66.0	32.1	151	469
2	1,605	20.9	548	292	60.4	32.2	127	434
3	1,274	16.6	654	363	57.4	31.8	117	383
4	879	11.5	808	496	58.8	36.1	139	404
5	444	5.8	978	636	60.8	39.6	174	508
6	211	2.8	1,093	756	59.4	41.1	189	486
7	73	0.9	1,132	817	54.4	39.3	161	486
8+	54	0.7	1,304	983	52.0	39.1	230	607

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Type of Income	Total Households		Households With:					
	Total ^a	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	4,275	100.0	1,543	100.0	3,302	100.0
Earned Income	2,058	26.8	1,782	41.7	51	3.3	241	7.3
Wages and Salaries	1,914	25.0	1,676	39.2	37	2.4	212	6.4
Self-Employment	130	1.7	98	2.3	11	0.7	21	0.6
Other Earned Income	41	0.5	32	0.7	4	0.2	10	0.3
Unearned Income	6,069	79.1	3,192	74.7	1,507	97.7	3,260	98.7
TANF	2,096	27.3	2,052	48.0	61	3.9	412	12.5
General Assistance	435	5.7	53	1.2	76	4.9	145	4.4
Supplemental Security Income	2,315	30.2	623	14.6	910	59.0	2,315	70.1
Social Security	1,897	24.7	393	9.2	1,082	70.1	1,782	54.0
Unemployment Income	115	1.5	93	2.2	3	0.2	8	0.2
Veterans' Benefits	113	1.5	18	0.4	72	4.7	98	3.0
Workers' Compensation	27	0.4	16	0.4	2	0.1	6	0.2
Other Government Benefits	51	0.7	19	0.5	22	1.4	39	1.2
Household Contributions	263	3.4	211	4.9	18	1.2	42	1.3
Household Deemed Income	3	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0
Educational Loans	7	0.1	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	490	6.4	484	11.3	10	0.7	88	2.7
Other Unearned Income	508	6.6	278	6.5	161	10.5	243	7.4
TANF or GA Income	2,520	32.9	2,095	49.0	136	8.8	552	16.7
TANF and Earnings	491	6.4	488	11.4	5	0.3	38	1.2
TANF and SSI	362	4.7	355	8.3	36	2.3	362	11.0
TANF or SSI or GA	4,381	57.1	2,352	55.0	972	63.0	2,412	73.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	653	8.5	569	13.3	23	1.5	181	5.5
TANF and Child Support	118	1.5	117	2.7	4	0.2	30	0.9
SSI and Social Security	928	12.1	166	3.9	544	35.3	928	28.1
SSI or Social Security	3,283	42.8	850	19.9	1,447	93.8	3,169	96.0
SSI and Earnings	174	2.3	103	2.4	19	1.3	174	5.3
GA and Earnings	24	0.3	12	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.1
Earnings and Child Support	214	2.8	213	5.0	1	0.1	13	0.4
No Income	649	8.5	273	6.4	22	1.4	26	0.8

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	7,670	100.0	603	338	-	299	162	2.4
Earned Income	2,058	26.8	917	529	736	400	194	3.3
Wages and Salaries	1,914	25.0	933	541	755	404	192	3.3
Self-Employment	130	1.7	719	386	391	364	239	3.3
Other Earned Income	41	0.5	847	505	459	356	173	2.9
Unearned Income	6,069	79.1	629	358	513	286	150	2.3
TANF	2,096	27.3	643	379	374	276	234	3.2
General Assistance	435	5.7	409	172	223	277	115	1.4
Supplemental Security Income	2,315	30.2	660	394	395	275	90	1.8
Social Security	1,897	24.7	668	401	503	276	74	1.6
Unemployment Income	115	1.5	790	524	531	277	191	3.2
Veterans' Benefits	113	1.5	667	416	251	261	67	1.5
Workers' Compensation	27	0.4	790	502	521	294	155	2.8
Other Government Benefits	51	0.7	651	410	318	257	121	2.1
Household Contributions	263	3.4	623	346	199	307	211	2.9
Household Deemed Income	3	0.0	640	369	306	296	148	2.1
Educational Loans	7	0.1	651	426	247	255	190	2.9
Child Support Enforcement Payments	490	6.4	783	487	227	310	232	3.6
Other Unearned Income	508	6.6	715	421	155	312	141	2.4
TANF or GA Income	2,520	32.9	602	342	349	276	214	2.9
TANF and Earnings	491	6.4	944	600	888	349	200	3.5
TANF and SSI	362	4.7	932	673	788	261	177	3.6
TANF or SSI or GA	4,381	57.1	604	342	410	277	155	2.3
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	653	8.5	969	621	920	352	179	3.4
TANF and Child Support	118	1.5	750	480	470	274	250	3.7
SSI and Social Security	928	12.1	638	387	585	259	67	1.5
SSI or Social Security	3,283	42.8	670	400	569	280	87	1.8
SSI and Earnings	174	2.3	1,116	760	948	358	122	3.2
GA and Earnings	24	0.3	907	549	746	368	135	2.5
Earnings and Child Support	214	2.8	1,040	653	957	390	195	3.7
No Income	649	8.5	0	0	0	221	205	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.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Elderly or Disabled	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	4,275	100.0	1,543	100.0	3,302	100.0
Earned Income								
\$0	5,612	73.2	2,493	58.3	1,492	96.7	3,061	92.7
1-199	246	3.2	147	3.4	18	1.2	70	2.1
200-399	274	3.6	209	4.9	12	0.8	52	1.6
400-599	325	4.2	273	6.4	9	0.6	37	1.1
600-799	352	4.6	318	7.4	5	0.3	26	0.8
800-999	323	4.2	307	7.2	3	0.2	27	0.8
1,000+	538	7.0	528	12.4	4	0.2	30	0.9
Unearned Income								
\$0	1,601	20.9	1,082	25.3	35	2.3	43	1.3
1-199	683	8.9	541	12.7	15	1.0	29	0.9
200-399	1,167	15.2	830	19.4	69	4.5	131	4.0
400-599	2,467	32.2	822	19.2	850	55.1	1,802	54.6
600-799	1,057	13.8	489	11.4	401	26.0	777	23.5
800-999	415	5.4	271	6.4	122	7.9	301	9.1
1,000+	281	3.7	239	5.6	51	3.3	221	6.7
TANF Income								
\$0	5,574	72.7	2,223	52.0	1,482	96.1	2,890	87.5
1-199	445	5.8	436	10.2	26	1.7	143	4.3
200-399	810	10.6	781	18.3	22	1.4	172	5.2
400-599	569	7.4	564	13.2	6	0.4	64	1.9
600-799	186	2.4	186	4.3	4	0.3	24	0.7
800-999	59	0.8	59	1.4	1	0.1	5	0.2
1,000+	26	0.3	26	0.6	2	0.1	3	0.1
GA Income								
\$0	7,235	94.3	4,222	98.8	1,467	95.1	3,157	95.6
1-199	178	2.3	21	0.5	47	3.1	99	3.0
200-399	226	3.0	17	0.4	24	1.6	40	1.2
400-599	21	0.3	11	0.3	3	0.2	5	0.1
600-799	5	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
800-999	4	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1,000+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TANF or GA Income								
\$0	5,150	67.1	2,180	51.0	1,407	91.2	2,750	83.3
1-199	613	8.0	446	10.4	72	4.7	236	7.2
200-399	1,034	13.5	796	18.6	46	3.0	211	6.4
400-599	591	7.7	576	13.5	8	0.5	70	2.1
600-799	192	2.5	190	4.4	6	0.4	26	0.8
800-999	64	0.8	60	1.4	1	0.1	6	0.2
1,000+	27	0.3	27	0.6	2	0.1	3	0.1
SSI								
\$0	5,355	69.8	3,652	85.4	633	41.0	988	29.9
1-199	608	7.9	80	1.9	365	23.7	607	18.4
200-399	330	4.3	62	1.4	174	11.3	330	10.0
400-599	1,196	15.6	397	9.3	300	19.4	1,196	36.2
600-799	90	1.2	23	0.5	49	3.2	90	2.7
800-999	43	0.6	23	0.5	15	1.0	43	1.3
1,000+	48	0.6	37	0.9	6	0.4	48	1.5

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	7,670	100.0	2,055	26.8	318	4.1	4.8	4,690	61.1	17.6	324	4.2	66	0.9
Household Composition														
Children	4,275	100.0	1,781	41.7	311	7.3	4.9	2,588	60.5	26.3	36	0.8	46	1.1
School Age	3,273	100.0	1,379	42.1	209	6.4	2.7	1,964	60.0	26.3	30	0.9	36	1.1
Preschool Age	2,221	100.0	964	43.4	218	9.8	5.0	1,316	59.3	27.6	10	0.4	24	1.1
No Children	3,395	100.0	273	8.1	7	0.2	-	2,102	61.9	7.0	288	8.5	20	0.6
Elderly Persons	1,543	100.0	51	3.3	3	0.2	-	925	59.9	0.3	219	14.2	4	0.3
No Elderly Persons	6,127	100.0	2,004	32.7	315	5.1	4.9	3,765	61.5	21.9	105	1.7	62	1.0
Disabled Persons	2,031	100.0	199	9.8	20	1.0	4.1	1,278	62.9	0.1	124	6.1	19	1.0
No Disabled Persons	5,639	100.0	1,856	32.9	299	5.3	4.9	3,412	60.5	24.2	200	3.5	47	0.8
Income Source														
Gross Income	7,021	100.0	2,055	29.3	314	4.5	4.9	4,426	63.0	16.0	323	4.6	64	0.9
No Gross Income	649	100.0	-	-	4	0.6	2.7	264	40.7	45.2	1	0.1	2	0.3
Net Income	6,090	100.0	1,844	30.3	278	4.6	4.5	3,598	59.1	12.2	298	4.9	52	0.9
No Net Income	1,580	100.0	211	13.4	40	2.6	7.3	1,092	69.1	35.5	26	1.6	14	0.9
Earned Income	2,058	100.0	2,055	99.8	290	14.1	5.0	1,166	56.7	27.0	15	0.7	35	1.7
No Earned Income	5,612	100.0	-	-	29	0.5	3.3	3,524	62.8	14.6	309	5.5	31	0.6
Unearned Income	6,069	100.0	1,103	18.2	175	2.9	3.3	3,835	63.2	14.0	323	5.3	46	0.8
No Unearned Income	1,601	100.0	952	59.5	144	9.0	6.7	855	53.4	34.2	1	0.0	20	1.2
TANF Income	2,096	100.0	491	23.4	57	2.7	2.7	1,315	62.7	24.6	11	0.5	10	0.5
No TANF Income	5,574	100.0	1,564	28.0	261	4.7	5.3	3,375	60.5	15.0	313	5.6	56	1.0
GA Income	435	100.0	24	5.5	2	0.5	-	311	71.5	21.2	3	0.6	1	0.3
No GA Income	7,235	100.0	2,031	28.1	316	4.4	4.9	4,379	60.5	17.4	321	4.4	65	0.9
TANF or GA Income	2,520	100.0	513	20.4	59	2.3	2.6	1,622	64.3	24.0	14	0.6	11	0.5
No TANF or GA Income	5,150	100.0	1,541	29.9	260	5.0	5.3	3,068	59.6	14.3	310	6.0	55	1.1
SSI	2,315	100.0	172	7.4	18	0.8	2.5	1,447	62.5	0.2	77	3.3	14	0.6
No SSI	5,355	100.0	1,883	35.2	300	5.6	5.0	3,243	60.6	25.4	247	4.6	52	1.0
Social Security Income	1,897	100.0	119	6.3	14	0.8	2.8	1,142	60.2	1.3	297	15.7	15	0.8
No Social Security Income	5,773	100.0	1,936	33.5	304	5.3	4.9	3,548	61.5	22.9	27	0.5	51	0.9
Food Stamp Benefit														
Minimum Benefit	743	100.0	89	11.9	4	0.5	1.2	190	25.6	0.1	90	12.2	2	0.2
Maximum Benefit	1,584	100.0	212	13.4	40	2.6	7.3	1,094	69.1	35.4	26	1.6	14	0.9

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

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	7,670	39	147	5	122	113	184	5	125	2	180
Household Composition											
Children	4,275	66	158	9	120	107	177	1	122	2	158
School Age	3,273	69	164	8	127	108	180	1	124	2	153
Preschool Age	2,221	71	163	12	120	102	172	0	84	2	170
No Children	3,395	6	75	0	213	120	194	11	125	1	231
Elderly Persons	1,543	3	83	0	204	121	203	16	114	2	557
No Elderly Persons	6,127	49	149	6	121	110	180	3	147	2	154
Disabled Persons	2,031	10	103	2	165	125	199	9	143	1	135
No Disabled Persons	5,639	50	152	6	119	108	179	4	114	2	199
Income Source											
Gross Income	7,021	43	147	5	122	115	183	6	125	2	180
No Gross Income	649	0	0	1	98	85	210	0	102	0	189
Net Income	6,090	48	159	5	117	96	163	5	95	1	134
No Net Income	1,580	6	48	4	155	176	254	8	472	3	355
Earned Income	2,058	147	147	17	124	97	171	2	209	3	161
No Earned Income	5,612	0	0	0	98	118	189	7	121	1	202
Unearned Income	6,069	23	127	3	118	116	184	7	125	1	183
No Unearned Income	1,601	101	170	11	126	98	184	0	102	2	174
TANF Income	2,096	27	117	3	102	110	175	0	60	1	143
No TANF Income	5,574	44	157	6	126	114	188	7	127	2	187
GA Income	435	6	105	1	152	134	187	0	74	0	64
No GA Income	7,235	41	148	5	122	111	184	6	125	2	182
TANF or GA Income	2,520	24	116	2	102	114	177	0	62	1	135
No TANF or GA Income	5,150	47	157	6	126	112	188	8	128	2	190
SSI	2,315	8	105	1	175	124	199	5	160	1	244
No SSI	5,355	53	151	7	119	108	178	5	114	2	163
Social Security Income	1,897	6	90	1	166	114	189	19	122	1	145
No Social Security	5,773	51	151	6	120	112	183	1	152	2	191
Food Stamp Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	743	14	119	1	165	21	81	9	75	0	123
Maximum Benefit	1,584	6	48	4	155	176	254	8	472	3	352

