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Report No. FSP-08-CHAR

***Characteristics of Food Stamp
Households: Fiscal Year 2007***



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Department of
Agriculture

Food and
Nutrition
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Department of Nutrition
Agriculture Service

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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2007

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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.¹ The FSP is the largest of the 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). This report presents an overview of the FSP eligibility requirements and benefit levels, as well as the characteristics of FSP households and participants nationwide, in fiscal year 2007 (October 2006 to September 2007). The appendices include detailed tabulations of household and participant characteristics for the nation and by State, and a brief description of the sample design and the sampling error associated with the estimates presented in the report.

FSP Participation and Costs

In an average month in fiscal year 2007, the FSP provided benefits to nearly 26.5 million people living in nearly 11.8 million households across the United States. The total cost of the program in fiscal year 2007 was \$33.2 billion, \$30.4 billion of which was for FSP benefits and the remainder for program administration. The average monthly FSP benefit for all participants in fiscal year 2007 was \$215 per household.

Compared with fiscal year 2006, the total number of FSP participants decreased by nearly 1 percent while FSP benefits increased by about 1 percent. The drop in participation was caused by a significant decrease in the number of individuals receiving disaster assistance. Just 7,000 people received disaster assistance in fiscal year 2007, but more than 4.7 million people received disaster assistance in the first three months of fiscal year 2006, due to Gulf Coast hurricanes.

The participant counts and benefit costs discussed in this section are based on FNS administrative records, and thus differ slightly from estimates based on the Food Stamp Program Quality Control (FSPQC) sample file (see Appendix D for an explanation of the differences). The remainder of this report draws on data from the FSPQC file.

Characteristics of FSP Households and Participants

Of all FSP households, approximately 87 percent lived in poverty, as measured by the federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix C). FSP benefits were concentrated among poorer households—39 percent of all FSP households had gross income less than or equal to half of the poverty guideline, and these households received 56 percent of all benefits. If the value of FSP benefits is included as income, 9 percent of all FSP households moved above the poverty guideline as a result of receiving benefits, and 15 percent moved from below to above half of the poverty guideline.

¹ On October 1, 2008, the Food Stamp Program will change its name to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The new name will reflect the program's mission to not only provide food assistance, but also to increase nutrition to improve the health and well being of low-income people.

Nearly 30 percent of FSP households had earned income, 28 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 25 percent received Social Security income, and 12 percent received support from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). The percentage of households with zero gross income continued to increase in fiscal year 2007, rising to over 14 percent from 8 percent in fiscal year 2000.

Eighty-three percent of FSP households contained either a child or an elderly or disabled person, and these households received 88 percent of all benefits. Households with children received a relatively large average monthly FSP benefit (\$312), reflecting their larger household size. The average household with children had 3.3 people compared with an average of 1.1 people for households without children. A majority (63 percent) of the FSP households with children were single-adult households. Twenty-four percent of these single-adult households with children received cash benefits from TANF. Forty-eight percent of all FSP households with children had earned income; 40 percent of single-adult households with children and 67 percent of married-head households with children had earned income. Five percent of all households with children had both TANF and earned income.

Households with an elderly member received a relatively small average monthly FSP benefit (\$90), reflecting their smaller-than-average size (1.3 people) and higher-than-average incomes, compared with other FSP participants. Eighty percent of FSP households with an elderly member consisted of an elderly person living alone. These individuals received an average monthly benefit of \$72 compared with an average monthly benefit of \$163 for households with elderly people not living alone and \$238 for households without any elderly people.

In fiscal year 2007, 42 percent of all FSP participants were nonelderly adults, and 9 percent were elderly people. Forty-nine percent of all participants were children, remaining steady with the number of participating children in fiscal year 2006. About 66 percent of the children were school age, and 68 percent of nonelderly adult participants were women.

The percentage of households with zero gross income continued its upward trend, increasing slightly from 14 percent in fiscal year 2006 to over 14 percent in fiscal year 2007. The percentage of households with zero net income and households with earnings remained steady from 2006 to 2007, at 31 and 30 percent, respectively. The percentage of households with TANF income continued to fall, however, dropping by 1 point to 12 percent in fiscal year 2007.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) is a central component of America's nutrition assistance safety net.¹ The stated purpose of the FSP is "to permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet by increasing their purchasing power" (the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, P.L. 95-113). The FSP is the largest of the 15 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 2007, the FSP served approximately 26.5 million people in an average month at a total cost of \$33.2 billion, \$30.4 billion of which were for FSP benefits.²

Imposing relatively few nonfinancial categorical exclusion criteria, the FSP is the only low-income assistance program available nationwide to essentially all financially needy households.³ It provides benefits electronically, and the benefits may be redeemed for eligible food items in 165,521 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 paying about 50 percent of the costs.

Given that FSP benefits 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 purposes, FNS sponsors several analyses to enhance its understanding of the characteristics of the population served by the FSP. The agency also produces a series of reports to document these analyses (see Appendix G for a list of titles). This report presents a picture of households and individuals participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2007. While FNS coordinates with State, local, and voluntary organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies, only a small number of people faced such disasters during fiscal year 2007. Therefore, the remainder of this report draws on data for participating households eligible for the FSP under normal program rules, and is not adjusted to account for those receiving disaster assistance.

¹ On October 1, 2008, the Food Stamp Program will change its name to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The new name will reflect the program's mission to not only provide food assistance, but also to increase nutrition to improve the health and well being of low-income people.

² The total cost of the FSP in fiscal year 2007 also included \$2.8 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.

³ The FSP eligibility requirements include nonfinancial categorical exclusion criteria for certain groups. Specifically, some nonelderly nondisabled childless adults and some noncitizens were ineligible for FSP benefits in fiscal year 2007.

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the FSP, including the regulations used to determine eligibility and benefits, and the factors that affect program participation and costs, such as trends in the national economy. Chapter 3 describes the characteristics of individuals and households participating in the FSP in fiscal year 2007. Appendix A presents detailed national tables of FSP household characteristics, and Appendix B contains detailed State-by-State tables of FSP household characteristics. Appendix C provides the fiscal year 2007 FSP eligibility standards and maximum benefit amounts. Appendix D provides a detailed explanation and evaluation of the source and reliability of the estimates contained in this report, and Appendix E presents the sampling error of the estimates. The data collection instrument used to collect the FSP Quality Control (FSPQC) data, which forms the basis of this report, may be found in Appendix F, and a list of the reports in this series for prior years may be found in Appendix G.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FSP PROGRAM

The characteristics of FSP households and the level of FSP participation change over time in response to legislative changes to the FSP as well as economic and demographic trends. This chapter explains FSP eligibility requirements, application procedures, benefit computation, and benefit issuance. The chapter concludes with a summary of program participation and costs, including a discussion of how these costs are related to the economy in fiscal year 2007.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, establishes uniform national eligibility standards for the FSP. It defines what an FSP “household” is, defines categories of households that are automatically eligible for benefits, and sets gross and net income limits, a resource limit, and various nonfinancial criteria. There are exceptions to the eligibility 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.¹

The Household

Under FSP rules, a household is defined as individuals who share a residential unit and purchase and prepare food together. The income and countable resources 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 may apply as separate household units; their income and countable resources are considered separately in eligibility and benefit determinations. People who are elderly and disabled and cannot prepare and purchase food because of a substantial disability may apply as a separate household as long as the gross monthly income of the remainder of their residential unit is less than 165 percent of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.²

¹ Generally, a person is considered to be disabled for FSP benefit purposes if he or she receives federal or State disability or blindness payments or other disability retirement benefits from a governmental agency under the Social Security Act, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security disability or blindness payments; receives an annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act and is eligible for Medicare or is considered to be disabled based on SSI rules; is a veteran who is totally disabled, permanently housebound, or in need of regular aid and attendance; or is a surviving spouse or child of a veteran who is receiving Veterans’ benefits and is considered permanently disabled.

² Federal poverty guidelines for many assistance programs are established annually by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. See Appendix C for a list of the fiscal year 2007 FSP poverty guidelines and a description of how they are determined.

Categorical Eligibility

Certain households are categorically eligible for the FSP and therefore not subject to income or resource limits. A household is categorically eligible if all of its members receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash or in-kind Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), or General Assistance (GA). Benefits for these categorically-eligible households are determined according to the same rules used for other eligible households.

A broader interpretation of categorical eligibility rules implemented on November 21, 2000 requires States to confer categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified as eligible to receive benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds. States have the option of conferring categorical eligibility on families receiving or certified to receive benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE. They may also confer categorical eligibility on households in which at least one member receives the benefit or service, but the State determines that the whole household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or to foster or strengthen marriage, the household's gross income must be under 200 percent of poverty. However, if the purpose of the program is to further work, this income limit does not apply. In some States, virtually all FSP applicants receive a TANF/MOE-funded benefit, which makes them categorically eligible for FSP benefits. In other States, only certain types of households may be authorized to receive the TANF/MOE-funded benefit.

Income Eligibility Standards

Monthly income is the most important determinant of household FSP eligibility. Households that are not categorically eligible must meet two income eligibility standards: a gross income standard and a net income standard.³

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 that is not categorically eligible and does not contain an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income that is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (\$2,167 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2007). Households with elderly or disabled members are not subject to the gross income standard. Net income is determined by subtracting deductions permitted under the FSP from monthly gross income. The FSP deducts the following from a household's gross monthly income to arrive at the net monthly income:⁴

³ Individuals participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules, as described later in this chapter.

⁴ There is a distinction between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount used to compute FSP benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household receives if the total of allowable deductions is less than the household's gross income. Because net income may not be less than zero, households with total deductions greater than their gross income may claim only a portion of their deduction entitlement.

- **Standard Deduction.** Households receive a standard deduction based on location and household size. A household with one to three members received \$134 in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2007; larger households received a larger standard deduction. The standard deduction for outlying States and territories varies to reflect price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). The standard deductions are adjusted annually for cost-of-living increases.
- **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 out-of-pocket costs incurred for the care of children and other dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school. The maximum dependent care deduction in fiscal year 2007 was \$200 per month per dependent under age two and \$175 per month per dependent age two or older.
- **Medical Deduction.** A medical deduction is available only to households with elderly or disabled members. In most States, such households may deduct combined out-of-pocket medical costs exceeding \$35 that are incurred on behalf of elderly or disabled members of the household. Three States have implemented medical deduction demonstration programs that use standard deduction amounts for households with medical expenses below a specified limit.⁵ Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs are not deductible in any State.
- **Child Support Payment Deduction.** Households may deduct legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than use the deduction.
- **Excess Shelter Expense Deduction.** A household is entitled to a deduction equal to shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceed 50 percent of its countable income after all other potential deductions are subtracted from gross income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction in the contiguous United States for households without elderly or disabled members was \$417 in fiscal year 2007. This amount is indexed to inflation increases. Households with elderly or disabled members are entitled to subtract the full value of shelter costs that exceed 50 percent of their adjusted income. The limit on the excess shelter expense deduction for outlying States and territories varies to reflect price differences between such areas and the contiguous United States (Appendix C). Some States allow homeless households a deduction of up to \$143 for shelter costs.

To be eligible for the FSP, a household must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (\$1,667 for a family of four in the contiguous United States in fiscal year 2007). Categorically eligible households are not subject to the net income limit. The

⁵ For detailed information on these demonstrations, see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC Database and QC Minimodel*.

gross and net income eligibility standards vary by household size, as well as for residents of Alaska and Hawaii (see Appendix C).

Resources

The second most important determinant of FSP eligibility is a household's resources. Households are permitted up to \$2,000 in countable resources, or \$3,000 in countable resources if at least one member is age 60 or older or disabled.⁶ Countable resources include cash, resources easily converted into cash (such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, or lump-sum payments), and some nonliquid resources such as certain vehicles.⁷ However, some types of property such as family homes, tools of a trade, or business property used to earn income are not counted. Categorically eligible households are not subject to resource limits.

Regulations implemented in January 2001 exclude from the resource test any vehicle with equity below \$1,500, and exempt from the equity test one vehicle per adult in the household as well as any vehicles used by a teenager to drive to work or school.⁸ If there are no such adults or teenagers in the household, one vehicle per household is still exempted from the equity test. For vehicles exempt from the equity test but not excluded entirely from the resource test, any fair market value exceeding \$4,650 is counted toward the resource limit. For any remaining vehicles, the higher of either any fair market value in excess of \$4,650 or any equity is counted.

In addition, the fiscal year 2001 Agricultural Appropriations Act (enacted in September 2000 and effective July 1, 2001) allowed States to use TANF vehicle rules in place of FSP rules if the TANF rules were more generous. By September 2007, 28 States had adopted policies that excluded the value of all vehicles from the resource test.⁹ Other States adopted policies that excluded the value of one vehicle per adult or per household or increased the allowable value of one or more vehicles. Only Idaho was still using the federal FSP rules.

These changes were designed to make it easier for low-income workers to keep a vehicle and still receive FSP benefits.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

The FSP has some nonfinancial eligibility standards, such as restrictions on the participation of students, strikers, people who are institutionalized, unauthorized immigrants, nonimmigrant visitors to the United States, and some lawful permanent resident noncitizens. In addition,

⁶ Some States have implemented higher resource limits by matching the eligibility rules of other assistance programs, such as TANF.

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

⁸ The equity test counts all equity--fair market value minus remaining liens--of the vehicle.

⁹ In eight of these States, almost all low-income households are eligible for a TANF/MOE-funded benefit that confers categorical eligibility.

nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children are subject to work registration requirements and time limits on benefit receipt.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) severely limited FSP eligibility for legal noncitizens. While unauthorized immigrants have never been eligible for the FSP, the 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act restored FSP benefits to the following groups of legal noncitizens who meet the program's requirements:

- Noncitizens who are receiving disability benefits, effective October 1, 2002
- Noncitizens who have lived in the United States for over five years, effective April 1, 2003
- Noncitizens under age 18 regardless of date of entry, effective October 1, 2003

Those admitted as refugees and those granted asylum or a stay of deportation are eligible for FSP benefits with no length-of-residency requirements.

Nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children may 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 FSP benefits in any 36-month period.¹⁰ Participants age 18 to 49 are subject to this time limit unless they are in one of the following categories:

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

¹⁰ These nondisabled nonelderly adults living in households without children may be exempt from the work requirements if they live in a waiver area (e.g., due to a high unemployment rate) or have been granted a discretionary exemption (limited to 15 percent of the caseload) by the State.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

To apply for FSP benefits, individuals are usually required to appear in person at their local FSP office. However, elderly and disabled people and people with transportation problems may be interviewed by telephone or at their home. In October 2006, 11 States had statewide online applications and 3 more had online applications in part of the State. By November 2007, 21 States had online applications. All States must allow individuals to apply for FSP benefits when they apply for TANF or SSI benefits.

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

FSP participants are required to appear periodically in person at their local FSP offices or participate in a telephone interview for recertification. The certification period varies according to the likelihood of a change in an FSP household's financial circumstances. The certification period for households with elderly members may be up to 24 months. In fiscal year 2007, FSP households were certified for benefits for an average of 12 months, a rate likely augmented by the longer certification periods for elderly households.

BENEFIT COMPUTATION

After a household is certified for the FSP, its monthly FSP benefit is computed on the basis of its net monthly income, the benefit reduction rate, and the maximum FSP 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 is 100 percent of the TFP. In fiscal year 2007, the maximum monthly benefit for a family of four in the contiguous United States was \$518 (Appendix C).

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

A household's monthly FSP 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 FSP benefit. In fiscal year 2007, all eligible one- and two-person households were 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.

SSI-CAP and MFIP Households

Some households with SSI receive benefits that are computed differently from other FSP households under the SSI Combined Application Program (SSI-CAP). SSI-CAP is a joint FNS-Social Security Administration (SSA) and State project that streamlines the FSP application process for single-person households that are eligible for SSI (which also makes them categorically eligible for the FSP). In fiscal year 2007, 12 States operated SSI-CAP demonstrations: Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Washington. In general, SSI-CAP is limited to one-person elderly households with SSI and no earned income.¹¹ In 9 of the States (Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia), SSI-CAP households receive a standard benefit based on whether the State categorizes them as having “high” or “low” shelter expenses (as determined by the State). In 3 of the States (Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington), SSI-CAP households receive a benefit calculated by using actual income, the standard deduction, a standard utility allowance, and a standardized “high” or “low” shelter expense. SSI-CAP households do not receive any other deductions from their income.

Under the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), households in Minnesota that receive TANF have their benefit computed differently from other FSP households. MFIP participants’ FSP benefit is calculated at the same time as the cash assistance benefit by subtracting total income from an income threshold that is based on family size and is larger for families with earnings. If the difference between total income and the threshold is larger than the maximum benefit set by Minnesota, the family receives the full food portion of its benefit for food and possibly an additional cash benefit. As a family’s income rises, the cash portion of the benefit is reduced before the food portion of the benefit. Families with income closer to the income threshold may not receive a cash benefit and will receive a smaller food benefit as well. MFIP participants are credited with a 38 percent earnings deduction but receive no other deductions from their income.

FSP BENEFIT ISSUANCE

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have implemented Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) systems. In 2007, there were two types of EBT systems:

- ***On-line EBT.*** Participant receives a “debit” card, similar to a bank card, which is used to purchase food at authorized retail stores. The household’s monthly benefit is electronically transferred to an account created specifically for FSP benefits. When a purchase is made, the amount of the purchase is debited from the account.

¹¹ In Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington, a household must have no earned income in order to enter the program but, once enrolled, may have earned income for up to three months and remain eligible. In Kentucky, New York, and Texas, a household may have earned income and still be eligible for SSI-CAP benefits.

- **Off-line EBT.** Unlike on-line EBT cards, “smart cards” contain FSP benefit information in a chip on the card. Wyoming issued smart cards until May 2007, at which time the State implemented its on-line EBT system.

PROGRAM CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR

In fiscal year 2007, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Virginia initiated new SSI-CAP demonstrations. In addition, New Hampshire, Texas, and Wyoming have implemented medical deduction demonstration programs. In these States, households with an elderly or disabled member who incurs medical expenses up to a specified limit receive a standard medical deduction.

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246), which became law June 18, 2008 and takes effect in fiscal year 2009, modifies several FSP eligibility requirements. These changes take place after the period of this report, and will be discussed in detail in the fiscal year 2009 report.

FSP PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

After declining slowly from 1985 through 1989, the number of FSP participants grew substantially during the early 1990s. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the number of FSP participants increased by 37 percent from fiscal year 1990 to fiscal year 1994. Since peaking at 28.0 million people in March 1994, the number of eligible, non-disaster FSP participants declined steadily through 2000 but began to rise in 2001, and has increased every year through 2007. There were 17.3 million participants in fiscal year 2001, increasing to 25.9 million participants in fiscal year 2007.¹²

Several factors account for the decline in the number of FSP participants from 1994 to 2000. Part of the decline is associated with the improved economy in the second half of the 1990's. Major economic indicators generally showed improvement from 1994 to 1998 (Table 2.1), and the number of participants fell during this period of sustained economic growth. In addition, research suggests that about a third of the total decline in the number of participants occurred because rising income and resources lifted people above the program's eligibility limits. Another 8 percent of the decline reflects welfare reform's restrictions on the eligibility of noncitizens and limits on the time during which nonelderly nondisabled childless unemployed adults may receive benefits. The remainder of the decline—just over half—occurred because fewer eligible people participated in the program.¹³

The increase in the number of FSP participants since 2001 is associated with a rise in the unemployment rate through 2003 and a rise in the poverty rate through 2004. The number of FSP participants continued to grow through 2007 despite a drop in the unemployment rate from 2004

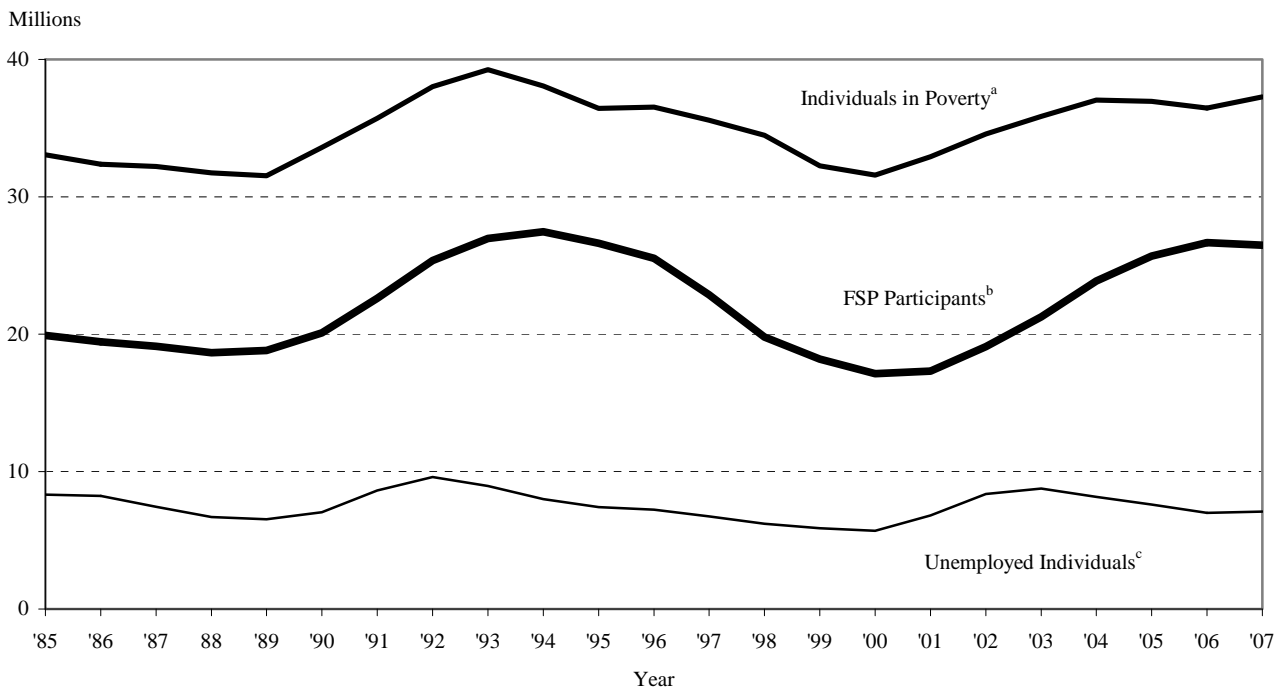
¹² The number of eligible, non-disaster FSP participants continued to increase in the first few months of FY 2008 as well.

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

to 2006 (the rate remained steady in 2007), and a leveling off of the poverty rate after 2004. The continued growth in FSP participation, despite improvements in economic indicators, is likely attributable to recent years' expansions in FSP eligibility and stepped-up outreach efforts. For example, the 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act restored eligibility for certain groups of legal noncitizens. In addition, States have taken advantage of opportunities to expand categorical eligibility, relax vehicle rules, and implement simpler reporting requirements, and FNS has encouraged States to conduct outreach efforts. As the number of eligible people increased, the percentage of eligible people choosing to participate in the FSP also rose, from 53.7 percent in fiscal year 2001 to 67.3 percent in fiscal year 2006.¹⁴

Total FSP costs increased from \$32.9 billion in fiscal year 2006 to \$33.2 billion in fiscal year 2007. The rise in costs was largely caused by the increase in eligible, non-disaster FSP participants and the annual increase in the maximum allotment, which was driven by the increase in the Thrifty Food Plan.

FIGURE 2.1
FSP PARTICIPANTS, UNEMPLOYED
INDIVIDUALS, AND INDIVIDUALS IN POVERTY, 1985–2007



^aAnnual values. Source: Bureau of the Census, Poverty in the United States: 2007.

^bAverage monthly values. Source: Food and Nutrition Service Fiscal Year 2007 Program Operations data.

^cAverage monthly values. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹⁴ See *Trends in Food Stamp Program Participation Rates: 2000 to 2006*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation; 2008. Participation rates for fiscal year 2007 will be available in spring 2009.

Table 2.1. Major Economic Indicators, Calendar Years 1994–2007

Economic Indicator	Calendar Year													
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Real GDP Increase ^a	4.0	2.5	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.2
Productivity Increase ^b ..	1.0	0.1	3.0	1.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.5	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.0	1.9
Unemployment Rate ^c ...	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Inflation Rate ^d	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.7
Interest Rate ^e	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.1	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6
Individuals Below Poverty Line														
Number in Thousands	38,059	36,425	36,529	35,574	34,476	32,258	31,581	32,907	34,570	35,861	37,040	36,950	36,460	37,277
Percentage of Total Population	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.7	11.8	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.5

^a Percent change from preceding year.

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

^c Unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

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

^e Corporate AAA bond yield.

Sources:

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

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

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

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

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

Sixth and seventh lines of data: Bureau of the Census, Poverty in the United States.

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP 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 2007, the FSP provided benefits to 25.9 million people living in 11.6 million households.² The vast majority of FSP households (87 percent) lived in poverty (according to the federal poverty guidelines for program eligibility in fiscal year 2007). Most (83 percent) FSP households contained a child (under age 18), an elderly person (age 60 and over), or a disabled nonelderly person. The average FSP household received a monthly benefit of \$212; had a gross monthly income of \$691, a net monthly income of \$330, and countable resources of \$144; and was entitled to a total deduction of \$430 per month.^{3,4,5} The average household size was 2.2 people.

This chapter discusses the composition and economic status of FSP households, the characteristics of FSP participants, and the changes in the characteristics of FSP households from fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2007. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the poverty status of participants and the effect of FSP benefits on poverty among participating households; Tables 3.3 and 3.4 presents sources of income and average monthly income, benefit, and unit size by household composition; Table 3.5 shows demographic characteristics of participants; and Table 3.6

¹ The information in this chapter and the estimates in Appendices A and B are based on a sample of 47,469 households that participated in the FSP in fiscal year 2007. The sample was drawn from FSP households in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. 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 in July 1982, and the Northern Mariana Islands participate in another block grant program instead of the FSP.

