Household Income, Poverty, and Food-Stamp Use in Native-Born and Immigrant Households

A Case Study in Use of Public Assistance

JUDITH GANS

Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy
The University of Arizona

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Executive Summary

According to the 2011 Current Population Survey,[1] 22% of households in the United States with U.S. citizen children age 18 and under have one or more foreign-born parents.[2] These households are home to 27% of children under the age of 18 in the United States.[3] Because of the number of households with foreign-born parents, this report examines several questions, including:

1. How do average incomes in immigrant households compare to those in native households?

2. On average, how many children do each of these two types of household have?

3. Since U.S. citizen children are eligible for certain means-tested social service programs—such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)[4]—how, by way of example, does participation in this program compare for native households and immigrant households?

Analysis of 2011 Current Population Survey data provides insight to these questions. When the data for native and immigrant households are divided into groups of equal numbers—in this case five groups, or quintiles[5] —we observe that:

- Incomes in immigrant households are lower than those in native households in each of the five quintiles (see graph on next page); the greatest difference is in the second quintile, where average income for immigrant households is just 75% of that for native households; the smallest difference is in the wealthiest 20% of households where immigrant household incomes are, on average, 95% that of native households.

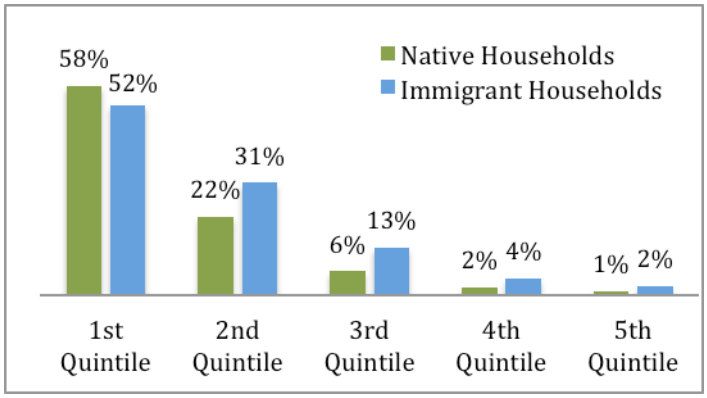
1. The Current Population Survey is a joint effort of the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and is the primary source of labor force statistics for the United States; see http:///www.census.gov/cps.

2. For purposes of this report, households with U.S. citizen children and two native-born parents are referred to as *native households* and households with at least one foreign-born parent and U.S. citizen children are defined as *immigrant households*.

3. Not all children in immigrant households are U.S. citizens. Our analysis defines immigrant families as having at least one U.S. citizen child age 18 or under (as well as possibly having a foreign-born child or foreign-born children).

4. Formerly known as the Food Stamp Program; see http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap.

5. For each household type (native or immigrant), a quintile includes 20% of the households. If the data for households—income levels, for example—are arranged from lowest to highest, the first quintile represents the lowest fifth of the data, or the 20% of households with lowest income levels (the "poorest" households). The second quintile includes the next 20% of household income levels, and so on, with the fifth quintile containing the 20% of households with the highest income levels (the "richest" households).



Source: 2011 Current Population Survey (cps.ipums.org)

Share of Households Receiving Food Stamps (by quintiles for household type)

Food-Stamp use by native households in the lowest quintile is at a higher rate than in immigrant households in this same quintile. Immigrant households in each subsequent quintile use food stamps at greater rates than do native households.

- Immigrant households have more children than do native households. Immigrant households average between 2.2 and 2.6 children across quintiles; native households average between 1.8 and 1.9 children across quintiles.

- A total of 21.7 million children in 11.8 million native households and 8.5 million children in 3.3 million immigrant households live at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

These statistics relate directly to food-stamp use by these households. While these comparisons provide some insight to differences between native and immigrant households in income, household size, and how these affect food-stamp use, there is a limit to how much looking at the data in this way can tell us. Quintiles are arbitrary designations that affect the result of such comparisons. Consequently, this report also contains the results of probit regression analysis examining the probability of household food-stamp use as a function of individual household incomes, household size, the presence of foreign-born parents, and a variety of other factors. This regression analysis indicates the following:

- While immigrant households tend to be larger and have lower incomes than native households, when examining comparable households we find that immigrant households with U.S. citizen children are less likely to use food stamps than similar native households.

- Households located in urban areas and households headed by women are more likely to use food stamps than those in rural areas or those headed by men.

- There are state-specific variations in food-stamp use that are independent of variations in predictor variables such as household income and family size. New York is at the median of such variation and individual states range in usage from 2.8% below the median to 5.6% above the median.

Introduction

This report analyzes incomes, poverty, and reliance on the social safety net by native and immigrant[6] households with U.S. citizen children age 18 and under. Native households are those with two native-born parents while immigrant households are those with at least one foreign-born parent. Using data from the Current Population Survey, household income, size, and participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP; formerly, the Food Stamp Program) is examined as one measure of use of government-funded public assistance.

This analysis was undertaken because an important aspect of debates over immigration policy has been the extent of immigrant use of public assistance and its consequent impacts on public coffers. Such concerns have resulted in widespread calls by members of the public, political leaders, and academic researchers alike for the U.S. immigration system to be structured so as to encourage immigration to the United States by highly skilled and highly educated foreign nationals and to limit immigration by low-skilled persons.

Further, the reality that many low-skilled immigrants currently in the United States have entered and are working in the country illegally underscores public concern about immigrant access to public assistance. One result of this has been passage of a number of federal and state laws limiting access by immigrants—legal and illegal—to a wide range of public assistance programs.

But, children of immigrants born in the United States are U.S. citizens and are, therefore, entitled to the full range of means-tested social services intended to serve children facing economic hardship. In order to examine households with equivalent eligibility for social services, this analysis focuses on households with U.S. citizen children age 18 and under. The goal here is to conduct an objective analysis to provide results useful to public policy discussions of immigration policy.

The report consists of two sections. The first provides basic information on the number, size, and income levels of native and immigrant households. It also examines food-stamp use by native and immigrant households and the extent to which children of immigrants are more likely to be poor than children of native-born parents. The second section presents the results

6. The term “immigrant” is used interchangeably with the term “foreign-born” and its use in this report is unrelated to the legal definition of “immigrant” under federal immigration law.

of statistical analysis (probit regression analysis) that estimates the probability that a household will use food stamps in light of its income and its type (i.e., native or immigrant), as well as other factors.

This inquiry will accomplish three things:

1. It will provide an indication of the extent to which U.S. citizen children with immigrant parents face greater economic hardship than their counterparts in households where both parents are native-born.

2. It will provide data on the extent to which specific social service costs—in this case, food stamps—are amplified as a result of immigration.

3. Through regression analysis, it will examine whether, at a given income level, there is statistical evidence that the nativity of parents affects the likelihood that a household will make use of public assistance—in this case, food stamps.

While the analysis does not attempt to capture all of the social service costs incurred through myriad state and federal programs that are accessed by immigrants to the United States, examining the extent to which children of immigrants participate in SNAP and calculating the share of food stamps that go to immigrant households concretely brackets the extent of immigrant participation in this program and provides clues to other categories of immigrant access to social service programs. This analysis is part of a broader effort to shed light on the demographic, economic, and fiscal consequences of immigration to the United States and builds upon the author's previous work describing the role of foreign-born workers in the U.S. economy.[7]

7. Gans, Judith. 2012. *The Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the United States: A Regional and State-by-State Analysis*. Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, University of Arizona; see reports listed at http://udallcenter.arizona.edu/immigration.

Overview of Income, Poverty, and Food-Stamp Use

Our analysis begins by describing the income distribution, poverty rates, and food-stamp use by households in the United States. Note that throughout this report, the term "native households" will refer to those households with U.S. citizen children where both parents are native born and the term "immigrant households" will refer to those households with U.S. citizen children and at least one foreign-born parent. Because income levels determine eligibility for means-tested public assistance and low-income families have greater need for such assistance, our analysis divided native and immigrant households into quintiles, each of which represent approximately 20% of each household type (see footnote 5). We then compared average incomes, poverty rates, and food-stamp use for native and immigrant households in each quintile.

Average Incomes and Poverty

Table 1 provides an overview of 2011 average income of native and immigrant households with U.S. citizen children for each 20% (quintile) of households.

Table 1. 2011 Income in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

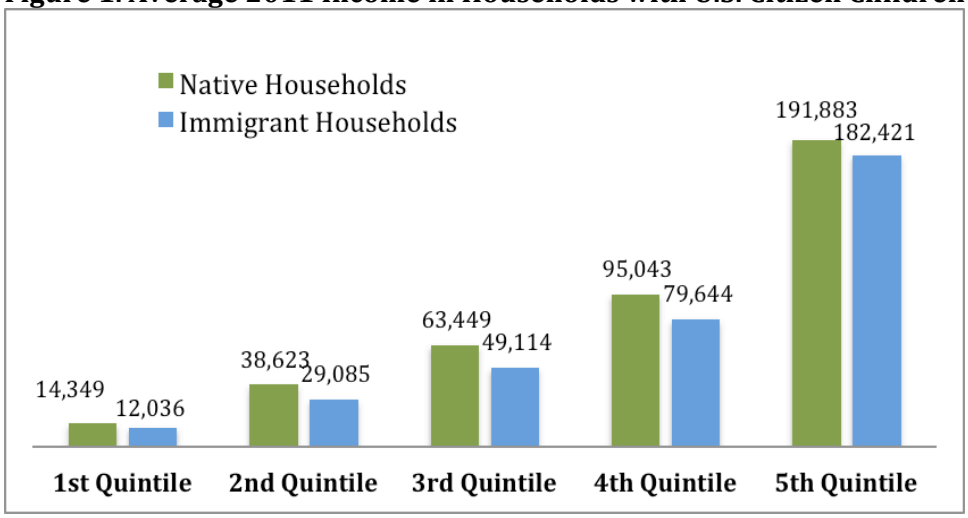
Native Households: Two Native-born Parents					
	Poorest 20% (1st Quintile)	Next 20% (2nd Quintile)	Middle 20% (3rd Quintile)	Next 20% (4th Quintile)	Richest 20% (5th Quintile)
Number of Households	5,915,857	5,923,937	5,908,004	5,914,623	5,914,823
Average Household Income	14,349	38,623	63,449	95,043	191,883
Immigrant Households: At Least One Foreign-Born Parent					
	Poorest 20% (1st Quintile)	Next 20% (2nd Quintile)	Middle 20% (3rd Quintile)	Next 20% (4th Quintile)	Richest 20% (5th Quintile)
Number of Households	1,649,089	1,646,075	1,646,525	1,647,425	1,646,728
Average Household Income	12,036	29,085	49,114	79,644	182,421
% of Native Household Income	84%	75%	77%	84%	95%

Source: 2011 Current Population Survey (cps.ipums.org)

Average household income for immigrant households is lower than that of native households in each of the quintiles. For example, for the poorest native households (first and second quintiles), average annual income is $14,349 in the first quintile and $38,623 in the second quintile, while immigrant household incomes for these same quintiles are just $12,036 and

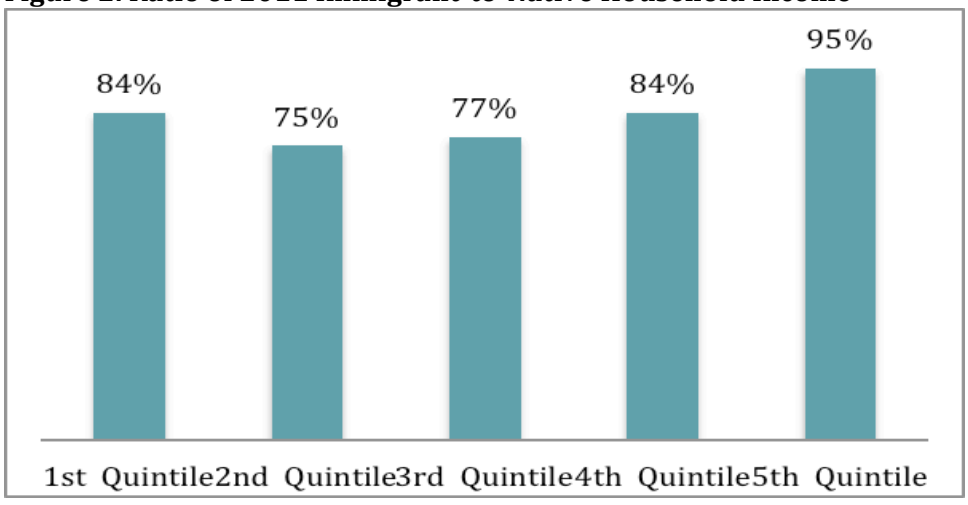
$29,085 respectively. These income differences reflect the reality that wage earners in immigrant households are undergoing a process of economic integration to the United States that often results in lower wages[8]. Household incomes for the richest immigrant households (fifth quintile) are closest to parity (at 95%) of that of native households. Figure 1 shows 2011 average household income data and Figure 2 shows the ratio of immigrant-to-native 2011 household incomes.