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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		Earned Income		TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	4,275	100.0	1,543	100.0	2,031	100.0	2,058	100.0	2,520	100.0
Total Deduction												
\$118-133	3	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
134	1,925	25.1	860	20.1	497	32.2	603	29.7	1	0.0	626	24.8
135-150	207	2.7	94	2.2	62	4.0	71	3.5	30	1.5	72	2.9
151-200	682	8.9	319	7.5	181	11.7	210	10.4	129	6.3	247	9.8
201-250	737	9.6	382	8.9	163	10.6	216	10.6	175	8.5	295	11.7
251-300	764	10.0	433	10.1	136	8.8	205	10.1	260	12.6	295	11.7
301-350	729	9.5	443	10.4	125	8.1	175	8.6	288	14.0	233	9.2
351-400	571	7.4	365	8.5	89	5.8	146	7.2	240	11.7	169	6.7
401-450	901	11.7	632	14.8	70	4.5	114	5.6	219	10.6	381	15.1
451-500	339	4.4	230	5.4	45	2.9	79	3.9	230	11.2	73	2.9
501+	813	10.6	514	12.0	174	11.2	212	10.4	486	23.6	129	5.1
Earned Income												
None	5,615	73.2	2,493	58.3	1,492	96.7	1,832	90.2	3	0.2	2,007	79.6
\$1-50	312	4.1	195	4.6	21	1.4	67	3.3	312	15.1	109	4.3
51-100	371	4.8	299	7.0	14	0.9	45	2.2	371	18.0	123	4.9
101-150	432	5.6	379	8.9	7	0.5	31	1.5	432	21.0	130	5.2
151-200	410	5.3	387	9.1	4	0.3	29	1.4	410	19.9	88	3.5
201-250	272	3.5	265	6.2	2	0.1	16	0.8	272	13.2	42	1.7
251-300	146	1.9	144	3.4	1	0.1	8	0.4	146	7.1	14	0.6
301+	113	1.5	112	2.6	1	0.0	3	0.1	113	5.5	8	0.3
Dependent Care												
None	7,352	95.9	3,964	92.7	1,539	99.8	2,011	99.0	1,768	85.9	2,462	97.7
\$1-50	93	1.2	91	2.1	1	0.1	4	0.2	79	3.8	24	1.0
51-100	74	1.0	73	1.7	1	0.0	3	0.1	69	3.3	13	0.5
101-150	55	0.7	54	1.3	-	-	3	0.2	52	2.5	8	0.3
151-200	49	0.6	48	1.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	46	2.2	6	0.2
201+	48	0.6	44	1.0	1	0.1	6	0.3	45	2.2	7	0.3
Medical												
None	7,346	95.8	4,239	99.2	1,324	85.8	1,907	93.9	2,043	99.3	2,506	99.4
\$1-25	99	1.3	20	0.5	61	4.0	46	2.3	4	0.2	9	0.3
26-50	36	0.5	3	0.1	27	1.8	10	0.5	1	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	38	0.5	3	0.1	27	1.7	13	0.7	1	0.0	1	0.0
76-100	32	0.4	2	0.0	24	1.6	9	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.0
101-150	38	0.5	2	0.1	28	1.8	11	0.5	2	0.1	1	0.0
151-200	22	0.3	2	0.0	14	0.9	9	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.0
201-300	29	0.4	2	0.0	21	1.4	8	0.4	1	0.0	1	0.0
301+	30	0.4	2	0.0	15	1.0	16	0.8	4	0.2	0	0.0
Excess Shelter												
None	2,980	38.9	1,687	39.5	618	40.1	753	37.1	892	43.3	899	35.7
\$1-50	697	9.1	386	9.0	159	10.3	192	9.5	187	9.1	237	9.4
51-100	729	9.5	388	9.1	151	9.8	205	10.1	175	8.5	252	10.0
101-150	671	8.7	360	8.4	132	8.5	192	9.4	168	8.1	241	9.6
151-200	602	7.9	312	7.3	119	7.7	169	8.3	135	6.6	206	8.2
201-249	448	5.8	244	5.7	90	5.8	133	6.5	111	5.4	148	5.9
250	19	0.2	12	0.3	2	0.1	4	0.2	4	0.2	5	0.2
251-275	999	13.0	767	17.9	36	2.3	64	3.2	355	17.2	434	17.2
276-300	80	1.0	18	0.4	25	1.6	56	2.8	5	0.3	14	0.5
301+	445	5.8	100	2.3	210	13.6	263	13.0	27	1.3	84	3.3
None	2,980	38.9	1,687	39.5	618	40.1	753	37.1	892	43.3	899	35.7
Less Than Cap	3,347	43.6	1,794	42.0	688	44.6	958	47.2	822	40.0	1,142	45.3
Equal to Cap	828	10.8	681	15.9	3	0.2	1	0.1	315	15.3	388	15.4
Benefit < Max	440	5.7	416	9.7	2	0.2	1	0.1	228	11.1	237	9.4
Benefit = Max	388	5.1	266	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	87	4.2	152	6.0
Greater Than Cap	515	6.7	112	2.6	234	15.2	318	15.7	29	1.4	91	3.6

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-12. Average Total Deduction for Participating Households by Amount of Gross Income and Household Size

Gross Income	Average Total Deduction by Household Size (Dollars)								All Households (Dollars)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
Total	270	291	320	336	360	349	327	332	299
\$0	196	239	267	273	292	291	272	333	221
1 - 99	200	201	257	282	309	325	–	344	219
100 - 199	239	237	242	287	250	304	257	241	242
200 - 299	254	265	265	252	260	258	283	379	260
300 - 399	291	274	263	285	245	214	282	236	279
400 - 499	276	283	287	282	294	285	266	218	281
500 - 599	264	277	312	278	286	247	291	320	270
600 - 699	324	307	296	307	310	317	243	206	312
700 - 799	310	278	316	292	328	282	263	267	298
800 - 899	394	346	344	333	349	284	295	318	347
900 - 999	480	341	358	330	338	310	272	254	351
1000+	413	397	413	415	420	407	376	362	410

– No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-13. 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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	4,275	100.0	1,543	100.0	2,031	100.0	2,058	100.0	2,096	100.0
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or less	749	9.8	64	1.5	427	27.7	323	15.9	92	4.5	35	1.7
11 - 25	431	5.6	46	1.1	204	13.2	226	11.2	42	2.0	20	0.9
26 - 50	543	7.1	103	2.4	242	15.7	261	12.9	84	4.1	45	2.2
51 - 75	544	7.1	173	4.0	179	11.6	257	12.7	125	6.1	78	3.7
76 - 100	517	6.7	201	4.7	147	9.5	210	10.3	143	7.0	86	4.1
101 - 150	1,625	21.2	579	13.5	235	15.2	328	16.2	386	18.8	278	13.3
151 - 200	688	9.0	618	14.5	46	3.0	140	6.9	308	15.0	325	15.5
201 - 300	1,369	17.9	1,294	30.3	48	3.1	172	8.4	501	24.3	668	31.9
301 or more	1,204	15.7	1,197	28.0	15	1.0	114	5.6	377	18.3	560	26.7
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	743	9.7	58	1.4	427	27.7	318	15.7	89	4.3	31	1.5
< 25% ^a	884	11.5	333	7.8	324	21.0	408	20.1	237	11.5	130	6.2
25 - 50	1,406	18.3	851	19.9	315	20.4	536	26.4	593	28.8	343	16.4
51 - 75	1,637	21.3	1,182	27.7	227	14.7	458	22.5	578	28.1	632	30.2
76 - 99	1,417	18.5	1,089	25.5	112	7.3	196	9.6	349	16.9	700	33.4
Maximum	1,584	20.6	761	17.8	137	8.9	115	5.7	212	10.3	259	12.4
Months in Certification Period												
1	36	0.5	24	0.6	1	0.1	4	0.2	10	0.5	8	0.4
2	85	1.1	53	1.2	3	0.2	7	0.3	32	1.5	15	0.7
3	1,174	15.3	896	20.9	39	2.5	126	6.2	636	30.9	180	8.6
4	293	3.8	204	4.8	11	0.7	33	1.6	131	6.3	50	2.4
5	161	2.1	120	2.8	10	0.7	30	1.5	54	2.6	60	2.8
6	1,057	13.8	819	19.2	90	5.8	260	12.8	305	14.8	454	21.6
7	173	2.3	138	3.2	11	0.7	37	1.8	50	2.4	93	4.4
8	53	0.7	39	0.9	7	0.5	12	0.6	13	0.6	23	1.1
9	40	0.5	23	0.5	7	0.5	11	0.6	10	0.5	13	0.6
10	63	0.8	31	0.7	17	1.1	20	1.0	12	0.6	19	0.9
11	145	1.9	46	1.1	51	3.3	49	2.4	23	1.1	29	1.4
12	3,733	48.7	1,729	40.4	1,023	66.3	1,149	56.6	715	34.7	1,052	50.2
13+	627	8.2	139	3.2	263	17.1	283	13.9	64	3.1	91	4.3
Unknown	29	0.4	14	0.3	9	0.6	9	0.5	3	0.1	9	0.5

^a Does not include households with the minimum benefit.
Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-14. Distribution of Participating Households by Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline and Food Stamp Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline	Total Households		Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum Benefit											
	Number (000)	Percent	Minimum		< 25 ^a		25 - 50		51 - 75		76 - 99		Maximum	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
All Households														
Total	7,670	100.0	743	100.0	884	100.0	1,406	100.0	1,637	100.0	1,417	100.0	1,584	100.0
No Income	649	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	649	41.0
1 - 50%	1,998	26.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	345	21.1	937	66.1	716	45.2
51 - 100	4,200	54.8	450	60.7	618	70.0	1,216	86.5	1,247	76.2	461	32.5	207	13.1
101 - 130	752	9.8	240	32.4	259	29.3	186	13.2	43	2.6	14	1.0	10	0.7
131+	71	0.9	52	7.0	7	0.7	4	0.3	2	0.1	5	0.3	2	0.1
Households With Children														
Total	4,275	100.0	58	100.0	333	100.0	851	100.0	1,182	100.0	1,089	100.0	761	100.0
No Income	273	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	35.9
1 - 50%	1,588	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	25.1	829	76.1	463	60.8
51 - 100	1,975	46.2	12	20.6	113	34.0	705	82.9	861	72.9	258	23.7	25	3.3
101 - 130	425	9.9	36	61.3	218	65.3	145	17.1	24	2.0	2	0.2	0	0.1
131+	13	0.3	10	18.1	2	0.6	1	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Households With Elderly														
Total	1,543	100.0	427	100.0	324	100.0	315	100.0	227	100.0	112	100.0	137	100.0
No Income	22	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	16.3
1 - 50%	76	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	9.5	23	20.4	32	23.0
51 - 100	1,214	78.7	287	67.2	292	90.1	289	91.6	193	84.9	78	69.7	76	55.1
101 - 130	206	13.3	128	30.0	30	9.1	23	7.4	11	4.9	7	6.2	7	4.8
131+	24	1.6	12	2.8	2	0.7	3	1.0	1	0.6	4	3.8	1	0.8
Households With Disabled														
Total	2,031	100.0	318	100.0	408	100.0	536	100.0	458	100.0	196	100.0	115	100.0
No Income	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.6
1 - 50%	152	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	14.7	55	27.9	30	26.3
51 - 100	1,624	80.0	191	60.1	341	83.7	504	94.0	377	82.3	135	68.8	76	65.9
101 - 130	215	10.6	98	30.7	64	15.6	31	5.9	12	2.7	6	3.1	4	3.6
131+	35	1.7	29	9.2	3	0.7	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.5
Households With Earned Income														
Total	2,058	100.0	89	100.0	237	100.0	593	100.0	578	100.0	349	100.0	212	100.0
1 - 50%	422	20.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	9.6	182	52.1	185	87.0
51 - 100	1,183	57.5	15	17.0	34	14.4	447	75.5	499	86.2	161	46.3	26	12.3
101 - 130	421	20.4	49	55.0	199	84.2	144	24.3	24	4.1	3	0.9	1	0.6
131+	32	1.6	25	28.0	3	1.4	1	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.7	-	-
Households With TANF Income														
Total	2,096	100.0	31	100.0	130	100.0	343	100.0	632	100.0	700	100.0	259	100.0
1 - 50%	1,032	49.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	33.5	572	81.6	248	95.8
51 - 100	949	45.3	7	22.6	64	49.0	324	94.5	416	65.8	128	18.3	11	4.2
101 - 130	103	4.9	14	44.8	65	49.8	19	5.5	4	0.7	1	0.1	-	-
131+	12	0.6	10	32.6	2	1.2	0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-15. Average Food Stamp Benefit of Participating Households by Amount of Gross Income and Household Size

Gross Income	Average Food Stamp Benefit by Household Size (Dollars)								All Households (Dollars)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
Average Food Stamp Benefit Per Household	67	146	222	272	309	374	421	546	162
\$0	126	230	330	421	499	599	659	789	205
1 - 99	125	231	330	420	498	597	—	794	213
100 - 199	125	228	325	417	497	596	659	826	234
200 - 299	116	217	315	406	485	583	648	774	231
300 - 399	101	204	297	393	463	556	629	787	211
400 - 499	64	176	280	365	449	547	600	750	181
500 - 599	45	151	260	338	420	508	580	782	95
600 - 699	40	127	226	318	395	497	539	620	147
700 - 799	26	88	200	282	371	457	516	695	142
800 - 899	29	80	179	268	358	431	497	623	178
900 - 999	32	55	153	233	318	413	455	655	174
1000+	16	37	99	159	200	275	311	461	165

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-16. 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	7,670	100.0	402	100.0	7,268	100.0
Initial Certification	1,810	23.6	402	100.0	1,408	19.4
Expedited Service	301	3.9	125	31.0	176	2.4
No Expedited Service	1,510	19.7	278	69.0	1,232	17.0
Recertification	4,545	59.3	–	–	4,545	62.5
Expedited Service	163	2.1	–	–	163	2.2
No Expedited Service	4,382	57.1	–	–	4,382	60.3

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-17. 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	7,670	100.0	18,149	100.0	1,240,988	100.0
Children	4,275	55.7	14,315	78.9	1,000,055	80.6
Single-Adult Household	2,928	38.2	9,145	50.4	671,801	54.1
Multiple-Adult Household	964	12.6	4,391	24.2	264,053	21.3
Married Couple Household	645	8.4	2,990	16.5	176,690	14.2
Other Multiple-Adult Household	319	4.2	1,401	7.7	87,363	7.0
Children Only	380	4.9	770	4.2	63,363	5.1
Unknown	3	0.0	9	0.1	837	0.1
Elderly	1,543	20.1	2,030	11.2	94,545	7.6
Living Alone	1,212	15.8	1,212	6.7	55,346	4.5
Not Living Alone	330	4.3	818	4.5	39,199	3.2
Disabled	2,031	26.5	4,056	22.3	202,461	16.3
Living Alone	1,162	15.1	1,162	6.4	56,698	4.6
Not Living Alone	869	11.3	2,894	15.9	145,763	11.7
Other Households^b	861	11.2	944	5.2	104,148	8.4
Single-Person Household	786	10.3	786	4.3	89,904	7.2
Multi-Person Household	75	1.0	157	0.9	14,244	1.1

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-18. 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	7,670	100.0	603	338	299	142	162	2.4	9.7
Children	4,275	55.7	701	412	319	124	234	3.3	8.2
Single-Adult Household	2,928	38.2	641	361	309	106	229	3.1	8.1
Multiple-Adult Household ...	964	12.6	987	646	363	210	274	4.6	7.7
Married Couple Household	645	8.4	1027	669	381	253	274	4.6	7.5
Other Multiple-Adult Household	319	4.2	907	598	327	123	274	4.4	8.1
Children Only	380	4.9	432	213	280	47	167	2.0	9.5
Unknown	3	0.0	529	192	342	14	259	2.9	10.1
Elderly	1,543	20.1	605	344	277	245	61	1.3	12.9
Living Alone	1,212	15.8	551	291	277	246	46	1.0	13.4
Not Living Alone	330	4.3	802	536	278	242	119	2.5	11.1
Disabled	2,031	26.5	698	427	281	136	100	2.0	11.5
Living Alone	1,162	15.1	549	277	284	133	49	1.0	13.4
Not Living Alone	869	11.3	898	626	278	139	168	3.3	9.1
Other Households^a	861	11.2	194	55	246	60	121	1.1	7.5
Single-Person Household	786	10.3	173	44	238	49	114	1.0	7.5
Multi-Person Household	75	1.0	422	173	332	172	191	2.1	6.9