² The estimates of 25.9 million participants and 11.6 million households differ slightly from the numbers of FSP participants and households according to FNS administrative records (26.5 million people and 11.8 million households) because the sample estimate is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households. These adjustments also affect household average monthly benefits, which are \$212 in the FSPQC data compared with \$215 in the FNS administrative records. In some years, an adjustment is also made to account for issuance of disaster assistance. However, in fiscal year 2007 the amount of disaster assistance was not large enough to require an adjustment. (See Appendix D for more information.)

³ Given that net income is not used in benefit determination, the average monthly net income estimate excludes households participating in MFIP and households participating in SSI-CAP in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

⁴ The information on resource holdings reflects only countable resources. Many of the households eligible for the FSP are either categorically eligible and thus not subject to the resource test or have zero countable resources. Other non-categorically-eligible households may live in States that do not count some or all of the value of vehicles as resources.

⁵ The average total deduction estimate reflects the entire deduction to which households are entitled. Given that households may not deduct more than their gross income, this figure is greater than the average deduction actually received by households. Since deductions are not used in their benefit determination, the estimate excludes SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

compares the change since 2006 in average income, deductions, and benefit for participating households in constant 2006 dollars.

THE POVERTY STATUS OF FSP HOUSEHOLDS⁶

The FSP provides benefits to households in need. In fiscal year 2007 the gross monthly income of 87 percent of FSP households was less than or equal to 100 percent of the federal poverty guideline (Table 3.1).⁷ The gross monthly income of 57 percent of all FSP households was less than or equal to 75 percent of the poverty guideline, and the income of 39 percent of all FSP households was less than or equal to 50 percent of the guideline.

The FSP effectively targets benefits to the neediest households; poorer households receive larger FSP benefits than do households with more income. The 39 percent of all FSP households with a gross monthly income less than or equal to 50 percent of the poverty guideline in fiscal year 2007 received 56 percent of all benefits. In contrast, the 13 percent of households with a gross monthly income over the poverty guideline received only 5 percent of all benefits (Table A-1).

The impact of FSP benefits on a household's purchasing power is estimated by adding the dollar value of the benefits to household income and examining the distribution of households by poverty status.⁸ As shown in Table 3.2, the combination of cash and FSP benefits yields a significantly different distribution of FSP households by poverty status. Specifically, when FSP benefits are included in gross income, the resulting increase in income of FSP households was enough to move 9 percent of participating households above the poverty guideline. FSP benefits had an even greater impact on the poorest FSP households, moving 15 percent of them above 50 percent of the poverty guideline.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS⁹

The FSP effectively serves many households that contain people with special needs—children, elderly, and disabled people. In fiscal year 2007, 83 percent of all FSP households contained a child, an elderly person, or a disabled nonelderly person. These households received 88 percent of all FSP benefits (Table A-14).

⁶ For more detailed information on the economic status of FSP households, see Appendix Tables A-3 through A-8.

⁷ See Appendix Table C-1 for the poverty guidelines.

⁸ This comparison assumes that program participants value their FSP benefits at face value.

⁹ See Appendix Tables A-3, A-6, A-8, A-11, A-12, A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17, A-18, A-19, A-21, A-22, and A-23 for more details on these households.

Table 3.1. Distribution of Households and Their Benefits by Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline, Fiscal Year 2007

Countable Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline ^a	Percentage of:	
	All Households	All Benefits
Total	100.0	100.0
25% or less.....	23.6	32.2
26–50%	15.3	23.9
51–75%	17.8	20.7
76–100%	30.7	17.8
101–130%	10.5	4.9
131% or more	2.1	0.5

^aDefined as the fiscal year 2007 poverty guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix D).

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC sample.

Table 3.2. Effect of FSP Benefits on the Poverty Status of FSP Households, Fiscal Year 2007

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 FSP Benefits	
Total	100%	100%	0.0
50% or less.....	38.9	23.8	-15.1
51–100%	48.5	54.3	5.8
101% or more	12.6	22.0	9.4

^aDefined as the fiscal year 2007 FSP net income screen (see Appendix C).

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC sample.

Households with Children

In each month of fiscal year 2007, the FSP served approximately 5.9 million households with children, representing just over half (51 percent) of all households (Table 3.3). Households with children and earnings constituted 82 percent of all FSP households with earnings. Twenty-three percent of all households with children received TANF cash benefits, and 5 percent received a combination of TANF and earnings (Table A-6). Compared with other FSP households, households with children received a relatively high average FSP benefit of \$312 per month (Table 3.4), primarily reflecting the fact that the average household size among FSP households with children (3.3 people) was larger than the average household size among all FSP households (2.2 people).

In fiscal year 2007, nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of all FSP households with children were headed by a single adult (usually a female), representing 32 percent of all FSP households (Table 3.3). Nearly 9 percent of all FSP households contained a married head of household and children, representing 17 percent of all FSP households with children.

Of the 3.7 million single-adult FSP households with children, about 900,000 (24 percent) received TANF, almost 1.5 million (40 percent) had earnings, and over half a million (15 percent) received SSI. Of the slightly over 1 million married-head households with children, 67 percent had earned income and 13 percent received TANF (Table 3.3).

The characteristics of married-head households with children varied considerably from those of single-adult households with children. The average monthly FSP benefit for single-adult households with children was lower than that of married-head households with children (\$303 versus \$365) due to the smaller size of single-adult households (Table 3.4). However, the per capita benefit was higher for people in single-adult households with children than for people in married-head households with children (\$98 versus \$81) in part because single-adult households were poorer. Single-adult households with children had a substantially lower gross monthly income than married-head households with children (\$736 versus \$1,214).

Among all households with children, 20 percent received child support and 11 percent had no countable income (Table A-6).

Households with Elderly People

In each month of fiscal year 2007, the FSP served an average of 2.1 million households containing elderly people (age 60 and over), representing 18 percent of all households (Table 3.3). These households received an average FSP benefit of \$90 per month and had an average household size of 1.3 people (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3.-- Household Composition and Selected Characteristics of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2007

Households With:	All Households		Households With Countable:									
	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	11,563	100.0	3,445	100.0	2,881	100.0	1,399	100.0	615	100.0	3,207	100.0
Children	5,927	51.3	2,819	81.8	582	20.2	1,353	96.7	114	18.6	843	26.3
Single-Adult Household ^b	3,714	32.1	1,499	43.5	363	12.6	887	63.4	79	12.8	545	17.0
Male Adult	183	1.6	60	1.7	30	1.0	40	2.9	5	0.8	27	0.8
Female Adult	3,531	30.5	1,439	41.8	333	11.6	846	60.5	74	12.0	518	16.2
Multiple-Adult Household	1,561	13.5	972	28.2	200	6.9	253	18.1	25	4.0	279	8.7
Married Head Household	1,002	8.7	669	19.4	112	3.9	133	9.5	13	2.1	144	4.5
Other Multiple-Adult Household	559	4.8	303	8.8	88	3.1	119	8.5	12	2.0	135	4.2
Children Only	651	5.6	348	10.1	19	0.7	214	15.3	11	1.8	19	0.6
Elderly Individuals	2,065	17.9	103	3.0	1,451	50.4	37	2.6	108	17.6	1,151	35.9
Living Alone	1,655	14.3	50	1.5	1,182	41.0	0	0.0	88	14.3	935	29.1
Not Living Alone	410	3.5	53	1.5	269	9.3	36	2.6	20	3.3	216	6.7
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^c	2,767	23.9	291	8.4	1,281	44.5	277	19.8	131	21.3	2,098	65.4
Living Alone	1,585	13.7	79	2.3	804	27.9	1	0.0	73	11.9	1,131	35.3
Not Living Alone	1,182	10.2	212	6.1	477	16.6	277	19.8	58	9.4	966	30.1
Other Households ^d	1,918	16.6	445	12.9	18	0.6	38	2.7	314	51.1	0	0.0
Single-Person Household	1,753	15.2	357	10.4	13	0.5	30	2.2	305	49.6	0	0.0
Multi-Person Household	165	1.4	88	2.6	5	0.2	8	0.6	9	1.5	-	-
Single-Person Households	5,214	45.1	597	17.3	2,006	69.6	107	7.6	468	76.1	2,066	64.4

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

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

^c Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^d Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled nonelderly individuals.

- No sample households are found in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.4-- Average Values of Selected Characteristics by Household Composition, Fiscal Year 2007

Households With:	Average Values				
	Gross Monthly Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Monthly Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Monthly FSP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Monthly FSP Benefit Per Person (Dollars)
Total	691	330	212	2.2	97
Children	826	415	312	3.3	99
Single-Adult Household	736	361	303	3.1	100
Male Adult	688	343	274	2.8	101
Female Adult	739	362	305	3.1	100
Multiple-Adult Household	1,154	645	362	4.4	85
Married Head Household	1,214	677	365	4.5	83
Other Multiple-Adult Household	1,046	590	355	4.1	88
Children Only	551	168	244	2.1	123
Elderly Individuals	735	367	90	1.3	71
Living Alone	676	310	72	1.0	72
Not Living Alone	975	569	163	2.4	68
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^b	859	456	148	2.0	75
Living Alone	695	297	76	1.0	76
Not Living Alone	1,080	655	244	3.3	74
Other Households^c	222	68	150	1.1	139
Single-Person Household	188	52	142	1.0	142
Multi-Person Household	588	247	227	2.1	108
Single-Person Households	504	202	100	1.0	100

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and 321,492 households participating in an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas or Virginia are excluded from this column.

^b Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Elderly people who received FSP benefits tended to live alone and thus received relatively small benefit amounts. In fiscal year 2007, 80 percent of all FSP households with elderly members were single-person households (Table 3.3). These households received an average FSP benefit of \$72 per month compared with \$163 in benefits for households with elderly people not living alone and \$238 for households without elderly members (Tables 3.4 and A-2). The average size of households with elderly people not living alone was 2.4 people.

A majority of FSP households that contained elderly people received SSI or Social Security income. In fiscal year 2007, 56 percent of all FSP households with elderly members received SSI and 70 percent received Social Security (Table 3.3). Thirty-four percent of households with elderly members received both SSI and Social Security income, up from 31 percent in 2006 (Table A-6). FSP households with elderly members represented 36 percent of all FSP households with SSI and 50 percent of FSP households with Social Security income (Table 3.3).

Households with Disabled Nonelderly People

In every month of fiscal year 2007, the FSP served an average of 2.8 million households containing disabled nonelderly people (Table 3.3).¹⁰ Households with disabled nonelderly people represented 24 percent of all FSP households and received an average monthly FSP benefit of \$148 (Table 3.4).

About 57 percent of FSP households with disabled nonelderly people were single-person households (Table 3.3). Households containing a disabled nonelderly person living alone received a lower average monthly FSP benefit than did households containing disabled nonelderly people not living alone (\$76 compared with \$244) (Table 3.4). Again, the difference in benefits between the two groups reflects differences in average household size. Disabled nonelderly people who did not live alone resided in households with an average of 3.3 individuals and a per capita benefit of \$74. Seventy-six percent of households with disabled nonelderly people received SSI and 46 percent received Social Security income (Table 3.3).

Other Households Served by the FSP

The FSP serves needy households other than those that contain children, elderly people, or disabled people. In fiscal year 2007, 17 percent of all FSP households consisted solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults with no children (Table 3.3). These households tended to be single-person households (91 percent) and were the largest category (51 percent) of households that received General Assistance. However, 84 percent of these households did not receive General Assistance. These households had a very low average monthly gross income (\$222), and 50 percent had zero gross income (Table A-16). Households consisting solely of one or more nonelderly, nondisabled adults received an average FSP benefit of \$150 per month (Table 3.4).

¹⁰ The FSPQC data do not include information to identify elderly persons who are disabled. In addition, while we are able to identify households that contain a disabled person in FSPQC datafile, we cannot identify which household member is disabled. In this report, we identify households with a disabled nonelderly person as households with either (1) nonelderly SSI recipients, or (2) a medical expense deduction and no elderly individuals, or (3) nonelderly adults who do not appear to be working and who are receiving Social Security, Veteran's benefits, or Worker's compensation.

Single-Person Households

Of all FSP households in fiscal year 2007, 45 percent were single-person households (Table 3.3).¹¹ These households received an average monthly FSP benefit of \$100 (Table 3.4). A majority of these individuals (58 percent) were female, and 32 percent were elderly; another 30 percent were non-elderly disabled individuals (Tables A.17 and A.24). Compared with all FSP households, a relatively small proportion of FSP participants living alone had earned income (11 percent), and a relatively high proportion had zero gross income (19 percent) (Tables 3.3 and A-4). By comparison, 45 percent of all multiple person households had earned income, and 11 percent had zero gross income. Not surprisingly, given the high proportion of elderly and disabled individuals making up single-person households, 40 and 38 percent of these households received, respectively, SSI and Social Security income.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FSP PARTICIPANTS

In fiscal year 2007, 49 percent of FSP participants were children (younger than age 18), and they received 49 percent of pro-rated FSP benefits (Table 3.5). Nearly two-thirds (66 percent) of children served by the FSP were school age (age 5 to 17). Forty-two percent of participants were nonelderly adults (age 18 to 59), and 9 percent were elderly adults.

Sixty-eight percent of nonelderly adults and 69 percent of elderly adults were female (Table A-23). Seven percent of participants were citizen children living with noncitizens. Nearly 7 percent of FSP participants were foreign-born immigrants—3 percent were naturalized citizens, 3 percent were Legal Permanent Residents, and 1 percent were refugees.

CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FSP HOUSEHOLDS

The overall economic conditions of the average FSP household remained relatively stable from fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2007. While the average household gross income decreased slightly in real dollars from \$692 in fiscal year 2006 to \$691 in fiscal year 2007, the average total deduction to which households are entitled increased by 2 percent, resulting in a 2 percent decrease in real dollars in average net income (Table 3.6). The percentage of households with zero gross income continued its upward trend, increasing slightly from 14 percent in fiscal year 2006 to over 14 percent in fiscal year 2007. The percentage of households with zero net income remained steady at 31 percent from 2006 to 2007, capping a consistently upward trend since fiscal year 2000, when the rate was 20 percent. The percentage of households with earnings also remained steady, at 30 percent in fiscal years 2006 and 2007, while the percentage of households with TANF income continued to fall, dropping by 1 point, from 13 percent in fiscal year 2006 to 12 percent in fiscal year 2007 (Table A-25).

¹¹ These individuals apply for FSP benefits alone. Other people may be living in the household.

Table 3.5 -- FSP Benefits of Participants by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2007

Participant Characteristic	Total Participants		Pro-rated Benefits ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	25,926	100.0	2,448,993	100.0
Citizenship				
U.S. Born Citizen	24,220	93.4	2,293,361	93.6
Naturalized Citizen	753	2.9	66,146	2.7
Refugee	193	0.7	17,474	0.7
Other Noncitizen	761	2.9	72,012	2.9
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizens^b	1,873	7.2	190,566	7.8
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	1,012	3.9	126,547	5.2
Age				
Children	12,720	49.1	1,211,866	49.5
Preschool Age Children	4,345	16.8	440,817	18.0
0-1	1,745	6.7	180,279	7.4
2-4	2,600	10.0	260,538	10.6
School Age Children	8,375	32.3	771,049	31.5
5-7	2,354	9.1	225,037	9.2
8-11	2,651	10.2	244,456	10.0
12-15	2,357	9.1	210,334	8.6
16-17	1,013	3.9	91,221	3.7
Nonelderly Adults (18-59)	10,941	42.2	1,077,300	44.0
Elderly Adults (60 or more)	2,265	8.7	159,818	6.5
Unknown Age	0	0.0	9	0.0

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

^b Noncitizens may be inside or outside the FSP unit.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table 3.6. Nominal and Real Values of Selected Characteristics, Fiscal Year 2006 and Fiscal Year 2007

Characteristic	Fiscal Year 2006		Fiscal Year 2007	Percentage Change between Nominal Values	Percentage Change between 2007 Nominal Values and 2006 Real Values
	Nominal Value	Real Value (in 2007 dollars)	Nominal Value		
Average Gross Income ^a					
Per Household	\$673	\$692	\$691	+2.7	-0.1
Per Person	362	372	377	+4.1	+1.3
Average Net Income ^a					
Per Household	328	337	330	+0.6	-2.1
Per Person	160	165	164	+2.5	-0.6
Average Total Deduction ^a	411	423	430	+4.6	+1.7
Average Household Benefit ^b	208	217	212	+1.9	-2.3
Consumer Price Index					
All Items	201.6		207.3	+2.8	
Food at Home	193.1		201.2	+4.2	

^a Real values are in constant fiscal year 2007 dollars. Fiscal year 2006 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for all items between fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2007 (2.8 percent).

^b Real values are in constant fiscal year 2007 dollars. Fiscal year 2006 values were inflated by the change in the CPI-U for food at home between fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2007 (4.2 percent).

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 2006 and Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC samples.

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

EBT	= Electronic Benefit Transfer
FNS	= U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
FSP	= Food Stamp Program
FSPQC	= Food Stamp Program Quality Control
GA	= General Assistance
HHS	= U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
MFIP	= Minnesota Family Investment Program
MOE	= Maintenance of Effort
PRWORA	= Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996
SSI	= Supplemental Security Income
SSI-CAP	= SSI Combined Application Project
TANF	= Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TFP	= Thrifty Food Plan
USDA	= U.S. Department of Agriculture

DEFINITIONS

Asylees. Noncitizens granted political asylum. In tables in this report, the term “refugee” includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

Categorically Eligible Households. Households in which all members receive TANF, SSI, or GA. Includes households receiving benefits or services that are at least 50 percent funded by TANF or MOE funds. Some States also confer categorical eligibility based on benefits or services that are less than 50 percent funded by TANF/MOE and on households where at least one member receives a benefit or service, but the State determines that the whole household benefits. If the purpose of the program conferring categorical eligibility is to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies or to foster or strengthen marriage, the household’s gross

income must be under 200 percent of poverty. However, if the purpose of the program is to further work, this income limit does not apply.

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

Children. Individuals under age 18.

Child Support Payment Deduction. Deduction for households with legally obligated child support payments made to or for a non-household member. States may choose to exclude child support payments from gross income rather than use the deduction. See also *Deductions*.

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

Deductions. Allowable deductions from a household’s gross monthly income to arrive at FSP net monthly income. The deductions shown in the tables are those to which households were entitled. (MFIP and SSI-CAP participants are subject to different rules.) 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 *Child Support Payment Deduction, Dependent Care Deduction, Earned Income Deduction, Excess Shelter Expense Deduction, Medical Deduction, Minnesota Family Investment Program, SSI-Combined Application Project, Standard Deduction, and Total Deduction*.

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

Dependent Care Deduction. Deduction received by FSP households for expenses involved in caring for dependents while other household members work, seek employment, or attend school. See also Appendix C and *Deductions*.

Deportees. Noncitizens granted a stay of deportation. In tables in this report, the term "refugee" includes refugees, asylees, and deportees.

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

Earned Income Deduction. Deduction received by households with earnings, equal to 20 percent of the combined earnings of household members. (MFIP participants are entitled to a 37 percent earned income deduction.) See also *Deductions* and *Minnesota Family Investment Program*.

Elderly People. Adults age 60 or older.

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

Entrant Households. Households newly certified during fiscal year 2006 and in their first month of participation.

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

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

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

Gross Income Limit. FSP monthly gross income eligibility standards, determined by household size; equal to 130 percent of HHS poverty guidelines. See also Appendix C.

Homeless Household Shelter Estimate. Some States allow homeless households to deduct a set amount for shelter expenses.

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

Households with Children. Households with at least one member under age 18.

Households with Disabled Nonelderly People. Households with either nonelderly SSI recipients, a medical deduction and no elderly individuals, or nonelderly adults who do not appear to be working and who are receiving Social Security, Veteran's benefits, or Worker's compensation.

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

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

Lawful Permanent Residents. Noncitizens lawfully admitted for permanent resident status.

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

Maximum Benefit. Based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. Maximum benefit varies from the Continental United States to Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. See also Appendix C.

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

Medical Deduction Demonstrations. State programs that use a standard deduction amount for households with medical expenses below a specified limit.

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

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

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

Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). Minnesota’s cash assistance program, which calculates the FSP benefit for participating households as a separate component from the cash assistance calculation within the same grant.

Net Income. Total monthly countable income of household in dollars after applying deductions. Net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

Net Income Limit. FSP monthly net income eligibility standard, determined by household size, equal to 100 percent of the HHS poverty guidelines. See also Appendix C.

Nonelderly Adults. Adults age 18 to 59.

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

Nonparticipating Household Head Households. Households headed by someone who is ineligible for the FSP, such as an ineligible noncitizen.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). Law enacted in 1996 that made sweeping changes to the nation’s public assistance programs. It disqualified many lawful permanent resident noncitizens and nonelderly nondisabled adults from the FSP. In addition, it changed cash welfare from an entitlement to temporary assistance designed to move parents to work. Given that many cash welfare recipients also participate in the FSP, changes to the cash welfare program significantly affect FSP participants.

Poverty Guidelines. The poverty guidelines used by FNS are issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Dividing the guidelines by 12 yields the monthly net income limits for the FSP. The Bureau of the Census establishes other poverty thresholds used primarily for statistical purposes. See also Appendix C.

Preschool-Age Children. Children under age 5.

Pure PA. A household is considered to be pure PA if every member of the household receives SSI income, is covered by a cash TANF benefit, or receives SSI or GA income.

Refugees. Noncitizens accorded refugee status. In tables in this report, the term “refugee” includes refugees, asylees, and deportees. See also *Asylees* and *Deportees*.

Resource Limit. For most households the resource limit was \$2,000 in fiscal year 2004. Households containing an elderly or disabled person were allowed up to \$3,000 of countable resources. See also *Countable Resources*.

Rural. A household is considered rural if the county in which its local FSP agency is located is not in a Metropolitan Statistical Area or a Micropolitan Statistical Area.

School-Age Children. Children age 5 to 17.

Shelter Deduction. See *Excess Shelter Expense Deduction*.

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

Single-Person Households. Households containing exactly one person.

SSI-Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP). Joint FNS-SSA-State partnerships with a goal of streamlining the procedures for providing FSP benefits to single-person households eligible for SSI.

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

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

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

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

Unearned Income. Includes TANF, GA, SSI, Social Security, unemployment benefits, Veterans' benefits, Workers' Compensation, other government benefits, contributions, deemed income, education loans, child support, wage supplementation, energy assistance, State diversion payments, and other unearned income.

