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Characteristics of Food Stamp Households

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES.....i
 LIST OF TEXT TABLES.....ii
 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....iv

INTRODUCTION.....1

CHAPTER 1 AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM.....2

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.....2
 FOOD STAMP PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AND
 COSTS.....6
 AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS
 THROUGH 1985.....8

CHAPTER 2 CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS.....12

GROSS MONTHLY INCOME.....12
 NET MONTHLY INCOME.....14
 SOURCES OF INCOME.....14
 Aid to Families With Dependent
 Children.....17
 Earned Income.....17
 Social Security and Railroad Retirement...17
 Supplemental Security Income.....17
 DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.....17
 FOOD STAMP BENEFITS.....20
 Targeting Benefits to the
 Most Needy.....20
 Effect on Poverty Status.....20
 ASSETS.....23
 CASELOAD COMPOSITION.....23
 Households With Children.....24
 Households With Elderly.....24
 Households With Earned Income.....25
 OTHER PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS.....25
 Work Registration.....25
 Certification Period.....25

CHAPTER 3 CHANGES IN FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLD
 CHARACTERISTICS.....29

CHANGES IN INCOME.....29
 CHANGES IN DEDUCTIONS.....31
 CHANGES IN BENEFITS.....35
 CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION.....39
 Households With Children.....39
 Households With Elderly.....39
 Households With Earnings.....39

CHAPTER 4	DETAILED TABLES FOR THE 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	41
	LIST OF TABLES.....	42
CHAPTER 5	APPENDIXES	
	A. POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR 1985.....	107
	B. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NET MONTHLY FOOD STAMP INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS IN SUMMER 1985.....	108
	C. VALUE OF STANDARD AND MAXIMUM DEPENDENT CARE/EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTIONS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING AREAS IN SUMMER 1985.....	109
	D. VALUE OF MAXIMUM COUPON ALLOTMENT (THRIFTY FOOD PLAN) IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING AREAS IN SUMMER 1985.....	110
	E. SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES.....	111
	F. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT.....	115

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Food Stamp Program Average Monthly
Participation, 1981-1985.....7

Figure 2 Unemployment Rate for All Civilians,
1981-1985.....10

Figure 3 Distribution of Food Stamp Households
by Gross and Net Incomes.....13

Figure 4 Distribution of Food Stamp Households by
Value of All Deductions.....19

LIST OF TABLES: TEXT

Table 1	Major Economic Indicators, 1981-1985.....	9
Table 2	Poverty Status of All Persons, 1981-1985.....	11
Table 3	Poverty Status of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1985.....	15
Table 4	Major Sources of Income Among Food Stamp Households, Summer 1985.....	16
Table 5	Distribution of Households and Benefits by Poverty Line, Summer 1985.....	21
Table 6	Effect of Food Stamp Benefits on Poverty Status of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1985.....	22
Table 7	Work Registration Status of Food Stamp Participants, Summer 1985.....	26
Table 8	Average Length of Certification Period, Summer 1985.....	28
Table 9	Average Nominal and Real Monthly Income of Food Stamp Participants, August 1984 and Summer 1985.....	30
Table 10	Distribution of Participating Food Stamp Households by Real Gross Monthly Income, August 1984 and Summer 1985.....	32
Table 11	Comparison of Poverty Status of Participating Households, August 1984 and Summer 1985.....	33
Table 12	Average Nominal and Real Monthly Income From Selected Sources, August 1984 and Summer 1985.....	34
Table 13	Frequency and Value of Deductions From Gross Income, August 1984 and Summer 1985.....	36
Table 14	Distribution of Participating Households by Amount of Monthly Food Stamp Benefit, August 1984 and Summer 1985.....	37

Table 15	Sources of Change in Average Food Stamp Benefits, August 1984 and Summer 1985.....	38
Table 16	Changes in Food Stamp Caseload Composition, August 1984 and Summer 1985.....	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food and Nutrition Service has conducted periodic surveys of food stamp households to determine the characteristics and circumstances of program beneficiaries. This report presents the results of the most recent survey of over 7,100 participating households in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The report has two objectives: a description of the economic and demographic circumstances of food stamp households in the summer of 1985 and an examination of changes in these circumstances since August 1984.¹

Until February 1983, characteristic reports had been based on a sample of households selected from the Food Stamp Quality Control (QC) system. The QC system was an ongoing review of food stamp households to determine if eligibility and benefits had been calculated properly or if a household's participation was correctly denied or terminated. The February 1983 Food Stamp Characteristics report was the first based on a sample from the redesigned Integrated Quality Control System (IQCS). The August 1984 and summer 1985 samples which are used for this report are also based on IQCS. Like its predecessor, the IQCS is the basic accountability measure of Food Stamp Program (FSP) operations. The IQCS differs from QC in two ways: it integrates the QC systems of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medicaid, and Food Stamps, and it relies on a revised form to collect data. These changes make the February 1983, August 1984, and summer 1985 reports not completely comparable with previous studies.

On average, slightly more than 19.3 million people in the United States received food stamp benefits in a summer month of 1985. At the time these data were gathered:

- o Nearly 94 percent of all food stamp households had a total gross income that was equal to or less than the official poverty guidelines; nearly 40 percent were below half the poverty line.
- o About 39 percent of all food stamp households also received benefits under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). One-in-five had earned income. Twenty percent of all households received Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits; 20 percent received Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

¹For this report, summer 1985 refers to the average of data for July and August 1985. Household samples were taken from both July and August to maintain an adequate sample size given reduced annual State sample sizes.

- o The average deduction from gross income was \$191 per month. The most frequent deduction -- other than the standard deduction available to every household -- was for excess shelter costs, claimed by nearly 71 percent of all food stamp households.
- o The average monthly food stamp benefit was \$116 per household or \$43 per person.
- o About 20 percent of all food stamp households had no net income after taking the allowable deductions from gross income, and thus received the maximum allowable benefit.
- o When food stamp benefits were counted along with cash income, the percentage of food stamp households below half the poverty line fell from 40 percent to 13 percent.
- o The average food stamp household included 2.7 people, but there was substantial variation among different household types. For instance, an average of 3.9 people constituted a household where school-age children were present, while households with elderly members averaged only 1.5 persons. Over half of all food stamp households contained only one or two people.
- o Approximately 71 percent of the heads of food stamp households were women.
- o Forty-nine percent of all the people participating in the Food Stamp Program were children (less than 18 years old). Nine percent were elderly (60 years old or older).
- o Twenty-one percent of all food stamp households had at least one elderly member. Ninety-one percent of all elderly participants lived alone or with one other person (usually elderly as well).

A comparison of survey data from August 1984 with the results of the current survey shows that:

- o Average monthly gross income increased from \$390 per household in August 1984 to \$398 in the summer of 1985.
- o The percentage of households with gross income below half the poverty line increased slightly from 39 to 40 percent.
- o While the average value of total deductions increased from \$177 to \$191, average net income decreased from \$229 to \$226. Thus, the average monthly food stamp benefit increased from \$114 to \$116 per household.

INTRODUCTION

The Food Stamp Program is a nationwide program which helps low-income families and individuals buy the foods they need to maintain a nutritious diet. This assistance is in the form of coupons that can be redeemed for food in authorized food stores, thus increasing the purchasing power of low-income households. The program is authorized by Congress, administered nationally by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), and run through State welfare agencies and their local offices. An average of just over 19 million people received food stamp benefits each month during Fiscal Year 1985 at a total program cost of almost \$11.7 billion.

Because food stamp benefits add to the resources available to low-income households, the Food Stamp Program can be considered part of the Federal income maintenance system. It is distinct from other income maintenance programs in two important ways. First, it is designed to provide nutritional assistance to low-income households. Thus, program benefits--the food stamps--can be used only to buy food. Second, the program is distinguished by the absence of categorical restrictions on eligibility and participation. Unlike Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI), for example, program eligibility is not limited to specific types of people (for example, parents with dependent children, the elderly, or the disabled). Instead, the Food Stamp Program is available to all who meet the income and resource standards set by Congress. Thus, program participants are likely to represent a broad spectrum of the low-income population.

The Food and Nutrition Service has conducted periodic surveys of food stamp households to determine the characteristics and circumstances of program beneficiaries. This report presents the results of a survey of over 7,100 participating households in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The report has two objectives: a description of the economic and demographic circumstances of food stamp participants in the summer of 1985 and a brief examination of changes in these circumstances from August 1984.

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the structure, size, and economic context of the Food Stamp Program in the summer of 1985. Chapter 2 describes summer 1985 food stamp household circumstances in some detail while Chapter 3 looks at trends in household circumstances and caseload composition from 1984 to 1985 by comparing the August 1984 sample with summer 1985. Chapter 4 presents an extensive set of detailed tabulations of household characteristics in the summer of 1985. The appendixes to this report contain supplemental tables and a brief description of the sample design.

CHAPTER 1: AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The number and characteristics of households participating in the Food Stamp Program tend to vary somewhat over time. Several factors contribute to this shifting. Legislative changes, such as eligibility requirements, are partially responsible. The economic status of the nation as well as underlying demographic trends may also affect the program's level of participation and characteristics of participating households. This chapter provides some background on the general circumstances of the Food Stamp Program in the summer of 1985.

The chapter begins with an overview of the eligibility requirements. This is followed by a brief summary of total program participation and costs as well as economic conditions in Fiscal Year 1985.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Each household had to meet certain uniform standards to qualify for food stamp benefits. These included a gross and net income limit, a resource limit, and a variety of nonfinancial criteria. Each of these is discussed briefly below.

Program Changes Since Last Year

Both eligibility requirements and aggregate benefit levels were affected by three program changes since August 1984. First, parents with school-age children were no longer exempt from refusing employment offers. Previously, these individuals could refrain from working provided they were registered for work. Second, in November 1984, the maximum coupon allotment was set at 100 percent of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). Last year, the maximum coupon allotment was 99 percent of the TFP. Finally, in April 1985, the Thrifty Food Plan for Alaska was split into two separate categories: rural and urban. This split was necessary because residents in rural areas incur significantly higher food costs.

Income Eligibility Standards

To be eligible for food stamps, the gross monthly income of most households had to be at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (\$13,850 annually for a family of four) and their net income had to be at or below 100 percent of the Federal poverty

guidelines (\$10,650 annually for a family of four).¹ Households with an elderly or disabled member were subject to the net income test described below. Gross income included all cash payments to the households with the exception of a few specific types excluded by law or regulation (such as loans, nonrecurring lump sum payments, and reimbursement of certain expenses). The following deductions were then subtracted from the household's gross income to determine its net income:

- o A standard deduction adjusted periodically to reflect changes in the cost of living. The standard deduction was \$95 in the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia in the summer of 1985.
- o An earned income deduction for working households equal to 18 percent of the combined earnings of household members.
- o A dependent care deduction for the expenses involved in caring for children or other dependents while household members worked or sought employment.
- o An excess shelter deduction for those shelter costs (such as rent, mortgage payments, utility bills, property taxes, and insurance) that exceeded 50 percent of the household's income remaining after all other deductions were taken. For most households, the combined value of the dependent care and excess shelter deductions could not exceed a maximum set by law and adjusted periodically to reflect changes in the cost of living. The limit in the summer of 1985 for households living in the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia was \$134². Households with an elderly (age 60 or older) or disabled member were exempted from this limit--they were entitled to subtract the full value of all shelter costs greater than 50 percent of their adjusted income.
- o A special medical deduction limited to households with an elderly or disabled member. These households could deduct all medical costs exceeding \$35 incurred by the elderly or disabled person. Medical expenses reimbursed by insurance or government programs were not deductible. If a household

¹Each year in July, the income eligibility standards are updated. The figures supplied in this text were effective from July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986 for all States and territories except Alaska and Hawaii, which have higher standards. See Appendix B for the full array of monthly standards.

²Both the standard deduction and ceiling on the combined value of the dependent care and excess shelter deductions in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands were adjusted to reflect price differences from the mainland. See appendix C for the value of each in the summer of 1985.

contained more than one disabled or elderly person, then it could deduct the combined medical expenses (for those disabled or elderly persons) that exceeded the elderly/disabled's initial \$35 charge.

After subtracting these allowable deductions from gross income, the household's net income was then compared to a table of monthly income limits based on the official poverty guidelines published by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). These guidelines vary by household size and are updated annually to reflect changes in the cost of living. The Food Stamp Program income limits are adjusted each July to correspond to the most recent DHHS poverty guidelines. In the summer of 1985, a four-person family living in one of the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, Guam, or the Virgin Islands could qualify for the program with a net monthly income of \$888 and a gross monthly income of \$1,154, or less.¹

Resource Eligibility Standards

The value of a household's assets further restricted program eligibility. Most households were permitted up to \$1,500 in countable resources. Households with two or more people, at least one of whom was 60 years old, were allowed up to \$3,000. Countable resources included cash on hand and assets which could easily be converted to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump sum payments. They also included such nonliquid assets as personal property, vehicles, buildings, and land. The family home and lot, one family vehicle if under \$4,500 in value, and tools of a trade or business property used in earning the family income were not counted.

Nonfinancial Eligibility Standards

People could qualify for benefits only as part of a "food stamp household." In general terms, a food stamp household consisted of an individual who lived alone or who lived with others but usually purchased and prepared food separately; and groups of individuals who lived, purchased food, and prepared meals together. A parent or parents, under 60 years of age and living with their children, were counted as a single household regardless of their food preparation practices. Also, an individual 60 years or older (and spouse) who was unable to purchase and prepare meals due to a permanent disability may constitute a separate household provided such individual lived with others whose income did not

¹Separate income limits were computed for Alaska and Hawaii. See appendix B for the full array for each household size.

exceed 165 percent of the poverty level. Some restrictions were placed on the participation of aliens, students, strikers, and residents of institutions. The income, resources, and deductible expenses of all persons in the food stamp household were counted to determine the household's eligibility for benefits.

The Food Stamp Program included several provisions to encourage able-bodied participants to seek and hold jobs. With certain exceptions, physically and mentally fit food stamp participants had to register for and accept suitable employment. The exceptions to this work registration requirement included:

- o People under 18 or over 60 years of age.
- o Physically or mentally disabled people.
- o People participating in AFDC's work incentive program (WIN).
- o Caretakers of dependent children less than 6 years old or incapacitated adults.
- o People receiving unemployment compensation.
- o Participants in drug addiction or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation programs.
- o People who were working at least 30 hours per week.
- o Selected types of students.

An active job search was required of some work registrants. Furthermore, applicant households whose primary wage earner voluntarily quit a job without good cause were made ineligible for 60 days.

Benefit Computation

The maximum amount of food stamps a household could receive was equal to the cost of the TFP in June 1984, adjusted for household size. The maximum allotments are revised periodically to reflect changes in the cost of foods included in the TFP. The maximum allotment for a family of four in the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia was \$264 per month beginning November 1, 1984, and remaining effective through September 30, 1985¹.

¹Separate plans were developed for selected outlying areas. The maximum coupon allotment for each household size in the 48 States and the District of Columbia, and outlying areas is shown in appendix D.

The food stamp benefit issued to each household was based on the number of people in the household and the amount of net income available after subtracting the allowable deductions. Monthly benefits were equal to the maximum coupon allotment for that household less 30 percent of its net income. Benefits were prorated to the date of application during the initial month of participation. All one- and two-person households that qualified for the program, however, were guaranteed a minimum benefit of at least \$10 per month.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AND COSTS

Participation in the Food Stamp Program declined slightly between Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982. By late 1982 participation had begun to increase, reaching an historic high level of 22.6 million persons in March 1983. This peak was followed by a relatively steady decline in the number of food stamp recipients. With the exception of seasonal increases during winter months, this decrease in participation continued through September 1985, at which point 19.3 million persons were participating in the Food Stamp Program (see Figure 1). This was the lowest level of participation in the 50 States and District of Columbia since January 1980. Between Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985, the average monthly participation declined 4.6 percent from 20.8 to 19.9 million persons.