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-19. Distribution of Participating Households by Income Type and Household Composition

Household Composition	Total Households		Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned 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	7,670	100.0	2,058	100.0	6,069	100.0	2,096	100.0	435	100.0	2,315	100.0	1,897	100.0
Children	4,275	55.7	1,782	86.6	3,192	52.6	2,052	97.9	53	12.2	623	26.9	393	20.7
Single-Adult														
Household	2,928	38.2	1,103	53.6	2,290	37.7	1,511	72.1	36	8.3	414	17.9	246	12.9
Multiple-Adult														
Household	964	12.6	558	27.1	642	10.6	339	16.2	15	3.4	200	8.6	136	7.2
Married Couple														
Household	645	8.4	404	19.6	390	6.4	188	9.0	9	2.0	118	5.1	82	4.3
Other Multiple-Adult														
Household	319	4.2	155	7.5	252	4.2	151	7.2	6	1.4	81	3.5	55	2.9
Children Only	380	4.9	120	5.8	257	4.2	199	9.5	2	0.6	9	0.4	11	0.6
Unknown	3	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elderly	1,543	20.1	51	2.5	1,507	24.8	61	2.9	76	17.5	910	39.3	1,082	57.0
Living Alone	1,212	15.8	25	1.2	1,185	19.5	1	0.1	60	13.9	704	30.4	874	46.1
Not Living Alone ...	330	4.3	26	1.3	322	5.3	59	2.8	16	3.6	206	8.9	208	10.9
Disabled	2,031	26.5	201	9.8	2,023	33.3	371	17.7	84	19.3	1,638	70.7	843	44.4
Living Alone	1,162	15.1	65	3.1	1,158	19.1	2	0.1	54	12.4	904	39.1	530	28.0
Not Living Alone ...	869	11.3	136	6.6	865	14.3	369	17.6	30	6.8	734	31.7	313	16.5
Other Households ^b	861	11.2	164	7.9	380	6.3	34	1.6	256	58.8	1	0.0	1	0.0
Single-Person	786	10.3	129	6.3	349	5.8	25	1.2	244	56.2	1	0.0	1	0.0
Multi-Person	75	1.0	34	1.7	31	0.5	9	0.4	11	2.6	-	-	0	0.0

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

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-20. 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	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	4,275	100.0	3,273	100.0	2,221	100.0	1,543	100.0	2,031	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	4,275	55.7	4,275	100.0	3,273	100.0	2,221	100.0	109	7.1	692	34.1
School Age	3,273	42.7	3,273	76.6	3,273	100.0	1,219	54.9	100	6.5	602	29.6
Preschool Age	2,221	29.0	2,221	52.0	1,219	37.2	2,221	100.0	24	1.5	252	12.4
Elderly Persons	1,543	20.1	109	2.6	100	3.1	24	1.1	1,543	100.0	271	13.4
Disabled Persons	2,031	26.5	692	16.2	602	18.4	252	11.3	271	17.6	2,031	100.0
Income Source and Countable Resources												
Gross Income	7,021	91.5	4,002	93.6	3,103	94.8	2,057	92.6	1,520	98.6	2,027	99.8
No Gross Income	649	8.5	273	6.4	169	5.2	164	7.4	22	1.4	4	0.2
Net Income	6,090	79.4	3,516	82.2	2,774	84.8	1,791	80.6	1,406	91.1	1,916	94.3
No Net Income	1,580	20.6	759	17.8	499	15.2	430	19.4	137	8.9	115	5.7
Earned Income	2,058	26.8	1,782	41.7	1,380	42.2	964	43.4	51	3.3	201	9.9
Unearned Income	6,069	79.1	3,192	74.7	2,514	76.8	1,592	71.7	1,507	97.7	2,023	99.6
TANF Income	2,096	27.3	2,052	48.0	1,562	47.7	1,077	48.5	61	3.9	371	18.3
GA Income	435	5.7	53	1.2	42	1.3	21	1.0	76	4.9	84	4.1
SSI	2,315	30.2	623	14.6	542	16.6	226	10.2	910	59.0	1,638	80.7
Social Security Income	1,897	24.7	393	9.2	356	10.9	120	5.4	1,082	70.1	843	41.5
Countable Resources	2,441	31.8	1,277	29.9	1,023	31.3	619	27.9	665	43.1	706	34.8
Deductions												
Total Deduction	7,670	100.0	4,275	100.0	3,273	100.0	2,221	100.0	1,543	100.0	2,031	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	2,055	26.8	1,781	41.7	1,379	42.1	964	43.4	51	3.3	199	9.8
Dependent Deduction	318	4.1	311	7.3	209	6.4	218	9.8	3	0.2	20	1.0
Excess Shelter Deduction	4,690	61.1	2,588	60.5	1,964	60.0	1,316	59.3	925	59.9	1,278	62.9
Medical Deduction	324	4.2	36	0.8	30	0.9	10	0.4	219	14.2	124	6.1
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or Less	749	9.8	64	1.5	50	1.5	15	0.7	427	27.7	323	15.9
11-100	2,035	26.5	523	12.2	390	11.9	213	9.6	772	50.1	955	47.0
101-200	2,313	30.2	1,197	28.0	871	26.6	553	24.9	281	18.2	468	23.0
201-300	1,369	17.9	1,294	30.3	932	28.5	685	30.9	48	3.1	172	8.4
301 or More	1,204	15.7	1,197	28.0	1,029	31.4	754	34.0	15	1.0	114	5.6
Minimum Benefit	743	9.7	58	1.4	44	1.3	14	0.6	427	27.7	318	15.7
Maximum Benefit	1,584	20.6	761	17.8	500	15.3	431	19.4	137	8.9	115	5.7
Household Size												
1	3,130	40.8	144	3.4	79	2.4	65	2.9	1,212	78.6	1,162	57.2
2	1,605	20.9	1,220	28.5	715	21.8	556	25.0	248	16.1	350	17.2
3	1,274	16.6	1,254	29.3	946	28.9	639	28.8	42	2.7	203	10.0
4	879	11.5	875	20.5	774	23.6	473	21.3	19	1.3	142	7.0
5	444	5.8	443	10.4	426	13.0	256	11.5	12	0.7	93	4.6
6+	338	4.4	337	7.9	333	10.2	233	10.5	9	0.6	81	4.0

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-21. 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
Income and Countable Resources						
Gross Income	603	701	753	684	605	698
Net Income	338	412	457	395	344	427
Earned Income	198	330	346	354	14	50
Unearned Income	406	370	406	330	591	648
TANF Income	102	180	189	186	12	54
GA Income	13	4	4	3	8	5
SSI	119	71	82	53	190	352
Social Security Income	124	47	55	27	354	212
Countable Resources	142	124	132	117	245	136
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	61.9	56.9	58.7	53.4	81.6	79.0
Net Income	33.3	32.4	34.6	29.6	45.4	45.6
Deductions						
Total Deduction	299	319	323	321	277	281
Earned Income Deduction	39	66	69	71	3	10
Over Households With Deduction	147	158	164	163	83	103
Dependent Deduction	5	9	8	12	0	2
Over Households With Deduction	122	120	127	120	204	165
Excess Shelter Deduction	113	107	108	102	121	125
Over Households With Deduction	184	177	180	172	203	199
Medical Deduction	5	1	1	0	16	9
Over Households With Deduction	125	122	124	84	114	143
Food Stamp Benefit	162	234	244	255	61	100
Household Size	2.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	1.3	2.0
Certification Period	9.7	8.2	8.3	7.9	12.9	11.5

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-22. 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		TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	2,058	100.0	6,069	100.0	2,096	100.0	435	100.0	2,520	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	4,275	55.7	1,782	86.6	3,192	52.6	2,052	97.9	53	12.2	2,095	83.1
School Age	3,273	42.7	1,380	67.0	2,514	41.4	1,562	74.6	42	9.7	1,595	63.3
Preschool Age	2,221	29.0	964	46.9	1,592	26.2	1,077	51.4	21	4.9	1,094	43.4
Elderly Persons	1,543	20.1	51	2.5	1,507	24.8	61	2.9	76	17.5	136	5.4
Disabled Persons	2,031	26.5	201	9.8	2,023	33.3	371	17.7	84	19.3	450	17.8
Income Source and Countable Resources												
Gross Income	7,021	91.5	2,058	100.0	6,069	100.0	2,096	100.0	435	100.0	2,520	100.0
No Gross Income	649	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	6,090	79.4	1,847	89.7	5,293	87.2	1,837	87.7	263	60.5	2,090	82.9
No Net Income	1,580	20.6	211	10.3	776	12.8	259	12.3	172	39.5	430	17.1
Earned Income	2,058	26.8	2,058	100.0	1,106	18.2	491	23.4	24	5.5	514	20.4
Unearned Income	6,069	79.1	1,106	53.7	6,069	100.0	2,096	100.0	435	100.0	2,520	100.0
TANF Income	2,096	27.3	491	23.9	2,096	34.5	2,096	100.0	11	2.4	2,096	83.2
GA Income	435	5.7	24	1.2	435	7.2	11	0.5	435	100.0	435	17.3
SSI Income	2,315	30.2	174	8.5	2,315	38.1	362	17.3	98	22.5	455	18.0
Social Security Income	1,897	24.7	121	5.9	1,897	31.2	139	6.6	48	11.1	185	7.4
Countable Resources	2,441	31.8	805	39.1	1,959	32.3	434	20.7	80	18.3	510	20.2
Deductions												
Total Deduction	7,670	100.0	2,058	100.0	6,069	100.0	2,096	100.0	435	100.0	2,520	100.0
Earned Income Deduction	2,055	26.8	2,055	99.8	1,103	18.2	491	23.4	24	5.5	513	20.4
Dependent Deduction	318	4.1	290	14.1	175	2.9	57	2.7	2	0.5	59	2.3
Excess Shelter Deduction	4,690	61.1	1,166	56.7	3,835	63.2	1,315	62.7	311	71.5	1,622	64.3
Medical Deduction	324	4.2	15	0.7	323	5.3	11	0.5	3	0.6	14	0.6
Food Stamp Benefit												
\$10 or Less	749	9.8	92	4.5	734	12.1	35	1.7	42	9.7	76	3.0
11-100	2,035	26.5	395	19.2	1,872	30.8	229	10.9	101	23.2	328	13.0
101-200	2,313	30.2	694	33.7	1,592	26.2	604	28.8	255	58.7	856	33.9
201-300	1,369	17.9	501	24.3	1,020	16.8	668	31.9	23	5.2	689	27.3
301 or More	1,204	15.7	377	18.3	851	14.0	560	26.7	14	3.2	571	22.7
Minimum Benefit	743	9.7	89	4.3	727	12.0	31	1.5	41	9.5	72	2.9
Maximum Benefit	1,584	20.6	212	10.3	779	12.8	259	12.4	173	39.7	432	17.1
Household Size												
1	3,130	40.8	257	12.5	2,607	43.0	96	4.6	352	81.0	448	17.8
2	1,605	20.9	431	20.9	1,281	21.1	676	32.3	48	11.0	721	28.6
3	1,274	16.6	528	25.6	950	15.7	586	28.0	16	3.6	600	23.8
4	879	11.5	430	20.9	652	10.7	390	18.6	9	2.0	396	15.7
5	444	5.8	238	11.6	320	5.3	190	9.1	6	1.4	195	7.7
6+	338	4.4	175	8.5	259	4.3	158	7.5	5	1.1	161	6.4

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-23. 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	TANF or GA Income
Income and Countable Resources						
Gross Income	603	917	629	643	409	602
Net Income	338	529	358	379	172	342
Earned Income	198	736	116	137	29	119
Unearned Income	406	180	513	506	380	483
TANF Income	102	72	129	374	8	311
GA Income	13	3	16	1	223	38
SSI	119	36	151	86	89	86
Social Security Income	124	25	157	27	48	30
Countable Resources	142	166	149	97	70	91
Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	61.9	76.3	67.0	53.8	52.7	53.5
Net Income	33.3	42.4	36.6	30.4	20.5	28.6
Deductions						
Total Deduction	299	400	286	276	277	276
Earned Income Deduction	39	147	23	27	6	24
Over Households With Deduction	147	147	127	117	105	116
Dependent Deduction	5	17	3	3	1	2
Over Households With Deduction	122	124	118	102	152	102
Excess Shelter Deduction	113	97	116	110	134	114
Over Households With Deduction	184	171	184	175	187	177
Medical Deduction	5	2	7	0	0	0
Over Households With Deduction	125	209	125	60	74	62
Food Stamp Benefit	162	194	150	234	115	214
Household Size	2.4	3.3	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.9
Certification Period	9.7	7.5	10.5	9.4	11.1	9.7

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-24. Distribution of Participating Households With Selected Household Characteristics by the Race and Citizenship of the Household Head

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	4,275	100.0	1,543	100.0	2,031	100.0	2,058	100.0	2,520	100.0
Race of Household Head												
White	3,406	44.4	1,559	36.5	807	52.3	1,105	54.4	864	42.0	817	32.4
African-American	2,542	33.1	1,512	35.4	426	27.6	668	32.9	693	33.7	937	37.2
Hispanic	980	12.8	611	14.3	215	14.0	186	9.1	272	13.2	410	16.3
Asian	176	2.3	92	2.1	64	4.2	26	1.3	47	2.3	82	3.2
Native American	88	1.1	62	1.5	10	0.6	16	0.8	27	1.3	37	1.5
Unknown	478	6.2	439	10.3	20	1.3	30	1.5	154	7.5	239	9.5
Citizenship of Household Head^a												
Citizen	6,822	88.9	3,641	85.2	1,390	90.1	1,929	95.0	1,813	88.1	2,130	84.5
Non-Citizen	369	4.8	189	4.4	136	8.8	68	3.3	95	4.6	148	5.9
Unknown	479	6.2	445	10.4	17	1.1	34	1.7	150	7.3	243	9.6

^a Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in previous *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* Reports.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-25. Distribution of Participating Households With Presence of a Household Member With Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly		Disabled		Earned Income		TANF or GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	4,275	100.0	1,543	100.0	2,031	100.0	2,058	100.0	2,520	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	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	0	0.0
Striker	1	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Student	191	2.5	163	3.8	8	0.5	28	1.4	72	3.5	90	3.6
Non-citizens	464	6.0	270	6.3	151	9.8	80	3.9	137	6.7	189	7.5
Exemption Status												
In Waived Area	309	4.0	145	3.4	10	0.6	43	2.1	84	4.1	111	4.4
Exempt Based on 15 Percent Option	20	0.3	12	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.2	6	0.3	7	0.3
In First 3 Months	62	0.8	12	0.3	1	0.0	5	0.3	15	0.7	6	0.2
In Second 3 Months	13	0.2	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	3	0.2	3	0.1
Exhausted Time Limits	8	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1
Meeting work requirements	84	1.1	34	0.8	2	0.2	10	0.5	49	2.4	21	0.8
In Non-Waived Area	30	0.4	22	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.3	6	0.3	16	0.6

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-26. Distribution of Participating Households and Persons by Household Composition

