MATHEMATICA Policy Research

REPORT

Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2014 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel

Final Report

December 2015

Alma Vigil
Kelsey Farson Gray
Shivani Kochhar
Bruce Schechter

Submitted to:
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service
3101 Park Center Drive, Suite 1014
Alexandria, VA 22302

Project Officer: Jenny Genser
Contract Number: AG-3198-K-15-0007

Submitted by:
Mathematica Policy Research
1100 1st Street, NE, 12th Floor
Washington, DC 20002-4221
Telephone: (202) 484-9220
Facsimile: (202) 863-1763

Project Director: Karen Cunnyngham
Reference Number: 50079.400

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest domestic food and nutrition assistance program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), providing millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. During fiscal year (FY) 2014, SNAP served an average of 46.5 million people per month and paid out $70.0 billion in benefits.[1]

In response to legislative adjustments to program rules and changes in economic and demographic trends, the characteristics of SNAP participants and households and their levels of participation in SNAP change over time. To measure the effect of these changes on SNAP, FNS relies on data from the SNAP Quality Control (QC) database. This database is an edited version of the raw datafile of monthly case reviews conducted by State SNAP agencies to assess the accuracy of eligibility determinations and benefit calculations for each State's SNAP caseload.[2]

This document describes how the raw data are cleaned and edited to create the SNAP QC database. It also describes how the QC Minimodel—one of FNS's SNAP microsimulation models—uses the SNAP QC database to simulate the effect of various policy changes to SNAP on current SNAP participants.

In Chapter II, we provide an overview of the SNAP Quality Control (QC) System, the resulting raw datafile, and the creation of the SNAP QC database. The overview, written for a nontechnical audience, is designed to give analysts and new users of the data enough general information to analyze and interpret the results of SNAP QC data tabulations and QC Minimodel policy change simulations.

In Chapter III, we detail the SNAP QC database file development process. We describe the file development programs used to transform the raw data into the SNAP QC database, the algorithms used to edit the data for consistency, and the development of the sampling weights for the file.

In Chapter IV, we provide a technical description of the procedures used to transform the SNAP QC database into the format required by the QC Minimodel and document the QC-specific portions of the QC Minimodel.[3]

Chapter V contains the codebook for the FY 2014 SNAP QC database and explains how to use it. For each variable in the database, the codebook lists the variable name, whether it

[1] These estimates of 46.5 million participants and $70 billion in benefits come from FNS administrative records. They differ from the other estimates in this documentation, which come from the edited SNAP QC database, because this database is adjusted to exclude receipt of benefits by ineligible households and those receiving disaster assistance.

[2] In this report, we refer to the original datafile as the raw datafile and the edited version as the SNAP QC database.

[3] Documentation of the generic portions of the QC Minimodel can be found in the "2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description and Codebook" (Schechter et al. 2014).

originates from the raw datafile or is constructed, and a description, including all valid values of the variable.

Appendix A provides an assessment of the quality of selected variables in the FY 2014 SNAP QC database. Users should read this appendix before using the SNAP QC database as it recommends against the use of some variables and cautions against the use of others because of apparent miscoding, high prevalence of missing or unknown values, or small sample sizes. Appendix B describes automated edits to the raw data. Appendix C provides information on new and changed variables on the FY 2014 SNAP QC database. Appendix D shows the derivation of monthly sampling weights used in the SNAP QC file. Appendix E lists the State and region identification codes used in the file, and Appendix F contains the parameter values used to determine SNAP eligibility in FY 2014, including gross and net income screens, deductions, and maximum benefit amounts. Appendix G presents the Quality Control Review Schedule–the coding form on which the raw data are originally recorded by the State QC System reviewers.

Key program changes since the previous fiscal year

The SNAP benefit increase mandated by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) expired during FY 2014, resulting in two sets of maximum benefits for the fiscal year. ARRA raised SNAP benefit levels to 113.6 percent of the Thrifty Food Plan for a reference family of four beginning in April 2009. When the ARRA provision expired on October 31, 2013, maximum benefits returned to 100 percent of the Thrifty Food Plan. Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) and SSI Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAP) benefits also decreased after the ARRA provision expired.

Key changes to the FY 2014 SNAP QC database

The contents of the FY 2014 SNAP QC database are very similar to the contents of the FY 2013 SNAP QC database, with a few minor changes. First, the variable COUPFIX, the benefit allotment adjusted for errors, was renamed to BENFIX, with no change to the variable construction. Second, new codes were included in the raw file for two person-level variables, work registration status (WRKREGi) and SNAP case affiliation (FSAFILi). Third, we made minor changes to the individual disability indicator (DISi) algorithm and some income editing routines. See Section III.B and Appendix C for more details about these changes.

Similar to FY 2013, we created two versions of the SNAP QC database: a restricted-use version that includes all variables and a public use version that excludes REVNUM, COUNTYCD, LOCALCOD, and URBRUR for privacy reasons. The first excluded variable is the QC review number and the other three are geographic variables.

Key changes to the 2014 QC Minimodel

As described above, the SNAP benefit increase mandated by ARRA expired in October 2013. For the 2014 QC Minimodel, a post-ARRA baseline was created that simulated October 2013 cases as having post-ARRA program rules and benefits. Given the short timeframe in which ARRA benefits were in place in FY 2014, the post-ARRA baseline of the QC Minimodel is not substantially different from the FY 2014 SNAP QC database. See Chapter IV for more information on the development of the 2014 QC Minimodel.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE SNAP QC DATABASE

The SNAP QC database is an edited version of the raw datafile generated by SNAP's QC System. The SNAP QC database contains detailed demographic, economic, and SNAP eligibility information for a nationally representative sample of approximately 48,000 SNAP units.[4] The data, produced annually, are well-suited for tabulating characteristics of SNAP units and simulating the impact on current SNAP units of various policy changes to the program. Accordingly, the SNAP QC database is the source for FNS's annual report, "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households," and FNS's QC Minimodel, a microsimulation model that estimates the effect of proposed changes to SNAP on current participants. In this chapter, we provide an overview of the raw datafile and the processing and edits that convert the datafile to the SNAP QC database.

A. The quality control system

The raw datafile is generated from the monthly reviews of SNAP cases conducted by State SNAP agencies as part of the QC System. The primary objective of QC reviews is to assess the accuracy of eligibility determinations and benefit calculations. Participating units, or active cases, are reviewed to determine whether they are eligible for participation and receiving the correct benefit amount. Units that were negative cases, meaning they had their participation denied or terminated, are reviewed to determine whether the denial or termination was correct. The SNAP QC database is based on the sample of active cases drawn each month for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

State QC reviewers review data in the active case file. They gather financial and demographic information from the sampled unit's case file, visit the household to re-interview the participants, and then determine whether the SNAP unit received the correct SNAP benefit amount. The review information is entered on a data coding form (either manually or electronically), sent to FNS's national computer center, and entered into the raw datafile. FNS regional offices conduct a federal re-review of a subsample of each original State sample. Federal re-review data are also sent to the national computer center for entry into the raw datafile and for use in conjunction with the State review data to calculate the official payment error rate for each State. States can be sanctioned or rewarded on the basis of their official payment error rates.

Most of the data on the raw datafile are the financial and demographic information collected during the review. The authorized benefit amount and eligibility status determined by the caseworker are also on the file, along with the error amount and eligibility status determined by the reviewer. The reviewer-determined entries are defined as follows:

- If the SNAP unit was eligible and the authorized benefit amount equaled the issued benefit, then the error amount is 0 and the case finding is "amount correct."

[4] In this technical documentation, "SNAP unit" or simply "unit" refers to individuals who together are certified for and receive SNAP benefits. A household may contain multiple SNAP units and/or individuals who do not receive SNAP benefits. However, each record in the QC data contains data on only one SNAP unit per household.

- If the SNAP unit was eligible and the authorized benefit amount varied from the issued benefit, then the difference between the two amounts is recorded as the error amount and the case finding is either "overissuance" or "underissuance." Error amounts of $37 or less are not included in the calculation of State error rates.[5]
- If the reviewer determines that the SNAP unit was ineligible, then the issued benefit amount is recorded as the error amount and the case finding is "ineligible."

State QC reviewers also review the negative cases to decide whether proper procedures were used to deny or terminate a case. Because these cases are not participating in SNAP, they are not included in the SNAP QC database and QC Minimodel.

B. The raw datafile

While most participating SNAP units are subject to sampling in the active case file, certain types of units not appropriate for review are excluded. Specifically, the active case universe excludes the following types of cases:

- Dropped as a result of oversampling
- Listed in error as active cases, including, but not limited to:
  - Negative cases incorrectly included in the active case file
  - Cases that did not participate in SNAP for the sample month, including suspended cases and those that were eligible for zero benefits before any recoupments were made
  - Cases receiving restored benefits that were not otherwise participating
  - Cases receiving retroactive benefits for the sample month
- Receiving benefits for a disaster authorized by FNS
- Pending a hearing for an adverse action
- Under investigation for SNAP fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings)
- Where all members have died or moved outside the State
- Where no member could be interviewed because:
  - All members had been hospitalized, incarcerated, or placed in a mental institution and were expected to remain there for 95 days after the end of the sample month
  - Members could not be located

The sampling unit within the active universe is the SNAP unit as defined in an FNS-approved State manual.

[5] The Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) decreased the tolerance threshold from $50 to $37 for all active FY 2014 SNAP cases.

State sampling plans must conform to accepted principles of probability sampling. A State may use either a simple random sampling plan or a more complex sampling design that best meets its needs. FNS must approve sampling designs other than simple random sampling.

The standard minimum annual State sample sizes range from 300 to 2,400 reviews depending primarily on the size of the monthly participating caseload. States must use the following guidelines when determining their standard annual QC sample sizes:

- If the average monthly caseload is under 10,000, the standard minimum sample size is 300 cases per year.
- If the average monthly caseload is 60,000 or over, the standard minimum sample size is 2,400 cases per year.
- If the average monthly caseload is between 10,000 and 60,000, the standard minimum sample size is derived by the following formula:

  Standard minimum = 300 + 0.042 (N - 10,000),
  where N is the average monthly caseload.

A State may choose an optional minimum sample size if it agrees not to dispute later payment error rate findings and the associated sanctions on the basis of the precision of the estimates. Optional minimum sample sizes are determined as follows:

- If the average monthly caseload is under 12,942, the optional minimum sample size is 300.
- If the average monthly caseload is 60,000 or over, the optional minimum sample size is 1,020.
- If the average monthly caseload is between 12,942 and 60,000, the optional minimum sample size is derived by the following formula:

  Optional minimum = 300 + 0.0153 (N – 12,941),
  where N is the average monthly caseload.

C. Creation of the SNAP QC database

We create the SNAP QC database from the raw datafile by following four steps: (1) preliminary processing, (2) data editing, (3) variable construction, and (4) weighting.

1. Preliminary processing

After first converting the raw datafile into a SAS file, we generate and inspect a series of quality assurance counts and frequency distributions for the values of each variable on the file. We assign missing value codes to data that are out of range, missing from the file, or coded as unknown on the source file. We remove the following records from that file that are:

- Coded as not subject to review (REVDISP = 2), incomplete (REVDISP = 3), or deselected due to oversampling (REVDISP = 4)

- Coded with review findings of ineligible (STATUS = 4)
- Missing all data except error and status information, identified as those coded with 0 case members (CERTHHSZ = 0)
- Found by the reviewer to be eligible but not qualifying for a positive benefit or identified as those having a benefit overissuance equal to or exceeding the recorded benefit (STATUS = 2 and RAWBEN <= AMTERR)

In Table II.1, we show the number of cases dropped from the FY 2014 edited file.

Table II.1. Number of cases sampled, dropped from the edited file, and included on the edited file, FY 2014

	FY 2014 SNAP QC sample
Number of cases sampled	55,066
Cases not subject to review	2,506
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0
Cases subject to review	52,560
Incomplete cases	3,605
Cases completed	48,955
Not eligible for SNAP	467
Not eligible for a positive benefit	156
Eligible for a positive benefit	48,332
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	82
SNAP units on the final file	48,250

Source: FY 2014 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control sample.

2. Data editing

Consistent measures of SNAP unit size, income, and benefit level are critical to any analysis of SNAP units. However, data for these measures are not always consistent in the raw datafile. For instance, the sum of the income of each person in the unit may not equal reported unit-level gross income. Such inconsistencies may be rooted in the initial case record information or the transcription and data entry process. In the data-editing step, we resolve the inconsistencies described below. We drop the small number of SNAP units with unresolved inconsistencies from the edited file.

The overall strategy of the editing process is to ensure that certain basic relationships hold for all cases. The two most basic relationships that should hold for the reported program variables follow:[6]

[6] Households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or an SSI Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules and have been edited accordingly.

- Net income must equal gross income minus the total deductions for which the unit is eligible and not be negative.
- The SNAP benefit level must equal the maximum benefit for that unit size minus 30 percent of net income and not be negative (or be set to the minimum benefit if appropriate).

In addition, several important relationships must hold for some final and intermediate variables. For example:

- Gross unit income must equal the sum of all countable person-level income amounts.
- The earned income deduction must equal the specified percentage (rounded down) of countable earned income.
- The excess shelter deduction must equal shelter costs above 50 percent of gross income minus all other deductions up to a cap. Units with elderly members or individuals with disabilities are not subject to the cap. Units with a homeless deduction will not have an excess shelter deduction.
- Total deductions must equal the sum of the standard deduction, any earned income deduction, medical deduction, excess shelter deduction or homeless deduction, dependent care deduction, and child support expense deduction.[7]

In Chapter III, we describe the complex process by which the editing program determines whether a case is internally consistent and, if not, performs needed edits.

3. Variable construction

We construct several variables from the reported data once the file is edited. The major classes of constructed variables are unit-level countable income variables, SNAP eligibility and benefit determination variables, and characteristics flags.

- **Unit-level countable income variables**. The total SNAP unit income variable for each type of income (for example, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF] or Social Security) is constructed by summing the person-level income of that type over all individuals in the SNAP unit. The total SNAP unit gross income, earned income, and unearned income variables are constructed by summing all the appropriate unit income variables.
- **SNAP eligibility and benefit determination variables**. Variables used to determine eligibility and benefits—such as SNAP unit deductions, SNAP unit net countable income, and SNAP unit benefits—are constructed on the basis of SNAP unit countable income and unit demographic characteristics.
- **Characteristics flags.** Characteristics flags identify SNAP units with certain features, such as the presence of an elderly individual or an individual with a disability. In

[7] In some cases, child support payments are excluded from gross income and not taken as a deduction.

addition, data from Census files are merged to identify whether a SNAP unit resides in a metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural area.[8]

4. Weighting

We weight the observations on the raw QC file to ensure that the weighted totals match three adjusted SNAP Program Operations totals—the monthly number of SNAP units by State and stratum, the monthly number of SNAP participants by State, and the monthly total benefits issued by State. We adjust these totals by removing benefits issued in error and benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program because cases with either of these circumstances are not included in the SNAP QC data.[9] In Section III.C, we describe the derivation of the sampling weights in detail.

SNAP Program Operations totals are generated from FNS's National Data Bank and reflect actual levels of participation and benefit issuance. Information about the number of SNAP units receiving a disaster assistance benefit comes from FNS. The rates of SNAP units receiving benefits in error are estimated from the raw QC datafile. In Table II.2, we compare the QC System sample-based estimates to aggregate program participation data for FY 2014.

Table II.2. Comparison of program data to edited SNAP QC database, FY 2014

Average monthly value	Program data	Adjustments for disaster assistance[a]	Adjustments for ineligible SNAP units	Edited SNAP QC database
Number of SNAP units	22,699,595	67	254,549	22,444,979
Number of individuals	46,536,799	168	662,847	45,873,783
Value of benefits	$5,833,236,297	$1,422,841	$142,166,128	$5,689,647,328
Average SNAP unit size	2.05	2.50	2.60	2.04
Average benefit per person	$125.35	–	$214.48	$124.03

Sources: FY 2014 program data and SNAP QC datafile.

[a]We adjust units and individuals for disaster SNAP units only. We adjust benefits both for disaster SNAP benefits and for replacement benefits issued to qualifying ongoing SNAP units. As a result, the average disaster SNAP benefit per person cannot be calculated from the information in this table.

D. Final SNAP QC database

After we develop the SNAP QC database, we create SAS, STATA, and SPSS versions that can be used to tabulate characteristics of SNAP units and a binary file that serves as the underlying database for FNS's QC Minimodel.

[8] A Micropolitan Statistical Area has at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but fewer than 50,000 people and includes adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.

[9] In FY 2014, about 800 units that were not previously on SNAP received disaster assistance in the form of SNAP benefits. These units and participating SNAP units with replacement SNAP benefits as a result of a disaster received a combined $17 million in benefits. As such, the adjusted totals for SNAP units and benefits are 1 percent and 2 percent smaller, respectively, than the unadjusted Program Operations totals.

III. FY 2014 SNAP QC FILE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

A. Developing the SNAP QC file

In this chapter and in Figure III.1, we describe the programs and data used in the development of the FY 2014 SNAP QC file.[10]

Step 1. Obtain data

We received the data from FNS on a CD in an ASCII (or text) format.

INPUT CD	File: FY2014 Record length 2,250 55,066 records	(ASCII file)

Step 2. Read in and prepare files

We converted to SAS format the specified fields from the raw FNS file, created the unique record identifier (HHLDNO), and corrected stratum codes to reflect FNS's updated specifications.

PROGRAM NAME	10_SASIFY14.SAS	
INPUT FILE	FY2014	(ASCII; 55,066 records)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2014_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,066 records; 721variables)

Step 3. QA the data

We ran preliminary frequencies on the SAS file and checked the frequencies for evidence of data corruption, consistency across States and months, and the extent of missing and out-of-range data. In addition, we calculated means and compared them to those for the previous year.

PROGRAM NAMES	FREQS14.SAS FREQS14A.SAS CMP1314A.SAS	
INPUT FILE	QCFY2014_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,066 records; 721 variables)

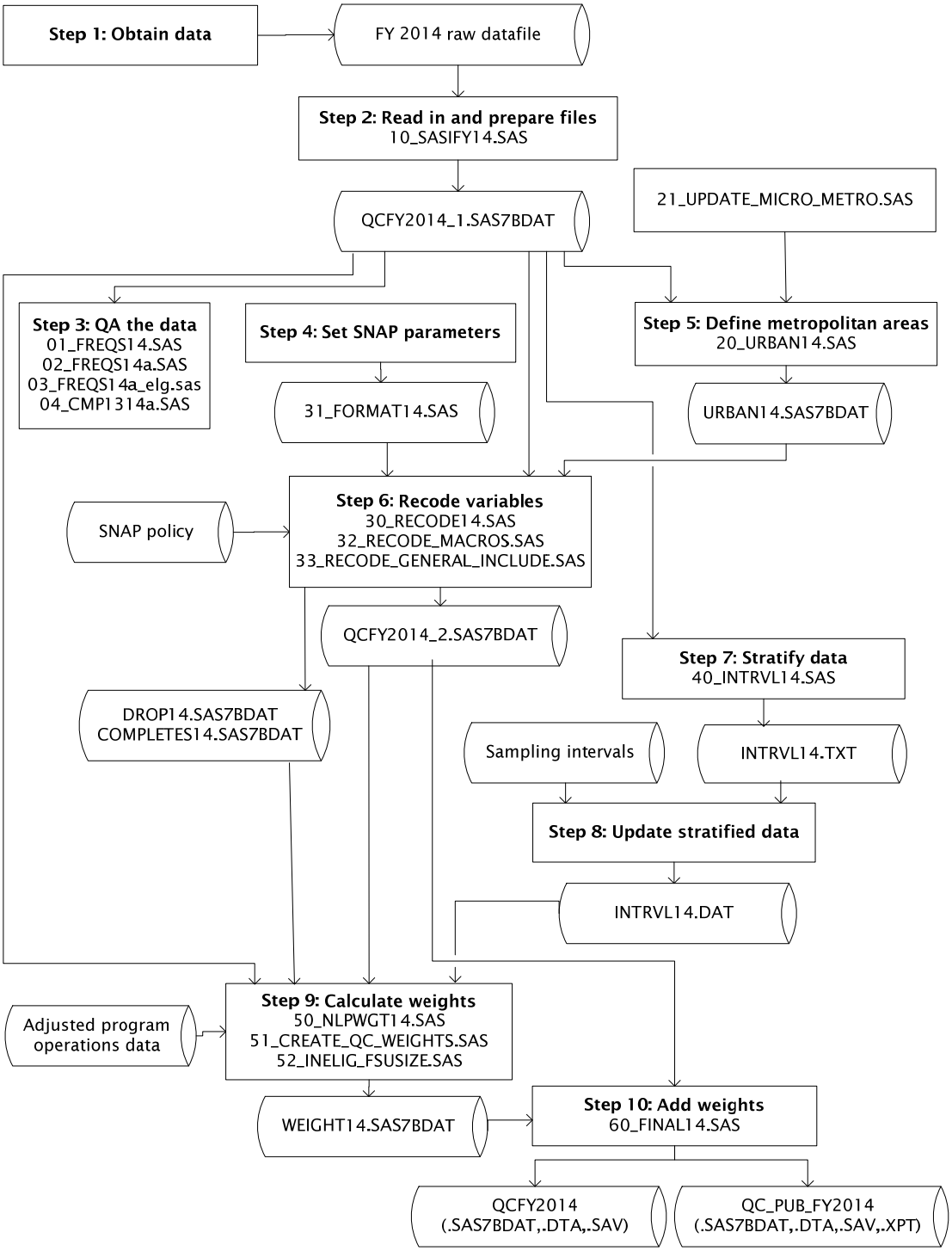
Step 4. Set SNAP parameters

We obtained relevant SNAP values (parameters), including those for maximum and minimum benefit amounts, income screens, MFIP, SSI-CAP, and standard utility allowance (SUA) amounts by State. We entered them into a SAS format library, and used the formats for our program in Step 6.

OUTPUT PROGRAM:	31_FORMAT14.SAS

[10] Copies of the file development programs are available from FNS upon request.

Figure III.1. FY 2014 SNAP QC file development process



Step 5. Define metropolitan areas

We added geographic-level information to the file. Using the local agency code on the raw datafile, we assigned a county Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code to each SNAP unit. We flagged any unknown local agency codes for correction or addition to the concordance of local agency codes by county and State. We then merged each unit to the 2013 Census Bureau files of metropolitan and micropolitan areas by using State and county codes. We coded units as metropolitan or micropolitan, depending on their match to one of the Census files. Those not found in either file were coded as rural, except for those with local codes that were State-wide, which we coded as missing metropolitan status. Beginning in 2014, we assigned Alaska units with missing or unknown local agency codes a metropolitan status based on the minimum benefits. We removed cases not subject to review and incomplete cases in the output files.

PROGRAM NAME	20_URBAN14.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2014_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,066 records; 721 variables)
	METRO2_13.TXT	(ASCII; 1,236 records; 3 variables) (Census 2013 Metropolitan File)
	MICRO2_13.TXT	(ASCII; 646 records; 3 variables) (Census 2013 Micropolitan File)
	FIPS_LAC.TXT	(ASCII; 5,058 records; 6 variables) (Concordance of local area codes, updated in 2014.)
OUTPUT FILE	URBAN14.SAS7BDAT	(48,955 records; 5 variables)

Step 6. Recode and standardize variables

We edited the file to resolve inconsistencies between variables within a unit and created several unit-level variables pertaining to SNAP affiliation, income deductions, shelter limit, benefit amount, assets, poverty status, and specific types of income. Unknown values (9-filled or 0 where a value should have been entered) were set to missing. The program detected inconsistencies between person-level income totals and reported totals and resolved them by using a procedure described in detail below (see obtaining file consistency). Units meeting all the following conditions were written to the output file: (1) had a completed review, (2) found eligible by the QC reviewer, (3) contained at least one SNAP participant under review, (4) received a benefit amount of at least $1, and (5) passed the eligibility tests, flagged as categorically eligible, or identified as participating in MFIP or an SSI-CAP. Meeting these conditions, together with the sample reductions in Step 5, completed the sample selection for the final datafile (48,250 records).

PROGRAM NAME	30_RECODE14.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2014_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,066 records; 721 variables)
	31_FORMAT14.SAS	(Format library)
	URBAN14.SAS7BDAT	(48,955 records; 5 variables)

OUTPUT FILES	QCFY2014_2.SAS7BDAT	(48,250 records; 1,569 variables)
	COMPLETES14.SAS7BDAT	(48,955 records; 1,571 variables)
	DROP14.SAS7BDAT	(82 records; 1,570 variables)

Step 7. Stratify data

We created a file containing State name, FIPS code, and stratum, with one record per State/stratum combination.

PROGRAM NAME	40_INTRVL14.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2014_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,066 records; 721 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL14.TXT	(ASCII; 53 records, 4 variables)

Step 8. Update stratified data

We edited the INTRVL14.TXT file by hand to add sampling interval information (obtained from FNS) for each State/stratum combination and saved the edited file as INTRVL14.DAT.[11]

INPUT FILES	INTRVL14.TXT	(ASCII; 53 records; 4 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL14.DAT	(ASCII; 53 records, 4 variables)

Step 9. Calculate weights

As described later in Section III.C, we calculated a weight for each SNAP unit that had a complete review, excepting those units that were dropped from the edited file because of unresolved inconsistencies.

PROGRAM NAME	50_NLPWGT14.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2014_1.SAS7BDAT	(55,066 records; 721 variables)
	QCFY2014_2.SAS7BDAT	(48,250 records; 1,569 variables)
	INTRVL14.DAT	(ASCII; 53 records, 4 variables)
	FY14_ADJUSTED.XLSX	(Excel spreadsheet containing FNS Program Operations data adjusted for disasters)
	COMPLETES14.SAS7BDAT	(48,955 records; 1,571 variables)
	DROP14.SAS7BDAT	(82 records; 1,570 variables)
OUTPUT FILES	WEIGHT14.SAS7BDAT	(48,873 records; 27 variables)

Step 10. Add weights

We merged the file containing weights with the edited SNAP QC file to produce the final FY 2014 SNAP QC files. QCFY2014 is for internal use and includes all variables. QC_PUB_FY2014 is for public use and excludes REVNUM, COUNTYCD, LOCALCOD, and URBRUR for privacy reasons.

[11] No States had a stratified sample in the FY 2014 SNAP QC file.

PROGRAM NAME	60_FINAL14.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2014_2.SAS7BDAT	(48,250 records; 1,569 variables)
	WEIGHT14.SAS7BDAT	(48,873 records; 27 variables)
OUTPUT FILES	QCFY2014.SAS7BDAT	(48,250 records; 798 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2014.SAS7BDAT	(48,250 records; 792 variables)
	QCFY2014.DTA	(48,250 records; 798 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2014.DTA	(48,250 records; 792 variables)
	QCFY2014.SAV	(48,250 records; 798 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2014.SAV	(48,250 records; 792 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2014.XPT	(48,250 records; 792 variables)

Step 11. Create QC Minimodel

Using the final internal use SNAP QC SAS file, we created a hierarchical binary file for the QC Minimodel with SAS missing values coded to negative values.

PROGRAM NAME	MINIQC14.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2014.SAS7BDAT	(48,250 records; 798 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	MATHPC.BIN	(48,250 unit records; 107,778 person records)

Step 12. Create tables

Using the final QCFY2014 SNAP QC SAS file, we created a hierarchical binary file for use in producing tables with Table Producing Language (TPL) software. The program also created a codebook for the TPL software. SAS missing values were coded to negative values. Additional unit-level recodes were created for use in table generation.

PROGRAM NAME	20_QC2TPL14.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2014.SAS7BDAT	(48,250 records; 798 variables)
OUTPUT FILES	QC2TPL14.BIN	(48,250 unit records; 107,778 person records)
	QC2TPL14.CBK	

B. Obtaining file consistency

As mentioned under Step 6 above, we performed selected editing of the reported data. We followed the procedures below to obtain a high degree of consistency between related variables in the data while maintaining the integrity of the database. Some of the procedures do not apply to SNAP units in MFIP and demonstration units participating in an SSI-CAP in 18 States. We present the editing procedures for MFIP and SSI-CAP units after outlining the general procedure. For details on specific data-cleaning procedures, please refer to Appendix B.

1. Standard editing procedures

Step 1. Eliminate case records that are incomplete or are for SNAP units that do not qualify for a benefit.

- Those with incomplete reviews (REVDISP not equal to 1)
- Those with no case members (CERTHHSZ = 0)
- Those found ineligible by the QC reviewer (STATUS = 4)
- Those with an overissuance that is equal to or greater than the reported benefit (STATUS = 2 and RAWBEN <= AMTERR)
- Those with unknown eligibility (STATUS is missing)

Step 2. Get a preliminary count of the number of people in the SNAP unit.

Step 3. Recode missing information to SAS missing values.

- Any field coded with an out-of-range value is set to missing value of .A (for example, a 0 in the SNAP case affiliation code).
- Any field coded as unknown (filled with 9's) is set to missing value of .B. The one exception is the SNAP case affiliation code (FSAFILi) where the 9's remain to signify a valid person.
- Any constructed field that cannot be determined because of missing values is set to missing value of .C (for example, total assets).
- For units participating in months for which they are not certified, CERTMTH is set to missing value of .D.
- For MFIP and SSI-CAP units, variables not relevant in the benefit determination are set to missing value of .E.

Step 4. Finalize the unit size. We use the SNAP case affiliation flags for each person in the unit to construct a measure of the number of members in the SNAP unit under review. A person is considered a member of the SNAP unit if his or her affiliation code (FSAFILi) is equal to 1.

Step 5. Determine unit totals and indicator variables. Examples of totals include the number of elderly individuals (FSNELDER), children (FSNKID), and non-elderly individuals with disabilities (FSNDIS). Examples of indicators include citizenship status of the unit head (NONCIT_HEAD) and categorical eligibility status (CAT_ELIG) of the unit.