Figure 1. Average 2011 Income in Households with U.S. Citizen Children



Source: 2011 Current Population Survey (cps.ipums.org)

Figure 2. Ratio of 2011 Immigrant-to-Native Household Income



The greatest difference between immigrant and native household income is in the second quintile, where average incomes of immigrant households are 75 percent of native households. Source: 2011 Current Population Survey (cps.ipums.org)

8. The reasons for this are complex and beyond the scope of this report. For further reading, see *The Economic Value of Citizenship for Immigrants to the United States*, and *Immigrants in the United States: How Well Are They Integrating into Society?*, available at http://www.migrationinformation.org/integration.

In summary, when considering cohorts (grouped by quintile) of native and immigrant households, each of which represent approximately one-fifth of each type of household, immigrant households have lower incomes, on average, than do native households.

The 2011 Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was set at $23,021. While the FPL has been indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since 1969, it does not account for changes in the relative prices of necessities such as food and housing nor does it account for state and regional cost of living differences that exist throughout the United States. Consequently for this report, our analysis employs an often-used poverty threshold defined as 200% of the FPL or 2011 annual income of $46,042 for a family of four. *We see that the majority of both native and immigrant households whose incomes are in the bottom two quintiles either nationally or in individual states are at or below 200% of the FPL.* The national data mask considerable variation among states in incomes and the number of immigrant households. Data for individual states are provided in Appendix A beginning on page 17 of this report.

Family Size and Children in Poverty

Table 2 indicates that immigrant households in each quintile have more children than do native households. Immigrant households have between 2.2 and 2.6 children per household, while native households have between 1.8 and 1.9 children per household.

Table 2. Children in Native and Immigrant Households

Native Households					
	Poorest 20% (1st Quintile)	Next 20% (2nd Quintile)	Middle 20% (3rd Quintile)	Next 20% (4th Quintile)	Richest 20% (5th Quintile)
Number of Households	5,915,857	5,923,937	5,908,004	5,914,623	5,914,823
Number of Children	10,953,632	10,787,661	10,437,439	10,516,839	10,466,236
Children Per Household (Avg.)	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Immigrant Households					
	Poorest 20% (1st Quintile)	Next 20% (2nd Quintile)	Middle 20% (3rd Quintile)	Next 20% (4th Quintile)	Richest 20% (5th Quintile)
Number of Households	1,649,089	1,646,075	1,646,525	1,647,425	1,646,728
Number of Children	4,325,737	4,135,085	4,019,544	3,846,355	3,606,817
Children Per Household (Avg.)	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2

Source: 2011 Current Population Survey (cps.ipums.org)

As Table 1 shows, both native and immigrant households in the bottom two quintiles—the poorest 40% of all households with U.S. citizen children—have average incomes that are at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Table 3 details the number of children living in the two poorest quintiles. We see that households with at least one foreign-born parent and U.S. citizen children are home to 27% of children in the United States.[9]

The percent of children in immigrant households in the two poorest quintiles is slightly higher—42% as opposed to 41%—than in native households, but it is important to remember that average incomes in each quintile are lower for immigrant households than for native households. Thus the 42% of children in immigrant households in the bottom two quintiles are poorer than are the 41% of children in native households in the bottom two quintiles. Note that native households are home to 72% of all children in the two poorest quintiles.

Table 3. Children in Poverty

	In Native Households	In Immigrant Households	Total
Number of Children	53,161,807	19,933,538	73,095,345
Percent of U.S. Citizen Children 18 and Under	73%	27%	
Number of Children in Two Poorest Quintiles	21,741,293	8,460,822	30,202,115
Percent of Children in Two Poorest Quintiles	41%	42%	
Share of All Children in Two Poorest Quintiles	72%	28%	

Source: 2011 Current Population Survey (cps.ipums.org)

Food-Stamp Use

Given that 21.7 million children in 11.8 million native households and 8.5 million children in 3.3 million immigrant households live at or below 200% of the Federal poverty level, the next topic considered here concerns food-stamp use by households with U.S. citizen children age 18 and under. Table 4 (see page 7) shows the percentage of native and immigrant households receiving food stamps in each quintile.

9. Not all of these children are necessarily U.S. citizens. These data include all children in households with at least one U.S. citizen child. Some children in immigrant households may be foreign-born.

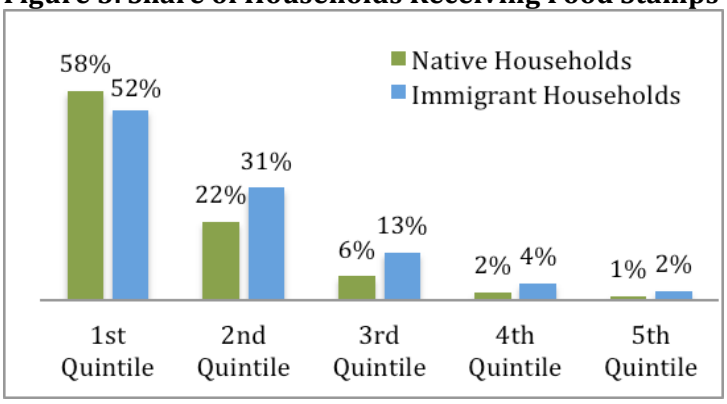
Table 4. Food-Stamp Use by Native and Immigrant Households

Native Households					
	Poorest 20% (1st Quintile)	Next 20% (2nd Quintile)	Middle 20% (3rd Quintile)	Next 20% (4th Quintile)	Richest 20% (5th Quintile)
Total Households	5,915,857	5,923,937	5,908,004	5,914,623	5,914,823
Percent Receiving Food Stamps	58%	22%	6%	2%	1%
Number Receiving Food Stamps	3,431,197	1,303,266	354,480	118,292	59,148
Immigrant Households					
	Poorest 20% (1st Quintile)	Next 20% (2nd Quintile)	Middle 20% (3rd Quintile)	Next 20% (4th Quintile)	Richest 20% (5th Quintile)
Total Households	1,649,089	1,646,075	1,646,525	1,647,425	1,646,728
Percent Receiving Food Stamps	52%	31%	13%	4%	2%
Number Receiving Food Stamps	857,526	510,283	214,048	65,897	32,935

Source: 2011 Current Population Survey (cps.ipums.org)

Food-stamp use among native and immigrant households in the lower quintiles is, to an extent, similar. A full 58% of first quintile and 22% of second quintile native households receive food stamps. For immigrant households in these same quintiles, the percentages are 52% and 31%, respectively. Figure 3 shows the share of native and immigrant households that receive food stamps for all quintiles.

Figure 3. Share of Households Receiving Food Stamps



Source: 2011 Current Population Survey (cps.ipums.org)

While the percentage of households receiving food stamps in each of the three higher quintiles is much lower than that for the lowest two quintiles, the share of immigrant households receiving food stamps in the three higher quintiles is roughly double the share for native

households. And, in the case of the third quintile, the difference is dramatic with 13% of immigrant households compared to only 6% of native households receiving food stamps.[10]

This examination of the share of each type of household that receives food stamps provides important information on the likelihood that native and immigrant households receive food stamps. But, because the number of households in each of these two categories is vastly different—there are about 3.5 times more native households than immigrant households—it is also useful to understand the share of all food stamps that go to each type of household.

Table 5 details the total number of native and immigrant households that receive food stamps as well as each household type's share of total use within each quintile. In the lowest quintile, 80% of households receiving food stamps are native households and 20% are immigrant households. Interestingly, the immigrant household share of all food-stamp use increases in the higher quintiles. A full 39% of food-stamp use in each of the two highest quintiles occurs in immigrant households. This finding is a bit counter-intuitive in light of calls for creating a legal immigration system that favors high-skilled applicants.

Table 5. Distribution of 2011 Food-Stamp Use in Households With U.S. Citizen Children

Native Households					
	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Number of Native Households Receiving Food Stamps	3,409,628	1,274,018	378,669	113,435	58,954
% of Food-Stamp Use within Quintile	80%	71%	64%	61%	61%
Immigrant Households					
	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Number of Immigrant Households Receiving Food Stamps	865,739	508,306	214,674	72,882	37,696
% of Food-Stamp Use within Quintile	20%	29%	36%	39%	39%
Total Number of Households Receiving Food Stamps	4,275,367	1,782,324	593,343	186,317	96,650
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: 2011 Current Population Survey (cps.ipums.org)

It is not surprising that the vast majority of food-stamp use occurs in lower-income households. Further, because the designation of quintiles is somewhat arbitrary, examination of the data at

[10] Analysis of the reasons for this is beyond the scope of this report.

this level can only serve to provide a broad overview of food-stamp use. Consequently, the next section of this report uses more sophisticated analysis of food-stamp use using probit regression analysis.

The Bottom Line

Overview of Income, Poverty, and Food-Stamp Use

Immigrant households have average incomes between 75% and 95% of that of native households in the United States. For the United States as a whole, the share of native households receiving food stamps is higher than that for immigrant households in the first quintile and lower than that for immigrant households in the second through fifth quintiles. Because there are more native households than immigrant households, most food stamps go to native households across all five quintiles; however, the immigrant household share of food-stamp use increases in each successively higher quintile.

Probit Regression Analysis of Food-Stamp Use

So far, this analysis has examined data for 20% cohorts, or quintiles, of native and immigrant households. It has provided an overview of the income, number of children, and food-stamp use for each quintile of each household type. Within these quintiles, immigrant households, on average, are larger and poorer than native households. In the aggregate, average 2011 income for native households with U.S. citizen children was $80,658. In the aggregate, immigrant households with U.S. citizen children had average 2011 income that was 87% of that of native households. Across quintiles, incomes of immigrant households ranged from just 75% to 95% of that of native households. Further, immigrant households had, on average between 2.2 and 2.6 children while native households averaged fewer than 2 children.

In light of these data, it is not surprising that household food-stamp use in most quintiles is higher for immigrant households than for native households. But quintiles are arbitrary designations—there is no *a priori* reason to make comparisons using groupings of 20% of households as opposed to, say, groupings of 25% or 10% of households—and the results of comparing these sub-groups vary by how the sub-groups are defined.

It is necessary to use more sophisticated methods to shed light on the extent to which food-stamp use in immigrant households does or does not differ from that in comparable native households. Such a method must allow examination of food-stamp use by native and immigrant households with *equivalent incomes* and measure the probability that, given a level of income and other relevant factors, a household, native or immigrant, will use food stamps.

Probit regression analysis is used to examine phenomena that can only have one of two outcomes: "yes" or "no"; "true" or "false"; "*use food stamps*" or "*don't use food stamps*." It provides estimates of the impacts of changes in specific predictor variables on the probability that the outcome in question—in this case, food-stamp use—will (or will not) occur. Probit regression analysis can be used to ask, *"In households with U.S. citizen children, holding other relevant factors constant, does having a foreign-born parent result in higher or lower food-stamp use?"* Such analysis can examine food-stamp use by native and immigrant households without relying on arbitrary quintiles and provide a more accurate estimate of how the nativity of parents of U.S. citizen children affects household food-stamp use.

Model Specifications

This probit regression analysis model uses the sample of 37,813,086 households with U.S. citizen children from the 2011 Current Population Survey. It examines factors—predictor variables—affecting the probability that a household will use food stamps selected based on a review of available research on determinants of participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food-stamp program).[11] Table 6 lists the variables used in this probit analysis as well as the reason for their inclusion.

Table 6. Variables in Probit Regression Analysis of Food-Stamp Use

Predictor Variable	Reason for Inclusion
Household income	Household income is a key determinant of eligibility for food stamps (SNAP).
Foreign-born parent "dummy" variable	Having a value of 0 for native households and 1 for immigrant households, this variable estimates the extent to which the presence of foreign-born parents impacts the likelihood of food-stamp use.
Metropolitan area "dummy" variable	Having a value of 0 if the household is in a rural area and 1 if the household is in a metropolitan area, this variable estimates whether being in metropolitan areas affects the rate of household food-stamp use.
Female head of household "dummy" variable	Having a value of 0 if a male heads a household, and 1 if a household head is female, this variable estimates whether households headed by females use food stamps at different rates than do those headed by males.
Household size	Household size affects the income that determines eligibility for food stamps.
Maximum education	This variable indicates the maximum educational attainment by a household member and is included to determine whether educational attainment has an impact on food-stamp use separate from income
Duration of unemployment	The number of continuous weeks of unemployment is included because our literature survey indicates that it is associated with increased food-stamp use.
Dummy variables for each of 49 states plus DC[12]	Household food-stamp use varies across states for reasons other than differences in income, the presence of foreign-born parents, family size, and so forth. Including "dummy variables" for states allows us to quantify this state-specific variation. Having a value of 1 for households located in a given state and 0 for all other households, these variables measure the extent of differences in food-stamp use across states separate from those quantified by our other predictor variables (see footnote 12).