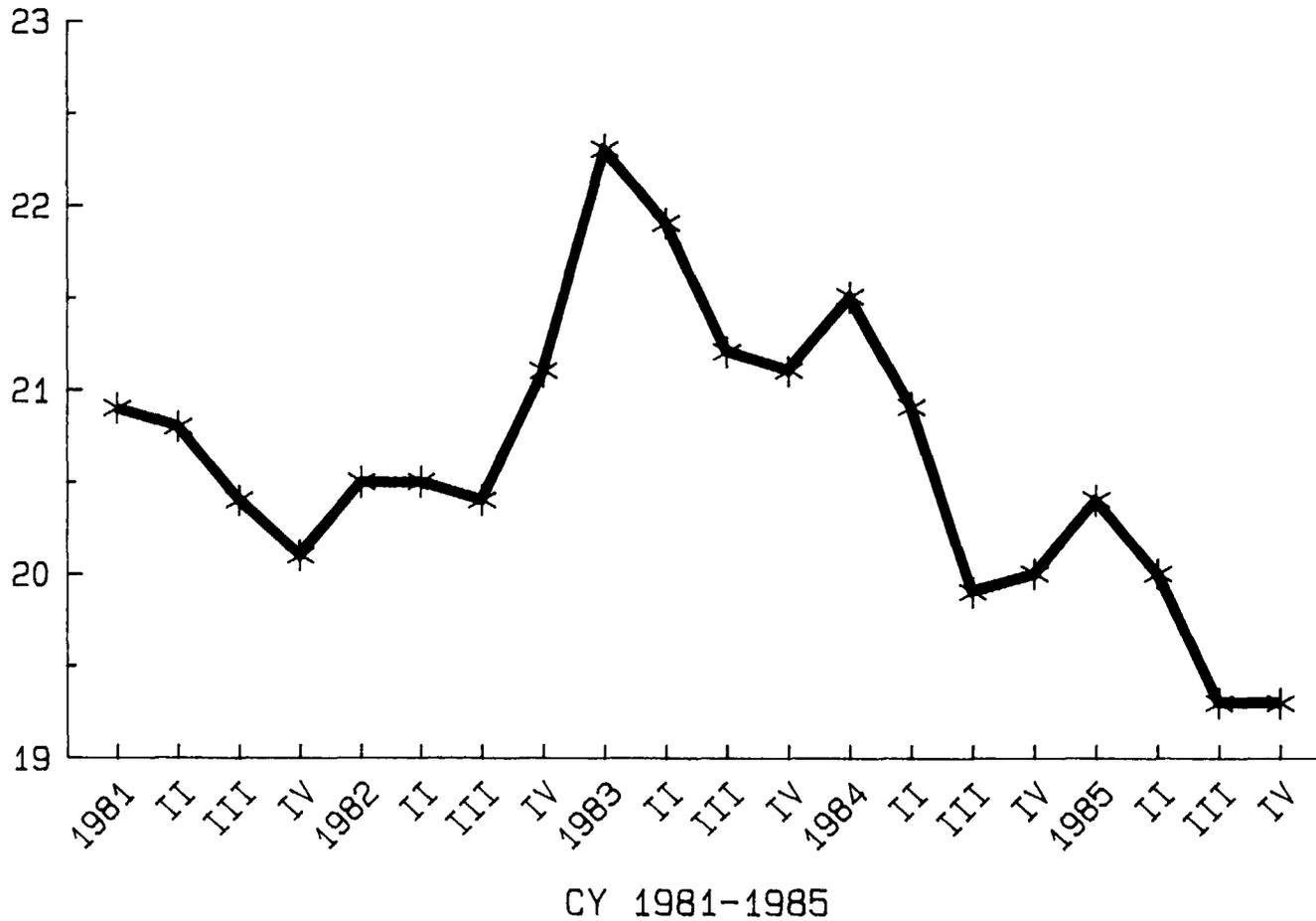
The reduced number of participants and the higher allotments combined to keep total program costs virtually unchanged between Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985. The maximum allotment for a family of four increased 4.3 percent, from \$253 to \$264, between the two fiscal years. Total Federal costs in Fiscal Year 1985 were \$11.7 billion, of which \$10.7 billion were issued in benefits. The amount of food stamp benefits issued in Fiscal Year 1985 increased by 0.4 percent, or \$48 million from Fiscal Year 1984. Other program costs, which include State administrative expenses, increased \$74 million from \$899 million in Fiscal Year 1984 to \$973 million in Fiscal Year 1985.

In the summer of 1985; average monthly program costs were about \$944 million of which \$863 million were in the form of benefits. Program data additionally indicate that per person benefits in the summer of 1985 averaged \$44.67.

FIGURE 1

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM AVERAGE MONTHLY PARTICIPATION CALENDAR YEAR 1981-1985, BY QUARTER (IN MILLIONS)

FSP PARTICIPATION



SOURCE: FSP STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH 1985

The recession, which began in 1981 and continued through early 1983, was followed by a very rapid, strong recovery beginning in late 1983 (see Table 1). The unemployment rate declined from a high of 10.7 percent in November and December 1982 to 8.2 percent in December 1983. By August 1985, the unemployment rate had dropped to 7.1 percent (see Figure 2). The poverty rate increased from 1981 to 1983, but then declined from 15.2 percent in 1983 to 14.0 percent in 1985 (see Table 2).

Inflation dropped significantly from 1981 to 1982 and continued to decline through 1985. Reductions in the inflation rate restrained growth in the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). While the cost of the TFP for a family of four increased 11 percent from September 1979 to September 1980, the TFP's cost from Fiscal Years 1981-1985 increased an average of approximately 3 percent a year.

Table 1

Major Economic Indicators, 1981-1985
(Average annual rates in percent)

Economic Indicator	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Real GNP increase ^{a,b}	1.9%	-2.5%	3.6%	6.4%	2.7%
Productivity increase ^{a,c}	1.0	-0.6	3.3	1.8	0.5
Unemployment rate ^d	7.6	9.7	9.6	7.5	7.2
Inflation rate ^{a,e}	9.7	6.4	3.9	3.8	3.3
Interest rates ^f	14.2	13.8	12.0	12.7	11.4

Source: Economic Report of the President, January 1987.

^aData for the national income product accounts reflect the comprehensive revision (from the prior 1972 base to a 1982 base) made by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

^bTable B-2.

^cChange in output per hour, nonfarm business sector, table B-44.

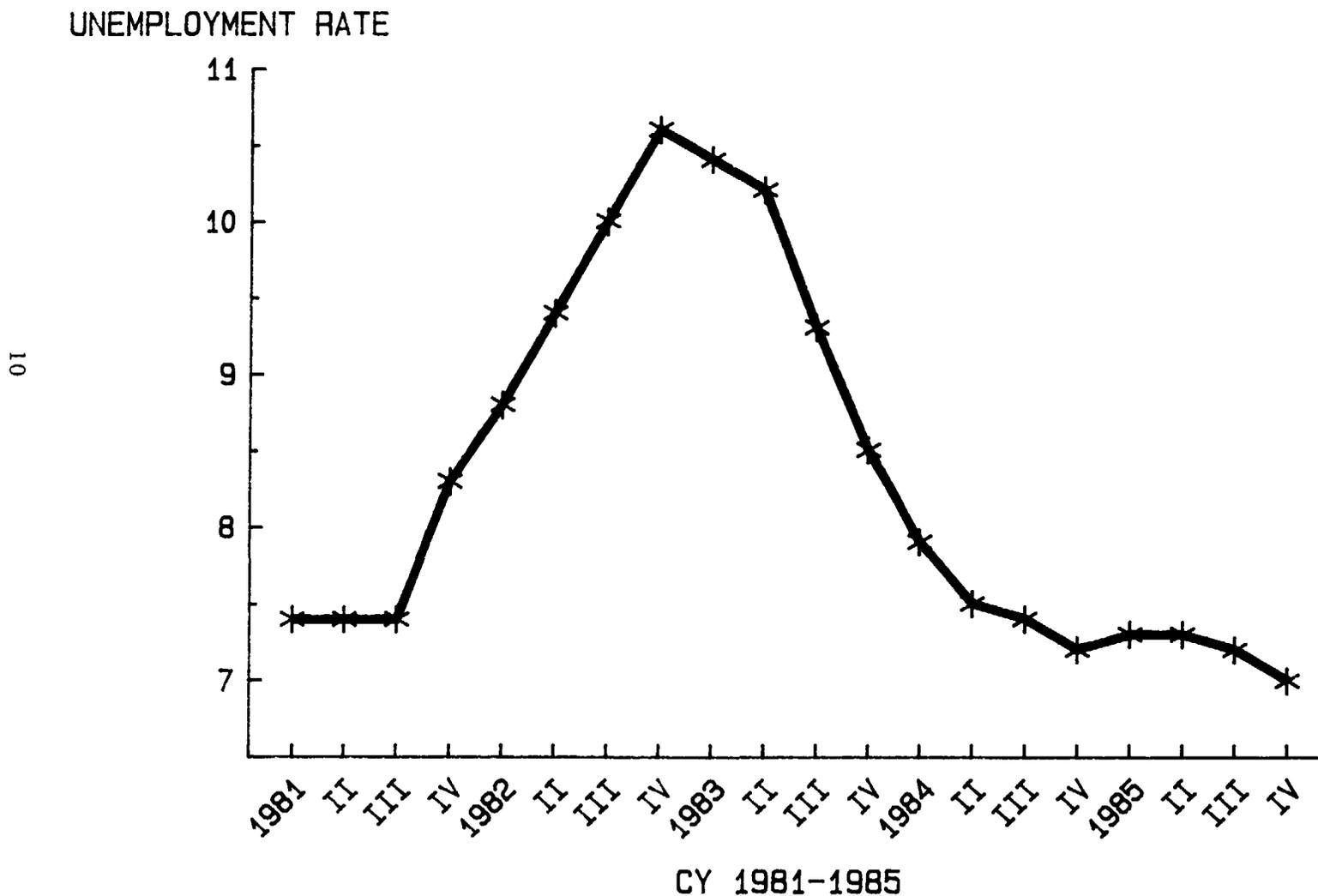
^dAll civilian workers, table B-31.

^eChange in implicit price deflator for gross national product, table B-3.

^fCorporate Aaa bond yield, table B-68.

FIGURE 2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR ALL CIVILIANS QUARTERLY AVERAGE CALENDAR YEARS 1981-1985 (DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



SOURCE: BLS

Table 2
 Poverty Status of All Persons, 1981-85
 (Numbers in thousands)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Number below 100 percent of poverty	31,822	34,398	35,303	33,700	33,064
Percentage of total population	14.0%	15.0%	15.2%	14.4%	14.0%
Number below 125 percent of poverty	43,748	46,520	47,150	45,288	44,166
Percentage of total population	19.3%	20.3%	20.3%	19.4%	18.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 154, Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1985 (Advance Data from the March 1986 Current Population Survey), Washington, D.C., 1986.

CHAPTER 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS

Slightly more than 19.3 million people in 7.1 million households received food stamp benefits in the summer of 1985.¹ This chapter addresses basic questions about the characteristics of these households by looking at their income, deductions, benefits, assets, and household composition in some detail. The results presented here portray a cross section of the program's caseload. Most of the information in this chapter deals with characteristics of the entire food stamp household. In some cases, however, characteristics of individual participants are also presented. Additional information about each topic can be found in the detailed tabulations of Chapter 4.

GROSS MONTHLY INCOME

The average gross income of all participating households in the 50 States and the District of Columbia was \$398 per month.² Seven percent reported no gross income in the summer of 1985; about 59 percent reported a monthly income of less than \$400 (see Figure 3). Only 16 percent had monthly gross income of \$600 or more.

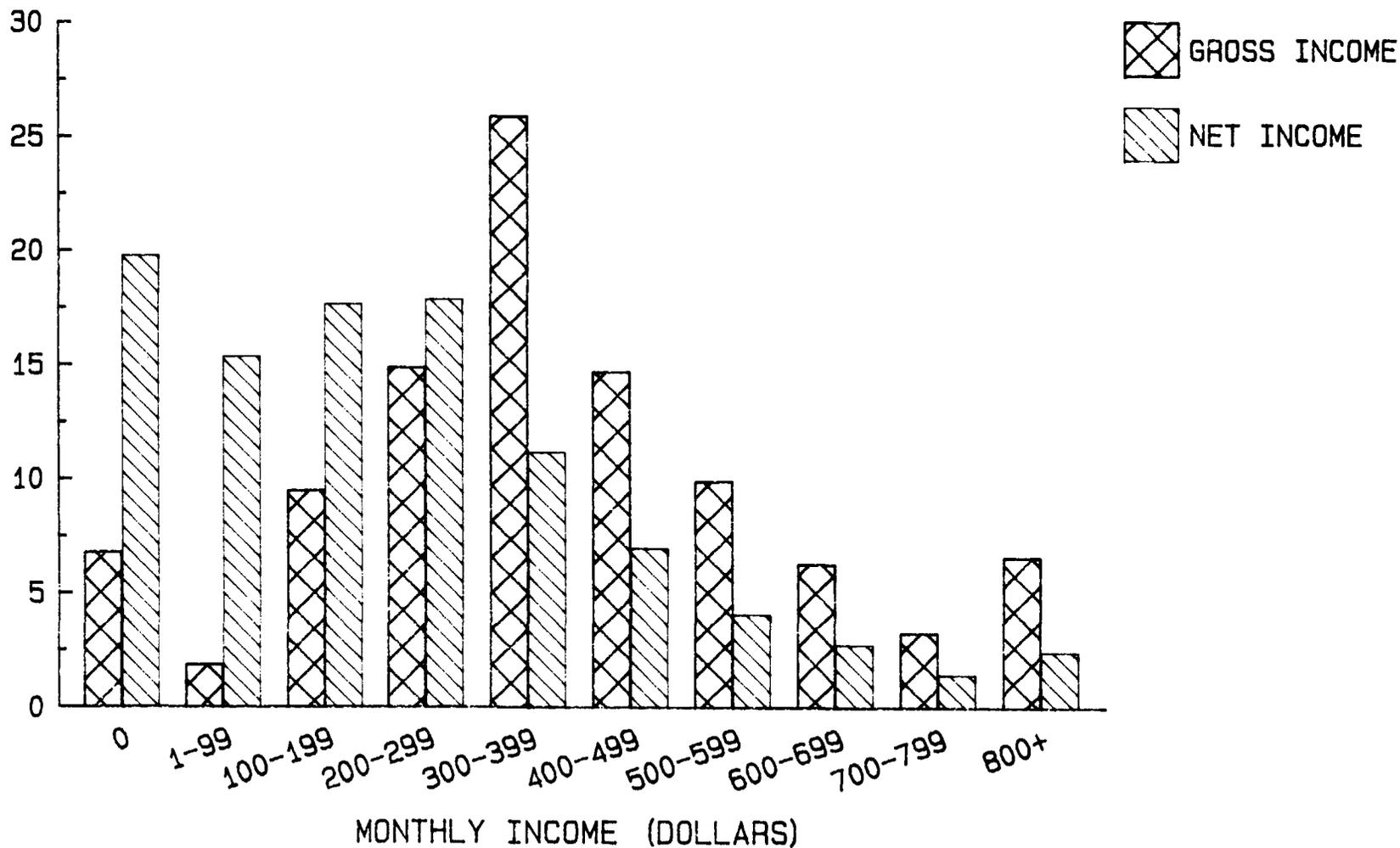
The distribution of gross income was heavily influenced by the large number of small households in the program. Nearly one-half of all the households with income below \$400 were single-person households. About 90 percent of all single-person households had an income below \$400, compared to just 19 percent of those with at least six members. There were several reasons for this pattern. The food stamp income eligibility limits vary with household size, making small households ineligible at lower incomes than large households. Transfer payments from other welfare programs also tend to increase with household size.