Work Registration. Many nonelderly nondisabled FSP participants are required to register for work with their welfare office or State unemployment agency and must agree to accept any suitable job offered to them. Individuals exempt from FSP work registration rules include the following:

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

APPENDIX A
DETAILED TABLES OF FSP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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Table A-1. Distribution of Participating Households, Individuals, and Benefits by Household Composition, Locality, Countable Income Source, and FSP Benefit Amount

Household Characteristic	FSP Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly FSP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	25,926	100.0	2,448,993	100.0
Household Composition						
Children	5,927	51.3	19,589	75.6	1,850,500	75.6
School Age	4,484	38.8	15,920	61.4	1,460,675	59.6
Preschool Age	3,160	27.3	10,998	42.4	1,067,372	43.6
No Children	5,636	48.7	6,337	24.4	598,492	24.4
Elderly Individuals	2,065	17.9	2,627	10.1	186,042	7.6
No Elderly Individuals	9,498	82.1	23,300	89.9	2,262,951	92.4
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	2,767	23.9	5,517	21.3	408,875	16.7
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,796	76.1	20,409	78.7	2,040,117	83.3
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults ^b	916	7.9	1,543	6.0	174,894	7.1
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	10,647	92.1	24,383	94.0	2,274,099	92.9
Noncitizens	662	5.7	1,836	7.1	164,340	6.7
No Noncitizens	10,902	94.3	24,090	92.9	2,284,653	93.3
Locality						
Metropolitan	8,966	77.5	20,060	77.4	1,924,061	78.6
Micropolitan ^c	1,433	12.4	3,255	12.6	295,062	12.0
Rural	1,127	9.7	2,574	9.9	227,060	9.3
Countable Income Source						
Gross Income	9,894	85.6	22,872	88.2	2,020,240	82.5
No Gross Income	1,669	14.4	3,055	11.8	428,753	17.5
Net Income	7,624	65.9	18,604	71.8	1,444,752	59.0
No Net Income	3,588	31.0	6,910	26.7	967,125	39.5
Not Applicable ^d	351	3.0	412	1.6	37,115	1.5
Earned Income	3,445	29.8	10,632	41.0	873,295	35.7
No Earned Income	8,118	70.2	15,295	59.0	1,575,697	64.3
Unearned Income	7,764	67.1	16,543	63.8	1,456,136	59.5
No Unearned Income	3,800	32.9	9,384	36.2	992,857	40.5
TANF Income	1,399	12.1	4,289	16.5	423,456	17.3
No TANF Income	10,164	87.9	21,637	83.5	2,025,536	82.7
GA Income	615	5.3	900	3.5	97,128	4.0
No GA Income	10,948	94.7	25,026	96.5	2,351,864	96.0
SSI	3,207	27.7	5,720	22.1	432,296	17.7
No SSI	8,356	72.3	20,206	77.9	2,016,697	82.3
Social Security Income	2,881	24.9	4,618	17.8	313,441	12.8
No Social Security Income	8,682	75.1	21,308	82.2	2,135,552	87.2
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
No income	1,669	14.4	3,055	11.8	428,753	17.5
>0-50%	2,830	24.5	7,712	29.7	945,320	38.6
51-100	5,606	48.5	11,796	45.5	942,079	38.5
101+	1,458	12.6	3,363	13.0	132,840	5.4
FSP Benefit						
Minimum Benefit	772	6.7	880	3.4	7,725	0.3
Maximum Benefit	3,692	31.9	7,022	27.1	984,259	40.2

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

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

^d Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	Countable Resources (Dollars)	FSP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	11,563	100.0	691	330	430	144	212	2.2	12.0
Household Composition									
Children	5,927	51.3	826	415	478	126	312	3.3	8.8
School Age	4,484	38.8	890	463	488	140	326	3.6	8.9
Preschool Age	3,160	27.3	806	394	485	105	338	3.5	8.6
No Children	5,636	48.7	548	237	377	162	106	1.1	15.5
Elderly Individuals	2,065	17.9	735	367	412	302	90	1.3	19.3
No Elderly Individuals	9,498	82.1	681	323	434	110	238	2.5	10.5
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^c	2,767	23.9	859	456	432	142	148	2.0	15.2
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,796	76.1	638	291	430	145	232	2.3	11.1
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults ^d	916	7.9	371	167	331	57	191	1.7	8.3
No Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults	10,647	92.1	718	345	439	151	214	2.3	12.4
Noncitizens	662	5.7	855	413	519	219	248	2.8	12.6
No Noncitizens	10,902	94.3	681	326	425	139	210	2.2	12.0
Locality									
Metropolitan	8,966	77.5	686	317	440	142	215	2.2	12.1
Microlocality	1,433	12.4	707	365	409	140	206	2.3	11.4
Rural	1,127	9.7	713	392	385	171	201	2.3	12.0
Countable Income Source									
Gross Income	9,894	85.6	807	388	460	159	204	2.3	12.7
No Gross Income	1,669	14.4	0	0	261	54	257	1.8	8.3
Net Income	7,624	65.9	922	486	436	178	190	2.4	12.2
No Net Income	3,588	31.0	206	0	422	71	270	1.9	9.5
Not Applicable ^e	351	3.0	626	-	69	156	106	1.2	35.5
Earned Income	3,445	29.8	1,079	527	583	160	253	3.1	8.6
No Earned Income	8,118	70.2	526	244	363	137	194	1.9	13.5
Unearned Income	7,764	67.1	756	373	422	167	188	2.1	13.9
No Unearned Income	3,800	32.9	556	247	448	98	261	2.5	8.2
TANF Income	1,399	12.1	727	352	409	52	303	3.1	10.0
No TANF Income	10,164	87.9	686	327	434	157	199	2.1	12.3
GA Income	615	5.3	496	197	365	41	158	1.5	12.2
No GA Income	10,948	94.7	702	338	434	150	215	2.3	12.0
SSI	3,207	27.7	789	414	405	169	135	1.8	18.4
No SSI	8,356	72.3	653	302	439	134	241	2.4	9.6
Social Security Income	2,881	24.9	833	440	425	261	109	1.6	16.5
No Social Security Income	8,682	75.1	643	296	432	105	246	2.5	10.6
FSP Benefit									
Minimum Benefit	772	6.7	941	701	239	246	10	1.1	16.1
Maximum Benefit	3,692	31.9	220	0	422	73	267	1.9	10.2

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^d These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

^e Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

- Not Applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	5,927	100.0	2,065	100.0	2,767	100.0
Gross Countable Income								
\$0	1,669	14.4	666	11.2	51	2.5	1	0.0
1-199	545	4.7	278	4.7	22	1.1	5	0.2
200-399	1,065	9.2	671	11.3	57	2.8	20	0.7
400-599	1,131	9.8	718	12.1	148	7.2	194	7.0
600-799	3,308	28.6	797	13.5	1,184	57.3	1,484	53.6
800-999	1,293	11.2	686	11.6	326	15.8	421	15.2
1,000+	2,552	22.1	2,111	35.6	278	13.5	643	23.2
Net Countable Income								
\$0	3,588	31.0	1,691	28.5	253	12.3	278	10.0
1-199	1,858	16.1	922	15.6	329	15.9	456	16.5
200-399	1,925	16.6	797	13.4	502	24.3	670	24.2
400-599	1,569	13.6	730	12.3	423	20.5	561	20.3
600-799	945	8.2	609	10.3	200	9.7	293	10.6
800-999	565	4.9	450	7.6	85	4.1	158	5.7
1,000+	762	6.6	699	11.8	51	2.5	252	9.1
Not Applicable ^b	351	3.0	30	0.5	221	10.7	101	3.6
Countable Resources								
\$0	8,073	69.8	4,131	69.7	1,184	57.3	1,850	66.9
1-500	2,453	21.2	1,347	22.7	506	24.5	636	23.0
501-1,000	589	5.1	256	4.3	198	9.6	183	6.6
1,001-1,500	238	2.1	107	1.8	90	4.4	54	1.9
1,501-1,750	74	0.6	32	0.5	27	1.3	12	0.4
1,751-2,000	52	0.4	28	0.5	14	0.7	10	0.4
2,001-3,000	56	0.5	13	0.2	37	1.8	12	0.4
3,001+	28	0.2	12	0.2	9	0.5	9	0.3
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Gross Income	1,669	14.4	666	11.2	51	2.5	1	0.0
>0-25%	1,059	9.2	718	12.1	32	1.5	15	0.6
26-50	1,771	15.3	1,380	23.3	81	3.9	225	8.1
51-75	2,055	17.8	1,363	23.0	277	13.4	696	25.1
76-100	3,552	30.7	1,073	18.1	1,257	60.8	1,411	51.0
101-125	1,107	9.6	584	9.8	279	13.5	304	11.0
126-130	111	1.0	54	0.9	23	1.1	31	1.1
131-150	143	1.2	59	1.0	44	2.1	49	1.8
151+	96	0.8	30	0.5	23	1.1	35	1.3
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline								
No Net Income	3,588	31.0	1,691	28.5	253	12.3	278	10.0
>0-25%	2,637	22.8	1,613	27.2	365	17.7	607	21.9
26-50	2,544	22.0	1,325	22.4	578	28.0	895	32.3
51-75	1,714	14.8	889	15.0	444	21.5	616	22.3
76-100	633	5.5	348	5.9	179	8.7	230	8.3
101-125	63	0.5	21	0.4	19	0.9	26	0.9
126-130	4	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1
131-150	16	0.1	5	0.1	4	0.2	7	0.3
151+	13	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.2
Not Applicable ^b	351	3.0	30	0.5	221	10.7	101	3.6

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-4. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size and Amount of Countable Gross and Net Income, 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	11,563	100.0	5,214	100.0	2,261	100.0	1,814	100.0	1,265	100.0	611	100.0	397	100.0
Gross Countable Income														
\$0	1,669	14.4	986	18.9	292	12.9	197	10.9	122	9.6	49	8.0	24	6.1
1-199	545	4.7	275	5.3	124	5.5	80	4.4	44	3.5	15	2.5	7	1.8
200-399	1,065	9.2	465	8.9	279	12.3	182	10.0	92	7.3	33	5.5	15	3.7
400-599	1,131	9.8	422	8.1	320	14.2	207	11.4	124	9.8	37	6.1	21	5.3
600-799	3,308	28.6	2,398	46.0	388	17.1	275	15.2	155	12.3	58	9.5	33	8.3
800-999	1,293	11.2	453	8.7	366	16.2	221	12.2	154	12.1	68	11.0	33	8.2
1,000+	2,552	22.1	217	4.2	493	21.8	653	36.0	574	45.4	350	57.3	264	66.5
Net Countable Income														
\$0	3,588	31.0	1,900	36.4	755	33.4	487	26.8	277	21.9	113	18.5	56	14.2
1-199	1,858	16.1	918	17.6	413	18.2	281	15.5	162	12.8	52	8.4	33	8.4
200-399	1,925	16.6	1,051	20.1	341	15.1	275	15.2	164	13.0	66	10.8	28	7.0
400-599	1,569	13.6	723	13.9	315	13.9	247	13.6	171	13.5	69	11.3	44	11.1
600-799	945	8.2	235	4.5	222	9.8	225	12.4	156	12.3	70	11.4	37	9.4
800-999	565	4.9	40	0.8	136	6.0	153	8.5	130	10.2	63	10.2	44	11.0
1,000+	762	6.6	22	0.4	71	3.1	139	7.7	201	15.9	177	28.9	152	38.4
Not Applicable ^a	351	3.0	326	6.2	9	0.4	7	0.4	5	0.4	3	0.4	2	0.6
Countable Resources														
\$0	8,073	69.8	3,753	72.0	1,591	70.4	1,252	69.0	834	65.9	395	64.7	248	62.5
1-500	2,453	21.2	965	18.5	487	21.5	421	23.2	326	25.8	155	25.3	99	24.9
501-1,000	589	5.1	285	5.5	103	4.6	77	4.2	60	4.7	38	6.3	26	6.5
1,001-1,500	238	2.1	104	2.0	49	2.2	34	1.9	23	1.8	14	2.4	13	3.3
1,501-1,750	74	0.6	39	0.7	7	0.3	12	0.6	8	0.6	3	0.5	5	1.4
1,751-2,000	52	0.4	19	0.4	9	0.4	9	0.5	9	0.7	3	0.5	2	0.4
2,001-3,000	56	0.5	35	0.7	10	0.5	3	0.2	3	0.2	2	0.3	3	0.7
3,001 +	28	0.2	14	0.3	4	0.2	6	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Gross Income	1,669	14.4	986	18.9	292	12.9	197	10.9	122	9.6	49	8.0	24	6.1
>0-25%	1,059	9.2	339	6.5	230	10.2	225	12.4	150	11.9	69	11.2	46	11.6
26-50	1,771	15.3	437	8.4	401	17.7	391	21.6	303	23.9	140	23.0	98	24.8
51-75	2,055	17.8	585	11.2	529	23.4	409	22.5	288	22.8	144	23.5	100	25.2
76-100	3,552	30.7	2,274	43.6	480	21.2	354	19.5	241	19.0	125	20.5	77	19.3
101-125	1,107	9.6	417	8.0	246	10.9	198	10.9	135	10.7	70	11.4	42	10.5
126-130	111	1.0	49	0.9	24	1.1	16	0.9	11	0.9	7	1.1	4	1.0
131-150	143	1.2	70	1.3	30	1.3	20	1.1	12	1.0	8	1.3	3	0.8
151+	96	0.8	58	1.1	30	1.3	3	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.7
Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline														
No Net Income	3,588	31.0	1,900	36.4	755	33.4	487	26.8	277	21.9	113	18.5	56	14.2
>0-25%	2,637	22.8	971	18.6	563	24.9	496	27.3	349	27.6	154	25.2	104	26.3
26-50	2,544	22.0	1,070	20.5	454	20.1	416	22.9	330	26.1	160	26.2	114	28.7
51-75	1,714	14.8	679	13.0	316	14.0	296	16.3	220	17.4	126	20.6	77	19.5
76-100	633	5.5	218	4.2	123	5.4	113	6.2	83	6.6	55	8.9	42	10.5
101-125	63	0.5	30	0.6	29	1.3	-	-	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2
126-130	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131-150	16	0.1	8	0.2	8	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151+	13	0.1	10	0.2	3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Applicable ^a	351	3.0	326	6.2	9	0.4	7	0.4	5	0.4	3	0.4	2	0.6

^a Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent)	Net Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline (Percent) ^a	Countable Resources (Dollars)		FSP Benefit (Dollars)
							Over All Households	Over Households With Countable Resources	
Total	11,563	100.0	691	330	59.6	27.0	144	477	212
Household Composition									
Children	5,927	51.3	826	415	55.5	26.8	126	417	312
School Age	4,484	38.8	890	463	57.5	29.0	140	443	326
Preschool Age	3,160	27.3	806	394	52.1	24.3	105	372	338
No Children	5,636	48.7	548	237	63.8	27.1	162	540	106
Elderly Individuals	2,065	17.9	735	367	82.5	40.0	302	707	90
No Elderly Individuals	9,498	82.1	681	323	54.6	24.4	110	399	238
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^b	2,767	23.9	859	456	80.5	39.8	142	428	148
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,796	76.1	638	291	53.0	23.0	145	494	232
Household Size									
1	5,214	45.1	504	202	61.6	24.7	151	540	100
2	2,261	19.6	650	293	59.0	26.6	127	428	200
3	1,814	15.7	786	379	56.8	27.4	135	434	295
4	1,265	10.9	943	499	56.5	29.9	141	413	370
5	611	5.3	1,162	663	59.5	34.0	132	375	419
6	243	2.1	1,370	810	61.3	36.2	172	452	499
7	101	0.9	1,370	828	54.4	32.9	356	929	571
8+	53	0.5	1,675	1162	55.5	38.4	133	401	687

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-6. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Type of Countable Income

Type of Income	Total Households		Households With:					
	Total ^a	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^b	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	5,927	100.0	2,065	100.0	2,767	100.0
Countable Earned Income	3,445	29.8	2,819	47.6	103	5.0	291	10.5
Wages and Salaries	3,088	26.7	2,584	43.6	73	3.5	262	9.5
Self-Employment	365	3.2	249	4.2	25	1.2	27	1.0
Other Earned Income	56	0.5	40	0.7	6	0.3	5	0.2
Countable Unearned Income	7,764	67.1	3,553	59.9	1,979	95.8	2,766	100.0
TANF	1,399	12.1	1,353	22.8	37	1.8	277	10.0
General Assistance	615	5.3	114	1.9	108	5.2	131	4.7
Supplemental Security Income	3,207	27.7	843	14.2	1,151	55.7	2,098	75.8
Social Security	2,881	24.9	582	9.8	1,451	70.2	1,281	46.3
Unemployment Income	202	1.7	145	2.5	3	0.1	12	0.4
Veterans' Benefits	103	0.9	20	0.3	55	2.6	33	1.2
Workers' Compensation	38	0.3	19	0.3	4	0.2	17	0.6
Other Government Benefits ^c	181	1.6	55	0.9	54	2.6	107	3.9
Household Contributions	374	3.2	258	4.4	32	1.5	34	1.2
Household Deemed Income	5	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Loans	5	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Child Support Enforcement Payments	1,186	10.3	1,156	19.5	16	0.8	199	7.2
State Diversion Payments	12	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.1
Energy Assistance Income	4	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0
Wage Supplementation	4	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Unearned Income ^d	358	3.1	168	2.8	133	6.4	67	2.4
TANF or GA Income	2,003	17.3	1,457	24.6	144	7.0	399	14.4
TANF and Earnings	292	2.5	286	4.8	3	0.1	21	0.8
TANF and SSI	275	2.4	268	4.5	21	1.0	258	9.3
TANF or SSI or GA	4,759	41.2	1,994	33.6	1,205	58.3	2,130	77.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	553	4.8	452	7.6	26	1.3	233	8.4
TANF and Child Support	95	0.8	94	1.6	2	0.1	23	0.8
SSI and Social Security	1,304	11.3	224	3.8	696	33.7	641	23.2
SSI or Social Security	4,784	41.4	1,200	20.3	1,906	92.3	2,738	98.9
SSI and Earnings	252	2.2	167	2.8	23	1.1	230	8.3
GA and Earnings	40	0.3	24	0.4	2	0.1	10	0.3
Earnings and Child Support	517	4.5	509	8.6	5	0.2	41	1.5
No Countable Income	1,669	14.4	666	11.2	51	2.5	1	0.0

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

^b Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

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

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Type of Income	Total Households		Average Values					
	Total ^a	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^b	Income Source (Dollars) ^c	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^d	FSP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)
Total	11,563	100.0	691	330	-	430	212	2.2
Countable Earned Income	3,445	29.8	1,079	527	912	583	253	3.1
Wages and Salaries	3,088	26.7	1,128	562	956	592	251	3.1
Self-Employment	365	3.2	753	285	467	537	280	2.7
Other Earned Income	56	0.5	629	250	349	450	275	2.6
Countable Unearned Income	7,764	67.1	756	373	624	422	188	2.1
TANF	1,399	12.1	727	352	391	409	303	3.1
General Assistance	615	5.3	496	197	211	365	158	1.5
Supplemental Security Income	3,207	27.7	789	414	480	405	135	1.8
Social Security	2,881	24.9	833	440	638	425	109	1.6
Unemployment Income	202	1.7	991	571	704	439	224	2.9
Veterans' Benefits	103	0.9	868	505	355	395	104	1.7
Workers' Compensation	38	0.3	1,037	614	716	440	183	2.6
Other Government Benefits ^e	181	1.6	880	416	146	507	148	1.9
Household Contributions	374	3.2	543	202	236	418	280	2.5
Household Deemed Income	5	0.0	651	311	564	402	224	2.3
Educational Loans	5	0.0	1,118	733	353	404	251	3.6
Child Support Enforcement Payments	1,186	10.3	917	497	306	460	305	3.4
State Diversion Payments	12	0.1	597	229	249	425	156	1.6
Energy Assistance Income	4	0.0	744	212	188	548	125	1.3
Wage Supplementation	4	0.0	1,235	951	1019	285	113	2.9
Other Unearned Income ^f	358	3.1	837	415	269	484	183	2.1
TANF or GA Income	2,003	17.3	654	303	338	396	258	2.6
TANF and Earnings	292	2.5	1,094	582	1028	524	273	3.4
TANF and SSI	275	2.4	1,090	702	894	390	239	3.4
TANF or SSI or GA	4,759	41.2	714	346	466	402	182	2.0
(TANF or SSI or GA) and Earnings	553	4.8	1,212	688	1122	535	233	3.3
TANF and Child Support	95	0.8	846	456	531	409	320	3.5
SSI and Social Security	1,304	11.3	774	416	716	390	107	1.5
SSI or Social Security	4,784	41.4	820	429	706	421	127	1.7
SSI and Earnings	252	2.2	1,414	877	1221	551	186	3.3
GA and Earnings	40	0.3	1,048	547	837	512	227	2.8
Earnings and Child Support	517	4.5	1,318	743	1234	586	253	3.6
No Countable Income	1,669	14.4	0	0	0	261	257	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 Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

^d Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

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

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-8. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Countable Earned and Unearned Income Amounts

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	5,927	100.0	2,065	100.0	2,767	100.0
Countable Earned Income								
\$0	8,118	70.2	3,108	52.4	1,962	95.0	2,476	89.5
1-199	342	3.0	169	2.9	33	1.6	70	2.5
200-399	367	3.2	259	4.4	17	0.8	43	1.5
400-599	398	3.4	304	5.1	17	0.8	42	1.5
600-799	470	4.1	372	6.3	12	0.6	31	1.1
800-999	473	4.1	402	6.8	9	0.4	27	1.0
1,000+	1,394	12.1	1,312	22.1	16	0.8	78	2.8
Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	3,800	32.9	2,374	40.1	86	4.2	1	0.0
1-199	686	5.9	474	8.0	21	1.0	11	0.4
200-399	1,206	10.4	867	14.6	59	2.9	33	1.2
400-599	1,081	9.3	706	11.9	152	7.3	246	8.9
600-799	3,099	26.8	648	10.9	1,189	57.6	1,585	57.3
800-999	863	7.5	344	5.8	317	15.3	415	15.0
1,000+	828	7.2	513	8.7	242	11.7	476	17.2
Countable TANF Income								
\$0	10,164	87.9	4,573	77.2	2,029	98.2	2,490	90.0
1-199	256	2.2	242	4.1	16	0.8	89	3.2
200-399	552	4.8	526	8.9	15	0.7	130	4.7
400-599	388	3.4	382	6.4	5	0.2	44	1.6
600-799	150	1.3	150	2.5	1	0.0	12	0.4
800-999	43	0.4	43	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000+	10	0.1	10	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0
Countable GA Income								
\$0	10,948	94.7	5,813	98.1	1,957	94.8	2,636	95.3
1-199	295	2.5	44	0.7	76	3.7	108	3.9
200-399	255	2.2	27	0.5	28	1.3	17	0.6
400-599	42	0.4	26	0.4	3	0.2	3	0.1
600-799	14	0.1	11	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1
800-999	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
1,000+	5	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Countable TANF or GA Income								
\$0	9,560	82.7	4,470	75.4	1,921	93.0	2,368	85.6
1-199	539	4.7	275	4.6	91	4.4	188	6.8
200-399	806	7.0	552	9.3	42	2.0	147	5.3
400-599	431	3.7	409	6.9	9	0.4	47	1.7
600-799	164	1.4	161	2.7	2	0.1	13	0.5
800-999	47	0.4	47	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.0
1,000+	16	0.1	12	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:					
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Countable SSI								
\$0	8,356	72.3	5,084	85.8	914	44.3	670	24.2
1-199	707	6.1	80	1.4	392	19.0	321	11.6
200-399	439	3.8	82	1.4	214	10.4	231	8.3
400-599	435	3.8	156	2.6	127	6.2	313	11.3
600-799	1,435	12.4	417	7.0	357	17.3	1,090	39.4
800-999	69	0.6	17	0.3	40	1.9	37	1.3
1,000+	123	1.1	91	1.5	22	1.0	106	3.8
Maximum for 1 Person ^b ..	725	6.3	229	3.9	168	8.1	560	20.2
Maximum for 2 Persons ^c ..	28	0.2	3	0.1	20	1.0	11	0.4
Countable Social Security								
\$0	8,682	75.1	5,345	90.2	615	29.8	1,486	53.7
1-199	132	1.1	65	1.1	53	2.6	36	1.3
200-399	418	3.6	111	1.9	202	9.8	179	6.5
400-599	784	6.8	133	2.2	436	21.1	311	11.3
600-799	837	7.2	101	1.7	412	20.0	404	14.6
800-999	443	3.8	74	1.3	223	10.8	213	7.7
1,000+	267	2.3	97	1.6	124	6.0	137	4.9
Other Countable Unearned Income								
\$0	9,188	79.5	4,194	70.8	1,754	84.9	2,318	83.8
1-199	923	8.0	555	9.4	194	9.4	237	8.6
200-399	713	6.2	580	9.8	68	3.3	117	4.2
400-599	354	3.1	288	4.9	26	1.2	49	1.8
600-799	169	1.5	132	2.2	10	0.5	23	0.8
800-999	90	0.8	69	1.2	7	0.3	12	0.4
1,000+	117	1.0	103	1.7	7	0.3	11	0.4

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b The fiscal year 2007 maximum monthly SSI benefit for one person is \$623. The number shown is the number of households where one person receives an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than one person.)

^c The fiscal year 2007 maximum monthly SSI benefit for two persons is \$934. The number shown is the number of households where two persons receive an SSI benefit of this amount. (The household may contain more than two persons.)