11. Burstein, N. R., W. L. Hamilton, S. Y Siegel, and S. Patrabansh. 2008. Understanding the Determinants of Food Stamp Program Participation: Literature Survey. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates.

12. This type of regression analysis requires that one state be selected as the state against which all other state use be compared. We chose New York since it was the state whose 2011 state-specific food-stamp use was closest to the median.

Interpreting the Model

Probit regression analysis provides three types of insight: (1) it indicates what factors are important; (2) it indicates in what way a factor is important; (3) and to an extent, it indicates by how much a factor is important. All of the variables in this model have a statistically significant relationship to household food-stamp use.

- **Factors affecting food-stamp use.** Interpreting the coefficients of non-linear probit regression equations is slightly different than interpreting the results of linear ordinary least squares regression analysis. In linear ordinary least squares models, the coefficients estimate the magnitude of change (marginal effects) in the variable of interest that results from changes to the predictor variables. In probit regression models, the coefficients are used to calculate the marginal effects of the predictor variables. This is accomplished by setting all of the predictor variables at their sample averages and calculating the change in the probability of the outcome in question, food-stamp use, resulting from the coefficient.

- **Type of impact.** The directions of the impacts, positive or negative, of the variables in our model are intuitively plausible.

- **Magnitude of impacts.** Referred to as "marginal effects," these are changes in food-stamp use that the model estimates will result from—all other things equal—changes to a given variable. For probit analysis, the often-used phrase "all other things equal" specifically means, "When all other variables are at their average values." Further, interpreting the effect of changes to a variable such as household income, which can have continuous range of values, is different from interpreting changes to a dummy variable, which can only have a value of 0 or 1.

For a continuous variable such as household income, the marginal effect, *when all variables including the one of interest are at their sample means,* measures the impact of a (very) small change in household income on the probability of food-stamp use. Because probit models are non-linear, the further one moves from data items' sample means, the less accurate the estimate of the marginal effects. In general, and especially for continuous variables, probit analysis is more useful for understanding *which variables* are important and for gauging the *direction* of their impacts. The non-linearity of probit models makes them less useful for measuring the magnitude of impacts of continuous variables.

For dummy variables however, each dummy variable's marginal effect measures the percent change likely to occur in food-stamp use when that the dummy changes from 0 to 1 and all other variables are at their average values. For example, the marginal effect on "female head of household" estimated by the model is 0.0292071. This means that, all other things equal, households headed by females are approximately 3% (2.92%) more likely to use food stamps than households headed by males. This implies that if households change from having a male to a female head, food stamp usage can be expected to increase by approximately 3%.

Regression Results

Again, probit analysis is most useful for identifying *which* predictor variables affect the outcome of yes-or-no questions and for identifying *the direction*, positive or negative, of that impact. Probit analysis is of limited value in measuring *the magnitude* of the impact of variables such as household income, which can have a continuous range of values. As indicated earlier, however, they do shed light on the magnitude of the impact of so-called "dummy variables" that have a value of 0 or 1.

Table 7 (see page 13) lists the predictor variables used in this analysis along with the direction of their impacts as well as the magnitude of the impacts of "dummy variables" on food-stamp use.

Because the purpose of this analysis is to examine the impact on food-stamp use of the presence of foreign-born parents in households with U.S. citizen children, it is not intended to predict food-stamp use per se. To this end, the analysis includes factors identified in a literature review as having a key role in determining food-stamp use (see footnote 11). However, because household food-stamp use varies across states for reasons other those enumerated by the predictor variables, the analysis included "dummy variables" for states rather than trying to include variables that explain the reasons for state-by-state variation in use. This allows quantifying the extent of state-specific variation not explained by variation in our other predictor variables without attempting to explain the reasons for such variation.[13]

13. This type of regression analysis requires that one state be selected as the state against which all other state use be compared. We chose New York since it was the state whose 2011 state-specific food-stamp use was closest to the median.

Table 7. Results of Probit Analysis

"Continuous" Predictor Variables	Direction of Impact	Interpretation
2011 household income	Negative	All other things equal, as household income increases, food-stamp use declines.
Household size	Positive	All other things equal, larger household are more likely to use food stamps than are smaller ones.
Maximum educational attainment	Negative	All other things equal, the higher the educational attainment of the head of household, the less likely the household will use food stamps.
Duration of Unemployment	Positive	All other things equal, longer periods of unemployment are associated with greater food-stamp use.
"Dummy" Predictor Variables: Value = 0 or 1	**Direction of Impact**	**Interpretation**
Foreign-born parent "dummy" variable	Negative	All other things equal, immigrant households are .6% **less** likely to use food stamps than native households.
Metropolitan area "dummy" variable	Positive	All other things equal, households in metropolitan areas are 0.06% **more** likely to use food stamps than households in rural areas.
Female head of household "dummy" variable	Positive	All other things equal, households headed by females are 2.9% more likely to use food stamps than are those headed by males.
Dummy variables for each state plus DC	Positive and negative	State-specific food-stamp use in New York is at the median for all states plus the DC. Refer to Tables 8 for a listing of which states use food stamp at rates above or below that of New York's median state-specific use.

Table 8 details which states have state-specific usage that is above that in New York, the median state, and which have state-specific usage that is below New York's median usage rate.

Table 8. State-Specific Food-Stamp Use Relative to the Median (New York)

Above the Median	Below the Median	Explanation
Alabama (1.9%)	Alaska (-1.6%)	While Food Stamps/SNAP is a Federal program, there are factors unique to each state that result in differences in food stamp usage across states. There are many reasons for this. For example states vary in how they administer and implement the program, cultural differences across states affect people's propensity to use food stamps, and so forth. Such variation results in different state rates of household food-stamp use that are unrelated to income, family size, or any of the other variables included in our analysis. By including dummy variables for each state in addition to the predictor variables—income, family size, female head of household, etc.—the model estimates variation in food-stamp use that is not explained by state differences in predictor variables themselves. This table indicates which and by what percent individual states have food stamp usage rates above or below New York's median rate of approximately 28% of households[14] *that are independent of state differences in the model's predictor variables*.
Arkansas (0.8%)	Arizona (-1.8%)	
DC (0.4%)	California (-2.3%)	
Hawaii (0.9%)	Colorado (-1.6%)	
Idaho (2.4%)	Connecticut (-0.1%)	
Iowa (2.0%)	Delaware (-0.8%)	
Kansas (0.6%)	Florida (-.3%)	
Kentucky (1.4%)	Georgia (-1.4%)	
Maine (5.6%)	Illinois (-0.1%)	
Massachusetts (0.6%)	Indiana (-0.6%)	
Michigan (4.9%)	Louisiana (-1.7%)	
Minnesota (0.9%)	Maryland (-1.2%)	
Mississippi (3.1%)	Nebraska (-0.8%)	
Missouri (1.3%)	Nevada (-2.8%)	
Montana (0.1%)	New Hampshire (-2.4%)	
North Carolina (3.1%)	New Jersey (-2.5%)	
Ohio (2.5%)	New Mexico (-2.3%)	
Oregon (3.4%)	North Dakota (-0.8%)	
Rhode Island (2.2%)	Oklahoma (-1.3%)	
South Dakota (0.1%)	Pennsylvania (-0.5%)	
Tennessee (0.3%)	South Carolina (-.3%)	
Vermont (4.8%)	Texas (-0.1%)	
Washington (4.5%)	Utah (-2.2%)	
West Virginia (1.6%)	Virginia (-1.5%)	
Wisconsin (2.0%)	Wyoming (-1.1%)	

We see that individual state variation in food-stamp usage ranges from 2.8% below the median in Nevada to 5.8% above the median in Maine. Please refer to the Appendix B beginning on page 69 of this report for technical documentation of the results of this regression analysis.

14. New York's median rate should not be interpreted to mean that 28% of all households in New York use food stamps. Rather, this is the estimate of food stamp usage in New York that is not explained by the other predictor variables and is the median such estimate for all states.

The Bottom Line

Probit Regression Analysis of Food-Stamp Use

Probit regression analysis indicates that immigrant households with U.S. citizen children are *less* likely to use food stamps than native households with similar characteristics. All other things equal, households located in metropolitan areas and households headed by women are *more* likely to use food stamps than are rural households or households headed by men. There are state-specific variations in food-stamp use that are independent of variations in predictor variables such as household income and family size. New York is at the median of such variation. Maine has the highest state-specific usage *above* the median at +5.6% while Nevada has the lowest state-specific usage *below* the median at -2.8%.

Concluding Comments

Immigrant families tend to be larger and poorer than native families. Examining average income, number of children, and food-stamp use in population quintiles of native and immigrant households, Current Population Survey data show that the poorest native households use food stamps at higher rates than immigrant households and immigrant households have higher usage in all other population quintiles. But a more sophisticated analysis that does not rely on arbitrary population groupings reveals that, for households with equivalent characteristics, such as income, the presence of one or more foreign-born parents is associated with lower food-stamp use than that in households with two native-born parents. Having said that, however, that the analysis indicates that immigrant households are poorer than native households and this increases food-stamp use by immigrant households. Examining the share of all food-stamp use in each quintile that occurs in native households and in immigrant households provides context on the extent of this effect. Just 20% of all food-stamp use in the quintile with lowest incomes occurs in immigrant households while 39% of all food-stamp use in the quintile with the highest incomes occurs in immigrant households. This result is counter-intuitive and suggests that immigration's impacts on social service costs are more complicated than much of the political debate would indicate.

Appendix A: State-Level Data

Alabama:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	Percent of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	102,389	11,296	179,314	75%	94%
	2nd	102,790	28,146	213,092	47%	96%
	3rd	102,491	46,336	187,513	12.4%	90%
	4th	101,240	68,537	171,528	6.2%	84%
	5th	101,707	142,439	173,699	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	7,255	8,353	20,787	64%	6%
	2nd	4,815	26,637	9,630	37%	4%
	3rd	6,135	34,670	22,535	22%	10%
	4th	6,261	56,216	11,222	19%	16%
	5th	5,264	230,845	10,528	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	107,012	11,605	169,041	73%	95%
	2nd	107,314	29,203	185,543	32%	96%
	3rd	106,704	49,958	175,990	14%	90%
	4th	105,507	84,152	176,744	6%	84%
	5th	106,514	155,011	180,869	2%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	9,515	13,960	24,298	46%	5%
	2nd	6,220	26,093	13,865	21%	4%
	3rd	6,482	37,105	15,638	24%	10%
	4th	7,588	92,969	18,933	16%	16%
	5th	6,141	188,423	13,779	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Alaska:

Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	15,768	19,647	30,100	36%	83%
	2nd	15,657	45,917	27,609	9%	88%
	3rd	15,491	71,780	27,144	1.3%	100%
	4th	15,673	99,947	27,076	2.5%	100%
	5th	15,545	184,631	30,565	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	2,639	20,930	8,131	45%	17%
	2nd	2,782	57,368	6,202	7%	12%
	3rd	2,586	85,291	4,033	0%	0%
	4th	2,596	121,505	4,600	0%	0%
	5th	2,451	216,804	5,305	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	14,972	15,796	28,645	46%	81%
	2nd	14,974	43,262	28,703	13%	83%
	3rd	14,656	72,547	29,750	3%	54%
	4th	14,672	103,444	27,731	0%	0%
	5th	14,759	167,553	29,094	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	2,979	20,895	7,225	54%	19%
	2nd	2,910	42,829	6,689	14%	17%
	3rd	3,013	64,845	7,507	12%	46%
	4th	2,893	88,423	5,583	7%	100%
	5th	2,750	171,409	5,420	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Arizona:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	106,288	11,601	219,054	63%	73%
	2nd	106,608	37,045	210,167	28%	50%
	3rd	104,028	61,678	189,421	5.7%	32%
	4th	105,007	92,839	192,412	0.0%	0%
	5th	104,429	194,714	193,852	2%	53%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	49,675	5,151	118,792	50%	27%
	2nd	48,220	17,283	114,046	61%	50%
	3rd	49,946	30,930	109,473	25%	68%
	4th	46,817	49,607	89,994	15%	100%
	5th	48,121	97,221	93,875	4%	47%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	102,134	14,994	189,080	51%	63%
	2nd	101,369	43,185	216,658	15%	60%
	3rd	97,951	63,608	189,535	8%	71%
	4th	101,117	86,479	183,713	0%	0%
	5th	98,600	154,066	175,709	2%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	54,728	9,234	136,207	57%	37%
	2nd	51,762	20,961	115,976	19%	40%
	3rd	48,249	35,497	98,072	7%	29%
	4th	51,706	60,739	90,867	12%	100%
	5th	51,017	118,103	108,256	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Arkansas:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	68,107	8,006	105,953	72%	97%
	2nd	69,244	26,568	108,526	22%	100%
	3rd	66,883	44,350	121,247	14.0%	100%
	4th	68,017	66,664	117,929	1.9%	66%
	5th	66,991	120,794	114,958	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	5,778	18,739	10,576	30%	3%
	2nd	3,704	24,486	8,188	0%	0%
	3rd	4,883	35,616	9,217	0%	0%
	4th	4,937	49,979	8,091	13%	34%
	5th	4,296	178,037	8,630	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	63,374	13,636	111,913	62%	97%
	2nd	61,928	29,666	101,203	34%	87%
	3rd	61,554	48,569	110,638	19%	100%
	4th	62,523	70,937	113,219	2%	100%
	5th	61,614	139,948	94,839	7%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	7,104	19,745	16,087	19%	3%
	2nd	7,327	30,012	14,699	44%	13%
	3rd	6,449	44,127	9,355	0%	0%
	4th	5,731	68,563	10,348	0%	0%
	5th	6,446	150,902	8,353	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

California:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	483,737	19,381	887,260	38%	53%
	2nd	472,988	47,554	878,387	9%	30%
	3rd	477,048	74,629	878,440	0%	4%
	4th	478,070	111,517	881,895	0%	8%
	5th	476,395	237,269	803,027	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	432,877	15,255	921,969	38%	47%
	2nd	418,414	33,326	961,573	25%	70%
	3rd	428,953	52,534	863,920	7%	96%
	4th	421,509	84,094	863,808	4%	92%
	5th	423,836	177,868	777,132	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	494,968	17,361	945,285	36%	52%
	2nd	491,304	46,157	930,136	12%	32%
	3rd	491,884	73,058	863,672	5%	32%
	4th	493,056	109,176	880,458	2%	38%
	5th	491,975	215,905	875,443	1%	22%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	435,595	13,088	993,526	38%	48%
	2nd	434,890	30,737	895,978	28%	68%
	3rd	435,664	49,901	939,342	11%	68%
	4th	433,463	80,724	792,731	3%	62%
	5th	433,796	186,145	785,611	3%	78%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Colorado:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	105,747	18,681	210,777	32%	75%
	2nd	106,540	47,557	206,022	9%	67%
	3rd	104,268	74,095	195,628	0.9%	55%
	4th	105,260	107,203	195,132	0.0%	0%
	5th	104,756	225,265	204,275	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	19,414	11,254	45,721	58%	25%
	2nd	18,511	26,576	44,719	26%	33%
	3rd	18,800	43,402	36,883	4%	45%
	4th	18,806	69,248	28,720	5%	100%
	5th	18,116	168,048	33,268	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	104,177	18,011	188,155	35%	80%
	2nd	102,905	49,821	185,504	11%	56%
	3rd	103,554	79,628	205,206	4%	61%
	4th	104,089	111,390	182,088	1%	29%
	5th	102,504	229,131	212,877	0%	0%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	21,283	9,923	45,885	42%	20%
	2nd	19,057	24,202	43,031	44%	44%
	3rd	20,129	46,410	49,665	13%	39%
	4th	20,427	86,465	37,853	8%	71%
	5th	19,429	188,126	30,534	12%	100%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Connecticut:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	66,667	27,414	122,487	32%	69%
	2nd	66,461	62,482	119,709	5%	82%
	3rd	66,008	92,907	117,752	0.0%	Na
	4th	66,721	130,286	127,273	0.0%	Na
	5th	65,969	301,152	131,346	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	19,257	18,401	32,871	49%	31%
	2nd	19,062	44,851	34,288	4%	18%
	3rd	19,311	72,207	30,807	0%	Na
	4th	18,958	113,834	35,014	0%	Na
	5th	18,700	314,895	40,377	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	65,634	23,725	110,488	37%	64%
	2nd	65,616	63,022	118,679	11%	58%
	3rd	65,829	93,134	125,519	1%	35%
	4th	65,295	134,363	117,581	0%	0%
	5th	65,195	269,030	124,468	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	23,025	13,935	42,720	58%	36%
	2nd	18,369	37,383	37,028	29%	42%
	3rd	20,624	62,807	33,967	6%	65%
	4th	20,304	103,584	32,529	3%	100%
	5th	20,345	313,276	34,135	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Delaware:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	20,451	16,553	44,519	56%	95%
	2nd	20,313	41,844	34,770	13%	91%
	3rd	20,523	66,863	34,013	2.2%	100%
	4th	20,276	98,335	32,125	0.0%	Na
	5th	20,244	184,614	36,578	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	2,900	18,444	5,057	19%	5%
	2nd	2,809	39,909	4,383	9%	9%
	3rd	2,739	62,490	5,393	0%	0%
	4th	2,902	99,937	5,333	0%	Na
	5th	2,722	204,436	4,949	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	19,576	16,719	38,536	60%	91%
	2nd	18,687	40,632	32,151	13%	83%
	3rd	18,954	63,491	31,829	3%	100%
	4th	19,078	95,818	31,910	5%	100%
	5th	19,036	160,201	33,396	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	3,120	14,629	7,432	36%	9%
	2nd	3,241	37,830	5,781	15%	17%
	3rd	2,890	73,021	5,046	0%	0%
	4th	3,035	95,740	6,060	0%	0%
	5th	2,910	156,218	5,279	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

District of Columbia:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	8,418	6,993	22,914	79%	92%
	2nd	8,233	23,781	18,959	48%	96%
	3rd	8,218	49,534	15,149	10.0%	100%
	4th	8,522	101,594	12,200	0.0%	Na
	5th	7,923	270,779	14,476	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	2,545	12,375	4,075	22%	8%
	2nd	2,117	39,129	5,371	7%	4%
	3rd	2,215	68,241	3,462	0%	0%
	4th	2,417	112,218	4,056	0%	Na
	5th	2,167	233,412	3,322	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	9,783	5,912	20,502	68%	91%
	2nd	9,643	23,127	19,321	51%	93%
	3rd	9,524	45,079	15,986	21%	100%
	4th	9,592	105,948	16,401	2%	100%
	5th	9,566	249,663	17,315	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	2,085	8,912	4,340	32%	9%
	2nd	2,075	31,859	3,615	19%	7%
	3rd	2,087	63,920	3,199	0%	0%
	4th	1,952	135,043	3,025	0%	0%
	5th	2,026	285,247	4,123	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Florida:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	282,659	13,523	514,706	48%	74%
	2nd	283,597	37,128	508,233	10%	55%
	3rd	282,135	59,741	497,371	3.8%	52%
	4th	283,778	89,569	522,069	1.8%	63%
	5th	280,972	178,697	483,931	0%	0%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	129,112	13,316	254,785	36%	26%
	2nd	116,942	30,480	222,108	21%	45%
	3rd	126,242	47,811	221,160	8%	48%
	4th	117,791	72,671	205,808	3%	37%
	5th	121,969	140,843	237,613	1%	100%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	287,328	13,521	470,857	53%	69%
	2nd	290,205	35,847	507,919	21%	63%
	3rd	290,408	59,758	499,523	8%	57%
	4th	286,824	91,395	497,964	4%	68%
	5th	280,763	181,791	496,795	1%	35%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	113,043	9,414	231,178	59%	31%
	2nd	111,862	24,697	232,726	32%	37%
	3rd	110,901	45,496	182,662	15%	43%
	4th	110,749	72,015	193,931	5%	32%
	5th	111,556	160,406	202,981	3%	65%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Georgia:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	223,901	10,794	416,056	57%	88%
	2nd	221,894	32,388	393,408	28%	88%
	3rd	222,584	58,737	395,614	2.1%	38%
	4th	222,844	91,200	381,837	1.4%	56%
	5th	222,255	197,003	403,346	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	40,236	13,994	75,984	44%	12%
	2nd	39,540	25,986	69,092	21%	12%
	3rd	40,128	36,469	77,635	19%	62%
	4th	38,777	69,688	87,098	6%	44%
	5th	39,579	173,920	73,171	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	215,935	10,695	443,633	55%	87%
	2nd	218,638	30,558	405,898	23%	82%
	3rd	218,471	54,916	398,474	8%	83%
	4th	208,595	85,361	377,880	2%	100%
	5th	214,943	187,204	391,335	2%	69%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	40,167	13,435	79,502	46%	13%
	2nd	40,831	31,162	75,211	27%	18%
	3rd	40,002	49,726	77,871	10%	17%
	4th	37,918	73,264	77,145	0%	0%
	5th	39,254	153,930	78,582	4%	31%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Hawaii:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	19,157	18,037	34,961	50%	19,157
	2nd	19,461	44,922	38,013	14%	19,461
	3rd	18,772	70,824	32,599	1.6%	18,772
	4th	19,021	104,877	35,370	1.1%	19,021
	5th	19,059	217,568	40,020	0%	19,059
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	9,047	17,727	17,512	46%	9,047
	2nd	8,993	41,518	16,720	6%	8,993
	3rd	8,925	69,449	19,326	7%	8,925
	4th	9,187	105,151	18,149	0%	9,187
	5th	8,518	180,561	15,652	0%	8,518

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	17,883	22,270	38,458	51%	61%
	2nd	17,904	47,866	34,779	18%	57%
	3rd	17,941	73,863	33,776	7%	65%
	4th	17,976	105,987	29,836	4%	65%
	5th	17,603	192,917	32,425	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	9,577	15,868	20,970	61%	39%
	2nd	9,590	34,489	18,937	25%	43%
	3rd	9,146	55,978	19,242	7%	35%
	4th	9,590	89,541	18,685	4%	35%
	5th	9,173	162,020	16,532	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Idaho:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	38,460	17,824	86,612	53%	87%
	2nd	38,293	39,959	86,403	14%	77%
	3rd	38,447	56,163	80,005	4.5%	57%
	4th	38,352	78,286	86,866	1.5%	100%
	5th	37,869	151,480	82,497	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	4,923	9,351	10,239	62%	13%
	2nd	4,438	25,291	10,083	38%	23%
	3rd	4,976	35,805	10,882	26%	43%
	4th	4,601	59,794	7,467	0%	0%
	5th	4,334	123,769	8,261	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	36,711	15,631	71,307	66%	82%
	2nd	36,439	36,864	75,876	29%	77%
	3rd	36,685	55,288	90,525	10%	84%
	4th	36,093	77,501	82,924	3%	55%
	5th	36,390	155,752	73,570	2%	42%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	5,625	11,792	11,231	92%	18%
	2nd	5,630	23,412	12,759	56%	23%
	3rd	5,581	33,616	12,087	12%	16%
	4th	5,199	45,551	9,827	17%	45%
	5th	5,343	81,510	10,746	22%	58%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Illinois:

Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	259,159	15,038	443,801	65%	84%
	2nd	256,748	38,891	453,578	21%	81%
	3rd	258,941	63,284	508,283	5.6%	58%
	4th	256,903	98,504	492,526	0.6%	22%
	5th	257,157	209,904	446,771	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	70,859	10,593	172,711	46%	16%
	2nd	67,691	27,490	131,216	19%	19%
	3rd	69,984	45,462	165,221	15%	42%
	4th	69,944	75,079	146,350	8%	78%
	5th	67,889	152,705	131,805	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	243,181	14,373	463,697	60%	81%
	2nd	242,739	37,904	462,951	23%	70%
	3rd	243,329	66,412	429,694	4%	62%
	4th	244,435	101,105	437,442	1%	100%
	5th	240,859	225,618	432,459	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	69,836	13,839	158,326	50%	19%
	2nd	68,302	32,082	166,693	35%	30%
	3rd	69,385	52,499	156,488	9%	38%
	4th	68,486	79,304	156,176	0%	0%
	5th	67,498	183,607	128,331	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Indiana:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	157,461	10,374	329,786	66%	90%
	2nd	154,396	33,228	275,817	25%	82%
	3rd	151,645	55,466	260,684	5.2%	79%
	4th	153,773	81,787	277,446	2.1%	100%
	5th	152,707	162,769	294,666	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	11,589	7,144	20,325	100%	10%
	2nd	12,341	17,523	32,123	68%	18%
	3rd	8,687	27,101	18,267	23%	21%
	4th	10,003	50,732	19,755	0%	0%
	5th	10,292	118,259	15,158	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	148,775	11,401	313,118	57%	89%
	2nd	152,655	35,321	294,528	25%	88%
	3rd	142,337	57,116	261,361	4%	100%
	4th	148,516	85,678	301,614	0%	0%
	5th	145,528	156,527	275,871	4%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	13,745	7,380	27,505	80%	11%
	2nd	12,665	22,503	28,876	42%	12%
	3rd	10,794	38,287	19,012	0%	0%
	4th	12,336	59,334	37,390	12%	100%
	5th	12,192	174,992	24,594	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Iowa:

Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	67,337	20,024	136,476	53%	90%
	2nd	66,679	46,787	143,886	12%	64%
	3rd	66,768	70,641	126,099	3.0%	66%
	4th	66,796	96,935	124,988	1.0%	37%
	5th	66,384	172,220	116,431	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	9,092	16,316	16,364	46%	10%
	2nd	8,509	29,755	22,090	51%	36%
	3rd	8,099	45,254	15,448	13%	34%
	4th	8,140	71,583	17,463	14%	63%
	5th	8,257	125,759	12,489	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	66,367	21,593	128,400	57%	90%
	2nd	65,530	45,702	116,932	12%	69%
	3rd	65,954	68,148	123,548	6%	63%
	4th	66,015	94,918	126,982	3%	76%
	5th	65,833	147,625	124,346	6%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	7,981	17,881	13,246	55%	10%
	2nd	7,501	31,873	13,223	49%	31%
	3rd	7,257	47,954	18,426	30%	37%
	4th	7,412	67,995	12,413	7%	24%
	5th	7,323	124,750	14,408	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Kansas:

Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	61,805	18,465	117,051	48%	84%
	2nd	62,248	39,028	123,926	11%	70%
	3rd	61,988	60,657	120,896	3.6%	79%
	4th	61,162	84,791	121,980	0.0%	Na
	5th	61,673	178,193	124,056	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	8,792	9,518	18,783	64%	16%
	2nd	8,782	25,582	18,322	32%	30%
	3rd	8,866	42,976	20,672	6%	21%
	4th	8,942	64,882	20,244	0%	Na
	5th	8,548	209,732	16,438	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	63,719	14,273	119,388	59%	86%
	2nd	65,447	34,005	118,391	20%	73%
	3rd	61,589	56,943	134,801	6%	73%
	4th	64,006	88,931	126,546	5%	100%
	5th	63,108	194,572	113,162	1%	55%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	8,191	11,995	21,443	77%	14%
	2nd	8,075	26,774	22,958	61%	27%
	3rd	8,079	45,431	20,493	17%	27%
	4th	8,255	77,622	12,707	0%	0%
	5th	7,108	140,260	12,181	9%	45%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Kentucky:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	106,693	12,354	176,021	83%	92%
	2nd	105,912	33,480	186,986	33%	89%
	3rd	105,774	52,915	184,519	7.3%	100%
	4th	107,180	79,295	192,631	2.6%	100%
	5th	104,057	162,932	192,494	0%	0%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	8,993	7,359	21,773	91%	8%
	2nd	7,407	27,054	18,180	61%	11%
	3rd	8,031	47,665	16,757	0%	0%
	4th	10,856	91,447	17,277	0%	0%
	5th	4,979	202,299	7,802	18%	100%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	108,727	11,046	176,121	58%	89%
	2nd	105,713	32,891	195,115	39%	89%
	3rd	104,387	53,515	192,601	10%	86%
	4th	106,194	79,656	169,794	3%	100%
	5th	106,252	130,033	205,999	3%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	8,576	5,854	17,107	89%	11%
	2nd	6,401	17,637	20,813	82%	11%
	3rd	7,136	31,216	12,037	23%	14%
	4th	7,832	60,907	16,218	0%	0%
	5th	6,783	99,785	12,274	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Louisiana:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	117,311	13,107	230,021	64%	100%
	2nd	112,375	35,323	205,034	15%	100%
	3rd	114,547	58,479	179,693	1.7%	100%
	4th	114,228	90,806	200,282	0.0%	Na
	5th	114,421	192,903	197,297	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	5,752	38,008	10,007	0%	0%
	2nd	3,867	53,337	6,017	0%	0%
	3rd	3,809	70,048	5,431	0%	0%
	4th	3,412	109,813	6,824	0%	Na
	5th	3,611	183,293	5,149	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	117,473	9,740	233,562	59%	97%
	2nd	116,970	25,325	203,887	31%	100%
	3rd	116,469	48,170	183,414	7%	100%
	4th	117,506	82,716	203,203	2%	59%
	5th	115,008	194,775	202,708	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	5,903	14,704	11,806	38%	3%
	2nd	5,687	29,675	10,349	0%	0%
	3rd	3,431	56,275	9,086	0%	0%
	4th	5,296	70,094	8,995	30%	41%
	5th	4,275	182,431	8,575	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Maine:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	26,827	17,110	46,387	63%	94%
	2nd	26,440	41,547	46,338	32%	84%
	3rd	26,462	63,440	49,172	8.9%	91%
	4th	26,703	90,552	49,921	3.8%	100%
	5th	26,358	193,210	49,213	4%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	1,817	11,542	3,503	63%	6%
	2nd	1,612	24,371	5,921	100%	16%
	3rd	1,719	38,257	2,175	13%	9%
	4th	1,730	90,369	2,670	0%	0%
	5th	1,576	158,479	2,657	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	27,871	17,808	53,106	64%	95%
	2nd	27,538	44,265	50,190	29%	88%
	3rd	27,433	64,958	45,105	8%	82%
	4th	28,122	91,676	48,515	1%	100%
	5th	27,031	172,817	50,217	6%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	1,590	7,156	1,988	62%	5%
	2nd	1,306	18,563	3,054	82%	12%
	3rd	1,554	48,723	2,586	31%	18%
	4th	1,331	100,858	1,865	0%	0%
	5th	1,427	177,299	1,427	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Maryland:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	108,705	20,900	218,481	41%	89%
	2nd	107,134	54,444	188,974	6%	66%
	3rd	107,872	86,161	184,757	0.0%	0%
	4th	107,096	126,066	197,030	0.8%	100%
	5th	107,059	225,985	189,404	0%	0%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	31,932	22,432	58,419	17%	11%
	2nd	31,919	50,152	51,301	11%	34%
	3rd	30,747	76,221	63,671	6%	100%
	4th	32,528	107,044	67,281	0%	0%
	5th	30,310	180,569	58,026	3%	100%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	105,509	18,255	199,963	45%	84%
	2nd	104,382	52,966	199,040	10%	71%
	3rd	104,235	89,518	175,980	3%	56%
	4th	105,511	130,552	169,600	0%	Na
	5th	103,748	217,894	180,574	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	33,066	22,438	65,351	28%	16%
	2nd	33,539	52,194	71,138	13%	29%
	3rd	32,116	82,644	55,092	7%	44%
	4th	34,034	134,958	60,977	0%	Na
	5th	31,662	232,224	61,717	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Massachusetts:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	119,292	23,455	228,973	39%	61%
	2nd	120,034	53,644	190,279	3%	19%
	3rd	118,355	90,469	206,751	0.0%	0%
	4th	120,094	130,013	216,691	0.0%	0%
	5th	118,257	287,745	221,416	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	47,911	12,573	101,139	61%	39%
	2nd	46,745	31,410	100,026	34%	81%
	3rd	47,260	53,402	91,292	6%	100%
	4th	48,101	91,980	81,338	11%	100%
	5th	45,569	224,294	74,194	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	130,395	23,393	225,486	37%	59%
	2nd	128,469	63,587	233,392	0%	0%
	3rd	128,456	95,602	230,516	1%	52%
	4th	129,927	136,752	230,532	3%	100%
	5th	127,737	259,234	221,942	3%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	42,474	16,162	70,327	78%	41%
	2nd	42,241	35,160	104,496	28%	100%
	3rd	41,553	63,873	71,253	4%	48%
	4th	42,658	103,624	83,584	0%	0%
	5th	41,476	186,914	62,154	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Michigan:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	214,642	13,580	423,338	79%	93%
	2nd	212,277	34,420	380,427	31%	91%
	3rd	213,359	60,085	391,617	2.7%	78%
	4th	213,984	90,364	391,151	0.0%	Na
	5th	211,723	170,320	385,311	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	29,557	11,265	61,466	44%	7%
	2nd	27,896	41,067	49,571	23%	9%
	3rd	30,968	70,707	56,901	5%	22%
	4th	25,696	112,728	50,776	0%	Na
	5th	28,342	285,315	55,765	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	208,898	13,293	397,660	75%	84%
	2nd	207,001	36,315	380,665	41%	80%
	3rd	207,948	60,206	370,441	7%	85%
	4th	207,421	90,499	407,205	2%	100%
	5th	206,793	187,354	409,786	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	33,622	11,570	72,256	90%	16%
	2nd	32,001	27,948	67,464	66%	20%
	3rd	33,256	57,346	76,378	8%	15%
	4th	33,322	104,958	55,054	0%	0%
	5th	31,676	210,511	57,373	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Minnesota:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	111,362	20,817	240,465	38%	84%
	2nd	111,876	51,218	202,588	5%	67%
	3rd	110,774	73,156	223,234	0.8%	24%
	4th	110,329	101,154	213,027	0.8%	58%
	5th	111,040	181,329	213,522	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	13,918	11,561	33,330	56%	16%
	2nd	14,131	27,011	35,539	19%	33%
	3rd	14,127	47,984	27,625	20%	76%
	4th	13,647	75,156	27,512	5%	42%
	5th	13,587	230,235	22,176	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	112,485	23,469	201,227	48%	80%
	2nd	111,392	55,134	216,523	4%	36%
	3rd	111,463	82,463	221,850	1%	47%
	4th	112,081	111,435	214,818	0%	0%
	5th	110,728	211,826	212,511	2%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	16,767	13,914	41,737	83%	20%
	2nd	16,486	34,590	42,702	47%	64%
	3rd	16,280	56,046	34,896	11%	53%
	4th	16,428	78,131	34,796	11%	100%
	5th	16,034	180,720	29,208	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Mississippi:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	78,213	7,835	147,072	78%	97%
	2nd	78,062	22,747	148,101	47%	100%
	3rd	77,805	37,197	147,887	31.9%	100%
	4th	78,184	61,622	139,243	6.4%	100%
	5th	77,672	136,860	132,208	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	4,362	26,747	7,713	48%	3%
	2nd	1,102	36,748	2,204	0%	0%
	3rd	2,175	61,441	4,051	0%	0%
	4th	1,833	100,012	4,341	0%	0%
	5th	2,099	143,686	2,099	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	76,075	10,204	166,634	70%	96%
	2nd	74,356	25,305	160,185	57%	100%
	3rd	77,000	48,021	136,094	20%	100%
	4th	73,673	76,469	130,013	4%	100%
	5th	74,901	153,170	121,504	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	3,660	22,711	7,320	57%	4%
	2nd	2,977	43,182	2,977	0%	0%
	3rd	2,455	58,470	8,294	0%	0%
	4th	3,070	78,405	7,352	0%	0%
	5th	2,356	96,710	2,356	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Missouri:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	151,342	14,367	301,043	66%	94%
	2nd	149,988	38,058	286,909	23%	95%
	3rd	149,417	61,644	284,045	1.8%	100%
	4th	150,351	89,793	263,135	1.1%	100%
	5th	149,940	171,785	275,029	2%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	6,952	6,892	12,666	100%	6%
	2nd	6,088	23,660	16,388	29%	5%
	3rd	6,119	47,118	12,245	0%	0%
	4th	6,244	91,373	11,116	0%	0%
	5th	6,314	126,746	16,856	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	153,045	13,645	290,052	65%	94%
	2nd	153,010	37,200	249,740	27%	95%
	3rd	153,350	62,697	273,466	6%	77%
	4th	152,043	94,386	263,995	0%	Na
	5th	152,837	175,508	261,378	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	10,700	13,970	20,067	61%	6%
	2nd	10,231	31,805	24,285	22%	5%
	3rd	10,664	48,113	23,548	26%	23%
	4th	11,398	94,457	20,374	0%	Na
	5th	9,152	165,898	13,741	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Montana:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	20,846	12,954	37,827	68%	98%
	2nd	20,750	35,094	38,608	16%	90%
	3rd	20,847	53,591	39,486	7.4%	100%
	4th	21,197	77,593	41,851	0.0%	Na
	5th	20,303	164,689	39,172	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	1,397	18,673	4,643	20%	2%
	2nd	1,380	32,393	3,023	27%	10%
	3rd	1,471	53,764	2,645	0%	0%
	4th	1,741	81,629	2,558	0%	Na
	5th	380	122,035	380	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	22,394	13,691	40,374	60%	98%
	2nd	22,626	34,208	42,922	31%	100%
	3rd	22,271	52,211	41,928	4%	100%
	4th	22,540	74,696	39,350	6%	100%
	5th	22,093	171,356	36,360	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	1,195	22,241	2,771	25%	2%
	2nd	876	50,300	1,752	0%	0%
	3rd	954	68,618	2,862	0%	0%
	4th	802	122,478	1,253	0%	0%
	5th	770	155,154	770	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Nebraska:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	40,480	22,988	72,919	33%	74%
	2nd	40,102	48,436	75,810	6%	56%
	3rd	40,059	69,222	77,789	0.0%	0%
	4th	39,934	94,034	77,846	0.0%	0%
	5th	39,892	184,429	79,402	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	6,869	10,133	14,565	68%	26%
	2nd	7,070	25,993	14,778	25%	44%
	3rd	6,918	39,932	15,281	11%	100%
	4th	6,756	57,733	14,956	6%	100%
	5th	6,635	90,044	15,976	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	34,850	24,158	75,268	47%	77%
	2nd	34,525	50,418	64,752	6%	50%
	3rd	34,986	75,418	69,926	3%	32%
	4th	34,398	102,666	69,493	1%	100%
	5th	34,559	205,300	64,358	3%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	8,239	12,364	16,647	58%	23%
	2nd	7,766	27,068	15,987	25%	50%
	3rd	7,704	44,257	21,879	25%	68%
	4th	7,926	63,611	16,033	0%	0%
	5th	7,834	121,424	14,765	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Nevada:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	42,314	15,884	80,105	49%	78%
	2nd	38,871	41,317	68,523	17%	82%
	3rd	40,214	62,131	71,131	3.2%	74%
	4th	40,488	91,106	73,036	4.2%	100%
	5th	40,309	173,723	72,289	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	19,320	17,710	42,065	31%	22%
	2nd	19,304	36,602	37,858	8%	18%
	3rd	19,309	52,913	42,456	2%	26%
	4th	19,165	78,265	34,836	0%	0%
	5th	18,670	164,931	34,922	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	40,898	11,768	80,356	56%	81%
	2nd	42,021	39,095	81,058	11%	42%
	3rd	40,123	66,372	70,028	5%	80%
	4th	40,702	94,629	79,560	0%	0%
	5th	40,653	173,426	70,341	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	22,557	15,127	48,348	24%	19%
	2nd	20,936	30,064	46,946	30%	58%
	3rd	21,764	48,494	47,837	2%	20%
	4th	21,639	72,951	48,924	8%	100%
	5th	21,616	150,507	40,213	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