¹The information reported here and in Chapter 4 is limited to summer 1985 food stamp participants in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. There were an additional 49,000 participants in Guam and the Virgin Islands. Puerto Rico, which until July 1982 had participated in the Food Stamp Program, served approximately 1.5 million participants through its Nutrition Assistance Program. On a smaller scale, the Northern Mariana Islands also participate in a block grant program.

²It should be noted that the statistics reported in this and subsequent sections are based on information recorded in food stamp casefiles by State eligibility workers. These figures have not been corrected for possible underreporting or nonreporting of income.

Figure 3
DISTRIBUTION OF FSP HOUSEHOLDS BY GROSS
AND NET INCOMES SUMMER 1985

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS



13

SOURCE: JULY/AUGUST 1985 IQCS

One way to account for the influence of household size on gross income is to examine the status of food stamp households with respect to the official definition of poverty.¹ As shown in Table 3, about 94 percent of all food stamp households had total income that was less than or equal to the poverty line. This includes about 40 percent who had total income at or below half the poverty guidelines.

NET MONTHLY INCOME

A household's net income was determined by subtracting certain allowable deductions from its gross monthly income. The level of net income then determined the household's eligibility and monthly benefit. Average net income was \$226 per month in the summer of 1985. About 20 percent of all households had no net income after subtracting the allowable deductions from their gross income. These households received the maximum coupon allotment. Seven out of 10 participating households had net income less than \$300 per month and over 93 percent had net income under \$600 a month.

SOURCES OF INCOME

As Table 4 shows, a large number of food stamp households also received cash benefits from at least one of the major income transfer programs (AFDC, Social Security, and SSI). At the same time, there was a substantial number of households that supplemented limited earnings with food stamp benefits. Seventy-eight percent of all households had income from at least one of these sources.

¹As noted above, the definition of poverty is adjusted for household size. The HHS-published poverty guidelines used by the Food Stamp Program in the summer of 1985 are shown in appendix A. A word of caution is in order when comparisons are made to the poverty population defined by the Bureau of the Census. Census counts households as poor if their annual cash income falls below the poverty guidelines. In contrast, households were eligible for food stamps if their monthly cash income fell below the program's income limits. Because household income may vary from month to month, a household may be eligible for food stamps in one month, but ineligible the next. Therefore, some households eligible for food stamps for one or more months may have annual incomes above the poverty lines. On the other hand, households with assets worth more than the food stamp asset limit could be ineligible for food stamps in any month, although their monthly and annual incomes were well below the poverty line.

Table 3
Poverty Status of Food Stamp Households, Summer 1985

Gross income as a percentage of poverty	Percent of all households	Cumulative percent
50% or less	40.2%	40.2%
51% to 100%	53.5	93.7
101% to 130%	5.9	99.6
131% or more	0.4	100.0
Number of households (in thousands)	7,121	7,121

Source: Summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 4
Major Sources of Income Among Food Stamp Households
Summer 1985

(Number in thousands)

Source of income	<u>Food stamp households</u>	
	Number	Percent ^a
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	2,752	38.7%
Earnings ^b	1,396	19.6
Social Security and Railroad Retirement	1,420	19.9
Supplemental Security Income	1,346	18.9
Total	7,121	

Source: Summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aBecause households may have income from more than one source, these percentages are not additive.

^bIncludes wages, salaries, self-employment, and earned income tax credit.

Aid to Families With Dependent Children

About 39 percent of all food stamp households received AFDC benefits. On average, these households supplemented \$89 from other sources with a \$354 AFDC payment, for a total gross income of \$443 per month. Two-thirds of these households, however, had no income other than the AFDC grant. About 11 percent had earnings, 7 percent also received Federal SSI payments, and 4 percent received Social Security and/or Railroad Retirement benefits.

Earned Income

About one-in-five food stamp households reported income from salaries, wages, and self-employment. Households with earned income were generally larger and had substantially higher income than nonearners. The average household size for those with earnings was 3.6 people. For these households, average earnings amounted to \$483 out of an average gross income of \$601 per month. Fifty-seven percent of these households reported no income other than earnings. Approximately 21 percent received AFDC in addition to their earnings.

Social Security and Railroad Retirement

About 20 percent of all food stamp households received income from Social Security and/or Railroad Retirement benefits averaging about \$314 per month. About 30 percent of these households had no other source of income; about 51 percent also received Federal SSI payments.

Supplemental Security Income

Over 19 percent of all food stamp households received SSI payments. The average Federal SSI benefit was \$221 per month. This was the only source of income for 27 percent of these households. Another 53 percent received SSI in combination with Social Security and/or Railroad Retirement benefits.

DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME

The Food Stamp Act provides for standardized deductions from gross income when determining household eligibility and benefits. In the summer of 1985, these included a standard deduction for all households, earned income and dependent care deductions for the working poor, a medical deduction for the elderly and disabled, and an excess shelter expense deduction. The combined value of the dependent care and excess shelter deductions was capped for all nonelderly and nondisabled households.

Almost 79 percent of all food stamp households claimed at least one deduction other than the standard. The average deduction to which households were entitled, including the value of the standard, was \$191 per month. The average entitlement for all deductions other than the standard was \$96 per month (see Figure 4). A distinction should be made between a household's deduction entitlement and the amount actually used to compute food stamp benefits. The entitlement is the deduction that a household would receive on the basis of its earned income, dependent care costs, shelter costs, and medical expenses if the total of these allowable deductions was less than its gross income. Households with total deductions greater than their gross income "used" only a portion of their deduction entitlement since any negative net income were treated as zero in computing benefits. The value of the deductions actually used in computing household benefits in the summer of 1985, that is, the difference between average gross and average net income, was \$172, or 90 percent of the average total deduction entitlement of food stamp households.

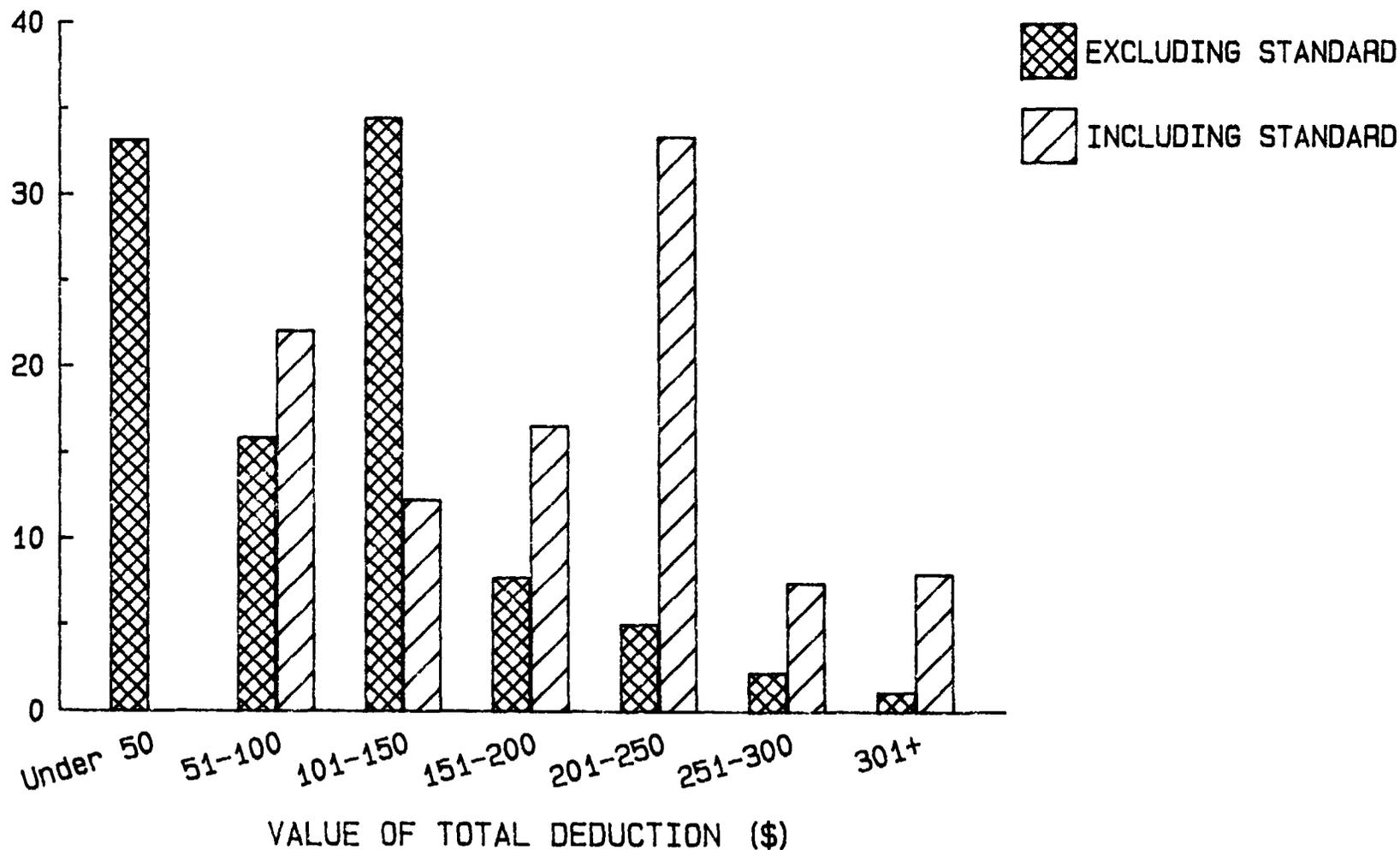
The frequency with which the different deductions were claimed varied considerably. The excess shelter deduction was claimed by 71 percent of all participating households. The average value of the shelter deduction among those who claimed it was \$106 per month. About 27 percent of all food stamp households (and over 37 percent of those claiming the excess shelter deduction) were affected by the ceiling placed on the combined value of the dependent care and excess shelter deductions. Six percent of all food stamp households (21 percent of the elderly households) who were exempted from the ceiling claimed a deduction above the cap. The average shelter deduction among these households was \$215 per month.

Over 19 percent of all food stamp households claimed the earned income deduction, averaging \$87 per month. When earned income was present, it was typically present in substantial amounts. Thus, many households with earnings were able to claim sizeable deductions: 38 percent were entitled to a deduction of more than \$100 a month.

Both the dependent care and medical deductions were used relatively infrequently. For those who were able to claim one or the other, however, they provided a substantial deduction from gross income. The dependent care deduction was claimed by about 2 percent of all participating households and by about 8 percent of those with earned income. Among those with the deduction, the average claim was \$88 per month. Similarly, the medical deduction was claimed by about 3 percent of all participating households but by about 13 percent of all households with elderly members. The average claim among those with the deduction was \$59.

Figure 4
 DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS
 BY VALUE OF ALL DEDUCTIONS

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS



19

SOURCE: JULY/AUGUST 1985 IQCS

FOOD STAMP BENEFITS

The average summer monthly food stamp benefit reported in this survey was \$116 per household (or about \$43.37 per person).¹ One-half of all participating households received benefits between \$50 and \$150 per month. About 9 percent of the households received the minimum \$10 benefit guaranteed to one- and two-person households.

Targeting Benefits to the Most Needy

The Food Stamp Program is designed to target those households most in need. Households which are categorized in separate poverty brackets will not receive the same amount of benefits. In Table 5, the percentage of households in the 26-50 percent and the 51-75 percent ranges are approximately the same. Yet the poorer of these two groups will receive a greater percentage of all benefits issued: 39 percent versus 27.5 percent.

Effect on Poverty Status

The previous discussion of gross income levels showed that food stamp participants generally fell well below the poverty line. The official definition of poverty is based on the cash income of household members before taxes and after cash transfer payments, but it does not include the value of in-kind benefits such as food stamps. If the Food Stamp Program is viewed in the general context of income maintenance programs, however, it can be argued that food stamp benefits, which increase a household's total resources, should be included in any measurement of a household's poverty status. In this way, the effect of food stamp benefits in reducing the number of households in poverty can also be measured. Table 6 compares the poverty status of participating households before the transfer of food stamp benefits, based on cash income only, and after the transfer, counting the value of food stamps received along with cash income.²

¹In comparison to the sample survey data reported here, Food Stamp Program administrative data for 1985 show an average summer monthly benefit of \$120.36 per household and \$44.67 per person (Management Information Data, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, December 2, 1986).

²This comparison assumes that program participants value their food stamp benefits at face value. For a general discussion of this and related issues, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty, Washington, D.C., 1982.

Table 5

Distribution of Households and Benefits by Poverty Line
Summer 1985

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty	Percent of All Households	Percent of All Benefits
25% or less	12.9	19.1
26 - 50%	27.3	39.4
51 - 75%	27.5	27.5
76 - 100%	26.0	12.1
101 - 125%	5.7	1.8
126 - 130%	0.2	0.0
131 - 150%	0.2	0.0
151% or more	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 6

Effect of Food Stamp Benefits on Poverty Status of
Food Stamp Households, Summer 1985

Income as a percent of poverty	Distribution of households in <u>relation to poverty line</u>		Change in percentage points
	Based on cash only	Based on cash and food stamps	
50% or less	40%	13%	-27
51 to 100%	54	76	+22
101% or more	6	11	+ 4
Number of households (in thousands)	7,121	7,121	

Source: Summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

By counting food stamp benefits along with cash income, the percentage of food stamp households below the poverty line fell from 94 percent to 89 percent. In other words, 5 percent of the participating households were moved above the poverty line as a result of their food stamp benefit. Program benefits had an even greater effect on the poorest households; over one-quarter of the participating households were moved to at least half of the poverty line as a result of their food stamp benefit. The proportion of food stamp households above the poverty line increased (from 6 to 11 percent) when food stamp benefits were counted, while the proportion remaining below half of the poverty line was reduced by over two-thirds (from 40 to 13 percent).

ASSETS

The summer of 1985 survey collected limited information on the assets of participating households. Over 77 percent of the food stamp households had no assets counted toward the resource limit. Another 19 percent had countable assets of \$500 or less. The remaining 4 percent of households had assets of between \$501 and \$3,000.

Households with elderly members had somewhat higher asset levels, but only 5 percent of these households had \$1,000 or more in countable resources in spite of a higher resource limit (\$3,000 for each household with at least two members). Across all households, countable assets averaged \$63 in the summer of 1985, while households with elderly members had an average of \$154.

CASELOAD COMPOSITION

The average size of a food stamp household was about 2.7 persons in the summer of 1985, but there was considerable variation among different household types. The average for households with school age children, for example, was 3.9 persons. Households with children contained an average of 3.7 persons. Households with earned income also had an average of 3.6 persons. Households with one or more elderly members contained an average of only 1.5 persons. Over one-half (55 percent) of all food stamp households contained only one or two people.

The heads of food stamp households were predominantly female (71 percent). Forty-nine percent were white, 37 percent black, and about 11 percent were of Hispanic origin.

The age distribution of all people receiving food stamps was substantially different from the age distribution of household heads. Forty-nine percent of all food stamp participants were children 17 years old or younger. Another 9 percent were 60 years or older. Thus, 58 percent of all food stamp participants were either young or old.

About 59 percent of all program participants were female. Female adults, ages 18 to 59, outnumbered their male counterparts by over 2 to 1. This in large part reflected the sizable number of food stamp households that also received AFDC. It also should be noted that the poverty rate among all families (not just Food Stamp Program households) headed by females in 1985 was 34 percent--three times the overall rate.

Households With Children

About 81 percent of all food stamp benefits in the summer of 1985 were issued to households with children, almost 59 percent of all participating households. These households were predominantly headed by women (78 percent).

Households with children were typically larger, had higher income yet lower per person income, than households without children. The average size of a household with children was 3.7 persons, compared to an average of 1.2 persons in households without children. The average gross income among households with children was \$468 (\$126 per person) per month, compared to \$295 (\$246 per person) per month in those without children. Households with children received an average food stamp benefit of \$158 per month (\$43 per person) while those without children received \$55 per month (\$46 per person).

About 71 percent of the households headed by women with children received AFDC. The average size of these households receiving AFDC was 3.4 people. These households had an average gross income of \$429, an average net income of \$254, and an average monthly food stamp benefit of \$155 (\$46 per person).