Step 6. Initialize FY 2014 values (for example, standard deduction, shelter cap, maximum benefit).

Step 7. Reconcile duplicated amounts of wages (WAGESi), Social Security income (SOCSECi) and Supplemental Security Income (SSIi). If a unit contains multiple individuals with equivalent WAGESi and either equivalent SOCSECi amounts or SSIi amounts, we check whether the sum of unduplicated income amounts is equal to RAWGROSS. If so, we assume that the QC reviewer incorrectly reported each individual's income for all members of the unit. We try to reconcile the duplicated amounts by using work registration status (WRKREGi) and age. For example, if two non-elderly members have identical WAGESi and SOCSECi, and one is coded as being exempt from work registration due to a disability and the other is not, we assign the SOCSECi income to the former (and set WAGESi to 0) and the WAGESi income to the latter (and set SOCSECi to 0).

Step 8. Calculate earned and unearned incomes for those inside the unit and others in the household by adding up person-level income amounts.

- Earned income variables are wages (WAGESi), self-employment income (SLFEMPi), and other earned income (OTHERNi).

- Unearned income variables are contributions (CONTi), court-ordered child support payments (CSUPRTi), deemed income (DEEMi), State diversion payments (DIVERi), educational grants/scholarships/loans (EDLOANi), earned income tax credit income (EITCi), energy assistance income (ENERGYi), foster care payments (FOSTERi), State general assistance (GAi), other government benefits (OTHGOVi), other unearned income (OTHUNi), Social Security income (SOCSECi), Supplemental Security Income (SSIi), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANFi), unemployment compensation (UNEMPi), veterans' benefits (VETi), workers' compensation (WCOMPi), and subsidized earned income (WGESUPi).

Step 9. Reconcile reported person-level income amounts with reported unit-level income and deduction variables. All household members reported on the file (not just unit members) are initially considered in the process of reconciling person and unit-level income. Any person-level income amount that is found to not count toward the benefit calculation is set to 0. To reconcile any differences between the person and unit-level income amounts, we perform the following steps sequentially, and stop when inconsistencies are resolved:

9a. **Does the child support income match the child support deduction?** For units where child support income and child support expenses are the same, we determine if the exclusion of either will allow us to replicate the reported unit-level gross income or net income. We set to 0 any child support income or deductions that are not used.[12]

[12] States may exclude child support expenses from gross income rather than consider them a deduction. For units excluding it from gross income, we check that gross income minus child support expenses is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline.

9b. **Does the sum of person-level income match the unit-level gross income? We** compare earned and unearned income for the unit and the household to see if any combination is equal to the reported unit-level gross income. We check in the following order: (1) all unit income; (2) all unit income plus unearned income from outside the unit; (3) all unit income plus earned income from outside the unit; and (4) all household income.[13] At each stage, we check to see if child support expenses have been excluded from the unit-level gross income. If person-level sums and the unit-level gross income are equal at any stage, we set any income not used to 0.

9c. **Does the sum of person-level unearned income and earnings implied by the earnings deduction match the unit-level gross income?** We compare unearned income for the unit and the household plus the amount of earnings implied by the reported earnings deduction with the reported unit-level gross income to see if any combination is equal. We check in the following order: (1) unit unearned income, and (2) household unearned income. At each stage, we check to see if child support expenses have been excluded from the unit-level gross income. If reconciliation is made, we adjust earnings to satisfy the earnings deduction (adjusting existing earnings proportionately or, in the event of no person-level earnings, adding to the householder's other earned income). We set all other income to 0.

9d. **Is gross income not recorded?** If the reported unit-level gross income is 0 and the benefit is less than the maximum benefit for a unit of this size, we set the unit-level gross income to the sum of the person-level income values for the household.

9e. **Is the benefit consistent with having no income**? If the reported unit-level gross income is 0 and the benefit is equal to the maximum benefit for a unit of this size, we set the person-level income values for the household to 0.

9f. **Is gross income unreasonably high?** If the reported unit-level gross income is out of range (greater than three times the net income screen for a unit of this size) and no person-level income value is out of range, we set the unit-level gross income to the sum of the person-level income values for the household.

9g. **Is person-level income consistent with deductions and unit-level net income**? We compare combinations of earned and unearned income for the unit and the household less calculated total deductions to the reported unit-level net income. The calculated total deductions vary for each combination because the shelter deduction depends on household income while the earnings deduction depends on total earnings. We check in the following order: (1) all unit income less total deductions, (2) all unit income plus unearned income from outside the unit less total deductions, (3) all unit income plus earned income from outside the unit less total deductions, and (4) all household income less total deductions. If reconciliation is made, we set any income types not used to 0 and recalculate unit-level gross income.

[13] "Unit" income is income associated with participating household members. We allow a $5 difference to account for potential rounding differences.

9h. **Are person-level unearned income and earnings implied by the earnings deduction consistent with deductions and unit-level net income?** We check unearned income for the unit and the household plus the amount of earnings implied by the reported earnings deduction to see if any combination equals the reported unit-level net income plus calculated total deductions. We check in the following order: (1) unit unearned income, and (2) household unearned income. If reconciliation is made, we adjust earnings to satisfy the earnings deduction (adjusting existing earnings proportionately or, in the event of no person-level earnings, adding to the householder's other earned income). We set any income types not used to 0.

9i. **Do unit-level income values agree with no errors reported?** If no errors are reported (AMTERR = 0) and the unit-level income values agree (gross = net + total deductions), we adjust the person-level income to agree with the unit-level values. We first adjust person-level earnings proportionately to agree with the earnings deductions. If any further adjustments are needed, we adjust person-level unearned income values proportionately. However, new for the FY 2014 file, we only adjust SSI values if SSI is the only unearned income or the amount of other unearned income is not enough to reconcile the unit.

9j. **Do earnings agree with the reported earned income deduction, but exceed the reported unit-level gross income?** If earnings agree with the reported earned income deduction but exceed the unit-level reported gross income, we recalculate the gross income, setting to 0 any person-level income not used. If unit earnings agree, we set all income outside the unit to 0. If household earnings agree, we set any unearned income outside the unit to 0.

9k. **Are person and unit-level income amounts still inconsistent?** If we still have not resolved incomes, we make the person-level incomes equal the reported unit-level gross income. If the reported earned income deduction indicates 0 earnings, we set to 0 any person-level earnings. If the reported earned income deduction indicates earnings no greater than the reported gross income, we adjust person-level earnings proportionately to satisfy the earned income deduction. Otherwise, we adjust all person-level earnings proportionately. If additional adjustments are needed, we adjust all person-level unearned income values proportionately.

Step 10. Calculate final SNAP unit income totals (for example, gross, net, TANF, and SSI).

Step 11. Create remaining flags and variables.

Step 12. Calculate the benefit.

Step 13. If the calculated benefit does not match the raw benefit, adjust the dependent care deduction, excess shelter deduction, or medical expense deduction if doing so results in a matching benefit. In some SNAP units, we are able to reconcile initial differences between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit by performing the following steps sequentially and stopping when inconsistencies are resolved:

13a. **Does the calculated benefit match the raw benefit?** We define a SNAP unit as having a matching benefit if it meets one of the following conditions:

1. QC reviewers recorded a payment error and (1) the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount, or (2) the calculated benefit is within $5 of the unadjusted raw benefit, and the error element is not indicated to be the dependent care deduction, the shelter deduction, or the standard utility allowance.
2. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

13b. **Does adjusting the dependent care deduction result in a matching benefit**? If a unit has a dependent care deduction that is not consistent with dependent care costs, we make the deduction match the expenses if, as a result of doing so, one of the following conditions is met:

1. QC reviewers recorded a payment error and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount.
2. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

For each condition, we check with and without allotment adjustments.

13c. **Does adjusting the shelter deduction result in a matching benefit?** We try setting the amount of utility expenses equal to a Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) amount or to 0.[14] We try different SUA amounts in the following order: (1) HCSUA, (2) LUA, (3) utilities equal 0, (4) telephone allowance, and (5) a single-element SUA. We set the amount of utility expenses equal to an SUA amount or to 0 if, as a result, one of the following conditions is met:

1. QC reviewers recorded a payment error and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount.
2. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.
3. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated shelter deduction is within $5 of the raw shelter deduction.

[14] SUAs are standard utility allowances that States may use in place of actual utility costs to calculate a household's total shelter expenses. (SUAs are mandatory in some States and optional in others.) Many States employ more than one SUA to accommodate units with different types of utility expenses. The Heating and Cooling SUA (HCSUA) generally includes all utilities, including telephone service. The Lower Utility Allowance (LUA) is used for units that do not have heating and cooling expenses separate from rent, but have at least two other utility expenses. The LUA generally includes all other utilities, including telephone service. A telephone allowance is used for units with telephone expenses but without any other utility expenses. Some States also use a one-utility standard, for units with a single utility expense such as electricity. In addition, a few States use combinations of individual standards for different utility expenses. Hawaii, for example, employs individual utility standards for electricity, telephones, sewage, trash, and water.

4. For SNAP units in New York, QC reviewers recorded no payment errors, utilities equal the HCSUA, and the unit is coded as using an HCSUA.[15]

For each condition, we check with and without allotment adjustments. Appendix F, Table F.7, provides FY 2014 SUA values by State.

13d. **Does setting the medical deduction to 0 for a medical deduction demonstration participant result in a matching benefit?** For participants in medical deduction demonstration States,[16] we set the medical deduction, medical expenses, and the medical deduction demonstration flag to 0 if, as a result, one of the following conditions is met:

1. QC reviewers recorded a payment error and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount.
2. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

13e. **Redo the income reconciliation, if necessary**. If we modified a deduction to match the computed benefit (Steps 13b, 13c, or 13d) and used deductions in the income reconciliation (Step 9), then we redo the income reconciliation with new deduction values, repeating all steps beginning with Step 9.

Step 14. Drop units whose calculated benefit is less than $1.

Step 15. Perform automated edits to reconcile remaining inconsistencies. Appendix B provides details.

Step 16. Update categorical eligibility. A unit is categorically eligible for SNAP if any of the following is true:

- The QC reviewer labels the unit as categorically eligible.
- The unit meets the standards for expanded categorical eligibility in specified States. (See Appendix B for information on expanded categorical eligibility).
- The unit is pure cash public assistance (PA); that is, either (1) everyone in the unit receives TANF, GA, or SSI, (2) the unit has TANF income and every adult receives TANF, GA, or SSI, or (3) the unit contains only children where at least one member received TANF income. Since TANF income is not reported on the file for the vast majority of MFIP units, we code all MFIP units as pure PA.

[15] New York's computer system automatically generates an SUA for certain units. Consequently, we do not require a matching net income or a matching shelter deduction for New York SNAP units, as long as the unit is coded as using an HCSUA.

[16] By the end of FY 2014, medical deduction demonstrations were operating in Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Step 17. Determine eligibility. We assess whether each unit would pass the applicable asset and income tests.

- Units without an elderly member or individual with a disability must have a monthly gross income at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).[17]
- Units must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).[18]
- Units without an elderly member or individual with a disability must have total countable assets of $2,000 or less. Units with an elderly member or individual with a disability are allowed up to $3,250 in countable assets. (See next section for exceptions.)

We retain on the file only units that are either categorically eligible or pass the applicable income and asset tests.

2. State-variations to editing procedures

Below, we detail the State-specific editing procedures that we use to model State SNAP rules. These rules include higher asset limits (Section 2a), MFIP (Section 2b), SSI-CAP with standard benefits and standard shelter expenses (Section 2c), and medical deduction demonstrations (Section 2d).

a. Higher asset limits

In FY 2014, three States (Idaho, Michigan, and Texas) allowed all SNAP units to have up to $5,000 in countable assets based on the State's Broad Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE) policy.

b. MFIP units

The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) is Minnesota's TANF program, open to low-income families with children.[19] MFIP calculates participants' food assistance and cash assistance benefits together; consequently, the SNAP benefit calculation differs from the federal formula. Both the maximum food assistance portion and maximum cash assistance portion of the MFIP benefit are based on unit size and are higher for families with earnings (see Table F.8). To calculate the benefits, countable income is subtracted from the combined maximum food portion and cash portion, or the "transitional standard." If a unit has earned income, an earnings deduction is applied and the remaining countable income is subtracted from the "family wage level," which is 10 percent higher than the transitional standard. If the total benefit amount is less than or equal to the maximum food portion, the unit receives only food assistance. If the benefit

[17] States may exclude child support expenses from gross income rather than consider them a deduction. For units excluding it from gross income, we check that gross income minus child support expenses is at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline.

[18] This test is not performed on SNAP units identified as participating in MFIP or an SSI-CAP demonstration in the 15 States using standard benefits.

[19] More information is available on Minnesota's Department of Human Services (DHS) website (http://www.dhs.State.mn.us/).

is greater than the maximum food portion, the unit receives the remainder of the benefit as cash assistance. MFIP units receive no income deductions other than the earnings deduction. The earnings deduction rate for MFIP participants was 40 percent in October 2013 and 43 percent from November 2013 through September 2014.

Because cash TANF income for MFIP units is not used in the SNAP benefit calculation, TANF receipt is not recorded on the QC data for the vast majority of units. However, we code all MFIP units as pure PA. It is important to note that we do not calculate the TANF benefit (the cash portion) after we calculate the SNAP portion.

Below, we describe the calculation of the food portion of the benefit and differences in the general editing procedures that reconcile unit-level income with person-level income. (See Appendix F for FY 2014 cash and food portion values.)

1. **Flag units that are MFIP participants**. Recognizing that not all MFIP participants receive a cash benefit, we first attempt to identify MFIP-participating units. We flag any unit in Minnesota as an MFIP participant if it has one of the following characteristics:[20]

    - The unit has person-level TANF income for SNAP unit members, unless the SNAP benefit on the raw datafile appears to have been calculated using regular SNAP rules.
    - The unit has children and the benefit, adjusted for errors, matches the MFIP table of benefits for this unit size.
    - The unit has children, positive person-level earnings, and a positive reported earned income deduction, where the reported earned income deduction was 40 percent in October 2013 or 43 percent in November 2013 through September 2014 of the person-level earnings.

2. **Reconcile reported person-level income amounts with reported unit-level income and deduction variables**. The procedure for reconciling person-level income amounts with unit-level income and deductions is the same as for all other SNAP units except in the following cases:

    - We begin reconciling person-level income to unit-level gross income by excluding TANF from unearned income. At each step in reconciling to unit-level gross income described above, if person-level incomes with TANF excluded do not equal the unit-level gross income, we try including TANF income to see if its addition allows us to reconcile to unit-level gross income.[21] The final calculated gross income includes any TANF income initially included on the raw datafile.

[20] MFIP's unit composition rules differ from those under the regular SNAP. Specifically, SSI and TANF recipients living in the same household are treated as separate SNAP units. Consequently, if a Minnesota unit of more than one person had both SSI and TANF income, we set the affiliation code of the SSI recipient to unknown (99).

[21] With the cash portion of the benefit calculated at the same time as the food portion of the benefit, we do not expect TANF income to be included in a unit's total gross income. However, in some unit records, TANF income is included and we accept it as verification that the recorded gross income is correct.

- We do not attempt to reconcile MFIP participants' person-level income with reported unit-level net income because net income is not used in the same way for the MFIP benefit as it is in the federal program. We code the calculated net income variable as missing for all MFIP units.

3. **Earned income deduction.** For MFIP units, we calculate the earned income deduction as 40 percent of earnings in October 2013 and 43 percent of earnings in November 2013 through September 2014.

4. **Final deductions**. We code all deductions except the earned income deduction and total deduction as missing (.E) for MFIP participants.

5. **Food benefit calculation.** We determine the benefit depending on unit characteristics:

   - If the unit has no income, then the benefit is the food portion for the unit size.
   - If the unit has only earned income, the benefit is the minimum of the food portion and the difference between the family wage level (the income threshold for units with earnings) and net earnings, but never less than 0.
   - If the unit has only unearned income, the benefit is the minimum of the food portion and the difference between the transitional standard (the income threshold for units without earnings) and net unearned income, but never less than 0.
   - If the unit has both earned and unearned income, we subtract net earned income from the family wage level and compare the difference to the transitional standard. We then subtract unearned income from the smaller of the two (to ensure that the wages were high enough to merit the full increase to the family wage level). The benefit amount is the minimum of this difference or the food portion, but never less than 0.
   - For one- and two-person SNAP units, we set the benefit amount to the higher of the calculated benefit or the minimum federal SNAP benefit.

c. SSI-CAP units

In FY 2014, 18 States—Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington—had Combined Application Project (CAP) demonstrations. These are demonstration projects aimed at streamlining the procedures for providing SNAP benefits to certain units that are eligible for both SNAP and SSI. SSI-CAP participation in the above States is generally limited to one-person elderly units with SSI and no earned income. Here, we describe the 18 programs and our procedures for identifying and editing SSI-CAP units for the SNAP QC database. Most of the SSI-CAP units we identify through these programs have reported data that are consistent with program rules. In some cases, however, we identify units as participating through an SSI-CAP even though some of the reported data is inconsistent with program rules. We flag SSI-CAP units with consistent data as SSI_CAP = 2 and those with some inconsistent data as SSI_CAP = 3.

1. SSI-CAP programs with a standard benefit

Fifteen States operate programs that provide participants with a standard "high" or "low" benefit based on whether participants' shelter expenses fall above or below a State-determined threshold; the States are Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia. Given that net income and deductions are not used in calculating benefits and consequently do not have the same meaning for SSI-CAP units, we set those variables to missing (.E). More specifically, the variables set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in the 15 States are final net income (FSNETINC), total deductions (FSTOTDED), standard deduction (FSSTDDED), medical deduction (FSMEDDED), earned income deduction (FSERNDED), dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED), child support expense deduction (FSCSDED), homeless deduction (HOMELESS_DED), excess shelter deduction (FSSLTDED), and standard utility allowance (SUA1 and SUA2). However, the raw variables indicating the actual costs are usually retained.

Arizona

The Arizona Simplified Nutritional Assistance Program (AZSNAP) was implemented on February 1, 2009. It is open to individuals age 65 or older who live alone, receive SSI benefits, and have no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.9). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for AZSNAP units.

1. **Identifying AZSNAP units.** We identify as AZSNAP participants all one-person units with a certification period of 36 months that contain an individual age 65 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the AZSNAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for AZSNAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit Calculations for AZSNAP units**. We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) value in Appendix Table F.9.

Although the FY 2014 SNAP QC data contain Arizona households that meet the AZSNAP composition criteria, none of them had a reported benefit equal to one of the program's standard benefit amounts. Therefore, the FY 2014 SNAP QC data do not contain any households flagged as participating through AZSNAP.

Kentucky

The Kentucky Simplified Assistance for the Elderly (KYSAFE) program was implemented in FY 2007. Although the program expired in 2012, there are ongoing KYSAFE cases in the FY 2014 SNAP QC database. KYSAFE was open to people age 60 and older who lived alone or were married, and received SSI benefits. Participants may have other income (either earned or

unearned) in addition to SSI. Married couples may participate, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria to be treated as a member of the same SNAP unit. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses and unit size (see Appendix F, Table F.10). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in November 2013. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for KYSAFE units.

1. **Identifying KYSAFE units.** We identify as KYSAFE participants all units with a certification period of 36 months and a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the KYSAFE standard benefit amounts that also contain either:

   - Only one person coded as a SNAP participant, who is age 60 or older and reports receiving SSI benefits.
   - Only a married couple where both individuals are SNAP participants age 60 or older who report receiving SSI benefits.

2. **Recodes for KYSAFE units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for KYSAFE units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) and unit size in Appendix Table F.10.

Louisiana

The Louisiana Combined Application Project (LaCAP) was implemented in FY 2007 and is open to individuals age 60 or older who live alone and receive SSI benefits. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.11). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in November 2013 and March 2014. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for LaCAP units.

1. **Identifying LaCAP units.** We identify as LaCAP participants all one-person units with a certification period of 36 or 39 months that contain an individual age 60 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the LaCAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for LaCAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculations for LaCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) in Appendix Table F.11.

Maryland

The Maryland Senior Nutrition Assistance Program (MSNAP) was implemented in July 2010 and is open to individuals age 60 or older who live alone, have no earned income, and receive SSI benefits. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.12). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in November 2013 and January 2014. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for MSNAP units.

1. **Identifying MSNAP units.** We identify as MSNAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 60 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the MSNAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for MSNAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculations for MSNAP units**. We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.12.

Michigan

The Michigan Combined Application Project (MiCAP) was implemented on April 1, 2009. It is open to individuals age 18 or older who live alone, receive a maximum SSI benefit, and have no other income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.13). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in November 2013 and April 2014. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for MiCAP units.

1. **Identifying MiCAP units.** We identify as MiCAP participants all one-person units that contain an age 18 or older, report receiving a maximum SSI benefit, have no other reported income, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the MiCAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for MiCAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for MiCAP units**. We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.13.

Mississippi

The Mississippi Combined Application Project (MSCAP) was implemented in FY 2001 and we began modeling it in FY 2004. It is open to one-person SSI units with no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on whether a unit has other unearned income in addition to SSI benefits and on total shelter expense (see Appendix F, Table F.14). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in November 2013 and January 2014. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for MSCAP units.

1. **Identifying MSCAP units.** When coding MSCAP units, QC reviewers attempt to work backwards from the standard benefit to make income and deductions consistent with the benefit for MSCAP participants. In a majority of potential MSCAP units, the gross income equals either the maximum SSI benefit for eligible individuals or the maximum SSI benefit plus $20, reflecting the $20 unearned income disregard for SSI. When these gross incomes are used in conjunction with the standard deduction and MSCAP standard shelter deduction (recorded as an SUA), the resulting net income is consistent with one of the standard MSCAP benefits. Additional units follow the same pattern closely but not exactly (see Appendix F for MSCAP benefits and income patterns). We flag as MSCAP participants one-person units that report receiving SSI benefits and have no reported earned income if one of the following conditions is true:

    - The recorded benefit adjusted for errors equals an MSCAP standard benefit and the recorded gross income or recorded net income is consistent with that benefit according to the pattern followed in most units (allowing the recorded utility amount to be inconsistent).[22]
    - The recorded benefit adjusted for errors equals an MSCAP standard benefit and the recorded utility amount equals the higher MSCAP SUA (allowing the recorded gross and net income to be inconsistent).
    - The recorded utility amount equals the higher MSCAP SUA and the recorded gross income or recorded net income equals one of the income amounts consistent with the pattern (allowing the benefit to be inconsistent).[23]

2. **Recodes for MSCAP units**. In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recodes for units identified as MSCAP participants:

    - **Shelter expenses**. QC reviewers recorded the utility expenses of most MSCAP participants as the MSCAP SUA. For units where such was not the case, we recoded the utility expense values (UTIL). In addition to a utility expense, some QC reviewers recorded a rent or mortgage value for MSCAP units. We recoded this value (RENT) as

[22] If the recorded benefit equals the minimum benefit, we require both gross income and net income to be consistent with the pattern.

[23] Because so few MSCAP-eligible units have allotment adjustments, we do not check for units where the recorded benefit plus or minus the allotment adjustment would equal an MSCAP standard benefit.

0 because the MSCAP SUA reflects combined shelter expenses, including rent/mortgage.

- **Income.** In most MSCAP units, the raw gross income equals either the maximum SSI benefit for eligible individuals or the maximum SSI benefit plus $20, reflecting the $20 unearned income disregard for SSI. We recode the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) of MSCAP units that do not follow this pattern. We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for MSCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the utility (UTIL) and raw gross (RAWGROSS) values in Appendix Table F.14.

New Jersey

The New Jersey Simplified Nutritional Assistance for Seniors (NJ SNAS) program was implemented on May 1, 2009. It is open to individuals age 65 and older who live alone, receive SSI benefits, and have no earned income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.15). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NJ SNAS units.

1. **Identifying NJ SNAS units.** We identify as NJ SNAS participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 65 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, have a certification period of 24 months, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the NJ SNAS standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for NJ SNAS units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for NJ SNAS units**. We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.15.

New Mexico

The New Mexico Modified Combined Application Project (NMCAP) was implemented in June 2009. Although the program has ended, there are ongoing NMCAP cases in the FY 2014 SNAP QC data. NMCAP was open to individuals age 22 or older who received SSI benefits, lived alone or with a spouse who also received SSI, and had no earned income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.16). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in November 2013. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NMCAP units.

1. **Identifying NMCAP units**. We identify as NMCAP participants all units that contain an individual age 22 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the NMCAP standard benefit amounts. All units must contain either only one person or two married individuals who both report SSI.

2. **Recodes for NMCAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculations for NMCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Appendix Table F.16.

New York

The New York State Nutrition Improvement Project (NYSNIP) was implemented in FY 2003 and we began modeling it in FY 2004. It is limited to one-person SSI units. NYSNIP has 30 standard benefit categories that vary by region, shelter costs, availability of shelter or SUA data, and receipt of income other than SSI (Appendix F, Table F.17). In May 2014, NYSNIP added an additional benefit category for households with no shelter costs. The certification period for NYSNIP is four years with interim contact at the end of two years. Mid-year benefits changed in November 2013, January 2014, and May 2014, and shelter cost thresholds changed in January 2014. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NYSNIP units.

1. **Identifying NYSNIP units.** We identify as NYSNIP participants one-person units that receive SSI benefits and belong to one of the following groups[24],[25]

   - Units whose recorded benefit adjusted for errors matches an NYSNIP benefit and the benefit amount is consistent with the presence of unit income other than SSI, adjusting for the NY SSI supplement of $87.
   - Units whose recorded benefit adjusted for errors matches an NYSNIP benefit and whose medical and shelter deductions are both coded as 0.
   - Units whose certification period exceeds four years.

[24] New York requires NYSNIP participants to be living alone (not just forming one-person SNAP units) and provides data on the QC datafile that is sufficiently detailed for us to identify households consisting of just one person.

[25] Because so few NYSNIP eligible units have allotment adjustments, we do not check for units where the recorded benefit plus or minus the allotment adjustment would equal an NYSNIP standard benefit.

2. **Recodes for NYSNIP units**. In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing, as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for NYSNIP units**. For NYSNIP units with a recorded benefit that matches an NYSNIP benefit, we set the calculated benefit equal to the recorded benefit. For NYSNIP units with a recorded benefit that does not match an NYSNIP benefit, we calculate the benefit based on NYSNIP rules.

North Carolina

The North Carolina Simplified Nutrition Assistance Program (NCSNAP) was implemented in FY 2005 and is open to individuals age 65 or older who live alone and receive SSI benefits. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.18). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in February 2014 and April 2014. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NCSNAP units.

1. **Identifying NCSNAP units.** We identify as NCSNAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 65 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the NCSNAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for NCSNAP units**. In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for NCSNAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) in Appendix Table F.18.

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Combined Application Project (PACAP) was implemented in FY 2007 and is open to one-person SSI units with an individual age 18 or older and no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on whether a unit has other unearned income in addition to SSI benefits and on total shelter expense (See Appendix F, Table F.19). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for PACAP units.

1. **Identifying PACAP units.** We identify as PACAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 18 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the PACAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for PACAP units**. In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for PACAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the unit's rent (RENT) and presence or absence of unearned income other than SSI in Appendix Table F.19.

South Carolina

The South Carolina Combined Application Project (SCCAP) was implemented in 1995 and we began modeling it in 2004. It is open to one-person SSI units with no earned income. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on whether a unit has other unearned income in addition to SSI income and on total shelter expense (see Appendix F, Table F.20). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in November 2013 and January 2014. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SCCAP units.

1. **Identifying SCCAP units.** QC reviewers in South Carolina attempt to work backwards from the standard benefit to make income and deductions consistent with the benefit for SCCAP participants. A majority of SCCAP units follow a consistent pattern in terms of income and recorded shelter expenses. Additional units follow the same pattern closely but not exactly (see Appendix F, Table F.20 for SCCAP benefits and income patterns). We flag as SCCAP participants one-person units that report receiving SSI benefits and have no reported earned income if one of the following conditions is true:

    - The recorded benefit adjusted for errors equals an SCCAP standard benefit, and the recorded gross income or recorded net income is consistent with that benefit according to the pattern followed in most units (allowing the recorded rent/mortgage amount to be inconsistent).
    - The recorded benefit adjusted for errors equals an SCCAP standard benefit, and the recorded rent/mortgage amount equals the standard rent/mortgage amount used for SCCAP participants (allowing the recorded gross and net income to be inconsistent).
    - The recorded rent/mortgage amount equals the standard rent/mortgage amount used for SCCAP participants and recorded gross income or the recorded net income equals one of the income amounts consistent with the pattern (allowing the benefit to be inconsistent). [26]

2. **Recodes for SCCAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as SCCAP participants:

[26] Because so few SCCAP-eligible units have allotment adjustments, we do not check for units where the recorded benefit plus or minus the allotment adjustment would equal an SCCAP standard benefit.

- **Shelter expenses.** For most SCCAP participants, QC reviewers recorded the utility expense value as the South Carolina HCSUA value and rent/mortgage as the standard SCCAP rent amount. We recode utilities (UTIL) and rent/mortgage (RENT) for SCCAP units that do not follow this pattern.
- **Income.** In most SCCAP units, the raw gross income equals either the maximum SSI benefit for eligible individuals or the maximum SSI benefit plus $20, reflecting the $20 unearned income disregard for SSI. We recode the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) of SCCAP units that do not follow this pattern. We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for SCCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the rent (RENT) and raw gross (RAWGROSS) values found in Table F.20.

South Dakota

The South Dakota Improved Nutrition Program (SD IN) was implemented in January 2010 and is open to individuals age 18 or older who live alone or are married and receive SSI benefits. Participants may have other income (either earned or unearned) in addition to SSI. Married couples may participate, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria. The program has sixteen standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses, unit size, medical expenses, and earnings other than SSI benefits (see Appendix F, Table F.21). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SD IN units.