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-9. Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Deduction and Household Composition, Countable Income Source, and FSP 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	11,563	100.0	3,439	29.7	527	4.6	12.5	8,121	70.2	22.1	462	4.0	194	1.7
Household Composition														
Children	5,927	100.0	2,819	47.6	527	8.9	12.5	4,383	73.9	33.0	54	0.9	109	1.8
School Age	4,484	100.0	2,134	47.6	369	8.2	7.7	3,359	74.9	32.4	48	1.1	87	1.9
Preschool Age	3,160	100.0	1,604	50.8	373	11.8	11.8	2,287	72.4	34.3	18	0.6	56	1.8
No Children	5,636	100.0	620	11.0	0	0.0	-	3,738	66.3	9.4	408	7.2	85	1.5
Elderly Individuals	2,065	100.0	102	4.9	1	0.1	78.6	1,481	71.7	0.1	263	12.7	9	0.4
No Elderly Individuals	9,498	100.0	3,337	35.1	526	5.5	12.3	6,640	69.9	27.1	199	2.1	185	1.9
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^b	2,767	100.0	286	10.3	29	1.1	10.4	2,153	77.8	0.1	215	7.8	75	2.7
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,796	100.0	3,153	35.8	498	5.7	12.6	5,968	67.9	30.1	247	2.8	119	1.4
Countable Income Source														
Gross Income	9,894	100.0	3,439	34.8	518	5.2	12.7	7,522	76.0	19.9	460	4.6	189	1.9
No Gross Income	1,669	100.0	-	-	10	0.6	3.7	600	35.9	50.3	2	0.1	4	0.3
Net Income	7,624	100.0	2,847	37.3	455	6.0	11.8	5,776	75.8	14.9	402	5.3	147	1.9
No Net Income	3,588	100.0	585	16.3	73	2.0	17.0	2,345	65.4	40.1	59	1.7	46	1.3
Not Applicable ^c	351	100.0	7	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earned Income	3,445	100.0	3,439	99.8	485	14.1	12.4	2,639	76.6	34.1	32	0.9	104	3.0
No Earned Income	8,118	100.0	-	-	42	0.5	13.8	5,483	67.5	16.4	430	5.3	90	1.1
Unearned Income	7,764	100.0	1,309	16.9	224	2.9	11.6	5,861	75.5	15.1	456	5.9	127	1.6
No Unearned Income	3,800	100.0	2,130	56.1	303	8.0	13.2	2,260	59.5	40.5	5	0.1	66	1.7
TANF Income	1,399	100.0	292	20.8	29	2.1	3.8	1,088	77.7	32.1	12	0.9	7	0.5
No TANF Income	10,164	100.0	3,147	31.0	498	4.9	13.0	7,033	69.2	20.6	450	4.4	187	1.8
GA Income	615	100.0	40	6.5	1	0.2	-	462	75.2	21.3	6	1.0	5	0.9
No GA Income	10,948	100.0	3,399	31.0	526	4.8	12.5	7,659	70.0	22.2	456	4.2	188	1.7
SSI	3,207	100.0	247	7.7	27	0.8	9.6	2,350	73.3	0.1	103	3.2	42	1.3
No SSI	8,356	100.0	3,192	38.2	501	6.0	12.7	5,771	69.1	31.1	359	4.3	151	1.8
Social Security Income	2,881	100.0	214	7.4	15	0.5	17.5	2,194	76.2	2.7	417	14.5	64	2.2
No Social Security Income ...	8,682	100.0	3,225	37.1	512	5.9	12.4	5,927	68.3	29.3	45	0.5	129	1.5
FSP Benefit														
Minimum Benefit	772	100.0	126	16.3	8	1.1	31.2	335	43.4	0.7	101	13.1	9	1.1
Maximum Benefit	3,692	100.0	586	15.9	74	2.0	16.8	2,351	63.7	40.1	59	1.6	46	1.3

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

^b Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^c Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households (000)	Average Amount of Deduction (Dollars)									
		Earned Income ^a		Dependent Care ^b		Excess Shelter ^c		Medical ^b		Child Support ^c	
		All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction	All Households	With Deduction
Total	11,563	56	183	7	157	220	303	6	148	3	198
Household Composition											
Children	5,927	95	200	14	157	224	301	1	119	4	215
School Age	4,484	100	209	14	164	227	302	1	111	4	217
Preschool Age	3,160	103	203	19	159	216	298	1	119	4	215
No Children	5,636	13	105	0	30	215	306	12	152	3	176
Elderly Individuals	2,065	6	105	0	226	248	308	24	163	1	116
No Elderly Individuals ..	9,498	66	185	9	156	214	302	3	129	4	202
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^d	2,767	15	141	2	165	259	321	14	166	4	152
No Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	8,796	69	186	9	156	207	297	4	132	3	227
Countable Income Source											
Gross Income	9,894	66	183	9	158	236	300	7	148	4	196
No Gross Income	1,669	0	0	1	91	124	342	0	115	1	274
Net Income	7,624	78	206	10	157	200	264	6	115	4	187
No Net Income	3,588	11	68	3	154	261	399	6	374	3	232
Not Applicable ^e	351	69	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earned Income	3,445	182	183	23	160	228	297	2	169	7	219
No Earned Income	8,118	0	0	1	111	216	306	8	147	2	174
Unearned Income	7,764	28	156	5	161	239	303	9	149	3	182
No Unearned Income	3,800	111	199	12	153	183	305	0	121	4	230
TANF Income	1,399	29	138	2	98	235	302	1	98	1	140
No TANF Income	10,164	60	187	8	160	218	304	7	150	4	200
GA Income	615	8	121	0	145	212	280	2	172	3	299
No GA Income	10,948	59	183	8	157	220	305	6	148	4	195
SSI	3,207	13	143	2	171	248	305	4	101	2	132
No SSI	8,356	71	186	9	156	210	303	7	162	4	217
Social Security Income	2,881	9	114	1	175	252	311	24	151	4	155
No Social Security Income	8,682	71	187	9	156	209	301	1	118	3	220
FSP Benefit											
Minimum Benefit	772	30	184	1	119	61	140	11	87	2	134
Maximum Benefit	3,692	11	68	3	153	261	399	6	374	3	232

^a Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 448,772 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 448,772 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^d Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^e Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 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 Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	5,927	100.0	2,065	100.0	2,767	100.0	3,445	100.0
Total Deduction										
\$0-117	24	0.2	24	0.4	0	0.0	–	–	1	0.0
118-133	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	–	–	0	0.0
134	1,845	16.0	553	9.3	281	13.6	292	10.6	1	0.0
135-150	288	2.5	210	3.5	30	1.5	74	2.7	44	1.3
151-200	627	5.4	297	5.0	129	6.3	213	7.7	100	2.9
201-250	559	4.8	238	4.0	142	6.9	197	7.1	108	3.1
251-300	699	6.0	266	4.5	177	8.6	227	8.2	147	4.3
301-350	727	6.3	357	6.0	152	7.3	227	8.2	201	5.8
351-400	677	5.9	349	5.9	140	6.8	193	7.0	216	6.3
401-450	729	6.3	387	6.5	131	6.3	198	7.2	253	7.3
451-500	710	6.1	378	6.4	135	6.6	194	7.0	234	6.8
501+	4,355	37.7	2,867	48.4	527	25.5	851	30.7	2,136	62.0
Not Applicable ^b	321	2.8	–	–	221	10.7	101	3.6	3	0.1
Earned Income Deduction										
None	7,676	66.4	3,108	52.4	1,675	81.1	2,320	83.9	3	0.1
\$1-50	438	3.8	234	4.0	37	1.8	77	2.8	438	12.7
51-100	473	4.1	345	5.8	20	1.0	57	2.0	473	13.7
101-150	559	4.8	444	7.5	19	0.9	43	1.6	559	16.2
151-200	586	5.1	493	8.3	10	0.5	33	1.2	586	17.0
201-250	497	4.3	446	7.5	7	0.4	29	1.0	497	14.4
251-300	368	3.2	348	5.9	3	0.1	21	0.8	368	10.7
301+	519	4.5	509	8.6	5	0.2	26	1.0	519	15.1
Not Applicable ^c	449	3.9	–	–	288	13.9	161	5.8	3	0.1
Dependent Care Deduction										
None	10,557	91.3	5,369	90.6	1,776	86.0	2,577	93.1	2,949	85.6
\$1-50	86	0.7	86	1.4	0	0.0	4	0.2	73	2.1
51-100	103	0.9	103	1.7	0	0.0	4	0.1	96	2.8
101-150	90	0.8	90	1.5	0	0.0	7	0.3	83	2.4
151-200	139	1.2	139	2.3	1	0.0	8	0.3	128	3.7
201+	110	0.9	110	1.8	0	0.0	6	0.2	106	3.1
Not Applicable ^d	479	4.1	30	0.5	288	14.0	161	5.8	10	0.3
Medical Deduction										
None	10,623	91.9	5,843	98.6	1,514	73.3	2,391	86.4	3,403	98.8
\$1-25	65	0.6	5	0.1	35	1.7	34	1.2	4	0.1
26-50	32	0.3	2	0.0	18	0.9	16	0.6	2	0.1
51-75	136	1.2	22	0.4	71	3.4	68	2.5	10	0.3
76-100	36	0.3	2	0.0	20	0.9	18	0.6	2	0.1
101-150	78	0.7	12	0.2	47	2.3	32	1.2	4	0.1
151-200	37	0.3	4	0.1	24	1.2	13	0.5	3	0.1
201-300	32	0.3	2	0.0	21	1.0	13	0.5	1	0.0
301+	47	0.4	4	0.1	28	1.3	22	0.8	5	0.2
Not Applicable ^d	479	4.1	30	0.5	288	14.0	161	5.8	10	0.3
Child Support Deduction										
None	10,891	94.2	5,788	97.7	1,768	85.6	2,531	91.5	3,331	96.7
\$1-50	32	0.3	13	0.2	2	0.1	18	0.6	11	0.3
51-100	34	0.3	16	0.3	3	0.1	18	0.6	13	0.4
101-150	30	0.3	19	0.3	1	0.1	10	0.4	19	0.6
151-200	23	0.2	15	0.2	1	0.0	9	0.3	12	0.3
201-250	22	0.2	11	0.2	1	0.1	6	0.2	14	0.4
251-300	18	0.2	13	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.2	11	0.3
301+	35	0.3	24	0.4	–	–	9	0.3	24	0.7
Not Applicable ^e	479	4.1	30	0.5	288	14.0	161	5.8	10	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:							
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Excess Shelter Deduction										
None	3,091	26.7	1,514	25.5	363	17.6	513	18.6	796	23.1
\$1-50	514	4.4	274	4.6	101	4.9	136	4.9	160	4.7
51-100	616	5.3	314	5.3	134	6.5	193	7.0	193	5.6
101-150	689	6.0	338	5.7	161	7.8	214	7.7	205	5.9
151-200	793	6.9	363	6.1	172	8.3	240	8.7	230	6.7
201-250	670	5.8	347	5.9	134	6.5	194	7.0	218	6.3
251-300	716	6.2	376	6.3	129	6.2	182	6.6	224	6.5
301-350	671	5.8	323	5.5	141	6.8	202	7.3	188	5.5
351-399	519	4.5	272	4.6	96	4.7	161	5.8	164	4.8
400-416	175	1.5	99	1.7	32	1.5	41	1.5	63	1.8
417	1,795	15.5	1,446	24.4	1	0.0	2	0.1	899	26.1
418+	963	8.3	231	3.9	381	18.4	587	21.2	94	2.7
Not Applicable ^e	351	3.0	30	0.5	221	10.7	101	3.6	10	0.3
No Deduction	3,091	26.7	1,514	25.5	363	17.6	513	18.6	796	23.1
Deduction Less Than Cap ^f	5,367	46.4	2,708	45.7	1,100	53.3	1,565	56.6	1,647	47.8
Deduction Equal to Cap	1,799	15.6	1,448	24.4	1	0.0	2	0.1	900	26.1
Benefit Less than Maximum										
Benefit	857	7.4	781	13.2	1	0.0	2	0.1	612	17.8
Benefit Equal to Maximum										
Benefit	942	8.1	667	11.3	0	0.0	—	—	288	8.4
Deduction Greater Than Cap	956	8.3	226	3.8	380	18.4	586	21.2	92	2.7
Not Applicable ^e	351	3.0	30	0.5	221	10.7	101	3.6	10	0.3

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Deductions are not used in the benefit determination of SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

^c This deduction is not used in the benefit determination of SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

^d This deduction is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

^e This deduction is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

^f Households without elderly or disabled members are subject to a cap on their excess shelter deduction.

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	5,927	100.0	2,065	100.0	2,767	100.0	3,445	100.0	1,399	100.0
FSP Benefit												
\$10 or less	790	6.8	66	1.1	373	18.1	333	12.0	135	3.9	7	0.5
11 - 25	270	2.3	33	0.6	123	6.0	113	4.1	43	1.2	8	0.6
26 - 50	626	5.4	78	1.3	299	14.5	265	9.6	78	2.3	20	1.4
51 - 75	672	5.8	104	1.8	290	14.0	281	10.2	120	3.5	17	1.2
76 - 100	595	5.1	147	2.5	200	9.7	259	9.4	136	4.0	29	2.1
101 - 150	1,255	10.8	416	7.0	315	15.3	453	16.4	387	11.2	97	7.0
151 - 200	2,609	22.6	614	10.4	320	15.5	397	14.3	567	16.5	174	12.5
201 - 300	2,066	17.9	1,811	30.6	112	5.4	323	11.7	867	25.2	460	32.9
301 or more	2,680	23.2	2,657	44.8	33	1.6	343	12.4	1,113	32.3	586	41.9
Benefit as a Percentage of the Maximum												
Minimum	772	6.7	58	1.0	367	17.8	329	11.9	127	3.7	6	0.4
< 25% ^b	897	7.8	353	6.0	294	14.2	366	13.2	290	8.4	59	4.2
25 - 50	1,952	16.9	942	15.9	553	26.8	693	25.0	756	22.0	173	12.3
51 - 75	2,109	18.2	1,349	22.8	341	16.5	650	23.5	918	26.6	324	23.2
76 - 99	2,141	18.5	1,528	25.8	203	9.8	408	14.7	765	22.2	511	36.5
Maximum	3,692	31.9	1,696	28.6	308	14.9	322	11.6	589	17.1	326	23.3
Months in Certification Period												
Average ^c	12	-	9	-	19	-	15	-	9	-	10	-
1	25	0.2	11	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.1	7	0.2	3	0.2
2	32	0.3	14	0.2	1	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.2	3	0.2
3	121	1.1	44	0.7	3	0.2	6	0.2	27	0.8	8	0.6
4	82	0.7	27	0.5	2	0.1	6	0.2	16	0.5	5	0.4
5	120	1.0	83	1.4	5	0.3	14	0.5	45	1.3	13	0.9
6	4,179	36.1	3,023	51.0	186	9.0	622	22.5	1,861	54.0	472	33.8
7	98	0.9	56	0.9	5	0.2	15	0.5	36	1.0	11	0.8
8	29	0.3	19	0.3	2	0.1	7	0.3	8	0.2	8	0.5
9	24	0.2	17	0.3	2	0.1	4	0.1	7	0.2	5	0.4
10	36	0.3	20	0.3	3	0.2	6	0.2	9	0.3	13	0.9
11	76	0.7	38	0.6	15	0.7	20	0.7	16	0.5	16	1.2
12	4,850	41.9	2,429	41.0	873	42.3	1,216	44.0	1,344	39.0	784	56.0
13+	1,875	16.2	140	2.4	964	46.7	841	30.4	60	1.7	53	3.8
Unknown	13	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.3

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Does not include households with the minimum benefit.

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

- Not Applicable.

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

Most Recent Action and Expedited Service	Total Households		Entrants		Other Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	579	100.0	10,984	100.0
Initial Certification	4,323	37.4	579	100.0	3,744	34.1
Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service	1,105	9.6	243	42.0	862	7.8
Eligible For But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	271	2.3	42	7.2	229	2.1
Not Eligible For Expedited Service	2,947	25.5	294	50.8	2,652	24.1
Recertification	7,240	62.6	–	–	7,240	65.9
Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service	89	0.8	–	–	89	0.8
Eligible For But Did Not Receive Expedited Service	50	0.4	–	–	50	0.5
Not Eligible For Expedited Service	7,101	61.4	–	–	7,101	64.7

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Composition	FSP Households		Participants in Households With Household Characteristic		Monthly FSP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	11,563	100.0	25,926	100.0	2,448,993	100.0
Children^b	5,927	51.3	19,589	75.6	1,850,500	75.6
Single-Adult Household ^c	3,714	32.1	11,412	44.0	1,127,163	46.0
Male Adult	183	1.6	505	1.9	50,233	2.1
Female Adult	3,531	30.5	10,907	42.1	1,076,931	44.0
Multiple-Adult Household	1,561	13.5	6,807	26.3	564,574	23.1
Married Head Household	1,002	8.7	4,487	17.3	365,757	14.9
Other Multiple-Adult Household	559	4.8	2,320	8.9	198,817	8.1
Children Only	651	5.6	1,371	5.3	158,763	6.5
Elderly Individuals	2,065	17.9	2,627	10.1	186,042	7.6
Living Alone	1,655	14.3	1,655	6.4	119,314	4.9
Not Living Alone	410	3.5	971	3.7	66,728	2.7
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^d	2,767	23.9	5,517	21.3	408,875	16.7
Living Alone	1,585	13.7	1,585	6.1	120,974	4.9
Not Living Alone	1,182	10.2	3,932	15.2	287,901	11.8
Other Households^e	1,918	16.6	2,102	8.1	286,996	11.7
Single-Person Household	1,753	15.2	1,753	6.8	249,456	10.2
Multi-Person Household	165	1.4	350	1.3	37,540	1.5
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^f	916	7.9	1,543	6.0	174,894	7.1
Single-Person Household	606	5.2	606	2.3	86,851	3.5
Multi-Person Household	310	2.7	937	3.6	88,042	3.6
Single-Person Households	5,214	45.1	5,214	20.1	521,005	21.3

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

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

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

^d Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^e Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

^f These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Composition	Total Households		Average Values						
	Number (000)	Percent	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	Countable Resources (Dollars)	FSP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Individuals)	Certification Period (Months)
Total^c	11,563	100.0	691	330	430	144	212	2.2	12.0
Children^d	5,927	51.3	826	415	478	126	312	3.3	8.8
Single-Adult Household ^e	3,714	32.1	736	361	445	109	303	3.1	8.8
Male Adult	183	1.6	688	343	430	147	274	2.8	9.5
Female Adult	3,531	30.5	739	362	446	107	305	3.1	8.8
Multiple-Adult Household ...	1,561	13.5	1154	645	564	202	362	4.4	8.6
Married Head Household ..	1,002	8.7	1214	677	596	235	365	4.5	8.7
Other Multiple-Adult Household	559	4.8	1046	590	506	145	355	4.1	8.6
Children Only	651	5.6	551	168	465	41	244	2.1	9.1
Elderly Individuals	2,065	17.9	735	367	412	302	90	1.3	19.3
Living Alone	1,655	14.3	676	310	397	297	72	1.0	20.7
Not Living Alone	410	3.5	975	569	466	320	163	2.4	13.7
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^f	2,767	23.9	859	456	432	142	148	2.0	15.2
Living Alone	1,585	13.7	695	297	418	136	76	1.0	18.9
Not Living Alone	1,182	10.2	1080	655	449	150	244	3.3	10.3
Other Households^g	1,918	16.6	222	68	305	47	150	1.1	8.5
Single-Person Household	1,753	15.2	188	52	291	42	142	1.0	8.5
Multi-Person Household	165	1.4	588	247	452	105	227	2.1	8.5
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^h	916	7.9	371	167	331	57	191	1.7	8.3
Single-Person Household	606	5.2	160	46	273	28	143	1.0	7.7
Multi-Person Household	310	2.7	782	403	446	115	284	3.0	9.5
Single-Person Households	5,214	45.1	504	202	366	151	100	1.0	15.6

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column. Thus, the average values are based on fewer households than the number shown in the Total Households column.

^c 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.

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

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

^f Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^g Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

^h These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Composition	Total Households		Countable Income Type											
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Zero Gross Income		TANF Income		GA Income		SSI		Social Security Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	11,563	100.0	3,445	100.0	1,669	100.0	1,399	100.0	615	100.0	3,207	100.0	2,881	100.0
Children^b	5,927	51.3	2,819	81.8	666	39.9	1,353	96.7	114	18.6	843	26.3	582	20.2
Single-Adult Household ^c	3,714	32.1	1,499	43.5	471	28.2	887	63.4	79	12.8	545	17.0	363	12.6
Male Adult	183	1.6	60	1.7	33	2.0	40	2.9	5	0.8	27	0.8	30	1.0
Female Adult	3,531	30.5	1,439	41.8	437	26.2	846	60.5	74	12.0	518	16.2	333	11.6
Multiple-Adult Household	1,561	13.5	972	28.2	128	7.7	253	18.1	25	4.0	279	8.7	200	6.9
Married Head Household	1,002	8.7	669	19.4	88	5.3	133	9.5	13	2.1	144	4.5	112	3.9
Other Multiple-Adult Household	559	4.8	303	8.8	40	2.4	119	8.5	12	2.0	135	4.2	88	3.1
Children Only	651	5.6	348	10.1	67	4.0	214	15.3	11	1.8	19	0.6	19	0.7
Elderly Individuals	2,065	17.9	103	3.0	51	3.0	37	2.6	108	17.6	1,151	35.9	1,451	50.4
Living Alone	1,655	14.3	50	1.5	37	2.2	0	0.0	88	14.3	935	29.1	1,182	41.0
Not Living Alone ...	410	3.5	53	1.5	14	0.8	36	2.6	20	3.3	216	6.7	269	9.3
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals^d	2,767	23.9	291	8.4	1	0.0	277	19.8	131	21.3	2,098	65.4	1,281	44.5
Living Alone	1,585	13.7	79	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	73	11.9	1,131	35.3	804	27.9
Not Living Alone ...	1,182	10.2	212	6.1	0	0.0	277	19.8	58	9.4	966	30.1	477	16.6
Other Households^e	1,918	16.6	445	12.9	957	57.3	38	2.7	314	51.1	0	0.0	18	0.6
Single-Person	1,753	15.2	357	10.4	918	55.0	30	2.2	305	49.6	0	0.0	13	0.5
Multi-Person	165	1.4	88	2.6	39	2.4	8	0.6	9	1.5	-	-	5	0.2
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^f	916	7.9	266	7.7	417	25.0	31	2.2	52	8.5	79	2.5	68	2.3
Single-Person Household	606	5.2	134	3.9	375	22.4	3	0.2	44	7.1	6	0.2	5	0.2
Multi-Person Household	310	2.7	132	3.8	42	2.5	29	2.0	9	1.4	73	2.3	62	2.2
Single-Person Households	5,214	45.1	597	17.3	986	59.0	107	7.6	468	76.1	2,066	64.4	2,006	69.6

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

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

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

^d Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^e Households not containing children, elderly individuals, or disabled individuals.

^f These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

— No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-17. Distribution of Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals by Selected Characteristics

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Household With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		School Age Children		Preschool Age Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	5,927	100.0	4,484	100.0	3,160	100.0	2,065	100.0	2,767	100.0
Household Composition												
Children	5,927	51.3	5,927	100.0	4,484	100.0	3,160	100.0	111	5.4	961	34.7
School Age	4,484	38.8	4,484	75.7	4,484	100.0	1,717	54.3	101	4.9	848	30.6
Preschool Age	3,160	27.3	3,160	53.3	1,717	38.3	3,160	100.0	20	1.0	349	12.6
Elderly Individuals	2,065	17.9	111	1.9	101	2.3	20	0.6	2,065	100.0	55	2.0
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	2,767	23.9	961	16.2	848	18.9	349	11.0	55	2.7	2,767	100.0
Countable Income Source and Resources												
Gross Income	9,894	85.6	5,261	88.8	4,051	90.3	2,757	87.3	2,015	97.5	2,767	100.0
No Gross Income	1,669	14.4	666	11.2	433	9.7	403	12.7	51	2.5	1	0.0
Net Income	7,624	65.9	4,206	71.0	3,329	74.2	2,172	68.7	1,591	77.0	2,389	86.3
No Net Income	3,588	31.0	1,691	28.5	1,134	25.3	973	30.8	253	12.3	278	10.0
Not Applicable ^b	351	3.0	30	0.5	21	0.5	15	0.5	221	10.7	101	3.6
Earned Income	3,445	29.8	2,819	47.6	2,134	47.6	1,604	50.8	103	5.0	291	10.5
Unearned Income	7,764	67.1	3,553	59.9	2,830	63.1	1,729	54.7	1,979	95.8	2,766	100.0
TANF Income	1,399	12.1	1,353	22.8	984	21.9	739	23.4	37	1.8	277	10.0
GA Income	615	5.3	114	1.9	93	2.1	47	1.5	108	5.2	131	4.7
SSI	3,207	27.7	843	14.2	748	16.7	304	9.6	1,151	55.7	2,098	75.8
Social Security Income	2,881	24.9	582	9.8	524	11.7	172	5.5	1,451	70.2	1,281	46.3
Countable Resources	3,490	30.2	1,796	30.3	1,421	31.7	892	28.2	882	42.7	917	33.1
Deductions												
Total Deduction	11,219	97.0	5,904	99.6	4,467	99.6	3,149	99.7	1,844	89.3	2,666	96.4
Earned Income Deduction	3,439	29.7	2,819	47.6	2,134	47.6	1,604	50.8	102	4.9	286	10.3
Dependent Care Deduction	527	4.6	527	8.9	369	8.2	373	11.8	1	0.1	29	1.1
Excess Shelter Deduction	8,121	70.2	4,383	73.9	3,359	74.9	2,287	72.4	1,481	71.7	2,153	77.8
Medical Deduction	462	4.0	54	0.9	48	1.1	18	0.6	263	12.7	215	7.8
Child Support Deduction	194	1.7	109	1.8	87	1.9	56	1.8	9	0.4	75	2.7
FSP Benefit												
\$10 or Less	790	6.8	66	1.1	51	1.1	17	0.6	373	18.1	333	12.0
11-100	2,164	18.7	363	6.1	279	6.2	135	4.3	912	44.2	918	33.2
101-200	3,864	33.4	1,030	17.4	728	16.2	457	14.4	635	30.8	850	30.7
201-300	2,066	17.9	1,811	30.6	1,203	26.8	932	29.5	112	5.4	323	11.7
301 or More	2,680	23.2	2,657	44.8	2,223	49.6	1,619	51.2	33	1.6	343	12.4
Minimum Benefit	772	6.7	58	1.0	44	1.0	15	0.5	367	17.8	329	11.9
Maximum Benefit	3,692	31.9	1,696	28.6	1,136	25.3	977	30.9	308	14.9	322	11.6
Household Size												
1	5,214	45.1	226	3.8	110	2.5	116	3.7	1,655	80.2	1,585	57.3
2	2,261	19.6	1,659	28.0	991	22.1	752	23.8	328	15.9	445	16.1
3	1,814	15.7	1,774	29.9	1,316	29.4	921	29.1	43	2.1	293	10.6
4	1,265	10.9	1,260	21.3	1,093	24.4	715	22.6	24	1.2	217	7.8
5	611	5.3	610	10.3	579	12.9	375	11.9	7	0.4	129	4.6
6+	397	3.4	397	6.7	394	8.8	282	8.9	8	0.4	99	3.6

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-18. Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Participating Households with Children, Elderly Individuals, and Disabled Nonelderly Individuals

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households With:					
	Total	Children	School Age Children	Preschool Age Children	Elderly Individuals	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a
Countable Income and Resources						
Gross Income	691	826	890	806	735	859
Net Income ^b	330	415	463	394	367	456
Earned Income	272	475	499	515	26	73
Unearned Income	419	351	392	292	709	786
TANF Income	47	90	88	97	5	29
GA Income	11	6	7	5	7	5
SSI	133	85	101	59	218	402
Social Security Income	159	62	75	34	447	309
Countable Resources	144	126	140	105	302	142
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline						
Gross Income	59.6	55.5	57.5	52.1	82.5	80.5
Net Income ^b	26.2	26.7	28.8	24.2	35.7	38.4
Deductions						
Total Deduction ^c	430	478	488	485	412	432
Earned Income Deduction ^d	56	95	100	103	6	15
Over Households With Deduction	183	200	209	203	105	141
Dependent Care Deduction ^e	7	14	14	19	0	2
Over Households With Deduction	157	157	164	159	226	165
Excess Shelter Deduction ^f	220	224	227	216	248	259
Over Households With Deduction	303	301	302	298	308	321
Medical Deduction ^e	6	1	1	1	24	14
Over Households With Deduction	148	119	111	119	163	166
Child Support Deduction ^f	3	4	4	4	1	4
Over Households With Deduction	198	215	217	215	116	152
FSP Benefit	212	312	326	338	90	148
Household Size	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	1.3	2.0
Certification Period	12.0	8.8	8.9	8.6	19.3	15.2

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

^c Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 448,772 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 448,772 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this category.