Households With Elderly

Households with elderly members accounted for 21 percent of the total food stamp caseload in the summer of 1985, but since they were smaller on average and had relatively higher income, they received about 9 percent of all benefits issued that month. Forty-six percent of all one-person households were elderly (that is, single elderly persons living alone or certified as a separate food stamp unit within a larger household). Ninety-one percent of all elderly participants either lived by themselves or with one other person.

After adjusting for the differences in household size, households with elderly members had relatively higher income than those without elderly members. Only 9 percent had a gross income below half of the poverty line. Average gross income per person was much higher among the elderly--\$263 versus \$133 per month.

Similarly, the average net income of \$150 per person in elderly households was double the \$75 per person found in non-elderly households. Thus, average benefits per person were 31 percent

less among the elderly--\$31 versus \$45 per month. About 29 percent of the households with elderly members received the minimum \$10 benefit, compared to 3 percent of the households without elderly persons.

Households With Earned Income

About 20 percent of all food stamp households reported earned income in the summer of 1985. They received a proportionate

Over 8 percent of all household heads were employed in full-time jobs (that is, working at least 30 hours per week). Another 4 percent were working part time, less than 1 percent were self-employed, and 0.1 percent were farm employed.

As noted in the earlier discussion of income sources, households with earned income were generally larger than average and somewhat more likely to include children. Consequently, their gross income was substantially larger than that of households without earnings (\$601 versus \$348). They received an average per capita benefit of about \$37, compared to \$47 among households without earned income.

OTHER PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Work Registration

Able-bodied food stamp participants 18 or older and less than 60 years of age were required to register for work and accept

Table 7

Work Registration Status of Food Stamp Participants, Summer 1985

Work registration status	Percentage of non-elderly adult participants ^a (18-59 years)	Percentage of all participants ^a
<u>Meeting work requirement:</u>		
Registered for work	19.4	8.0
Exempted from food stamp registration:		
Employed full time	9.8	4.1
WIN participants	20.6	8.7
UI recipients	2.0	0.8
<u>Exempted from work requirement:</u>		
Caretakers of children and incapacitated adults	31.0	13.0
Residents of drug addiction/ alcohol treatment center	0.4	0.2
Students	1.9	2.3
Less than 18, over 60, or disabled ^b	14.9	63.0
Number of participants (in thousands)	7,901	19,040

Source: Summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aPercent of those participants with known work registration status.

^bFor adults, the figure includes disabled participants only.

or participating again after an absence of at least 30 days. For the remaining households, the most recent action was recertification of their previously determined food stamp eligibility.

Food stamp certification periods, that is, the length of time before a household's eligibility must be recertified, varied from household to household. Each household was generally assigned the longest certification period possible based on the likelihood of changes in its financial circumstances. The average certification length in the summer of 1985 was 9.2 months.¹ The most frequent certification period was 12 months; nearly 45 percent of all food stamp households were certified for a 12-month period.

Certification periods assigned to households that had been previously certified for food stamps, while not substantially different, tended to be somewhat longer than those assigned to households applying for the first time (see Table 8). The length of the certification period did depend on the characteristics of the household. The average period was 11 months for households with elderly members and 9 months for those with children. Households receiving public assistance had an average period of 11 months, while those with earned income were certified for an average of 8 months.

¹Two cautionary points should be made. First the average certification period reported here does not represent the length of continuous participation in the program. It counts only the length of the current certification period. Households with relatively stable circumstances may be certified several times without interrupting program benefits. Second, given current expectations regarding turnover in the Food Stamp Program, this figure probably overstates the actual certification period assigned to all participants over the course of a year. Those with very short periods (1 or 2 months), for example, are probably underrepresented in a monthly cross-sectional sample.

Table 8
Average Length of Certification Period, Summer 1985
(In months)

	Initial application	Recertification	All households
Households With:			
Elderly	11.1	11.2	11.2
Public assistance	9.7	11.2	11.2
Children	8.9	8.6	8.7
Earned income	8.5	8.2	8.3
All households	9.0	9.3	9.2

Source: Summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

CHAPTER 3: CHANGES IN FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter describes some of the changes in the composition and circumstances of the food stamp caseload from 1984 to 1985 by looking at survey results from August 1984 and summer 1985. The economy had a slow rate of growth in 1985 resulting in a marginal improvement in the poverty rate. The poverty rate declined from 14.4 to 14.0 percent. Also, there were only a few changes in the Food Stamp Program between August 1984 and the summer of 1985 (see Chapter 1). Thus, comparisons of caseload characteristics are more apt to indicate changes in personal economic circumstances than changes caused by new program rules.

Several factors should be considered when interpreting the results presented here. Because this analysis is based on a cross-sectional sample, it cannot determine whether differences in caseload characteristics are due to changes in the circumstances of continuing participants, to changes in the circumstances of new participants, or some combination of both. Nor can a cross-sectional analysis disaggregate the separate impacts of food stamp legislation, changes in other related social programs, or changes in the economy. A longitudinal sample, which tracks household characteristics over time, is a better measure of these effects as well as changes in the behavior of individual participants.¹

CHANGES IN INCOME

Average monthly gross income increased from \$390 per household in August 1984 to \$398 in the summer of 1985 (see Table 9). After adjusting for inflation, real gross income decreased by 1.3 percent.

Real net income for food stamp households decreased 4.4 percent. Between the same two periods, per capita real disposable personal income also decreased by 0.3 percent nationwide. Thus, the average real net income of food stamp participants decreased at a more rapid rate in relation to the average disposable income in the country as a whole.

¹See The Effects of Legislative Changes in 1981 and 1982 on the Food Stamp Program, Volume I, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, May 1985. The report examines changes in food stamp participant characteristics using a longitudinal sample extracted from food stamp case records.

Table 9

Average Nominal and Real Monthly Income of Food Stamp
Participants, August 1984 and Summer 1985

	August 1984	Summer 1985		Percentage Change	
		Nominal	Real ^a	Nominal	Real ^a
<u>Average gross income</u>					
Per household	\$390	\$398	\$385	+2.1%	-1.3%
Per person	139	147	143		
<u>Average net income</u>					
Per household	229	226	219	-1.3	-4.4
Per person	82	84	82		

Source: August 1984, summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

^aAdjusted by change in CPI for all items between August 1984 and summer 1985.

The distribution of real gross household income, shown in Table 10, reflects a relatively constant distribution of real gross income. In addition, the distribution of households, with respect to the official poverty guidelines (as shown in Table 11), is likewise constant. Because the poverty line varies by household size and is adjusted each year to reflect changes in the cost of living, this standard also provides a measure of real changes in income. As indicated in Table 11, there was little change in the distribution of households within given income brackets. The percentage of households with gross income less than or equal to half the poverty line, for instance, increased less than 1 percent in real terms. For those households with income above this level, the change was even smaller.

Real incomes of food stamp participants from selected sources decreased somewhat between August 1984 and summer 1985. Table 12 displays the change in average nominal and real income from the four most frequent sources of income among food stamp households: AFDC (present in 39 percent of all food stamp households in summer 1985), Social Security and Railroad Retirement Income (present in 20 percent of all households), Supplemental Security Income (present in 20 percent of all households), and wages and salaries (present in 20 percent of all households). The real value of SSI benefits among food stamp households decreased by 10 percent.¹ Real AFDC income increased by about 0.3 percent. While Social Security and Railroad retirement benefits decreased slightly in nominal terms, their value decreased by about 4 percent in real terms. Wage and salary income increased slightly in real terms.

CHANGES IN DEDUCTIONS

Nominal average total deductions increased from \$177 to \$191 between August 1984 and the summer of 1985. The percent of the potential or entitlement deduction that was claimed in the summer of 1985 was identical to the proportion in August 1984: 90 percent.²

¹Those SSI recipients who participated in FSP in the summer of 1985 were more likely to have other sources of income than SSI recipients in FSP in August 1984. For example, the SSI benefit constituted the sole source for only 27 percent of those people--down from 29 percent in 1984. Also, a greater percentage of them received SSI in conjunction with social security and/or railroad retirement benefits this year: 53 percent vs. 49 percent. Other sources of income tend to decrease the average SSI benefit.

²It is important to recall the distinction between the deduction to which a household was entitled and the deduction actually used (or claimed) to compute food stamp benefits. The average amount households could actually claim, given their gross income, rose from \$161 in August 1984 to \$172 in the summer of 1985 (an increase in real dollars of 3.7 percent). The average deduction to which they were entitled, however, rose from \$177 to \$191 (an increase in nominal dollars of 4.5 percent).

Table 10

Distribution of Participating Food Stamp Households by
Real Gross Monthly Income, August 1984 and Summer 1985

Value of Real Gross Income	<u>Percent of All Households</u>	
	August 1984	Summer 1985 ^a
None	6.5%	6.8%
\$ 1 - 249	21.2	20.4
250 - 499	49.5	49.0
500 - 749	15.6	16.2
750 - 999	5.4	5.3
1000+	1.7	2.3
Number of households (in thousands)	7,296	7,121
Mean income	\$374	\$385

Source: August 1984, summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

^aAdjusted by change in CPI for all items between August 1984 and summer 1985.

Table 11

Comparison of Poverty Status of Participating
Households, August 1984 and Summer 1985

(Percent of all households)

Gross Income as a Percentage of Poverty	August 1984	Summer 1985
50% or less	39.4%	40.2%
51 - 100%	53.5	53.5
101 - 150%	6.8	6.1
151% or more	0.3	0.2
Number of households (in thousands)	7,296	7,121

Source: August 1984, summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control
samples.

Table 12

Average Nominal and Real Monthly Income From Selected Sources, August 1984 and Summer 1985

Source of Income	August 1984	Summer 1985		Percentage Change	
		Nominal	Real ^a	Nominal	Real ^a
Wages and salaries	\$478	\$495	\$480	+3.6%	+0.4%
AFDC	342	354	343	+3.5	+0.3
Social Security and Railroad Retirement	315	314	304	-0.3	-3.5
SSI	238	221	214	-7.1	-10.1

Source: August 1984, summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aReal income adjusted by change in CPI for all items between August 1984 and summer 1985.

As Table 13 shows, the percentage of food stamp households that claimed each deduction changed only slightly. The most frequently used deduction--with the exception of the standard available to every household--was the excess shelter deduction, claimed by about 71 percent of the participating households. The earned income deduction was claimed by 20 percent of all food stamp households. Both the dependent care and the medical deductions resulted in substantial deductions when they were claimed--an average of \$88 and \$59 per month, respectively, in summer 1985. However, because so few households claimed these particular deductions, they did not have much impact on the overall level of deductions.

CHANGES IN BENEFITS

Average per capita benefits are a function of net income and the maximum food stamp allotment. Because net income is calculated by subtracting allowable deductions from gross income, changes in average gross income or deductions will have an effect on average benefits. As a result, the increase in average deductions as well as a small change in the maximum allotment accounted for a slightly increased average monthly benefit from August 1984 (\$114) to summer 1985 (\$116). In addition, the distribution of food stamp benefit amounts during this period, after accounting for the effect of food price inflation, shifted.¹ The proportion of households receiving \$100 or less increased. The percentage of households receiving more than \$100 slightly decreased (see Table 14).

Table 15 presents the sources of change in average food stamp benefits. Average gross and net incomes, deductions and benefits adjusted by the change in the CPI for all items between August 1984 and the summer of 1985 are provided. It shows a slight decrease in the average real gross income of food stamp households (down 1 percent), a larger change in the average real value of total deductions claimed (up 5 percent), and a modest decline in average real net income (down 3 percent) in constant August 1984 dollars. The relatively large increase in the average real value of the total deductions is one of the reasons for the decline in average real net income.

¹Throughout this section, real benefits have been adjusted to constant August 1984 dollars using the CPI for food at home unless otherwise noted.

Table 13
 Frequency and Value of Deductions From Gross Income
 August 1984 and Summer 1985

Type of deduction	Percent of households with deduction		Average value of deduction ^b		Percent Change
	August 1984	Summer 1985	August 1984	Summer 1985	
Standard	100%	100%	\$89	\$95	+6.7%
Earned Income	19	20	84	87	+3.6
Dependent Care	2	2	93	88	-5.4
Excess Shelter	69	71	99	106	+7.1
Medical	3	3	68	59	-13.2
Total Deduction ^a					
Excluding standard	78	79	88	96	+9.1
Including standard	100	100	177	191	+7.9
Number of Households (in thousands)	7,296	7,121			

Source: August 1984, summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

^aAverage total deduction to which households were entitled. The average deduction actually claimed was \$161 in August 1984, \$172 in summer 1985.

^bFor households claiming the deduction.

Table 14

Distribution of Participating Households by Amount
of Monthly Food Stamp Benefit, August 1984 and Summer 1985

Average monthly food stamp benefit	Nominal benefits		Real benefits ^a
	August 1984	Summer 1985	Summer 1985
\$50 or less	23%	23%	23%
51 to 100	29	30	30
101 to 150	21	19	19
151 to 200	14	12	12
201 or more	15	16	16
Number of households (in thousands)	7,296	7,121	
Mean benefit	\$114	\$116	\$115

Source: August 1984, summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

^aBenefit adjusted by change in CPI for food at home since August 1984.

Table 15

Sources of Change in Average Food Stamp Benefits
August 1984 and Summer 1985^a

	Nominal Values			Real Values	
	August 1984	Summer 1985	Percentage Change	Summer 1985	Percentage Change
Average gross income	\$390	\$398	+2.1	\$385	-1.3
Average total deduction	\$177	\$191	+7.9	\$185	+4.5
Average net income	\$229	\$226	-1.3	\$221	-3.5
Average household benefit	\$114	\$116	+1.7	\$112	-1.8
Maximum coupon allotment (for family of four)	\$253	\$264	+4.3	\$256	+1.2
Consumer Price Index					
All items	313.0	323.15	+3.2		
Food at home	294.4	296.1	+0.6		

Source: August 1984, summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

^aReal values are in constant August 1984 dollars adjusted by changes in the CPI for food at home between August 1984 and summer 1985.

CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The basic character of the food stamp population remained essentially stable, despite the fact that the percentage in the number of households shifted among several major groups (see Table 16). As this table illustrates, the proportion of each of these household types relative to the total remained fairly constant.

Households With Children

While overall program participation declined 2 percent between August 1984 and the summer of 1985, the number of food stamp households with female heads and dependent children decreased 5 percent. Even though this decrease was faster than the overall decline in the program, the proportion of such households in the food stamp caseload was almost the same (47 percent vs. 46 percent for the summer of 1985).

Overall, the proportion of households with children and households with school-age children increased (0.4 and 2.3 percent, respectively).

Households With Elderly

In the summer of 1985 there were approximately 1.5 million elderly households in the FSP. With respect to the decline in the number of program participants, the proportion of elderly households declined at a greater rate. Between 1984 and 1985, the poverty rate for persons 65 years old and over stabilized and did not change significantly.

Households With Earnings

The number of food stamp households with earned income declined by 1 percent from August 1984 to the summer of 1985. The proportion of households with earned income remained approximately the same.

Table 16

Changes in Food Stamp Caseload Composition
August 1984 and Summer 1985^a

(Numbers in thousands)

Major household type	Distribution of Households				Percentage Change in Number of Households
	Number August 1984	Percent 1984	Number Summer 1985	Percent 1985	
Families with female head and dependent children	3,456	47.4%	3,288	46.2%	-4.9
Households with earners	1,411	19.3	1,396	19.6	-1.1
Households with elderly	1,614	22.1	1,523	21.4	-5.6
All households	7,296		7,121		-2.4

Source: August 1984, summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

^aColumns do not add to total because some food stamp households belong to more than one or to none of the categories included in the table.