1. **Identifying SD IN units.** We identify as SD IN participants all units that have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the SD IN standard benefit amounts and contain either:

   - Only one person, who is age 18 or older and reports receiving SSI benefits.
   - Only a married couple, where both individuals are age 18 or older and report receiving SSI benefits.

2. **Recodes for SD IN units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for SD IN units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that is consistent with unit size, shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) the presence or absence of earned income (FSEARN), and the presence or absence of medical expenses (FSMEDEXP) as found in Table F.21.

Texas

The Texas Simplified Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP-CAP) was implemented in FY 2002 and we began modeling it in FY 2004. It is limited to SSI recipients age 50 and older who

were not receiving SNAP benefits for at least two months prior to current receipt of SSI. Participants may have other income (either earned or unearned) in addition to SSI benefits. Married couples may participate but are treated as separate one-person units. In addition, SNAP-CAP treats elderly SSI participants independently of other household members. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.22). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SNAP-CAP units.

1. **Identifying SNAP-CAP units.** We identify as SNAP-CAP participants all units with SSI benefits, at least one person age 50 or older, and a recorded benefit equal to any of the SNAP-CAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for SNAP-CAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as SNAP-CAP participants:

    - **SNAP participation and unit size**. According to SNAP-CAP rules, married couples may participate in the program but are treated as separate units. If a unit consists of a married couple where both partners are age 50 or older and coded as SNAP participants and the unit receives a SNAP-CAP standard benefit, we keep the first person as an eligible member of the SNAP case under review (FSAFILi=1) and recode the other as "Eligible SNAP participant in another unit, not currently under review" (FSAFILi=2). We adjust the variable indicating unit size accordingly (FSUSIZE).

    - **Income**. In SNAP-CAP units that originally had more than one individual coded as a SNAP participant, we reset raw gross income (RAWGROSS) equal to the sum of the individual incomes assigned to the one individual who remains a SNAP participant (FSAFILi=1). In other SNAP-CAP units, we reconcile individual incomes with the original gross income.

3. **Benefit calculation for SNAP-CAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Table F.22.

Although the FY 2014 SNAP QC data contain Texas households that meet the SNAP-CAP composition criteria, none of them had a reported benefit equal to one of the program's standard benefit amounts. Therefore, the FY 2014 SNAP QC data do not contain any households flagged as participating through SNAP-CAP.

Virginia

The Virginia Combined Application Project (VaCAP) was implemented in FY 2007 and is open to individuals age 65 or older who live alone, receive SSI benefits, and have no earned income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table F.23). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in March 2014. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for VaCAP units.

1. **Identifying VaCAP units.** We identify as VaCAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 65 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, have a certification period of 36 months, and have a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the VaCAP standard benefit amounts.

2. **Recodes for VaCAP units**. In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we edit them to sum to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

3. **Benefit calculation for VaCAP units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) in Table F.23.

2. SSI-CAP programs with a standard shelter expense

Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington operate programs that assign participants a standard "high" or "low" shelter expense, and calculate the unit benefit on the basis of actual income, the standard deduction, the SUA, and the standard shelter expense. Because net income and a few deductions are used to calculate a benefit for SSI-CAP participants in these States, the variables are retained on the file. However, other deductions are not used for the benefit calculation, and those are set to missing (.E). The variables set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in Florida, Massachusetts, and Washington include the medical deduction (FSMEDDED), earned income deduction (FSERNDED), dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED), child support expense deduction (FSCSDED), and homeless deduction (HOMELESS_DED). In addition, we recode the SUAs to differentiate SSI-CAP units from other units who received the same SUA by setting SUA1 to 9 ("Other"). Similarly to SSI-CAP units with a standard benefit, when calculated deductions are set to missing, the raw variables indicating the actual costs are usually retained.

Florida

The Florida Combined Application Project (SUNCAP) was implemented in FY 2005 and is open to one-person SSI units. While units with earnings are not eligible to enroll in SUNCAP, once a unit participates, it may have earned income for up to three consecutive months without losing eligibility. SUNCAP benefits are based on actual income, the standard deduction, the standard shelter amount, and the SUA. The standard shelter amount is determined by the unit's actual monthly shelter expenses excluding utilities (Appendix F, Table F.24).

1. **Identifying SUNCAP units**. We identify as SUNCAP participants all one-person units with SSI benefits and a recorded rent/mortgage amount equal to any of the SUNCAP standard rent/mortgage allowances.

2. **Recodes for SUNCAP units**. In addition to setting the deductions that are not used in the SUNCAP benefit calculation to missing as described above, we reconcile individual incomes with the gross income in SUNCAP units by using the same process as for non-CAP units.

3. **Benefit calculation for SUNCAP units**. We use the regular SNAP benefit calculation.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Combined Application Project (BAYSTATE CAP) was implemented in FY 2005 and is open to one-person units containing an individual age 18 or older with SSI. While units with earnings are not eligible to enroll in BAYSTATE CAP, once a unit participates, it may have earned income for up to three consecutive months without losing eligibility. BAYSTATE CAP benefits are based on actual income, the standard deduction, the standard shelter amount, and the SUA. The standard shelter amount is determined by the unit's actual monthly shelter expenses excluding utilities (Appendix F, Table F.24).

1. **Identifying BAYSTATE CAP units.** We identify as BAYSTATE CAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 18 or older who reports receiving SSI benefits and have a recorded rent/mortgage amount equal to any of the BAYSTATE CAP standard rent/mortgage allowances. If the recorded rent/mortgage amount is not equal to the standard allowance, we calculate the benefit assuming that the standard allowance was used. If this calculated benefit matches the raw benefit, then we recode the rent/mortgage amount to be the standard allowance, and flag the unit as a BAYSTATE CAP participant.

2. **Recodes for BAYSTATE CAP units.** In addition to setting the deductions that are not used in the BAYSTATE CAP benefit calculation to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as BAYSTATE CAP participants:

    - Shelter expenses. When necessary, we recode utilities of BAYSTATE CAP units to equal the Massachusetts HCSUA or LUA for one-person units.

    - Income. We reconcile individual incomes with the gross income in BAYSTATE CAP units by using the same process as in non-CAP units.

3. **Benefit calculation for BAYSTATE CAP units.** We use the regular SNAP benefit calculation.

Washington

The Washington Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) was implemented in FY 2001, and we began modeling it in FY 2004. It is open to individuals age 18 or older in one-person SSI units with no earned income. While units with earnings are not eligible to enroll in WASHCAP, once a unit participates, it may have earned income for up to three consecutive months without losing eligibility. WASHCAP benefits are based on actual income, the standard deduction, and the shelter deduction calculated according to a standard rent/mortgage amount and an SUA (Appendix F, Table F.24). Below, we describe our process for identifying and recoding WASHCAP units.

1. **Identifying WASHCAP units.** The QC data include two potential markers of WASHCAP participants. One is the standard rent/mortgage allowance. The second is a special local agency code used by QC reviewers for WASHCAP units whose applications were processed in an SSA office. Using the two markers, we identify as WASHCAP participants all one-person units that contain an individual age 18 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded rent/mortgage amount equal to any of

the WASHCAP standard rent/mortgage allowance or is flagged with the special WASHCAP local agency code.

2. **Recodes for WASHCAP units**. In addition to setting the deductions that are not used in the WASHCAP benefit calculation to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as WASHCAP participants:

   - **Shelter expenses.** When necessary, we recode utilities of WASHCAP units (UTIL) to equal the Washington HCSUA for one-person units and rent/mortgage (RENT) to equal one of the standard rent amounts.

   - **Income**. We reconcile individual incomes with the gross income in WASHCAP units by using the same process as for non-CAP units.

3. **Benefit calculation for WASHCAP units.** We use the regular SNAP benefit calculation.

d. Medical deduction demonstration programs

Fifteen States have programs to standardize medical deduction amounts when units' medical expenses fall within a specified range (see also Appendix F, Table F.4). In these States, if a unit with an elderly member or individual with a disability incurs medical expenses less than or equal to the State threshold, the unit receives a medical deduction equal to the threshold minus $35. Units with medical expenses greater than the threshold receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus $35. To achieve cost neutrality, most States reduced the HCSUA for the entire caseload. The States are as follows:

- **Arkansas.** The State threshold was $138 and the standard medical deduction was $103. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by $4 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Arkansas reflects this adjustment.
- **Idaho**. This program began in November 2013. The State threshold was $179 and the standard medical deduction was $144. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by $11 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Idaho reflects this adjustment.
- **Illinois.** The State threshold was $245 and the standard medical deduction was $210. To achieve cost neutrality, the standard deduction was reduced by $7 for the entire caseload.
- **Iowa**. The State threshold was $140 and the standard medical deduction was $105. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA and lower utility standard were reduced by $5 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA and lower utility standard modeled for Iowa reflect this adjustment.
- **Kansas**. The State threshold was $175 and the standard medical deduction was $140. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by $8 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Kansas reflects this adjustment.
- **Massachusetts.** Between October 2013 and February 2014, the State threshold was $125 and the standard medical deduction was $90. Between March 2014 and September 2014, the State threshold was $190 and the standard medical deduction was $155. To achieve cost

neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by $7 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Massachusetts reflects this adjustment.

- **Missouri.** The State threshold was $200 and the standard medical deduction was $165. To achieve cost neutrality, the standard deduction was reduced by $10 for the entire caseload.
- **New Hampshire.** The State threshold was $118 and the standard medical deduction was $83. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by $6 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for New Hampshire reflects this adjustment.
- **North Dakota**. The State threshold was $200 and the standard medical deduction was $165. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by $10 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for North Dakota reflects this adjustment.
- **Rhode Island.** The State threshold was $176 and the standard medical decision was $141. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by $7 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Rhode Island reflects this adjustment.
- **South Dakota.** The State threshold was $200 and the standard medical deduction was $165. To achieve cost neutrality, the higher HCSUA was reduced by $10 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for South Dakota reflects this adjustment.
- **Texas**. The State threshold was $137 and the standard medical deduction was $102. To achieve cost neutrality, both the HCSUA and lower utility standard were reduced by $6 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA and lower utility standard modeled for Texas reflect this adjustment.
- **Vermont.** The State threshold was $173 and the standard medical deduction was $138. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by $7 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Vermont reflects this adjustment.
- **Virginia.** The State threshold was $175 and the standard medical deduction was $140. To achieve cost neutrality, the standard deduction was reduced by $3 for the entire caseload.
- **Wyoming.** The State threshold was $138 and the standard medical deduction was $103. To achieve cost neutrality, the HCSUA was reduced by $7 for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for Wyoming reflects this adjustment.

C. Derivation of sampling weights

The SNAP QC file's sampling weights are derived to reflect State and national caseload totals from SNAP Program Operations data after adjustments for receipt of disaster assistance benefits and benefits issued in error. They are intended to match monthly target levels of SNAP households, participants, and benefits.

To derive monthly weights, we first calculate preliminary weights that sum to the monthly number of SNAP units by State and stratum, as reflected in the adjusted SNAP Program Operations data. The tables in Appendix D show the preliminary monthly weights (HWGT) and their derivation for each State and stratum. We create the preliminary weights using these six major steps, presented in Tables D.4-D.15:

1. In States that distributed disaster SNAP benefits, we lower the Program Operations counts in the month(s) of the disaster by the number of SNAP units receiving benefits specifically because of the disaster (but not already participating SNAP units who receive additional benefits). (Column e)

2. For the States with stratified samples, we apportion the adjusted Program Operations counts across the strata according to the percentage of the sample that is in that stratum in that month. (Column f)[27]

3. We calculate the disqualification rate by State and stratum by first identifying all disqualified SNAP units, which are those that the reviewers found "ineligible" (coded as STATUS = 4) or "eligible" but not qualifying for a benefit (coded as STATUS = 2 with the error amount at least as large as the full benefit). The number of disqualified SNAP units divided by the number of SNAP units with completed reviews is the "disqualification" rate.[28] (Column i)

4. We lower the Program Operations counts of SNAP units by the disqualification rate calculated in Step 3 to derive the final adjusted Program Operations totals. (Column j)

5. We remove any additional SNAP units that do not appear to be eligible for SNAP either because they do not pass the asset or income tests and are not categorically eligible or because they do not qualify for a positive benefit. Removing these households does not affect disqualification rates or the total number of weighted units. (Column k)

6. We calculate a preliminary weight for each SNAP unit by State and stratum by dividing the final adjusted Program Operations count by the remaining number of SNAP units on the file. (Column m)

After deriving the preliminary weights, we use a nonlinear programming (NLP) technique to create final weights that produce estimates that match adjusted Program Operation monthly totals of units, participants, and benefits. Participant totals are adjusted by the number of individuals in units removed in Steps 1 and 4 above. Benefit totals are adjusted by benefits issued to units that were removed and by additional disaster benefits issued to units receiving regular SNAP benefits. The NLP algorithm incrementally changes the original weight until the three adjusted Program Operation monthly totals are matched, with the additional restriction that the final weights will not be less than 10 percent of the preliminary weights. The resulting monthly weights are no longer identical to the preliminary weights or identical among units sampled in the same month, State, and stratum.

[27] Column omitted from Appendix D tables due to space limitations but available upon request. No States had a stratified sample in the FY 2014 SNAP QC file.

[28] The numerator of FNS' error rate includes units that received too much or too little in benefits in addition to the units included in the disqualification rate numerator.

To calculate standard errors using the bootstrap method, we use the NLP algorithm to compute 500 sets of replicate weights. Each set of replicate weights is calculated from a random sample of the raw SNAP QC datafile, using a methodology similar to the one described above.

Because the replicate weights are based on a random sample of raw SNAP QC data, there are occasionally instances when the NLP algorithm cannot find weights that match all three Program Operations totals within a certain State and month. When this happens, the algorithm attempts to match only the unit and individuals control totals for that particular State and month. If the algorithm cannot find weights that match both control totals, the replicate weights are set equal to the preliminary weights for that particular State and month.

The edited SNAP QC file contains two weight variables: the monthly weight (HWGT) and the full-year weight (FYWGT). HWGT is used for tabulations in specific months. If a tabulation is for a period longer than one calendar month, the average monthly value for the time period can be obtained by dividing HWGT by the number of months being analyzed. Tabulations of average monthly values for the entire fiscal year can be obtained by using FYWGT, which is HWGT divided by 12.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2014 QC MINIMODEL

The QC Minimodel—one of FNS's SNAP microsimulation models—uses the SNAP QC database to simulate the impact of various policy changes to SNAP on current SNAP participants. The QC Minimodel uses a series of algorithms, organized in the SNAP Module (FSTAMP), to simulate eligibility, benefits, and participation in SNAP. Some of the FSTAMP routines are specific to the SNAP QC database while others are database-independent. This chapter provides a technical description of the procedures specific to the SNAP QC database that are used to transform characteristics of SNAP units in that database into the data elements that conform with inputs used with the database-independent algorithms of FSTAMP. The database-independent algorithms are documented in the publication, "2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description and Codebook" (Schechter et al. 2014).

As described earlier, the SNAP benefit increase mandated by ARRA expired during FY 2014, resulting in two sets of maximum benefits for the fiscal year. However, to enable FNS to estimate the effect of changes to SNAP using the most recent SNAP rules possible, the 2014 QC Minimodel models the post-ARRA benefit levels for the entire fiscal year.

To create a post-ARRA baseline, October 2013 cases were simulated as having the lower post-ARRA benefits.[29] Because the ARRA benefits were in place for only one month during the fiscal year, the post-ARRA baseline of the QC Minimodel is not substantially different from the FY 2014 SNAP QC database. This chapter describes the post-ARRA baseline of the QC Minimodel.

A. Create MATH-style version of SNAP QC database

1. Introduction

The QC Minimodel requires a binary file in a particular format (MATH™ style)[30] as input. This section describes the procedure used to create the binary file from the SAS version of the SNAP QC database. A two-step process is required to generate the final binary file in the MATH format: (1) create a binary file from the SAS dataset, and (2) run a tally using the binary file from Step 1 to finalize the binary file for use with the QC Minimodel.

2. User parameters

None.

3. Programmer's guide

a. Input file for Step 1

QCFY2014.SAS7BDAT Final SNAP QC database, in SAS format.

[29] In contrast to the 2014 QC Minimodel which simulates post-ARRA program rules for October 2013 data, the FY 2014 QC datafile uses actual benefit values and programs rules for each month in FY 2014.

[30] MATH stands for Micro Analysis of Transfers to Households.

b. Output files from Step 1

MATHPC.HDR	ASCII header file that describes the record layout of the database file, MATHPC.BIN.
MATHPC.BIN	QC database file in standard binary form, in a hierarchical format (household record and then person records for individuals in the household).

c. Program for Step 1

MINIQC14.SAS

d. Output variables for Step 1

The variables are the same as those in the final SNAP QC database.

e. Input files for Step 2

MATHPC.HDR	From Step 1.
MATHPC.BIN	From Step 1.

f. Output files from Step 2

MATHPC.HDR	ASCII header file that describes the record layout of the database file, MATHPC.BIN, in final MATH format.
MATHPC.BIN	QC database file in standard binary form, in a hierarchical format (household record then person records for individuals in the household), in final MATH format.

g. Programs for Step 2

Subroutine tally:

- Rename unit-level variable FSDEPDED to HDEPDED (because FSDEPDED is reserved as a MATH model variable name).
- Delete the variable SEEDP and generate a new person-level SEEDP that is compatible with the MATH model random number generator MATHRAND.
- Create a person-level baselaw variable FSNDIS (the number of non-elderly individuals with disabilities in the unit) on the unit head's record, by summing over individuals in the unit with DISi = 1. Set FSNDIS to '0' for all other individuals.
- Create a person-level baselaw variable FSNONCIT (the number of noncitizens in the unit) on the unit head's record, by summing over individuals in the unit with CTZN > 2. Set FSNONCIT to '0' for all other individuals.

- Create a person-level baselaw variable FSNABAWD (the number of adults without disabilities age 18 to 49 in childless units) on the unit head's record, by summing over individuals in the unit with NDISCA = 1. Set FSNABAWD to '0' for all other individuals.

- Create a person-level baselaw variable FSALLPA from the unit-level PURE_PA and set it to '0' for all, or '1' for the unit head if PURE_PA = 1.

h. Output variables for Step 2

The variables are the same as those in the SNAP QC database, plus the newly created variables.

4. Technical description

The following is a brief description of the procedures used to create a binary MATH-style version of the SNAP QC database.

a. Create preliminary binary file

We create a hierarchical file in standard binary format that contains one household-record per household in the SNAP QC database. Within each household, we create one person-record for each person represented in the SNAP QC database and then convert proprietary SAS missing data codes as follows:

.	-1	(blank on raw QC file)
.A	-2	(coded by Mathematica as out of range)
.B	-3	(coded by QC reviewer as unknown)
.C	-4	(unable to construct variable)
.D	-5	(household participating in month not certified)
.E	-6	(MFIP and SSI-CAP units, variable not relevant in benefit determination)

b. Create preliminary header file

We update header values for the current year, as illustrated below:

MATHPC.BIN	FILE NAME
12/15/2015	CREATION DATE
18:04:12.97	CREATION TIME
FY2014	BASE YEAR
FY2014	YEAR AGED TO
avg	SIMULATION MONTH
48,250	HOUSEHOLD COUNT
QC MINI	MODEL LABEL
2014.02	MODEL VERSION

We edit by hand the MATHPC.HDR file so that its record layout matches the output statement in MINIQC14.SAS.

c. Create final binary and header files

Using the output from MINIQC14.SAS, we run a QC Minimodel-based program to generate the final version of the QC Minimodel database. This program:

- Creates person-level seeds to be used with random number generator.
- Creates the variables FSDEPDED, FSNDIS, FSNONCIT, FSNABAWD, FSALLPA, and FSASTEST.

B. QC-specific portion of the QC Minimodel

1. Introduction

The QC Minimodel software is segregated into database-independent (generic) and database-specific components. In this section, we document the QC-specific portion of the model.

2. User parameters

The QC Minimodel contains the following model-specific user parameters:

1. SHELCAP1 is the shelter limit for the contiguous US, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and the Virgin Islands.
2. MN_BEN is a table by SNAP unit size with entries for the food portion amounts and the cash portion amounts required for calculating the benefit for MFIP participants.
3. MNERNDED is the value used for calculating the earned income deduction for MFIP participants.
4. XMN_FIP is a flag that allows us to exclude MFIP participants from a simulation.
5. XSCAP_AZ is a flag that allows us to exclude AZSNAP participants from a simulation.
6. XSCAP_FL is a flag that allows us to exclude SUNCAP participants from a simulation.
7. XSCAP_KY is a flag that allows us to exclude KYSAFE participants from a simulation.
8. XSCAP_LA is a flag that allows us to exclude LaCAP participants from a simulation.
9. XSCAP_MA is a flag that allows us to exclude BAYSTATECAP participants from a simulation.
10. XSCAP_MD is a flag that allows us to exclude MSNAP participants from a simulation.
11. XSCAP_MI is a flag that allows us to exclude MiCAP participants from a simulation.

12. XSCAP_MS is a flag that allows us to exclude MSCAP participants from a simulation.
13. XSCAP_NC is a flag that allows us to exclude NCSNAP participants from a simulation.
14. XSCAP_NJ is a flag that allows us to exclude NJSNAP participants from a simulation.
15. XSCAP_NM is a flag that allows us to exclude NMCAP participants from a simulation.
16. XSCAP_NY is a flag that allows us to exclude NYSNIP participants from a simulation.
17. XSCAP_PA is a flag that allows us to exclude PACAP participants from a simulation.
18. XSCAP_SC is a flag that allows us to exclude SCCAP participants from a simulation.
19. XSCAP_SD is a flag that allows us to exclude SD IN program participants from a simulation.
20. XSCAP_TX is a flag that allows us to exclude SNAP-CAP participants from a simulation.
21. XSCAP_VA is a flag that allows us to exclude VaCAP participants from a simulation.
22. XSCAP_WA is a flag that allows us to exclude WASHCAP participants from a simulation.
23. DOSTAT allows us to include or exclude table statistics in Tables 1, 6a, 8, 9, and 10.

For a list of generic FSTAMP user parameters, see documentation for the database-independent portion of the SNAP model (FSTAMP) in the publication, "2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description and Codebook" (Schechter et al. 2014).

3. Programmer's guide

a. Input files

MATHPC.PRM	User parameter file (text file).
MATHPC.HDR	ASCII header file that describes the record layout of the database file, MATHPC.BIN.
MATHPC.BIN	SNAP QC database file in standard binary form, in a hierarchical format (unit record, and then person records for individuals in the unit).

b. Output files

MATHPC.HDR[31]	ASCII header file that describes the record layout of the output database file, MATHPC.BIN.
MATHPC.BIN	SNAP QC database file in standard binary form, in a hierarchical format (unit record, and then person records for individuals in the unit).
MATHPC.TAB	Summary tables.
MATHPC.OUT	Debug file.

c. Programs

i. Subroutines

db_fs_counts	Increments debug counters and prints totals to MATHPC.OUT file.
db_fs_hh_definers	Creates variables that describe fixed characteristics of the SNAP household, such as the size of the household, as listed in the SNAP QC database.
db_fs_display_partic_debug	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_asset	Counts database-specific assets for SNAP households; since the SNAP QC database contains a reported value of household SNAP assets, the routine is empty. It is included for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_unit	Identifies which household members belong to which SNAP unit and determines whether a person is categorically excluded from any SNAP unit.
db_fs_locate_vars	Locates the database-specific input variables.
db_fs_parm_array_sizes	Sets the size of database-specific arrays.
db_fs_readparm	Reads database-specific user parameters from parameter file.
db_fs_validate_parm	Validates the user parameters using database-specific criteria.
db_fs_participation	Determines whether or not eligible units participate.

[31] Note that MATHPC.HDR and MATHPC.BIN are created only when the WRFILE is set to T (true).

db_fs_display_debug	Prints database-specific debug about SNAP units and their eligibility determination.
db_fs_vars	Creates SNAP unit summary variables (for example, FSGRINC, FSNETINC).
db_fs_calc_benefit	Computes the benefit for participants in State programs with nonstandard benefit calculations.
db_fs_calc_pure_pa	Calculates FSALLPA, the pure PA flag.
db_fs_set_fsgrtest	Recomputes gross income test for units with child support payment expenses.
db_fs_save_generic_vars	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_display_summ_debug	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_table_b	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_prob_distr_tab	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_calc_categ_elig	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. Placeholder for any new BBCE coding.
db_fs_display_partic_debug	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. Placeholder for any new participation algorithm debug.

ii. Modules

fs_dbdefine	Common storage for database-specific household definer variables.
fs_dblocs	Common storage for database-specific variable locations.
fs_dbparm	Common storage for model-specific variable locations.
fs_dbwork	Common storage for some working variables.

d. Output variables

None. The database-independent portion of the MATH FSTAMP model creates all output variables.

4. Technical description

a. Overview

The primary purpose of the SNAP QC-specific model algorithms is to use SNAP QC-specific data elements to construct the variables needed by the database-independent portion of FSTAMP. The most important SNAP QC-specific model algorithms are those in the db_fs_vars subroutine (found in DBVARS.F90). The specifications for these algorithms are found in Section f below.

b. Validate user parameters

i. Purpose

Although not SNAP QC-specific, two of the generic FSTAMP user parameters must have certain values for the QC Minimodel: BASELAW and FS_VARS.

ii. Specification

The QC Minimodel does not support BASELAW = ‘ ’ (baselaw simulation), because the baselaw simulation is determined by the SNAP QC file editing process rather than by FSTAMP (although the results of the SNAP QC file editing algorithms match the results of the FSTAMP algorithms exactly). For new baselaw runs, a new file created with WRFILE = T should be saved, and policy change simulations can be run off this baselaw by setting BASELAW = the suffix of the variables from the new baseline and setting FS_VARS = BASELAW+1. For example, if baselaw variables have a suffix of “1” a new policy change simulation is created with FS_VARS = 2 and saved as a new baseline. The new file now has two sets of variables, one with suffix = “1” and the other with suffix = “2”. To use the new baseline in a policy change simulation, point INDIR to the new file and set BASELAW = “2” and FS_VARS = “3”.

FS_VARS = 1 is not allowed, because the variables with a suffix of “1” are always on the file. The original “suffix 1” variables are always needed by the DBVARS routine for imputing medical, shelter, and child support payment expenses, and countable assets (when the unit composition is not that of the original unit). Users who change the “suffix 1” set of variables on the file should make sure that they understand the impact on the DBLOCS, DBDEFINE, and DBVARS calculations.

c. Locate the input variables used and the output variables created

i. Purpose

During KEOF = 1, before processing household records, obtain pointers to variables needed as input to the database-specific model algorithms.

ii. Specification

Use the LOCVAR supervisor routine to obtain and store locations for the following variables:

AGE	FOSTER	HOMEDED	SOCSEC
AK_AREA	FSAFIL	HOMELSDED	SSI
CAT_ELIG	FSASSET 1	MED_DED_DEMO	SSI_CAP
CONT	FSCSDED	MINIMUM_BEN	STATE
CSUPRT	FSMEDEXP	MN_FIP	TANF
CTZN	FSNDIS 1	NDISCA	UNEMP
DEEM	FSNELDER 1	OTHERN	VET
DIS	FSNKID 1	OTHGOV	WAGES
DIVER	FSSLTEXP	OTHUN	WCOMP
DPCOST	FSUN 1	PURE_PA	WGESUP
EDLOAN	FSUSIZE 1	RACETH	WRKREG
EITC	FSVEHAST	RCNTACTN	YRMONTH
EMPRG	FYWGT	REL	
ENERGY	GA	SEX	
EXFSCSDED	HDEPDED	SLFEMP	

d. Construct household definer variables

i. Purpose

For each household, we create household definer variables that are used in subsequent calculations.

ii. Specification

We set WGT to FYWGT. We set geographic indicators for the 48 contiguous States plus the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and Virgin Islands. GEOG_DED indexes the standard deduction, dependent care deduction, and shelter deduction arrays; GEOG_SCRN indexes the gross and net income screen arrays; GEOG_BEN indexes the maximum benefit array; and GEOG_POV indexes the POVMONTH array.

```
select case (state%ihhld)
    case(15)                          !! hawaii
         geog_ded = 3
         geog_scrn = 3
         geog_ben = 5
    case(2)                           !! alaska
         geog_ded = 2
         geog_scrn = 2

select case(l_ak_area%ihhld)
    case(1)                           !! alaska rural i
        geog_ben = 3
    case(2)                           !! alaska rural ii
        geog_ben = 4
    case default
        geog_ben = 2                  !! alaska urban is default
  end select
    case(66)                          !! guam
         geog_ded = 4
         geog_scrn = 1
         geog_ben = 6
```

```
  case(78)                                  !! virgin islands
        geog_ded = 5
        geog_scrn = 1
        geog_ben = 7
  case default
        geog_ded = 1
        geog_scrn = 1
        geog_ben = 1
end select

geog_pov = geog_scrn

region = region_lookup(state%ihhld)
fstate = state%ihhld
```

We set skip_hh_flags for MN_FIP and SSI_CAP units according to the "skip" parameters, which vary by State. Next, we assign SNAP reporting status, FS_REPORTER, and set it to true for all units. Then, we obtain *original* SNAP QC database values for imputation of shelter expenses, medical expenses, child support expenses, and dependent care deductions (FSSLTEXP, FSMEDEXP, FSCSDED, FSDEPDED) in cases where the SNAP unit is not the original SNAP unit. Note that all of the calculations below *must* be based on the original SNAP unit and its data, even if a new baselaw has been constructed. Also, we set original assets and original unit counts and flags.

```
orig_fsmedexp = I_original_fsmedexp%ihhld
orig_fssltexp = I_original_fssltexp%ihhld
orig_fsdepded = I_original_fsdepded%ihhld
orig_fscsded  = I_original_fscsded %ihhld

orig_fsuhead = 0
do ip = 1, ctprhh
if (I_original_fsun%iper(ip) == ip) orig_fsuhead = ip
enddo
orig_fsusize  = I_original_fsusize %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnkid   = I_original_fsnkid  %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnelder = I_original_fsnelder%iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsndis   = I_original_fsndis  %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsasset  = I_original_fsasset %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_kids_lt15 = 0
hhtanf = 0
do ip = 1, ctprhh
   if (I_tanf%iper(ip) > 0) hhtanf = hhtanf + tanf%iper(ip)
   if (I_original_fsun%iper(ip) == 0) cycle
   if (I_age%iper(ip) < 15  &
       .and. age%iper(ip) >=  0)  orig_kids_lt15  = orig_kids_lt15  + 1
enddo
```

e. Construct SNAP unit

i. Purpose

We use the "FSUN 1" code to construct the SNAP unit. We make sure that every SNAP unit has a head.

ii. Specification

We assign FSUN (SNAP unit number) to each person in the household:

```
do ip = 1, ctprhh
    fsun(ip) = I_original_fsun%iper(ip)
enddo
```

We identify units that no longer have a head due to a policy change simulation, and assign them a new head:

```
do ip = 1,ctprhh
    if (fsun(ip) == 0) cycle
    if (fsun(fsun(ip)) /= fsun(ip)) then
        do jp = ip+1,ctprhh
            if (fsun(jp) == fsun(ip)) fsun(jp) = ip
        enddo
        fsun(ip) = ip
    endif
enddo
```

f. Create SNAP unit summary variables

i. Purpose

We summarize characteristics of each SNAP unit by adding the countable income of all household members and counting various types of people in the unit (such as number of elderly members and number of children).

ii. Specification

For each unit, we aggregate the countable income of all members in the household. Gross income is the sum of all earned and unearned income. When appropriate, we exclude child support expenses from the gross income. (There are separate values that indicate expenses to be subtracted before the gross income test (EXFSCSDED) and from expenses to be subtracted before the net income test (FSCSDED).