^f Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Total Households		Countable Income Type							
	Number (000)	Percent	Earned Income		Unearned Income		TANF Income		GA Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	3,445	100.0	7,764	100.0	1,399	100.0	615	100.0
Household Composition										
Children	5,927	51.3	2,819	81.8	3,553	45.8	1,353	96.7	114	18.6
School Age	4,484	38.8	2,134	61.9	2,830	36.5	984	70.3	93	15.1
Preschool Age	3,160	27.3	1,604	46.6	1,729	22.3	739	52.8	47	7.6
Elderly Individuals	2,065	17.9	103	3.0	1,979	25.5	37	2.6	108	17.6
Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a	2,767	23.9	291	8.4	2,766	35.6	277	19.8	131	21.3
Countable Income Source and Resources										
Gross Income	9,894	85.6	3,445	100.0	7,764	100.0	1,399	100.0	615	100.0
No Gross Income ^b	1,669	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	7,624	65.9	2,850	82.7	5,978	77.0	1,075	76.8	351	57.1
No Net Income	3,588	31.0	585	17.0	1,459	18.8	325	23.2	259	42.1
Not Applicable ^c	351	3.0	10	0.3	327	4.2	-	-	5	0.8
Earned Income	3,445	29.8	3,445	100.0	1,315	16.9	292	20.8	40	6.5
Unearned Income	7,764	67.1	1,315	38.2	7,764	100.0	1,399	100.0	615	100.0
TANF Income	1,399	12.1	292	8.5	1,399	18.0	1,399	100.0	11	1.8
GA Income	615	5.3	40	1.2	615	7.9	11	0.8	615	100.0
SSI Income	3,207	27.7	252	7.3	3,207	41.3	275	19.6	187	30.4
Social Security Income	2,881	24.9	219	6.3	2,881	37.1	126	9.0	83	13.6
Countable Resources	3,490	30.2	1,303	37.8	2,475	31.9	215	15.4	75	12.2
Deductions										
Total Deduction	11,219	97.0	3,442	99.9	7,438	95.8	1,399	100.0	611	99.2
Earned Income Deduction	3,439	29.7	3,439	99.8	1,309	16.9	292	20.8	40	6.5
Dependent Care Deduction	527	4.6	485	14.1	224	2.9	29	2.1	1	0.2
Excess Shelter Deduction	8,121	70.2	2,639	76.6	5,861	75.5	1,088	77.7	462	75.2
Medical Deduction	462	4.0	32	0.9	456	5.9	12	0.9	6	1.0
Child Support Deduction	194	1.7	104	3.0	127	1.6	7	0.5	5	0.9
FSP Benefit										
\$10 or Less	790	6.8	135	3.9	744	9.6	7	0.5	31	5.1
11-100	2,164	18.7	377	10.9	1,965	25.3	74	5.3	101	16.5
101-200	3,864	33.4	954	27.7	2,267	29.2	272	19.4	384	62.4
201-300	2,066	17.9	867	25.2	1,223	15.8	460	32.9	52	8.4
301 or More	2,680	23.2	1,113	32.3	1,565	20.2	586	41.9	47	7.6
Minimum Benefit	772	6.7	127	3.7	728	9.4	6	0.4	31	5.0
Maximum Benefit	3,692	31.9	589	17.1	1,562	20.1	326	23.3	265	43.0
Household Size										
1	5,214	45.1	597	17.3	3,807	49.0	107	7.6	468	76.1
2	2,261	19.6	752	21.8	1,498	19.3	466	33.3	74	12.1
3	1,814	15.7	847	24.6	1,102	14.2	396	28.3	35	5.6
4	1,265	10.9	653	19.0	751	9.7	239	17.1	23	3.8
5	611	5.3	354	10.3	360	4.6	106	7.6	8	1.3
6+	397	3.4	243	7.1	246	3.2	85	6.1	7	1.1

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b Some states allow child support expenses to be subtracted before gross income is calculated. As a result, it is possible to have countable income but no gross income.

^c Net income is not used in the benefit determination of MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Household Characteristic	Average Values for Households With:				
	Total	Countable Earned Income	Countable Unearned Income	Countable TANF Income	Countable GA Income
Countable Income and Resources					
Gross Income	691	1,079	756	727	496
Net Income ^a	330	527	373	352	197
Earned Income	272	912	132	144	39
Unearned Income	419	168	624	583	457
TANF Income	47	29	71	391	6
GA Income	11	3	17	1	211
SSI	133	37	198	119	153
Social Security Income	159	35	237	47	72
Countable Resources	144	160	167	52	41
Countable Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guideline					
Gross Income	59.6	76.6	69.1	51.4	50.5
Net Income ^a	26.2	35.4	30.8	23.4	18.3
Deductions					
Total Deduction ^b	430	583	422	409	365
Earned Income Deduction ^c	56	182	28	29	8
Over Households With Deduction	183	183	156	138	121
Dependent Care Deduction ^d	7	23	5	2	0
Over Households With Deduction	157	160	161	98	145
Excess Shelter Deduction ^e	220	228	239	235	212
Over Households With Deduction	303	297	303	302	280
Medical Deduction ^d	6	2	9	1	2
Over Households With Deduction	148	169	149	98	172
Child Support Deduction ^e	3	7	3	1	3
Over Households With Deduction	198	219	182	140	299
FSP Benefit	212	253	188	303	158
Household Size	2.2	3.1	2.1	3.1	1.5
Certification Period	12.0	8.6	13.9	10.0	12.2

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

^c Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 448,772 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this category.

^d Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 448,772 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this category.

^e Because this deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	5,927	100.0	2,065	100.0	2,767	100.0	3,445	100.0	1,399	100.0
Race^b of Household Head												
White ^c	3,492	30.2	1,572	26.5	661	32.0	968	35.0	996	28.9	311	22.2
African American ^d	2,134	18.5	1,160	19.6	283	13.7	519	18.8	613	17.8	300	21.4
Hispanic ^e	1,052	9.1	640	10.8	181	8.7	191	6.9	359	10.4	186	13.3
Asian ^f	297	2.6	114	1.9	137	6.6	38	1.4	83	2.4	36	2.6
Native American ^g	462	4.0	201	3.4	147	7.1	88	3.2	110	3.2	45	3.2
Race Unknown ^h	3,421	29.6	1,546	26.1	656	31.7	939	33.9	894	25.9	293	20.9
Nonparticipating Household Headⁱ ...	706	6.1	694	11.7	1	0.0	24	0.9	390	11.3	230	16.4

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b New values indicating race and ethnicity were implemented in April 2007 to allow participants to report multiple races. We have grouped some of these new values together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Because of these changes, 2007 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for previous years.

^c This category includes the following values: White; White, not of Hispanic origin.

^d This category includes the following values: Black or African American; (Black or African American) and White; Black, not of Hispanic origin.

^e This category includes the following values: Hispanic; (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native); (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian; (Hispanic or Latino) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander); (Hispanic or Latino) and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into the listed values.

^f This category includes the following values: Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; Asian and White; Asian or Pacific Islander.

^g This category includes the following values: American Indian or Alaska Native; (American Indian or Alaska Native) and White; (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American); American Indian or Alaska Native (old value).

^h This category includes the following values: Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into any previously mentioned value; Unknown; Not recorded on the application for this individual; The application was not found during the QC review, therefore racial/ethnic data is not available.

ⁱ This category includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Characteristic	Total Households		Households With:									
	Number (000)	Percent	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Countable Earned Income		Countable TANF Income	
			Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	11,563	100.0	5,927	100.0	2,065	100.0	2,767	100.0	3,445	100.0	1,399	100.0
Citizenship												
U. S. Born Citizen	10,831	93.7	5,868	99.0	1,562	75.6	2,679	96.8	3,372	97.9	1,377	98.4
Naturalized Citizen	608	5.3	194	3.3	337	16.3	83	3.0	146	4.2	45	3.2
Refugee	82	0.7	49	0.8	17	0.8	6	0.2	30	0.9	20	1.4
Legal Permanent Resident	583	5.0	314	5.3	195	9.4	69	2.5	233	6.8	71	5.1
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citizen Children Living with Participating Noncitizen Adults	292	2.5	292	4.9	9	0.4	33	1.2	189	5.5	70	5.0
Citizen Children Living with Nonparticipating Noncitizen Adults	580	5.0	580	9.8	1	0.1	16	0.6	394	11.4	167	11.9

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-23. Gender and FSP 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	25,926	100.0	15,197	58.6	10,730	41.4	2,448,993	100.0
Citizenship								
U. S. Born Citizen	24,220	93.4	14,102	54.4	10,118	39.0	2,293,361	93.6
Naturalized Citizen	753	2.9	503	1.9	250	1.0	66,146	2.7
Refugee	193	0.7	105	0.4	87	0.3	17,474	0.7
Other Noncitizen	761	2.9	486	1.9	275	1.1	72,012	2.9
Citizen Children Living with Noncitizen Adults^c								
	1,873	7.2	914	3.5	960	3.7	190,566	7.8
Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults^d								
	1,012	3.9	495	1.9	517	2.0	126,547	5.2
Age								
Child	12,720	49.1	6,238	24.1	6,482	25.0	1,211,866	49.5
Preschool (4 or Less)	4,345	16.8	2,123	8.2	2,222	8.6	440,817	18.0
School Age (5-17)	8,375	32.3	4,115	15.9	4,260	16.4	771,049	31.5
Nonelderly Adult	10,941	42.2	7,393	28.5	3,548	13.7	1,077,300	44.0
18-35	5,587	21.5	4,092	15.8	1,495	5.8	556,588	22.7
36-59	5,354	20.7	3,300	12.7	2,053	7.9	520,712	21.3
Elderly Individual (60 or More)	2,265	8.7	1,566	6.0	700	2.7	159,818	6.5
Unknown Age	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	9	0.0
Race^e								
White ^f	7,344	28.3	4,297	16.6	3,047	11.8	670,375	27.4
African American ^g	5,141	19.8	3,095	11.9	2,045	7.9	492,262	20.1
Hispanic ^h	3,684	14.2	2,097	8.1	1,587	6.1	363,933	14.9
Asian ⁱ	742	2.9	419	1.6	323	1.2	72,980	3.0
Native American ^j	1,230	4.7	709	2.7	522	2.0	118,714	4.8
Race Unknown ^k	7,786	30.0	4,580	17.7	3,206	12.4	730,728	29.8

^a Percent of all participants.

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

^c Noncitizens may be inside or outside the FSP unit.

^d These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

^e New values indicating race and ethnicity were implemented in April 2007 to allow participants to report multiple races. We have grouped some of these new values together to form general race and ethnicity categories. Because of these changes, 2007 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for previous years.

^f This category includes the following values: White; White, not of Hispanic origin.

^g This category includes the following values: Black or African American; (Black or African American) and White; Black, not of Hispanic origin.

^h This category includes the following values: Hispanic; (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native); (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian; (Hispanic or Latino) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and (Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander); (Hispanic or Latino) and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian and White; (Hispanic or Latino) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American); (Hispanic or Latino) and Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into the listed values.

ⁱ This category includes the following values: Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; Asian and White; Asian or Pacific Islander.

^j This category includes the following values: American Indian or Alaska Native; (American Indian or Alaska Native) and White; (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (Black or African American); American Indian or Alaska Native (old value).

^k This category includes the following values: Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into any previously mentioned value; Unknown; Not recorded on the application for this individual; The application was not found during the QC review, therefore racial/ethnic data is not available.

- No sample households in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

Participant Characteristic	Household Size								
	Total (000)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	25,926	5,214	4,523	5,442	5,060	3,055	1,460	704	468
Children Under Age 12									
0 - 2 years	2,643	72	549	766	629	343	160	77	48
3 - 5 years	2,514	54	383	663	673	414	190	85	51
6 - 8 years	2,257	28	250	568	617	418	204	99	72
9 - 11 years	1,936	24	226	444	544	362	176	91	69
Females	15,197	3,044	2,913	3,319	2,868	1,667	782	376	230
0 - 2 years	1,277	33	272	387	293	160	75	36	22
3 - 5 years	1,238	29	191	325	339	193	95	43	23
6 - 8 years	1,128	16	134	275	297	218	99	55	35
9 - 11 years	946	11	109	212	272	180	84	45	33
12 - 14 years	868	11	99	213	225	156	95	38	32
15 - 19 years	1,153	69	230	282	245	161	84	53	29
20 - 50 years	6,078	1,056	1,384	1,520	1,141	580	240	102	54
51+ years	2,508	1,820	493	106	56	18	9	4	2
Males	10,730	2,171	1,610	2,124	2,192	1,389	678	328	238
0 - 2 years	1,367	39	277	379	336	183	85	41	26
3 - 5 years	1,276	25	192	338	334	221	96	42	28
6 - 8 years	1,128	13	116	293	320	200	105	44	37
9 - 11 years	989	13	116	232	272	182	92	46	36
12 - 14 years	952	9	120	225	260	171	83	48	36
15 - 19 years	1,019	35	186	263	227	150	75	46	36
20 - 50 years	2,633	1,167	256	331	402	261	128	53	35
51+ years	1,366	870	346	62	42	21	14	9	3

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table A-25. Comparison of Participating Households with Key FSP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2007^a

Time Period	Total Households (000)	Percentage of Households with									
		Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income ^b	Minimum Benefit	Elderly People	Children	Disabled People ^c	AFDC/TANF	Earnings	SSI	Any Noncitizen
Fiscal Year 1989	7,217	7.1	18.3	7.5	19.3	60.4	9.1	41.9	19.6	20.6	9.8
Fiscal Year 1990	7,811	7.4	19.3	5.0	18.1	60.3	8.9	42.0	19.0	19.6	10.3
Fiscal Year 1991	8,863	8.3	20.5	4.1	16.5	60.4	9.0	40.5	19.8	18.6	11.8
Fiscal Year 1992	10,059	9.6	21.9	3.6	15.4	62.2	9.5	39.5	20.2	18.4	10.4
Fiscal Year 1993	10,791	9.7	23.7	4.0	15.5	62.1	10.7	39.4	20.6	19.4	11.6
Fiscal Year 1994	11,091	10.2	23.8	4.5	15.8	61.1	12.5	38.1	21.4	21.4	10.7
Fiscal Year 1995	10,883	9.7	25.0	4.3	16.0	59.7	18.9	38.3	21.4	22.6	10.7
Fiscal Year 1996	10,552	10.2	24.9	4.5	16.2	59.5	20.2	36.6	22.5	24.1	10.5
Fiscal Year 1997	9,452	9.2	22.7	6.6	17.6	58.3	22.3	34.6	24.2	26.5	8.4
Fiscal Year 1998	8,246	8.8	20.8	8.3	18.2	58.3	24.4	31.4	26.3	28.1	4.3
Fiscal Year 1999	7,670	8.5	20.6	9.7	20.1	55.7	26.4	27.3	26.8	30.2	6.0
Fiscal Year 2000	7,335	8.4	20.1	10.9	21.0	53.9	27.5	25.8	27.2	31.7	6.4
Fiscal Year 2001	7,450	9.4	22.2	11.2	20.4	53.6	27.7	23.1	27.0	31.8	5.4
Fiscal Year 2002	8,201	10.5	24.3	10.7	18.7	54.1	27.0	20.9	28.0	29.5	5.2
Fiscal Year 2003	8,971	11.7	25.8	8.4	18.0	54.7	23.3	17.0	28.2	28.1	5.5
Fiscal Year 2004	10,070	13.0	29.4	6.1	17.3	54.3	22.9	16.1	28.8	26.9	6.2
Fiscal Year 2005	10,854	13.6	29.8	5.3	17.1	53.8	23.1	14.5	29.3	26.5	6.2
Fiscal Year 2006	11,315	14.0	30.8	6.2	17.9	52.2	23.1	13.0	29.7	26.8	6.1
Fiscal Year 2007	11,563	14.4	31.0	6.7	17.9	51.3	23.9	12.1	29.8	27.7	5.7

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

^b Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

^c The substantial increase in 1995 and decrease in 1999 are due in part to the changes in definition of a disabled household. Prior to 1995, disabled households were defined as households with SSI but no members over age 59. In 1995, that definition changed to households with at least one member under age 65 who received SSI, or at least one member age 18 to 61 who received Social Security, Veterans' benefits, or other government benefits as a result of a disability. Due to changes in the FSPQC data in 2003, the definition of a disabled household changed again to households with either SSI income or a medical expense deduction and without an elderly person, and households containing a nonelderly adult who does not appear to be working and who is receiving Social Security, Veterans' benefits, or Worker's compensation.

Note: Beginning with 2003, the weighting of the FSPQC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. Beginning with 2005, the weighting process was revised so that weighted FSPQC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2007 FSPQC samples.

Table A-26. Comparison of Average Nominal and Real Values of Key FSP Household Characteristics for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2007

Time Period	Gross Income (Dollars)		Net Income (Dollars) ^a		Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b		Countable Resources (Dollars)		FSP Benefit (Dollars)		Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty Guidelines (Percent)	Household Size (Persons)
	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^c	Nominal Value	Real Value ^d		
Fiscal Year 1989	442	696	247	389	216	340	79	124	132	202	60	2.6
Fiscal Year 1990	453	677	251	375	225	336	79	118	150	215	59	2.6
Fiscal Year 1991	464	665	253	363	235	337	78	112	162	226	58	2.6
Fiscal Year 1992	478	665	258	359	250	348	78	109	170	236	57	2.6
Fiscal Year 1993	490	662	258	349	262	354	77	104	170	230	56	2.6
Fiscal Year 1994	507	668	268	353	272	358	81	107	168	221	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1995	514	659	265	340	283	363	83	106	172	219	56	2.5
Fiscal Year 1996	528	657	275	342	287	357	93	116	174	214	57	2.5
Fiscal Year 1997	558	679	299	364	291	354	92	112	169	203	58	2.4
Fiscal Year 1998	584	700	321	385	294	352	118	141	165	194	60	2.4
Fiscal Year 1999	603	707	338	396	299	351	142	166	162	187	62	2.4
Fiscal Year 2000	620	703	355	403	298	338	156	177	158	179	63	2.3
Fiscal Year 2001	624	688	353	389	311	343	148	163	163	178	62	2.3
Fiscal Year 2002	633	687	355	385	324	352	134	145	173	187	61	2.3
Fiscal Year 2003	640	679	348	369	343	364	154	163	185	196	60	2.3
Fiscal Year 2004	643	665	321	332	381	394	143	148	196	200	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2005	648	669	319	329	390	403	137	141	209	213	58	2.3
Fiscal Year 2006	673	692	328	337	411	423	137	141	208	217	59	2.3
Fiscal Year 2007	691	691	330	330	430	430	144	144	212	212	60	2.2

^a Beginning in 2004, net income is not calculated for MFIP households or SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

^b Some of the change in average total deductions and average net income between 2003 and 2004 may be attributable to two changes in the FSPQC database development process. First, we revised the way certain deductions are calculated to correct for inconsistencies and data entry errors. Second, given that deductions are not used in their benefit determination, SSI-CAP participants in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from the average total deduction calculation beginning in 2004.

^c Real values are in constant 2006 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for all items.

^d Real values are in constant 2006 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI-U for food at home.

Note: Beginning with 2003, the weighting of the FSPQC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. Beginning with 2005, the weighting process was revised so that weighted FSPQC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts.

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

Source of nominal values: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2007 FSPQC samples.

Table A-27. Comparison of Number of FSP Participants by Gender and Age for Fiscal Years 1989 to 2007

	Total Participants (000)	Female Participants by Age (000)				Male Participants by Age (000)			
		0-17	18-59	60+	Total ^a	0-17	18-59	60+	Total ^a
		Fiscal Year 1989	4,681	5,359	1,132	11,334	4,761	2,262	429
Fiscal Year 1990	4,998	5,802	1,139	12,169	5,141	2,442	435	8,265	
Fiscal Year 1991	5,952	6,556	1,171	13,679	6,008	2,840	452	9,300	
Fiscal Year 1992	6,618	7,348	1,235	15,204	6,746	3,350	468	10,566	
Fiscal Year 1993	7,080	7,855	1,334	16,276	7,131	3,643	536	11,316	
Fiscal Year 1994	7,102	7,949	1,389	16,453	7,305	3,666	566	11,552	
Fiscal Year 1995	6,927	7,714	1,369	16,025	6,952	3,403	554	10,926	
Fiscal Year 1996	6,573	7,427	1,354	15,373	6,639	3,355	541	10,549	
Fiscal Year 1997	5,950	6,588	1,328	13,880	5,918	2,796	506	9,233	
Fiscal Year 1998	5,258	5,505	1,197	11,967	5,258	2,236	430	7,926	
Fiscal Year 1999	4,654	5,006	1,217	10,878	4,676	2,066	482	7,226	
Fiscal Year 2000	4,313	4,667	1,216	10,198	4,451	1,954	485	6,891	
Fiscal Year 2001	4,404	4,751	1,189	10,347	4,437	2,037	471	6,949	
Fiscal Year 2002	4,821	5,260	1,187	11,269	4,891	2,375	501	7,769	
Fiscal Year 2003	5,269	5,813	1,243	12,327	5,359	2,700	544	8,605	
Fiscal Year 2004	5,852	6,643	1,313	13,809	5,944	3,119	605	9,668	
Fiscal Year 2005	6,228	7,065	1,408	14,701	6,198	3,337	639	10,174	
Fiscal Year 2006	6,211	7,278	1,526	15,014	6,392	3,485	703	10,580	
Fiscal Year 2007	6,238	7,393	1,566	15,197	6,482	3,548	700	10,730	

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

Note: Beginning with 2003, the weighting of the FSPQC data reflects adjustments to FNS' Program Operations counts of households to account for receipt of benefits in error or for disaster assistance. Beginning with 2005, the weighting process was revised so that weighted FSPQC data match adjusted Program Operations counts of households, individuals, and benefit amounts.

Source: Fiscal Year 1989 to 2007 FSPQC samples.

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APPENDIX B

DETAILED TABLES OF FSP HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

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

State	FSP Households		Participants in Households		Monthly FSP Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Dollars (000)	Percent
Total^a	11,563	100.0	25,926	100.0	2,448,993	100.0
Alabama	216	1.9	536	2.1	48,883	2.0
Alaska	21	0.2	55	0.2	7,048	0.3
Arizona	217	1.9	532	2.1	52,642	2.1
Arkansas	154	1.3	370	1.4	32,674	1.3
California	817	7.1	2,020	7.8	210,158	8.6
Colorado	105	0.9	245	0.9	25,192	1.0
Connecticut	110	1.0	205	0.8	20,640	0.8
Delaware	29	0.2	66	0.3	5,886	0.2
District of Columbia	44	0.4	83	0.3	8,226	0.3
Florida	617	5.3	1,208	4.7	113,432	4.6
Georgia	371	3.2	910	3.5	87,931	3.6
Guam	8	0.1	26	0.1	4,527	0.2
Hawaii	45	0.4	89	0.3	12,912	0.5
Idaho	35	0.3	85	0.3	7,815	0.3
Illinois	558	4.8	1,228	4.7	125,603	5.1
Indiana	247	2.1	568	2.2	54,234	2.2
Iowa	104	0.9	231	0.9	21,372	0.9
Kansas	82	0.7	181	0.7	15,389	0.6
Kentucky	262	2.3	592	2.3	54,294	2.2
Louisiana	258	2.2	629	2.4	59,142	2.4
Maine	78	0.7	156	0.6	13,157	0.5
Maryland	143	1.2	308	1.2	28,379	1.2
Massachusetts	238	2.1	452	1.7	38,643	1.6
Michigan	545	4.7	1,183	4.6	109,086	4.5
Minnesota	130	1.1	270	1.0	23,947	1.0
Mississippi	177	1.5	421	1.6	36,612	1.5
Missouri	298	2.6	815	3.1	61,387	2.5
Montana	34	0.3	78	0.3	7,177	0.3
Nebraska	51	0.4	119	0.5	10,473	0.4
Nevada	56	0.5	120	0.5	11,078	0.5
New Hampshire	28	0.2	57	0.2	5,032	0.2
New Jersey	196	1.7	408	1.6	39,305	1.6
New Mexico	89	0.8	228	0.9	20,018	0.8
New York	936	8.1	1,767	6.8	187,442	7.7
North Carolina	388	3.4	877	3.4	80,020	3.3
North Dakota	20	0.2	45	0.2	4,263	0.2
Ohio	476	4.1	1,038	4.0	103,523	4.2
Oklahoma	171	1.5	408	1.6	36,931	1.5
Oregon	224	1.9	432	1.7	38,815	1.6
Pennsylvania	523	4.5	1,114	4.3	102,777	4.2
Rhode Island	36	0.3	75	0.3	7,256	0.3
South Carolina	229	2.0	534	2.1	50,082	2.0
South Dakota	25	0.2	60	0.2	5,786	0.2
Tennessee	380	3.3	845	3.3	80,850	3.3
Texas	932	8.1	2,381	9.2	216,382	8.8
Utah	50	0.4	122	0.5	10,949	0.4
Vermont	25	0.2	49	0.2	4,451	0.2
Virgin Islands	5	0.0	13	0.1	1,707	0.1
Virginia	224	1.9	502	1.9	43,753	1.8
Washington	269	2.3	528	2.0	49,008	2.0
West Virginia	117	1.0	261	1.0	21,315	0.9
Wisconsin	161	1.4	381	1.5	29,342	1.2
Wyoming	9	0.1	22	0.1	2,048	0.1