Household Composition	Participating Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	18,149	100.0
Single Adult Without Children	2,985	38.9	2,985	16.4
Female Head	1,880	24.5	1,880	10.4
Male Head	1,094	14.3	1,094	6.0
Unknown	11	0.1	11	0.1
Multiple Adults Without Children	408	5.3	846	4.7
Female Head, No Spouse	104	1.4	219	1.2
Male Head, No Spouse	20	0.3	42	0.2
Female Head, Spouse Present	123	1.6	257	1.4
Male Head, Spouse Present	159	2.1	325	1.8
Unknown	1	0.0	2	0.0
Single Adult With Children	2,928	38.2	9,145	50.4
Female Head	2,741	35.7	8,565	47.2
Male Head	124	1.6	354	1.9
Unknown	63	0.8	226	1.2
Multiple Adults With Children	964	12.6	4,391	24.2
Female Head, No Spouse	292	3.8	1,285	7.1
Male Head, No Spouse	22	0.3	93	0.5
Female Head, Spouse Present	466	6.1	2,180	12.0
Male Head, Spouse Present	176	2.3	796	4.4
Unknown	8	0.1	36	0.2
Children Only	380	4.9	770	4.2
Unknown	5	0.1	12	0.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-27. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size, Number of Elderly Persons, Disabled Persons, Children, Preschool Age Children, and School Age Children

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Household Size					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	7,670	3,130	1,605	1,274	879	444	338
Number of Elderly							
0	6,127	1,918	1,357	1,232	860	432	329
1	1,386	1,212	106	35	15	10	8
2	156	*	142	7	4	2	2
3+	0	*	*	-	0	-	-
Number of Disabled							
0	5,639	1,969	1,255	1,071	737	351	256
1	1,850	1,162	290	167	108	69	54
2	166	*	60	34	31	20	20
3+	15	*	*	1	2	4	7
Number of Children							
0	3,395	2,986	385	20	4	0	0
1	1,489	144	1,075	239	27	3	1
2	1,412	*	144	964	281	21	2
3	809	*	*	52	542	197	18
4	348	*	*	*	25	216	107
5+	216	*	*	*	*	6	210
Number of School Age Children							
0	4,397	3,051	890	328	105	18	4
1	1,460	79	655	447	205	61	13
2	1,028	*	60	480	315	128	45
3	484	*	*	19	243	143	78
4	194	*	*	*	11	92	91
5+	107	*	*	*	*	2	105
Number of Preschool Age Children							
0	5,449	3,065	1,049	635	407	188	105
1	1,532	65	521	425	272	133	114
2	586	*	34	209	165	93	85
3	93	*	*	4	35	28	25
4	10	*	*	*	0	2	8
5+	1	*	*	*	*	-	1

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

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-28. 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	18,149	100.0	10,878	59.9	7,226	39.8	1,240,988	100.0
Citizenship^c								
Citizen	17,323	95.4	10,400	57.3	6,885	37.9	1,185,053	95.5
Non-Citizen	745	4.1	421	2.3	317	1.7	50,053	4.0
Unknown	81	0.4	57	0.3	23	0.1	5,882	0.5
Age								
Child	9,354	51.5	4,654	25.6	4,676	25.8	657,164	53.0
4 or Less	3,025	16.7	1,527	8.4	1,494	8.2	228,713	18.4
5-17	6,329	34.9	3,127	17.2	3,183	17.5	428,451	34.5
Nonelderly Adult	7,090	39.1	5,006	27.6	2,066	11.4	506,007	40.8
18-35	3,785	20.9	2,895	16.0	881	4.9	278,980	22.5
36-59	3,305	18.2	2,111	11.6	1,185	6.5	227,027	18.3
Elderly (60 or More)	1,699	9.4	1,217	6.7	482	2.7	77,410	6.2
Unknown Age	5	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	407	0.0
Disabled^d	2,229	12.3	1,317	7.3	912	5.0	107,299	8.6
Children (0-17)	284	1.6	105	0.6	179	1.0	13,371	1.1
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	1,707	9.4	1,055	5.8	651	3.6	83,083	6.7
Elderly Adults (60-64)	238	1.3	157	0.9	81	0.4	10,845	0.9
Race								
White	7,363	40.6	4,412	24.3	2,948	16.2	481,524	38.8
African-American	6,543	36.1	4,085	22.5	2,454	13.5	460,000	37.1
Hispanic	3,279	18.1	1,873	10.3	1,376	7.6	227,898	18.4
Asian	564	3.1	286	1.6	271	1.5	41,959	3.4
Native American	281	1.5	155	0.9	126	0.7	20,546	1.7
Unknown Race	119	0.7	66	0.4	51	0.3	9,060	0.7

^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 Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in previous *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* Reports.

^d Disability status of nonelderly adults age 18 to 64 is determined partially on the basis of SSI and Social Security receipt. Because identifiers such as SSI and Social Security receipt are not valid indicators of disability for adults over age 64 (Social Security is not a valid indicator after age 61), disability status of adults over age 64 cannot be identified accurately in the Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-29. 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	18,149	3,130	3,209	3,823	3,516	2,219	1,268	508	475
Children Under Age 12									
0 - 2 years	1,793	44	381	507	402	232	127	53	46
3 - 5 years	1,900	31	303	524	473	286	163	56	63
6 - 8 years	1,883	30	214	452	493	343	202	78	71
9 - 11 years	1,552	14	151	343	421	283	179	87	74
Females	10,878	1,950	2,093	2,393	2,027	1,210	691	269	245
0 - 2 years	894	22	200	254	194	116	62	24	23
3 - 5 years	966	12	146	277	242	151	85	27	26
6 - 8 years	928	11	97	228	243	166	104	42	35
9 - 11 years	746	7	73	172	199	133	86	42	34
12 - 14 years	613	5	77	132	158	107	72	30	33
15 - 19 years	778	31	177	182	160	94	68	32	34
20 - 50 years	4,199	589	988	1,069	797	423	203	70	58
51+ years	1,753	1,272	335	79	32	19	11	2	2
Unknown Age	1	1	0	0	0	-	0	-	-
Males	7,226	1,176	1,107	1,420	1,479	1,004	577	233	230
0 - 2 years	896	21	181	253	207	115	65	30	23
3 - 5 years	931	19	154	247	232	134	78	30	37
6 - 8 years	951	18	116	223	249	175	98	36	36
9 - 11 years	800	7	77	171	219	151	93	43	40
12 - 14 years	626	6	83	139	142	119	74	29	34
15 - 19 years	621	15	101	139	144	104	65	27	26
20 - 50 years	1,588	627	152	202	251	191	98	36	32
51+ years	812	462	243	44	35	15	7	3	2
Unknown Age	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-30. Distribution of Household Heads, All Participants, and Nonelderly Adult Participants by Work Registration Status and Employment Status

Employment/Work Registration Status	Household Heads ^a		All Participants		Nonelderly Adult Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	7,670	100.0	18,149	100.0	7,090	100.0
Work Registration Status						
Registered for Work	1,322	17.2	1,729	9.5	1,683	23.7
Not Registered for Work and Not Exempt	104	1.4	180	1.0	158	2.2
Exempt	5,799	75.6	15,907	87.6	5,236	73.8
Under or Over Required Age	1,234	16.1	9,667	53.3	47	0.7
Under 18 and Student, Working, or in E&T Program	7	0.1	498	2.7	41	0.6
Disabled	2,135	27.8	2,502	13.8	2,136	30.1
Complying with Work for Another Program	173	2.3	223	1.2	205	2.9
Caretaker of Ill or Incapacitated Person	83	1.1	113	0.6	110	1.5
Caretaker of Dependent Child Under Age 6	1,071	14.0	1,244	6.9	1,198	16.9
Recipient of UI	55	0.7	77	0.4	76	1.1
In Drug and Alcohol Treatment	39	0.5	41	0.2	39	0.6
Employed at Least 30 Hours per Week	756	9.9	1,027	5.7	1,019	14.4
Student	51	0.7	187	1.0	117	1.6
Other	194	2.5	329	1.8	248	3.5
Unknown	445	5.8	332	1.8	14	0.2
Workfare Status						
Participating on Workfare Program	199	2.6	251	1.4	233	3.3
Participating in Comparable Program	147	1.9	231	1.3	174	2.5
Not Participating	6,818	88.9	17,017	93.8	6,600	93.1
Unknown	506	6.6	651	3.6	83	1.2
Employment Status						
Employed Full-Time	738	9.6	966	5.3	957	13.5
Employed Part-Time	576	7.5	717	4.0	676	9.5
Employed, Hours Unspecified	101	1.3	125	0.7	120	1.7
Migrant Farm Labor	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Primarily Self-Employed, Farming	4	0.1	6	0.0	6	0.1
Primarily Self-Employed, Nonfarming	50	0.6	75	0.4	72	1.0
Active Duty Military Service	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Unemployed	367	4.8	535	2.9	439	6.2
Not Employed	4,965	64.7	13,588	74.9	4,301	60.7
Unknown	868	11.3	2,134	11.8	516	7.3

^a Some food stamp units do not have a household head identified, either because the household head is outside the food stamp unit or because the data identifying the head are missing. This table includes such cases in the "Unknown" categories.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-31. Distribution of Participants by Age-Related Characteristics

Age-Related Characteristic	Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,149	100.0
Children	9,354	51.5
Preschool Age	3,025	16.7
School Age	6,329	34.9
Nonelderly Adults	7,090	39.1
Adults with Children	4,838	26.7
Single Adults	2,871	15.8
Disabled	304	1.7
Living With Disabled	130	0.7
Other	2,437	13.4
Married Adults	1,315	7.2
Living With Elderly	23	0.1
Disabled	139	0.8
Living With Disabled	152	0.8
Other	1,001	5.5
Other Multiple-Adults	652	3.6
Living With Elderly	28	0.2
Disabled	78	0.4
Living With Disabled	95	0.5
Other	451	2.5
Adults without Children	2,253	12.4
Single Adults	1,773	9.8
Disabled	988	5.4
Other	786	4.3
Married Adults	255	1.4
Living With Elderly	48	0.3
Disabled	92	0.5
Living With Disabled	47	0.3
Other	68	0.4
Other Multiple-Adults	224	1.2
Living With Elderly	37	0.2
Disabled	59	0.3
Living With Disabled	39	0.2
Other	88	0.5
Elderly Adults	1,699	9.4
Unknown Age	5	0.0

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-32. Comparison of Participating Households With Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 1999^a

Time Period	Total Households (000)	Percentage of Households With:									
		Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Food Stamp Benefit	Elderly	Children	School Age Children	AFDC/TANF	Earnings	SSI	Any Non-Citizen
Fiscal Year 1989	7,217	7.1	18.3	7.5	19.3	60.4	46.1	41.9	19.6	20.6	9.8
Fiscal Year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	45.3	42.0	19.0	19.6	10.3
Fiscal Year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	44.8	40.5	19.8	18.6	11.8
Fiscal Year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	43.5	39.5	20.2	18.4	10.4
Fiscal Year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	43.7	39.4	20.6	19.4	11.6
Fiscal Year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	43.0	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
Fiscal Year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	42.5	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal Year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	43.0	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal Year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	43.5	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
Fiscal Year 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	44.2	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
Fiscal Year 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	42.7	27.3	26.8	30.2	4.8

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

Table A-33. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key Food Stamp Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 1999

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 Guidance (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	594	247	332	216	290	79	106	132	175	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	577	251	320	225	287	79	101	150	186	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	568	253	309	235	287	78	95	162	196	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	568	258	306	250	297	78	93	170	204	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	565	258	297	262	302	77	89	170	199	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	570	268	301	272	306	81	91	168	191	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	562	265	290	283	309	83	91	172	190	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	561	275	292	287	305	93	99	174	185	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	579	299	310	291	302	92	95	169	176	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	597	321	328	294	300	118	121	165	168	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	603	338	338	299	299	142	142	162	162	62	2.4

^aReal values are in constant 1999 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^bReal values are in constant 1999 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Source of CPI-U values: *Economic Report of the President*, Washington, DC, February 2000.

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

Table A-34. Comparison of Number of Food Stamp Participants in Thousands by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 1999

	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

^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 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control samples.

APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

Table B-1. Distribution of Participating Households by State

State	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	7,670	100.0
Alabama	159	2.1
Alaska	14	0.2
Arizona	95	1.2
Arkansas	100	1.3
California	746	9.7
Colorado	76	1.0
Connecticut	88	1.1
Delaware	14	0.2
Dist. of Col.	37	0.5
Florida	427	5.6
Georgia	251	3.3
Guam	6	0.1
Hawaii	56	0.7
Idaho	23	0.3
Illinois	352	4.6
Indiana	126	1.6
Iowa	54	0.7
Kansas	52	0.7
Kentucky	159	2.1
Louisiana	198	2.6
Maine	54	0.7
Maryland	117	1.5
Massachusetts	122	1.6
Michigan	297	3.9
Minnesota	94	1.2
Mississippi	115	1.5
Missouri	172	2.2
Montana	25	0.3
Nebraska	38	0.5
Nevada	29	0.4
New Hampshire	18	0.2
New Jersey	170	2.2
New Mexico	66	0.9
New York	749	9.8
North Carolina	215	2.8
North Dakota	14	0.2
Ohio	293	3.8
Oklahoma	113	1.5
Oregon	107	1.4
Pennsylvania	373	4.9
Rhode Island	34	0.4
South Carolina	127	1.6
South Dakota	16	0.2
Tennessee	220	2.9
Texas	515	6.7
Utah	35	0.5
Vermont	21	0.3
Virgin Islands	5	0.1
Virginia	159	2.1
Washington	137	1.8
West Virginia	103	1.3
Wisconsin	72	0.9
Wyoming	9	0.1