We loop over all individuals in the household:[32]

```
do ip = 1, ctprhh
    !--------  WELFARE Support  (Note: missing income values are coded as < 0)
    if (I_tanf%iper(ip) > 0) fstanf(iunit)  = fstanf(iunit) + I_tanf%iper(ip)
    if (I_ssi %iper(ip) > 0) fsssi (iunit)  = fsssi (iunit) + I_ssi %iper(ip)
    if (I_ga  %iper(ip) > 0) fsga  (iunit)  = fsga  (iunit) + I_ga  %iper(ip)

    !---------  Earnings
    if (I_wages %iper(ip) >0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + I_wages %iper(ip)
    if (I_othern%iper(ip) >0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + I_othern%iper(ip)
    if (I_slfemp%iper(ip) >0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + I_slfemp%iper(ip)

    !---- Other unearned income
    if (I_eitc%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_eitc%iper(ip)
```

[32] All individuals in the household include all individuals in the SNAP unit under review, plus individuals outside the unit that contribute income to the unit.

```
        if (I_othgov%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_othgov%iper(ip)
        if (I_socsec%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_socsec%iper(ip)
        if (I_unemp %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_unemp%iper(ip)
        if (I_vet %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_vet%iper(ip)
        if (I_wcomp %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_wcomp %iper(ip)
        if (I_edloan%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_edloan%iper(ip)
        if (I_csuprt%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_csuprt%iper(ip)
        if (I_deem  %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_deem  %iper(ip)
        if (I_cont  %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_cont  %iper(ip)
        if (I_othun %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_othun %iper(ip)
        if (I_diver %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_diver %iper(ip)
        if (I_wgesup %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_wgesup %iper(ip)
        if (I_energy %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_energy %iper(ip)
        if (I_foster %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + I_foster %iper(ip)

    end do ! end of person loop

      fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + fsearn(iunit) + fsssi(iunit) + fsTANF(iunit) + fsga(iunit)
      fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) - exfscsded%iper(iunit)
  end do ! end of unit loop
```

For each unit, we loop over individuals and count members with various characteristics:

- Total members.
- Number of adults and number of female adults (those with missing age are included as adults).
- Number of children, number of school-aged children, number of toddlers (children under age 2), and number of children older than toddlers.
- Number of elderly members.

```
do iunit = 1, ctprhh
    do ip = 1, ctprhh
        if (fsun(ip) /= iunit) cycle   ! cycle if person not in the SNAP unit
            fsusize(iunit)  = fsusize(iunit) + 1
        if (I_age%iper(ip) > max_kid_age .or. I_age%iper(ip) < 0) then
                fsnadult(iunit)  = fsnadult(iunit) + 1
                if (sex%iper(ip) == 2) femadults = femadults + 1
        else
            fsnkid(iunit)  = fsnkid(iunit) + 1
            if (I_age%iper(ip) >= min_school_age)  fsnk5t17(iunit) = fsnk5t17(iunit) + 1
            if (I_age%iper(ip) < max_toddler_age) then
                fndeplt2(iunit) = fndeplt2(iunit) + 1
            else
                fndepge2(iunit) = fndepge2(iunit) + 1
            end if
        end if

        if (I_age%iper(ip) >= min_elderly_age) fsnelder(iunit) = fsnelder(iunit) + 1
        if (I_ctzn%iper(ip) > 2) fsnoncit(iunit) = fsnoncit(iunit) + 1
        if (I_NDISCA%iper(ip) == 1 .AND. I_fsafil%iper(ip) == 1) fsnabawd(iunit) = fsnabawd(iunit) + 1
        if (I_dis%iper(ip) == 1) fsndis(iunit) = fsndis(iunit) + 1
    end do ! end of person loop
end do ! end of loop over all fs units in the household
```

We identify SNAP units headed by a single female. This is not used for any eligibility determination. It is used for summary counts only (Gainer/Loser tables).

```
        if (fsnadult(iunit) == 1 .and. femadults==1 .and. fsnkid(iunit) >0) fsngmom(iunit) = 1
```

g. Impute assets, shelter expenses, medical expenses, homeless deduction, and child support payment expenses when SNAP unit is not the original SNAP unit

i. Purpose

Asset and expense data recorded on the SNAP QC database pertain to the actual SNAP unit sampled by the QC System. However, the QC Minimodel has the capability to simulate SNAP units with compositions that are different from the composition of the original SNAP unit by removing individuals with certain characteristics from the original SNAP unit.

The QC system records countable income at the person level for every household member whose income is used to determine the SNAP unit's eligibility. However, asset and expense data are recorded only at the unit level for the original SNAP unit. Thus, the QC Minimodel uses the original SNAP unit's asset and expense data, along with algorithms described below, to impute expenses and assets for any simulated SNAP unit that has a composition different from that of the original SNAP unit.

Many different algorithms could be used to impute assets and expenses in simulations that involve changes to SNAP unit composition. The best algorithm to use depends on the type of policy change to be simulated. The algorithms described below have been incorporated into the QC Minimodel because they have been used for numerous policy change simulations requested by FNS. These algorithms will work well for many types of simulations, but they are not designed to be generally applicable.

ii. Specification

Countable assets. For all simulated SNAP units, the QC Minimodel assigns the countable assets of the original SNAP unit:

```
fsasset (iunit) = orig_fsasset
```

While the value of countable assets is kept constant when the unit composition changes, the removal of certain individuals from the SNAP unit may mean that a different asset limit is applicable, thus resulting in some units losing asset eligibility. For example, the removal of elderly members or individuals with disabilities from the SNAP unit would lead to a lower asset limit.

Shelter expenses. For all simulated SNAP units, the QC Minimodel assigns shelter expenses equal to the product of the number of individuals in the unit and the per capita shelter expenses of the original SNAP unit:

```
fssltexp(iunit) = nint( orig_fssltexp * float(fsusize(iunit)) / orig_fsusize )
```

In reality, a household's shelter expenses are assigned to each SNAP unit in the household, based on the share of shelter expenses actually *paid* by each member of each SNAP unit. Although the SNAP QC data contain no information regarding which individuals are responsible for paying shelter expenses, one could impute payment responsibility based on income; a person with 65 percent of a household's income would be assumed to be responsible for paying 65

percent of the household's shelter expenses. Again, the best imputation depends on the type of policy change to be simulated.

Medical expenses. The QC Minimodel imputes medical expenses based either on the number of elderly members or individuals with disabilities in the original unit. If the original unit contains no elderly individuals and no individuals with disabilities, then a medical deduction is not allowed—either in the original SNAP QC file editing process or in any QC Minimodel simulations. In policy change simulations, the medical expense is prorated by the ratio of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities in the policy change simulation relative to the number of elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities in baselaw:

```
if (orig_fsmedexp > 0) then
  if (orig_fsnelder + orig_fsndis > 0) then
    fsmedexp(iunit) = nint (real (orig_fsmedexp * (fsnelder(iunit) + fsndis(iunit)) )
                                                    / (orig_fsnelder + orig_fsndis))
  end if
else
  fsmedexp(iunit) = 0
endif
```

In addition, we identify units participating in medical deduction demonstration programs in the 15 States with such demonstrations. See Appendix F, Table F.4 for more detail on the standard medical deduction amounts for these States.

Child support payment expenses. The QC Minimodel imputes the child support payment expenses of the original unit to the head of the original unit. The child support deduction is equal to the child support expenses.

```
if (orig_fscsded > 0 .and. &
    fsun(orig_fsuhead) == iunit)  fscspded(iunit) = orig_fscsded
```

For a policy change simulation, we assign child support expenses to the simulated SNAP unit that contains the head of the original unit. If the head of the original unit does not belong to any of the newly simulated units, then the child support expenses are not used.

Homeless deduction. The QC Minimodel assigns the homeless deduction attributed to the original unit to all simulated SNAP units within the household.

```
if (I_homeded%ihhld == 3) then
  fshomeDED(IUNIT) = I_homeIsded%ihhld
end if
```

h. Select participants

i. Purpose

After eligibility is determined for a SNAP unit in the household, the model must simulate whether or not the unit decides to participate. In the QC Minimodel, we simulate all SNAP-eligible units on the file as participants because every household on the file did in reality participate in SNAP. We believe that this all-eligible-units-participate rule is reasonable in most cases. On the other hand, if a large reduction in SNAP benefits is simulated, the user may want

to make some out-of-model adjustments to account for eligible SNAP units that may not continue to participate. If an eligible unit is simulated to have a zero benefit under a policy change simulation, the unit is treated as ineligible in the simulation results.

ii. Specification

```
do iunit = 1, ctprhh

    fspart(iunit) = 0

    if (fsun (iunit) /= iunit) cycle        !  not the SNAP unit head

    if (fsben(iunit) > 0) fspart(iunit) = 1  !  all eligible units participate

end do
```

We describe in detail the FSBEN calculation in the FSBEN entry of the codebook (Chapter V). We describe MFIP and State SSI-CAP programs in Chapter III, and we list the MFIP parameters and SSI-CAP standard benefit and shelter amounts in Appendix F.

i. Develop post-ARRA baseline by simulating post-ARRA maximum benefits and other related parameters in October 2013.

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V. CODEBOOK FOR THE FY 2014 SNAP QC DATABASE

In this chapter, we describe the variables on the FY 2014 SNAP QC database, including an overview of the types of variables on the file and a list and detailed description of each variable.

A. Overview of variables on the quality control file

For each variable in the FY 2014 SNAP QC database, the Codebook provides the name, origin, label, range of values, and a list of values or description. This section explains how to interpret and use that information.

1. Origin: Reported versus constructed

The "Origin" column in the codebook indicates the source of each particular variable as either reported or constructed. Variables coded as "R" are those reported on the Quality Control Review Schedule input form and have been read directly from the raw datafile, although some editing may have taken place as noted in the variable description. Variables coded as "C" are constructed or recoded variables that are derived from reported variables and program parameters (such as the Thrifty Food Plan and the SNAP benefit reduction rate). Constructed variables are the best variables for analytical purposes because inconsistencies have been corrected.

The following variables are used in creating the tables in the "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households" report series and should be used to obtain consistent results:

FSBEN	Unit SNAP benefit amount
FSUSIZE	Unit size
FSGRINC	Unit total income
FSNETINC	Unit net income
FSERNDED	Unit earnings deduction
TPOV	Unit poverty percentage

2. Missing values

Table V.1 lists the missing value conventions used in the SNAP QC database.

Table V.1. Codes for missing data

ASCII or binary data	SAS data	
Numeric	Numeric	Description
-1	.	Blank on source file
-2	.A	Value out of range
-3	.B	Coded by QC reviewer as unknown (field coded with all 9s)
-4	.C	Pertains to constructed variables only; variable could not be constructed or calculated due to missing data
-5	.D	For CERTMTH variable, indicates that unit is participating in months not certified
-6	.E	For SSI-CAP and MFIP units, variables that are not relevant in the benefit determination

3. Using the SNAP QC database

The FY 2014 SNAP QC database is a SAS file with 48,250 observations from 12 sample months—October 2013 through September 2014 for all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. To conduct analyses for a specific calendar month, the user should select observations sampled in that month by using the year month (YRMONTH) variable. The year month variable is a six-digit code with the first four digits indicating the year and the last two digits indicating the month. For example, to conduct an analysis based on observations from January 2014, the user should select all observations with a YRMONTH code equal to "201401."

After selecting the desired observations, the user must assign a weight to each observation so that the sample represents the national SNAP caseload. The weights, stored in the variable HWGT, are computed for each of the independent monthly samples and are based on actual program participation. When analyzing one specific calendar month, the user should use the YRMONTH code to select the correct observations and then use the HWGT variable. However, if the analysis is based on more than one month, and an average monthly estimate is desired, the user should divide HWGT by the number of months being analyzed. The FYWGT variable should be used for all full-year tabulations (FYWGT equals HWGT divided by 12 for all States).

The tables in the "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households" report series are based on the full-year sample. To create the tables, we select all observations for all months and weight the observations by FYWGT to reflect the national monthly average caseload during the fiscal year.

The SNAP QC database can be used to obtain person-level information along with unit-level data. An integer from 1 to 16, representing up to 16 people in a household, is attached to each person-level variable. For ease, users often place these variables in arrays and use indices to access the data. One of the key person-level variables is the affiliation code FSAFILi. An FSAFILi value of 1 indicates that the person participated in SNAP.

B. Codebook

This codebook lists and describes each variable in the FY 2014 SNAP QC database. The unit-level variables are listed first, followed by the person-level variables and then the detailed error findings variables, for a total of nine categories.

The unit-level variables are divided into the following six categories:

1. Unit-level quality control review administrative data
2. Unit-level demographics and sample weights
3. Unit-level countable income
4. Unit-level countable assets
5. Unit-level expenses and deductions
6. Unit-level benefits

The person-level variables are divided into two categories:

7. Person-level characteristics
8. Person-level income

One category covers detailed error findings variables:

9. Detailed error findings

The categories appear in the order shown above. The variables in each category are listed alphabetically. Two codebooks are presented, both sorted in the same order. The first codebook—the quick-reference codebook—lists only the variable name, its origin, and a brief description. The second codebook—the detailed codebook—lists the variable name, its origin, and a description that includes all the valid values of the variable for discrete variables and the range of valid values for continuous variables (such as HWGT).

Unit QC review administrative data

ACTNTYPE	R	Type of action
ALLADJ	R	Allotment adjustment
AMTADJ	R	Amount of allotment adjustment
AUTHREP	R	Authorized representative
BENFIX	C	Benefit allotment (SNAP benefit) adjusted for errors
CASE	R	Case classification
CAT_ELIG	C	Indicator of categorical eligibility status
CERTMTH	R	Months in certification period
EXPEDSER	R	Received expedited service
HHLDNO	C	SNAP household identification number
LASTCERT	C	Months since last SNAP certification
LOCALCOD	R	Local agency code (not retained on public use file)
MED_DED_DEMO	C	Indicator of medical deduction demonstration participation
MN_FIP	C	Indicator of MFIP participation
PURE_PA	C	Indicator of pure cash public assistance status
RCNTACTN	R	Most recent action on case
REP_SYS	R	Reporting requirement
REVNUM	R	State QC review number (not retained on public use file)
SSI_CAP	C	Indicator of SSI-CAP participation
STATUS	R	Status of case error findings
YRMONTH	R	Sample year and month

Unit demographics and sample weights

CERTHHSZ	R	Certified unit size
COMPOSITION	C	Unit composition
COUNTYCD	C	FIPS code for county (not retained on public use file)
CTPRHH	C	Number of people in household
FSNDIS	C	Number of non-elderly individuals with disabilities in unit
FSNDISCA	C	Number of adults age 18-49 without disabilities in childless units
FSNELDER	C	Number of elderly individuals in unit
FSNGMOM	C	Indicator of single-female-headed unit
FSNK0T4	C	Number of preschool-age children in unit
FSNK5T17	C	Number of school-age children in unit
FSNKID	C	Number of children in unit
FSNONCIT	C	Number of noncitizens in unit
FSUSIZE	C	Constructed certified unit size
FYWGT	C	Weight used for full-year calculations
HWGT	C	Monthly sample weight
NONCIT_HEAD	C	Unit head citizenship indicator
RAWHSIZE	R	Reported number of people in household
REGION	C	Constructed census region code

*R indicates the variable is from the raw data; C indicates the variable was constructed.

REGIONCD	R	FNS region code
STATE	R	FIPS code for State or territory
STRATUM	R	Stratum identification
TANF_IND	C	Indicator of TANF receipt for unit
TPOV	C	Gross income/poverty level ratio
URBRUR	C	Urban/rural indicator (not retained on public use file)
WRK_POOR	C	Indicator of working poor unit

Unit countable income (monthly dollar amounts)

FSCONT	C	Countable unit income from contributions
FSCSUPRT	C	Countable unit child support payment income
FSDEEM	C	Countable unit deemed income
FSDIVER	C	Countable unit State diversion payments
FSEARN	C	Countable unit earned income
FSEDLOAN	C	Countable unit income from educational grants and loans
FSEITC	C	Countable unit income from earned income tax credit
FSENERGY	C	Countable unit energy assistance income
FSFOSTER	C	Countable unit foster care income
FSGA	C	Countable unit general assistance benefits
FSGRINC	C	Final gross countable unit income
FSNETINC	C	Final net countable unit income
FSOTHERN	C	Countable unit other earned income
FSOTHGOV	C	Countable unit income from other government benefits
FSOTHUN	C	Countable unit other unearned income
FSSLFEMP	C	Countable unit self-employment income
FSSOCSEC	C	Countable unit Social Security income
FSSSI	C	Countable unit SSI benefits
FSTANF	C	Countable unit TANF payments
FSUNEARN	C	Countable unit unearned income
FSUNEMP	C	Countable unit unemployment compensation benefits
FSVET	C	Countable unit veterans' benefits
FSWAGES	C	Countable unit wages and salaries
FSWCOMP	C	Countable unit workers' compensation benefits
FSWGESUP	C	Countable unit wage supplementation income
RAWGROSS	R	Reported gross countable unit income
RAWNET	R	Reported net countable unit income

Unit countable and reported assets

FSASSET	C	Total countable assets under State rules
FSVEHAST	C	Countable nonexcluded vehicles' value under State rules
LIQRESOR	C	Countable liquid assets under State rules
OTHNLRES	C	Countable other nonliquid assets under State rules
RAWLQRES	R	Reported liquid assets
RAWOTRES	R	Reported other nonliquid assets
RAWRPROP	R	Reported real property

RAWVHAST	R	Reported nonexcluded vehicles' value
REALPROP	C	Countable real property under State rules
VEHICLEA	R	Reported category for first vehicle
VEHICLEB	R	Reported category for second vehicle

Unit expenses and deductions

ERN_INC_DED_PCT	C	Percentage used to calculate earnings deduction
EXCL_FSCSDED	C	Child support excluded from gross income
FSCSDED	C	Child support expense deduction
FSCSEXP	R	Reported child support expense deduction
FSDEPDED	R	Reported dependent care deduction
FSDEPDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of dependent care deduction
FSERNDED	C	Calculated earned income deduction
FSERNDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of earned income deduction
FSMEDDED	C	Calculated medical deduction
FSMEDDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of medical deduction
FSMEDEXP	R	Reported medical expenses
FSSLTDED	C	Calculated excess shelter deduction
FSSLTDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of excess shelter deduction
FSSLTEXP	C	Calculated shelter expenses
FSSTDDED	C	Standard deduction
FSSTDDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of standard deduction
FSTOTDED	C	Total deductions
FSTOTDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of total deduction
HOMEDED	R	Indicator of homelessness
HOMELESS_DED	C	Amount of homeless deduction
RAWERND	R	Reported earned income deduction
RENT	R	Rent/mortgage amount
SHELCAP	C	Maximum allowable shelter expense deduction
SHELDED	R	Reported shelter deduction
SUA1	R	Standard utility allowance – usage and entitlement
SUA2	R	Standard utility allowance – prorated
UTIL	R	Utility amount

Unit benefits

AMTERR	R	Amount of benefit in error
ASSLIM	C	Asset limit
BENMAX	C	Maximum benefit amount
FSASTEST	C	Indicator of passing asset test
FSBEN	C	Final calculated benefit
FSGRTEST	C	Indicator of passing gross income test
FSMINBEN	C	Received minimum benefit
FSNETEST	C	Indicator of passing net income test
GROSSCRN	C	Gross income screen
MINIMUM_BEN	C	Minimum benefit amount

NETSCRN	C	Net income screen
RAWBEN	R	Reported SNAP benefit received

Person-level characteristics: i = 1 to 16

ABWDSTi	R	ABAWD status
AGEi	R	Age
CTZNi	R	Citizenship status
DISi	C	Person-level disability indicator
DPCOSTi	R	Reported dependent care cost
EMPRGi	R	SNAP employment and training program status
EMPSTAi	R	Employment status – type
EMPSTBi	R	Employment status – amount
FSAFILi	R	SNAP case affiliation
FSUNi	C	Position of head of SNAP unit
NDISCAi	C	Adult age 18-49 without disabilities in childless unit status
RACETHi	R	Race/ethnicity
RELi	R	Relationship to head of household
SEXi	R	Sex
WRKREGi	R	Work registration status
YRSEDi	R	Highest educational level completed

Person-level countable income (monthly dollar amounts): i = 1 to 16

CONTi	R	Countable income from contributions
CSUPRTi	R	Countable child support payment income
DEEMi	R	Countable deemed income
DIVERi	R	Countable State diversion payments
EDLOANi	R	Countable income from educational grants and loans
EITCi	R	Countable income from earned income tax credit
ENERGYi	R	Countable energy assistance income
FOSTERi	R	Countable foster child income
GAi	R	Countable general assistance benefits
OTHERNi	R	Countable other earned income
OTHGOVi	R	Countable income from other government benefits
OTHUNi	R	Countable other unearned income
SLFEMPi	R	Countable self-employment income
SOCSECi	R	Countable Social Security income
SSIi	R	Countable SSI benefits
TANFi	R	Countable TANF payments
UNEMPi	R	Countable unemployment compensation benefits
VETi	R	Countable veterans' benefits
WAGESi	R	Countable wages and salaries
WCOMPi	R	Countable workers' compensation benefits
WGESUPi	R	Countable wage supplementation income

Detailed error findings: i = 1 to 9

AGENCYi	R	Agency or client responsibility
AMOUNTi	R	Variance dollar amount
DISCOVi	R	Variance discovery
E_FINDGi	R	Error finding
ELEMENTi	R	Variance element
NATUREi	R	Nature of variance
OCCDATEi	R	Variance occurrence date
TIMEPERi	R	Variance time period
VERIFi	R	Variance verification

Unit QC review administrative data

ACTNTYPE	R	TYPE OF ACTION Range = (1, 2) 1 = Certification 2 = Recertification
ALLADJ	R	ALLOTMENT ADJUSTMENT Range = (1, 3) 1 = No adjustment 2 = Prorated benefit 3 = Other adjustment
AMTADJ	R	AMOUNT OF ALLOTMENT ADJUSTMENT Range = (0, 998)
AUTHREP	R	AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE Range = (1, 2) 1 = Used to make application 2 = Not used to make application
BENFIX	C	BENEFIT ALLOTMENT ADJUSTED FOR ERRORS Range = (0, 2226)
CASE	R	CASE CLASSIFICATION Range = (1, 1) 1 = Included in error rate calculation 2 = Excluded from error rate calculation – processed by SSA worker 3 = Excluded from error rate calculation, as designated by FNS (for example, demo project, simplified SNAP)
CAT_ELIG	C	INDICATOR OF CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY STATUS Range = (0, 2) 0 = Unit not categorically eligible for benefits 1 = Unit reported as categorically eligible for benefits and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests (unit subject to State-determined income and/or asset limit on cash Public Assistance [PA] or noncash TANF-funded benefit used to confer categorical eligibility) 2 = Unit recoded as categorically eligible after being identified as pure cash PA or as meeting State-specified criteria for broad-based categorical eligibility and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
CERTMTH	R	MONTHS IN CERTIFICATION PERIOD Range = (0, 96) Number of months SNAP unit was certified to participate during current certification or recertification
EXPEDSER	R	RECEIVED EXPEDITED SERVICE Range = (1, 3) 1 = Entitled to expedited service and received benefits within federal time frame 2 = Entitled to expedited service but did not receive benefits within federal time frame 3 = Not entitled to expedited service
HHLDNO	C	SNAP HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER Range = (1, 55066) Position of unit in unedited SNAP QC file (unique unit identifier)
LASTCERT	C	MONTHS SINCE LAST SNAP CERTIFICATION Range = (0, 91)
LOCALCOD	R	LOCAL AGENCY CODE Range = (1, 960) Designates local agency and allows grouping of data by county or county equivalent (may be FIPS code or alternative classification)
MED_DED_DEMO	C	INDICATOR OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION DEMONSTRATION PARTICIPATION Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes
MN_FIP	C	INDICATOR OF MFIP PARTICIPATION **We recommend using MN_FIP with the understanding that it may slightly undercount the number of MFIP units. We caution against using MFIP units' TANF income. See Appendix A for details.** Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes

PURE_PA C INDICATOR OF PURE CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATUS
Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes
A unit is pure cash public assistance (pure PA) when everyone in the unit receives TANF, GA, or SSI or unit has TANF income and every adult receives TANF, GA, or SSI

RCNTACTN R MOST RECENT ACTION ON CASE
Range = (20030201, 20140930)
Date the case was certified or recertified for participation in sample month under review (in yyyymmdd format)

REP_SYS R REPORTING REQUIREMENT
Range = (1, 10)
1 = $25 change reporting
2 = $80 change in earned income
3 = $100 change in earned income
4 = Status reporting
5 = 5-hour change in hours worked and expected to continue over a month
6 = Simplified reporting (exceeding 130 percent of income poverty guidelines)
7 = Quarterly reporting
8 = Monthly reporting
9 = Transitional benefits (no reporting requirement)
10 = Other

REVNUM R STATE QC REVIEW NUMBER
Range = (1, 841290)

SSI_CAP C INDICATOR OF SSI-CAP PARTICIPATION
We recommend caution when using SSI_CAP with the understanding that the SNAP QC datafile may underestimate the actual number of SSI-CAP units in some States. See Appendix A for details.
Range = (0, 3)
0 = Not in SSI-CAP
1 = SSI-CAP case with standard shelter expenses
2 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, consistent with program rules
3 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, inconsistent with program rules

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
STATUS	R	STATUS OF CASE ERROR FINDINGS Range = (1, 3) 1 = Amount correct 2 = Overissuance 3 = Underissuance
YRMONTH	R	SAMPLE YEAR AND MONTH Range = (201310, 201409) Allows user to select one or more sample months from full-year file for analyses. The YRMONTH variable is a six-digit code; the first four digits indicate the sample year and the last two indicate the month. To select observations from January 2014, for example, YRMONTH should equal 201401.