New Hampshire:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	28,942	22,504	49,134	38%	83%
	2nd	29,023	58,017	51,012	5%	75%
	3rd	28,701	84,319	48,164	0.0%	Na
	4th	28,802	110,825	53,432	1.4%	69%
	5th	28,785	197,653	54,273	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	3,690	23,628	8,389	60%	17%
	2nd	3,969	57,819	8,149	12%	25%
	3rd	3,364	83,621	4,326	0%	Na
	4th	3,818	132,988	7,160	5%	31%
	5th	3,437	300,293	5,907	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	27,264	29,855	43,716	24%	81%
	2nd	26,783	63,886	45,693	3%	100%
	3rd	27,118	92,025	49,472	0%	Na
	4th	26,923	120,021	49,635	1%	100%
	5th	26,985	196,327	46,051	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	3,687	22,843	6,400	42%	19%
	2nd	3,314	63,896	4,781	0%	0%
	3rd	3,375	92,687	6,505	0%	Na
	4th	3,575	129,260	4,853	0%	0%
	5th	3,239	330,121	5,611	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

New Jersey:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	149,231	23,660	282,585	19%	44%
	2nd	148,025	57,587	264,479	3%	33%
	3rd	149,105	92,288	261,144	0.0%	Na
	4th	147,595	135,261	266,141	0.0%	Na
	5th	147,829	286,529	299,579	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	70,849	15,796	147,256	49%	56%
	2nd	68,491	42,035	119,190	14%	67%
	3rd	71,597	69,919	131,836	0%	Na
	4th	66,747	109,131	110,880	0%	Na
	5th	68,676	251,886	130,233	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	136,397	21,979	240,295	28%	62%
	2nd	133,486	61,008	241,168	4%	27%
	3rd	135,816	98,319	211,981	1%	30%
	4th	134,865	137,026	224,162	1%	100%
	5th	132,948	255,486	235,074	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	64,655	20,551	113,164	36%	38%
	2nd	62,099	42,063	140,593	26%	73%
	3rd	63,228	64,083	118,068	6%	70%
	4th	63,932	110,600	117,240	0%	0%
	5th	62,528	233,109	121,371	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

New Mexico:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	46,544	11,531	90,347	46%	78%
	2nd	43,197	33,030	86,497	16%	60%
	3rd	44,818	53,154	82,819	11.0%	78%
	4th	45,384	78,693	84,833	0.0%	Na
	5th	43,665	169,579	84,760	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	8,118	5,828	22,307	75%	22%
	2nd	7,553	16,677	15,910	63%	40%
	3rd	7,958	36,283	14,293	17%	22%
	4th	7,278	58,974	16,175	0%	Na
	5th	7,217	80,346	14,156	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	42,077	12,059	71,374	41%	70%
	2nd	40,885	32,217	84,251	12%	49%
	3rd	40,039	54,498	75,928	6%	44%
	4th	40,972	89,391	83,685	3%	64%
	5th	40,629	168,864	78,776	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	9,467	7,478	28,598	76%	30%
	2nd	8,094	19,499	20,473	65%	51%
	3rd	8,799	31,290	15,205	35%	56%
	4th	7,898	54,399	18,462	9%	36%
	5th	8,348	127,679	16,528	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

New York:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	302,957	13,282	632,334	56%	67%
	2nd	300,429	40,828	529,930	14%	46%
	3rd	300,772	68,380	522,345	0.4%	6%
	4th	301,972	106,514	544,919	1.8%	65%
	5th	299,164	212,407	553,838	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	161,888	9,866	331,535	52%	33%
	2nd	150,701	27,960	289,983	32%	54%
	3rd	155,252	48,821	283,309	12%	94%
	4th	155,484	78,846	276,892	2%	35%
	5th	155,224	188,779	279,937	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	287,086	13,491	549,978	57%	68%
	2nd	286,106	41,647	532,638	20%	58%
	3rd	284,907	68,752	490,833	3%	31%
	4th	285,895	105,158	530,621	1%	19%
	5th	284,631	241,526	513,352	0%	0%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	144,836	10,711	285,382	52%	32%
	2nd	144,117	27,546	290,295	30%	42%
	3rd	143,884	50,263	254,288	15%	69%
	4th	144,013	81,280	262,386	7%	81%
	5th	144,193	198,711	214,179	3%	100%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

North Carolina:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	219,916	15,737	419,533	57%	88%
	2nd	219,220	36,945	374,510	17%	78%
	3rd	217,187	55,176	394,525	6.7%	63%
	4th	218,542	83,014	388,706	3.7%	100%
	5th	217,267	176,188	407,082	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	28,772	4,069	64,247	60%	12%
	2nd	31,187	18,467	73,181	33%	22%
	3rd	26,234	27,674	51,091	32%	37%
	4th	29,570	49,845	49,657	0%	0%
	5th	26,877	136,215	41,467	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	207,487	11,619	392,150	78%	90%
	2nd	207,970	30,255	378,427	40%	91%
	3rd	206,214	51,955	348,759	14%	93%
	4th	207,254	82,327	357,944	3%	100%
	5th	206,907	187,229	372,456	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	25,967	7,760	52,955	72%	10%
	2nd	27,223	26,715	64,900	30%	9%
	3rd	26,482	44,614	49,838	8%	7%
	4th	25,372	70,930	67,069	0%	0%
	5th	24,611	151,488	46,736	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

North Dakota:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	16,040	16,350	28,228	56%	96%
	2nd	15,714	42,079	26,863	5%	80%
	3rd	15,994	67,317	27,286	6.0%	100%
	4th	15,959	92,518	29,562	0.0%	Na
	5th	15,629	158,346	28,929	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	569	3,266	1,296	72%	4%
	2nd	503	30,501	694	38%	20%
	3rd	493	60,255	1,302	0%	0%
	4th	413	97,368	1,270	0%	Na
	5th	425	125,701	425	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	15,876	18,085	27,937	45%	92%
	2nd	15,741	46,166	28,749	11%	100%
	3rd	16,435	71,163	30,679	3%	100%
	4th	15,152	93,863	29,695	4%	100%
	5th	15,688	197,352	28,977	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	796	27,275	2,388	79%	8%
	2nd	637	48,274	1,724	0%	0%
	3rd	841	97,033	1,682	0%	0%
	4th	621	127,907	801	0%	0%
	5th	661	213,915	1,142	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Ohio:

Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	274,280	12,585	519,106	68%	94%
	2nd	273,872	36,291	490,527	16%	91%
	3rd	274,420	56,543	537,297	8.3%	85%
	4th	273,946	84,053	525,799	1.1%	100%
	5th	273,717	164,748	540,406	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	20,096	13,136	40,780	62%	6%
	2nd	18,598	35,829	37,657	23%	9%
	3rd	18,888	49,226	37,365	22%	15%
	4th	19,271	72,924	41,062	0%	0%
	5th	18,069	122,169	27,790	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	288,152	12,660	599,904	75%	95%
	2nd	283,649	35,859	480,692	29%	92%
	3rd	279,886	58,297	513,091	8%	92%
	4th	283,683	87,694	523,798	2%	79%
	5th	283,176	149,723	570,982	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	16,609	11,121	33,277	70%	5%
	2nd	15,167	23,320	36,252	44%	8%
	3rd	15,048	45,180	23,155	13%	8%
	4th	13,888	76,606	24,316	10%	21%
	5th	14,518	135,749	25,194	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Oklahoma:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	82,042	13,843	153,356	57%	89%
	2nd	82,310	38,240	153,826	19%	85%
	3rd	81,880	55,374	140,686	4.8%	81%
	4th	82,706	77,702	157,364	2.6%	100%
	5th	81,244	196,778	140,734	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	8,476	11,060	18,845	65%	11%
	2nd	9,858	31,527	19,946	28%	15%
	3rd	7,543	51,581	19,543	12%	19%
	4th	8,420	80,280	12,945	0%	0%
	5th	7,649	298,892	12,429	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	92,956	12,520	183,195	52%	93%
	2nd	90,024	31,709	173,533	25%	91%
	3rd	91,927	51,702	178,004	11%	100%
	4th	90,417	76,390	159,033	3%	100%
	5th	90,951	135,272	161,281	2%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	7,397	17,343	21,757	48%	7%
	2nd	7,453	28,199	16,928	29%	9%
	3rd	7,263	50,601	11,755	0%	0%
	4th	7,292	79,131	16,765	0%	0%
	5th	6,265	125,593	13,188	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Oregon:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	74,102	17,823	131,975	67%	83%
	2nd	73,857	41,614	141,648	22%	79%
	3rd	71,815	62,955	137,518	4.1%	53%
	4th	74,087	93,738	138,880	1.1%	100%
	5th	72,338	197,830	115,110	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	17,760	10,350	37,015	57%	17%
	2nd	18,078	27,724	41,782	24%	21%
	3rd	17,323	46,150	30,804	15%	47%
	4th	18,120	86,226	38,650	0%	0%
	5th	16,643	175,560	32,223	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	69,066	16,683	130,024	54%	80%
	2nd	68,130	39,476	142,652	38%	77%
	3rd	67,701	64,649	127,297	8%	75%
	4th	67,846	99,073	113,957	1%	53%
	5th	67,757	166,637	114,358	4%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	15,291	16,584	41,325	61%	20%
	2nd	15,275	31,307	41,291	52%	23%
	3rd	15,694	55,182	29,041	11%	25%
	4th	15,022	91,635	29,599	5%	47%
	5th	14,400	161,767	22,350	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Pennsylvania:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	270,267	19,706	457,159	50%	90%
	2nd	266,248	44,607	519,211	11%	85%
	3rd	264,839	68,979	503,280	2.7%	79%
	4th	267,704	100,629	488,057	0.6%	35%
	5th	266,257	206,289	478,796	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	26,586	13,046	52,265	53%	10%
	2nd	26,960	28,365	50,589	20%	15%
	3rd	26,995	44,235	36,957	7%	21%
	4th	26,661	75,732	54,672	12%	65%
	5th	25,173	195,055	46,577	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	265,971	16,954	472,034	57%	89%
	2nd	254,789	40,034	474,095	15%	90%
	3rd	265,156	62,140	449,602	8%	100%
	4th	256,594	95,255	472,549	1%	100%
	5th	258,966	199,930	532,819	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	29,443	13,457	54,808	62%	11%
	2nd	28,191	28,638	39,858	16%	10%
	3rd	27,975	47,699	54,128	0%	0%
	4th	29,054	78,149	53,802	0%	0%
	5th	27,085	198,879	61,614	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Rhode Island:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	19,578	18,612	39,421	60%	68%
	2nd	19,329	48,607	35,133	9%	37%
	3rd	19,623	76,371	31,992	0.0%	0%
	4th	19,322	107,030	34,627	0.0%	Na
	5th	19,365	197,970	31,287	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	6,998	10,971	15,693	79%	32%
	2nd	6,789	24,523	13,248	45%	63%
	3rd	6,670	43,641	10,710	6%	100%
	4th	6,874	69,083	12,051	0%	Na
	5th	6,752	154,618	14,435	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	20,126	15,931	38,821	65%	71%
	2nd	20,204	44,501	32,875	12%	39%
	3rd	19,781	76,030	32,575	3%	45%
	4th	20,194	108,748	38,909	0%	0%
	5th	19,760	193,835	35,078	2%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	6,994	10,449	12,980	77%	29%
	2nd	6,234	26,000	12,262	61%	61%
	3rd	6,610	48,644	11,854	10%	55%
	4th	6,696	78,947	11,364	11%	100%
	5th	6,442	132,678	11,074	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