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	603	338	299	142	162	2.4	9.7
Alabama	599	335	305	110	182	2.6	10.7
Alaska	951	587	418	188	267	2.9	11.1
Arizona	576	317	297	104	205	2.8	4.8
Arkansas	594	360	277	138	173	2.6	14.5
California	631	400	261	187	181	2.8	12.3
Colorado	600	332	304	226	153	2.2	9.5
Connecticut	587	336	294	145	138	2.1	14.1
Delaware	580	295	327	74	182	2.5	9.8
Dist. of Col.	402	223	219	17	181	2.2	11.3
Florida	573	304	301	241	144	2.1	7.6
Georgia	590	342	283	118	171	2.5	7.1
Guam	599	262	402	50	422	3.2	6.3
Hawaii	690	388	327	293	275	2.3	11.9
Idaho	730	452	331	192	148	2.6	7.7
Illinois	563	311	292	117	162	2.3	12.6
Indiana	586	333	294	211	167	2.4	7.9
Iowa	620	370	277	269	146	2.3	11.2
Kansas	640	377	292	153	138	2.3	12.4
Kentucky	589	376	241	189	152	2.4	11.5
Louisiana	559	316	277	111	191	2.6	9.7
Maine	642	347	321	136	125	2.0	7.9
Maryland	537	281	297	74	174	2.3	8.0
Massachusetts	646	356	311	135	135	2.1	11.2
Michigan	648	331	349	69	156	2.3	12.8
Minnesota	463	274	295	230	151	2.0	11.8
Mississippi	615	396	242	132	158	2.5	10.5
Missouri	591	342	286	134	159	2.4	8.5
Montana	618	332	331	255	163	2.4	11.6
Nebraska	654	381	300	160	149	2.4	10.6
Nevada	564	279	324	80	153	2.1	8.3
New Hampshire	671	361	339	225	142	2.2	7.6
New Jersey	563	267	327	47	169	2.2	9.4
New Mexico	654	406	272	125	169	2.7	6.5
New York	642	266	412	30	153	2.1	10.1
North Carolina	606	365	267	178	152	2.4	7.5
North Dakota	668	387	314	413	146	2.4	8.8
Ohio	619	369	270	148	132	2.2	8.1
Oklahoma	595	368	264	100	156	2.4	9.5
Oregon	579	322	302	298	141	2.1	8.5
Pennsylvania	615	359	284	186	142	2.2	11.7
Rhode Island	632	371	284	186	142	2.2	10.5
South Carolina	599	369	257	116	158	2.4	13.2
South Dakota	615	323	335	235	185	2.6	14.8
Tennessee	579	351	258	202	142	2.2	6.9
Texas	571	326	279	87	195	2.7	5.7
Utah	638	354	322	167	186	2.7	5.8
Vermont	647	353	335	187	133	2.1	10.7
Virgin Islands	481	285	247	114	312	2.9	6.9
Virginia	607	364	268	223	141	2.2	7.8
Washington	635	346	312	129	149	2.3	10.1
West Virginia	569	315	293	153	164	2.3	9.4
Wisconsin	696	434	300	172	145	2.4	6.1
Wyoming	667	391	307	309	161	2.5	6.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Gross Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline							
	Total		50% or Less		51% - 100%		101% or More	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	7,670	100.0	2,647	34.5	4,200	54.8	823	10.7
Alabama	159	100.0	56	35.4	88	55.3	15	9.3
Alaska	14	100.0	4	30.5	6	43.7	4	25.8
Arizona	95	100.0	45	47.3	41	43.3	9	9.5
Arkansas	100	100.0	37	37.2	52	52.2	11	10.6
California	746	100.0	295	39.6	391	52.5	59	8.0
Colorado	76	100.0	26	33.8	41	53.4	10	12.8
Connecticut	88	100.0	33	37.6	41	46.1	14	16.3
Delaware	14	100.0	6	43.1	7	46.6	1	10.4
Dist. of Col.	37	100.0	25	66.6	11	28.5	2	4.9
Florida	427	100.0	132	30.9	251	58.9	43	10.2
Georgia	251	100.0	93	37.1	130	51.9	28	11.0
Guam	6	100.0	3	49.9	3	42.8	0	7.3
Hawaii	56	100.0	20	36.4	31	55.2	5	8.5
Idaho	23	100.0	5	24.4	13	57.5	4	18.1
Illinois	352	100.0	136	38.6	182	51.7	34	9.6
Indiana	126	100.0	47	37.3	63	49.9	16	12.8
Iowa	54	100.0	18	33.1	29	53.9	7	12.9
Kansas	52	100.0	15	28.6	30	57.8	7	13.6
Kentucky	159	100.0	54	33.6	93	58.1	13	8.3
Louisiana	198	100.0	82	41.6	101	51.3	14	7.2
Maine	54	100.0	13	23.5	32	60.4	9	16.1
Maryland	117	100.0	55	46.6	53	44.8	10	8.6
Massachusetts	122	100.0	34	27.7	71	58.7	17	13.6
Michigan	297	100.0	88	29.4	175	58.9	35	11.7
Minnesota	94	100.0	40	42.3	44	47.0	10	10.7
Mississippi	115	100.0	34	29.3	72	62.8	9	7.9
Missouri	172	100.0	59	34.2	94	54.3	20	11.5
Montana	25	100.0	9	34.3	14	54.5	3	11.2
Nebraska	38	100.0	12	30.3	21	54.6	6	15.1
Nevada	29	100.0	10	34.9	15	52.4	4	12.6
New Hampshire	18	100.0	4	23.3	11	61.6	3	15.1
New Jersey	170	100.0	74	43.5	80	47.1	16	9.3
New Mexico	66	100.0	24	36.1	36	54.6	6	9.3
New York	749	100.0	175	23.4	479	63.9	95	12.7
North Carolina	215	100.0	68	31.5	123	57.3	24	11.2
North Dakota	14	100.0	4	28.8	8	56.1	2	15.1
Ohio	293	100.0	84	28.7	174	59.3	35	12.1
Oklahoma	113	100.0	40	34.9	62	54.6	12	10.6
Oregon	107	100.0	39	36.0	56	52.2	13	11.8
Pennsylvania	373	100.0	131	35.0	198	53.0	45	12.0
Rhode Island	34	100.0	14	40.0	17	50.7	3	9.2
South Carolina	127	100.0	40	31.8	76	59.8	11	8.4
South Dakota	16	100.0	6	35.2	9	52.4	2	12.4
Tennessee	220	100.0	69	31.5	125	56.6	26	11.9
Texas	515	100.0	220	42.7	248	48.1	48	9.3
Utah	35	100.0	14	39.6	18	49.8	4	10.6
Vermont	21	100.0	5	23.4	12	59.7	4	16.9
Virgin Islands	5	100.0	3	64.2	1	26.3	1	9.5
Virginia	159	100.0	49	30.7	91	57.4	19	11.9
Washington	137	100.0	41	30.1	83	60.6	13	9.3
West Virginia	103	100.0	37	36.1	57	55.1	9	8.8
Wisconsin	72	100.0	19	26.5	38	52.5	15	21.0
Wyoming	9	100.0	3	30.3	5	54.5	1	15.2

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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 Shelter Deduction ^a (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent		
Total^b	4,690	61.1	828	10.8	310	184
Alabama	103	64.5	11	7.1	280	152
Alaska	7	52.7	1	4.5	382	232
Arizona	54	57.4	11	11.1	273	173
Arkansas	50	50.1	6	5.7	244	154
California	430	57.6	64	8.5	273	152
Colorado	49	64.1	9	11.8	320	181
Connecticut	54	61.2	17	19.0	353	220
Delaware	10	66.4	2	16.6	330	206
Dist. of Col.	16	41.8	2	4.9	176	157
Florida	286	67.0	34	7.9	314	182
Georgia	138	54.8	16	6.3	257	147
Guam	3	55.2	0	5.1	207	154
Hawaii	28	49.1	2	4.3	258	181
Idaho	11	50.6	2	10.3	308	166
Illinois	216	61.5	27	7.6	297	176
Indiana	76	60.8	13	10.0	284	163
Iowa	30	56.1	5	9.6	281	157
Kansas	33	62.5	5	8.7	294	154
Kentucky	74	46.7	8	5.1	225	131
Louisiana	110	55.6	13	6.3	243	147
Maine	37	68.7	6	11.9	379	212
Maryland	73	62.1	12	10.2	287	185
Massachusetts	83	68.4	18	14.6	393	218
Michigan	211	70.8	51	17.2	377	208
Minnesota	58	61.3	16	17.3	293	195
Mississippi	45	39.0	3	3.0	199	124
Missouri	107	62.1	16	9.0	285	156
Montana	19	73.4	4	13.8	347	181
Nebraska	25	66.7	4	10.8	316	157
Nevada	20	70.0	4	13.5	344	202
New Hampshire	14	76.9	4	20.6	444	213
New Jersey	119	70.0	27	15.8	364	228
New Mexico	33	50.2	4	6.2	250	153
New York	624	83.3	204	27.3	540	295
North Carolina	115	53.8	15	7.0	258	142
North Dakota	8	57.5	1	8.9	289	170
Ohio	165	56.3	22	7.6	288	163
Oklahoma	58	51.1	8	7.4	253	142
Oregon	65	60.9	15	13.9	299	174
Pennsylvania	223	59.9	32	8.7	287	158
Rhode Island	19	55.6	4	12.8	331	207
South Carolina	64	50.8	6	5.1	219	128
South Dakota	11	64.3	2	13.4	322	195
Tennessee	112	51.1	11	4.8	247	147
Texas	267	51.9	34	6.6	227	141
Utah	23	66.4	6	16.8	348	184
Vermont	14	67.2	4	19.5	392	224
Virgin Islands	2	34.5	0	5.7	134	92
Virginia	84	52.9	9	5.4	252	147
Washington	98	71.1	20	14.6	362	191
West Virginia	69	67.2	8	7.7	292	167
Wisconsin	41	57.1	9	12.5	339	178
Wyoming	5	54.9	1	11.1	280	157

^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 1999 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		Earned Income		TANF or GA	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	4,275	55.7	1,543	20.1	2,031	26.5	2,058	26.8	2,520	32.9
Alabama	98	61.7	33	20.7	50	31.1	49	30.8	16	9.9
Alaska	9	61.9	2	13.1	3	18.2	5	37.6	9	64.5
Arizona	63	66.4	12	12.5	22	23.1	32	33.5	29	30.6
Arkansas	57	56.9	23	22.9	28	28.1	29	29.0	10	10.1
California	619	83.0	33	4.4	10	1.3	210	28.1	542	72.7
Colorado	38	50.3	15	19.6	26	33.6	21	28.1	29	37.5
Connecticut	41	47.0	15	17.0	26	29.5	13	15.1	43	48.6
Delaware	9	62.4	1	10.4	4	25.5	5	31.7	5	37.3
Dist. of Col.	20	53.3	5	13.7	6	16.1	4	9.4	17	44.3
Florida	199	46.8	136	31.8	118	27.7	108	25.2	79	18.6
Georgia	145	57.8	58	23.0	66	26.5	75	30.0	51	20.5
Guam	5	75.6	1	14.4	0	4.0	1	20.6	3	53.8
Hawaii	28	49.1	12	20.8	10	17.0	15	27.2	28	50.0
Idaho	13	57.9	4	16.5	7	31.5	10	44.8	6	26.4
Illinois	171	48.6	68	19.5	114	32.3	100	28.4	138	39.1
Indiana	71	56.9	22	17.8	42	33.1	36	28.7	29	23.3
Iowa	29	53.9	10	18.7	16	28.9	17	32.1	17	31.8
Kansas	25	48.0	11	21.2	19	36.1	15	29.3	12	22.3
Kentucky	86	53.7	32	20.0	62	39.1	42	26.3	35	21.7
Louisiana	120	60.5	40	20.1	53	27.1	61	31.0	31	15.9
Maine	22	40.5	14	26.9	19	34.9	10	19.3	13	24.9
Maryland	64	54.7	21	17.8	30	25.6	29	24.4	39	32.9
Massachusetts	64	52.6	21	17.1	42	34.4	19	15.7	58	47.4
Michigan	154	51.9	49	16.5	101	34.0	94	31.7	86	28.8
Minnesota	49	51.5	17	17.9	27	29.0	20	21.6	15	16.3
Mississippi	63	55.0	36	31.5	36	31.6	33	28.7	14	12.2
Missouri	87	50.4	36	20.7	57	32.8	46	26.8	42	24.3
Montana	14	53.8	4	16.0	7	28.8	9	35.1	6	22.0
Nebraska	21	54.7	6	17.0	12	30.4	13	33.0	12	32.4
Nevada	13	46.2	7	23.9	9	30.1	6	21.2	6	19.2
New Hampshire	9	49.3	4	20.7	6	34.3	4	20.6	7	40.7
New Jersey	84	49.5	42	24.6	41	24.2	27	15.7	74	43.8
New Mexico	40	61.7	13	20.1	15	23.0	22	33.3	23	34.7
New York	343	45.8	189	25.2	204	27.3	124	16.5	346	46.2
North Carolina	115	53.8	55	25.8	64	30.0	57	26.8	45	20.9
North Dakota	7	50.1	3	24.2	4	26.2	5	36.5	3	20.9
Ohio	141	48.1	60	20.6	122	41.5	65	22.2	87	29.6
Oklahoma	60	53.0	27	23.9	30	26.1	36	31.7	17	15.0
Oregon	49	46.0	18	16.6	30	28.3	35	32.4	29	27.4
Pennsylvania	181	48.6	77	20.7	108	28.9	105	28.2	131	35.0
Rhode Island	20	59.1	7	19.1	9	25.3	7	19.7	17	51.0
South Carolina	72	57.1	31	24.1	38	30.3	37	29.1	18	14.4
South Dakota	9	57.5	2	14.5	6	33.9	6	39.0	3	19.8
Tennessee	108	49.0	60	27.3	71	32.4	53	24.3	47	21.3
Texas	353	68.6	100	19.5	94	18.3	197	38.2	113	22.0
Utah	22	63.1	4	12.6	9	24.6	13	36.1	10	28.9
Vermont	9	44.4	5	23.3	6	27.0	5	23.2	9	44.9
Virgin Islands	4	66.0	1	25.2	0	4.4	2	32.3	2	29.6
Virginia	81	51.0	41	26.0	50	31.2	46	28.7	33	20.9
Washington	71	51.7	22	15.8	41	29.7	33	24.3	62	45.4
West Virginia	50	48.9	20	19.7	41	39.4	25	24.6	10	9.4
Wisconsin	41	56.6	15	21.2	21	29.9	22	31.3	12	17.3
Wyoming	6	62.7	2	16.3	2	24.5	4	43.7	1	8.5

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	2,096	27.3	435	5.7	2,315	30.2	1,897	24.7	2,058	26.8
Alabama	16	9.9	–	–	57	35.9	45	28.4	49	30.8
Alaska	6	39.6	4	27.7	2	11.7	2	17.1	5	37.6
Arizona	26	27.8	3	2.8	23	24.1	16	16.8	32	33.5
Arkansas	10	9.9	0	0.3	34	33.9	32	31.6	29	29.0
California	493	66.1	51	6.8	1	0.1	23	3.0	210	28.1
Colorado	13	17.8	15	20.0	26	34.6	23	29.7	21	28.1
Connecticut	25	29.0	19	21.3	24	27.5	23	26.0	13	15.1
Delaware	4	28.6	1	9.0	3	23.5	3	20.5	5	31.7
Dist. of Col.	16	43.8	0	1.0	7	18.5	5	13.0	4	9.4
Florida	78	18.4	1	0.2	149	34.9	149	34.9	108	25.2
Georgia	51	20.3	1	0.2	78	31.2	81	32.1	75	30.0
Guam	2	28.8	2	25.2	0	0.6	1	9.3	1	20.6
Hawaii	21	38.0	7	12.1	13	22.5	11	19.5	15	27.2
Idaho	1	2.2	5	24.3	8	33.9	6	26.6	10	44.8
Illinois	94	26.7	44	12.6	130	36.9	72	20.4	100	28.4
Indiana	29	23.3	–	–	38	30.6	37	29.8	36	28.7
Iowa	17	31.6	0	0.2	16	29.3	15	26.9	17	32.1
Kansas	10	19.1	2	3.2	19	36.0	17	32.9	15	29.3
Kentucky	34	21.5	0	0.2	70	44.1	45	28.5	42	26.3
Louisiana	31	15.8	0	0.1	66	33.6	52	26.2	61	31.0
Maine	13	24.9	–	–	20	36.7	22	41.9	10	19.3
Maryland	29	24.4	10	8.6	32	27.6	24	20.1	29	24.4
Massachusetts	45	37.3	12	10.0	46	38.0	28	22.9	19	15.7
Michigan	81	27.2	5	1.7	97	32.6	73	24.7	94	31.7
Minnesota	11	11.1	5	5.2	31	33.0	23	24.5	20	21.6
Mississippi	14	12.2	–	–	52	44.9	44	38.2	33	28.7
Missouri	36	20.8	6	3.6	56	32.6	56	32.3	46	26.8
Montana	5	19.2	1	3.0	6	25.1	6	24.4	9	35.1
Nebraska	10	26.8	2	5.7	10	27.4	11	30.1	13	33.0
Nevada	5	17.8	0	1.4	10	34.4	9	32.9	6	21.2
New Hampshire	4	24.0	3	17.0	5	27.5	7	38.8	4	20.6
New Jersey	55	32.1	20	11.9	51	30.2	45	26.7	27	15.7
New Mexico	21	32.7	1	2.0	17	25.4	16	24.4	22	33.3
New York	230	30.6	117	15.6	278	37.1	167	22.2	124	16.5
North Carolina	45	20.9	–	–	78	36.3	75	34.7	57	26.8
North Dakota	3	19.4	0	1.9	4	30.6	5	32.5	5	36.5
Ohio	81	27.5	7	2.4	127	43.3	83	28.3	65	22.2
Oklahoma	17	14.6	0	0.4	36	32.0	35	31.0	36	31.7
Oregon	13	12.4	17	16.1	30	27.9	27	25.4	35	32.4
Pennsylvania	87	23.3	45	12.1	114	30.7	93	25.0	105	28.2
Rhode Island	17	48.5	1	2.5	10	29.3	8	23.1	7	19.7
South Carolina	18	14.2	0	0.2	48	37.8	31	24.8	37	29.1
South Dakota	3	17.0	1	4.8	5	29.4	5	30.9	6	39.0
Tennessee	46	20.9	1	0.4	79	35.9	84	38.0	53	24.3
Texas	113	22.0	–	–	129	25.1	117	22.7	197	38.2
Utah	9	24.6	2	4.5	8	24.0	7	20.9	13	36.1
Vermont	6	27.6	4	19.3	5	26.4	7	34.6	5	23.2
Virgin Islands	1	17.7	1	12.5	–	–	1	20.4	2	32.3
Virginia	30	18.9	3	2.1	56	35.5	51	32.1	46	28.7
Washington	49	35.7	13	9.8	42	30.3	27	20.0	33	24.3
West Virginia	9	9.0	0	0.4	41	40.0	27	25.9	25	24.6
Wisconsin	12	16.7	0	0.6	23	32.3	22	30.2	22	31.3
Wyoming	1	8.1	0	0.3	2	22.3	3	29.7	4	43.7