Unit demographics and sample weights

CERTHHSZ	R	CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE Range = (1, 16)
COMPOSITION	C	UNIT COMPOSITION Range = (0, 5) 0 = No children 1 = Child(ren) only 2 = Child(ren) and one male adult 3 = Child(ren) and one female adult 4 = Child(ren) and married unit head (spouse may be nonparticipating; includes married teens) 5 = Child(ren) with other multiple adults
COUNTYCD	C	FIPS CODE FOR COUNTY Range = (1, 840)
CTPRHH	C	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD Range = (1, 16) Number of people in household with nonmissing person-level information
FSNDIS	C	NUMBER OF NON-ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN UNIT **We recommend caution when using this variable with the understanding that it likely undercounts the number of individuals with disabilities. See Appendix A for details.** Range = (0, 8) Number of individuals in the household that are defined as disabled (DISi = 1).
FSNDISCA	C	NUMBER OF ADULTS AGE 18-49 WITHOUT DISABILITIES IN CHILDLESS UNITS **We recommend caution when using FSNDISCA with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to identify individuals with disabilities in the SNAP QC file. See Appendix A for details**. Range = (0, 5) Number of adults age 18 to 49 without disabilities in childless SNAP units
FSNELDER	C	NUMBER OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN UNIT Range = (0, 2) Number of people age 60 or older in SNAP unit

FSNGMOM	C	INDICATOR OF SINGLE-FEMALE-HEADED UNIT Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes A SNAP unit with one adult and one or more children; the adult is female.
FSNK0T4	C	NUMBER OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 6) Number of children under age 5 in SNAP unit
FSNK5T17	C	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 9) Number of children age 5 to 17 in SNAP unit
FSNKID	C	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 11) Number of children under age 18 in SNAP unit
FSNONCIT	C	NUMBER OF NONCITIZENS IN UNIT Range = (0, 9) Number of people with FSAFILi = 1 and CTZNi >= 3
FSUSIZE	C	CONSTRUCTED CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE Range = (1, 16) Number of people with FSAFILi = 1
FYWGT	C	WEIGHT USED FOR FULL-YEAR CALCULATIONS Range = (3.40, 5057.92) Calculated as HWGT/12 for all States
HWGT	C	MONTHLY SAMPLE WEIGHT Range = (40.84, 60695.09) Allows user to replicate total monthly caseloads as reflected in SNAP Program Operations data. If the reference period for the analysis is longer than one calendar month, the weight field must be divided by the number of months being analyzed to calculate an average monthly value for that reference period.
NONCIT_HEAD	C	UNIT HEAD CITIZENSHIP INDICATOR Range = (0, 2) 0 = Head of unit is a citizen 1 = Head of unit is a participating noncitizen 2 = Head of unit is a nonparticipating noncitizen

RAWHSIZE	R	REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD Range = (1, 16)
REGION	C	CONSTRUCTED CENSUS REGION CODE Range = (1, 4) 1 = Northeast 2 = Midwest 3 = South 4 = West See Appendix E (Table E.3) for a list of States in each region.
REGIONCD	R	FNS REGION CODE Range = (1, 7) 1 = Northeast 2 = Mid-Atlantic 3 = Southeast 4 = Midwest 5 = Southwest 6 = Mountain Plains 7 = West See Appendix E (Table E.2) for a list of States in each region.
STATE	R	FIPS CODE FOR STATE OR TERRITORY Range = (1, 78) See Appendix E (Table E.1) for FIPS code list.
STRATUM	R	STRATUM IDENTIFICATION Range = (0, 0) Codes for distinct parts of States with stratified samples; codes in States that are not stratified are recoded to 0.
TANF_IND	C	INDICATOR OF TANF RECEIPT FOR UNIT Range = (0, 1) 0 = No 1 = Yes TANF_IND = 1 if FSTANF >0 or MN_FIP = 1
TPOV	C	GROSS INCOME/POVERTY LEVEL RATIO Range = (0, 500) TPOV = FSGRINC/NETSCRN*100, rounded to nearest integer. If FSGRINC = 0, then TPOV = 0. Otherwise if TPOV rounds to 0, TPOV is set to 1.

URBRUR C URBAN/RURAL INDICATOR

We recommend caution when using this variable for all State-level tabulations, and recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, Utah, and Washington. See Appendix A for details.

Range = (1, 3)

Location of agency at which unit's SNAP application was processed.

1 = Metropolitan (at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population and adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties)

2 = Micropolitan (at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but fewer than 50,000 people and adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties)

3 = Rural (not metropolitan or micropolitan)

WRK_POOR C INDICATOR OF WORKING POOR UNIT

Range = (0, 1)

0 = No

1 = Yes

All SNAP units with countable earnings (FSEARN) or multiple indicators of earnings in the unedited SNAP QC file.

Unit countable income (monthly dollar amounts)

FSCONT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS Range = (0, 1972) Sum of CONT1 through CONT16
FSCSUPRT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 5694) Sum of CSUPRT1 through CSUPRT16
FSDEEM	C	COUNTABLE UNIT DEEMED INCOME Range = (0, 1697) Sum of DEEM1 through DEEM16
FSDIVER	C	COUNTABLE UNIT STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 137) Sum of DIVER1 through DIVER16
FSEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 5554) Sum of FSWAGES, FSSLFEMP, and FSOTHERN
FSEDLOAN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 1128) Sum of EDLOAN1 through EDLOAN16
FSEITC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 668) Sum of EITC1 through EITC16
FSENERGY	C	COUNTABLE UNIT ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 1325) Sum of ENERGY1 through ENERGY16
FSFOSTER	C	CALCULATED FOSTER CARE RECEIPT Range = (0, 1059) **We recommend against using this variable for tabulations due to small sample sizes. See Appendix A for details.** Foster care payments received by household (sum of FOSTERi).
FSGA	C	COUNTABLE UNIT GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 1518) Sum of GA1 through GA16

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
FSGRINC	C	FINAL GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 5694) Total monthly gross income of unit (sum of FSEARN and FSUNEARN)
FSNETINC	C	FINAL NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 4797) Total monthly income of unit after applying deductions. Calculated as FSGRINC-FSTOTDED, but not less than 0. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units in States with standard SSI-CAP benefits.
FSOTHERN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2645) Sum of OTHERN1 through OTHERN16
FSOTHGOV	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 2200) Sum of OTHGOV1 through OTHGOV16
FSOTHUN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 4811) Sum of OTHUN1 through OTHUN16
FSSLFEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 3690) Sum of SLFEMP1 through SLFEMP16
FSSOCSEC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 3463) Sum of SOCSEC1 through SOCSEC16
FSSSI	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 3220) Sum of SSI1 through SSI16
FSTANF	C	COUNTABLE UNIT TANF PAYMENTS **We recommend caution when using FSTANF in Minnesota and California. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (0, 1805) Sum of TANF1 through TANF16

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
FSUNEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 5694) Sum of FSCONT, FSCSUPRT, FSDEEM, FSEDLOAN, FSGA, FSOTHGOV, FSOTHUN, FSSOCSC, FSSSI, FSTANF, FSUNEMP, FSVET, FSWCOMP, FSDIVER, FSENERGY, and FSWGESUP
FSUNEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2447) Sum of UNEMP1 through UNEMP16
FSVET	C	COUNTABLE UNIT VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 2858) Sum of VET1 through VET16
FSWAGES	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 5554) Sum of WAGES1 through WAGES16
FSWCOMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 3109) Sum of WCOMP1 through WCOMP16
FSWGESUP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 500) Sum of WGESUP1 through WGESUP16
RAWGROSS	R	REPORTED GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 99998) Reported total monthly countable income of unit before applying deductions (see FSGRINC for final value)
RAWNET	R	REPORTED NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 4561) Reported total monthly countable income of unit after applying deductions (see FSNETINC for final value)

Unit countable assets

FSASSET	C	TOTAL COUNTABLE ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES **We recommend caution when using FSASSET. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (0, 17161) Sum of LIQRESOR, FSVEHAST, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP
FSVEHAST	C	COUNTABLE NON-EXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE UNDER STATE RULES **We recommend caution when using FSVEHAST. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (0, 4610)
LIQRESOR	C	COUNTABLE LIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 16772)
OTHNLRES	C	COUNTABLE OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 2760)
RAWLQRES	R	REPORTED LIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 88074)
RAWOTRES	R	REPORTED OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 43567)
RAWRPROP	R	REPORTED REAL PROPERTY Range = (0, 43567) Does not include home
RAWVHAST	R	REPORTED NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE Range = (0, 4610)
REALPROP	C	COUNTABLE REAL PROPERTY UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 16555) Does not include home

VEHICLEA R REPORTED CATEGORY FOR FIRST VEHICLE

We recommend against using VEHICLEA. See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (1, 8)
1 = No vehicle
2 = Vehicle exempt because used for producing income, as a home, to transport a physically disabled member, for long-distance travel (other than commuting), or to carry fuel or water
3 = Vehicle exempt because inaccessible resource (equity value $1,500 or less)
4 = Vehicle exempt due to categorical eligibility
5 = Vehicle excluded under State TANF standard (vehicle of non-categorically eligible unit members only)
6 = Vehicle registered and attributable to an adult unit member or used by a person under age 18 for employment or education (subject to fair market value only)
7 = Vehicle not registered (equity test only)
8 = Vehicle not excluded and not included in code 6 (subject to fair market value or equity test, whichever is greater)

VEHICLEB R REPORTED CATEGORY FOR SECOND VEHICLE

We recommend against using VEHICLEB. See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (1, 8)
1 = No vehicle
2 = Vehicle exempt because used for producing income, as a home, to transport a physically disabled member, for long-distance travel (other than commuting), or to carry fuel or water
3 = Vehicle exempt because inaccessible resource (equity value $1,500 or less)
4 = Vehicle exempt due to categorical eligibility
5 = Vehicle excluded under State TANF standard (vehicle of non-categorically eligible unit members only)
6 = Vehicle registered and attributable to an adult unit member or used by a person under age 18 for employment or education (subject to fair market value only)
7 = Vehicle not registered (equity test only)
8 = Vehicle not excluded and not included in code 6 (subject to fair market value or equity test, whichever is greater)

Unit expenses and deductions

ERN_INC_DED_PCT	C	PERCENTAGE USED TO CALCULATE EARNINGS DEDUCTION Range = (0.20, 0.43) 0.38 is used for MFIP participants; 0.2 for all others
EXCL_FSCSDED	C	CHILD SUPPORT EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME Range = (0, 788) Child support expenses excluded before gross income test rather than before net income test for eligibility
FSCSDED	C	CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (0, 1850) Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States using standard SSI-CAP benefits
FSCSEXP	R	REPORTED CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (0, 1850) (Some States treat child support payments to non-unit members as an income exclusion rather than a deduction. See EXCL_FSCSDED and FSCSDED for final values.)
FSDEPDED	R	REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION **We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (0, 1743) Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with DPCOST1 to DPCOST16 and to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for details. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.
FSDEPDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION[33] Range = (0, 1663) Calculated as FSDEPDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT3-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT3 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSDEPDED. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.

[33]The marginal effectiveness variables are calculated as the difference between the actual calculated net income and what the net income would have been without the deduction. Given that the combined value of deductions to which a unit is entitled sometimes exceeds the gross income received by the unit, the marginal effectiveness variables give a more accurate picture of the impact of the deductions.

FSERNDED	C	CALCULATED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION Range = (0, 1110) Calculated as FSERNDED = ERN_INC_DED_PCT*FSEARN, rounded to nearest integer. The deduction equals 43 percent of total earned income for MFIP participants[34] and 20 percent of total earned income for all others. Coded as missing for all SSI-CAP units.
FSERNDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION Range = (0, 1225) Calculated as FSERNDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT2-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT2 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSERNDED. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.
FSMEDDED	C	CALCULATED MEDICAL DEDUCTION Range = (0, 7342) The deduction is for units with elderly members or individuals with disabilities only; the entry for medical expenses should include only expenses in excess of $35. Calculated as FSMEDDED = MAX(0, FSMEDEXP) Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.
FSMEDDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION Range = (0, 2446) Calculated as FSMEDDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT4-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT4 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSMEDDED. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.
FSMEDEXP	R	REPORTED MEDICAL EXPENSES Range = (0, 7342) Allowable medical expenses in excess of $35 for elderly adults or individuals with disabilities.

[34]The MFIP earned income deduction was 43 percent from November 2013 through September 2014 and 40 percent in October 2013.

FSSLTDED C CALCULATED EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 4731)
Set to 0 if HOMEDED = 3; otherwise set to XCOST for units with elderly members or individuals with disabilities and equal to the minimum of XCOST and SHELCAP for units without elderly members or individuals with disabilities, where
XCOST = MAX(0, FSSLTEXP-HALFNET) and HALFNET = MAX (0,ROUND(FSGRINC-FSSTDDED-FSERNDED-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-FSCSDED)/2)
The final value of FSSLTDED is rounded to nearest integer.
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSLTDE2 C MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 2811)
Calculated as FSSLTDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where
NEWNET = MAX (0,FSGRINC-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED).
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSLTEXP C CALCULATED SHELTER EXPENSES
Range = (0, 5270)
Sum of RENT and UTIL

FSSTDDED C STANDARD DEDUCTION
Range = (134, 438)
Varies by region. See Appendix F for values.
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSSTDDE2 C MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF STANDARD DEDUCTION
Range = (0, 657)
Calculated as FSSTDDE2 = NEWNET – FSNETINC, where
NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC – FSSLT1 – FSDEPDED – FSERNDED – FSMEDDED – FSCSDED – HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT1 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSSTDDED.
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
FSTOTDED	C	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS Range = (0, 8436) Sum of FSSTDDED, FSERNDED, FSDEPDED, FSSLTDED, FSMEDDED, HOMELESS_DED, and FSCSDED Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
FSTOTDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF TOTAL DEDUCTION Range = (0, 3739) Calculated as FSGRINC-FSNETINC. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
HOMEDED	R	INDICATOR OF HOMELESSNESS Range = (1, 3) 1 = Not homeless 2 = Homeless, not receiving homeless shelter allowance 3 = Homeless, receiving homeless shelter allowance
HOMELESS_DED	C	AMOUNT OF HOMELESS DEDUCTION Range = (0, 143) Positive value only for those with HOMEDED = 3 Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.
RAWERND	R	REPORTED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION Range = (0, 998) (See FSERNDED for final earned income deduction value.)
RENT	R	RENT/MORTGAGE AMOUNT Range = (0, 5000) Some values for SSI-CAP units have been edited to apply standard shelter allowances.
SHELCAP	C	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (377, 764) SHELCAP varies by region. See Appendix F for values.
SHELDED	R	REPORTED SHELTER DEDUCTION Range = (0, 31454) (See FSSLTDED for the final value)

SUA1 R STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–USAGE AND ENTITLEMENT
Range = (1, 9)
1 = No utilities and no LIHEAA assistance
2 = Uses actual expenses
3 = Uses higher standard based on LIHEAA assistance
4 = Uses higher standard and does not receive LIHEAA assistance
5 = Uses lower standard
6 = Uses telephone-only standard
7 = Uses individual standards
8 = Uses higher standard, LIHEAA assistance status unknown
9 = Other
Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See Appendix B for more details. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.
LIHEAA is the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981. Some State programs may have another name, such as Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP)
Higher standard is an SUA based upon payment of heating or cooling and includes all utilities.
Lower standard is an SUA based upon all utilities but is for households that do not incur heating or cooling or receive LIHEAA.

SUA2 R STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–PRORATED
Range = (1, 2)
1 = Not prorated
2 = Prorated
Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See Appendix B for more details. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

UTIL R UTILITY AMOUNT
Range = (0, 2763)
Some values have been edited to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for more details.

Unit benefits

AMTERR R AMOUNT OF BENEFIT IN ERROR
Range = (0, 872)
Dollar amount of any identified error, or the difference between the benefits the State authorized and the benefits the State should have authorized. Before FY 2012, only errors over $25 were recorded.

ASSLIM C ASSET LIMIT
Range = (2000, 5000)
SNAP eligibility limit. Categorically eligible units are not subject to an asset limit. See Appendix F for schedule.

BENMAX C MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT
Range = (189, 3356)
The maximum possible benefit for a unit, which varies by unit size and region. See Appendix F for schedule.

FSASTEST C INDICATOR OF PASSING ASSET TEST
Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes

FSBEN C FINAL CALCULATED BENEFIT
Range = (2, 2516)
Calculated as FSBEN = MAX(minimum benefit, BENMAX-ROUND (.3*FSNETINC)) if FSUSIZE is 2 or Less. Otherwise, FSBEN = MAX (0, BENMAX-ROUND (.3*FSNETINC)) for all units, except for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits where the benefit is calculated by using a State-specific formula.

FSGRTEST C INDICATOR OF PASSING GROSS INCOME TEST
Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes

FSMINBEN C RECEIVED MINIMUM BENEFIT
Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes
FSMINBEN = 1 when FSBEN = 8 percent of the maximum one-person benefit for the unit's geographic region and FSUSIZE = 1 or 2. FSMINBEN is always set to 0 for units

participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

FSNETEST C INDICATOR OF PASSING NET INCOME TEST
Range = (0, 1)
0 = No
1 = Yes
Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.

GROSSCRN C GROSS INCOME SCREEN
Range = (1245, 7782)
SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units and those with elderly members or individuals with disabilities are not subject to gross income screen. See Appendix F for values.

NETSCRN C NET INCOME SCREEN
Range = (958, 5983)
SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to net income screen. See Appendix F for values.

RAWBEN R REPORTED SNAP BENEFIT RECEIVED
Range = (0, 2482)
Reported amount of SNAP benefits that the unit was certified to receive during sample month (see FSBEN for final value).

Person-level characteristics

ABWDST1 to ABWDST16	R	ABAWD STATUS **We recommend caution when using the variable, and recommend combining values ABWDSTi = 2-7, unless the specific State policies in effect regarding ABAWDs are known. Additionally, we recommend against using ABWDSTi for state-level tabulations for Guam, Maryland, West Virginia, and Wyoming. See Appendix A for more details.** Range = (1, 6) Person 1 through Person 16 1 = Not an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) 2 = ABAWD in a waived area 3 = Exempt based on 15 percent option 4 = ABAWD meeting work requirements 5 = ABAWD in 1st 3 months 6 = ABAWD in 2nd 3 months 7 = ABAWD who has exhausted time-limited benefits
AGE1 to AGE16	R	AGE Range = (0, 98) Person 1 through Person 16 0 = Age less than 1 year 1 to 97 = Age in years 98 = Age 98 years or older

CTZN1 to CTZN16 — R — CITIZENSHIP STATUS

We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (1, 10)
Person 1 through Person 16
1 = US–born citizen
2 = Naturalized citizen
3 = Legal permanent resident with 40 quarters of work, military service, five years legal U.S. residency, disability, or under age 18
5 = Person admitted as refugee, granted asylum, or given stay of deportation
6 = Other eligible noncitizen
7 = Noncitizen legally in U.S. who does not meet one of the above codes and is not receiving SNAP benefits but whose income and resources must be considered in determining benefits
8 = Other ineligible legal noncitizen (for example, visitor, tourist, student, diplomat)
9 = Undocumented noncitizen
10 = Noncitizen, status unknown

DIS1 to DIS16 — C — PERSON-LEVEL DISABILITY INDICATOR

Because we are limited in our ability to assess the quality of the SSI and work registration variables that feed into our person-level disability algorithm, we recommend caution when using the new individual-level disability indicator (DISi). See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (0, 1)
Person 1 through Person 16
0 = Not disabled
1 = Disabled
Non-elderly individuals identified as disabled using receipt of SSI or a combination of hours worked, work registration status, receipt of Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation, and/or unit medical expense deduction. See Appendix B for details.

DPCOST1 to DPCOST16 — R — REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE COST

We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (0, 1252)
Person 1 through Person 16
Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with FSDEPDED. See Appendix B for details.

EMPRG1 to EMPRG16

R

SNAP EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM STATUS

We recommend caution when using EMPRGi. See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (0, 9)

Person 1 through Person 16

0 = Not participating in E&T
1 = Participating in non–SNAP E&T (such as TANF)
2 = SNAP job search or job search training
3 = SNAP E&T workfare or work experience
4 = SNAP E&T work supplementation
5 = SNAP E&T education leading to high school diploma or GED
6 = SNAP E&T postsecondary education leading to degree or certificate
7 = SNAP E&T remedial education (including adult education and English lessons not leading to degree)
8 = SNAP E&T vocational training
9 = Other

EMPSTA1 to EMPSTA16

R

EMPLOYMENT STATUS–TYPE

Range = (1, 8)

Person 1 through Person 16

We recommend caution when using EMPSTAi. See Appendix A for more details.

1 = Not in labor force and not looking for work
2 = Unemployed and looking for work
3 = Active-duty military
4 = Migrant farm labor
5 = Nonmigrant farm labor
6 = Self-employed, farming
7 = Self-employed, nonfarming
8 = Employed by other

EMPSTB1 to EMPSTB16

R

EMPLOYMENT STATUS–AMOUNT

Range = (1, 5)

Person 1 through Person 16

We recommend caution when using EMPSTBi. See Appendix A for more details.

1 = Not employed
2 = 1–19 hours/week
3 = 20–29 hours/week
4 = 30–39 hours/week
5 = Full-time (40 hours or more)

FSAFIL1 to FSAFIL16 R SNAP CASE AFFILIATION
Range = (1, 99)
Person 1 through Person 16
We recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in West Virginia, and caution when using it for tabulations of nonparticipants in Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey, and New Mexico. See Appendix A for more details.

1 = Eligible member of SNAP case under review and entitled to receive benefits
2 = Eligible SNAP participant in another unit, not currently under review (code added by Mathematica for use in certain SNAP-CAP units)
4 = Member is ineligible noncitizen and not participating in State-funded SNAP
5 = Member not paying/cooperating with child support agency
6 = Member is ineligible striker
7 = Member is ineligible student
8 = Member disqualified for program violation
9 = Member ineligible to participate due to disqualification for failure to meet work requirements (work registration, E&T, acceptance of employment, employment status/job availability, voluntary quit/reducing work effort, workfare/comparable workfare)
10 = ABAWD time limit exhausted and ABAWD ineligible to participate due to failure to meet ABAWD work requirements, to work at least 20 hours per week, to participate in at least 20 hours per week in qualifying educational training activities, or to participate in workfare
11 = Fleeing felon or parole and probation violator
13 = Convicted drug felon
14 = Social Security Number disqualified
15 = SSI recipient in California
16 = Prisoner in detention center
17 = Foster care
18 = Member is ineligible noncitizen and participating in State-funded SNAP
19 = Individual in the home but not part of SNAP household
20 = Ineligible ABAWD, originally coded as participant (code added by Mathematica Policy Research)
21 = Ineligible noncitizen, originally coded as participant (code added by Mathematica Policy Research)
99 = Unknown

FSUN1 to FSUN16 — C

POSITION OF HEAD OF SNAP UNIT
Range = (0, 10)
Person 1 through Person 16
Identifies the index position of the head of the SNAP unit. The head is defined as the first person in unit with RELi = 1 or, if no one in unit has RELi = 1, as the first adult in unit. If there are no adults in unit, the oldest child is the head. FSUNi is the same for everyone in unit. For example, if unit head is the second person in the household, FSUNi = 2 for everyone in unit. FSUNi = 0 for any individuals in household who are not part of the SNAP unit.

NDISCA1 to NDISCA16 — C

ADULT AGE 18-49 WITHOUT DISABILITIES IN CHILDLESS UNIT STATUS
We recommend using NDISCAi with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to identify individuals with disabilities in the SNAP QC file. See Appendix A for details.
Range = (0, 2)
Person 1 through Person 16
0 = Not in universe (AGEi<18 or AGEi>49)
1 = Adult age 18-49 without disabilities in childless unit
2 = Age 18-49, but not adult without disabilities in childless unit

RACETH1 to RACETH16 — R

RACE/ETHNICITY
Range = (1, 22)
Person 1 through Person 16
We recommend against using RACETHi. See Appendix A for more details.

1 = Racial/ethnic data not available because application was not found
2 = Not recorded on application

Not Hispanic or Latino

3 = American Indian or Alaska Native
4 = Asian
5 = Black or African American
6 = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
7 = White

Multiple Races Reported

8 = (American Indian or Alaska Native) and white
9 = Asian and white
10 = (Black or African American) and white
11 = (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)
12 = Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into above categories (codes 8 through 11)

Hispanic or Latino

13 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native)
14 = (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian
15 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (black or African American)
16 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)
17 = (Hispanic or Latino) and white

Multiple Races Reported

18 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and white
19 = (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian and white
20 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (black or African American) and white
21 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)
22 = (Hispanic or Latino) and respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into above categories (codes 18 through 21)

REL1 to REL16 — R

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
Range = (1, 7)
Person 1 through Person 16
1 = Head of household
2 = Spouse
3 = Parent
4 = Daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson
5 = Other related person (brother, sister, niece, nephew, grandchild, great-grandchild, cousin)
6 = Foster child
7 = Unrelated person

SEX1 to SEX16 — R

SEX
Range = (1, 2)
Person 1 through Person 16
1 = Male
2 = Female

WRKREG1 to WRKREG16 — R

WORK REGISTRATION STATUS
Range = (1, 6)
Person 1 through Person 16
We recommend combining values of 1 and 2 when tabulating work registration status. See Appendix A for more details.
1 = Federal exemption for disability
2 = Federal exemption for reason other than disability
3 = Work registrant, not E&T participant
4 = Work registrant, voluntary E&T participant
5 = Work registrant, mandatory E&T participant
6 = Should have been registered, but was not registered

YRSED1 to YRSED16 R HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED

We recommend against using YRSEDi. See Appendix A for more details.

Range = (0, 14)

Person 1 through Person 16

0 = None
1 = Grade 1
2 = Grade 2
3 = Grade 3
4 = Grade 4
5 = Grade 5
6 = Grade 6
7 = Grade 7
8 = Grade 8
9 = Grade 9
10 = Grade 10
11 = Grade 11
12 = High school graduate or GED
13 = Postsecondary education (for example, technical education or some college)
14 = College graduate or post-graduate degree

Person-level countable income (monthly dollar amounts)[35]

CONT1 to CONT16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS Range = (0, 1972) Person 1 through Person 16 Amount of contributions, charity, and in-kind income
CSUPRT1 to CSUPRT16	R	COUNTABLE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 2060) Person 1 through Person 16 Court-ordered child support payments received from absent parent or responsible person
DEEM1 to DEEM16	R	COUNTABLE DEEMED INCOME Range = (0, 1697) Person 1 through Person 16 Income deemed from sponsor of noncitizen member of unit
DIVER1 to DIVER16	R	COUNTABLE STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 0) Person 1 through Person 16
EDLOAN1 to EDLOAN16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 1128) Person 1 through Person 16 Educational grants, scholarships, and loans
EITC1 to EITC16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 605) Person 1 through Person 16
ENERGY1 to ENERGY16	R	COUNTABLE ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 1325) Person 1 through Person 16
FOSTER1 to FOSTER16	R	FOSTER CARE PAYMENTS Range = (0, 820) Person 1 through Person 16 **We recommend against using this variable for tabulations due to small sample sizes. See Appendix A for details.**

[35]Some person-level income amounts have been edited to obtain consistency with final gross income (FSGRINC).

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
GA1 to GA16	R	COUNTABLE GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 1468) Person 1 through Person 16
OTHERN1 to OTHERN16	R	COUNTABLE OTHER EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2645) Person 1 through Person 16
OTHGOV1 to OTHGOV16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 2040) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes but not limited to Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and payments to farmers by USDA. OTHGOVi amounts were recoded as SSI benefits in units with reported SSI income in cases for which OTHGOVi equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.
OTHUN1 to OTHUN16	R	COUNTABLE OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 4811) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes alimony, foster care payments, dividends and interest, rental income, pensions, and union benefits. OTHUNi amounts were recoded as SSI benefits in units with reported SSI income in cases for which OTHUNi equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.
SLFEMP1 to SLFEMP16	R	COUNTABLE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 3690) Person 1 through Person 16 Net income from any self-employment enterprise
SOCSEC1 to SOCSEC16	R	COUNTABLE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 3463) Person 1 through Person 16
SSI1 to SSI16	R	COUNTABLE SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 2391) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes recoded countable income reported as OTHGOVi or OTHUNi in units with reported SSI income and where OTHGOVi or OTHUNi equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.