South Carolina:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	112,735	12,694	196,926	61%	100%
	2nd	112,253	33,830	187,887	33%	100%
	3rd	113,237	53,451	203,592	4.5%	100%
	4th	111,858	78,615	188,957	0.0%	Na
	5th	111,915	156,579	210,198	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	6,004	32,469	9,422	0%	0%
	2nd	5,074	51,051	7,458	0%	0%
	3rd	4,744	66,681	11,950	0%	0%
	4th	6,279	80,329	11,922	0%	Na
	5th	4,230	99,405	6,460	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	106,705	10,410	187,297	62%	99%
	2nd	105,425	27,767	174,174	33%	94%
	3rd	107,105	48,053	173,135	21%	100%
	4th	104,624	74,926	180,589	0%	Na
	5th	105,085	153,531	168,695	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	7,751	12,968	16,677	12%	1%
	2nd	6,610	30,730	12,393	32%	6%
	3rd	7,139	46,630	11,383	0%	0%
	4th	7,770	71,556	15,025	0%	Na
	5th	5,943	151,075	11,976	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

South Dakota:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	18,672	14,746	37,246	64%	90%
	2nd	17,614	38,169	35,898	20%	89%
	3rd	18,081	56,789	37,376	5.7%	70%
	4th	18,212	81,701	37,464	0.0%	Na
	5th	17,852	155,713	36,735	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	1,396	8,594	2,960	100%	10%
	2nd	1,233	25,351	2,711	36%	11%
	3rd	1,384	42,013	2,561	32%	30%
	4th	1,588	83,127	3,043	0%	Na
	5th	904	265,117	1,353	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	18,300	16,549	36,404	56%	94%
	2nd	17,827	42,095	37,286	21%	89%
	3rd	18,076	64,036	32,315	7%	90%
	4th	17,660	86,819	31,729	1%	100%
	5th	17,936	161,504	33,280	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	1,500	11,723	2,356	40%	6%
	2nd	1,623	28,160	3,141	27%	11%
	3rd	1,430	36,998	3,562	9%	10%
	4th	1,470	52,743	2,600	0%	0%
	5th	1,376	131,717	2,707	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Texas:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	459,467	13,207	923,594	57%	70%
	2nd	458,798	35,790	920,187	26%	68%
	3rd	457,929	60,476	840,815	6.7%	40%
	4th	459,757	88,152	874,252	1.8%	42%
	5th	457,016	167,562	879,729	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	211,362	11,256	488,213	52%	30%
	2nd	207,388	24,660	425,944	27%	32%
	3rd	208,592	39,032	460,310	22%	60%
	4th	209,344	64,999	448,870	6%	58%
	5th	207,370	161,848	391,985	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	471,402	13,698	983,672	62%	71%
	2nd	472,458	36,552	930,844	24%	57%
	3rd	473,756	58,063	952,248	11%	54%
	4th	469,068	85,390	881,421	5%	76%
	5th	470,046	179,782	841,303	1%	25%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	228,104	10,913	520,950	52%	29%
	2nd	182,928	25,763	422,729	45%	43%
	3rd	206,199	39,248	467,416	22%	46%
	4th	207,110	64,004	420,481	4%	24%
	5th	203,056	147,660	382,341	5%	75%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Tennessee:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	155,751	12,879	275,246	71%	93%
	2nd	154,679	33,201	285,747	27%	88%
	3rd	158,385	54,685	272,552	6.9%	74%
	4th	155,849	81,623	260,971	2.6%	100%
	5th	150,538	163,537	258,487	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	13,308	14,557	38,011	63%	7%
	2nd	10,957	23,032	22,426	54%	12%
	3rd	11,443	42,449	22,311	33%	26%
	4th	12,576	70,123	19,056	0%	0%
	5th	10,585	168,631	16,751	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	150,634	13,912	268,208	55%	93%
	2nd	150,934	32,543	267,537	41%	92%
	3rd	149,602	50,911	242,946	9%	71%
	4th	150,762	76,104	273,649	2%	61%
	5th	147,268	138,602	260,499	0%	0%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	14,904	11,703	36,860	44%	7%
	2nd	10,082	25,133	23,932	55%	8%
	3rd	15,177	37,936	27,704	35%	29%
	4th	10,102	52,143	22,616	22%	39%
	5th	11,013	146,260	21,385	14%	100%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Utah:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	68,634	24,842	162,854	32%	88%
	2nd	67,806	47,214	146,505	4%	62%
	3rd	67,322	64,725	164,837	0.0%	Na
	4th	68,251	90,134	167,725	0.0%	Na
	5th	67,085	169,553	149,944	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	9,973	19,180	22,826	29%	12%
	2nd	9,825	43,776	20,922	16%	38%
	3rd	9,516	63,218	23,460	0%	Na
	4th	9,661	84,277	23,813	0%	Na
	5th	9,056	125,876	14,118	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	69,232	23,645	152,601	35%	83%
	2nd	68,286	47,087	155,406	13%	92%
	3rd	67,917	65,846	145,401	4%	100%
	4th	69,070	89,322	153,620	5%	100%
	5th	67,636	170,571	153,847	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	11,253	11,879	22,751	45%	17%
	2nd	11,298	33,567	29,796	7%	8%
	3rd	10,626	52,845	21,552	0%	0%
	4th	10,963	81,320	24,955	0%	0%
	5th	10,961	195,318	23,123	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Vermont:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	14,332	19,906	25,314	48%	93%
	2nd	14,199	42,491	27,451	19%	93%
	3rd	14,119	63,386	24,904	2.6%	100%
	4th	14,209	85,362	23,291	1.3%	100%
	5th	14,016	162,838	22,878	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	1,084	24,830	2,783	51%	7%
	2nd	687	35,570	1,370	28%	7%
	3rd	746	67,766	929	0%	0%
	4th	913	91,698	1,457	0%	0%
	5th	673	180,095	1,326	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	14,400	18,240	25,106	69%	94%
	2nd	14,210	44,076	25,188	19%	100%
	3rd	14,253	63,037	23,156	9%	100%
	4th	14,664	89,875	24,365	7%	100%
	5th	13,767	172,553	24,255	5%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	1,374	28,878	2,195	47%	6%
	2nd	1,387	55,542	2,615	0%	0%
	3rd	1,393	83,044	2,044	0%	0%
	4th	1,239	102,223	1,977	0%	0%
	5th	1,310	177,019	1,878	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Virginia:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	166,650	17,116	321,599	50%	95%
	2nd	166,996	44,037	293,151	7%	88%
	3rd	165,431	71,376	322,396	2.8%	100%
	4th	165,987	107,232	285,898	1.1%	100%
	5th	165,955	222,425	301,271	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	35,163	22,989	61,086	12%	5%
	2nd	35,062	55,844	72,075	4%	12%
	3rd	34,213	90,694	63,186	0%	0%
	4th	34,502	142,657	56,168	0%	0%
	5th	33,427	270,918	58,621	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	159,057	17,566	275,076	45%	86%
	2nd	157,785	48,535	286,114	9%	82%
	3rd	150,602	73,447	253,044	5%	80%
	4th	154,844	105,529	270,069	0%	Na
	5th	154,809	207,176	307,033	2%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	40,902	21,720	71,053	29%	14%
	2nd	40,065	54,892	80,681	8%	18%
	3rd	40,254	84,892	73,962	4%	20%
	4th	39,819	131,255	72,565	0%	Na
	5th	38,824	271,435	61,747	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Washington:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	143,022	17,199	247,525	56%	79%
	2nd	140,013	41,617	239,522	23%	67%
	3rd	138,021	66,519	247,995	4.9%	73%
	4th	139,621	96,115	266,248	1.3%	39%
	5th	139,360	186,704	259,333	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	42,371	16,121	80,342	50%	21%
	2nd	45,075	39,529	89,692	36%	33%
	3rd	39,036	63,833	68,212	6%	27%
	4th	42,945	101,430	88,610	6%	61%
	5th	40,919	177,762	75,881	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	134,026	20,686	228,082	48%	71%
	2nd	127,308	45,389	235,679	26%	65%
	3rd	129,493	68,508	243,970	5%	46%
	4th	130,640	97,953	234,385	6%	46%
	5th	129,309	174,537	206,399	1%	33%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	39,982	13,962	92,567	67%	29%
	2nd	39,702	32,194	96,012	45%	35%
	3rd	39,713	56,596	90,391	21%	54%
	4th	41,054	105,555	93,901	22%	54%
	5th	36,269	198,684	70,241	7%	67%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

West Virginia:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	46,059	10,552	76,379	63%	93%
	2nd	46,620	34,360	82,773	30%	96%
	3rd	46,694	55,596	77,352	8.0%	100%
	4th	44,885	76,192	75,673	1.4%	100%
	5th	45,990	129,909	80,952	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	3,300	21,101	6,038	62%	7%
	2nd	1,194	36,148	2,937	49%	4%
	3rd	2,366	55,711	4,351	0%	0%
	4th	1,946	84,991	5,786	0%	0%
	5th	2,198	113,284	4,396	0%	0%

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	46,278	11,883	77,172	67%	95%
	2nd	45,458	32,630	70,109	37%	93%
	3rd	46,254	52,433	80,959	9%	100%
	4th	45,719	76,816	80,464	4%	100%
	5th	45,490	156,499	78,258	2%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	2,990	24,750	7,061	59%	5%
	2nd	1,328	35,241	3,992	100%	7%
	3rd	2,398	55,334	7,319	0%	0%
	4th	1,322	85,574	2,075	0%	0%
	5th	1,409	239,790	3,558	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Wisconsin:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	131,077	19,290	250,518	58%	90%
	2nd	130,960	45,799	235,616	11%	83%
	3rd	130,157	66,582	220,090	2.1%	70%
	4th	131,505	90,497	252,612	1.6%	100%
	5th	129,862	170,600	242,962	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	13,420	16,754	29,461	63%	10%
	2nd	12,894	43,068	39,244	23%	17%
	3rd	12,675	63,055	21,567	10%	30%
	4th	13,329	96,775	26,816	0%	0%
	5th	12,017	224,251	23,205	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	128,961	20,719	227,621	57%	83%
	2nd	128,006	46,093	226,266	19%	74%
	3rd	127,765	69,486	215,584	4%	56%
	4th	129,076	94,916	235,797	1%	100%
	5th	127,327	174,955	218,719	1%	100%
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	16,383	11,720	30,242	93%	17%
	2nd	15,009	29,142	42,920	57%	26%
	3rd	15,060	46,616	31,105	28%	44%
	4th	15,349	65,990	36,667	0%	0%
	5th	14,300	115,876	26,613	0%	0%

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Wyoming:
Average Annual Income and Food-Stamp Use in Households with U.S. Citizen Children

		2010				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	13,414	25,387	26,295	28%	93%
	2nd	13,459	47,480	29,807	6%	88%
	3rd	13,542	68,181	24,648	1.3%	100%
	4th	13,305	91,528	23,533	1.4%	100%
	5th	13,249	174,996	25,055	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	798	12,075	1,583	36%	7%
	2nd	706	29,751	1,077	16%	12%
	3rd	834	58,729	2,034	0%	0%
	4th	741	100,686	1,199	0%	0%
	5th	656	192,081	1,650	0%	Na

		2011				
	Quintile	Number of Households	Average Income	Number of Children	% of HHs Receiving Food Stamps	Food Stamp Distribution by HH Type†
Two Native Born Parents	1st	13,361	20,714	22,509	45%	94%
	2nd	13,209	44,782	26,648	13%	93%
	3rd	13,069	65,687	25,667	9%	90%
	4th	13,297	89,574	27,953	0%	Na
	5th	13,064	152,449	24,070	0%	Na
Foreign Born Parent(s)	1st	932	14,216	1,985	39%	6%
	2nd	929	38,941	2,026	13%	7%
	3rd	861	60,058	1,795	14%	10%
	4th	953	98,151	2,031	0%	Na
	5th	697	238,667	1,693	0%	Na

† This shows the percent of household food-stamp use *within* each quintile that goes to native households and the percent that goes to immigrant households.