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average Values						
	Gross Countable Income (Dollars)	Net Countable Income (Dollars) ^a	Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b	Countable Resources (Dollars)	FSP Benefit (Dollars)	Household Size (Persons)	Certification Period (Months)
Total	691	330	430	144	212	2.2	12.0
Alabama	688	370	389	34	226	2.5	11.9
Alaska	862	458	528	130	338	2.6	7.0
Arizona	634	298	424	154	243	2.5	7.2
Arkansas	660	386	328	128	212	2.4	14.1
California	632	260	452	73	257	2.5	12.0
Colorado	631	264	462	126	241	2.3	12.4
Connecticut	653	261	480	105	188	1.9	12.7
Delaware	784	386	469	0	206	2.3	7.3
District of Columbia	446	268	243	5	189	1.9	9.6
Florida	641	301	400	252	184	2.0	11.4
Georgia	670	317	422	127	237	2.5	7.5
Guam	546	187	477	107	594	3.4	8.6
Hawaii	768	448	356	178	287	2.0	11.6
Idaho	738	356	472	181	222	2.4	7.8
Illinois	588	255	403	87	225	2.2	11.8
Indiana	681	316	438	207	220	2.3	7.9
Iowa	692	333	436	293	205	2.2	11.7
Kansas	730	387	396	177	187	2.2	13.1
Kentucky	669	348	392	182	208	2.3	12.0
Louisiana	675	340	394	110	230	2.4	14.5
Maine	816	373	495	437	168	2.0	11.9
Maryland	671	335	405	69	198	2.1	7.9
Massachusetts	800	355	500	205	162	1.9	15.6
Michigan	772	342	518	169	200	2.2	14.1
Minnesota	602	403	294	91	185	2.1	12.0
Mississippi	680	383	364	81	207	2.4	11.5
Missouri	904	537	402	166	206	2.7	12.3
Montana	691	340	432	306	212	2.3	15.1
Nebraska	720	389	408	170	204	2.3	8.2
Nevada	682	329	422	63	197	2.1	8.3
New Hampshire	781	351	508	206	179	2.0	7.4
New Jersey	690	296	448	25	201	2.1	8.7
New Mexico	728	408	377	67	224	2.6	9.4
New York	748	248	586	139	200	1.9	19.0
North Carolina	690	349	416	106	206	2.3	8.9
North Dakota	811	314	575	0	211	2.2	10.8
Ohio	651	278	443	115	218	2.2	8.0
Oklahoma	637	369	345	134	217	2.4	14.2
Oregon	710	354	432	46	173	1.9	11.2
Pennsylvania	712	323	463	192	196	2.1	15.9
Rhode Island	733	293	490	78	202	2.1	12.0
South Carolina	608	337	332	1	219	2.3	12.5
South Dakota	729	320	502	225	234	2.4	14.5
Tennessee	595	316	347	131	213	2.2	7.6
Texas	721	386	412	315	232	2.6	11.4
Utah	710	375	412	135	218	2.4	7.4
Vermont	839	331	573	250	182	2.0	9.1
Virgin Islands	624	364	288	234	365	2.8	7.5
Virginia	699	384	367	148	195	2.2	13.2
Washington	650	311	407	1	182	2.0	13.7
West Virginia	715	423	351	138	182	2.2	13.6
Wisconsin	874	502	441	0	182	2.4	11.9
Wyoming	701	329	459	269	221	2.3	6.6

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this column.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Number (000)	Gross Countable Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Guideline					
		50% or Less		51% - 100%		101% or More	
		Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent	Number (000)	Row Percent
Total^a	11,563	4,499	38.9	5,606	48.5	1,458	12.6
Alabama	216	82	38.1	113	52.5	20	9.4
Alaska	21	9	45.2	9	44.0	2	10.8
Arizona	217	103	47.7	89	41.0	25	11.3
Arkansas	154	65	42.0	75	48.6	15	9.4
California	817	450	55.1	313	38.3	54	6.6
Colorado	105	47	45.3	45	43.4	12	11.3
Connecticut	110	43	38.8	52	47.7	15	13.5
Delaware	29	10	36.6	12	41.1	6	22.2
District of Columbia	44	28	63.4	14	32.0	2	4.6
Florida	617	219	35.5	334	54.0	65	10.5
Georgia	371	154	41.5	177	47.8	39	10.6
Guam	8	5	68.9	2	26.2	0	4.9
Hawaii	45	17	37.9	24	53.0	4	9.1
Idaho	35	12	35.1	19	52.6	4	12.3
Illinois	558	258	46.3	239	42.8	61	10.9
Indiana	247	97	39.3	116	47.0	34	13.7
Iowa	104	41	39.4	49	46.7	14	13.8
Kansas	82	27	33.4	43	52.5	12	14.1
Kentucky	262	97	37.1	139	53.0	26	9.9
Louisiana	258	107	41.7	116	45.1	34	13.2
Maine	78	20	25.2	39	50.3	19	24.5
Maryland	143	61	42.4	61	42.9	21	14.7
Massachusetts	238	61	25.5	137	57.7	40	16.8
Michigan	545	195	35.7	241	44.3	109	20.0
Minnesota	130	57	44.2	58	44.9	14	10.9
Mississippi	177	64	36.2	98	55.5	15	8.3
Missouri	298	83	27.9	162	54.4	53	17.7
Montana	34	12	36.7	17	51.4	4	11.9
Nebraska	51	19	37.3	24	45.8	9	16.9
Nevada	56	20	35.7	29	52.0	7	12.4
New Hampshire	28	8	27.1	14	49.6	7	23.4
New Jersey	196	81	41.4	93	47.6	22	11.0
New Mexico	89	37	40.9	43	47.7	10	11.4
New York	936	260	27.8	550	58.8	125	13.4
North Carolina	388	145	37.5	192	49.5	51	13.1
North Dakota	20	6	31.8	9	46.2	4	22.1
Ohio	476	180	37.8	242	50.8	54	11.4
Oklahoma	171	73	43.1	80	47.2	17	9.7
Oregon	224	87	38.6	87	38.7	51	22.7
Pennsylvania	523	183	34.9	276	52.7	65	12.4
Rhode Island	36	13	34.8	19	51.8	5	13.4
South Carolina	229	107	46.7	100	43.8	22	9.5
South Dakota	25	9	36.8	11	44.3	5	18.9
Tennessee	380	166	43.6	178	46.7	37	9.8
Texas	932	375	40.2	437	46.9	121	13.0
Utah	50	20	40.3	23	45.5	7	14.2
Vermont	25	6	25.2	13	52.2	6	22.6
Virgin Islands	5	3	59.9	1	31.5	0	8.6
Virginia	224	77	34.5	118	52.7	29	12.7
Washington	269	111	41.3	128	47.7	30	11.0
West Virginia	117	37	31.4	67	57.8	13	10.9
Wisconsin	161	47	28.8	73	45.0	42	26.1
Wyoming	9	3	35.7	5	50.2	1	14.1

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households With Shelter Deduction		Households at the Shelter Cap		Average Monthly Shelter Expense (Dollars)	Average Monthly Shelter Expense Among Households With Expense (Dollars)	Average Shelter Deduction ^a (Dollars)
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent			
Total^b	8,121	70.2	1,799	15.6	490	583	303
Alabama	153	70.8	21	9.9	396	461	236
Alaska	13	63.7	2	7.6	499	616	345
Arizona	150	69.2	34	15.6	446	568	296
Arkansas	89	57.5	9	6.1	332	442	208
California	667	81.5	286	35.0	567	644	309
Colorado	80	76.3	19	18.3	526	617	338
Connecticut	83	75.4	23	20.6	596	705	398
Delaware	21	73.3	5	17.6	553	666	325
District of Columbia	18	41.1	2	5.3	224	376	214
Florida	460	74.6	66	10.6	460	547	283
Georgia	266	71.6	43	11.6	450	572	281
Guam	4	53.5	0	3.0	191	289	177
Hawaii	21	46.8	1	2.4	299	391	219
Idaho	28	79.5	6	16.2	516	584	294
Illinois	382	68.4	65	11.7	434	591	301
Indiana	175	70.9	40	16.4	491	599	322
Iowa	79	75.6	17	16.5	493	570	294
Kansas	61	74.8	8	9.4	435	487	239
Kentucky	194	74.1	19	7.1	420	486	253
Louisiana	165	63.9	22	8.7	398	523	257
Maine	66	84.5	15	19.5	629	693	338
Maryland	96	67.2	19	13.6	446	541	278
Massachusetts	201	84.4	38	16.1	668	710	374
Michigan	397	72.8	137	25.2	650	801	407
Minnesota	64	49.6	8	6.3	323	498	253
Mississippi	90	50.6	9	5.0	349	433	224
Missouri	193	64.7	22	7.3	441	494	215
Montana	24	69.9	4	12.4	441	532	284
Nebraska	39	75.3	8	15.4	466	505	254
Nevada	42	74.2	8	13.4	489	592	295
New Hampshire	23	82.6	8	29.2	714	747	371
New Jersey	147	75.0	35	17.7	531	620	335
New Mexico	57	64.0	10	11.3	395	466	245
New York	672	71.8	261	27.9	716	751	440
North Carolina	261	67.3	44	11.4	440	538	271
North Dakota	16	80.2	5	25.8	620	679	385
Ohio	357	75.0	84	17.6	502	591	326
Oklahoma	109	63.7	16	9.6	364	451	222
Oregon	158	70.6	36	16.0	482	607	292
Pennsylvania	409	78.2	93	17.7	561	613	334
Rhode Island	28	77.2	7	20.3	646	721	404
South Carolina	120	52.5	16	7.0	317	429	226
South Dakota	18	73.3	6	25.8	583	673	378
Tennessee	242	63.5	35	9.3	382	518	257
Texas	559	59.9	70	7.5	384	465	235
Utah	33	65.2	8	15.3	446	562	276
Vermont	21	85.5	6	23.6	756	807	419
Virgin Islands	2	47.3	0	5.0	219	270	129
Virginia	154	68.6	19	8.3	414	478	238
Washington	214	79.6	46	17.1	490	559	275
West Virginia	80	68.4	8	6.6	403	454	223
Wisconsin	117	72.4	25	15.4	535	611	275
Wyoming	7	76.0	2	17.0	499	575	302

^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 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-5. Distribution of Participating Households by Household Composition and by State

State	Households With:									
	Children		Elderly Individuals		Disabled Nonelderly Individuals ^a		Single Adults with Children		Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Adults ^b	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^c	5,927	51.3	2,065	17.9	2,767	23.9	3,714	32.1	916	7.9
Alabama	132	61.0	29	13.5	62	28.5	99	45.8	23	10.8
Alaska	10	49.8	3	12.5	4	17.1	5	26.3	2	11.7
Arizona	129	59.6	28	12.7	34	15.7	69	32.0	20	9.4
Arkansas	83	53.9	24	15.6	38	24.8	56	36.3	82	53.0
California	622	76.1	32	3.9	6	0.7	268	32.8	48	5.9
Colorado	60	57.7	17	16.3	22	20.8	40	37.8	3	3.1
Connecticut	39	35.6	23	20.8	32	28.7	29	26.7	17	15.2
Delaware	16	57.1	4	13.9	7	24.6	13	46.1	1	4.7
District of Columbia	17	39.2	7	16.3	7	16.3	14	32.0	11	24.3
Florida	255	41.4	177	28.6	144	23.2	145	23.5	47	7.5
Georgia	211	57.0	63	16.9	81	22.0	150	40.4	26	7.1
Guam	6	72.4	1	16.1	0	2.0	2	30.9	0	1.3
Hawaii	17	37.2	12	27.4	10	22.3	10	22.8	2	4.1
Idaho	20	56.6	5	15.2	10	27.5	11	30.7	2	5.3
Illinois	260	46.7	84	15.1	134	24.1	175	31.3	106	19.0
Indiana	130	52.7	35	14.3	67	27.1	87	35.3	14	5.8
Iowa	51	48.9	12	11.3	25	23.9	33	31.8	1	0.7
Kansas	40	48.2	13	15.9	22	27.2	25	30.2	4	4.8
Kentucky	130	49.5	41	15.8	93	35.7	77	29.3	23	8.9
Louisiana	141	54.9	48	18.5	56	21.5	106	41.1	48	18.7
Maine	33	42.4	16	20.3	24	30.8	21	27.0	7	9.4
Maryland	70	48.6	26	17.8	35	24.7	56	39.1	6	3.9
Massachusetts	94	39.5	51	21.2	96	40.5	73	30.5	8	3.3
Michigan	236	43.3	80	14.6	148	27.1	153	28.1	-	-
Minnesota	62	47.8	22	16.7	35	26.7	36	27.9	2	1.7
Mississippi	90	51.1	33	18.8	51	28.7	60	33.8	16	9.3
Missouri	182	61.3	42	14.1	93	31.3	114	38.3	19	6.3
Montana	16	46.8	5	14.4	9	27.7	9	27.3	3	9.1
Nebraska	28	54.2	8	16.2	11	22.2	18	35.7	2	4.6
Nevada	26	46.5	13	22.3	14	25.6	17	30.6	1	2.5
New Hampshire	13	47.3	5	16.1	11	37.4	10	35.4	1	4.7
New Jersey	96	48.8	43	21.8	37	19.1	67	34.1	16	8.3
New Mexico	55	61.3	12	13.6	20	22.5	33	37.2	6	7.0
New York	355	38.0	262	28.0	265	28.3	210	22.4	44	4.7
North Carolina	204	52.5	76	19.6	92	23.7	129	33.2	27	7.1
North Dakota	10	48.5	4	20.4	5	22.8	7	33.5	1	6.1
Ohio	231	48.5	74	15.6	149	31.2	162	34.0	30	6.3
Oklahoma	95	55.5	28	16.6	42	24.9	63	36.7	8	4.7
Oregon	89	39.6	39	17.5	42	18.8	51	22.9	47	21.0
Pennsylvania	225	42.9	100	19.0	167	31.9	145	27.6	44	8.3
Rhode Island	18	49.0	7	20.2	11	31.2	12	33.8	1	1.4
South Carolina	125	54.6	38	16.8	51	22.2	92	40.4	15	6.4
South Dakota	13	51.8	4	16.0	6	25.3	8	30.9	2	6.9
Tennessee	187	49.1	69	18.2	89	23.4	126	33.2	45	11.9
Texas	591	63.4	190	20.4	179	19.2	361	38.8	27	2.9
Utah	27	54.8	6	11.5	11	21.7	16	32.8	3	6.8
Vermont	10	39.6	5	22.2	8	33.3	6	23.4	1	4.5
Virgin Islands	3	63.2	1	23.4	0	4.5	2	48.9	0	2.3
Virginia	115	51.2	53	23.6	60	26.8	82	36.5	15	6.5
Washington	107	39.7	47	17.5	69	25.5	64	23.6	23	8.4
West Virginia	56	47.9	23	19.5	41	34.9	30	26.0	12	10.0
Wisconsin	91	56.6	24	14.9	41	25.2	62	38.2	2	1.4
Wyoming	5	53.7	2	17.3	2	22.4	4	38.4	0	2.8

^a Due to changes in the FSPQC data, the definition of disabled changed in 2003. Beginning with the 2003 report, we are only able to identify households that contain a disabled person. In previous reports, we had additional information that helped to identify which household member was disabled.

^b These participants, age 18-49, are subject to work registration and, with some exceptions (for example, those in waiver areas or receiving state exemptions), must meet work requirements or face time limits on benefit receipt.

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

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Households With Countable:									
	TANF ^a		GA		SSI		Social Security		Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	1,399	12.1	615	5.3	3,207	27.7	2,881	24.9	3,445	29.8
Alabama	14	6.6	–	–	64	29.8	53	24.6	67	31.0
Alaska	3	15.0	5	21.7	3	14.6	4	20.3	6	29.2
Arizona	30	13.9	–	–	33	15.1	38	17.6	81	37.3
Arkansas	5	3.3	1	0.4	39	25.0	44	28.4	50	32.4
California	417	51.0	67	8.2	–	–	41	5.0	274	33.5
Colorado	3	2.8	21	20.4	23	22.3	23	21.9	32	31.0
Connecticut	12	11.1	16	14.7	34	30.9	28	25.8	23	20.5
Delaware	3	10.8	2	8.7	6	20.2	7	25.1	9	33.0
District of Columbia	13	29.9	2	4.8	9	20.8	8	17.8	4	9.7
Florida	31	4.9	5	0.9	210	34.0	179	28.9	147	23.9
Georgia	13	3.5	–	–	87	23.5	91	24.5	131	35.4
Guam	1	12.0	1	8.6	–	–	1	12.4	3	35.9
Hawaii	7	15.2	5	11.3	15	33.1	12	25.9	12	27.2
Idaho	1	2.5	7	18.6	9	26.3	10	29.4	14	38.9
Illinois	31	5.6	38	6.8	152	27.3	116	20.7	149	26.7
Indiana	36	14.7	–	–	59	24.0	69	27.9	82	33.2
Iowa	13	12.4	0	0.1	24	22.6	24	23.1	42	40.5
Kansas	11	12.9	4	4.9	21	25.9	24	29.1	27	33.4
Kentucky	21	8.0	1	0.4	97	36.9	73	27.9	67	25.5
Louisiana	5	1.9	2	0.6	73	28.1	63	24.4	87	33.7
Maine	12	15.2	22	28.5	21	26.7	31	38.9	23	29.3
Maryland	14	9.9	9	6.4	42	29.0	30	20.9	39	27.2
Massachusetts	40	16.7	11	4.4	117	49.2	75	31.4	36	15.2
Michigan	75	13.8	9	1.6	130	23.9	144	26.4	183	33.5
Minnesota	–	–	13	9.9	42	32.8	29	22.6	31	23.8
Mississippi	8	4.4	–	–	63	35.8	51	28.7	54	30.5
Missouri	43	14.3	–	–	82	27.7	94	31.6	113	37.9
Montana	3	9.3	0	0.9	8	24.0	10	28.4	11	32.3
Nebraska	7	14.1	3	5.9	10	20.4	14	27.6	18	35.4
Nevada	5	9.7	0	0.8	17	30.4	15	26.7	15	25.9
New Hampshire	4	14.3	5	18.5	8	27.7	12	42.0	6	23.0
New Jersey	39	19.7	35	17.9	53	27.0	46	23.2	42	21.7
New Mexico	16	18.2	2	1.9	21	23.6	19	20.9	34	38.3
New York	100	10.7	136	14.5	403	43.1	267	28.6	224	24.0
North Carolina	15	3.8	4	1.1	103	26.6	119	30.7	127	32.7
North Dakota	2	9.2	0	1.3	4	20.5	7	32.2	8	37.7
Ohio	56	11.9	17	3.6	153	32.3	126	26.4	131	27.5
Oklahoma	7	3.9	46	26.8	48	28.4	43	25.2	51	29.9
Oregon	12	5.4	23	10.1	41	18.5	60	26.8	77	34.2
Pennsylvania	68	13.1	49	9.3	192	36.7	143	27.3	121	23.1
Rhode Island	10	28.4	1	2.9	13	35.8	10	28.9	7	19.3
South Carolina	13	5.5	1	0.3	56	24.3	57	24.7	64	28.2
South Dakota	2	6.2	0	0.4	5	22.0	8	31.5	10	39.6
Tennessee	47	12.4	–	–	91	23.9	112	29.5	97	25.4
Texas	46	4.9	1	0.1	273	29.3	223	23.9	367	39.4
Utah	4	7.4	1	1.5	11	22.0	11	21.9	19	37.0
Vermont	4	16.7	3	12.3	8	31.5	10	38.9	6	25.5
Virgin Islands	0	8.8	1	14.5	–	–	1	23.9	2	33.9
Virginia	27	11.9	1	0.6	69	31.0	69	30.9	66	29.5
Washington	32	11.9	43	16.0	81	29.9	59	21.7	58	21.7
West Virginia	7	6.3	–	–	45	38.7	35	30.1	31	26.4
Wisconsin	10	6.1	2	1.3	35	21.8	44	27.3	63	39.3
Wyoming	0	2.7	0	0.8	2	21.2	3	29.0	3	34.3

^a This does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (e.g. households participating in Minnesota’s Family Investment Program who may not receive a cash TANF benefit.)

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

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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

State	Average Countable Values ^a				
	TANF ^b	GA	SSI	Social Security	Earned Income
Total	391	211	480	638	912
Alabama	195	–	478	606	982
Alaska	671	322	436	715	1,176
Arizona	270	–	517	726	901
Arkansas	172	183	463	625	894
California	533	231	–	587	785
Colorado	245	220	484	641	863
Connecticut	457	219	487	676	889
Delaware	284	121	488	728	1,105
District of Columbia	384	269	465	585	830
Florida	243	183	484	619	899
Georgia	221	–	433	661	879
Guam	242	160	–	522	1,040
Hawaii	494	386	484	612	1,081
Idaho	279	51	405	617	911
Illinois	268	114	504	655	832
Indiana	217	–	459	668	875
Iowa	343	361	427	642	790
Kansas	314	160	413	653	973
Kentucky	224	348	493	633	888
Louisiana	204	599	460	585	905
Maine	379	11	424	690	1,011
Maryland	428	173	508	621	1,005
Massachusetts	488	291	527	641	1,131
Michigan	398	264	508	722	937
Minnesota	–	204	507	628	905
Mississippi	143	–	436	554	964
Missouri	285	–	486	672	1,175
Montana	428	221	419	636	967
Nebraska	317	173	420	675	908
Nevada	338	391	474	669	1,024
New Hampshire	458	117	369	698	977
New Jersey	335	187	513	643	1,013
New Mexico	314	241	487	649	922
New York	474	347	517	629	817
North Carolina	217	270	402	641	925
North Dakota	334	297	425	699	990
Ohio	346	113	480	605	823
Oklahoma	192	47	455	607	911
Oregon	408	71	407	739	961
Pennsylvania	353	199	547	614	963
Rhode Island	444	164	509	678	898
South Carolina	175	225	463	611	883
South Dakota	388	57	371	676	859
Tennessee	180	–	452	668	821
Texas	154	228	413	550	963
Utah	355	231	453	617	987
Vermont	537	131	407	688	1,034
Virgin Islands	281	170	–	533	1,018
Virginia	301	186	451	675	849
Washington	429	214	488	660	958
West Virginia	296	–	505	625	942
Wisconsin	491	477	578	727	1,046
Wyoming	333	132	404	643	998

^a Average values are over households with income source.

^b This does not include households receiving a noncash benefit or a noncountable cash benefit (e.g. households participating in Minnesota's Family Investment Program who may not receive a cash TANF benefit.)

– No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-8. Distribution of Participating Households by Earnings-Related Characteristics and by State

State	Households with Earnings			Average Earned Income Deduction (Dollars)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Average Earnings (Dollars)	All Households ^a	Households with Deduction
Total	3,445	29.8	912	56	183
Alabama	67	31.0	982	61	196
Alaska	6	29.2	1,176	69	235
Arizona	81	37.3	901	67	180
Arkansas	50	32.4	894	58	178
California	274	33.5	785	53	157
Colorado	32	31.0	863	53	172
Connecticut	23	20.5	889	36	178
Delaware	9	33.0	1,105	73	221
District of Columbia	4	9.7	830	16	166
Florida	147	23.9	899	48	179
Georgia	131	35.4	879	62	176
Guam	3	35.9	1,040	75	208
Hawaii	12	27.2	1,081	59	216
Idaho	14	38.9	911	71	182
Illinois	149	26.7	832	44	167
Indiana	82	33.2	875	58	175
Iowa	42	40.5	790	64	158
Kansas	27	33.4	973	65	195
Kentucky	67	25.5	888	46	177
Louisiana	87	33.7	905	62	181
Maine	23	29.3	1,011	59	202
Maryland	39	27.2	1,005	55	201
Massachusetts	36	15.2	1,131	36	227
Michigan	183	33.5	937	63	187
Minnesota	31	23.8	905	51	213
Mississippi	54	30.5	964	70	192
Missouri	113	37.9	1,175	89	235
Montana	11	32.3	967	62	194
Nebraska	18	35.4	908	64	181
Nevada	15	25.9	1,024	53	204
New Hampshire	6	23.0	977	45	198
New Jersey	42	21.7	1,013	44	202
New Mexico	34	38.3	922	70	184
New York	224	24.0	817	47	164
North Carolina	127	32.7	925	64	185
North Dakota	8	37.7	990	75	199
Ohio	131	27.5	823	45	165
Oklahoma	51	29.9	911	54	182
Oregon	77	34.2	961	66	192
Pennsylvania	121	23.1	963	45	192
Rhode Island	7	19.3	898	35	179
South Carolina	64	28.2	883	52	176
South Dakota	10	39.6	859	68	173
Tennessee	97	25.4	821	42	164
Texas	367	39.4	963	82	192
Utah	19	37.0	987	73	197
Vermont	6	25.5	1,034	53	206
Virgin Islands	2	33.9	1,018	69	203
Virginia	66	29.5	849	50	169
Washington	58	21.7	958	50	191
West Virginia	31	26.4	942	50	188
Wisconsin	63	39.3	1,046	82	209
Wyoming	3	34.3	998	68	199

^a Because the earnings deduction is not used in their benefit determination, 448,772 SSI-CAP households in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington are excluded from this column.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-9. Distribution of Entrant Households with and without Expedited Service by State