CHAPTER 4: DETAILED TABLES FOR THE 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the pages that follow, detailed tabulations of the characteristics of food stamp households and participants are presented. These tables are roughly ordered to provide information on the following topics:

- o Average amounts and sources of income, both gross and net.
- o Frequency and average amount of deductions from gross income.
- o Average amount of monthly food stamp benefits and countable resources.
- o Certification status of participating households.
- o Age, race, and sex of food stamp participants.
- o Employment and work registration status of food stamp participants and household heads.
- o Summary statistics for households with earned income, with elderly members, with disabled members, with children, and with school-age children.
- o Summary comparisons of survey results: 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985.

The reference population for each table, unless otherwise noted, is the food stamp caseload in the 50 States and the District of Columbia in the summer of 1985.¹

¹Summer 1985 refers to the average of data for July and August 1985. Household samples were taken from both July and August to maintain an adequate sample size given reduced annual State sample sizes.

o Summary of 1985 Characteristics

Table 1	Aggregate Summer 1985 Participation Totals.....	47
2	Average Values of Selected National Caseload Characteristics.....	48
3	Number and Percentage of Households with Selected Characteristics.....	49

o Income: Average Amounts and Sources of Income, Both Gross and Net

4	Distribution of Participating Households by Gross and Net Monthly Income.....	50
5	Distribution of Participating Households by Gross Monthly Income and Household Size.....	51
6	Distribution of Participating Households by Net Monthly Income and Household Size.....	52
7	Distribution of Participating Households by Income Source.....	53
8	Number of Households, Average Income, and Average Benefit by Selected Income Sources.....	54
9	Distribution of Participating Households by Gross Monthly Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Line for All Households, Households with Elderly or Disabled, and Households with Children.....	55
10	Distribution of Participating Households by Net Monthly Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Line for All Households, Households with Elderly or Disabled, and Households with Children.....	56

o Deductions: Frequency and Average Amount from Gross Income

11	Number of Participating Households Claiming Deduction and Value of Deduction Claimed.....	57
12	Distribution of Participating Households by Amount of Total Deduction.....	58
13	Average Total Deduction for All Households by Gross Monthly Income and Household Size.....	59
14	Number of Participating Households Claiming Earned Income Deduction and Value of Deduction Claimed.....	60

15	Distribution of Participating Households by Amount of Earned Income Deduction.....	61
16	Number of Participating Households Claiming Dependent Care Deduction and Value of Deduction Claimed.....	62
17	Distribution of Participating Households by Amount of Dependent Care Deduction.....	63
18	Number of Participating Households Claiming Excess Shelter Deduction and Value of Deduction Claimed.....	64
19	Distribution of Participating Households by Amount of Excess Shelter Deduction.....	65
20	Distribution of Participating Households by Value of Combined Dependent Care/Excess Shelter Deduction.....	66
21	Number of Participating Households Claiming Medical Deduction and Value of Deduction Claimed.....	67
22	Distribution of Participating Households by Amount of Medical Deduction.....	68
o	<u>Benefits and Resources:</u> Average Amount of Monthly Food Stamp Benefits	
23	Distribution of Participating Households by Amount of Monthly Food Stamp Benefit.....	69
24	Average Monthly Food Stamp Benefit by Gross Monthly Income and Household Size.....	70
25	Distribution of Participating Households by Total Countable Resources for All Households and Households with Elderly or Disabled.....	71
o	<u>Certification:</u> Distribution of Participating Households	
26	Distribution of Participating Households by Type of Most Recent Action.....	72
27	Comparison of Households with and without Expedited Service by Presence of Gross and Net Monthly Income.....	73
28	Distribution of Participating Households by Length of Certification Period.....	74
29	Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size.....	75

o Age, Sex, Race: Food Stamp Participants

30 Sex and Age Related Characteristics of Participating Households.....76

31 Distribution of Participating Households by Household Size, Number of Elderly, Number of Children, and Number of School-Age Children.....77

32 Distribution of Participants by Age and Sex.....78

33 Age Related Characteristics of Participants.....79

34 Distribution of Participating Households by Race or Ethnic Origin of Household Head.....80

35 Distribution of Participating Households by Selected Characteristics of Household Members.....81

o Employment Status: Food Stamp Participants and Household Heads

36 Distribution of Participating Households by Employment Status of Household Head.....82

37 Distribution of Participating Households by Work Registration Status of Household Head.....83

38 Distribution of Participants by Work Registration Status.....84

o Earned Income: Summary Statistics

39 Distribution of Households and Benefits for Households with and without Earned Income.....85

40 Average Values of Selected Characteristics for Households with and without Earned Income.....86

41 Number and Percentage of Households with and without Earned Income for Selected Characteristics.....87

42 Comparison of Distribution of Participating

45 Number and Percentage of Households with and without Elderly for Selected Characteristics.....91

46 Comparison of Distribution of Participating Households on Selected Characteristics for Households with Elderly and No Elderly.....92

47 Distribution of Households and Benefits for Households with and without Disabled Members.....93

48 Average Value of Selected Characteristics for Households with and without Disabled.....94

49 Number and Percentage of Households with and without Disabled for Selected Characteristics.....95

50 Comparison of Distribution of Participating Households on Selected Characteristics for Households with Disabled and No Disabled.....96

51 Distribution of Households and Benefits for Households with Children, School-Age Children, and No Children.....97

52 Average Value of Selected Characteristics for Households with Children, School-Age Children, and No Children.....98

53 Number and Percentage of Households with Children, School-Age Children, and No Children for Selected Characteristics.....99

54 Comparison of Distribution of Participating Households on Selected Characteristics for Households with Children, School-Age Children, and No Children.....100

55 Distribution of Households and Benefits for Households with and without AFDC Income.....101

56 Average Value of Selected Characteristics for Households with and without AFDC Income.....102

57 Number and Percentage of Households with and without AFDC Income for Selected Characteristics.....103

58 Comparison of Distribution of Participating Households on Selected Characteristics for Households with and without AFDC Income.....104

- o Survey Comparisons: 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985
 - 59 Comparison of Average Value of Selected Characteristics for August 1980-Summer 1985.....105
 - 60 Comparison of Percentage of Households with Selected Characteristics for August 1980-Summer 1985.....106

Table 1

AGGREGATE SUMMER 1985 PARTICIPATION TOTALS

Area	Number of Households (000)	Number of People (000)	Value of Benefits (000)
United States	7,157	19,267	859,524
Continental U.S.	7,113	19,147	849,777
Alaska, Hawaii	44	120	9,747
Outlying Areas (a)	12	49	3,310
Total	7,169	19,316	862,834

Source: Food Stamp Program Statistical Summary of Operations,
Summer 1985

(a) Includes participants in Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands. Participants in the Puerto Rico Nutrition Assistance Program are not included.

TABLE 2
 AVERAGE VALUES OF SELECTED NATIONAL
 CASELOAD CHARACTERISTICS

All Households	
Gross Monthly Income	\$398
Net Monthly Income	\$226
Total Deduction(a)	\$191
Countable Resources	\$63
Monthly Benefit	\$116
Household Size	2.7
Certification Period	9.2

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Includes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deduction. Value of the standard deduction and the limit on dependent care-excess shelter deduction varies depending on region. (See Appendix C). The deduction figure shown is derived from those deductions to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may have been used before a household reaches zero net income status.

TABLE 3
 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
 WITH SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (000)	PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS
Zero Gross Income	487	6.8
Zero Net Income	1,407	19.8
Minimum Benefit(a)	606	8.5
Elderly(b)	1,523	21.4
Children(c)	4,213	59.2
School Age Children(d)	3,298	46.3
Disabled(e)	454	6.4

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Minimum Benefit is \$10 for one or two person households.

(b) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(c) Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(d) Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

(e) Households with SSI Income and no member age 60 or more.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY GROSS AND NET
MONTHLY INCOME

Amount of Monthly Income	Gross Income		Net Income	
	Number of Households (000)	Percent of all Households	Number of Households (000)	Percent of all Households
None	487	6.8	1,407	19.8
\$ 1-99	138	1.9	1,099	15.4
100-199	679	9.5	1,263	17.7
200-299	1,063	14.9	1,278	17.9
300-399	1,845	25.9	796	11.2
400-499	1,047	14.7	500	7.0
500-599	702	9.9	292	4.1
600-699	451	6.3	200	2.8
700-799	232	3.3	109	1.5
800-899	174	2.4	72	1.0
900-999	107	1.5	46	0.7
1000 +	195	2.7	59	0.8
Total	7,121	100.0	7,121	100.0
Average Income	\$398		\$226	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

TABLE 5

**DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY GROSS MONTHLY INCOME
AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

Gross Monthly Income	Household Size							No. of Households (000)	Percent of All Households	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
None	278	75	55	44	17	10	3	6	487	6.8
\$ 1- 99	74	32	17	7	5	0	3	0	138	1.9
100-199	399	127	90	36	19	5	1	2	679	9.5
200-299	363	311	226	97	42	14	7	3	1,063	14.9
300-399	988	359	230	182	51	23	9	2	1,845	25.9
400-499	249	312	208	148	85	27	7	10	1,047	14.7
500-599	26	188	219	132	75	38	11	13	702	9.9
600-699	4	86	113	134	58	32	13	10	451	6.3
700-799	2	15	53	51	58	27	17	9	232	3.3
800-899	4	4	24	40	37	43	11	10	174	2.4
900-999	--	1	13	30	25	19	13	4	107	1.5
1000 +	0	7	0	28	48	38	33	40	195	2.7
Number of Households	2,389	1,519	1,248	930	519	277	128	110	7,121	100.0
Percent of All Households	33.6	21.3	17.5	13.1	7.3	3.9	1.8	1.6	100.0	
Average Gross Income	\$264	\$363	\$412	\$487	\$582	\$674	\$776	\$842	\$398	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

-- No households in this category.

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY NET MONTHLY INCOME
AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Net Monthly Income	Household Size								No. of Households (000)	Percent of All Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+		
None	800	263	169	91	48	18	8	9	1,407	19.8
\$ 1- 99	473	278	197	96	38	11	4	1	1,099	15.4
100-199	463	328	245	146	52	21	7	3	1,263	17.7
200-299	518	266	203	174	68	35	8	6	1,278	17.9
300-399	120	227	177	135	83	27	13	14	796	11.2
400-499	7	112	167	95	47	43	16	12	500	7.0
500-599	3	34	59	90	58	28	14	6	292	4.1
600-699	4	3	28	66	50	26	12	11	200	2.8
700-799	2	1	1	26	39	27	9	6	109	1.5
800-899	--	1	--	9	21	22	11	8	72	1.0
900-999	--	1	1	0	10	7	11	15	46	0.7
1000 +	0	6	--	0	3	14	16	19	59	0.8
Number of Households	2,389	1,519	1,248	930	519	277	128	110	7,121	100.0
Percent of All Households	33.6	21.3	17.5	13.1	7.3	3.9	1.8	1.6	100.0	
Average Net Income	\$113	\$190	\$231	\$299	\$388	\$484	\$585	\$657	\$226	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

-- No households in this category.

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME SOURCE

Amount of Monthly Income From Specified Source	Earned Income(a)		Social Security & Other Pensions		AFDC or General Assistance		SSI		Other Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
None	5,725	80.4	5,589	78.5	3,629	51.0	5,775	81.1	6,318	88.7
\$ 1-99	149	2.1	37	0.5	207	2.9	332	4.7	452	6.3
100-199	197	2.8	283	4.0	746	10.5	316	4.4	165	2.3
200-299	155	2.2	421	5.9	902	12.7	123	1.7	95	1.3
300-399	123	1.7	411	5.8	642	9.0	520	7.3	42	0.6
400-499	148	2.1	227	3.2	479	6.7	31	0.4	26	0.4
500-599	161	2.3	71	1.0	269	3.8	12	0.2	8	0.1
600-699	126	1.8	47	0.7	136	1.9	10	0.1	8	0.1
700-799	94	1.3	21	0.3	66	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.0
800-899	79	1.1	7	0.1	25	0.3	2	0.0	2	0.0
900-999	56	0.8	4	0.1	10	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
1000 +	108	1.5	3	0.0	10	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Number of Households	7,121	100.0	7,121	100.0	7,121	100.0	7,121	100.0	7,121	100.0
Households With Income	1,396	19.6	1,532	21.5	3,492	49.0	1,346	18.9	802	11.3
Average Amount of Income from Source(b)	\$483		\$325		\$322		\$221		\$128	
Average Gross Income(b)	\$601		\$431		\$404		\$420		\$450	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income and earned income tax credit.

(b) For households with income from specified source.

TABLE 8
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE INCOME, AND AVERAGE BENEFIT
BY SELECTED INCOME SOURCES

Income Source	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households	Average Income Amount(a)		Average Benefit(a)
			Gross	From Source	
Earned Income:					
Wages and salaries	1,320	18.5	\$612	\$495	\$131
Self-employment	85	1.2	\$457	\$229	\$140
Earned income tax credit	8	0.1	\$542	\$179	\$123
Unearned Income:					
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	2,752	38.7	\$443	\$354	\$155
General Assistance (GA)	786	11.0	\$278	\$189	\$82
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	1,346	18.9	\$420	\$221	\$55
Social Security and Railroad Retirement	1,420	19.9	\$430	\$314	\$55
Other retirement benefits	213	3.0	\$467	\$245	\$71
Unemployment Insurance (UI)	189	2.7	\$515	\$388	\$116
Other Unearned Income	802	11.3	\$450	\$128	\$129
Income from unknown source(b):	339	4.8	\$465	\$179	\$126
No income:	487	6.8	\$0	\$0	\$143
Total(c):	7,121	100.0	\$398		\$116

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Average over households with income from specified source.

(b) Not reported as income from specific source, but included as part of gross income.
 Reported here to maintain consistency

(c) Sum of individual income sources do not add to totals because households can
 receive income from more than one source.

TABLE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY GROSS MONTHLY INCOME
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POVERTY LINE FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS,
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY OR DISABLED, AND
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Gross Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Line(a)	All Households		Households With Elderly(b)		Households With Elderly or Disabled(c)		Households With Children(d)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
25% or less	916	12.9	40	2.6	43	2.2	482	11.5
26 - 50%	1,942	27.3	92	6.0	145	7.3	1,401	33.3
51 - 75%	1,961	27.5	380	25.0	570	28.8	1,287	30.5
76 - 100%	1,851	26.0	860	56.5	1,038	52.5	808	19.2
101 - 125%	407	5.7	138	9.0	163	8.2	217	5.2
126 - 130%	14	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.2	9	0.2
131 - 150%	14	0.2	7	0.5	10	0.5	4	0.1
151 or more	16	0.2	4	0.2	5	0.3	5	0.1
Total	7,121	100.0	1,523	100.0	1,978	100.0	4,213	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Defined as the calendar year 1985 poverty thresholds published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix A).

(b) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(c) Households with at least one member age 60 or more or with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(d) Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY NET MONTHLY INCOME
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POVERTY LINE FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS,
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY OR DISABLED, AND
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

Net Income as a Percentage of the Poverty Line(a)	All Households		Households With Elderly(b)		Households With Elderly or Disabled(c)		Households With Children(d)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
25% or less	3,364	47.2	385	25.3	505	25.5	1,870	44.4
26 - 50%	1,926	27.0	491	32.3	641	32.4	1,277	30.3
51 - 75%	1,484	20.8	530	34.8	679	34.3	859	20.4
76 - 100%	320	4.5	109	7.2	140	7.1	196	4.7
101 - 125%	11	0.2	3	0.2	7	0.4	5	0.1
126 - 130%	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
131 - 150%	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
151 or more	14	0.2	4	0.2	5	0.3	3	0.1
Total	7,121	100.0	1,523	100.0	1,978	100.0	4,213	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Defined as the calendar year 1985 poverty thresholds published by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Appendix A).

(b) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(c) Households with at least one member age 60 or more or with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(d) Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEDUCTION AND
VALUE OF DEDUCTION CLAIMED(a)

Type of Deduction	Number of Households Claiming Deduction (000)	Percent of All Households	Average Amount of Deduction Over Claiming Households	Average Amount of Deduction Over all Households
Earned Income	1,395	19.6	\$87	\$17
Dependent Care(b)	129	1.8	\$88	\$2
Shelter(b)	5,053	71.0	\$106	\$75
Medical(c)	203	2.8	\$59	\$2
Total(d)	7,121	100.0	\$191	\$191

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

(b) Combined total of dependent care deduction and shelter deduction is subject to a limit except for households where at least one member is age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments (see Appendix C).