VARIABLE	ORIGIN	DESCRIPTION
TANF1 to TANF16	R	COUNTABLE TANF PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1545) Person 1 through Person 16 Assigned to payee or principal person of assistance group
UNEMP1 to UNEMP16	R	COUNTABLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2447) Person 1 through Person 16
VET1 to VET16	R	COUNTABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 2858) Person 1 through Person 16
WAGES1 to WAGES16	R	COUNTABLE WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 4330) Person 1 through Person 16 Amount of wages, salaries, tips, and commission
WCOMP1 to WCOMP16	R	COUNTABLE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 3109) Person 1 through Person 16
WGESUP1 to WGESUP16	R	COUNTABLE WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 250) Person 1 through Person 16 Earnings above cash assistance and/or SNAP benefit amount

Detailed error findings

AGENCY1 to AGENCY9	R	AGENCY OR CLIENT RESPONSIBILITY Range = (1, 99) Variance 1 through Variance 9 Primary cause of variance 1 = Information not reported 2 = Incomplete or incorrect information provided; agency not required to verify 3 = Information withheld by client (case referred for Intentional Program Violation [IPV] investigation) 4 = Incorrect information provided by client (case referred for IPV investigation) 7 = Inaccurate information reported by collateral contact 8 = Acted on incorrect federal computer match information not requiring verification (such variance is excluded from error determination but must be recorded) 10 = Policy incorrectly applied 12 = Reported information disregarded or not applied 14 = Agency failed to follow-up on inconsistent or incomplete information 15 = Agency failed to follow-up on impending changes 16 = Agency failed to verify required information 17 = Computer programming error 18 = Data entry and/or coding error 19 = Mass change (error due to problem with computer-generated mass change) 20 = Arithmetic computation error 21 = Computer user error 99 = Other
AMOUNT1 to AMOUNT9	R	VARIANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT Range = (0, 1002) Variance 1 through Variance 9 Dollar amount of variance

DISCOV1 to DISCOV9 — R

VARIANCE DISCOVERY
Range = (1, 9)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
How variance was discovered
1 = Variance clearly identified from case record (documentation not from an automated match)
2 = Variance clearly identified from case record (documentation from an automated match)
3 = Variance discovered from recipient interview
4 = Employer (present or former)
5 = Financial institution, insurance company, or other business
6 = Landlord
7 = Government agency or public records, not automated match
8 = Government agency or public records, automated match
9 = Other

E_FINDG1 to E_FINDG9 — R

ERROR FINDING
Range = (2, 4)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Impact of variance
2 = Overissuance
3 = Underissuance
4 = Ineligible

ELEMENT1 to ELEMENT9 — R

VARIANCE ELEMENT
Range = (111, 820)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Element of variance
111 = Student status
130 = Citizenship and noncitizen status
140 = Residency
150 = Unit composition
151 = Recipient disqualification
160 = Employment and training programs
161 = Time-limited participation
162 = Work registration requirements
163 = Voluntary quit/reduced work effort
164 = Workfare and comparable workfare
165 = Employment status/job availability
166 = Acceptance of employment
170 = Social Security Number
211 = Bank accounts or cash on hand
212 = Nonrecurring lump-sum payment
213 = Other liquid assets
221 = Real property

222 = Vehicles
224 = Other nonliquid resources
225 = Combined resources
311 = Wages and salaries
312 = Self-employment
314 = Other earned income
321 = Earned income deductions
323 = Dependent care deduction
331 = RSDI benefits
332 = Veterans' benefits
333 = SSI and/or State SSI supplement
334 = Unemployment compensation
335 = Workers' compensation
336 = Other government benefits
342 = Contributions
343 = Deemed income
344 = TANF, PA, or GA
345 = Educational grants/scholarships/loans
346 = Other unearned income
350 = Child support payments received from absent parent
361 = Standard deduction
363 = Shelter deduction
364 = Standard utility allowance
365 = Medical deductions
366 = Child support payment deduction
371 = Combined gross income
372 = Combined net income
520 = Arithmetic computation
530 = Transitional benefits
560 = Reporting systems
810 = SNAP simplification project
820 = Demonstration projects

NATURE1 to NATURE9 — R — NATURE OF VARIANCE
Range = (6, 306)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Nature of each variance
6 = Eligible person(s) excluded
7 = Ineligible person(s) included
12 = Eligible person(s) with no income, resources, or deductible expenses excluded
13 = Eligible person(s) with income excluded
14 = Eligible person(s) with resources excluded
15 = Eligible person(s) with deductible expenses excluded
16 = Newborn improperly excluded
20 = Incorrect resource limit applied

24 = Resource should have been excluded
28 = Incorrect income limit applied
29 = Exceeds prescribed limit
30 = Resource should have been included
32 = Failed to consider or incorrectly considered income of ineligible member
35 = Unreported source of income (do not use for change in employment status)
36 = Rounding used/not used or incorrectly applied
37 = All income from source known but not included
38 = More income received from this source than budgeted
39 = Employment status changed from unemployed to employed
40 = Employment status changed from employed to unemployed
41 = Change only in amount of earnings
42 = Conversion to monthly amount not used or incorrectly applied
43 = Averaging not used or incorrectly applied
44 = Less income received from this source than budgeted
45 = Cost of doing business not used or incorrectly applied
46 = Failed to consider/anticipate month with extra pay date
52 = Deduction that should have been included was not
53 = Deduction included that should not have been
54 = Incorrect standard used (not as a result of change in unit size or move)
64 = Incorrect amount used resulting from change in residence
65 = Incorrect standard used resulting from change in unit size
75 = Benefit/allotment/eligibility incorrectly computed
77 = Unit not entitled to transitional benefits
79 = Incorrect use of allotment tables
80 = Improper prorating of initial month's benefits
97 = Not required to be reported or acted upon based on time frames and reporting requirements for allotment differences below the $50 threshold
98 = Transcription or computation errors
99 = Other
111 = Child support payment(s) not considered or incorrectly applied for initial month(s) of eligibility
112 = Retained child support payment(s) not considered or incorrectly applied
120 = Variance/errors resulting from noncompliance with this means-tested public assistance program
123 = Incorrectly prorated

124 = Variances resulting from use of automatic federal information exchange system
127 = Pass-through not considered or incorrectly applied
200 = Eligible noncitizen excluded
201 = Ineligible noncitizen included
301 = Unit improperly participating under retrospective budgeting
302 = Unit improperly participating under prospective budgeting
303 = Unit improperly participating under monthly reporting
304 = Unit improperly participating under quarterly reporting
305 = Unit improperly participating under semiannual reporting
306 = Unit improperly participating under change reporting

OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9 — R

VARIANCE OCCURRENCE DATE
Range = (200101, 999999)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Date each variance occurred (month and year)
999999 = Unknown

TIMEPER1 to TIMEPER9 — R

VARIANCE TIME PERIOD
Range = (1, 9)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Time period during which variance occurred
1 = Before most recent action
2 = At time of most recent action by agency
3 = After most recent action by agency
9 = Time of occurrence cannot be determined

VERIF1 to VERIF9 — R

VARIANCE VERIFICATION
Range = (1, 9)
Variance 1 through Variance 9
Indicates how each variance was verified
1 = From case record (verification not from an automated match)
2 = From case record (verification from an automated match)
3 = From information provided by recipient
4 = Employer (present or former)
5 = Financial institution, insurance company, or other business
6 = Landlord
7 = Government agency or public records, not automated match
8 = Government agency or public records, automated match
9 = Other

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Schechter, Bruce, Joel Smith, and Randy Rosso. “2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer’s Guide, Technical Description and Codebook.” Washington, DC: Mathematica Policy Research, March 2014.

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APPENDIX A

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF SELECTED VARIABLES IN THE FY 2014 SNAP QC DATABASE

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We assessed the quality of coding for variables on the FY 2014 SNAP QC datafile that are new, changed, or have a history of coding inconsistencies or small sample sizes. Based on our assessment, we recommend against the use of some variables and recommend caution when using other variables as listed below and described in detail in the following sections.

A. Summary recommendations concerning use of certain variables

Based on our assessment, we do not recommend using the following variables for all tabulations:

- FOSTERi and FSFOSTER
- RACETHi
- VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB
- YRSEDi

We do not recommend using the following variables for specific tabulations:

- ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations for Guam, Maryland, West Virginia, and Wyoming
- DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED for State-level tabulations
- FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in West Virginia
- URBRUR for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, Utah and Washington

We recommend caution when using the following variables:

- ABWDSTi (values 2-7 should be combined unless State policies are known)
- DISi and FSNDIS (with the understanding that they likely undercount the number of non-elderly individuals with disabilities)
- NDISCAi and FSNDISCA (with the awareness that DISi likely undercounts the number of non-elderly individuals with disabilities)
- WRKREGi (with the understanding that this variable is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables)
- EMPRGi (with the understanding that this variable is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables)
- EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi (with the understanding that this variable is best be used in conjunction with other work-related variables)
- FSASSET and FSVEHAST (with the understanding that most assets are not recorded for most households)
- URBRUR for State-level tabulations
- SSI_CAP (with the awareness that the SNAP QC datafile may underestimate the actual number of SSI-CAP units in some States)

- FSTANF in Minnesota and California
- MN_FIP (with the understanding that it may slightly undercount total MFIP units)
- FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey, and New Mexico

We found the quality of other assessed variables to be suitable for all tabulations. Below, we discuss in detail our recommendations for specific variables in the SNAP QC datafile.

B. Variables not recommended for all tabulations

1. Foster Child Payments (FSFOSTER and FOSTERi)

In FY 2013, variables that indicate the receipt of foster child payments at the unit level (FSFOSTER) and person level (FOSTERi) were added to the SNAP QC file. We continue to include these variables in the FY 2014 SNAP QC file because they are part of the gross income calculation, but we recommend against using them for tabulations because a very small number of units have positive values.

2. Race/Ethnicity (RACETHi)

Current values for RACETHi allow reporting of multiple races and ethnicities, and also include values for race/ethnicity data not available or not recorded. About 16 percent of participants have unreported race/ethnicity data, though this percentage varies considerably by State. Given the large percentage of participants with unreported race/ethnicity information nationally, we recommend against the use of this variable.

3. Vehicles (VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB)

We find inconsistencies between reported vehicle assets and the VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB variables. Because VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB are not consistent with FSVEHAST, we recommend against using either variable to tabulate the category of vehicle owned by the unit.

4. Highest Educational Level Completed (YRSEDi)

We recommend against using YRSEDi because more than eight percent of adult participants have a missing or unknown value for this variable.

C. Variables not recommended for specific tabulations

1. Non-elderly Childless Adults Without Disabilities Subject to Work Registration (ABWDSTi)

We recommend that care be taken to avoid State-level tabulations that result in small sample sizes. For this reason, we specifically recommend against using ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations for Guam, Maryland, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

2. Dependent Care Costs (DPCOSTi) and Deduction (FSDEPDED)

Inconsistencies between DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED affect only one percent of unweighted units that either have a positive dependent care deduction, positive dependent care costs, or both.

Overall, less than a tenth of a percent of all units in the datafile show any inconsistencies between DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED, with all inconsistencies occurring in 14 States. Because inconsistencies are infrequent, we recommend using these variables for national tabulations. However, due to small sample sizes and inconsistencies between these two variables in some States, we recommend against using DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED for State-level tabulations.

3. SNAP Case Affiliation (FSAFILi)

FSAFILi can be used for tabulations of participants. However, certain States have a high percentage of missing or unknown values for nonparticipants. Specifically, two thirds of nonparticipants in West Virginia have unknown FSAFILi values. As a result, we recommend against the use of FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in West Virginia.

4. Locality (URBRUR)

Several States use Local Agency Codes (LACs) that do not align to geographic areas and so cannot be used to classify units as being in a metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural area.[1] In FY 2014, these States included Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, Utah, and Washington. As a result, we cannot identify metropolitan status for a large percentage of cases in these States, and thus recommend against using URBRUR (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural status) in those States.

D. Variables we recommend using with caution

1. Non-elderly Childless Adults Without Disabilities Subject to Work Registration (ABWDSTi)

There are some inconsistencies between ABWDSTi and related variables (WRKREGi, EMPSTAi, and EMPSTBi). For example, of the 170,000 weighted participants with an ABWDSTi code indicating they are an ABAWD meeting work requirements, 35 percent have a WRKREGi code indicating they are exempt from work registration. Because of the inconsistencies between ABWDSTi and these employment variables, we recommend caution when using the variable, and further recommend combining ABWDSTi values 2 through 7 unless the specific State policies in effect regarding ABAWDs are known.

2. Unit and Person-level Disability (FSNDIS and DISi)

We use an algorithm to identify individuals with disabilities (DISi) based on SSI receipt, medical expenses, age, work registration status (WRKREGi), and other factors. We then use this variable to count the number of individuals with disabilities in a unit (FSNDIS). We began using the algorithm for the FY 2012 SNAP QC file and made a slight refinement to the algorithm for the FY 2014 file. We recommend using DISi and FSNDIS with the awareness that they both likely undercount the number of individuals with disabilities.

[1] Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties (OMB Bulletin No. 04-03).

3. Adults Age 18 to 49 Without Disabilities in Childless Units (NDISCAi and FSNDISCA)

Beginning with the FY 2013 SNAP QC file, we incorporated the person-level disability indicator (DISi) into the NDISCAi and FSNDISCA codes. We recommend using these codes with the understanding that DISi likely undercounts the number of non-elderly individuals with a disability.

4. Work Registration Status (WRKREGi)

WRKREGi includes values that distinguish between individuals with a federal exemption because of a disability (WRKREGi = 1) and individuals with a federal exemption for a reason other than a disability (WRKREGi = 2). We found continued evidence in the FY 2014 file of likely miscoding of this variable. For example, we found some inconsistencies between WRKREGi and ABWDSTi. Of the 170,000 weighted participants coded as ABAWDs meeting work requirements, 35 percent are coded as being exempt from work registration (WRKREGi = 1 or 2). Because of inconsistencies, likely miscoding, and our limited ability to assess WRKREGi, we recommend caution when using the variable, and recommend combining WRKREGi values 1 and 2. If attempting to identify individuals with disabilities, we recommend using the person-level disability indicator, DISi, described above.

5. SNAP Employment and Training Program Status (EMPRGi), and Employment Status (EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi)

We are limited in our ability to assess EMPRGi, but did find some participants with EMPRGi codes inconsistent with YRSEDi (years of education) or WRKREGi (work registration status). Based on our limited assessment of EMPRGi and of the other work-related variables, we recommend caution when using EMPRGi.

As in previous years, there are some inconsistencies between the two employment status variables, EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi, and the earned income variables. For example, three percent of participants with countable earned income have EMPSTAi codes indicating they were not in the labor force or were unemployed. Given these inconsistencies, we recommend caution when using EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi to tabulate participants' employment status.

6. Assets (FSASSET and FSVEHAST)

We edit positive values of FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES and REALPROP to $0 for units not subject to a SNAP asset test because of their State's BBCE policy. Due to this edit and the large number of States with BBCE policies, a large number of units have no recorded assets. Only 9 percent of all SNAP units have recorded assets (FSASSET > 0) in the FY 2014 file, and nearly all units have no vehicle assets (FSVEHAST = 0). We recommend using FSASSET and FSVEHAST for tabulations with the understanding that most units have no recorded assets.

7. Locality (URBRUR)

Because of concerns about the representativeness of the sample at the sub-State level, we recommend caution when using URBRUR for any State-level tabulations.

8. SSI-CAP (SSI_CAP)

Because the raw SNAP QC data does not identify units that enter SNAP through an SSI-CAP, we use an algorithm for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SSI-CAP units in States with these projects. In FY 2014, these States included Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

Because SSI-CAP units are not directly identified in the raw data but rather through an algorithm that relies on available data, the SNAP QC datafile may underestimate the actual number of SSI-CAP units in some States. Therefore, we recommend caution when using SSI_CAP.

9. TANF recipients in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MN_FIP) and in California

In general, we code units in Minnesota with TANF income (FSTANF) as MFIP units. The reported TANF amounts for these units are typically very small, likely because of federal Quality Control System constraints. Specifically, when States transmit a quality control record, the national computer system checks that the unit's gross income is equal to the sum of all reported income types. Because TANF income is not used in the MFIP benefit calculation, it is not included in reported gross income, resulting in a fatal error in the data transmission.

Because TANF receipt may not be recorded for some units receiving an MFIP cash assistance benefit, we recommend using the MFIP variable (MN_FIP) with the understanding that it may slightly undercount the number of MFIP units. We caution against using MFIP units' TANF income. Additionally, we recommend using TANF receipt in California with the awareness that we may overestimate the number of pure PA units.

10. SNAP Case Affiliation (FSAFILi)

As discussed previously, certain States have a high percentage of missing or unknown values for nonparticipants. For example, in Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey, and New Mexico individuals with unknown FSAFILi values make up 4 percent or more of nonparticipants. Therefore, we recommend caution when using FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in these four States.

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APPENDIX B

AUTOMATED EDITS TO SNAP UNITS

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In any raw datafile, inconsistencies in the way data are entered can often be resolved by simple algorithms. In the FY 2014 SNAP QC raw datafile, we performed the automated edits described below.

1. Missing and miscoded SNAP affiliation (FSAFILi) codes

We checked for instances where the SNAP case affiliation codes in the raw datafile were missing. If the individual had nonmissing age and gender, we recoded them as potential SNAP participants. That is, we first recoded FSAFILi as "unknown" (99) and then set it to 1 if certain other conditions, described below, were met.[2]

We also checked for instances where the SNAP case affiliation codes in the raw datafile were inconsistent with other coded variables on the file such as citizenship, ABAWD status, and receipt of SSI and TANF. We were able to recode many of the inconsistencies:

- We set the affiliation codes of California SSI recipients to 15.
- If there were differences between the unit size (count of those with affiliation code of 1) and the certified household size, we checked to see which size matched the reported benefit and edited the affiliation codes accordingly. We also resolved differences by recoding any affiliation codes that were inconsistent with citizenship or ABAWD status.
- MFIP uses unit composition rules that differ from those in regular SNAP. Specifically, SSI and TANF recipients living in the same household are treated as separate SNAP units. Consequently, if a Minnesota unit of more than one person had both SSI and TANF income, we set the affiliation code of the SSI recipient to unknown (99).

2. Vehicle assets

The following States consider the value of some vehicles when determining asset eligibility for households that are not categorically eligible: Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Guam, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, the Virgin Islands, and Washington. For all other States, we reset any reported vehicle assets to $0 because the States exclude the value of all vehicles when determining asset eligibility.

3. Child support deduction and child support income

We checked for instances where the reported child support expense deduction is exactly equal to the reported countable unit child support payment income. Although it is possible for a unit to have both child support expenses and child support income, it is highly unlikely that the two would be exactly equal in value. In these units, we checked to see if either of the amounts should be excluded by using the following procedure:

[2] In the FY 2014 SNAP QC file, one individual has missing FSAFILi status because they did not meet the conditions described.

- If unit income less child support income was within $5 of reported gross income, we set child support income to $0.
- If calculated net income for the unit was within $5 of reported net income, we retained both child support income and the child support deduction.
- If calculated net income was greater than reported net income and the difference between the two was greater than or equal to child support income, we set child support income to $0.
- If calculated net income was less than reported net income and the difference between the two was less than child support income, we set the child support expense deduction to $0.

In addition, if a unit was not categorically eligible, included no elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities, and would have passed the gross income test if child support expenses were excluded from gross income but would not if they were included, we excluded child support expenses from unit gross income and set the child support expense deduction to $0.

4. Dependent care costs

The QC datafile includes units for which the QC reviewers recorded dependent care expenses for the parent rather than for the dependent. We corrected for this error, as follows:

- If dependent care expenses were assigned to adults between age 18 and 59 without SSI and there were children in the unit without dependent care expenses, we set the expenses to $0 for the adults and distributed them among the children in the following order:
  1. If the unit contained at least one member age 0 to 4, we distributed the costs evenly to unit members from age 0 to 8.
  2. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 4, we distributed the costs evenly to any unit members from age 5 to 13.
  3. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 13, we distributed the costs evenly to any unit members from age 14 to 17.

In units where the calculated benefit matched the raw benefit, we assumed the recorded dependent care deduction was correct and, if necessary, recoded the costs to make them consistent with the deduction. We followed these guidelines to reconcile differences between the dependent care deduction and expenses:

- If the dependent care deduction was greater than the total value of dependent care costs, we set the costs equal to the deduction by assigning additional dependent care costs to unit members who originally had positive dependent care expenses.
- If no unit members originally had recorded dependent care expenses, we assigned costs to unit members in the following order:
  1. If the unit contained at least one member age 0 to 4, we distributed costs evenly to unit members from age 0 to 8.

2. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 4, we distributed costs evenly to any unit members from age 5 to 13.
3. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 13, we distributed costs evenly to any unit members from age 14 to 17.
4. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 17, we distributed costs evenly to any unit members of age 18 or older with SSI.
5. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 17 or an adult with SSI, we distributed costs to elderly unit members without SSI.
6. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 17 or an adult with SSI or an elderly unit member without SSI, we distributed costs evenly to any unit members age 18 or older.

- If a unit had positive dependent care costs but no dependent care deduction, we set the recorded costs to $0.

These edits excluded households identified as MFIP or SSI CAP.

5. SUA usage and prorating[3]

The SNAP QC datafile includes two variables that describe the use of standard utility allowances (SUAs). One variable records the usage of and entitlement to SUAs (SUA1); the other records prorating utility allowances in shared housing situations (SUA2). In units where the calculated benefit matched the raw benefit, we assumed the recorded utility amount to be correct. For these units, we recoded the SUA1 and SUA2 variables to make them consistent with the utility amount. For units coded as receiving a type of SUA not used in the State, we recoded SUA1 regardless of the result of the benefit calculation.

In most States, we checked for full SUA values as well as for half SUA values (see Table F.7).[4] If the utility amount equaled a full SUA value, we confirmed that SUA1 indicated the correct SUA type and that SUA2 was coded as "not prorated." If the utility amount equaled half of an SUA value, we confirmed that SUA1 indicated the correct SUA type and that SUA2 was coded as "prorated." However, in States that use individual standards, we checked half SUA values for the HCSUA and LUA, but only full SUA values for the telephone SUA, electricity SUA, or both (telephone plus electricity). If the utility amount did not equal a full or half SUA value and was not coded as prorated, we coded the unit as using individual standards in States with individual standards and as using actual expenses in other States. However, in States where SUA use was mandatory and the State did not use individual standards, we did not change the values from the raw datafile and were unable to reconcile the value of SUA1 and SUA2.[5]

[3] These edits exclude units identified as MFIP or SSI-CAP participants. SSI-CAP participants in States with a standard benefit had SUA1 and SUA2 set to missing. SSI-CAP participants in States with a standardized shelter expense had SUA1 set to 9 ("Other") and SUA2 set to 1 (not prorated).

[4] Prorated values are not always equal to half of the full SUA value. However, because of the multitude of possible values, we checked only for values that were half of the full amount.

[5] Throughout FY 2014, 47 States mandated the use of an SUA rather than actual utility costs.

6. Pure Public Assistance (PA) units

We flagged the following types of units as pure PA units:

- Units containing only children where at least one member received TANF income
- Units where at least one member received TANF income and where every adult member of the unit received TANF, SSI, or GA income
- Units where every adult and every child received SSI or GA income
- All MFIP units

7. Categorical eligibility

Most States have adopted BBCE policies that confer categorical SNAP eligibility on all units authorized to receive a TANF or Maintenance of Effort funded noncash benefit. In such States, units meeting State-determined eligibility criteria are exempt from the federal SNAP income and asset tests. In States with BBCE policies, most units were already identified as categorically eligible through the CAT_ELIG variable, which is set to 0 for units that are not categorically eligible and to 1 for units reported as categorically eligible in the raw file. We set the CAT_ELIG flag to 2 for units that were not reported to be as categorically eligible but that we identified as pure PA or met the following State-specific criteria:

- **Alabama.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) only elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty and net income at or below 100 percent of poverty
- **Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Oregon, and Vermont.** All units with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty
- **California.** From October 2013 to June 2014, all units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

  From July 2014 to September 2014, gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty
- **Colorado.** All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty
- **Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Nevada, North Carolina, Washington and Wisconsin.** All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty
- **Georgia.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) only elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty
- **Guam, Minnesota, and New Mexico.** All units with gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty

- **Idaho.** All units with countable assets at or below $5,000, net income at or below 100 percent of poverty, and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities
- **Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, and South Carolina.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty
- **Iowa.** All units with gross income at or below 160 percent of poverty
- **Louisiana.** From October 2013 to July 2014, all units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly individuals or individual with disabilities[6]
- **Massachusetts.** All units (1) with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty with either children age 18 or younger present living with a parent or caretaker, or any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities or (2) with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty
- **Michigan.** All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty and countable assets at or below $5,000
- **Mississippi and Oklahoma.** All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities
- **Montana and North Dakota.** All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty
- **Nebraska.** All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty, countable financial assets at or below $25,000, and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities
- **New Hampshire.** All units with children under the age of 22 and a relative of the child present and gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty
- **New York.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty, (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty, or (3) dependent care expenses and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty
- **Pennsylvania.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 160 percent of poverty and countable assets at or below $5,500 or (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities, gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty, and countable assets at or below $9,000
- **Rhode Island.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

[6] Louisiana eliminated its BBCE policy in August 2014.

- **Texas.** All units with gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty and countable assets at or below $5,000
- **Virgin Islands.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 175 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty
- **West Virginia.** All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) only elderly individuals or individuals with disabilities and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty and no earned income.

8. State SSI supplements

Some States appear to have coded State SSI supplements as Other Government Benefits or Other Unearned Income, rather than SSI. We add these types of income to SSI (and set Other Government Benefits or Other Unearned Income to 0) if the total amount of one of those income types was equal to the State's SSI supplement for individuals or couples.

9. Person-level disability

The QC datafile does not directly identify individuals with disabilities. However, we can use information in the QC datafile—such as SSI receipt, or work registration status—to identify those likely to have a disability. Starting in FY 2012, we used the following procedure to flag individuals with disabilities:

- We identify as disabled most individuals under the age of 60 with SSI. Exceptions are made if they are the only individual in the unit to have SSI, have a work registration status indicating a federal exemption for a reason other than a disability (WRKREGi = 2), and meet any of the following conditions:

  1. Individual is an adult (age 18 to 59) living with at least one individual who does not have SSI, does not have earned income, and has a work registration status indicating disability (WRKREGi = 1). In these cases, we code the first child in the unit with WRKREGi = 1 as disabled; or, if there are no children in the unit, we code the first adult in the unit with WRKREGi = 1 as disabled. We do not code the adult with SSI and WRKREGi = 2 as disabled.
  2. Individual is a child (age 0 to 17) living with at least one other child who does not have SSI, does not have earned income, and has a work registration status indicating disability. In these cases, we code the first child in the unit with WRKREGi = 1 as disabled. We do not code the child with SSI and WRKREGi = 2 as disabled.
  3. Individual does not meet conditions (1) or (2) but is in the labor force (EMPSTAi greater than 1), has earned income, has no Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation, and is living with at least one child who does not have SSI. In these cases, we code the first child in the unit as disabled. We do not code the individual described above with SSI as disabled.

- We identify as disabled all non-elderly adults who satisfy all three of the following conditions:

1. Coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week (EMPSTBi = 1, 2, or 3) and have monthly earnings equal to less than the equivalent of the monthly federal minimum wage for someone working 30 hours a week
2. Coded as being exempt from work registration due to disability (WRKREGi = 1)
3. Has Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation

- Beginning with the FY 2014 QC database, we also identify as disabled all non-elderly adults who satisfy all three of the following conditions:
  1. Coded as being exempt from work registration due to a disability (WRKREGi = 1)
  2. Has Social Security
  3. Has no related dependent in the unit.

- In units where no individual is identified as disabled based on the above criteria, but where the unit receives a medical deduction and has no elderly individuals, we code at least one individual as disabled. We do so by looking for the following types of individuals, stopping when a step codes one or more individuals as disabled.
  1. Individuals with a work registration status indicating disability. (Code all such individuals as disabled.)
  2. Individuals with Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation and coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week. (Code all such individuals as disabled.)
  3. Individuals with Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation. (Code all such individuals as disabled.)
  4. Child coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week. (Code first as disabled.)
  5. Adult coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week. (Code first as disabled.)

If the unit did not contain any of the types of individuals listed above, we code all individuals in the unit as disabled.

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APPENDIX C

VARIABLES THAT CHANGED ON THE FY 2014 SNAP QC DATABASE

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Variables changed on the FY 2014 SNAP QC datafile

COUPFIX	This variable was renamed to BENFIX with no change to the variable construction.
DISi	The DISi algorithm was slightly adjusted to newly identify as disabled some social security recipients. See page B.9-B.10 of this documentation for further information.
FSAFILi	FNS added an additional value (FSAFILi=19) to identify individuals in the home but not part of the SNAP household. The previously existing code of 19 (code added by Mathematica) changed to 21 to accommodate the new code.
WRKREGi	FNS added an additional value (WRKREGi=6) to identify individuals who should have been work registrants but were not registered.

Note: Information regarding variables on the FY 2013 SNAP QC datafile may be found in *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2013 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Filion et al. 2014).

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APPENDIX D

DERIVATION OF WEIGHTS BY STATE AND MONTH

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Tables D.1 through D.3 present the final calculated weighted counts of SNAP units, individuals, and benefit amounts in the FY 2014 SNAP QC file. Tables D.4 through D.15 show the preliminary monthly weights (HWGT) and their derivation for each State and stratum. The preliminary weights (Stratum-Specific Weights) are derived as follows:

Data	Column	Derivation
Sampling interval	a	Raw data
Stratum sampling size	b	Raw data
SNAP units in stratum (unedited)	c*	a*b
Stratum share of State sample	d*	c/(sum c over State)
SNAP units in State	e	Raw data
SNAP units in stratum (edited)	f*	d*e
Units with complete reviews	g	Raw data
Ineligible units	h	Raw data
Disqualification rate	i	h/g
Adjusted SNAP units in State	j	(1-i)*f
Failing units	k	Raw data
Stratum sampling size	l	g-h-k
Stratum-specific weight	**m**	**j/l**

*Column omitted from published tables due to space limitations; available on request.

As described in Chapter III, Section C, the preliminary monthly stratum-specific unit weights are the starting point for creating the final weights. After deriving the preliminary weights, we use a nonlinear programming technique to create final weights that match the adjusted monthly Program Operations number of units, participants, and benefits. In Chapter III, Section C, we provide a description of the derivation of sampling weights.