State	Total Entrant Households (000)	Entrant Households Eligible For and Receiving Expedited Service		Entrant Households Eligible For But Not Receiving Expedited Service		Entrant Households Not Eligible For Expedited Service	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	579	243	42.0	42	7.2	294	50.8
Alabama	7	2	24.4	1	13.3	5	62.3
Alaska	2	1	42.9	0	10.3	1	46.9
Arizona	9	4	43.4	1	10.8	4	45.8
Arkansas	9	4	37.0	1	6.3	5	56.7
California	52	26	50.5	6	11.7	20	37.8
Colorado	4	2	52.6	1	13.7	1	33.7
Connecticut	6	3	55.2	1	9.0	2	35.8
Delaware	2	1	37.5	0	12.7	1	49.8
District of Columbia	2	2	78.4	0	4.0	0	17.7
Florida	23	12	50.2	1	4.3	11	45.6
Georgia	29	7	26.1	1	5.1	20	68.8
Guam	0	0	46.2	0	12.4	0	41.3
Hawaii	2	0	27.8	0	13.2	1	59.0
Idaho	2	1	55.3	0	10.6	1	34.1
Illinois	13	8	59.2	1	3.9	5	37.0
Indiana	9	3	28.2	1	14.6	5	57.1
Iowa	5	3	50.8	0	7.7	2	41.5
Kansas	4	1	40.9	0	7.3	2	51.8
Kentucky	13	6	48.0	0	3.5	7	48.6
Louisiana	14	5	37.8	1	9.9	8	52.3
Maine	4	1	36.8	0	2.5	2	60.7
Maryland	11	5	44.8	0	4.2	5	51.1
Massachusetts	11	3	26.8	0	2.1	8	71.1
Michigan	18	10	54.5	2	13.0	6	32.5
Minnesota	8	3	39.8	1	6.6	4	53.6
Mississippi	4	2	56.6	-	-	2	43.4
Missouri	21	6	27.9	0	1.4	15	70.7
Montana	1	0	38.7	0	5.3	1	56.0
Nebraska	3	1	24.9	0	14.2	2	60.8
Nevada	4	3	72.9	0	3.9	1	23.2
New Hampshire	2	1	43.7	0	10.8	1	45.6
New Jersey	6	4	62.4	0	3.9	2	33.7
New Mexico	8	5	60.3	0	2.6	3	37.1
New York	32	12	38.7	2	7.2	17	54.1
North Carolina	24	13	51.8	0	1.7	11	46.5
North Dakota	1	0	40.1	-	-	1	59.9
Ohio	26	14	54.4	2	6.2	10	39.5
Oklahoma	8	4	55.1	1	9.8	3	35.2
Oregon	10	4	41.8	1	5.9	5	52.3
Pennsylvania	26	13	50.5	1	3.5	12	46.0
Rhode Island	2	0	20.5	0	18.8	1	60.7
South Carolina	9	2	19.3	0	4.2	7	76.6
South Dakota	1	0	43.4	0	5.9	0	50.7
Tennessee	20	8	39.8	3	15.2	9	45.0
Texas	71	17	23.4	6	9.0	48	67.5
Utah	3	3	81.9	-	-	1	18.1
Vermont	1	0	29.8	0	10.3	1	59.9
Virgin Islands	0	0	16.9	0	9.8	0	73.3
Virginia	9	5	53.1	0	3.4	4	43.5
Washington	15	8	51.2	2	11.5	5	37.3
West Virginia	5	2	36.1	-	-	3	63.9
Wisconsin	7	3	38.9	0	2.2	4	58.9
Wyoming	1	0	39.6	0	6.0	1	54.4

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

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-10. Distribution of Participating Households by Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head and by State

State	Race/Ethnic Origin ^a of Household Head								Nonparticipating Household Head ^c	
	White		African-American		Hispanic		Other ^b		Number (000)	Percent
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent		
Total^d	3,492	30.2	2,136	18.5	1,052	9.1	4178	36.1	706	6.1
Alabama	12	5.5	30	13.8	1	0.4	170	78.8	3	1.5
Alaska	-	-	8	38.8	-	-	13	60.4	0	0.7
Arizona	86	39.7	14	6.3	60	27.5	26	12.0	31	14.5
Arkansas	61	39.5	47	30.6	2	1.1	42	27.2	3	1.6
California	180	22.0	130	15.9	200	24.4	59	7.2	249	30.4
Colorado	10	9.1	4	3.7	6	5.4	80	76.1	6	5.7
Connecticut	21	18.8	13	11.7	15	13.4	60	54.8	1	1.3
Delaware	9	30.6	11	37.0	1	4.7	8	26.4	0	1.3
District of Columbia	-	-	0	0.2	-	-	43	98.8	0	1.0
Florida	-	-	3	0.5	-	-	557	90.3	57	9.2
Georgia	110	29.8	209	56.4	6	1.6	35	9.4	11	2.8
Guam	0	0.4	-	-	-	-	6	82.3	1	17.3
Hawaii	4	9.7	1	1.2	0	0.8	38	84.2	2	4.1
Idaho	29	81.7	0	0.3	3	7.3	1	3.3	3	7.4
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	535	95.9	23	4.1
Indiana	155	62.7	61	24.7	6	2.6	16	6.5	9	3.5
Iowa	82	78.4	11	10.5	2	1.7	8	7.3	2	2.0
Kansas	53	64.1	14	17.3	3	4.0	9	11.0	3	3.6
Kentucky	210	80.5	34	13.2	2	0.7	11	4.0	4	1.6
Louisiana	87	33.9	160	62.2	2	0.7	8	3.0	0	0.2
Maine	74	93.8	1	1.1	0	0.3	3	3.2	1	1.6
Maryland	6	4.4	10	7.1	1	0.4	125	87.1	2	1.0
Massachusetts	117	49.1	37	15.7	47	19.6	33	13.7	5	1.9
Michigan	224	41.1	158	29.0	13	2.4	138	25.4	12	2.1
Minnesota	53	41.2	30	23.3	4	3.3	40	31.2	1	1.0
Mississippi	-	-	0	0.1	-	-	171	96.6	6	3.3
Missouri	78	26.3	34	11.4	3	1.1	181	60.9	1	0.3
Montana	17	51.7	3	8.9	0	1.0	13	38.1	0	0.3
Nebraska	20	39.7	7	13.6	2	3.7	21	40.5	1	2.6
Nevada	25	44.5	11	19.5	8	13.5	9	15.7	4	6.7
New Hampshire	15	53.1	1	1.8	0	1.1	12	43.1	0	1.0
New Jersey	23	11.7	37	18.7	19	9.6	105	53.6	12	6.3
New Mexico	12	13.2	6	6.9	30	33.1	36	40.4	6	6.4
New York	307	32.8	244	26.1	249	26.6	79	8.4	57	6.1
North Carolina	67	17.2	73	18.7	2	0.4	226	58.3	21	5.4
North Dakota	13	63.1	0	2.3	0	0.8	7	32.7	0	1.1
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	462	97.1	14	2.9
Oklahoma	99	58.3	33	19.2	6	3.3	28	16.5	5	2.7
Oregon	83	37.0	6	2.9	4	2.0	118	52.7	12	5.4
Pennsylvania	283	54.1	150	28.7	55	10.6	31	5.9	4	0.7
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	94.3	2	5.7
South Carolina	60	26.4	104	45.6	19	8.5	43	18.6	2	0.9
South Dakota	-	-	9	37.7	-	-	15	60.3	0	2.0
Tennessee	213	56.1	71	18.7	2	0.4	87	22.9	7	1.9
Texas	188	20.2	201	21.5	265	28.4	186	19.9	93	10.0
Utah	30	60.0	2	3.3	4	7.1	12	24.3	3	5.2
Vermont	11	44.0	0	0.5	0	0.2	13	55.0	0	0.2
Virgin Islands	0	1.0	1	23.5	0	6.0	3	66.1	0	3.4
Virginia	85	38.0	89	39.6	5	2.1	41	18.5	4	1.7
Washington	76	28.3	18	6.7	4	1.6	160	59.4	11	4.0
West Virginia	107	91.3	7	5.9	0	0.1	2	2.1	1	0.7
Wisconsin	88	54.7	42	26.0	3	1.6	18	11.1	11	6.6
Wyoming	7	71.3	0	2.1	1	6.0	2	19.2	0	1.4

^a New values indicating race and ethnicity were implemented in April 2007 to allow participants to report multiple races. We have grouped some of these new values together to form general race and ethnicity categories. The new values also allow for race to not be reported, and we have grouped these values into the "Race Unknown" category. Because of these changes, 2007 race and ethnicity distributions are not comparable to distributions for previous years. Please see *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC Database and QC Minimodel* for more detail on the new values.

^b Other includes Asian, American Indian and Unknown.

^c This category includes some households with no household head and no adult listed on the file.

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

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-11. Distribution of Participants by Age and by State

State	Preschool Age Child		School Age Child		Total Children		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult		People in Nonelderly, Nondisabled, Childless Households	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^a	4,345	16.8	8,375	32.3	12,720	49.1	10,941	42.2	2,265	8.7	2,102	8.1
Alabama	90	16.8	187	34.9	277	51.7	228	42.6	31	5.7	30	5.6
Alaska	8	15.0	17	31.7	26	46.7	26	48.2	3	5.1	8	14.4
Arizona	111	20.9	187	35.2	299	56.1	203	38.1	30	5.7	47	8.8
Arkansas	59	16.0	117	31.7	176	47.6	168	45.5	25	6.8	36	9.7
California	446	22.1	851	42.1	1,296	64.2	689	34.1	34	1.7	171	8.5
Colorado	44	18.1	83	33.8	127	51.9	100	40.8	18	7.4	16	6.6
Connecticut	26	12.7	55	26.8	81	39.5	99	48.6	24	11.9	27	13.1
Delaware	11	16.3	23	34.2	33	50.5	29	43.3	4	6.2	5	7.8
District of Columbia	9	11.0	26	30.9	35	41.8	41	49.5	7	8.7	16	19.8
Florida	181	15.0	366	30.3	547	45.3	463	38.3	198	16.4	100	8.3
Georgia	167	18.3	308	33.8	474	52.1	370	40.6	66	7.2	61	6.7
Guam	5	20.4	12	45.3	17	65.7	7	28.8	1	5.5	1	3.8
Hawaii	13	15.1	24	26.7	37	41.8	38	42.4	14	15.8	9	10.4
Idaho	17	19.8	27	32.1	44	51.9	35	41.5	6	6.6	4	5.1
Illinois	200	16.3	394	32.1	593	48.3	543	44.2	91	7.5	141	11.5
Indiana	103	18.1	177	31.2	280	49.3	251	44.2	37	6.4	44	7.8
Iowa	41	17.6	65	28.1	105	45.7	112	48.6	13	5.7	26	11.3
Kansas	31	16.9	54	30.1	85	47.0	82	45.4	14	7.6	15	8.4
Kentucky	82	13.8	169	28.7	251	42.4	296	50.0	45	7.6	42	7.1
Louisiana	97	15.4	211	33.6	308	49.0	269	42.7	52	8.3	52	8.3
Maine	18	11.8	43	27.5	61	39.4	77	49.7	17	10.9	14	8.7
Maryland	44	14.3	101	32.9	145	47.2	134	43.6	28	9.2	29	9.5
Massachusetts	63	13.9	129	28.5	192	42.4	204	45.2	56	12.4	26	5.7
Michigan	163	13.8	368	31.1	530	44.8	570	48.2	83	7.0	148	12.5
Minnesota	47	17.2	88	32.7	135	49.9	111	41.2	24	8.9	20	7.3
Mississippi	69	16.4	138	32.8	207	49.2	179	42.5	35	8.3	30	7.1
Missouri	150	18.4	277	33.9	427	52.4	340	41.7	48	5.9	27	3.3
Montana	13	17.3	21	27.2	34	44.4	38	49.2	5	6.4	7	8.6
Nebraska	22	18.1	37	31.3	59	49.5	51	43.0	9	7.6	8	6.5
Nevada	22	18.2	37	31.1	59	49.3	47	39.2	14	11.5	8	6.6
New Hampshire	9	15.6	16	29.0	25	44.6	27	47.1	5	8.3	3	5.2
New Jersey	62	15.2	130	31.9	192	47.0	169	41.3	48	11.7	40	9.8
New Mexico	42	18.4	79	34.7	121	53.1	93	40.7	14	6.2	14	6.0
New York	231	13.1	480	27.2	711	40.2	754	42.6	302	17.1	143	8.1
North Carolina	148	16.9	282	32.2	430	49.1	364	41.4	83	9.5	63	7.2
North Dakota	8	18.6	12	27.3	21	45.8	20	43.9	5	10.3	3	7.6
Ohio	177	17.0	314	30.2	491	47.2	470	45.3	78	7.5	78	7.5
Oklahoma	73	18.0	125	30.6	198	48.6	179	44.0	30	7.4	26	6.5
Oregon	58	13.4	125	28.9	183	42.3	206	47.7	43	9.9	69	16.1
Pennsylvania	163	14.6	316	28.4	479	43.0	523	46.9	112	10.1	105	9.4
Rhode Island	12	16.2	24	31.7	36	47.9	31	41.5	8	10.6	4	5.2
South Carolina	79	14.8	178	33.4	257	48.2	236	44.2	41	7.6	47	8.8
South Dakota	13	21.1	16	27.3	29	48.4	27	44.7	4	7.0	4	6.3
Tennessee	122	14.4	253	30.0	375	44.4	393	46.5	77	9.1	91	10.8
Texas	494	20.7	871	36.6	1,365	57.3	808	33.9	208	8.7	90	3.8
Utah	25	20.2	39	32.2	64	52.3	52	42.4	7	5.3	10	8.5
Vermont	7	15.0	11	23.4	19	38.4	24	49.6	6	12.0	4	8.0
Virgin Islands	2	16.8	5	40.7	8	57.5	4	33.7	1	8.8	1	5.6
Virginia	81	16.2	155	30.8	236	47.0	210	41.8	56	11.2	26	5.3
Washington	73	13.8	147	27.8	220	41.6	257	48.6	52	9.8	71	13.4
West Virginia	35	13.5	69	26.6	104	40.1	132	50.5	25	9.4	17	6.5
Wisconsin	77	20.2	126	33.1	203	53.2	152	39.8	26	6.9	25	6.5
Wyoming	4	19.5	6	29.7	11	49.2	9	43.4	2	7.4	1	6.3

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-12. Distribution of Participants by Citizenship Status and by State

State	All Participants		U. S. Born Citizen		Naturalized Citizen		Refugee		Other Noncitizen		Citizen Children Living with a Noncitizen ^a	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	25,926	100.0	24,220	100.0	753	100.0	193	100.0	761	100.0	1,873	100.0
Alabama	536	2.1	533	2.2	1	0.1	0	0.2	1	0.2	5	0.3
Alaska	55	0.2	53	0.2	0	0.1	-	-	1	0.2	4	0.2
Arizona	532	2.1	493	2.0	8	1.1	4	2.1	26	3.5	97	5.2
Arkansas	370	1.4	367	1.5	1	0.1	1	0.3	2	0.2	7	0.3
California	2,020	7.8	1,805	7.5	71	9.4	36	18.7	108	14.2	583	31.1
Colorado	245	0.9	234	1.0	5	0.7	3	1.5	4	0.5	16	0.9
Connecticut	205	0.8	189	0.8	5	0.7	2	1.0	9	1.2	7	0.4
Delaware	66	0.3	65	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
District of Columbia	83	0.3	80	0.3	2	0.3	0	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1
Florida	1,208	4.7	972	4.0	115	15.3	16	8.1	105	13.9	88	4.7
Georgia	910	3.5	897	3.7	4	0.5	0	0.1	9	1.1	22	1.2
Guam	26	0.1	24	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.2
Hawaii	89	0.3	76	0.3	9	1.2	0	0.1	4	0.5	6	0.3
Idaho	85	0.3	82	0.3	0	0.1	1	0.5	1	0.2	6	0.3
Illinois	1,228	4.7	1,164	4.8	39	5.1	5	2.8	20	2.6	82	4.4
Indiana	568	2.2	563	2.3	1	0.2	2	1.2	1	0.1	10	0.5
Iowa	231	0.9	226	0.9	1	0.1	1	0.7	3	0.4	6	0.3
Kansas	181	0.7	176	0.7	1	0.2	0	0.2	3	0.3	6	0.3
Kentucky	592	2.3	582	2.4	2	0.3	5	2.8	2	0.3	10	0.5
Louisiana	629	2.4	626	2.6	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.0
Maine	156	0.6	151	0.6	2	0.2	1	0.4	2	0.2	2	0.1
Maryland	308	1.2	287	1.2	11	1.5	2	1.0	7	1.0	6	0.3
Massachusetts	452	1.7	403	1.7	24	3.1	2	0.9	24	3.1	19	1.0
Michigan	1,183	4.6	1,146	4.7	11	1.4	8	4.0	19	2.5	32	1.7
Minnesota	270	1.0	226	0.9	15	2.0	23	11.9	7	0.9	12	0.7
Mississippi	421	1.6	418	1.7	2	0.3	-	-	0	0.1	3	0.1
Missouri	815	3.1	799	3.3	4	0.6	4	1.8	9	1.1	8	0.4
Montana	78	0.3	76	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.0
Nebraska	119	0.5	112	0.5	1	0.2	3	1.5	3	0.4	6	0.3
Nevada	120	0.5	110	0.5	4	0.6	1	0.3	5	0.7	13	0.7
New Hampshire	57	0.2	55	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.1
New Jersey	408	1.6	355	1.5	26	3.5	4	2.2	23	3.0	34	1.8
New Mexico	228	0.9	218	0.9	2	0.3	-	-	8	1.1	21	1.1
New York	1,767	6.8	1,401	5.8	223	29.6	10	5.1	134	17.6	157	8.4
North Carolina	877	3.4	865	3.6	5	0.6	1	0.6	7	0.9	40	2.2
North Dakota	45	0.2	44	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	1,038	4.0	1,017	4.2	10	1.3	3	1.4	9	1.1	13	0.7
Oklahoma	408	1.6	403	1.7	2	0.3	-	-	3	0.4	11	0.6
Oregon	432	1.7	410	1.7	5	0.7	5	2.5	13	1.7	40	2.1
Pennsylvania	1,114	4.3	1,075	4.4	18	2.3	6	3.3	15	2.0	19	1.0
Rhode Island	75	0.3	66	0.3	3	0.4	0	0.2	6	0.8	8	0.4
South Carolina	534	2.1	531	2.2	1	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.1	3	0.2
South Dakota	60	0.2	59	0.2	-	-	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.0
Tennessee	845	3.3	832	3.4	5	0.6	-	-	9	1.2	21	1.1
Texas	2,381	9.2	2,190	9.0	65	8.7	9	4.8	117	15.4	359	19.2
Utah	122	0.5	116	0.5	2	0.3	3	1.5	2	0.2	8	0.4
Vermont	49	0.2	47	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	13	0.1	11	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Virginia	502	1.9	479	2.0	11	1.4	6	3.3	6	0.8	9	0.5
Washington	528	2.0	464	1.9	25	3.4	16	8.3	23	3.0	40	2.1
West Virginia	261	1.0	260	1.1	1	0.1	-	-	0	0.0	-	-
Wisconsin	381	1.5	366	1.5	5	0.6	5	2.4	5	0.7	22	1.2
Wyoming	22	0.1	22	0.1	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0

^a Noncitizens may be inside or outside the FSP unit.

- No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-13. Distribution of Noncitizen^a Participants by Age and by State

State	Total	Children		Nonelderly Adult		Elderly Adult	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total	953	182	19.1	532	55.8	239	25.0
Alabama	2	—	—	1	74.5	0	25.5
Alaska	1	0	20.6	1	74.8	0	4.7
Arizona	30	7	23.7	17	57.0	6	19.3
Arkansas	2	1	30.0	1	52.1	0	17.9
California	144	22	15.0	114	78.8	9	6.2
Colorado	6	1	16.2	3	54.0	2	29.8
Connecticut	11	1	13.3	6	51.7	4	34.9
Delaware	1	0	8.6	1	72.4	0	19.1
District of Columbia	1	0	22.2	1	57.9	0	19.9
Florida	121	21	17.6	55	45.1	45	37.2
Georgia	9	1	9.1	6	70.2	2	20.7
Guam	1	0	6.6	0	40.7	0	52.6
Hawaii	4	0	1.5	1	38.6	2	59.9
Idaho	2	0	22.0	1	64.6	0	13.5
Illinois	25	7	26.3	12	46.9	7	26.8
Indiana	3	1	33.2	2	51.6	0	15.1
Iowa	4	2	33.8	2	43.2	1	23.0
Kansas	3	0	12.5	1	51.0	1	36.5
Kentucky	7	4	51.9	3	38.6	1	9.5
Louisiana	1	1	40.7	0	39.5	0	19.9
Maine	3	1	52.5	1	39.4	0	8.0
Maryland	9	3	28.4	3	35.1	3	36.5
Massachusetts	25	3	12.2	13	49.4	10	38.4
Michigan	27	8	31.1	15	54.2	4	14.7
Minnesota	30	12	42.2	13	45.4	4	12.4
Mississippi	0	—	—	0	100.0	—	—
Missouri	12	4	29.6	9	70.4	—	—
Montana	1	0	28.3	1	65.6	0	6.1
Nebraska	6	2	38.9	3	49.8	1	11.3
Nevada	6	—	—	3	44.9	3	55.1
New Hampshire	2	1	44.5	1	40.0	0	15.6
New Jersey	27	6	21.8	14	52.5	7	25.7
New Mexico	8	1	13.1	5	61.9	2	24.9
New York	144	20	14.2	71	49.4	52	36.4
North Carolina	8	1	9.4	4	50.3	3	40.3
North Dakota	1	0	27.8	0	56.0	0	16.1
Ohio	11	4	34.4	6	51.3	2	14.3
Oklahoma	3	0	6.4	1	44.2	1	49.4
Oregon	18	6	33.0	10	58.6	1	8.4
Pennsylvania	22	6	27.7	10	47.7	5	24.7
Rhode Island	6	1	18.4	3	52.4	2	29.2
South Carolina	2	1	47.1	1	43.4	0	9.6
South Dakota	1	0	42.9	0	45.9	0	11.2
Tennessee	9	3	31.2	5	60.5	1	8.3
Texas	126	9	6.8	77	61.4	40	31.8
Utah	4	1	33.2	2	43.8	1	23.0
Vermont	1	0	42.5	0	48.6	0	8.9
Virgin Islands	1	0	34.7	0	46.3	0	19.0
Virginia	12	3	26.7	5	37.5	4	35.8
Washington	39	11	27.1	21	54.4	7	18.5
West Virginia	0	—	—	—	—	0	100.0
Wisconsin	10	4	44.5	4	43.4	1	12.1
Wyoming	0	0	41.9	0	58.1	—	—

^a Because of an administrative change in how citizenship data were collected in the FSPQC, individuals in citizenship subcategories (such as permanent resident aliens and refugees) cannot be identified reliably at the state level. State citizenship tables in this report contain information only for citizens and noncitizens and therefore are not directly comparable with tables in *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households* reports prior to the Fiscal Year 1999 edition.

— No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-14. Distribution of Participating Households by Use of Standard Utility Allowance and by State

State	Number (000)	Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) - Usage and Entitlement ^a					
		Households with Heating/Cooling SUA		Households with Another SUA		Households with No SUA	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	11,563	6,644	57.5	1,057	9.1	3,511	30.4
Alabama	216	167	77.5	2	1.0	46	21.4
Alaska	21	2	9.3	13	60.2	6	30.5
Arizona	217	126	58.2	12	5.8	78	36.1
Arkansas	154	95	61.6	4	2.3	56	36.1
California	817	438	53.6	42	5.1	338	41.3
Colorado	105	22	21.2	8	7.7	74	71.1
Connecticut	110	62	56.4	11	10.2	37	33.4
Delaware	29	19	64.9	1	3.4	9	31.6
District of Columbia	44	12	28.2	4	9.7	27	62.1
Florida	617	343	55.6	99	16.0	175	28.4
Georgia	371	250	67.4	12	3.2	109	29.4
Guam	8	0	0.6	4	48.4	4	51.0
Hawaii	45	—	—	23	50.7	22	49.3
Idaho	35	27	76.5	0	1.1	8	22.4
Illinois	558	302	54.1	44	7.8	212	38.0
Indiana	247	96	38.7	5	1.9	147	59.4
Iowa	104	71	67.9	8	7.4	26	24.7
Kansas	82	60	72.7	5	6.3	17	21.0
Kentucky	262	197	75.4	6	2.1	53	20.2
Louisiana	258	170	65.8	8	3.1	75	29.0
Maine	78	56	71.9	11	14.1	11	14.0
Maryland	143	71	49.2	18	12.4	55	38.4
Massachusetts	238	119	50.2	53	22.3	66	27.5
Michigan	545	296	54.3	76	14.0	173	31.7
Minnesota	130	48	37.2	14	10.6	38	29.1
Mississippi	177	102	57.8	1	0.3	46	25.9
Missouri	298	230	77.1	12	4.2	56	18.7
Montana	34	20	58.4	2	7.2	12	34.4
Nebraska	51	35	68.4	5	10.0	11	21.6
Nevada	56	34	60.9	2	3.0	20	36.2
New Hampshire	28	18	62.7	7	24.5	4	12.8
New Jersey	196	111	56.7	16	8.0	69	35.3
New Mexico	89	60	67.5	5	5.9	24	26.6
New York	936	543	58.0	177	18.9	49	5.2
North Carolina	388	269	69.2	5	1.3	91	23.4
North Dakota	20	15	73.0	2	11.9	3	15.0
Ohio	476	302	63.5	32	6.7	142	29.8
Oklahoma	171	118	69.0	8	4.6	45	26.3
Oregon	224	146	65.2	15	6.7	63	28.1
Pennsylvania	523	329	62.9	65	12.5	117	22.3
Rhode Island	36	20	55.9	2	5.6	14	38.5
South Carolina	229	130	56.9	3	1.3	85	37.1
South Dakota	25	16	65.2	2	9.5	6	25.3
Tennessee	380	59	15.6	12	3.3	308	81.1
Texas	932	523	56.1	81	8.7	260	27.9
Utah	50	31	62.0	4	8.8	15	29.2
Vermont	25	18	72.8	4	14.5	3	12.8
Virgin Islands	5	—	—	0	3.8	5	96.2
Virginia	224	132	58.9	20	8.8	71	31.7
Washington	269	144	53.4	61	22.7	64	23.9
West Virginia	117	86	73.2	—	—	31	26.8
Wisconsin	161	98	60.7	30	18.3	34	21.0
Wyoming	9	6	66.9	1	7.0	2	26.1

^a Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 MFIP households and 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this category.