(c) Available only to households where at least one person is age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments.

(d) Includes standard deduction for all households (See Appendix C).

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY AMOUNT
OF TOTAL DEDUCTION

Amount of Total Deduction(a)	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households
51 - 100	1,574	22.1
101 - 150	879	12.3
151 - 200	1,183	16.6
201 - 250	2,381	33.4
251 - 300	534	7.5
300+	571	8.0
Total	7,121	100.0
Average Deduction for Claiming Households	\$191	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Includes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical, and standard deduction (see Appendix C). Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

TABLE 13

AVERAGE TOTAL DEDUCTION(a) FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS BY
GROSS MONTHLY INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Gross Monthly Income	Household Size								Average Total Deduction
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None	\$147	\$179	\$189	\$193	\$184	\$197	\$212	\$122	\$163
\$ 1-99	\$142	\$193	\$195	\$207	\$199	\$238	\$230	\$229	\$168
100-199	\$191	\$184	\$188	\$188	\$202	\$228	\$321	\$206	\$190
200-299	\$201	\$189	\$184	\$187	\$191	\$166	\$200	\$231	\$192
300-399	\$175	\$194	\$189	\$184	\$200	\$173	\$168	\$192	\$182
400-499	\$198	\$181	\$204	\$186	\$174	\$177	\$152	\$177	\$190
500-599	\$216	\$176	\$173	\$211	\$200	\$184	\$174	\$160	\$186
600-699	\$184	\$212	\$223	\$170	\$186	\$203	\$175	\$181	\$196
700-799	\$125	\$282	\$239	\$240	\$177	\$200	\$176	\$183	\$214
800-899	\$153	\$319	\$288	\$269	\$202	\$194	\$172	\$139	\$223
900-999	--	\$95	\$276	\$262	\$290	\$211	\$199	\$164	\$247
1000 +	\$247	\$344	\$218	\$323	\$300	\$247	\$258	\$238	\$275
Average Total Deduction	\$180	\$189	\$196	\$201	\$204	\$199	\$201	\$194	\$191

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Total deduction includes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical and standard deduction (see Appendix C). Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

-- No households in this category.

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING EARNED INCOME
DEDUCTION AND VALUE OF DEDUCTION CLAIMED(a)

Households With:	Number of Households		Percent of Households	Average Amount of Deduction	
	Total (000)	With Deduction (000)		With Deduction	All Households
Elderly(b)	1,523	67	4.4	\$58	\$3
Children(c)	4,213	1,090	25.9	\$98	\$25
Disabled(d)	454	29	6.4	\$60	\$4
Earned Income(e)	1,396	1,395(g)	99.9	\$87	\$87
Public Assistance(f)	3,492	331	9.5	\$62	\$6
Total	7,121	1,395	19.6	\$87	\$17

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

(b)Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(c)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(d)Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(e)Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income and earned income tax credit.

(f)Public assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and General Assistance (GA).

(g)Households with earnings under \$3 have a deduction of \$0 when rounded to the nearest dollar.

TABLE 15

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY AMOUNT
OF EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION(a)

Amount of Earned Income Deduction	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households
None	5,726	80.4
\$ 1 - 50	487	6.8
51 - 100	382	5.4
101 - 150	312	4.4
151 - 200	143	2.0
201 - 250	56	0.8
251 - 300	6	0.1
300+	8	0.1
Total	7,121	100.0
Average Deduction for Claiming Households	\$87	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

TABLE 16

NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING DEPENDENT CARE(a)
DEDUCTION AND VALUE OF DEDUCTION CLAIMED(b)

Households With:	Number of households		Percent of Households	Average Amount of Deduction	
	Total (000)	With Deduction (000)		With Deduction	All Households
Elderly(c)	1,523	3	0.2	\$89	\$0
Children(d)	4,213	128	3.0	\$88	\$3
Disabled(e)	454	2	0.4	\$100	\$0
Earned Income(f)	1,396	112	8.0	\$92	\$7
Public Assistance(g)	3,492	43	1.2	\$80	\$1
Total	7,121	129	1.8	\$88	\$2

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Combined total of dependent care deduction and excess shelter deduction is subject to a limit except for households where at least one member is age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments (see Appendix C).

(b) Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

(c) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(d) Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(e) Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(f) Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income and earned income tax credit.

(g) Public assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and General Assistance (GA).

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY AMOUNT
OF DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION(a)

Amount of Dependent Care Deduction(b)	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households
None	6,991	98.2
\$ 1 - 50	29	0.4
51 - 100	45	0.6
101 - 150	55	0.8
151 - 200	0	0.0
Total	7,121	100.0
Average Deduction for Claiming Households	\$88	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

(b) Combined total of dependent care deduction and excess shelter deduction is subject to a limit except for households where at least one member is age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments (see Appendix C).

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING EXCESS SHELTER(a)
DEDUCTION AND VALUE OF DEDUCTION CLAIMED(b)

Households With:	Number of households		Percent of Households	Average Amount of Deduction	
	Total (000)	With Deduction (000)		With Deduction	All Households
Elderly(c)	1,523	1,021	67.0	\$111	\$74
Children(d)	4,213	2,952	70.1	\$104	\$73
Disabled(e)	454	293	64.5	\$118	\$76
Earned Income(f)	1,396	898	64.3	\$98	\$63
Public Assistance(g)	3,492	2,651	75.9	\$105	\$80
Total	7,121	5,053	71.0	\$106	\$75

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Combined total of dependent care deduction and shelter deduction is subject to a limit except for households where at least one member is age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments (see Appendix C).

(b) Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

(c) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(d) Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(e) Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(f) Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income and earned income tax credit.

(g) Public assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and General Assistance (GA).

TABLE 19

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY AMOUNT
OF EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION(a)

Amount of Excess Shelter Deduction(b)	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households
None	2,067	29.0
\$ 1 - 50	937	13.2
51 - 100	1,135	15.9
101 - 150	2,597	36.5
151 - 200	165	2.3
201 - 250	124	1.7
251 - 300	58	0.8
300+	37	0.5
Total	7,121	100.0
Average Deduction for Claiming Households	\$106	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

(b) Combined total of dependent care deduction and excess shelter deduction is subject to a limit except for households where at least one member is age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments (see Appendix C).

TABLE 20

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY VALUE OF
COMBINED DEPENDENT CARE/EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION(a)

Value of Combined Dependent Care/ Excess Shelter Deduction(b)	All Households		Households With Elderly(c)		Households With Children(d)		Households With Disabled(e)		Households With Earned Income(f)		Households With Public Assistance(g)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
None	2,013	28.3	501	32.9	1,207	28.6	160	35.2	450	32.2	824	23.6
Less than Cap	2,784	39.1	698	45.8	1,465	34.8	185	40.7	488	35.0	1,428	40.9
Equal to Cap	1,899	26.7	3	0.2	1,486	35.3	5	1.1	438	31.4	1,176	33.7
Greater than Cap	425	6.0	320	21.0	54	1.3	105	23.1	20	1.4	64	1.8
Total	7,121	100.0	1,523	100.0	4,213	100.0	454	100.0	1,396	100.0	3,492	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

(b) Combined total of dependent care and excess shelter deduction is capped at a level which varies by area (see Appendix D) except for households where at least one member is age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments.

(c) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(d) Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(e) Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(f) Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income and earned income tax credit.

(g) Public assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and General Assistance (GA).

TABLE 21

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING MEDICAL
DEDUCTION AND VALUE OF DEDUCTION CLAIMED(a)**

Households With:	Number of households		Percent of Households	Average Amount of Deduction	
	Total (000)	With Deduction (000)		With Deduction	All Households
Elderly(b)	1,523	190	12.5	\$61	\$8
Children(c)	4,213	14	0.3	\$51	\$0
Disabled(d)	454	13	2.8	\$39	\$1
Earned Income(e)	1,396	7	0.5	\$53	\$0
Public Assistance(f)	3,492	6	0.2	\$85	\$0
Total	7,121	203	2.8	\$59	\$2

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Available only to households where at least one person is age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments. Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

(b) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(c) Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(d) Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(e) Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income and earned income tax credit.

(f) Public assistance includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and General Assistance (GA).

TABLE 22

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY AMOUNT
OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION

Amount of Medical Deduction(a)	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households
None	6,918	97.2
\$ 1 - 50	122	1.7
51 - 100	43	0.6
101 - 150	23	0.3
151 - 200	5	0.1
201 - 250	4	0.1
251 - 300	5	0.1
300+	1	0.0
Total	7,121	100.0
Average Deduction for Claiming Households	\$59	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Available only to households where at least one person is age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments. Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

TABLE 23

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY AMOUNT OF
MONTHLY FOOD STAMP BENEFIT

Amount of Monthly Benefit(a)	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households
\$ 10 or less	620	8.7
11 - 25	362	5.1
26 - 50	645	9.1
51 - 75	774	10.9
76 - 100	1,367	19.2
101 - 150	1,345	18.9
151 - 200	815	11.5
201 - 300	957	13.4
301 or more	236	3.3
Total	7,121	100.0
Average Benefit	\$116	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)The maximum monthly benefit varies by area (see Appendix D).

TABLE 24

**AVERAGE MONTHLY FOOD STAMP BENEFIT BY GROSS MONTHLY
INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

Gross Monthly Income	Household Size								Average Benefit Per Household
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
None	\$80	\$146	\$209	\$266	\$317	\$380	\$443	\$569	\$143
\$ 1-99	\$79	\$145	\$208	\$264	\$313	\$376	\$440	\$534	\$137
100-199	\$77	\$140	\$203	\$260	\$309	\$375	\$416	\$535	\$126
200-299	\$63	\$126	\$186	\$245	\$294	\$350	\$395	\$485	\$141
300-399	\$29	\$98	\$160	\$215	\$270	\$326	\$360	\$461	\$90
400-499	\$22	\$62	\$135	\$184	\$231	\$297	\$324	\$449	\$110
500-599	\$18	\$38	\$93	\$166	\$211	\$268	\$309	\$409	\$120
600-699	\$12	\$26	\$81	\$116	\$180	\$242	\$276	\$385	\$117
700-799	\$12	\$21	\$58	\$112	\$139	\$214	\$247	\$359	\$131
800-899	\$10	\$33	\$42	\$92	\$123	\$177	\$217	\$305	\$130
900-999	--	\$10	\$21	\$61	\$120	\$155	\$189	\$298	\$112
1000 +	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$49	\$65	\$108	\$120	\$222	\$110
Average Benefit per Household	\$49	\$90	\$139	\$175	\$199	\$234	\$245	\$340	\$116

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

-- No households in this category.

TABLE 25

**DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY TOTAL COUNTABLE
RESOURCES FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH
ELDERLY OR DISABLED**

Value of Countable Resources(a)	All Households		Households With Elderly(b)		Households With Elderly or Disabled(c)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
None	5,493	77.1	968	63.6	1,298	65.6
\$ 1 - 500	1,337	18.8	390	25.6	493	24.9
501 - 1,000	167	2.3	89	5.8	100	5.1
1,001 - 1,500	102	1.4	63	4.1	71	3.6
1,501 - 1,750	6	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.3
1,751 - 2,000	6	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.2
2,001 - 3,000	7	0.1	6	0.4	7	0.4
Unknown	1	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	7,121	100.0	1,523	100.0	1,978	100.0
Average Value	\$63		\$154		\$137	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Defined as cash on hand, assets which can be easily converted to cash, such as money in checking or savings accounts, savings certificates, stocks or bonds, and lump sum payments. They also include some nonliquid assets, although the family home, one or more family vehicles if under \$4500 in value, and business tools or property are not counted.

(b) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(c) Households with at least one member age 60 or more or with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY
TYPE OF MOST RECENT ACTION

Most Recent Action	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households(b)
Initial Certification(a)	1,788	25.2
Recertification	5,298	74.8
Unknown	35	--
Total	7,121	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Includes both households certified for the first time and previously certified households who have not received benefits for at least 30 days.

(b)Percent of those households with known information.

TABLE 27

COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT
EXPEDITED SERVICE BY PRESENCE OF GROSS AND
NET MONTHLY INCOME

	Households With Expedited Service(a)		Households Without Expedited Service		Unknown	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Gross Income = 0	87	40.7	396	5.7	4	31.4
Gross Income > 0	128	59.3	6,498	94.3	8	68.6
Net Income = 0	133	61.9	1,269	18.4	5	40.4
Net Income > 0	82	38.1	5,625	81.6	7	59.6
Total	215	3.0	6,894	96.8	12	0.2

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households which initially received expedited service for the certification period in effect in July or August 1985.

TABLE 28

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY LENGTH OF
CERTIFICATION PERIOD

Months in Certification Period	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households(a)
1	63	0.9
2	81	1.1
3	363	5.1
4	340	4.8
5	142	2.0
6	1,607	22.6
7	322	4.5
8	149	2.1
9	79	1.1
10	106	1.5
11	177	2.5
12	3,196	44.9
13+	490	6.9
Unknown	5	--
Total	7,121	100.0
Average Length	9.2	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Percent of those households with known information.

TABLE 29

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY
HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Household Size	All Households		Households with Elderly(a)		Households with Earnings		Households with Children(b)	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
1	2,389	33.5	1,096	72.0	186	13.3	37	0.9
2	1,519	21.3	288	18.9	250	17.9	1,038	24.6
3	1,248	17.5	55	3.6	297	21.3	1,188	28.2
4	930	13.1	40	2.6	273	19.6	918	21.8
5	519	7.3	19	1.2	177	12.7	518	12.3
6	277	3.9	9	0.6	116	8.3	277	6.6
7	128	1.8	5	0.3	52	3.7	127	3.0
8+	110	1.5	10	0.7	46	3.3	110	2.6
Total	7,121	100.0	1,523	100.0	1,396	100.0	4,213	100.0
Average Size	2.7		1.5		3.6		3.7	

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(b)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

TABLE 30

SEX AND AGE RELATED CHARACTERISTICS OF
PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS

	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households(f)
Households with Elderly(a)	1,523	21.4
Single person elderly households(b)	1,096	15.4
Headed by female	916	12.9
Headed by male	179	2.5
Unknown	1	0.0
Other elderly households(c)	427	6.0
Headed by female	183	2.6
Headed by male	242	3.4
Unknown	2	0.0
Households with Children(d)	4,213	59.2
Headed by female	3,288	46.2
Headed by male	812	11.4
Unknown	113	1.6
Households with Disabled(e)	454	6.4
Headed by female	305	4.3
Headed by male	147	2.1
Unknown	2	0.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(b)Includes elderly single persons living alone or as a separate food stamp unit in a larger household.

(c)Includes elderly couples and other multiperson households with elderly members.

(d)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(e)Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(f)Percent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

TABLE 31

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE,
NUMBER OF ELDERLY, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND NUMBER
OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

	Household Size								Number of Households (000)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
Number of Elderly(a)									
0	1,293	1,231	1,193	890	500	268	123	100	5,597
1	1,096	138	39	34	16	8	3	8	1,343
2	0	150	16	6	3	1	2	2	180
Number of Children(b)									
0	2,352	481	59	12	1	0	1	0	2,908
1	37	1,007	336	61	10	6	0	0	1,456
2	0	31	841	392	47	21	3	1	1,336
3	0	0	12	462	272	31	12	3	792
4	0	0	0	3	184	164	25	18	394
5+	0	0	0	0	4	55	87	89	235
Number of School-Age Children(c)									
0	2,364	930	345	144	33	4	1	2	3,823
1	26	577	480	238	90	39	12	5	1,466
2	0	12	421	346	152	65	21	10	1,027
3	0	0	2	201	162	77	34	20	497
4	0	0	0	1	82	76	28	18	206
5+	0	0	0	0	0	16	31	56	102
Total	2,389	1,519	1,248	930	519	277	128	110	7,121

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Persons age 60 or more.