Table D.1. Calculated weighted unit counts by State and month

State	October 2013	November 2013	December 2013	January 2014	February 2014	March 2014	April 2014
Alabama	419,956	412,952	421,365	407,517	412,588	417,531	412,009
Alaska	32,187	36,290	36,986	37,342	37,497	38,160	38,751
Arizona	463,151	438,516	451,902	433,947	422,177	434,601	440,798
Arkansas	221,749	215,895	212,126	216,128	221,008	216,053	215,169
California	1,933,848	1,939,735	1,985,240	1,997,428	1,943,305	1,964,534	2,027,773
Colorado	229,996	230,001	229,348	226,750	229,058	235,937	232,792
Connecticut	239,908	227,036	237,935	215,869	240,671	237,977	240,647
Delaware	73,662	70,844	72,163	71,102	67,682	68,558	71,073
District of Columbia	79,487	79,925	80,617	79,975	77,422	78,815	78,867
Florida	1,932,006	1,912,768	1,905,774	1,894,943	1,879,048	1,883,340	1,889,608
Georgia	864,527	808,271	801,341	751,756	779,003	753,155	795,682
Hawaii	94,306	96,137	97,587	98,573	96,912	98,745	93,754
Idaho	91,078	90,928	91,281	92,809	89,392	91,006	88,742
Illinois	1,018,933	948,473	987,219	994,294	958,917	1,015,021	990,744
Indiana	404,045	414,892	399,784	396,572	405,169	395,524	400,719
Iowa	199,540	194,342	191,311	195,303	194,411	193,488	193,096
Kansas	147,912	146,090	143,674	131,906	129,963	129,236	128,423
Kentucky	410,277	395,154	401,708	375,131	389,688	391,369	385,034
Louisiana	412,020	408,545	403,022	396,392	391,160	388,321	389,247
Maine	127,274	124,116	124,599	124,143	123,212	121,324	119,781
Maryland	403,126	400,749	397,726	401,137	400,323	395,013	397,345
Massachusetts	495,384	493,521	488,118	493,650	484,794	491,487	482,940
Michigan	884,283	883,486	877,409	874,508	852,419	874,669	872,877
Minnesota	272,990	263,559	262,748	268,346	256,666	255,380	256,112
Mississippi	304,788	307,230	305,042	299,580	301,741	300,309	299,299
Missouri	422,033	416,921	413,953	403,929	405,982	405,637	403,677
Montana	58,555	56,766	57,440	56,826	58,435	58,363	57,529
Nebraska	78,608	77,481	75,945	78,831	76,525	76,624	75,879
Nevada	178,164	171,931	175,927	180,288	184,321	187,080	183,049
New Hampshire	53,200	54,114	53,132	51,973	54,008	51,638	51,430
New Jersey	441,538	429,060	435,372	425,706	425,301	438,183	441,808
New Mexico	183,914	189,695	185,349	187,334	189,570	191,669	189,626
New York	1,603,856	1,734,906	1,663,933	1,666,935	1,624,263	1,667,461	1,623,976
North Carolina	767,471	752,953	753,337	751,434	758,531	664,049	773,962
North Dakota	25,131	24,985	24,869	25,063	25,094	24,458	25,229
Ohio	871,219	873,996	878,326	852,580	852,325	851,516	847,031
Oklahoma	289,986	281,782	262,953	278,845	279,933	269,974	266,242
Oregon	450,242	441,436	440,613	437,846	443,498	444,126	444,740
Pennsylvania	888,107	888,346	882,304	868,824	865,011	883,788	888,020
Rhode Island	99,181	97,474	97,403	99,837	99,844	101,570	99,869
South Carolina	415,840	411,082	406,631	395,831	390,869	396,463	384,034
South Dakota	43,740	43,655	44,271	43,196	44,339	44,199	44,140
Tennessee	650,456	657,277	653,995	658,373	639,835	652,653	641,371
Texas	1,674,771	1,652,175	1,629,546	1,614,284	1,577,390	1,573,042	1,579,373
Utah	92,718	91,147	90,170	88,770	90,369	90,286	91,001
Vermont	51,866	52,323	51,891	51,687	48,213	45,973	47,343
Virginia	459,380	450,619	448,336	445,485	449,407	447,162	444,740
Washington	585,385	571,819	584,570	586,863	586,058	586,285	586,042
West Virginia	168,146	170,791	170,842	168,861	165,763	174,604	173,769
Wisconsin	415,375	412,292	416,018	412,373	414,074	421,291	423,345
Wyoming	14,818	14,266	15,887	15,924	15,064	15,660	13,970
Guam	15,014	16,381	16,041	15,257	15,520	13,501	15,439
Virgin Islands	12,626	12,604	12,555	12,395	12,212	12,292	12,315
United States	22,767,773	22,587,731	22,547,633	22,350,651	22,175,979	22,259,099	22,370,232

Table D.1 *(continued)*

State	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	August 2014	September 2014	FY Average 2014
Alabama	413,111	418,539	414,177	415,308	420,629	415,474
Alaska	38,424	38,125	36,622	36,347	35,497	36,852
Arizona	428,645	437,028	444,772	442,122	443,152	440,068
Arkansas	217,908	209,701	213,192	213,835	214,013	215,565
California	1,984,962	2,023,570	2,029,980	2,038,238	2,014,311	1,990,244
Colorado	228,155	228,406	229,769	230,772	230,695	230,140
Connecticut	241,695	244,885	243,364	246,341	245,816	238,512
Delaware	69,653	71,648	72,072	69,684	70,666	70,734
District of Columbia	78,643	78,981	80,629	79,209	79,762	79,361
Florida	1,909,113	1,930,106	1,944,048	1,973,852	1,993,762	1,920,697
Georgia	846,902	872,005	874,317	878,717	866,482	824,347
Hawaii	97,640	99,320	99,629	97,629	99,997	97,519
Idaho	88,023	88,128	85,945	84,522	84,974	88,902
Illinois	959,036	1,007,123	1,026,870	1,039,852	1,032,675	998,263
Indiana	400,556	377,714	398,768	393,120	391,628	398,208
Iowa	187,134	185,874	187,102	189,258	186,178	191,420
Kansas	128,115	126,259	127,179	125,767	126,431	132,580
Kentucky	383,451	382,431	391,879	380,338	383,846	389,192
Louisiana	381,459	389,894	390,812	394,546	392,546	394,830
Maine	131,784	119,336	119,570	115,218	114,900	122,105
Maryland	403,554	405,458	405,601	404,832	403,983	401,571
Massachusetts	480,645	478,723	470,780	468,836	470,248	483,260
Michigan	873,956	868,424	852,123	847,201	841,650	866,917
Minnesota	251,907	253,031	246,081	238,296	237,140	255,188
Mississippi	299,182	299,728	299,969	301,099	301,036	301,584
Missouri	394,513	385,187	385,083	391,679	391,361	401,663
Montana	55,814	57,562	58,999	55,476	55,830	57,300
Nebraska	74,679	74,755	74,558	74,210	76,756	76,238
Nevada	187,489	189,405	193,777	198,236	195,279	185,412
New Hampshire	53,509	53,133	51,685	51,570	50,619	52,501
New Jersey	435,799	440,137	436,447	437,595	452,551	436,625
New Mexico	184,368	195,250	195,592	195,968	198,062	190,533
New York	1,688,619	1,661,299	1,663,077	1,656,718	1,674,479	1,660,794
North Carolina	708,076	768,209	784,863	766,946	811,347	755,098
North Dakota	23,976	25,028	24,843	24,174	24,101	24,746
Ohio	820,173	840,090	814,446	820,308	794,262	843,023
Oklahoma	265,135	264,431	257,345	263,208	265,334	270,431
Oregon	445,012	444,454	442,954	448,718	440,867	443,709
Pennsylvania	893,127	891,630	887,529	903,257	891,859	885,983
Rhode Island	98,711	98,715	95,679	100,399	99,600	99,024
South Carolina	386,862	382,324	380,369	385,532	384,438	393,356
South Dakota	43,237	42,450	43,657	43,514	43,285	43,640
Tennessee	647,064	645,413	639,928	641,294	636,468	647,011
Texas	1,571,035	1,592,988	1,589,023	1,568,321	1,591,325	1,601,106
Utah	88,667	88,796	89,437	86,968	86,660	89,582
Vermont	46,034	46,504	46,023	45,832	44,936	48,219
Virginia	440,967	437,101	431,772	421,583	423,025	441,631
Washington	579,251	578,070	575,441	580,788	569,900	580,873
West Virginia	177,426	176,009	180,588	175,970	178,819	173,466
Wisconsin	423,178	417,513	417,146	416,763	417,256	417,219
Wyoming	15,153	14,771	14,335	14,085	13,605	14,795
Guam	13,808	15,405	14,864	14,458	14,988	15,056
Virgin Islands	12,402	12,541	12,614	12,269	12,180	12,417
United States	22,297,737	22,473,609	22,487,323	22,500,776	22,521,208	22,444,979

Table D.2. Calculated weighted individual counts by State and month

State	October 2013	November 2013	December 2013	January 2014	February 2014	March 2014	April 2014
Alabama	902,806	893,790	908,168	876,500	885,252	897,818	891,493
Alaska	73,247	85,124	87,301	88,041	88,742	90,260	92,067
Arizona	1,074,094	983,301	1,052,614	1,033,964	979,777	999,925	1,016,742
Arkansas	498,872	475,092	473,323	475,423	492,663	477,192	475,884
California	4,196,575	4,235,804	4,295,452	4,308,752	4,127,191	4,155,397	4,349,203
Colorado	500,541	501,679	497,712	492,003	498,712	508,211	497,696
Connecticut	436,283	400,787	430,037	375,133	435,832	430,271	435,729
Delaware	155,762	148,570	152,106	150,018	143,416	143,809	149,158
District of Columbia	140,860	140,757	143,213	141,969	133,632	139,844	140,024
Florida	3,565,296	3,536,728	3,522,173	3,493,264	3,461,816	3,451,122	3,454,704
Georgia	1,859,730	1,738,192	1,732,392	1,625,167	1,705,685	1,658,132	1,755,635
Hawaii	182,964	189,738	192,056	193,897	190,157	193,930	179,328
Idaho	209,701	213,517	213,337	217,399	211,391	214,339	209,458
Illinois	2,027,483	1,765,096	1,944,801	1,969,482	1,895,062	2,012,035	1,942,955
Indiana	891,401	917,743	878,515	872,940	896,095	872,592	883,826
Iowa	421,634	410,056	405,050	411,462	410,210	408,195	407,506
Kansas	315,171	311,672	307,507	292,420	289,502	288,331	286,829
Kentucky	843,535	817,633	831,204	785,069	801,312	797,568	781,124
Louisiana	909,245	902,984	891,260	876,550	863,500	861,162	862,432
Maine	241,371	233,692	235,842	235,771	233,609	229,462	228,016
Maryland	773,877	775,060	773,280	783,592	781,927	765,916	757,228
Massachusetts	871,411	879,157	870,902	874,104	862,588	867,968	855,860
Michigan	1,709,085	1,707,665	1,692,720	1,685,232	1,641,131	1,684,253	1,678,883
Minnesota	543,858	530,381	524,950	545,809	521,298	528,812	528,763
Mississippi	663,073	669,599	664,936	651,047	657,672	653,779	650,774
Missouri	896,475	886,405	881,239	857,058	864,887	862,992	857,909
Montana	123,761	119,339	122,462	120,674	122,323	123,093	120,413
Nebraska	178,056	174,704	172,333	178,333	174,443	171,966	170,710
Nevada	365,844	349,114	356,820	367,103	375,708	379,657	368,944
New Hampshire	108,746	113,534	110,375	106,625	112,773	103,179	105,382
New Jersey	892,606	864,490	877,177	854,652	856,916	876,823	878,829
New Mexico	416,257	421,411	415,654	417,513	419,973	422,377	420,034
New York	3,001,222	3,138,287	3,114,203	3,043,464	2,926,825	3,085,787	2,917,976
North Carolina	1,591,292	1,568,728	1,563,843	1,533,144	1,566,955	1,338,769	1,602,564
North Dakota	54,025	53,753	53,570	53,943	54,093	51,573	54,174
Ohio	1,790,146	1,787,984	1,799,993	1,735,264	1,757,718	1,760,557	1,750,373
Oklahoma	621,028	590,887	581,903	610,490	605,563	589,818	576,726
Oregon	810,191	800,099	791,469	772,411	771,972	782,904	781,484
Pennsylvania	1,807,510	1,802,935	1,788,668	1,732,265	1,700,025	1,785,622	1,790,623
Rhode Island	176,085	171,266	171,211	178,395	176,335	179,824	175,586
South Carolina	874,016	864,774	855,898	839,238	820,374	834,569	816,036
South Dakota	100,538	98,681	101,355	99,187	101,468	101,163	100,971
Tennessee	1,304,137	1,327,376	1,318,529	1,329,164	1,286,952	1,316,813	1,287,394
Texas	4,027,808	3,972,686	3,916,115	3,870,787	3,749,364	3,787,117	3,777,873
Utah	236,449	233,041	230,329	225,561	230,108	229,519	230,361
Vermont	99,607	99,405	98,607	98,190	93,397	89,537	91,107
Virginia	945,067	923,352	920,644	913,380	926,704	922,065	918,852
Washington	1,099,367	1,047,696	1,082,598	1,088,502	1,088,175	1,112,524	1,105,343
West Virginia	348,657	356,038	354,760	343,619	330,748	356,451	352,837
Wisconsin	837,164	828,514	838,946	821,207	826,735	843,396	844,841
Wyoming	35,746	33,898	37,659	37,771	35,520	36,830	33,137
Guam	45,587	48,921	48,193	47,129	47,817	42,464	47,599
Virgin Islands	28,488	28,357	28,217	27,792	27,258	27,410	27,482
United States	46,823,749	46,169,490	46,353,620	45,757,867	45,259,304	45,545,122	45,716,879

Table D.2 *(continued)*

State	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	August 2014	September 2014	FY Average 2014
Alabama	893,283	899,097	880,173	883,047	900,545	892,664
Alaska	91,351	90,634	87,266	86,814	84,357	87,100
Arizona	979,774	986,747	1,017,604	1,005,980	1,000,476	1,010,917
Arkansas	476,387	460,049	472,032	468,614	472,118	476,471
California	4,263,718	4,263,658	4,319,677	4,315,782	4,235,063	4,255,523
Colorado	496,340	490,736	489,932	494,731	493,075	496,781
Connecticut	436,964	440,132	439,300	441,645	437,812	428,327
Delaware	144,917	150,029	151,222	147,117	149,152	148,773
District of Columbia	140,200	138,638	143,240	138,262	140,485	140,094
Florida	3,487,797	3,526,356	3,555,983	3,612,131	3,648,365	3,526,311
Georgia	1,822,133	1,877,788	1,882,947	1,889,570	1,856,163	1,783,628
Hawaii	189,550	194,865	195,703	192,117	196,420	190,894
Idaho	204,105	207,896	202,831	196,614	199,991	208,382
Illinois	1,867,171	1,969,005	2,019,870	2,029,888	2,004,273	1,953,927
Indiana	882,724	829,191	877,617	861,072	858,337	876,838
Iowa	400,771	394,388	397,382	399,826	393,290	404,981
Kansas	286,915	282,789	285,537	282,574	284,365	292,801
Kentucky	784,667	793,755	816,024	795,209	788,111	802,934
Louisiana	848,785	863,320	865,798	873,993	868,192	873,935
Maine	228,069	225,815	223,288	217,509	217,115	229,130
Maryland	785,557	788,806	788,843	787,477	785,263	778,902
Massachusetts	844,614	830,148	831,701	816,978	826,707	852,678
Michigan	1,681,322	1,669,334	1,603,699	1,632,079	1,581,019	1,663,869
Minnesota	517,416	524,072	515,981	478,460	494,145	521,162
Mississippi	649,636	650,144	649,948	652,057	650,911	655,298
Missouri	833,587	819,355	813,641	831,214	830,900	852,972
Montana	117,467	120,891	124,537	117,076	115,787	120,652
Nebraska	168,085	167,713	167,550	167,000	173,398	172,024
Nevada	370,635	381,612	388,178	399,514	391,867	374,583
New Hampshire	111,375	110,574	106,590	106,646	104,374	108,348
New Jersey	872,510	878,693	854,044	876,183	906,735	874,138
New Mexico	417,263	437,723	437,769	438,791	443,682	425,704
New York	3,101,888	3,030,528	3,033,765	3,013,283	3,066,686	3,039,493
North Carolina	1,467,250	1,572,055	1,628,467	1,561,616	1,670,130	1,555,401
North Dakota	49,062	53,752	53,252	51,680	51,045	52,827
Ohio	1,690,799	1,730,818	1,649,186	1,661,055	1,666,273	1,731,680
Oklahoma	585,230	590,267	575,788	586,080	591,179	592,080
Oregon	767,680	765,516	771,375	798,715	767,778	781,799
Pennsylvania	1,799,956	1,794,330	1,794,289	1,812,819	1,774,703	1,781,979
Rhode Island	172,278	171,611	162,433	176,110	173,415	173,713
South Carolina	818,094	814,435	812,085	818,211	816,717	832,037
South Dakota	97,272	92,466	100,433	100,041	99,101	99,390
Tennessee	1,305,837	1,302,428	1,284,666	1,295,020	1,282,580	1,303,408
Texas	3,790,437	3,812,561	3,802,668	3,739,515	3,806,160	3,837,758
Utah	222,347	216,710	225,880	223,015	217,467	226,732
Vermont	87,701	89,144	88,207	87,794	84,507	92,267
Virginia	913,672	908,370	901,498	880,919	888,797	913,610
Washington	1,079,504	1,077,373	1,077,006	1,089,665	1,069,087	1,084,737
West Virginia	362,759	360,147	369,840	357,509	355,740	354,092
Wisconsin	842,345	833,688	826,430	809,192	823,098	831,296
Wyoming	35,485	34,434	33,299	32,886	31,733	34,866
Guam	43,007	47,253	46,196	44,544	46,411	46,260
Virgin Islands	27,595	27,781	27,901	26,255	26,889	27,619
United States	45,555,286	45,789,622	45,870,570	45,801,895	45,841,990	45,873,783

Table D.3. Calculated weighted benefit amounts by State and month

State	October 2013	November 2013	December 2013	January 2014	February 2014	March 2014	April 2014
Alabama	117,701,352	107,905,155	109,181,187	106,257,679	106,716,839	106,825,069	107,011,948
Alaska	12,472,505	13,980,567	14,206,714	14,361,953	14,816,903	14,473,874	15,214,114
Arizona	132,990,315	124,352,191	122,705,113	117,192,752	109,075,920	123,201,280	116,810,135
Arkansas	59,218,323	52,817,337	52,296,372	51,538,799	54,307,220	53,078,436	53,034,524
California	636,634,863	582,856,825	602,880,917	611,307,501	600,840,894	597,743,810	601,843,805
Colorado	64,693,573	63,162,630	61,687,193	61,481,489	62,149,797	62,999,459	62,779,764
Connecticut	58,112,151	52,899,866	52,176,900	53,398,624	56,051,640	56,114,471	57,376,146
Delaware	19,789,756	17,060,245	17,670,412	17,905,820	17,834,692	17,291,939	17,910,156
District of Columbia	19,668,130	18,366,317	17,347,036	17,566,955	16,694,763	17,271,665	17,851,187
Florida	493,108,454	449,734,817	454,305,187	446,854,119	449,921,779	440,033,630	439,655,174
Georgia	254,045,717	229,806,571	216,316,544	209,860,650	213,685,471	227,615,518	221,757,868
Hawaii	40,628,449	41,979,552	42,221,324	43,158,364	42,777,731	43,301,811	40,701,823
Idaho	26,520,606	24,472,738	24,938,730	24,733,166	24,167,833	24,079,220	23,542,633
Illinois	272,025,400	233,019,244	246,832,738	258,094,555	253,301,323	256,251,361	263,592,498
Indiana	113,775,475	110,247,538	105,842,257	104,402,788	104,399,797	103,439,811	107,017,029
Iowa	48,096,371	44,532,140	43,357,129	42,233,044	43,864,223	42,144,681	43,225,973
Kansas	39,186,305	34,511,919	35,044,784	32,049,697	31,686,185	31,193,502	31,575,222
Kentucky	103,126,694	92,182,105	96,631,441	86,761,202	93,015,841	92,982,224	90,389,680
Louisiana	119,790,730	109,068,413	108,451,469	105,560,936	102,935,109	102,256,412	102,192,632
Maine	29,224,147	27,081,440	26,069,328	26,501,528	26,298,709	26,672,347	24,923,161
Maryland	97,146,883	93,147,254	88,523,222	88,325,408	92,356,971	93,924,667	88,689,467
Massachusetts	113,753,290	104,590,521	102,391,853	98,859,627	97,439,289	99,863,144	104,767,977
Michigan	225,094,917	213,193,143	214,915,411	206,031,612	208,860,931	209,443,388	213,690,106
Minnesota	63,263,876	55,113,161	56,219,426	56,131,598	54,126,972	51,262,634	52,592,028
Mississippi	83,740,565	75,563,139	76,735,603	74,276,512	74,324,214	73,575,048	73,454,870
Missouri	115,097,663	104,711,362	101,422,160	103,834,796	100,543,761	100,721,400	103,667,798
Montana	15,565,561	14,063,218	15,115,666	13,956,871	13,806,314	15,222,964	14,622,966
Nebraska	21,599,414	20,268,815	18,811,315	19,568,016	19,302,234	19,231,887	19,135,135
Nevada	44,238,982	38,577,455	40,005,731	40,538,173	40,526,480	42,188,108	40,737,530
New Hampshire	12,829,471	12,055,475	11,264,847	10,918,118	11,835,432	10,731,079	11,435,211
New Jersey	115,834,847	105,199,080	106,362,010	104,952,077	104,796,702	108,910,160	109,046,884
New Mexico	53,458,251	51,228,508	49,348,321	50,143,495	48,822,964	49,328,356	49,313,116
New York	428,479,949	488,387,119	418,500,215	412,599,169	395,942,265	416,273,480	403,742,344
North Carolina	216,249,279	188,535,258	191,692,358	192,213,548	195,135,603	184,759,108	184,812,869
North Dakota	6,829,360	6,261,323	6,283,674	6,185,964	6,215,320	6,232,346	6,379,247
Ohio	232,484,016	216,326,228	215,741,596	212,463,394	207,579,239	199,283,170	211,796,499
Oklahoma	80,403,204	71,091,394	66,640,516	68,683,142	71,666,781	68,834,431	62,280,086
Oregon	100,944,214	93,973,574	88,900,589	92,557,546	91,793,639	89,337,564	90,930,563
Pennsylvania	219,342,156	208,446,538	212,750,476	200,198,801	197,645,619	211,486,960	206,869,665
Rhode Island	23,696,088	22,222,175	21,935,930	21,935,398	21,720,662	22,484,097	22,034,782
South Carolina	114,928,725	104,811,053	104,741,221	99,723,633	99,593,285	99,644,248	97,825,057
South Dakota	13,433,761	12,293,949	12,428,925	12,220,957	12,247,524	12,344,672	12,252,009
Tennessee	171,893,152	162,874,703	161,441,136	161,833,352	159,560,014	160,144,333	157,495,345
Texas	496,235,856	453,170,739	440,607,386	441,637,735	438,149,751	429,718,544	431,678,366
Utah	28,946,550	26,384,341	25,325,499	25,552,820	26,298,904	26,072,831	25,999,757
Vermont	11,709,036	11,471,170	11,151,900	11,180,205	10,518,894	10,418,023	10,423,358
Virginia	119,422,476	109,219,386	107,942,544	108,176,517	107,733,536	107,508,983	107,993,036
Washington	139,150,046	126,184,054	128,712,739	128,315,790	129,445,527	129,897,602	127,286,669
West Virginia	40,441,427	37,613,539	38,486,052	34,098,294	37,059,424	37,358,323	38,123,219
Wisconsin	96,599,547	89,979,920	87,597,603	92,885,469	88,556,748	92,796,043	91,053,431
Wyoming	4,299,626	3,733,909	4,255,096	4,248,884	3,859,228	4,163,431	3,860,979
Guam	9,696,438	9,417,579	8,496,795	8,898,570	9,046,972	8,426,649	8,564,528
Virgin Islands	4,769,814	4,558,852	4,436,512	4,372,563	4,409,447	4,268,261	4,654,171
United States	6,182,387,755	5,764,705,546	5,689,347,103	5,638,739,674	5,605,463,313	5,634,826,454	5,625,614,539

Table D.3 *(continued)*

State	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	August 2014	September 2014	FY Average 2014
Alabama	108,490,406	109,852,933	109,318,529	109,823,470	108,956,235	109,003,400
Alaska	15,168,061	14,983,701	14,571,261	14,767,924	14,152,156	14,430,811
Arizona	118,728,506	118,350,661	119,034,210	116,171,340	112,960,907	119,297,778
Arkansas	54,241,239	50,144,362	50,679,547	53,668,054	51,292,158	53,026,364
California	581,494,351	584,500,396	590,535,084	624,143,199	586,582,044	600,113,641
Colorado	61,831,875	60,936,738	62,509,172	62,055,059	61,684,936	62,330,974
Connecticut	56,764,054	56,355,177	57,794,302	56,862,764	56,339,962	55,853,838
Delaware	17,614,389	18,108,887	18,069,096	17,965,388	18,208,758	17,952,462
District of Columbia	16,957,118	17,211,480	17,852,172	17,128,539	17,162,250	17,589,801
Florida	447,074,817	441,993,014	447,173,879	451,347,624	460,866,735	451,839,102
Georgia	224,935,822	228,426,983	226,941,200	237,708,099	227,846,865	226,578,942
Hawaii	41,384,320	43,192,624	43,457,106	43,000,994	43,699,576	42,458,639
Idaho	23,080,625	23,630,306	23,304,897	22,357,198	22,856,792	23,973,729
Illinois	252,331,162	255,411,505	258,801,109	268,216,586	260,856,094	256,561,131
Indiana	111,304,056	99,420,429	105,114,736	104,033,887	100,793,721	105,815,960
Iowa	42,754,525	40,070,885	41,640,831	42,365,824	41,477,850	42,980,290
Kansas	31,509,082	31,451,434	31,479,427	31,511,857	31,198,169	32,699,799
Kentucky	92,868,782	93,470,577	94,816,209	94,034,377	93,026,926	93,608,838
Louisiana	104,459,104	104,421,257	105,885,951	106,527,624	106,052,835	106,466,873
Maine	26,315,295	26,184,040	24,936,861	24,646,214	24,378,978	26,102,671
Maryland	93,361,202	92,762,412	92,656,231	92,894,997	93,780,834	92,297,462
Massachusetts	105,687,160	101,263,950	98,497,298	100,863,279	96,764,774	102,061,847
Michigan	212,294,065	208,005,338	200,366,654	206,542,021	205,623,534	210,338,427
Minnesota	52,665,178	51,781,857	53,892,803	48,635,051	50,259,154	53,828,645
Mississippi	74,250,436	73,184,556	73,530,508	75,043,015	75,039,521	75,226,499
Missouri	98,128,422	96,529,458	93,344,281	100,730,837	98,282,631	101,417,881
Montana	13,815,899	13,703,523	14,687,035	13,547,699	13,639,884	14,312,300
Nebraska	19,198,099	19,119,090	19,558,047	19,181,505	19,385,350	19,529,909
Nevada	43,339,321	42,982,692	44,387,296	44,331,740	45,247,378	42,258,407
New Hampshire	11,609,609	11,161,155	11,129,027	10,325,342	10,402,800	11,308,131
New Jersey	106,030,420	106,704,115	101,315,376	106,106,233	107,614,156	106,906,005
New Mexico	47,288,173	50,265,043	49,784,498	51,277,209	49,384,484	49,970,202
New York	419,703,133	403,005,592	397,262,039	407,786,041	414,386,809	417,172,346
North Carolina	192,055,585	190,460,241	202,937,028	183,725,736	191,243,641	192,818,354
North Dakota	5,778,433	6,082,922	6,225,399	6,217,169	6,106,478	6,233,136
Ohio	204,589,605	198,629,715	204,216,036	205,465,243	186,547,557	207,926,858
Oklahoma	67,349,188	71,240,607	66,644,268	66,379,536	69,675,576	69,240,727
Oregon	89,646,048	88,571,155	93,287,304	93,024,570	89,426,939	91,866,142
Pennsylvania	211,147,416	211,046,687	207,107,212	211,923,092	209,520,953	208,957,131
Rhode Island	22,533,424	21,741,862	21,107,718	22,578,869	22,714,939	22,225,495
South Carolina	99,242,151	98,222,450	97,940,216	98,689,641	99,664,201	101,252,157
South Dakota	12,254,396	11,736,762	12,367,152	12,081,767	11,970,211	12,302,674
Tennessee	158,214,173	159,024,679	160,287,487	160,470,420	156,018,463	160,771,438
Texas	433,636,156	437,934,665	435,027,540	435,107,012	435,524,054	442,368,984
Utah	25,619,553	25,313,371	25,836,658	25,125,403	25,013,727	25,957,451
Vermont	10,244,427	10,399,635	10,140,123	9,971,063	10,184,975	10,651,067
Virginia	107,675,502	107,220,964	105,118,819	104,009,250	102,240,369	107,855,115
Washington	127,677,075	127,587,444	123,277,631	125,433,656	122,813,952	127,981,849
West Virginia	38,704,135	37,203,914	38,942,859	39,274,536	38,165,656	37,955,948
Wisconsin	88,881,955	91,333,531	92,847,948	88,618,765	87,738,939	90,740,825
Wyoming	4,023,121	3,955,655	3,805,561	3,571,333	3,680,600	3,954,785
Guam	8,467,596	8,647,667	8,703,416	8,396,715	8,475,118	8,769,837
Virgin Islands	4,521,050	4,537,638	4,554,214	4,563,729	4,404,755	4,504,251
United States	5,638,939,694	5,599,477,736	5,614,701,262	5,680,228,498	5,601,336,356	5,689,647,328

Table D.4. Stratification and weight calculation by State, October 2013

	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	95	424,675	90	1	0.0111	419,956	0	89	4,719
Alaska	0	1	50	33,081	37	1	0.0270	32,187	0	36	894
Arizona	0	1	96	469,089	79	1	0.0127	463,151	0	78	5,938
Arkansas	0	1	112	226,013	106	2	0.0189	221,749	0	104	2,132
California	0	1	93	1,961,085	72	1	0.0139	1,933,848	0	71	27,237
Colorado	0	1	92	232,871	81	1	0.0123	229,996	0	80	2,875
Connecticut	0	1	83	239,908	74	0	0.0000	239,908	0	74	3,242
Delaware	0	1	86	73,662	73	0	0.0000	73,662	0	73	1,009
District of Columbia	0	1	91	82,468	83	3	0.0361	79,487	0	80	994
Florida	0	1	93	1,932,006	86	0	0.0000	1,932,006	0	86	22,465
Georgia	0	1	96	874,241	90	1	0.0111	864,527	0	89	9,714
Hawaii	0	1	96	99,081	83	4	0.0482	94,306	2	77	1,225
Idaho	0	1	92	94,493	83	3	0.0361	91,078	0	80	1,138
Illinois	0	1	95	1,018,933	83	0	0.0000	1,018,933	0	83	12,276
Indiana	0	1	97	418,649	86	3	0.0349	404,045	0	83	4,868
Iowa	0	1	90	199,540	79	0	0.0000	199,540	0	79	2,526
Kansas	0	1	88	147,912	75	0	0.0000	147,912	0	75	1,972
Kentucky	0	1	95	414,737	93	1	0.0108	410,277	0	92	4,460
Louisiana	0	1	98	412,020	86	0	0.0000	412,020	0	86	4,791
Maine	0	1	87	127,274	74	0	0.0000	127,274	0	74	1,720
Maryland	0	1	90	408,103	82	1	0.0122	403,126	0	81	4,977
Massachusetts	0	1	91	501,212	86	1	0.0116	495,384	0	85	5,828
Michigan	0	1	90	895,067	83	1	0.0120	884,283	0	82	10,784
Minnesota	0	1	91	276,092	89	1	0.0112	272,990	0	88	3,102
Mississippi	0	1	99	308,251	89	1	0.0112	304,788	0	88	3,463
Missouri	0	1	94	422,033	80	0	0.0000	422,033	2	78	5,411
Montana	0	1	85	59,368	73	1	0.0137	58,555	0	72	813
Nebraska	0	1	89	78,608	73	0	0.0000	78,608	0	73	1,077
Nevada	0	1	91	180,639	73	1	0.0137	178,164	0	72	2,475
New Hampshire	0	1	79	54,837	67	2	0.0299	53,200	0	65	818
New Jersey	0	1	88	441,538	81	0	0.0000	441,538	0	81	5,451
New Mexico	0	1	98	191,998	95	4	0.0421	183,914	0	91	2,021
New York	0	1	90	1,712,225	79	5	0.0633	1,603,856	0	74	21,674
North Carolina	0	1	91	767,471	87	0	0.0000	767,471	0	87	8,822
North Dakota	0	1	41	25,131	39	0	0.0000	25,131	0	39	644
Ohio	0	1	100	881,591	85	1	0.0118	871,219	0	84	10,372