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

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	374	223	395	503	736
Alabama	149	–	379	476	836
Alaska	718	352	348	674	829
Arizona	278	181	389	503	811
Arkansas	171	135	332	484	868
California	533	225	709	543	660
Colorado	327	161	353	481	711
Connecticut	473	195	409	514	764
Delaware	311	123	333	479	770
Dist. of Col.	371	254	384	473	776
Florida	224	221	373	510	725
Georgia	251	124	330	502	731
Guam	563	392	585	471	1,048
Hawaii	527	342	406	547	797
Idaho	258	56	347	525	869
Illinois	260	85	426	494	686
Indiana	234	–	386	506	736
Iowa	349	200	372	506	666
Kansas	318	163	350	509	836
Kentucky	229	249	403	477	679
Louisiana	176	138	364	466	751
Maine	375	–	303	551	781
Maryland	350	122	405	522	750
Massachusetts	478	318	465	503	668
Michigan	366	222	405	515	780
Minnesota	300	179	358	513	713
Mississippi	113	–	359	455	765
Missouri	264	92	361	512	759
Montana	399	211	382	513	732
Nebraska	323	61	350	521	784
Nevada	289	205	330	503	865
New Hampshire	445	75	349	518	859
New Jersey	345	175	401	514	815
New Mexico	390	263	371	512	788
New York	470	333	470	519	706
North Carolina	242	–	345	494	764
North Dakota	399	197	310	509	731
Ohio	347	128	433	485	710
Oklahoma	277	39	326	479	754
Oregon	415	65	357	499	720
Pennsylvania	338	212	420	504	740
Rhode Island	468	338	391	520	645
South Carolina	156	167	428	493	801
South Dakota	290	194	325	465	669
Tennessee	172	136	356	516	688
Texas	163	–	353	481	752
Utah	349	290	392	499	817
Vermont	470	69	351	532	756
Virgin Islands	246	124	–	456	832
Virginia	262	172	367	514	712
Washington	446	343	415	498	734
West Virginia	238	295	419	515	762
Wisconsin	457	264	449	563	745
Wyoming	294	320	300	562	774

^a Average values are over households with income source.

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	402	125	31.0	278	69.0
Alabama	8	2	19.2	7	80.8
Alaska	1	0	14.4	1	85.6
Arizona	11	1	8.7	10	91.3
Arkansas	6	2	31.4	4	68.6
California	26	14	55.8	11	44.2
Colorado	5	1	29.8	3	70.2
Connecticut	3	1	16.7	3	83.3
Delaware	1	0	33.4	1	66.6
Dist. of Col.	1	1	57.9	1	42.1
Florida	30	12	40.1	18	59.9
Georgia	21	2	9.3	19	90.7
Guam	0	0	39.7	0	60.3
Hawaii	2	0	29.5	1	70.5
Idaho	2	1	34.0	1	66.0
Illinois	22	6	26.7	16	73.3
Indiana	8	2	25.3	6	74.7
Iowa	4	2	41.4	2	58.6
Kansas	3	0	12.6	3	87.4
Kentucky	10	3	31.0	7	69.0
Louisiana	15	5	32.2	10	67.8
Maine	2	1	33.4	1	66.6
Maryland	7	2	23.9	5	76.1
Massachusetts	11	3	26.3	8	73.7
Michigan	15	6	40.4	9	59.6
Minnesota	4	1	18.2	4	81.8
Mississippi	4	1	14.9	4	85.1
Missouri	9	5	51.4	4	48.6
Montana	1	1	50.9	1	49.1
Nebraska	1	0	33.3	1	66.7
Nevada	2	0	10.2	2	89.8
New Hampshire	1	0	47.7	1	52.3
New Jersey	4	1	15.0	4	85.0
New Mexico	4	1	33.3	3	66.7
New York	20	8	40.8	12	59.2
North Carolina	13	3	25.7	10	74.3
North Dakota	1	0	24.7	1	75.3
Ohio	16	2	10.6	14	89.4
Oklahoma	11	4	34.5	7	65.5
Oregon	5	2	36.0	3	64.0
Pennsylvania	16	5	29.9	11	70.1
Rhode Island	1	0	7.9	1	92.1
South Carolina	5	0	6.7	5	93.3
South Dakota	1	0	39.9	1	60.1
Tennessee	11	3	23.0	9	77.0
Texas	26	11	41.3	16	58.7
Utah	2	1	52.0	1	48.0
Vermont	1	0	6.3	1	93.7
Virgin Islands	0	0	56.7	0	43.3
Virginia	9	3	34.4	6	65.6
Washington	9	3	35.8	6	64.2
West Virginia	3	1	21.7	2	78.3
Wisconsin	5	2	34.6	3	65.4
Wyoming	1	0	20.7	0	79.3

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	3,461	45.1	2,610	34.0	1,253	16.3	346	4.5
Alabama	52	32.8	106	66.5	1	0.5	0	0.3
Alaska	7	49.3	1	6.0	0	2.1	6	42.5
Arizona	39	41.1	7	7.3	32	33.3	17	18.2
Arkansas	56	56.3	42	42.2	1	0.6	1	1.0
California	211	28.2	151	20.3	308	41.3	76	10.2
Colorado	38	50.2	8	10.8	28	36.4	2	2.7
Connecticut	35	39.5	25	28.4	27	30.4	2	1.7
Delaware	5	33.5	8	58.1	1	7.2	0	1.1
Dist. of Col.	1	2.4	36	96.1	0	1.1	0	0.4
Florida	148	34.6	143	33.5	134	31.4	2	0.5
Georgia	78	31.2	170	67.7	2	1.0	0	0.1
Guam	0	3.4	-	-	-	-	6	96.6
Hawaii	14	25.5	1	1.8	1	1.1	40	71.6
Idaho	20	88.2	0	0.4	2	8.9	1	2.5
Illinois	134	38.0	179	50.7	27	7.8	12	3.4
Indiana	82	65.2	40	31.7	3	2.5	1	0.5
Iowa	46	85.2	5	9.2	2	2.9	1	2.7
Kansas	38	72.6	11	20.6	2	4.5	1	2.3
Kentucky	134	84.4	24	15.3	0	0.1	0	0.3
Louisiana	57	28.7	137	69.4	1	0.4	3	1.5
Maine	52	97.3	1	1.2	0	0.2	1	1.3
Maryland	39	32.8	75	63.6	1	1.0	3	2.6
Massachusetts	71	58.3	17	13.7	29	24.0	5	4.1
Michigan	148	49.7	137	46.1	8	2.7	4	1.5
Minnesota	58	61.5	18	19.0	4	3.7	15	15.7
Mississippi	29	25.5	86	74.2	-	-	0	0.3
Missouri	112	64.7	58	33.5	1	0.6	2	1.1
Montana	19	74.9	0	0.2	0	1.7	6	23.3
Nebraska	27	70.3	7	17.6	2	5.6	2	6.5
Nevada	18	63.3	6	21.5	3	10.9	1	4.3
New Hampshire	15	82.0	0	1.7	1	3.0	2	13.2
New Jersey	51	30.1	72	42.1	43	25.2	4	2.6
New Mexico	18	26.9	2	3.1	38	57.7	8	12.3
New York	278	37.1	235	31.4	199	26.6	37	4.9
North Carolina	89	41.3	117	54.4	3	1.4	6	2.9
North Dakota	10	73.8	0	1.5	0	1.6	3	23.1
Ohio	184	62.8	102	34.9	5	1.5	2	0.8
Oklahoma	74	65.6	25	22.1	3	2.9	11	9.4
Oregon	90	84.2	5	4.5	8	7.3	4	4.0
Pennsylvania	205	54.8	132	35.4	30	8.0	7	1.8
Rhode Island	21	60.7	4	12.4	5	14.3	4	12.6
South Carolina	34	26.6	92	72.7	0	0.2	1	0.5
South Dakota	10	60.9	0	0.6	0	0.3	6	38.2
Tennessee	137	62.5	79	36.1	1	0.6	2	0.8
Texas	115	22.3	118	22.8	275	53.3	8	1.5
Utah	28	78.3	1	2.7	4	10.8	3	8.2
Vermont	20	97.6	0	1.3	-	-	0	1.1
Virgin Islands	0	1.4	3	64.3	1	21.9	1	12.4
Virginia	73	45.8	80	50.2	2	1.2	4	2.8
Washington	100	72.7	13	9.1	11	7.7	14	10.5
West Virginia	97	94.0	6	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.1
Wisconsin	38	53.6	26	36.5	4	5.5	3	4.3
Wyoming	7	79.4	0	0.3	1	8.6	1	11.7

^a Other includes Asian, American Indian and Unknown.

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

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 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	3,025	16.7	6,329	34.9	7,090	39.1	1,699	9.4	5	0.0
Alabama	72	17.6	144	34.9	160	38.8	36	8.7	–	–
Alaska	5	13.6	15	37.9	17	43.2	2	5.3	–	–
Arizona	51	19.2	100	37.5	101	38.2	13	5.1	0	0.0
Arkansas	42	16.2	88	34.0	103	39.8	26	10.0	–	–
California	396	19.1	941	45.3	701	33.8	37	1.8	1	0.0
Colorado	29	16.7	56	32.8	70	41.1	16	9.4	–	–
Connecticut	28	15.2	59	32.3	80	43.7	16	8.7	–	–
Delaware	7	20.7	12	34.1	14	40.8	2	4.3	–	–
Dist. of Col.	13	15.4	30	35.3	36	42.9	5	6.4	–	–
Florida	144	16.1	281	31.5	314	35.2	153	17.1	–	–
Georgia	106	17.0	223	35.6	235	37.6	62	9.9	–	–
Guam	5	24.5	8	39.4	6	30.8	1	5.3	0	0.1
Hawaii	21	16.2	41	32.0	52	41.1	14	10.7	–	–
Idaho	12	20.1	18	31.4	24	41.6	4	6.9	–	–
Illinois	127	15.6	271	33.4	338	41.8	74	9.2	0	0.0
Indiana	57	18.6	103	33.7	121	40.0	23	7.7	–	–
Iowa	21	16.5	40	31.8	54	42.8	11	8.8	0	0.1
Kansas	20	16.6	37	31.7	49	41.6	12	10.0	–	–
Kentucky	56	14.7	111	29.2	178	46.6	36	9.5	–	–
Louisiana	90	17.3	190	36.5	199	38.1	42	8.0	–	–
Maine	13	12.2	28	26.5	50	46.6	16	14.6	0	0.2
Maryland	39	14.3	103	37.4	109	39.5	24	8.6	1	0.2
Massachusetts	43	16.5	88	33.9	105	40.5	24	9.1	–	–
Michigan	115	16.8	228	33.2	291	42.3	53	7.7	–	–
Minnesota	32	16.8	64	33.1	78	40.6	18	9.6	–	–
Mississippi	45	15.2	108	37.1	100	34.1	39	13.5	0	0.0
Missouri	67	16.5	130	32.1	170	41.9	39	9.5	–	–
Montana	10	15.9	19	31.7	28	45.6	4	6.8	–	–
Nebraska	14	16.0	31	34.6	37	41.5	7	7.8	0	0.1
Nevada	11	17.7	18	30.1	25	40.5	7	11.6	–	–
New Hampshire	7	16.7	13	31.4	17	42.1	4	9.9	–	–
New Jersey	56	14.8	137	35.8	142	37.1	47	12.2	0	0.1
New Mexico	28	16.2	64	36.5	68	38.9	15	8.5	–	–
New York	212	13.7	506	32.8	618	40.0	206	13.3	2	0.1
North Carolina	83	16.3	175	34.5	188	37.1	61	12.1	–	–
North Dakota	5	15.8	11	33.1	13	40.0	4	11.1	–	–
Ohio	117	18.5	188	29.7	265	41.8	63	10.0	–	–
Oklahoma	46	17.1	86	31.7	109	40.3	30	10.9	–	–
Oregon	37	16.6	66	29.0	104	45.9	19	8.6	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	119	14.3	276	33.2	353	42.4	83	10.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	13	17.3	28	36.6	28	36.5	7	9.6	–	–
South Carolina	44	14.1	114	37.0	118	38.1	33	10.8	–	–
South Dakota	8	18.8	14	33.1	18	41.9	3	6.2	–	–
Tennessee	77	15.9	140	29.1	200	41.4	65	13.6	0	0.1
Texas	278	19.9	523	37.4	476	34.1	120	8.6	–	–
Utah	19	20.5	34	35.4	37	38.6	5	5.4	–	–
Vermont	6	14.1	12	27.8	20	45.9	5	12.2	–	–
Virgin Islands	3	18.4	6	40.5	5	31.3	2	9.8	–	–
Virginia	52	14.6	117	33.1	139	39.4	46	12.9	–	–
Washington	52	16.6	101	32.3	134	43.0	25	8.1	–	–
West Virginia	31	13.1	65	26.9	122	50.9	22	9.1	–	–
Wisconsin	36	20.6	60	34.4	62	35.3	17	9.7	–	–
Wyoming	4	18.4	8	35.2	9	39.6	2	6.8	–	–