(b)Persons age 17 or less.

(c)Persons age 5 to 17.

TABLE 32

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS BY AGE AND SEX

Age	Female		Male		Unknown		All Participants	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
4 or less	1,459	7.7	1,538	8.1	23	0.1	3,020	15.9
5 - 17	3,216	16.9	3,135	16.5	49	0.3	6,399	33.6
18 - 35	3,477	18.3	1,498	7.9	21	0.1	4,996	26.2
36 - 59	1,866	9.8	1,035	5.4	5	0.0	2,905	15.3
60 or more	1,235	6.5	466	2.4	2	0.0	1,703	8.9
Unknown	4	0.0	2	0.0	11	0.1	17	0.1
Total	11,256	59.1	7,673	40.3	111	0.6	19,040	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

TABLE 33

AGE RELATED CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

	Number of Participants (000)	Percent of Participants
A. Children(a)	9,419	49.5
1. Preschool children	3,020	15.9
2. School age children	6,399	33.6
B. Adults(b)	7,901	41.5
1. Parents	5,895	31.0
a. Single parents	2,590	13.6
Living with elderly	55	0.3
Disabled	64	0.3
Living with disabled	34	0.2
Other	2,437	12.8
b. Multiple parents	3,305	17.4
Living with elderly	69	0.4
Disabled	99	0.5
Living with disabled	173	0.9
Other	2,964	15.6
2. Non Parents	2,006	10.5
a. Single adults	1,374	7.2
Living with elderly	118	0.6
Disabled	198	1.0
Living with disabled		
Other	1,057	5.6
b. Multiple adults	632	3.3
Living with elderly	54	0.3
Disabled	56	0.3
Living with disabled	59	0.3
Other	463	2.4
C. Elderly(c)	1,703	8.9
D. Unknown Age	17	0.1
Total	19,040	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Persons age 17 or less.

(b) Persons age 18 to 59.

(c) Persons age 60 or more.

TABLE 34

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE
OR ETHNIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Race/Ethnic Origin of Household Head	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households(a)
White	3,411	49.1
Black	2,584	37.2
Hispanic	735	10.6
Asian	127	1.8
American Indian	88	1.3
Unknown	176	--
Total	7,121	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Percent of those households with known information.

TABLE 35

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Households with at Least One:	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households
Alien	79	1.1
Migrant	2	0.0
Military	2	0.0
Striker	0	0.0
Student(a)	336	4.7

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Household member age 18 years of age or older enrolled at least halftime in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

TABLE 36

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT
STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Employment Status of Household Head	Number of Households (000)	Percent of All Households(c)
Employed Full Time(a)	559	8.1
Employed Part Time(b)	284	4.1
Self-Employed	41	0.6
Farm Employed	8	0.1
Not Employed	5,986	87.0
Unknown	243	--
Total	7,121	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Employed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earning equal to or greater than the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours.

(b)Employed less than 30 hours per week.

(c)Percent of those households with known information.

TABLE 37

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS BY WORK REGISTRATION
STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Work Registration Status of Household Head	Number of Households (000)	Percent of Households(d)
Required to register for work	854	12.5
Exempt from work registration:	5,985	87.5
Less than 18	6	0.1
Disabled or Elderly	2,282	33.4
WIN participant	1,311	19.2
Caretaker of child or incapacitated adult(a)	1,693	24.8
Recipient of Unemployment Insurance (UI)	126	1.8
Participant in drug addiction or alcoholic treatment program	26	0.4
Employed full-time(b)	517	7.6
Student(c)	23	0.3
Unknown	281	--
Total	7,121	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Includes both caretakers of children under 12 and caretakers of children under 18 where another able-bodied parent is registered for work or exempted because of employment.

(b)Employed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours.

(c)Enrolled at least half-time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

(d)Percent of those households with known information.

TABLE 38

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS BY WORK REGISTRATION STATUS

Work Registration Status	Number of Participants (000)	Percent of Participants(d)
Required to register for work	1,490	8.0
Exempt from work registration:	17,110	92.0
Less than 18	8,935	48.0
Disabled or Elderly	2,791	15.0
WIN participant	1,620	8.7
Caretaker of child or incapacitated adult(a)	2,409	13.0
Recipient of Unemployment Insurance (UI)	150	0.8
Participant in drug addiction or alcoholic treatment program	28	0.2
Employed full-time(b)	753	4.0
Student(c)	424	2.3
Unknown	440	--
Total	19,040	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Includes both caretakers of children under 6 and caretakers of children under 18 where another able-bodied parent is registered for work or exempted because of employment.

(b) Employed at least 30 hours per week or receiving weekly earnings equal to or greater than the Federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours.

(c) Enrolled at least half-time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.

(d) Percent of those participants with known information.

TABLE 39

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND BENEFITS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT EARNED INCOME

	Households		Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Value (000)	Percent
Households With Earned Income(a)	1,396	19.6	\$183,866	22.3
Households With No Earned Income	5,725	80.4	\$641,948	77.7
Total	7,121	100.0	\$825,814	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income, and earned income tax credit.

TABLE 40

AVERAGE VALUE OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT EARNED INCOME

	Households With Earned Income(a)	Households With No Earned Income
Gross Monthly Income	\$601	\$348
Net Monthly Income	\$360	\$193
Total Deductions(b)	\$253	\$175
Countable Resources	\$77	\$59
Monthly Benefit	\$132	\$112
Household Size	3.6	2.4
Certification Period (months)	8.3	9.4

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income and earned income tax credit.

(b) Includes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical and standard deduction (See Appendix C). Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

TABLE 41

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT
EARNED INCOME FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Households With:	Households With Earned Income(a)		Households With No Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent(f)	Number (000)	Percent(f)
Zero Gross Income	0	0.0	487	8.5
Zero Net Income	198	14.2	1,208	21.1
Minimum Benefit(b)	46	3.3	560	9.8
Elderly(c)	68	4.9	1,455	25.4
Children(d)	1,090	78.1	3,122	54.5
School Age Children(e)	911	65.3	2,387	41.7

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income and earned income tax credit.

(b) Minimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

(c) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(d) Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(e) Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

(f) Percent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

TABLE 42

COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS ON
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT
EARNED INCOME

	Households with Earned Income(a)		Households with No Earned Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Household Size				
1 - 2	436	31.2	3,472	60.6
3 - 4	569	40.8	1,609	28.1
5+	391	28.0	644	11.3
Gross Income				
None	0	0.0	487	8.5
\$ 1 - 99	53	3.8	85	1.5
100 - 199	96	6.9	582	10.2
200 - 299	113	8.1	950	16.6
300 - 399	128	9.2	1,717	30.0
400 - 499	181	13.0	865	15.1
500+	823	59.0	1,037	18.1
Net Income				
None	198	14.2	1,208	21.1
\$ 1 - 99	128	9.2	971	17.0
100 - 199	148	10.6	1,115	19.5
200 - 299	175	12.5	1,103	19.3
300 - 399	206	14.8	590	10.3
400 - 499	148	10.6	352	6.1
500+	393	28.2	385	6.7
Benefits				
\$ 10 or less	55	3.9	565	9.9
11 - 50	157	11.3	850	14.8
51 - 100	408	29.2	1,732	30.3
101 - 200	496	35.5	1,664	29.1
201 - 300	213	15.3	744	13.0
301+	67	4.8	169	2.9
Total	1,396	100.0	5,725	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Earned income includes wages, salaries, self-employment, farm income and earned income tax credit.

TABLE 43

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND BENEFITS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY AND NO ELDERLY

	Households		Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Value (000)	Percent
Households With Elderly(a)	1,523	21.4	\$71,952	8.7
Households With No Elderly	5,597	78.6	\$753,862	91.3
Total	7,121	100.0	\$825,814	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

TABLE 44

AVERAGE VALUE OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT ELDERLY

	Households With Elderly(a)	Households With No Elderly
Gross Monthly Income	\$395	\$398
Net Monthly Income	\$225	\$226
Total Deductions(b)	\$180	\$193
Countable Resources(c)	\$154	\$38
Monthly Benefit	\$47	\$135
Household Size	1.5	3.0
Certification Period (months)	11.2	8.7

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(b) Includes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical and standard deduction (See Appendix C). Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

(c) At the time these data were collected, the resource limit for most households was \$1,500. Households of two or more, at least one of whom was age 60 or older, were allowed up to \$3,000.

TABLE 45

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT
ELDERLY FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Households With:	Households With Elderly(a)		Households With No Elderly	
	Number (000)	Percent(e)	Number (000)	Percent(e)
Zero Gross Income	29	1.9	458	8.2
Zero Net Income	130	8.6	1,276	22.8
Minimum Benefit(b)	438	28.8	167	3.0
Children(c)	137	9.0	4,076	72.8
School Age Children(d)	123	8.1	3,175	56.7

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(b)Minimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

(c)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(d)Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

(e)Percent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

TABLE 46

COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS ON
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELDERLY
AND NO ELDERLY

	Households with Elderly(a)		Households with No Elderly	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Household Size				
1 - 2	1,384	90.9	2,524	45.1
3 - 4	95	6.3	2,083	37.2
5+	44	2.9	991	17.7
Gross Income				
None	29	1.9	458	8.2
\$ 1 - 99	3	0.2	135	2.4
100 - 199	41	2.7	638	11.4
200 - 299	104	6.8	959	17.1
300 - 399	806	52.9	1,039	18.6
400 - 499	294	19.3	752	13.4
500+	246	16.1	1,615	28.9
Net Income				
None	130	8.6	1,276	22.8
\$ 1 - 99	195	12.8	904	16.2
100 - 199	363	23.8	900	16.1
200 - 299	479	31.4	799	14.3
300 - 399	183	12.0	613	11.0
400 - 499	88	5.7	412	7.4
500+	86	5.6	692	12.4
Benefits				
\$ 10 or less	440	28.9	180	3.2
11 - 50	571	37.5	436	7.8
51 - 100	371	24.4	1,769	31.6
101 - 200	104	6.8	2,056	36.7
201 - 300	28	1.8	929	16.6
301+	9	0.6	227	4.1
Total	1,523	100.0	5,598	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

TABLE 47

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND BENEFITS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED MEMBERS

	Households		Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Value (000)	Percent
Households With Disabled(a)	454	6.4	\$40,126	4.9
Households With No Disabled	6,666	93.6	\$785,688	95.1
Total	7,121	100.0	\$825,814	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

TABLE 48

AVERAGE VALUE OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABLED

	Households With Disabled(a)	Households With No Disabled
Gross Monthly Income	\$469	\$393
Net Monthly Income	\$295	\$221
Total Deductions(b)	\$177	\$192
Countable Resources	\$79	\$62
Monthly Benefit	\$88	\$118
Household Size	2.6	2.7
Certification Period (months)	9.7	9.2

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(b)Includes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical and standard deduction (See Appendix C). Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

TABLE 49

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT
DISABLED FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Households With:	Households With Disabled(a)		Households With No Disabled	
	Number (000)	Percent(e)	Number (000)	Percent(e)
Zero Gross Income	0	0.0	487	7.3
Zero Net Income	19	4.1	1,388	20.8
Minimum Benefit(b)	84	18.5	522	7.8
Children(c)	204	44.9	4,009	60.1
School Age Children(d)	184	40.5	3,114	46.7

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

(b)Minimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

(c)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(d)Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

(e)Percent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

TABLE 50

**COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS ON
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED
AND NO DISABLED**

	Households with Disabled(a)		Households with No Disabled	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Household Size				
1 - 2	282	62.0	3,626	54.4
3 - 4	98	21.6	2,080	31.2
5+	74	16.4	960	14.4
Gross Income				
None	0	0.0	487	7.3
\$ 1 - 99	0	0.0	138	2.1
100 - 199	0	0.0	679	10.2
200 - 299	28	6.2	1,035	15.5
300 - 399	229	50.5	1,616	24.2
400 - 499	40	8.7	1,007	15.1
500+	157	34.6	1,704	25.6
Net Income				
None	19	4.1	1,388	20.8
\$ 1 - 99	65	14.3	1,034	15.5
100 - 199	91	20.0	1,172	17.6
200 - 299	109	24.0	1,168	17.5
300 - 399	44	9.7	752	11.3
400 - 499	48	10.6	451	6.8
500+	78	17.1	700	10.5
Benefits				
\$ 10 or less	87	19.1	533	8.0
11 - 50	95	20.9	912	13.7
51 - 100	125	27.6	2,015	30.2
101 - 200	101	22.3	2,059	30.9
201 - 300	31	6.9	926	13.9
301+	15	3.2	221	3.3
Total	454	100.0	6,666	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with SSI income and no member age 60 or more.

TABLE 51

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND BENEFITS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, SCHOOL-AGE
CHILDREN, AND NO CHILDREN

	Households		Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Value (000)	Percent
Households With Children(a)	4,213	59.2	\$665,556	80.6
Households With School-Age Children(b)	3,298	46.3	\$549,813	66.6
Households With No Children	2,908	40.8	\$160,258	19.4
Total	7,121	100.0	\$825,814	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(b)Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

TABLE 52

AVERAGE VALUE OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN, AND
NO CHILDREN

	Households With Children(a)	Households With School- Age Children(b)	Households With No Children
Gross Monthly Income	\$468	\$490	\$295
Net Monthly Income	\$285	\$305	\$140
Total Deductions(c)	\$196	\$197	\$183
Countable Resources	\$39	\$40	\$97
Monthly Benefit	\$158	\$167	\$55
Household Size	3.7	3.9	1.2
Certification Period	8.7	8.7	9.9

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(b)Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

(c)Includes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical and standard deduction (See Appendix C). Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

TABLE 53

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN, AND NO CHILDREN FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Households With:	Households With Children(c)		Households With School Children(d)		Households With No Children	
	Number (000)	Percent(e)	Number (000)	Percent(e)	Number (000)	Percent(e)
Zero Gross Income	183	4.3	134	4.1	305	10.5
Zero Net Income	514	12.2	385	11.7	893	30.7
Minimum Benefit(b)	38	0.9	29	0.9	568	19.5
Elderly(a)	137	3.3	123	3.7	1,386	47.7
School-Age Children(d)	3,298	78.3	3,298	100.0	0	0.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(b)Minimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

(c)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(d)Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

(e)Percent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

TABLE 54

COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS ON SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS
FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN, SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN, AND NO CHILDREN

	Households With Children(a)		Households With School-Age Children(b)		Households With No Children	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Household Size						
1 - 2	1,075	25.5	614	18.6	2,833	97.4
3 - 4	2,106	50.0	1,689	51.2	72	2.5
5+	1,032	24.5	995	30.2	3	0.1
Gross Income						
None	183	4.3	134	4.1	305	10.5
\$ 1 - 99	48	1.1	34	1.0	91	3.1
100 - 199	255	6.0	186	5.6	424	14.6
200 - 299	673	16.0	482	14.6	390	13.4
300 - 399	740	17.6	546	16.5	1,105	38.0
400 - 499	710	16.8	522	15.8	337	11.6
500+	1,604	38.1	1,394	42.3	257	8.8
Net Income						
None	514	12.2	385	11.7	893	30.7
\$ 1 - 99	589	14.0	426	12.9	510	17.5
100 - 199	731	17.4	520	15.8	532	18.3
200 - 299	674	16.0	513	15.5	604	20.8
300 - 399	581	13.8	456	13.8	215	7.4
400 - 499	408	9.7	347	10.5	92	3.2
500+	717	17.0	651	19.7	61	2.1
Benefits						
\$ 10 or less	50	1.2	40	1.2	570	19.6
11 - 50	249	5.9	172	5.2	758	26.1
51 - 100	779	18.5	547	16.6	1,361	46.8
101 - 200	1,961	46.5	1,490	45.2	199	6.9
201 - 300	940	22.3	822	24.9	18	0.6
301+	235	5.6	227	6.9	1	0.0
Total	4,213	100.0	3,298	100.0	2,908	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(b)Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

TABLE 55

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND BENEFITS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT AFDC INCOME

	Households		Benefits	
	Number (000)	Percent	Value (000)	Percent
Households With AFDC Income	2,752	38.7	\$425,529	51.5
Households With No AFDC Income	4,368	61.3	\$400,285	48.5
Total	7,121	100.0	\$825,814	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

TABLE 56

AVERAGE VALUE OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR
HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT AFDC INCOME

	Households With AFDC Income	Households With No AFDC Income
Gross Monthly Income	\$443	\$369
Net Monthly Income	\$268	\$199
Total Deductions(a)	\$179	\$198
Countable Resources	\$20	\$90
Monthly Benefit	\$155	\$92
Household Size	3.5	2.1
Certification Period (months)	9.1	9.3

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Includes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical and standard deduction (See Appendix C). Deductions shown are those to which households are entitled. Some of the deductions may not be used before a household reaches zero net income status.