Appendix B: Technical Documentation

Probit Regression Results

Number of observations = 37813086 LR chi2(57) = 1.095e+07

Log likelihood = -12543227 Probability > chi2 = 0.0000

Pseudo R2 = 0.3038

Food-Stamp Use	Coefficient	Std. Err	. z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Variables with continuous values:						
Household income	-0.0000209	1.08E-08	-1939.45	0	-0.000021	-0.0000209
Family size	0.1088029	0.0002082	522.5	0	0.1083948	0.109211
Maximum educational attainment	-0.145955	0.0002228	-655.05	0	-0.1463917	-0.1455183
Weeks unemployed	0.0866964	0.0013577	63.86	0	0.0840354	0.0893573
Dummy variables - value of 0 or 1:						
Households w/foreign-born parent	-0.053669	0.0007343	-73.09	0	-0.0551083	-0.0522297
Households in metropolitan area	0.0056729	0.0007925	7.16	0	0.0041197	0.0072262
Households with female head	0.270839	0.0006022	449.78	0	0.2696588	0.2720192
Households in Alabama	0.1546143	0.0024478	63.16	0	0.1498166	0.1594119
Households in Alaska	-0.1697207	0.0066084	-25.68	0	-0.182673	-0.1567684
Households in Arizona	-0.1976561	0.0023272	-84.93	0	-0.2022173	-0.1930948
Households in Arkansas	0.0694668	0.0029365	23.66	0	0.0637114	0.0752222
Households in California	-0.2482197	0.0014856	-167.09	0	-0.2511313	-0.245308
Households in Colorado	-0.1678097	0.0027564	-60.88	0	-0.1732122	-0.1624073
Households in Connecticut	-0.0071325	0.0033297	-2.14	0.032	-0.0136586	-0.0006064
Households in Delaware	-0.0793809	0.005599	-14.18	0	-0.0903547	-0.0684071
Households in DC	0.0330365	0.0070662	4.68	0	0.019187	0.0468861
Households in Florida	-0.0238184	0.0017059	-13.96	0	-0.0271618	-0.0204749
Households in Georgia	-0.137794	0.0019507	-70.64	0	-0.1416174	-0.1339706
Households in Hawaii	0.0794989	0.0049337	16.11	0	0.069829	0.0891688
Households in Idaho	0.1910114	0.0036149	52.84	0	0.1839264	0.1980965
Households in Illinois	-0.0049436	0.0018635	-2.65	0.008	-0.0085961	-0.0012911
Households in Indiana	-0.0584997	0.0022452	-26.06	0	-0.0629001	-0.0540992
Households in Iowa	0.165447	0.0030709	53.88	0	0.1594282	0.1714658
Households in Kansas	0.0536314	0.0030829	17.4	0	0.0475889	0.0596738
Households in Kentucky	0.1203203	0.0024706	48.7	0	0.1154779	0.1251626
Households in Louisiana	-0.1788242	0.0025249	-70.82	0	-0.1837729	-0.1738755
Households in Maine	0.3817203	0.0045028	84.77	0	0.3728951	0.3905456
Households in Maryland	-0.1157649	0.0028179	-41.08	0	-0.1212879	-0.110242
Households in Massachusetts	0.0491351	0.0025041	19.62	0	0.0442273	0.054043
Households in Michigan	0.3511769	0.0019323	181.74	0	0.3473897	0.3549641
Households in Minnesota	0.0752956	0.0027187	27.7	0	0.069967	0.0806241
Households in Mississippi	0.2361257	0.0028098	84.04	0	0.2306185	0.2416329
Households in Missouri	0.1118675	0.0022768	49.13	0	0.1074051	0.11633
Households in Montana	0.0103834	0.0050376	2.06	0.039	0.0005099	0.0202569
Households in Nebraska	-0.082337	0.0042333	-19.45	0	-0.0906341	-0.0740399
Households in Nevada	-0.3437803	0.0035229	-97.58	0	-0.3506851	-0.3368754
Households in New Hampshire	-0.2804289	0.0063923	-43.87	0	-0.2929576	-0.2679002
Households in New Jersey	-0.293281	0.0025381	-115.55	0	-0.2982555	-0.2883064

Households in New Mexico	-0.2617662	0.0036759	-71.21	0	-0.2689709	-0.2545616
Households in North Carolina	0.2389019	0.0019261	124.03	0	0.2351268	0.2426769
Households in North Dakota	-0.078029	0.0067927	-11.49	0	-0.0913424	-0.0647155
Households in Ohio	0.1995776	0.0018243	109.4	0	0.196002	0.2031532
Households in Oklahoma	-0.1271915	0.0027079	-46.97	0	-0.132499	-0.121884
Households in Oregon	0.2573203	0.0028529	90.2	0	0.2517288	0.2629118
Households in Pennsylvania	-0.0484326	0.0019317	-25.07	0	-0.0522186	-0.0446466
Households in Rhode Island	0.1735028	0.0049669	34.93	0	0.1637678	0.1832377
Households in South Carolina	-0.0236774	0.0024955	-9.49	0	-0.0285685	-0.0187864
Households in South Dakota	0.0087703	0.0057547	1.52	0.128	-0.0025088	0.0200493
Households in Tennessee	0.0277121	0.002175	12.74	0	0.0234492	0.031975
Households in Texas	-0.0102154	0.0015011	-6.81	0	-0.0131575	-0.0072732
Households in Utah	-0.2514206	0.0032512	-77.33	0	-0.2577928	-0.2450485
Households in Vermont	0.3399077	0.0060508	56.18	0	0.3280483	0.3517671
Households in Virginia	-0.1558088	0.0023616	-65.98	0	-0.1604374	-0.1511801
Households in Washington	0.3271076	0.0021526	151.96	0	0.3228886	0.3313265
Households in West Virginia	0.1335335	0.003516	37.98	0	0.1266422	0.1404247
Households in Wisconsin	0.1622475	0.0024038	67.5	0	0.1575361	0.1669589
Households in Wyoming	-0.1116013	0.0070211	-15.9	0	-0.1253624	-0.0978402
Constant	-0.7455911	0.0123185	-60.53	0	-0.7697348	-0.7214474

Marginal Effects of Changes in Variables on Food-Stamp Use

Note: dy/dx is for discrete changes in dummy variables from 0 to 1

Variable	dy/dx	Standard Error	z	P>|z|	[95% Confidence Interval]		X
Variables with continuous values:							
Household income	-2.28E-06	0	-1842.33	0	-2.30E-06	-2.30E-06	78,434.2
Family size	0.0118449	0.00002	511.55	0	0.0118	0.01189	3.88858
Maximum educational attainment	-0.0158895	0.00003	-597.19	0	-0.015942	-0.015837	3.74011
Weeks unemployed	0.0094383	0.00015	63.84	0	0.009149	0.009728	8.98337
Dummy variables - value of 0 or 1:							
Households w/foreign-born parent	-0.0057023	0.00008	-74.91	0	-0.005852	-0.005553	0.217804
Households in metropolitan area	0.0006156	0.00009	7.18	0	0.000448	0.000784	0.845927
Households with female head	0.0292071	0.00007	428.39	0	0.029073	0.029341	0.532934
Households in Alabama	0.0189666	0.00034	56.5	0	0.018309	0.019625	0.015048
Households in Alaska	-0.0161041	0.00054	-29.8	0	-0.017163	-0.015045	0.002343
Households in Arizona	-0.0184416	0.00018	-100.19	0	-0.018802	-0.018081	0.020063
Households in Arkansas	0.0079876	0.00036	22.44	0	0.00729	0.008685	0.009099
Households in California	-0.0232474	0.00012	-193.84	0	-0.023482	-0.023012	0.122619
Households in Colorado	-0.016011	0.00023	-70.08	0	-0.016459	-0.015563	0.016332
Households in Connecticut	-0.0007721	0.00036	-2.15	0.031	-0.001475	-0.00007	0.011378
Households in Delaware	-0.0081068	0.00054	-15.15	0	-0.009156	-0.007058	0.002923
Households in the DC	0.003693	0.00081	4.55	0	0.002104	0.005282	0.001543
Households in Florida	-0.0025488	0.00018	-14.2	0	-0.002901	-0.002197	0.052724
Households in Georgia	-0.0135168	0.00017	-78.74	0	-0.013853	-0.01318	0.033712
Households in Hawaii	0.0092194	0.00061	15.16	0	0.008028	0.010411	0.003607
Households in Idaho	0.0241533	0.00052	46.09	0	0.023126	0.025181	0.005546
Households in Illinois	-0.0005362	0.0002	-2.66	0.008	-0.000931	-0.000141	0.041204
Households in Indiana	-0.0060866	0.00022	-27.28	0	-0.006524	-0.005649	0.021145
Households in Iowa	0.0204909	0.00043	47.84	0	0.019651	0.02133	0.00971
Households in Kansas	0.0060905	0.00036	16.7	0	0.005375	0.006806	0.009456
Households in Kentucky	0.0143782	0.00032	44.6	0	0.013746	0.01501	0.015021
Households in Louisiana	-0.0169126	0.00021	-82.39	0	-0.017315	-0.01651	0.01608
Households in Maine	0.0557282	0.00084	66.35	0	0.054082	0.057374	0.00384
Households in Maryland	-0.0115129	0.00025	-45.18	0	-0.012012	-0.011013	0.01819
Households in Massachusetts	0.0055545	0.00029	18.92	0	0.004979	0.00613	0.022621
Households in Michigan	0.0494369	0.00034	145.61	0	0.048771	0.050102	0.031786
Households in Minnesota	0.0086893	0.00033	26.19	0	0.008039	0.00934	0.016929
Households in Mississippi	0.0308535	0.00043	71.29	0	0.030005	0.031702	0.010328
Households in Missouri	0.0132665	0.00029	45.3	0	0.012692	0.013841	0.021591
Households in Montana	0.0011398	0.00056	2.04	0.041	0.000047	0.002233	0.003081
Households in Nebraska	-0.0083917	0.0004	-20.82	0	-0.009182	-0.007602	0.005627
Households in Nevada	-0.0283954	0.00021	-134.19	0	-0.02881	-0.027981	0.008275
Households in New Hampshire	-0.0243268	0.00043	-56.82	0	-0.025166	-0.023488	0.004027

Households in New Jersey	-0.0254631	0.00017	-148.75	0	-0.025799	-0.025128	0.02618
Households in New Mexico	-0.0230821	0.00026	-90.16	0	-0.023584	-0.02258	0.006538
Households in North Carolina	0.0310542	0.00029	105.64	0	0.030478	0.03163	0.030822
Households in North Dakota	-0.0079767	0.00065	-12.26	0	-0.009252	-0.006702	0.00218
Households in Ohio	0.0251442	0.00026	95.68	0	0.024629	0.025659	0.039504
Households in Oklahoma	-0.0125224	0.00024	-52.19	0	-0.012993	-0.012052	0.01301
Households in Oregon	0.0341537	0.00045	75.64	0	0.033269	0.035039	0.011006
Households in Pennsylvania	-0.0050855	0.0002	-26	0	-0.005469	-0.004702	0.038167
Households in Rhode Island	0.0216571	0.0007	30.79	0	0.020279	0.023036	0.003518
Households in South Carolina	-0.0025303	0.00026	-9.67	0	-0.003043	-0.002017	0.01492
Households in South Dakota	0.0009615	0.00064	1.51	0.13	-0.000284	0.002207	0.00257
Households in Tennessee	0.003082	0.00025	12.48	0	0.002598	0.003566	0.021434
Households in Texas	-0.0011046	0.00016	-6.85	0	-0.001421	-0.000789	0.089496
Households in Utah	-0.022395	0.00023	-96.47	0	-0.02285	-0.02194	0.010505
Households in Vermont	0.0481654	0.00107	44.88	0	0.046062	0.050269	0.002063
Households in Virginia	-0.0150451	0.0002	-74.87	0	-0.015439	-0.014651	0.025837
Households in Washington	0.0454751	0.00037	123.24	0	0.044752	0.046198	0.022413
Households in West Virginia	0.0161483	0.00047	34.41	0	0.015229	0.017068	0.006311
Households in Wisconsin	0.0199994	0.00033	60.17	0	0.019348	0.020651	0.018968
Households in Wyoming	-0.0111014	0.00064	-17.48	0	-0.012346	-0.009857	0.001861
Constant	----------	----------	---------	------	----------	----------	-------