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

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	All Participants ^a		Citizens ^b		Non-Citizens	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	18,149	100.0	17,323	100.0	745	100.0
Alabama	412	2.3	411	2.4	1	0.1
Alaska	40	0.2	40	0.2	0	0.1
Arizona	265	1.5	254	1.5	11	1.5
Arkansas	259	1.4	243	1.4	1	0.1
California	2,075	11.4	1,860	10.7	215	28.8
Colorado	171	0.9	165	1.0	6	0.8
Connecticut	183	1.0	175	1.0	5	0.7
Delaware	35	0.2	35	0.2	0	0.0
Dist. of Col.	84	0.5	83	0.5	1	0.1
Florida	892	4.9	825	4.8	62	8.3
Georgia	625	3.4	619	3.6	6	0.8
Guam	19	0.1	19	0.1	0	0.0
Hawaii	127	0.7	124	0.7	3	0.4
Idaho	58	0.3	57	0.3	1	0.1
Illinois	810	4.5	789	4.6	21	2.8
Indiana	304	1.7	302	1.7	2	0.2
Iowa	125	0.7	123	0.7	2	0.3
Kansas	117	0.6	115	0.7	2	0.3
Kentucky	382	2.1	380	2.2	2	0.3
Louisiana	521	2.9	517	3.0	3	0.5
Maine	108	0.6	106	0.6	1	0.1
Maryland	275	1.5	266	1.5	8	1.1
Massachusetts ..	260	1.4	246	1.4	14	1.9
Michigan	687	3.8	665	3.8	14	1.8
Minnesota	192	1.1	175	1.0	18	2.4
Mississippi	292	1.6	292	1.7	0	0.1
Missouri	407	2.2	399	2.3	7	0.9
Montana	61	0.3	60	0.3	0	0.0
Nebraska	90	0.5	89	0.5	1	0.1
Nevada	60	0.3	59	0.3	1	0.2
New Hampshire ..	40	0.2	39	0.2	1	0.1
New Jersey	382	2.1	365	2.1	16	2.1
New Mexico	176	1.0	170	1.0	6	0.8
New York	1,545	8.5	1,381	8.0	124	16.7
North Carolina ..	508	2.8	501	2.9	5	0.7
North Dakota	33	0.2	32	0.2	1	0.1
Ohio	633	3.5	626	3.6	7	0.9
Oklahoma	270	1.5	268	1.5	2	0.2
Oregon	226	1.2	214	1.2	12	1.7
Pennsylvania	831	4.6	810	4.7	21	2.9
Rhode Island	77	0.4	73	0.4	4	0.5
South Carolina ..	309	1.7	307	1.8	1	0.1
South Dakota	43	0.2	42	0.2	0	0.1
Tennessee	483	2.7	479	2.8	3	0.4
Texas	1,397	7.7	1,310	7.6	87	11.7
Utah	95	0.5	91	0.5	4	0.5
Vermont	43	0.2	43	0.2	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	16	0.1	15	0.1	1	0.1
Virginia	354	2.0	350	2.0	4	0.5
Washington	313	1.7	282	1.6	30	4.1
West Virginia	240	1.3	238	1.4	0	0.1
Wisconsin	175	1.0	168	1.0	7	1.0
Wyoming	23	0.1	23	0.1	0	0.0

^a This category includes participants whose citizenship status is unknown or missing; therefore, the total may not equal the sum of the other columns.

^b Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in previous *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* Reports.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-12. Distribution of All Non-Citizen^a FSP Participants by State and Age

State	Total	Children		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	745	194	26.1	369	49.6	181	24.3
Alabama	1	0	41.9	0	19.8	0	38.3
Alaska	0	0	26.1	0	50.9	0	23.1
Arizona	11	2	18.4	7	59.6	2	21.3
Arkansas	1	-	-	0	62.5	0	37.5
California	215	60	27.7	142	66.2	13	6.1
Colorado	6	2	29.6	3	51.1	1	19.3
Connecticut	5	1	17.0	2	44.4	2	38.6
Delaware	0	-	-	0	100.0	-	-
Dist. of Col.	1	0	34.0	1	60.8	0	5.2
Florida	62	10	15.7	25	41.1	27	43.2
Georgia	6	2	24.3	3	54.8	1	21.0
Guam	0	0	12.6	0	49.3	0	38.1
Hawaii	3	1	21.5	0	14.0	2	64.5
Idaho	1	0	8.2	1	67.0	0	24.9
Illinois	21	2	11.5	11	53.6	7	34.9
Indiana	2	1	42.9	0	21.2	1	35.9
Iowa	2	1	29.8	1	42.8	1	27.4
Kansas	2	0	8.0	1	67.7	0	24.3
Kentucky	2	1	32.6	1	62.7	0	4.7
Louisiana	3	1	17.1	2	49.1	1	33.9
Maine	1	0	34.9	1	52.7	0	12.4
Maryland	8	3	36.9	2	25.7	3	37.5
Massachusetts ..	14	4	30.7	5	35.1	5	34.2
Michigan	14	4	29.5	7	50.2	3	20.3
Minnesota	18	7	39.6	9	49.2	2	11.2
Mississippi	0	0	23.8	-	-	0	76.2
Missouri	7	2	29.1	3	49.9	1	21.0
Montana	0	0	74.9	0	25.1	-	-
Nebraska	1	0	9.6	0	47.4	0	43.0
Nevada	1	0	13.6	1	42.8	1	43.6
New Hampshire ..	1	0	12.7	0	55.9	0	31.5
New Jersey	16	3	19.8	6	39.2	6	41.0
New Mexico	6	1	14.1	4	61.3	1	24.6
New York	124	31	24.8	45	36.1	49	39.1
North Carolina ..	5	2	43.6	2	35.1	1	21.3
North Dakota	1	0	41.7	0	45.6	0	12.8
Ohio	7	2	24.1	3	36.3	3	39.6
Oklahoma	2	0	22.5	1	44.6	1	32.9
Oregon	12	4	35.8	5	37.3	3	26.9
Pennsylvania	21	12	58.2	7	31.0	2	10.8
Rhode Island	4	1	38.2	1	36.4	1	25.4
South Carolina ..	1	0	27.1	-	-	1	72.9
South Dakota	0	0	33.6	0	66.4	-	-
Tennessee	3	1	15.5	1	38.8	2	45.7
Texas	87	14	16.3	46	53.3	26	30.4
Utah	4	1	32.6	2	53.4	1	14.0
Vermont	0	0	33.3	0	66.7	-	-
Virgin Islands	1	0	34.4	0	27.2	0	38.4
Virginia	4	1	31.4	1	32.4	1	36.2
Washington	30	12	39.5	12	40.7	6	19.8
West Virginia	0	-	-	0	74.2	0	25.8
Wisconsin	7	4	49.6	2	32.7	1	17.8
Wyoming	0	0	47.7	0	52.3	-	-

^a Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens and individual classifications of permanent resident aliens cannot be identified. Citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and non-citizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in previous *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* Reports.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX C

**CHANGES TO THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM DUE
TO RECENT FEDERAL LEGISLATION**

Recent federal legislation has had a significant impact on the FSP, affecting eligibility, program requirements, and benefit levels. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) enacted on August 22, 1996, disqualified many permanent resident aliens, expanded work requirements and set time limits on benefits for able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDS), and changed deduction amounts and the maximum benefit calculation.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which took effect in fiscal year 1998, allowed states to exempt a percentage of ABAWDS from the FSP time limits set by PRWORA. The Balanced Budget Act also increased funding for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and set up requirements for states' use of those funds.

The Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) reversed another PRWORA provision, restoring eligibility to certain legal aliens.

Permanent Resident Alien Disqualification

Legally resident aliens are immigrants entitled to live permanently in the United States. They have either chosen not to apply for citizenship, or they do not meet citizenship requirements. Prior to PRWORA, four types of legally resident aliens were eligible to participate in the FSP: immigrants accorded permanent resident status; aliens accorded refugee status; aliens granted political asylum; and aliens granted a stay of deportation.¹ Title IV of PRWORA made most of the first type of aliens, those with permanent resident status, ineligible for the FSP.

Beginning in September 1996, new FSP applicants were subject to these alien restrictions. Permanent resident aliens already receiving food stamps were not subject to the alien restrictions until their first recertification after March 31, 1997, or one year after the date PRWORA was enacted, whichever came first. If an alien became a naturalized citizen, he or she became eligible for benefits on the same basis as other citizens.

Permanent resident aliens with significant work history and those with military service to the United States were exempt from the alien restrictions on FSP participation in PRWORA. Significant work history is defined as 40 or more quarters (10 or more years) of work experience in the United States and could be acquired either through an alien's own work, work by a spouse while married, work by a parent while a minor child, or any combination of the three. Individuals who were serving in the United States Armed Forces and veterans were also exempt, along with their spouses and minor children.

Refugees, asylees and deportees were exempt from the alien provision of PRWORA for five years after they entered the country. At that point, if these aliens had not naturalized, they became subject to the same restrictions as permanent resident aliens.

¹Illegal aliens and non-immigrants (students, tourists, visitors and people with work visas) have never been eligible for benefits.

Effective November 1, 1998, the Agricultural Research, Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998 restored eligibility to some permanent resident aliens who were living in the United States when PRWORA was enacted. In addition, it extended the eligibility period for refugees, asylees, and deportees from five years to seven years. Thus, for most of fiscal year 1999, the following aliens were eligible for benefits:

Aliens eligible for *seven years after admitted or granted status*:

- People admitted as refugees
- People granted asylum
- People whose deportation was withheld
- Cuban or Haitian immigrants admitted under the Refugee Education Assistance Act (REEA)
- Amerasian immigrants admitted under the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Program Appropriations Act

Permanent Resident Aliens (PRAs) eligible *indefinitely*:

- PRAs credited with 40 quarters of work
- Military connection (veteran, active duty, spouse, and/or children)
- Lawfully in the United States on August 22, 1996 and age 65 or older on August 22, 1996
- Lawfully in the United States on August 22, 1996 and under age 18
- Lawfully in the United States on August 22, 1996 and disabled or blind

Certain non-PRAs may also be eligible, provided they meet one of the criteria listed above. For example, some parolees, conditional entrants, and battered spouses and/or children are eligible if they meet one of the criteria listed above, even though they are not PRAs.

Two additional groups of aliens may be eligible indefinitely, without meeting any of the above criteria:

- Certain Hmong or Highlan Laotians and spouse and children (many are admitted as refugees)
- American Indians born in Canada to whom section 289 of the INA applies, and members of Indian tribes defined in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, naturalized citizens, permanent resident aliens, and individual classifications of PRAs cannot be identified. Therefore, citizenship tables in this report include data only for citizens and non-citizens.

Work Requirements

PRWORA instituted a work requirement on childless, non-disabled FSP participants aged 18 to 49. Individuals subject to the work requirement need to do one of the following: (1) work at least 20 hours per week; (2) participate in an approved employment and training (E&T) program for at least 20 hours per week; or (3) participate in Workfare or a comparable program. Individuals subject to, but not meeting, the work requirement can only receive food stamp benefits for three months in a 36-month period.

Most food stamp participants are not subject to the work requirement. Any individual under 18 or over 49, physically or mentally unfit for employment, pregnant, or a parent or other member of a household with responsibility for a dependent child is not subject to the work requirement. Furthermore, people who are also exempt from the FSP work registration provision under subsection (d)(2) of 7 U.S.C. 2015 are not subject to the work requirement. This includes anyone who is:

- Responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 6 or an incapacitated person
- A student who meets FSP eligibility requirements
- A regular participant in a drug addiction or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program
- Working at least 30 hours per week (or earning more than what would be earned if working 30 hours per week at the minimum wage)
- Subject to and complying with a work registration requirement under another program (either under Title IV of the Social Security Act or under the federal-state unemployment compensation system).

A FSP participant not meeting any of these criteria is subject to the work requirement. In this report, individuals who are subject to the work requirement are referred to as able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs). ABAWDs who are not meeting the work requirement and who have received food stamps for more than three months are referred to as being “subject-to-sanction.” ABAWDs who are meeting the work requirement or are not meeting the work requirement but who have received less than three months of food stamps are referred to as ABAWDs “not subject to sanction.”

An ABAWD who, during the preceding 36 months, received food stamps for at least three months while he or she was subject to but not meeting the work requirement is ineligible for food stamps.

An ABAWD who lost eligibility under PRWORA can regain it by working or participating in an E&T program for 80 or more hours in a 30-day period or by complying with a workfare program for 30 days. An ABAWD who regains eligibility in this way remains eligible as long as he or she continues to meet the work requirement. If, after regaining eligibility, an individual fails to meet the work requirement, he or she remains eligible for three consecutive months starting on the date the individual notifies the state agency that he or she no longer meets the work requirement. An ABAWD may only receive these 3 additional months once in any 36-month period.

At a state' request, USDA may waive the work requirement for any group of individuals if the Secretary determines that where they live has either an unemployment rate of over 10 percent or an insufficient number of jobs to provide employment. In addition, each state may exempt up to 15 percent of the people who, after applying all other exemptions and waivers, would still lose eligibility because of the work requirement. Figure C shows which FSP participants can lose eligibility under PRWORA.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which took effect in fiscal year 1998, allowed states to exempt 15 percent of the state's ABAWDs from the FSP time limits imposed by PROWRA. In addition, the Balanced Budget Act increased funds for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program, restricted how the funds could be used and made them available to states until expended. States were required to earmark 80 percent of their federal food stamp employment and training funds to provide approved work or training programs for childless, able-bodied 18- to 49-year-olds.

Income Deductions and Vehicle Allowance

Before PRWORA, the standard income deduction was typically adjusted for inflation each October. PRWORA froze the standard deduction at the 1996 level of \$134 for the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. The amounts for Alaska and Hawaii were also frozen (see Appendix F).

The excess shelter deduction remained at \$247 until December 31, 1996, but rose to \$250 on January 1, 1997 and \$275 at the beginning of fiscal year 1999. It is set to rise once more to \$300 at the beginning of fiscal year 2001, with no additional planned increases.

The vehicle allowance was scheduled to be increased to \$5,000 in fiscal year 1997, and indexed for inflation beginning in October 1996. However, PRWORA raised the allowance to only \$4,650 with no scheduled increase.