TABLE 57

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT
AFDC INCOME FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Households With:	Households With AFDC Income		Households With No AFDC Income	
	Number (000)	Percent(e)	Number (000)	Percent(e)
Zero Gross Income	0	0.0	487	11.2
Zero Net Income	218	7.9	1,188	27.2
Minimum Benefit(a)	27	1.0	578	13.2
Elderly(b)	64	2.3	1,459	33.4
Children(c)	2,707	98.4	1,505	34.5
School Age Children(d)	2,050	74.5	1,248	28.6

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

(a)Minimum benefit is \$10 for one- and two-person households.

(b)Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(c)Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(d)Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

(e)Percent figures do not add to 100 because a household can have more than one of the characteristics included in the table.

TABLE 58

COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS ON
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT
AFDC INCOME

	Households with AFDC Income		Households with No AFDC Income	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (000)	Percent
Household Size				
1 - 2	826	30.0	3,081	70.5
3 - 4	1,334	48.5	844	19.3
5+	592	21.5	442	10.1
Gross Income				
None	0	0.0	487	11.2
\$ 1 - 99	21	0.7	118	2.7
100 - 199	206	7.5	472	10.8
200 - 299	550	20.0	513	11.8
300 - 399	575	20.9	1,271	29.1
400 - 499	537	19.5	510	11.7
500+	864	31.4	996	22.8
Net Income				
None	218	7.9	1,188	27.2
\$ 1 - 99	466	16.9	634	14.5
100 - 199	576	20.9	688	15.7
200 - 299	498	18.1	779	17.8
300 - 399	364	13.2	432	9.9
400 - 499	262	9.5	237	5.4
500+	368	13.4	410	9.4
Benefits				
\$ 10 or less	32	1.2	588	13.5
11 - 50	133	4.8	874	20.0
51 - 100	504	18.3	1,637	37.5
101 - 200	1,411	51.3	749	17.1
201 - 300	555	20.2	402	9.2
301+	117	4.3	118	2.7
Total	2,752	100.0	4,368	100.0

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control sample.

Table 59

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE VALUE OF SELECTED
CHARACTERISTICS FOR AUGUST 1980-SUMMER 1985

	August 1980 (a)	August 1981	August 1982	August 1983	August 1984	Summer 1985
Gross Monthly Income	\$326	\$349	\$356	\$379	\$390	\$398
Net Monthly Income	\$194	\$196	\$205	\$224	\$229	\$226
Total Deduction	\$148	\$169	\$159	\$170	\$177	\$191(b)
Countable Resources	\$ 66	\$ 62	\$ 58	\$ 54	\$ 58	\$ 63
Monthly Benefit	\$ 89	\$103	\$105	\$116	\$114	\$116
Household Size	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7

Sources: August 1980-Summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

(a) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

(b) Includes earned income, dependent care, excess shelter, medical, and \$95 standard deduction. Deductions are those to which households are entitled. Some deductions may not have been used before a household reaches zero net income status.

Table 60

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR AUGUST 1980-SUMMER 1985

Households with:	Percent of All Households					
	August 1980 (a)	August 1981	August 1982	August 1983	August 1984	Summer 1985
Zero Gross Income	8.1	7.3	7.8	6.6	6.5	6.8
Zero Net Income	16.6	18.7	18.9	16.4	17.5	19.8
Minimum Benefit	6.9	5.6	7.5	7.5	9.6	8.5
Elderly (b)	22.6	20.9	19.6	20.2	22.1	21.4
Children (c)	59.9	56.4	58.2	63.8	60.9	59.2
School Age Children (d)	44.4	41.5	44.2	49.2	47.3	46.3

Sources: August 1980-Summer 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control samples.

(a) Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

(b) Households with at least one member age 60 or more.

(c) Households with at least one member age 17 or less.

(d) Households with at least one member age 5 to 17.

Appendix A
 POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES FOR 1985^a

Household Size	Continental U.S., Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$ 5,256	\$ 6,564	\$ 6,048
2	7,056	8,820	8,112
3	8,856	11,064	10,188
4	10,656	13,320	12,252
5	12,456	15,564	14,328
6	14,256	17,820	16,392
7	16,056	20,064	18,468
8 ^b	17,856	22,320	20,532

Source: Office of Management and Budget.

^aAnnual income for nonfarm families.

^bFor households with more than eight members, add \$1,800 in the continental U.S., Guam, and the Virgin Islands; \$2,256 in Alaska; and \$2,076 in Hawaii for each additional person.

Appendix B

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NET MONTHLY FOOD STAMP INCOME
ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS IN SUMMER 1985^a

Household Size	Continental U.S., Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$ 438	\$ 547	\$ 504
2	588	735	676
3	738	922	849
4	888	1,110	1,021
5	1,038	1,297	1,194
6	1,188	1,485	1,366
7	1,338	1,672	1,539
8 ^b	1,488	1,860	1,711

Source: Program records, Food and Nutrition Service.

^aThe food stamp net income standards are equal to the OMB poverty income guidelines (Appendix A) divided by 12, rounded up to the nearest dollar.

^bFor households with more than eight members, add \$150 in the continental U.S., Guam, and the Virgin Islands; \$188 in Alaska; and \$173 in Hawaii for each additional person.

Appendix C

VALUE OF STANDARD AND MAXIMUM DEPENDENT CARE/
EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTIONS IN CONTINENTAL
UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING AREAS IN SUMMER 1985

Area	Standard	Dependent Care/ Excess Shelter ^a
Continental U.S.	\$ 95	\$134
Alaska	162	233
Hawaii	134	192
Guam	190	163
Virgin Islands	83	99

Source: Program records, Food and Nutrition Service.

^aLimit on combined dependent care/excess shelter deduction for households with no member age 60 or more or receiving SSI or Social Security disability payments.

Appendix D

VALUE OF MAXIMUM COUPON ALLOTMENT (THRIFTY FOOD PLAN)
IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING
AREAS IN SUMMER 1985

Household Size	Continental United States ^a	Alaska ^c		Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
		Rural	Urban			
1	\$ 79	\$156	\$110	\$121	\$116	\$101
2	145	287	202	223	214	186
3	208	411	290	319	306	267
4	264	522	368	405	389	339
5	313	619	437	481	462	403
6	376	743	525	578	555	484
7	416	822	580	639	613	535
8 ^b	475	939	663	730	701	611

Source: Program records, Food and Nutrition Service.

^aExcludes Alaska and Hawaii.

^bFor households with more than eight members, add \$59 in the continental United States, \$117 in rural Alaska, \$83 in urban Alaska, \$91 in Hawaii, \$88 in Guam, and \$76 in the Virgin Islands for each additional person.

^cDue to the unusual nature of Alaskan terrain and climate, areas outside major urban centers are less accessible to food distributors. Therefore, the value of the maximum coupon allotment accounts for this added expense by splitting the Thrifty Food Plan into two separate components: rural and urban.

Appendix E

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

BACKGROUND

The summary tables are derived from a sample of households selected for review as part of the Integrated Quality Control System (IQCS). This system is an ongoing review of food stamp household circumstances to determine (1) if households are eligible for participation and receiving the correct coupon allotment, or (2) if household participation is correctly denied or terminated. The system is based on a national probability sample of approximately 70,000 participating food stamp households and a somewhat smaller number of denials and terminations every 12 months. The national sample of participating households is stratified by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Annual State samples range from a minimum of 300 to a maximum of 2,400 reviews depending on the size of the State's caseload. State agencies select an independent sample each month whose size is generally proportional to the size of the monthly participating caseload.¹ The survey reported here relies primarily on the summer 1985 Food Stamp IQCS sample of participating households. To ensure an adequate sampling size, both July and August samples comprised the data which was collected for the summer of 1985.

TARGET UNIVERSE

The target universe of this study included all participating households (active cases) subject to quality control review in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The summer 1985 participating caseload in Guam and the Virgin Islands was also sampled, but these results are not included in the tabulations.

While almost all participating food stamp households are included in the target universe, certain types not amenable to QC review are not. Specifically, the active universe includes all households receiving food stamps during a review period except those in which the participants died or moved outside the State, received benefits by a disaster certification authorized by FNS, received benefits under a 60-day continuation of certification, were under investigation for Food Stamp Program fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings), were appealing a notice of adverse action when the review date falls within the time period

¹Several States have integrated the Food Stamp, AFDC, and Medicaid QC sample selection and review process. In these States, monthly sample size is not necessarily proportional to monthly caseload size.

covered by continued participation pending a hearing, or received restored benefits in accordance with the FNS-approved State manual but who were otherwise ineligible. The sampling unit within the active universe is the food stamp household as defined in an FNS-approved State manual.

WEIGHTING

The tabulations in this report are based on a total of 5,734 valid observations. The sample findings have been weighted by the number of participating households as reported by the FNS Management Information Division. The case record weights of several States were adjusted to reflect the disproportionate integrated QC sample designs in those States.

INCOME DECISION RULE

In preparing this report, gross income was determined by aggregating income from various sources received by individual household members, as opposed to relying on the transcribed gross income amount. This "calculated" gross income was, in turn, used to compute other variables, e.g., net income and monthly allotment. The mean values for selected variables broken out by whether the calculated or reported gross income variable was used are presented in Table 1.

COMPARISON TO PARTICIPATION DATA

The following table presents a comparison of the preliminary estimates to aggregate program participation data (excluding Guam and the Virgin Islands):

	<u>Program Data</u>	<u>Summer 1985 IQCS Sample</u>
Number of Households ¹	7,168,818	7,120,517
Number of Participants	19,315,799	19,039,855
Value of Benefits	\$862,833,582	\$825,813,900
Average Household Size	2.69	2.67
Average Bonus per Person	\$44.67	\$43.37

¹This estimate was constrained by an adjustment to the sample weights.

Appendix E

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF MEAN CALCULATED AND REPORTED VALUES
FOR SELECTED VARIABLES OF PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS

	<u>All</u> <u>Households</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Households with</u>		
			<u>Elderly</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Disabled</u>
(dollars \$)					
Gross Income					
Calculated	398	601	395	468	469
Reported	399	593	398	471	464
Net Income					
Calculated	226	360	225	285	295
Reported	219	349	221	279	281
Total Deduction					
Calculated	191	253	180	196	177
Reported	190	254	178	196	179
Benefit					
Calculated	116	132	47	158	88
Reported	117	132	48	158	89
(percentages %)					
Percent of Zero Gross					
Calculated	6.8	0.0	1.9	4.3	0.0
Reported	6.1	0.1	1.1	3.6	0.2
Percent of Zero Net					
Calculated	19.8	14.2	8.6	12.2	4.1
Reported	19.8	13.7	7.6	12.3	4.8
Percent of Minimum Benefit					
Calculated	8.5	3.3	28.8	0.9	18.5
Reported	7.5	2.5	25.7	0.9	16.7

Source: July-August 1985 Food Stamp Quality Control Sample.

COMPLETION RATES

Failure to complete reviews for all cases selected subject to review can bias the sample results if the characteristics of unreviewed households are significantly different from those of reviewed households. While there are no direct measures of such differences, the ratio of valid observations to sample cases selected for review provides an indication of the magnitude of any potential bias. The expected number of cases subject to review in the sample (equal to one-twelfth of all cases reported as subject to review during October 1984-September 1985), the number of valid observations, and the estimated completion rates are shown below:

	50 States and D.C.
Number of cases selected subject to review	5,893
Number of cases completed	5,734
Estimated completion rate	97.3%

This rate compares very favorably with other surveys of this nature.

(For Optional State Use)

INTEGRATED REVIEW SCHEDULE

PRIVACY ACT/PAPERWORK NOTICE ACT: This report is required under provisions of 45 CFR 205.40 (AFDC), 7 CFR 275.14 (Food Stamp), and 42 CFR 431.800 (Medicaid). This information is needed for the review of State performance in determining recipient eligibility. The information is used to determine State compliance, and failure to report may result in a finding of non-compliance.

I. REVIEW SUMMARY

1. Review Number	1a. Case Number	2. State and Local Agency Codes	3. Sample Month and Year	4. Stratum	5. Review Type														
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6. Disposition		7. Review Findings		8. Amount of Error															
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">AFDC/ADULT</td> <td style="width: 33%;">FS</td> <td style="width: 33%;">MA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		AFDC/ADULT	FS	MA	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">AFDC/ADULT</td> <td style="width: 50%;">FS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		AFDC/ADULT	FS	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">AFDC/ADULT</td> <td style="width: 50%;">FS</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		AFDC/ADULT	FS	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
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AFDC/ADULT	FS																		
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II. CASE INFORMATION

9. Most Recent Opening		9a. Prior Assistance	10. Most Recent Action		11. Type of Action	12. No. of Case Members	13. Liquid Assets	14. Real Property (Excl. Home)	15. Countable Vehicle Assets	16. Other Non-Liquid Assets
ADULT	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>				
AFDC	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>				
FS	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>				
MA	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>				

115

CASE INFORMATION - AFDC/ADULT

17. Monthly Payment Standard	18. Sample Month's Payment	19. Restricted Payment Status	20. Unborn Child	21. Shelter Arrangement	22. Gross Countable Income	23. Work-Related Expenses	24. Child or Dependent Care Disregard	25. First \$30 and 1/3 of Remainder	26. Net Countable Income
<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>									

CASE INFORMATION - FOOD STAMP

27. Case Classification	28. Months in Certif. Period	29. Coupon Allotment	30. Exped. Service	31. Auth. Rep.	32. Gross Countable Income	33. Earned Income Deduction	34. Medical Cost	35. Shelter Cost	36. Dependent Care Cost	37. Net Countable Income
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CASE INFORMATION - MEDICAID

38. Medical Expenses Used to Meet Spenddown Type	38. Medical Expenses Used to Meet Spenddown Amount	39. Gross Countable Income	40. Net Countable Income
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REVIEW NUMBER

(For Optional State Use)

V. ELIGIBILITY REVIEW INFORMATION - MEDICAID

62. Eligibility Coverage Codes

Agency	QC
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

63. Initial Case Eligibility Status

64. Initial Case Liability Error

65. Amount of Excess Resources

VI. DETAILED ERROR FINDINGS

117

66. Program Identification	67. Error Finding		68. Case Members with Errors (MA)	69. Element	70. Nature Code	71. Agency or Client	72. Dollar Amount	73. Discovery	74. Verification	75. Occurrence	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								Date	Time Period
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76. Ineligible Persons with Federal Matching (AFDC Overpayment Case)

Counted	Not Counted
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

REVIEW NUMBER	(For Optional State Use)
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VII. PAYMENT REVIEW INFORMATION - MEDICAID

77. Dollar Amount of Paid Claims	78. Final Case Elig. Status	79. Revised Initial Case Liability Error	80. Spend-down Months	81. Total Claims Used to Offset Initial LU Errors	82. Final Dollar Amount of Case Liability Errors	83. Final Dollar Amount of Case Eligibility Errors
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VIII. OPTIONAL - FOR STATE SYSTEMS ONLY

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3.	<input type="text"/>
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118

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