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

— No sample data in this category.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Table B-15. Distribution of Participating Categorically Eligible Households by Public Assistance Status and by State

State	Total FSP Households (000)	Categorically Eligible Households					
		Total Households		Pure Cash PA Households ^a		Other Categorically Eligible Households	
		Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Total^b	11,563	6,017	52.0	3,839	33.2	2,178	18.8
Alabama	216	51	23.4	47	22.0	3	1.4
Alaska	21	6	29.8	6	26.4	1	3.4
Arizona	217	85	39.2	47	21.8	38	17.4
Arkansas	154	28	17.9	24	15.7	3	2.2
California	817	498	60.9	453	55.4	45	5.5
Colorado	105	32	30.2	25	24.2	6	6.0
Connecticut	110	52	47.6	44	39.6	9	7.9
Delaware	29	29	100.0	8	28.5	20	71.5
District of Columbia	44	20	46.2	18	42.4	2	3.7
Florida	617	201	32.6	196	31.7	5	0.9
Georgia	371	64	17.3	63	16.9	1	0.4
Guam	8	2	21.2	1	17.8	0	3.4
Hawaii	45	24	53.2	22	49.4	2	3.8
Idaho	35	8	22.9	8	22.4	0	0.5
Illinois	558	145	26.1	135	24.2	11	1.9
Indiana	247	78	31.5	71	28.7	7	2.7
Iowa	104	31	29.4	29	27.7	2	1.7
Kansas	82	32	39.1	29	34.9	3	4.2
Kentucky	262	85	32.5	77	29.3	8	3.2
Louisiana	258	51	19.7	49	18.9	2	0.8
Maine	78	52	66.3	27	34.2	25	32.1
Maryland	143	109	76.0	48	33.2	61	42.8
Massachusetts	238	209	87.6	139	58.2	70	29.4
Michigan	545	543	99.7	151	27.7	392	72.0
Minnesota	130	130	100.0	49	37.5	81	62.5
Mississippi	177	49	27.6	48	27.1	1	0.6
Missouri	298	105	35.4	80	27.0	25	8.5
Montana	34	10	29.8	9	26.4	1	3.4
Nebraska	51	18	35.4	15	29.9	3	5.6
Nevada	56	21	37.5	19	33.9	2	3.5
New Hampshire	28	11	40.5	10	35.0	2	5.4
New Jersey	196	112	57.2	104	53.1	8	4.0
New Mexico	89	32	35.5	30	33.4	2	2.2
New York	936	578	61.7	504	53.9	73	7.8
North Carolina	388	91	23.5	84	21.7	7	1.8
North Dakota	20	20	99.8	5	23.3	15	76.5
Ohio	476	176	37.1	172	36.2	4	0.9
Oklahoma	171	44	25.6	42	24.3	2	1.3
Oregon	224	224	100.0	46	20.6	178	79.4
Pennsylvania	523	254	48.5	244	46.6	10	1.9
Rhode Island	36	20	56.4	19	53.8	1	2.5
South Carolina	229	60	26.2	43	19.0	16	7.2
South Dakota	25	8	31.3	5	19.3	3	12.0
Tennessee	380	106	27.8	91	23.8	15	4.0
Texas	932	932	100.0	228	24.5	704	75.5
Utah	50	19	37.4	12	23.2	7	14.2
Vermont	25	14	57.0	10	41.3	4	15.7
Virgin Islands	5	1	21.0	1	19.7	0	1.3
Virginia	224	80	35.6	75	33.3	5	2.3
Washington	269	268	99.5	114	42.3	154	57.2
West Virginia	117	37	31.2	35	29.6	2	1.6
Wisconsin	161	161	100.0	28	17.1	134	82.9
Wyoming	9	2	20.5	2	19.1	0	1.4

^a Pure cash PA households are those in which every member 1) received SSI income, or 2) was covered by a cash TANF benefit, or 3) received either SSI income, GA income, or was covered by a cash TANF benefit.

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

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APPENDIX C

FISCAL YEAR 2007 FSP PARAMETERS AND MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNTS

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Table C-1. Fiscal Year 2006 HHS Poverty Income Guidelines^a

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$9,800	\$12,250	\$11,270
2	13,200	16,500	15,180
3	16,600	20,750	19,090
4	20,000	25,000	23,000
5	23,400	29,250	26,910
6	26,800	33,500	30,820
7	30,200	37,750	34,730
8	33,600	42,000	38,640
Each Additional Member	+3,400	+4,250	+3,910

^aThese numbers, which provide the basis for the fiscal year 2007 FSP gross and net monthly income eligibility standards, were issued by HHS. The Bureau of the Census establishes different poverty thresholds that are used primarily for statistical purposes.

Source: 71 *Federal Register* 15, January 24, 2006.

Table C-2. FSP Maximum Allowable Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2007

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,062	\$1,328	\$1,221
2	1,430	1,788	1,645
3	1,799	2,248	2,069
4	2,167	2,709	2,492
5	2,535	3,169	2,916
6	2,904	3,630	3,339
7	3,272	4,090	3,763
8	3,640	4,550	4,186
Each Additional Member	+369	+461	+424

^aThe fiscal year 2007 FSP gross monthly income limits are based on the 2006 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2007 gross income limits by multiplying the 2006 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12 and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2006 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2005 Census poverty thresholds; therefore, the gross income limits applied to FSP households in fiscal year 2007 are based on 2005 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-3. FSP Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Eligibility Standards in Fiscal Year 2007

Household Size	Continental United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$817	\$1021	\$940
2	1,100	1,375	1,265
3	1,384	1,730	1,591
4	1,667	2,084	1,917
5	1,950	2,438	2,243
6	2,234	2,792	2,569
7	2,517	3,146	2,895
8	2,800	3,500	3,220
Each Additional Member	+284	+355	+326

^aThe fiscal year 2007 FSP net monthly income limits are based on the 2006 poverty guidelines issued by HHS (see Table C-1.) FNS derived the fiscal year 2007 net income limits by dividing the 2006 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2006 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2005 Census poverty thresholds; accordingly, the net income limits applied to FSP households in fiscal year 2007 are based on 2005 poverty measures.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table C-4. Value of Standard, Maximum Dependent-Care, and Excess Shelter Expense Deductions in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2007

Deduction	Continental United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1–3 people	\$134	\$229	\$189	\$269	\$118
4 people	139	229	189	277	139
5 people	162	229	189	324	162
6 or more people	186	232	213	371	186
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	417	666	562	490	329

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes: The Homeless Household Shelter Estimate is \$143.
The Maximum Dependent Care Deduction is \$200 for each dependent under age 2 and \$175 for each dependent age 2 or older.

The benefit calculation procedures of certain State-specific programs do not apply all the deductions used in the federal FSP. The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) uses only the earnings deduction. SSI Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAP) in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia do not use any deductions. The SSI-CAP in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington use only the standard deduction and the excess shelter deduction.

Table C-5. Value of Maximum Monthly FSP Benefit in the Continental United States and Outlying Areas in Fiscal Year 2007^{a,b}

Household Size	Continental United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$155	\$183	\$234	\$285	\$240	\$249	\$199
2	284	336	429	522	440	419	366
3	408	482	614	748	630	601	524
4	518	612	780	950	800	763	666
5	615	726	926	1,128	950	906	790
6	738	872	1,112	1,353	1,140	1,088	949
7	816	964	1,229	1,496	1,260	1,202	1,048
8	932	1,101	1,405	1,710	1,440	1,374	1,198
Each Additional Member	+117	+138	+176	+214	+180	+172	+150

^a The maximum benefit values are effective from October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007 and are based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

^b Due to the unusual nature of Alaska's 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 of the State. All regions of Alaska are classified as Rural I, Rural II, or Urban for this purpose.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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APPENDIX D

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the FSP Quality Control System (FSPQC), an ongoing review of FSP household circumstances. The system is designed to determine (1) if households are eligible to participate and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. It is based on State samples (from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) of approximately 56,000 participating FSP households and a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations. The State samples of participating units are stratified by month. Annual required State samples range from a minimum of 300 to 2,400 reviews, depending on the size of the State's caseload. Each month, State agencies select an independent sample that is generally proportional to the size of the monthly participating caseload.

Target Universe

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

While almost all participating FSP households are included in the target universe, certain types of households not amenable to review are excluded. Specifically, the universe includes all households receiving FSP benefits during the review period except those in which participants (1) died or moved outside the State; (2) received benefits through a disaster certification authorized by FNS²; (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 FSP household as specified in FNS regulations.

Data Editing

The estimates presented in this report are derived from the fiscal year 2007 FSPQC datafile, an edited version of the raw datafile generated by the Quality Control System. The raw fiscal year 2007 data are made up of monthly samples from October 2006 through September 2007.

Households with an incomplete Quality Control review or that were found to be ineligible for FSP benefits were dropped from the edited datafile. Of the 56,063 sample cases in the raw datafile, 3,020 were determined as not subject to review. Three were deselected by the Quality

¹ Participating households in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been included in the target universe since fiscal year 1993. Before that year, the universe excluded households in those areas.

² While FNS coordinates with State, local, and voluntary organizations to provide food to those affected by storms, earthquakes, floods, or other disaster emergencies, there was not a significant number of people who were affected by disasters during fiscal year 2007.

Control System to correct for oversampling (Table D-1). Of those cases subject to review, 4,455 were not completed because the household failed to cooperate, could not be located, or all members had died or moved. An additional 992 households were found ineligible for a positive benefit and were dropped from the datafile because data on their characteristics are not collected. An additional 124 households were dropped from the file due to internal inconsistencies that could not be resolved, as discussed below. The final unweighted number of households in the final fiscal year 2007 FSPQC file is 47,469. Table D-2 shows the distribution of these unweighted households by State.

Table D-1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included in the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2007

	Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC Sample
Number of cases sampled	56,063
Cases not subject to review	3,020
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	3
Cases subject to review	53,040
Incomplete cases	4,455
Cases completed	48,585
Households not eligible for a positive benefit	992
Households eligible for a positive benefit	47,593
Households dropped due to inconsistencies	124
Households on the final file	47,469

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC sample.

Failure to complete reviews for all cases subject to review may bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households are differ significantly from those of reviewed households. While there are no direct measures of such differences, the ratio of completed reviews to total cases subject to review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. For fiscal year 2007, the completion rate is 92 percent, similar to the rates in 2005 and 2006.

Consistent measures of unit size, income, and benefit level are important to any analysis of FSP households. Inconsistencies may occur in the initial case record information, the transcription and data entry process, or the extraction of the FSP information for the selected months.

To obtain the highest degree of consistency between related variables in the data, while maintaining the integrity of the database, the reported raw data are edited, as described in the *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC Database and QC Minimodel*. For instance, in most cases, a household's net countable income should always equal the household's gross countable income minus the total deductions for which the household is eligible, and the FSP benefit level should always equal the household's maximum benefit minus 30 percent of the household's net countable income (except for households participating in the MFIP or SSI-CAP in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina,

Texas, and Virginia). Households participating in MFIP or SSI-CAP are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules and have been edited accordingly.

Although most inconsistencies in these basic relationships were resolved in the editing process, the measures could not be reconciled for 124 records in the raw datafile. These 124 records were therefore dropped from the edited datafile.

Table D-2. Unweighted Distribution of Participating Households by State

State	FSP Households	
	Number	Percent
Total	47,469	100.0
Alabama	975	2.1
Alaska	382	0.8
Arizona	983	2.1
Arkansas	1,019	2.1
California	917	1.9
Colorado	929	2.0
Connecticut	952	2.0
Delaware	528	1.1
District of Columbia	686	1.4
Florida	1,037	2.2
Georgia	960	2.0
Guam	288	0.6
Hawaii	779	1.6
Idaho	611	1.3
Illinois	1,010	2.1
Indiana	1,053	2.2
Iowa	888	1.9
Kansas	975	2.1
Kentucky	1,109	2.3
Louisiana	1,141	2.4
Maine	901	1.9
Maryland	938	2.0
Massachusetts	1,021	2.2
Michigan	925	1.9
Minnesota	931	2.0
Mississippi	1,189	2.5
Missouri	920	1.9
Montana	527	1.1
Nebraska	791	1.7
Nevada	810	1.7
New Hampshire	478	1.0
New Jersey	926	2.0
New Mexico	1,255	2.6
New York	894	1.9
North Carolina	1,044	2.2
North Dakota	743	1.6
Ohio	3,257	6.9
Oklahoma	974	2.1
Oregon	1,038	2.2
Pennsylvania	933	2.0
Rhode Island	613	1.3
South Carolina	1,048	2.2
South Dakota	462	1.0
Tennessee	943	2.0
Texas	1,140	2.4
Utah	765	1.6
Vermont	423	0.9
Virgin Islands	296	0.6
Virginia	898	1.9
Washington	980	2.1
West Virginia	924	1.9
Wisconsin	970	2.0
Wyoming	290	0.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 Food Stamp Program Quality Control sample.

Weighting

The estimates for fiscal year 2007 in this report are based on a sample of 47,469 valid observations. The sample records have been weighted to match FSP Program Operations totals after adjustment to remove households ineligible for benefits as well as households receiving benefits issued through the FSP disaster assistance program, which are not included in the FSPQC datafile. The weighting procedure matches to FSP Program Operation totals for (1) the monthly number of participating households by State and stratum, (2) the monthly number of participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State.

The weights developed for fiscal year 2007 are similar to the weights developed for the fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2005 FSPQC datafiles. However, the fiscal year 2007 weights differ from versions of the FSPQC datafile before fiscal year 2005, which matched to Program Operation totals for households only and not to individuals or benefits. The fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2004 FSPQC datafiles are weighted to match the disaster- and error-adjusted monthly numbers of FSP households by State and stratum. FSPQC datafiles before fiscal year 2003 are weighted to the monthly numbers of FSP households by State and stratum, unadjusted for ineligible households or the disaster assistance program.

Comparison to Participation Data

Table D-3 compares the Quality Control System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for fiscal year 2007.³ Table D-4 compares the reported and calculated values for selected variables for fiscal year 2007.

Table D-3. Comparison of Program Data to Edited FSPQC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2007

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2007				
	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance ⁴	Adjustments for Ineligible Households	Adjusted Program Data	Edited FSPQC Datafile
Number of households	11,788,457	0	225,250	11,563,207	11,563,207
Number of participants	26,465,816	0	539,060	25,926,756	25,926,756
Value of benefits	\$2,531,961,024	\$0	\$82,968,377	\$2,448,992,647	\$2,448,992,647
Average household size	2.25	0	2.39	2.24	2.24
Average benefit per person	\$95.67	\$0	\$153.91	\$94.46	\$94.46

Sources: Fiscal Year 2007 Program Data and FSPQC datafile.

³ The Program Data are adjusted downward before the FSPQC sample is weighted to account for ineligible households receiving benefits or households receiving disaster assistance (in fiscal year 2007, no adjustments were made to account for disaster assistance). These households are not represented in the FSPQC sample because data are not collected for them. The adjusted total number of households and benefits is lower than Program Data figures by about 2 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

⁴ No adjustments were made to account for disaster assistance in fiscal year 2007 because the number receiving this assistance was so small (\$780,000 in disaster assistance was issued to 2,700 households during the fiscal year).

Table D-4. Comparison of Calculated and Reported Values for Selected Variables of Participating Households, Fiscal Year 2007

Variable	All Households	Households with:			
		Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	Disabled Nonelderly Adults
Average Gross Income (Dollars)					
Calculated	691	1,079	735	826	859
Reported.....	691	1,081	735	827	861
Average Net Income (Dollars) ^a					
Calculated	330	527	367	415	456
Reported.....	329	527	364	416	450
Average Total Deduction (Dollars) ^b					
Calculated	430	583	412	478	432
Reported.....	428	584	404	478	432
Average FSP Benefit (Dollars)					
Calculated	212	253	90	312	148
Reported ^c	212	254	91	312	148
Percent with Zero Gross Income					
Calculated	14.4	0.0	2.5	11.2	0.0
Reported.....	14.5	0.0	2.5	11.3	0.0
Percent with Zero Net Income					
Calculated	31.0	17.0	12.3	28.5	10.0
Reported.....	32.2	17.2	15.3	28.7	12.2
Percent with Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	6.7	3.7	17.8	1.0	11.9
Reported.....	6.0	3.1	16.1	0.9	10.6

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC datafile.

^a Because net income is not used in their benefit determination, 29,916 households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and 321,492 households participating in an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this comparison.

^b Because deductions are not used in their benefit determination, 321,492 SSI-CAP households in Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia are excluded from this comparison.

^c Reported benefit adjusted for reported overissuance errors, underissuance errors, and prorated benefits.

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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SAMPLING ERROR OF ESTIMATES

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

Standard Errors

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

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

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

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

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

¹ More precisely, n is the sample size corresponding to the population that forms the denominator or “base” of the proportion being estimated. When the base is all FSP households in fiscal year 2007, $n = 47,469$. Sample sizes for selected demographic subgroups for fiscal year 2007 are shown in the sample size column of Table E-1. For subgroups not shown in Table E-1, the sample size can be approximated by multiplying the total sample size (47,469) by the ratio of the subgroup population size to the total population size (N). For fiscal year 2007, $N = 11,563$ thousand and there are 2,065 thousand elderly households. Hence the approximate sample size for elderly households in fiscal year 2007 would be calculated as $(2,065 / 11,563) \times (47,469) = 8,477$. In this case the approximation can be compared to the true elderly sample size of 8,224, as shown in Table E-1.

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

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

The standard errors of selected estimates of FSP households in fiscal year 2007 are shown in Table E-1. These standard errors can be used to compute confidence intervals for the estimated number of households with a particular characteristic.² For example, the estimated number of FSP households that receive the minimum benefit is 772,000 (Table A-1), and the corresponding standard error is 16,510 (Table E-1). Therefore, the 95 percent confidence interval extends from 738,980 to 805,020.³

For standard errors not shown in Table E-1, the approximate standard error, S_E , of an estimated number of households for fiscal year 2007 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 square root of the design effect for the population subgroup and characteristic of interest, from Table E-2. The design effect reflects the loss of precision due to the different sampling rates in different strata of the FSPQC sample. It is the ratio of the variance computed by the bootstrap method (Table E-1) to the naive variance.⁴ When the population subgroup (for example, households with elderly) is listed in Table E-2, but the characteristic of interest (for example, zero net income) is not, use the average square root of the design effect for the subgroup, from the rightmost column of Table E-2. When neither the subgroup nor the characteristic is listed, use the average square root of the design effect for all FSP households, 1.49.

For example, to estimate the standard error of the number of households containing an elderly person with zero net income, the first step is to obtain the size of the estimate. As shown in appendix Table A-17, 253,000 elderly households have zero net income. The next step is to

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

³ Calculated as: $(772 - (2 \times 16.51)) = 738.98$ and $(772 + (2 \times 16.51)) = 805.02$.

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

calculate the naive standard error. Using equation (2), the value is 7,454.⁵ Multiplying 7,454 by the square root of the design effect (d), 1.66, from Table E-2 yields an estimated standard error of 12,385.

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-17 shows that, of the 5.9 million households with children, 666 thousand (11.2 percent) have no gross income. The standard error (S_N) of the number of households with children with no gross income is 16,710 (Table E-1). To calculate S_p the standard error of the corresponding percentage estimate, simply divide S_N by the number of households in the population that forms the base of the percentage—in this case, 5.9 million households with children. The resulting standard error of the percentage estimate is 0.3 percentage points, and the corresponding 95 percent confidence interval extends from 10.6 to 11.8 percent, around the point estimate of 11.2 percent.

Equation (4) can also be applied to standard errors that are not shown in Table E-1. First, calculate the adjusted naive standard error of the number of households using equation (3). Then divide the resulting standard error by the size of the population that forms the base of the percentage. Returning to an earlier example—of the 2.1 million households with elderly individuals, 253 thousand (12.3 percent) have zero net income. Dividing the adjusted naive standard error (calculated above as 12,385) by 2.1 million yields an adjusted naive standard error of the percentage estimate of 0.6 percentage points.

Standard Errors of Estimated Means

The standard errors for selected estimated means for fiscal year 2007 are provided in Table E-3. For example, the standard error of the mean gross income for all FSP households in fiscal year 2007 is \$2.23 (Table E-3), and the mean itself is \$691 (Table A-20). Therefore, a 95 percent confidence interval extends from approximately \$687 to \$695.

⁵ Calculated as:

$$2,065,000 \times \sqrt{[(253,000/2,065,000) \times (1 - (253,000/2,065,000)) \times (2,065,000 - 8,224)] / [(8,224 - 1) \times 2,065,000]} = 7,454$$

where 2,065,000 is the estimated population of elderly households, 253,000 is the estimated population of elderly households with zero net income, 8,224 is the sample size of elderly households (Table E-1), and 7,454 is the standard error.

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

Table E-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of FSP Households, Fiscal Year 2007

	Households (000) With:								Sample Size	Estimated Population (000)
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	School Age Children	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals		
All FSP Households	30.66	49.64	16.51	35.77	27.72	44.13	34.11	27.04	47,469	11,563
With Elderly Individuals	5.26	12.41	11.50	6.93	27.72	7.40	7.15	4.63	8,224	2,065
Without Elderly Individuals	29.85	47.25	12.33	35.55	NA	43.24	33.48	27.14	39,245	9,498
With Children	16.71	25.87	4.67	35.58	7.40	44.13	34.11	20.16	23,869	5,927
With School Age Children	12.88	21.12	4.12	27.46	7.15	34.11	34.11	19.16	17,914	4,484
Without Children	24.60	38.20	15.73	16.32	26.89	NA	NA	23.61	23,600	5,636
With Earnings	NA	16.85	7.21	35.77	6.93	35.58	27.46	11.55	14,098	3,445
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	0.24	11.98	10.54	11.55	4.63	20.16	19.16	27.04	11,911	2,767

^aStandard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC sample.

Table E-2. Square Root of Design Effects (d) for Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers or Percentages of FSP Households, Fiscal Year 2007

Base of Estimated Number	Households With:								Average Square Root of Design Effect
	Zero Gross Income	Zero Net Income	Minimum Benefits	Earned Income	Elderly Individuals	Children	School Age Children	Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	
All FSP Households.....	1.64	2.02	1.25	1.47	1.36	1.66	1.32	1.19	1.49
With Elderly Individuals.....	1.49	1.66	1.32	1.40	NA	1.44	1.46	1.26	1.43
Without Elderly Individuals.....	1.66	2.06	1.27	1.55	NA	1.85	1.40	1.25	1.58
With Children.....	1.38	1.49	1.23	1.86	1.42	NA	2.07	1.43	1.55
With School Age Children.....	1.30	1.45	1.25	1.64	1.44	NA	NA	1.46	1.42
Without Children.....	1.75	2.20	1.29	1.41	1.54	NA	NA	1.38	1.60
With Earnings.....	NA	1.55	1.32	NA	1.40	3.18	1.95	1.43	1.80
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals.....	0.70	1.57	1.28	1.49	1.31	1.67	1.64	NA	1.38

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

NA = not applicable.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC sample.

Table E-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Means, Fiscal Year 2007^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..	2.23	0.67	0.02	1.77	7.13	0.00	0.05	5.75	3.99	3.27	1.49
With Elderly Individuals	4.36	4.47	1.27	6.32	32.01	0.01	0.19	30.19	16.33	5.65	4.67
Without Elderly Individuals	2.63	1.02	0.45	1.77	4.82	0.00	0.05	5.85	4.09	3.92	1.58
With Children	3.40	2.40	1.49	2.32	7.67	0.02	0.02	7.10	4.08	8.15	1.81
With School Age Children	4.69	3.75	1.86	2.72	10.02	0.02	0.03	9.10	4.88	8.86	2.22
Without Children	3.67	2.54	0.55	2.74	12.46	0.00	0.10	11.13	13.85	3.36	2.44
With Earnings	6.09	5.24	1.55	3.01	9.00	0.02	0.04	5.75	9.90	11.08	2.39
With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals	5.03	4.51	1.59	4.98	6.03	0.02	0.14	28.05	6.53	3.92	3.78

^aStandard errors were estimated using the bootstrap method.

^bFor households with a nonzero amount.

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC sample.

Table E-4. Range of Standard Errors of Mean Amounts Expressed as a Percentage of the Mean Amount, Fiscal Year 2007^a

Number of Households in Base of Mean (Thousands)	Standard Error as Percent of Mean Amount		
	Average ^b	Lowest ^c	Highest ^d
11,563 (All FSP Households).....	0.8	0.0	5.0
2,065 (Households With Elderly Individuals).....	2.9	0.6	10.6
5,927 (Households With Children).....	1.1	0.3	6.1
3,445 (Households With Earnings)	1.4	0.4	5.6
2,667 (Households With Disabled Nonelderly Individuals).....	1.6	0.6	4.3

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

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

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

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

Source: Fiscal Year 2007 FSPQC sample.

APPENDIX F

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

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PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0584-0299. The time required to complete this collection is estimated to average 1.05 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. This report is required under provisions of 7 CFR 275.14. This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. This information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

Section 1 – Review Summary

1. QC Review Number	2. Case Number	3. State	4. Local Agency	5. Sample Month & Year	6. Stratum
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7. Disposition	8. Finding	9. FS Allotment Under Review	10. Error Amount	11. Case Classification	
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Section 2– Detailed Error Findings

12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence	a. Date	b. Time Period
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Section 3 – Household Characteristics

20. Most Recent Cert. Action Month, Day, Year 21. Type of Action 22. Length of Cert. Period # of months 23. Allotment Adjustment 24. Amount of Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of Household Members 26. Receipt of Expedited Service 27. Authorized Representative Used at Application 28. Categorical Eligibility 29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

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

Income:

35. Gross 36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income 38. Medical 39. Dependent Care 40. Child Support 41. Shelter 42. Homeless

43. Rent/Mortgage 44. Use of SUA a. Usage b. Proration 45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Additional Information on Shelter Costs:

Section 5 – Income Identified by Household Member

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

Section 6 – Reserved Coding

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Section 7 – Optional For State Use

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APPENDIX G

PREVIOUS REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2006. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, 2007.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2005. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, 2006.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2004. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, 2005.

Characteristics of Food Stamp Households, Fiscal Year 2003. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, 2004.

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