Household Definition

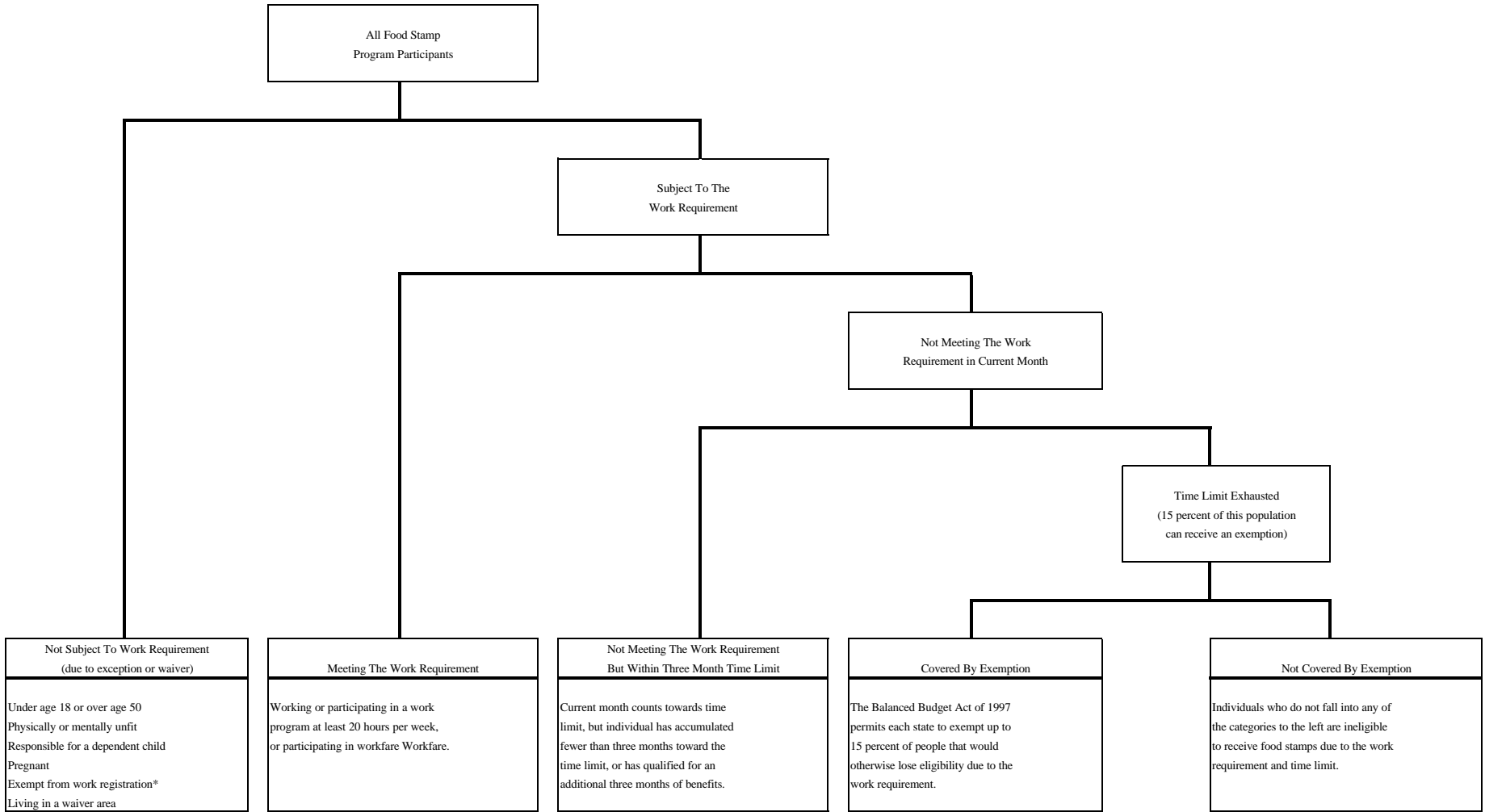
Prior to PRWORA, children in the household age 21 and under who were married or parents were excluded from the household. With the enactment of PRWORA, these children and their families must be included in the household.

Benefit Calculation

Since 1991, the maximum food stamp benefit had been set at 103% of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), which is indexed annually for inflation in food prices. Under PRWORA, beginning in 1997 the maximum benefit was set at 100% of the TFP, with the requirement that benefits not drop lower than the 1996 levels. The maximum benefit levels in 1998 and 1999 increased at the rate of inflation in food prices.

FIGURE C

FOOD STAMP PARTICIPANTS AFFECTED BY PRWORA'S WORK REQUIREMENT AND TIME LIMIT



* Exempt from FSP work registration for any of the following reasons: (1) caring for a dependent child under age 6; (2) meeting a work requirement under another program; (3) caring for an ill or incapacitated person; (4) meeting the FSP's student eligibility criteria; (5) in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.

APPENDIX D

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

Table D. HHS Poverty Income Guidelines for Fiscal Year 1999 FSP^a

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$8,050	\$10,070	\$9,260
2	10,850	13,570	12,480
3	13,650	17,070	15,700
4	16,450	20,570	18,920
5	19,250	24,070	22,140
6	22,050	27,570	25,360
7	24,850	31,070	28,580
8	27,650	34,570	31,800
Each Additional Member	+2,800	+3,500	+3,220

^aThese numbers, which were used as poverty guidelines for the FSP in fiscal year 1999, were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and published in the February 1998 *Federal Register*. Dividing these 1998 HHS guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar value produces the fiscal year 1999 monthly net income limits for the FSP (see Appendix E). The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds which are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Source: 63 *Federal Register* 36, February 24, 1998.

APPENDIX E

**FSP MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GROSS AND NET MONTHLY
INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS IN
FISCAL YEAR 1999**

**Table E-1. FSP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards
in Fiscal Year 1999**

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$873	\$1,091	\$1,004
2	1,176	1,471	1,352
3	1,479	1,850	1,701
4	1,783	2,229	2,050
5	2,086	2,608	2,399
6	2,389	2,987	2,748
7	2,693	3,366	3,097
8	2,996	3,746	3,445
Each Additional Member	+304	+380	+349

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table E-2. FSP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 1999

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$671	\$840	\$772
2	905	1,131	1,040
3	1,138	1,423	1,309
4	1,371	1,715	1,577
5	1,605	2,006	1,845
6	1,838	2,298	2,114
7	2,071	2,590	2,382
8	2,305	2,881	2,650
Each Additional Member	+234	+292	+269

^aThe fiscal year 1999 FSP net income limits are based on the 1998 poverty guidelines which were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services and published in the February 1998 *Federal Register*. FNS derived the fiscal year 1999 net income limits by dividing the 1998 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 1998 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 1997 Census poverty thresholds. This means that the net income limits applied to food stamp households in fiscal year 1999 are based on 1997 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX F

**VALUE OF STANDARD, MAXIMUM DEPENDENT-CARE,
AND EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTIONS IN
THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND
OUTLYING AREAS IN FISCAL YEAR 1999**

Table F. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 1999

Area	Standard ^a	Maximum Dependent-Care ^{b,c}	Excess Shelter ^d
Continental United States	\$134	\$200/\$175	\$275
Alaska.....	229	200/175	478
Hawaii.....	189	200/175	393
Guam.....	269	200/175	334
Virgin Islands	118	200/175	203

^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.

^dThe maximum limit for excess shelter expense deductions is adjusted each October 1 to reflect changes in the shelter, fuel, and utilities component of the CPI-U and is effective from October 1, 1998 to September 30, 1999.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX G

**VALUE OF MAXIMUM FOOD STAMP BENEFIT IN
THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND
OUTLYING AREAS IN FISCAL YEAR 1999**

Table G. Value of Maximum Food Stamp Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 1999^{a,b}

Household Size	Continental U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$125	\$157	\$200	\$243	\$197	\$185	\$161
2	230	287	367	446	362	339	296
3	329	412	525	639	518	486	424
4	419	523	667	812	658	617	538
5	497	621	792	965	781	733	639
6	597	746	951	1,158	938	879	767
7	659	824	1,051	1,279	1,036	972	848
8	754	942	1,201	1,462	1,185	1,111	969
Each Additional Member	+94	+118	+150	+183	+148	+139	+121

^aThe maximum benefit values are effective from October 1, 1998 to September 30, 1999 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.

^bDue 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.

APPENDIX H

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The Sample

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 50,000 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 1999 FSPQC sample of participating food stamp households. Monthly samples from October 1998 through September 1999 make up the fiscal year 1999 data.

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 1999 in this report are based on a sample of 47,553 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 1999 as reported to FNS.² Thus, when the sample is weighted, it

¹Participating 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.

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

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 1999.

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 1999	
	Program Data	FSPQC Sample
Number of households	7,669,809	7,669,809
Number of participants	18,182,595	18,148,850
Value of benefits	\$1,312,812,657	\$1,240,987,655
Average household size	2.37	2.37
Average benefit per person	\$72.20	\$68.38

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 1999 for selected variables are presented in appendix Table H.

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 1999 are as follows:

	<u>FSPQC Sample</u>
	<u>Fiscal Year 1999</u>
Number of cases subject to review	55,068
Number of cases completed	47,553
Estimated completion rate	86.4

Table H. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 1999

Variable	All Households	Households With:			
		Earnings	Elderly	Children	Disabled
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	603	917	605	701	698
Reported.....	625	948	608	727	713
Average Net Income (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	338	529	344	412	427
Reported.....	317	507	315	393	401
Average Total Deduction (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	299	400	277	319	281
Reported.....	289	382	276	308	262
Average Food Stamp Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated.....	162	194	61	234	100
Reported.....	167	206	68	238	108
Percent With Zero Gross Income					
Calculated.....	8.4	0.0	1.4	6.4	0.2
Reported.....	8.3	0.2	1.5	6.0	0.3
Percent With Zero Net Income					
Calculated.....	20.6	10.3	8.9	17.8	5.7
Reported.....	22.5	11.5	10.5	19.4	7.6
Percent With Minimum Benefit					
Calculated.....	9.7	4.3	27.7	1.4	15.7
Reported.....	6.5	2.5	29.1	0.9	11.1

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

Sampling Error

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:

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

where p is the weighted estimate of the proportion, 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:

$$(2) \quad s_N = N\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$$

where N is the number of households in the population. 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

¹More 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 1999, $n = 47,553$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 1999 are shown in the sample size column of Table I-1. For subgroups not shown in Table I-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (47,553) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 1999, $N = 7,670$ thousand. Hence the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 1999 would be calculated as $(1,543 / 7,670) \times (47,553) = 9,566$. In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 9,572, as shown in Table I-1.

errors calculated using equations (1) and (2) are referred to as “naive standard errors.” Standard errors can be estimated more accurately using a replicate sample method.²

The following discussion presents standard errors of selected estimates that were computed using the replicate sample 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 1999 are shown in Table I-1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.³ For example, the estimated number of food stamp households that receive the minimum benefit is 743,000 (Table A-1), and the corresponding standard error is 13,280 (Table I-1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 716,400 to 769,600.⁴

For standard errors not shown in Table I-1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 1999 can be calculated using equation (3):

$$(3) S_E = S_N \times d$$

where S_N is the naive standard error from equation (2) above, and d is the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest, from Table I-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 standard error computed by the replication method (Table I-1) to the naive standard error. When the population subgroup (for example, households with elderly) is listed in Table I-2, but the characteristic of interest (for example, zero net income) is not, use the average design effect for the subgroup, from the rightmost column of Table I-2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average design effect for all FSP households, 1.32.

²Standard errors have been estimated using the replicate sample method described in Leslie Kish, *Survey Sampling*, 1965, pp. 127-128. Under the replicate sample method, the sample is divided into random subsamples, and the variance of the mean of any given variable in the full sample is based on the variance of the means for that variable across the subsamples.

³A 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.

⁴Calculated as: $(743 - (2 \times 13.28)) = 716.4$ and $(743 + (2 \times 13.28)) = 769.6$.

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-20, 137,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to calculate the naïve standard error. Using equation (2), the value is 4,486.⁵ Multiplying 4,486 by the design effect (d) of 1.78 (Table I-2) yields an estimated standard error of 7,985 (compared with the replicate sample method standard error from Table I-1, 8,000).

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:

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

For example, appendix Table A-20 shows that, of the 4.3 million households with children, 273,000 (6.4 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (s_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 8,530 (Table I-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, 4.3 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 6.0 to 6.8 percent, around the point estimate of 6.4 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors that are not shown in Table I-1. First, calculate the adjusted naïve 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, 137,000 (8.9 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naïve standard error (calculated above as 7,985) by 1.5 million, yields an adjusted naïve standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.5 percentage points.

⁵Calculated as:

$$1,543 \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{137}{1,543}\right) \times \left(1 + \frac{137}{1,543}\right) / 9,572} = 4,486,$$

where 1,543 is the estimated population of elderly households in thousands, 137 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income in thousands, 9,572 is the sample size of elderly households (Table I-1), and 4.486 is the standard error in thousands.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 1999 are provided in Table I-3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all food stamp households in fiscal year 1999 is \$2.47 (Table I-3), and the mean itself is \$603 (Table A-21). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$598 to \$608.

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 I-3 can be obtained from Table I-4. Table I-4 shows for each variable in Table I-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 I-4 include design effects.

Table I-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Food Stamp Households (Thousands), Fiscal Year 1999^a

	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	12.87	19.87	13.28	21.25	18.56	22.56	23.65	19.36	47,553	7,670
With Elderly	3.03	8.00	9.91	4.00	18.56	5.65	5.42	8.42	9,572	1,543
Without Elderly	12.58	18.82	9.39	21.10	NA	22.74	23.60	18.53	37,981	6,127
With Children	8.53	13.71	4.71	20.38	5.65	22.59	23.65	12.70	25,952	4,275
With School Age	6.75	11.36	4.13	18.69	5.42	23.65	23.65	11.99	19,602	3,273
Without Children	10.04	15.87	12.51	8.49	17.99	NA	NA	16.64	21,601	3,395
With Earnings	NA	7.48	5.20	21.25	4.00	20.38	18.69	7.17	13,119	2,058
With Disabled	1.16	6.33	8.84	7.17	8.42	12.70	11.99	19.36	13,510	2,031

^aStandard errors were estimated using the replicate sample method.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table I-2. Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1999^a

Base of Estimated Number	Households With:								Average Design Effect
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly	Children	School-Age Children	Disabled	
All FSP Households	1.31	1.40	1.28	1.36	1.32	1.29	1.36	1.35	1.32
With Elderly	1.62	1.78	1.40	1.42	NA	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.49
Without Elderly	1.32	1.41	1.35	1.43	NA	1.55	1.50	1.30	1.41
With Children	1.31	1.35	1.53	1.56	1.35	NA	2.10	1.30	1.50
With School Children	1.30	1.35	1.53	1.62	1.35	NA	NA	1.32	1.41
Without Children	1.38	1.60	1.35	1.34	1.58	NA	NA	1.47	1.46
With Earnings.....	NA	1.37	1.42	NA	1.43	3.33	2.21	1.34	1.85
With Disabled.....	1.50	1.57	1.39	1.37	1.42	1.53	1.50	NA	1.47

^aThe design effect is the ratio of the standard error computed by the replication method to the naive standard error for the specific cell of the table. The average design effect for each row is a simple arithmetic average of the design effects for each cell in the row.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table I-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 1999^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	2.47	2.10	0.77	1.08	2.54	0.01	0.03	5.31	3.20	2.50	1.12
With Elderly	2.89	3.22	0.89	3.12	6.34	0.01	0.06	26.84	25.10	4.27	3.76
Without Elderly	2.89	2.51	0.88	1.15	2.75	0.01	0.03	5.36	3.23	2.99	1.11
With Children.....	3.79	3.24	1.07	1.41	3.64	0.01	0.04	5.73	3.25	4.99	1.27
With School Children.....	4.42	3.85	1.30	1.67	4.20	0.02	0.05	6.77	4.07	5.56	1.53
Without Children....	2.34	1.96	0.50	1.74	3.47	0.00	0.04	9.36	10.53	2.83	2.06
With Earnings	5.30	4.77	1.49	1.89	4.96	0.02	0.06	5.31	6.29	8.28	1.80
With Disabled.....	3.53	3.74	1.13	2.34	3.65	0.02	0.05	14.31	5.50	2.82	2.70

^aStandard errors were estimated using the replication method.

^bFor households with a nonzero amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table I-4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 1999^a

Number of Households in Base of Mean (Thousands)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
8,246 (All FSP Households).....	0.7	0.3	1.8
1,500 (Households With Elderly)....	2.3	0.5	8.1
4,806 (Households With Children) ...	0.8	0.3	2.9
2,167 (Households With Earnings)..	1.2	0.5	3.0
2,015 (Households With Disabled)..	1.3	0.4	2.8

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

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

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

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

Source: Fiscal Year 1999 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

APPENDIX J

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT (not included in web file)

APPENDIX K

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1998. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 2000.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1997. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1999.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1996. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1998.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 1995. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1997.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1994. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1996.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1993. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1995.

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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1991. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis and Evaluation; 1993.

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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, November 1979. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation; 1981.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, February 1978. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1980.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, September 1976. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1977.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, September 1975. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; 1976.