Table D.4 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	99	293,173	92	1	0.0109	289,986	0	91	3,187
Oregon	0	1	97	450,242	78	0	0.0000	450,242	0	78	5,772
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	888,107	81	0	0.0000	888,107	0	81	10,964
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,542	86	2	0.0233	99,181	0	84	1,181
South Carolina	0	1	100	415,840	98	0	0.0000	415,840	1	97	4,287
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,413	66	1	0.0152	43,740	0	65	673
Tennessee	0	1	95	666,321	84	2	0.0238	650,456	0	82	7,932
Texas	0	1	100	1,674,771	86	0	0.0000	1,674,771	0	86	19,474
Utah	0	1	92	92,718	83	0	0.0000	92,718	0	83	1,117
Vermont	0	1	74	52,664	66	1	0.0152	51,866	0	65	798
Virginia	0	1	90	459,380	78	0	0.0000	459,380	0	78	5,889
Washington	0	1	92	592,612	82	1	0.0122	585,385	0	81	7,227
West Virginia	0	1	78	170,548	71	1	0.0141	168,146	0	70	2,402
Wisconsin	0	1	87	421,395	70	1	0.0143	415,375	1	68	6,108
Wyoming	0	1	32	16,003	27	2	0.0741	14,818	0	25	593
Guam	0	1	47	15,363	44	1	0.0227	15,014	0	43	349
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,626	24	0	0.0000	12,626	0	24	526

Table D.5. Stratification and weight calculation by State, November 2013

	Unedited SNAP OC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP OC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	95	422,903	85	2	0.0235	412,952	0	83	4,975
Alaska	0	1	56	37,134	44	1	0.0227	36,290	0	43	844
Arizona	0	1	95	460,719	83	4	0.0482	438,516	0	79	5,551
Arkansas	0	1	111	224,279	107	4	0.0374	215,895	0	103	2,096
California	0	1	94	1,966,307	74	1	0.0135	1,939,735	1	72	26,941
Colorado	0	1	91	230,001	75	0	0.0000	230,001	0	75	3,067
Connecticut	0	1	83	236,117	78	3	0.0385	227,036	0	75	3,027
Delaware	0	1	85	71,828	73	1	0.0137	70,844	1	71	998
District of Columbia	0	1	91	81,898	83	2	0.0241	79,925	0	81	987
Florida	0	1	93	1,912,768	89	0	0.0000	1,912,768	0	89	21,492
Georgia	0	1	91	828,478	82	2	0.0244	808,271	0	80	10,103
Hawaii	0	1	94	98,426	86	2	0.0233	96,137	2	82	1,172
Idaho	0	1	92	93,146	84	2	0.0238	90,928	0	82	1,109
Illinois	0	1	94	1,007,753	85	5	0.0588	948,473	0	80	11,856
Indiana	0	1	95	414,892	84	0	0.0000	414,892	0	84	4,939
Iowa	0	1	89	197,118	71	1	0.0141	194,342	0	70	2,776
Kansas	0	1	87	146,090	78	0	0.0000	146,090	0	78	1,873
Kentucky	0	1	94	408,474	92	3	0.0326	395,154	0	89	4,440
Louisiana	0	1	97	408,545	85	0	0.0000	408,545	0	85	4,806
Maine	0	1	86	125,728	78	1	0.0128	124,116	0	77	1,612
Maryland	0	1	86	406,022	77	1	0.0130	400,749	0	76	5,273
Massachusetts	0	1	90	499,467	84	1	0.0119	493,521	0	83	5,946
Michigan	0	1	91	883,486	83	0	0.0000	883,486	0	83	10,644
Minnesota	0	1	90	273,085	86	3	0.0349	263,559	0	83	3,175
Mississippi	0	1	99	307,230	89	0	0.0000	307,230	0	89	3,452
Missouri	0	1	93	416,921	77	0	0.0000	416,921	1	76	5,486
Montana	0	1	84	59,199	73	3	0.0411	56,766	1	69	823
Nebraska	0	1	88	78,487	78	1	0.0128	77,481	0	77	1,006
Nevada	0	1	90	179,516	71	3	0.0423	171,931	0	68	2,528
New Hampshire	0	1	76	54,114	72	0	0.0000	54,114	0	72	752
New Jersey	0	1	88	429,060	78	0	0.0000	429,060	0	78	5,501
New Mexico	0	1	98	191,826	90	1	0.0111	189,695	0	89	2,131
New York	0	1	90	1,778,279	82	2	0.0244	1,734,906	0	80	21,686
North Carolina	0	1	88	761,917	85	1	0.0118	752,953	0	84	8,964
North Dakota	0	1	41	24,985	39	0	0.0000	24,985	0	39	641
Ohio	0	1	99	873,996	88	0	0.0000	873,996	0	88	9,932

Table D.5 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	98	291,499	90	3	0.0333	281,782	0	87	3,239
Oregon	0	1	97	447,095	79	1	0.0127	441,436	0	78	5,659
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	888,346	76	0	0.0000	888,346	0	76	11,689
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,040	85	3	0.0353	97,474	0	82	1,189
South Carolina	0	1	99	411,082	95	0	0.0000	411,082	0	95	4,327
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,337	65	1	0.0154	43,655	0	64	682
Tennessee	0	1	94	657,277	84	0	0.0000	657,277	0	84	7,825
Texas	0	1	98	1,652,175	84	0	0.0000	1,652,175	0	84	19,669
Utah	0	1	91	91,147	82	0	0.0000	91,147	0	82	1,112
Vermont	0	1	73	52,323	64	0	0.0000	52,323	0	64	818
Virginia	0	1	90	456,627	76	1	0.0132	450,619	0	75	6,008
Washington	0	1	90	586,295	81	2	0.0247	571,819	0	79	7,238
West Virginia	0	1	79	170,791	69	0	0.0000	170,791	0	69	2,475
Wisconsin	0	1	86	417,578	79	1	0.0127	412,292	0	78	5,286
Wyoming	0	1	32	15,978	28	3	0.1071	14,266	0	25	571
Guam	0	1	47	16,381	44	0	0.0000	16,381	1	43	381
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,604	21	0	0.0000	12,604	0	21	600

Table D.6. Stratification and weight calculation by State, December 2013

	Unedited SNAP OC data				Edited SNAP OC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	94	421,365	86	0	0.0000	421,365	0	86	4,900
Alaska	0	1	56	36,986	47	0	0.0000	36,986	0	47	787
Arizona	0	1	93	451,902	81	0	0.0000	451,902	0	81	5,579
Arkansas	0	1	110	222,627	106	5	0.0472	212,126	0	101	2,100
California	0	1	94	1,985,240	78	0	0.0000	1,985,240	0	78	25,452
Colorado	0	1	91	232,145	83	1	0.0120	229,348	0	82	2,797
Connecticut	0	1	86	240,909	81	1	0.0123	237,935	0	80	2,974
Delaware	0	1	84	72,163	65	0	0.0000	72,163	0	65	1,110
District of Columbia	0	1	90	80,617	87	0	0.0000	80,617	0	87	927
Florida	0	1	94	1,905,774	85	0	0.0000	1,905,774	0	85	22,421
Georgia	0	1	85	822,155	79	2	0.0253	801,341	0	77	10,407
Hawaii	0	1	95	98,807	81	1	0.0123	97,587	2	78	1,251
Idaho	0	1	91	92,436	80	1	0.0125	91,281	0	79	1,155
Illinois	0	1	94	1,013,545	77	2	0.0260	987,219	0	75	13,163
Indiana	0	1	95	411,046	73	2	0.0274	399,784	0	71	5,631
Iowa	0	1	88	196,216	80	2	0.0250	191,311	0	78	2,453
Kansas	0	1	86	143,674	68	0	0.0000	143,674	0	68	2,113
Kentucky	0	1	93	406,074	93	1	0.0108	401,708	0	92	4,366
Louisiana	0	1	97	403,022	85	0	0.0000	403,022	0	85	4,741
Maine	0	1	86	124,599	80	0	0.0000	124,599	0	80	1,557
Maryland	0	1	85	402,761	80	1	0.0125	397,726	0	79	5,035
Massachusetts	0	1	88	494,376	79	1	0.0127	488,118	0	78	6,258
Michigan	0	1	90	877,409	80	0	0.0000	877,409	0	80	10,968
Minnesota	0	1	89	272,361	85	3	0.0353	262,748	0	82	3,204
Mississippi	0	1	98	305,042	88	0	0.0000	305,042	0	88	3,466
Missouri	0	1	92	413,953	71	0	0.0000	413,953	0	71	5,830
Montana	0	1	84	59,105	71	2	0.0282	57,440	0	69	832
Nebraska	0	1	88	78,943	79	3	0.0380	75,945	0	76	999
Nevada	0	1	91	180,618	77	2	0.0260	175,927	0	75	2,346
New Hampshire	0	1	76	53,913	69	1	0.0145	53,132	0	68	781
New Jersey	0	1	88	435,372	76	0	0.0000	435,372	0	76	5,729
New Mexico	0	1	98	191,740	90	3	0.0333	185,349	0	87	2,130
New York	0	1	90	1,708,904	76	2	0.0263	1,663,933	0	74	22,486
North Carolina	0	1	88	762,873	80	1	0.0125	753,337	0	79	9,536
North Dakota	0	1	40	24,869	39	0	0.0000	24,869	0	39	638
Ohio	0	1	98	878,326	84	0	0.0000	878,326	0	84	10,456

Table D.6 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	97	287,701	93	8	0.0860	262,953	0	85	3,094
Oregon	0	1	96	445,922	84	1	0.0119	440,613	0	83	5,309
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	882,304	77	0	0.0000	882,304	0	77	11,458
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,011	84	3	0.0357	97,403	0	81	1,203
South Carolina	0	1	97	406,631	93	0	0.0000	406,631	1	92	4,420
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,271	65	0	0.0000	44,271	0	65	681
Tennessee	0	1	94	653,995	82	0	0.0000	653,995	0	82	7,976
Texas	0	1	96	1,629,546	82	0	0.0000	1,629,546	0	82	19,873
Utah	0	1	89	90,170	83	0	0.0000	90,170	0	83	1,086
Vermont	0	1	73	51,891	63	0	0.0000	51,891	0	63	824
Virginia	0	1	89	454,235	77	1	0.0130	448,336	0	76	5,899
Washington	0	1	90	584,570	83	0	0.0000	584,570	0	83	7,043
West Virginia	0	1	77	170,842	70	0	0.0000	170,842	0	70	2,441
Wisconsin	0	1	85	416,018	80	0	0.0000	416,018	1	79	5,266
Wyoming	0	1	32	15,887	30	0	0.0000	15,887	0	30	530
Guam	0	1	48	16,442	41	1	0.0244	16,041	0	40	401
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,555	23	0	0.0000	12,555	0	23	546

Table D.7. Stratification and weight calculation by State, January 2014

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	93	417,456	84	2	0.0238	407,517	0	82	4,970
Alaska	0	1	56	37,342	48	0	0.0000	37,342	0	48	778
Arizona	0	1	92	444,039	88	2	0.0227	433,947	0	86	5,046
Arkansas	0	1	110	222,548	104	3	0.0288	216,128	0	101	2,140
California	0	1	95	1,997,428	78	0	0.0000	1,997,428	1	77	25,941
Colorado	0	1	92	232,491	81	2	0.0247	226,750	0	79	2,870
Connecticut	0	1	99	241,877	93	10	0.1075	215,869	0	83	2,601
Delaware	0	1	84	71,102	70	0	0.0000	71,102	0	70	1,016
District of Columbia	0	1	89	79,975	83	0	0.0000	79,975	0	83	964
Florida	0	1	92	1,894,943	81	0	0.0000	1,894,943	0	81	23,394
Georgia	0	1	88	794,714	74	4	0.0541	751,756	0	70	10,739
Hawaii	0	1	96	98,573	80	0	0.0000	98,573	0	80	1,232
Idaho	0	1	90	92,809	77	0	0.0000	92,809	0	77	1,205
Illinois	0	1	94	1,006,420	83	1	0.0120	994,294	0	82	12,126
Indiana	0	1	93	406,364	83	2	0.0241	396,572	0	81	4,896
Iowa	0	1	88	195,303	76	0	0.0000	195,303	0	76	2,570
Kansas	0	1	79	131,906	61	0	0.0000	131,906	0	61	2,162
Kentucky	0	1	92	402,249	89	6	0.0674	375,131	0	83	4,520
Louisiana	0	1	95	396,392	87	0	0.0000	396,392	0	87	4,556
Maine	0	1	85	124,143	76	0	0.0000	124,143	0	76	1,633
Maryland	0	1	84	401,137	74	0	0.0000	401,137	0	74	5,421
Massachusetts	0	1	84	493,650	75	0	0.0000	493,650	0	75	6,582
Michigan	0	1	88	874,508	77	0	0.0000	874,508	0	77	11,357
Minnesota	0	1	89	271,579	84	1	0.0119	268,346	0	83	3,233
Mississippi	0	1	98	303,023	88	1	0.0114	299,580	0	87	3,443
Missouri	0	1	91	409,315	76	1	0.0132	403,929	0	75	5,386
Montana	0	1	84	59,297	72	3	0.0417	56,826	0	69	824
Nebraska	0	1	89	78,831	75	0	0.0000	78,831	0	75	1,051
Nevada	0	1	92	182,660	77	1	0.0130	180,288	0	76	2,372
New Hampshire	0	1	76	54,266	71	3	0.0423	51,973	1	67	776
New Jersey	0	1	97	435,842	86	2	0.0233	425,706	1	83	5,129
New Mexico	0	1	98	191,691	88	2	0.0227	187,334	0	86	2,178
New York	0	1	90	1,708,608	82	2	0.0244	1,666,935	0	80	20,837
North Carolina	0	1	88	760,487	84	1	0.0119	751,434	0	83	9,053
North Dakota	0	1	41	25,063	39	0	0.0000	25,063	0	39	643
Ohio	0	1	97	862,730	85	1	0.0118	852,580	0	84	10,150

Table D.7 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	97	285,182	90	2	0.0222	278,845	0	88	3,169
Oregon	0	1	97	449,073	80	2	0.0250	437,846	0	78	5,613
Pennsylvania	0	1	89	880,107	78	1	0.0128	868,824	0	77	11,283
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,085	81	1	0.0123	99,837	0	80	1,248
South Carolina	0	1	96	400,329	89	1	0.0112	395,831	0	88	4,498
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,612	63	2	0.0317	43,196	0	61	708
Tennessee	0	1	94	658,373	79	0	0.0000	658,373	0	79	8,334
Texas	0	1	96	1,614,284	81	0	0.0000	1,614,284	0	81	19,929
Utah	0	1	89	89,827	85	1	0.0118	88,770	0	84	1,057
Vermont	0	1	73	51,687	67	0	0.0000	51,687	0	67	771
Virginia	0	1	88	451,425	76	1	0.0132	445,485	0	75	5,940
Washington	0	1	91	586,863	82	0	0.0000	586,863	0	82	7,157
West Virginia	0	1	80	171,381	68	1	0.0147	168,861	1	66	2,558
Wisconsin	0	1	85	417,871	76	1	0.0132	412,373	1	74	5,573
Wyoming	0	1	32	15,924	29	0	0.0000	15,924	0	29	549
Guam	0	1	45	15,257	40	0	0.0000	15,257	0	40	381
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,395	25	0	0.0000	12,395	0	25	496

Table D.8. Stratification and weight calculation by State, February 2014

	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	94	417,559	84	1	0.0119	412,588	0	83	4,971
Alaska	0	1	58	37,497	53	0	0.0000	37,497	0	53	707
Arizona	0	1	90	438,209	82	3	0.0366	422,177	0	79	5,344
Arkansas	0	1	109	221,008	103	0	0.0000	221,008	0	103	2,146
California	0	1	96	1,995,827	76	2	0.0263	1,943,305	1	73	26,621
Colorado	0	1	92	232,284	72	1	0.0139	229,058	0	71	3,226
Connecticut	0	1	99	240,671	97	0	0.0000	240,671	0	97	2,481
Delaware	0	1	82	69,831	65	2	0.0308	67,682	0	63	1,074
District of Columbia	0	1	88	79,310	84	2	0.0238	77,422	0	82	944
Florida	0	1	90	1,879,048	79	0	0.0000	1,879,048	0	79	23,785
Georgia	0	1	87	779,003	78	0	0.0000	779,003	0	78	9,987
Hawaii	0	1	95	98,204	76	1	0.0132	96,912	1	74	1,310
Idaho	0	1	89	91,627	82	2	0.0244	89,392	0	80	1,117
Illinois	0	1	94	996,277	80	3	0.0375	958,917	0	77	12,453
Indiana	0	1	94	405,169	78	0	0.0000	405,169	0	78	5,194
Iowa	0	1	87	194,411	75	0	0.0000	194,411	0	75	2,592
Kansas	0	1	78	129,963	68	0	0.0000	129,963	0	68	1,911
Kentucky	0	1	92	398,545	90	2	0.0222	389,688	0	88	4,428
Louisiana	0	1	94	396,049	81	1	0.0123	391,160	0	80	4,889
Maine	0	1	84	123,212	76	0	0.0000	123,212	0	76	1,621
Maryland	0	1	84	400,323	77	0	0.0000	400,323	0	77	5,199
Massachusetts	0	1	88	490,931	80	1	0.0125	484,794	0	79	6,137
Michigan	0	1	87	875,150	77	2	0.0260	852,419	0	75	11,366
Minnesota	0	1	86	259,874	81	1	0.0123	256,666	0	80	3,208
Mississippi	0	1	97	301,741	91	0	0.0000	301,741	0	91	3,316
Missouri	0	1	90	405,982	74	0	0.0000	405,982	1	73	5,561
Montana	0	1	84	59,270	71	1	0.0141	58,435	0	70	835
Nebraska	0	1	87	77,573	74	1	0.0135	76,525	0	73	1,048
Nevada	0	1	93	184,321	82	0	0.0000	184,321	0	82	2,248
New Hampshire	0	1	76	54,008	73	0	0.0000	54,008	0	73	740
New Jersey	0	1	99	425,301	90	0	0.0000	425,301	0	90	4,726
New Mexico	0	1	98	191,676	91	1	0.0110	189,570	0	90	2,106
New York	0	1	90	1,688,379	79	3	0.0380	1,624,263	0	76	21,372
North Carolina	0	1	88	758,531	85	0	0.0000	758,531	0	85	8,924
North Dakota	0	1	41	25,094	40	0	0.0000	25,094	0	40	627
Ohio	0	1	96	852,325	82	0	0.0000	852,325	0	82	10,394

Table D.8 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	94	279,933	84	0	0.0000	279,933	0	84	3,333
Oregon	0	1	97	448,841	84	1	0.0119	443,498	0	83	5,343
Pennsylvania	0	1	89	876,245	78	1	0.0128	865,011	0	77	11,234
Rhode Island	0	1	91	101,047	84	1	0.0119	99,844	0	83	1,203
South Carolina	0	1	95	395,261	90	1	0.0111	390,869	0	89	4,392
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,339	63	0	0.0000	44,339	0	63	704
Tennessee	0	1	93	647,275	87	1	0.0115	639,835	0	86	7,440
Texas	0	1	95	1,596,864	82	1	0.0122	1,577,390	1	80	19,717
Utah	0	1	90	90,369	81	0	0.0000	90,369	0	81	1,116
Vermont	0	1	68	48,213	56	0	0.0000	48,213	0	56	861
Virginia	0	1	88	449,407	72	0	0.0000	449,407	1	71	6,330
Washington	0	1	91	586,058	82	0	0.0000	586,058	0	82	7,147
West Virginia	0	1	82	175,372	73	4	0.0548	165,763	1	68	2,438
Wisconsin	0	1	86	419,522	77	1	0.0130	414,074	0	76	5,448
Wyoming	0	1	32	15,602	29	1	0.0345	15,064	0	28	538
Guam	0	1	43	15,520	38	0	0.0000	15,520	0	38	408
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,212	25	0	0.0000	12,212	0	25	488

Table D.9. Stratification and weight calculation by State, March 2014

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	94	417,531	87	0	0.0000	417,531	0	87	4,799
Alaska	0	1	58	38,160	54	0	0.0000	38,160	0	54	707
Arizona	0	1	90	440,245	78	1	0.0128	434,601	0	77	5,644
Arkansas	0	1	108	220,289	104	2	0.0192	216,053	0	102	2,118
California	0	1	94	2,018,357	75	2	0.0267	1,964,534	0	73	26,911
Colorado	0	1	93	235,937	78	0	0.0000	235,937	0	78	3,025
Connecticut	0	1	99	243,040	96	2	0.0208	237,977	0	94	2,532
Delaware	0	1	83	69,597	67	1	0.0149	68,558	0	66	1,039
District of Columbia	0	1	88	78,815	82	0	0.0000	78,815	0	82	961
Florida	0	1	90	1,883,340	80	0	0.0000	1,883,340	0	80	23,542
Georgia	0	1	89	792,280	81	4	0.0494	753,155	0	77	9,781
Hawaii	0	1	95	98,745	82	0	0.0000	98,745	1	81	1,219
Idaho	0	1	89	91,006	83	0	0.0000	91,006	2	81	1,124
Illinois	0	1	95	1,015,021	81	0	0.0000	1,015,021	0	81	12,531
Indiana	0	1	93	405,171	84	2	0.0238	395,524	0	82	4,823
Iowa	0	1	87	193,488	75	0	0.0000	193,488	0	75	2,580
Kansas	0	1	77	129,236	68	0	0.0000	129,236	0	68	1,901
Kentucky	0	1	92	400,366	89	2	0.0225	391,369	0	87	4,498
Louisiana	0	1	93	392,944	85	1	0.0118	388,321	0	84	4,623
Maine	0	1	101	122,601	96	1	0.0104	121,324	0	95	1,277
Maryland	0	1	85	400,738	70	1	0.0143	395,013	1	68	5,809
Massachusetts	0	1	88	491,487	80	0	0.0000	491,487	0	80	6,144
Michigan	0	1	88	874,669	75	0	0.0000	874,669	0	75	11,662
Minnesota	0	1	85	258,457	84	1	0.0119	255,380	0	83	3,077
Mississippi	0	1	97	300,309	92	0	0.0000	300,309	0	92	3,264
Missouri	0	1	90	405,637	67	0	0.0000	405,637	1	66	6,146
Montana	0	1	84	59,234	68	1	0.0147	58,363	0	67	871
Nebraska	0	1	87	77,632	77	1	0.0130	76,624	0	76	1,008
Nevada	0	1	94	187,080	79	0	0.0000	187,080	0	79	2,368
New Hampshire	0	1	76	53,985	69	3	0.0435	51,638	1	65	794
New Jersey	0	1	99	443,106	90	1	0.0111	438,183	0	89	4,923
New Mexico	0	1	98	191,669	92	0	0.0000	191,669	0	92	2,083
New York	0	1	90	1,688,839	79	1	0.0127	1,667,461	1	77	21,655
North Carolina	0	1	89	671,771	87	1	0.0115	664,049	0	86	7,722
North Dakota	0	1	41	25,157	36	1	0.0278	24,458	0	35	699
Ohio	0	1	95	851,516	79	0	0.0000	851,516	0	79	10,779

Table D.9 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	94	275,973	92	2	0.0217	269,974	0	90	3,000
Oregon	0	1	97	449,290	87	1	0.0115	444,126	0	86	5,164
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	883,788	82	0	0.0000	883,788	0	82	10,778
Rhode Island	0	1	88	101,570	82	0	0.0000	101,570	0	82	1,239
South Carolina	0	1	94	396,463	88	0	0.0000	396,463	0	88	4,505
South Dakota	0	1	67	44,199	64	0	0.0000	44,199	0	64	691
Tennessee	0	1	94	652,653	80	0	0.0000	652,653	0	80	8,158
Texas	0	1	94	1,591,548	86	1	0.0116	1,573,042	0	85	18,506
Utah	0	1	91	91,387	83	1	0.0120	90,286	0	82	1,101
Vermont	0	1	67	47,849	51	2	0.0392	45,973	0	49	938
Virginia	0	1	88	447,162	71	0	0.0000	447,162	0	71	6,298
Washington	0	1	90	586,285	83	0	0.0000	586,285	0	83	7,064
West Virginia	0	1	98	176,566	90	1	0.0111	174,604	0	89	1,962
Wisconsin	0	1	87	421,291	79	0	0.0000	421,291	0	79	5,333
Wyoming	0	1	32	15,660	30	0	0.0000	15,660	0	30	522
Guam	0	1	44	14,658	38	3	0.0789	13,501	0	35	386
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,292	25	0	0.0000	12,292	0	25	492

Table D.10. Stratification and weight calculation by State, April 2014

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	94	416,914	85	1	0.0118	412,009	0	84	4,905
Alaska	0	1	59	38,751	53	0	0.0000	38,751	0	53	731
Arizona	0	1	91	440,798	79	0	0.0000	440,798	0	79	5,580
Arkansas	0	1	109	219,560	100	2	0.0200	215,169	1	97	2,218
California	0	1	96	2,027,773	80	0	0.0000	2,027,773	2	78	25,997
Colorado	0	1	93	235,777	79	1	0.0127	232,792	0	78	2,985
Connecticut	0	1	100	243,128	98	1	0.0102	240,647	0	97	2,481
Delaware	0	1	104	71,073	89	0	0.0000	71,073	0	89	799
District of Columbia	0	1	88	78,867	80	0	0.0000	78,867	0	80	986
Florida	0	1	92	1,889,608	79	0	0.0000	1,889,608	0	79	23,919
Georgia	0	1	92	804,934	87	1	0.0115	795,682	0	86	9,252
Hawaii	0	1	95	98,688	80	4	0.0500	93,754	0	76	1,234
Idaho	0	1	87	89,894	78	1	0.0128	88,742	1	76	1,168
Illinois	0	1	95	1,015,826	81	2	0.0247	990,744	0	79	12,541
Indiana	0	1	93	400,719	83	0	0.0000	400,719	0	83	4,828
Iowa	0	1	86	193,096	79	0	0.0000	193,096	0	79	2,444
Kansas	0	1	97	128,423	85	0	0.0000	128,423	0	85	1,511
Kentucky	0	1	92	398,160	91	3	0.0330	385,034	0	88	4,375
Louisiana	0	1	93	389,247	85	0	0.0000	389,247	0	85	4,579
Maine	0	1	100	121,190	86	1	0.0116	119,781	0	85	1,409
Maryland	0	1	84	402,864	73	1	0.0137	397,345	0	72	5,519
Massachusetts	0	1	87	489,466	75	1	0.0133	482,940	0	74	6,526
Michigan	0	1	88	872,877	77	0	0.0000	872,877	0	77	11,336
Minnesota	0	1	94	256,112	90	0	0.0000	256,112	0	90	2,846
Mississippi	0	1	96	299,299	89	0	0.0000	299,299	0	89	3,363
Missouri	0	1	90	403,677	70	0	0.0000	403,677	0	70	5,767
Montana	0	1	84	59,196	71	2	0.0282	57,529	0	69	834
Nebraska	0	1	86	75,879	73	0	0.0000	75,879	0	73	1,039
Nevada	0	1	96	189,665	86	3	0.0349	183,049	0	83	2,205
New Hampshire	0	1	75	53,841	67	3	0.0448	51,430	1	63	816
New Jersey	0	1	101	446,829	89	1	0.0112	441,808	4	84	5,260
New Mexico	0	1	98	191,665	94	1	0.0106	189,626	0	93	2,039
New York	0	1	90	1,687,248	80	3	0.0375	1,623,976	0	77	21,091
North Carolina	0	1	89	773,962	87	0	0.0000	773,962	0	87	8,896
North Dakota	0	1	41	25,229	39	0	0.0000	25,229	0	39	647
Ohio	0	1	95	847,031	78	0	0.0000	847,031	1	77	11,000

Table D.10 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	93	275,751	87	3	0.0345	266,242	0	84	3,170
Oregon	0	1	96	450,370	80	1	0.0125	444,740	0	79	5,630
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	888,020	79	0	0.0000	888,020	0	79	11,241
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,072	84	1	0.0119	99,869	0	83	1,203
South Carolina	0	1	93	388,398	89	1	0.0112	384,034	0	88	4,364
South Dakota	0	1	67	44,140	64	0	0.0000	44,140	0	64	690
Tennessee	0	1	93	649,594	79	1	0.0127	641,371	0	78	8,223
Texas	0	1	94	1,579,373	84	0	0.0000	1,579,373	0	84	18,802
Utah	0	1	91	91,001	84	0	0.0000	91,001	0	84	1,083
Vermont	0	1	67	47,343	57	0	0.0000	47,343	0	57	831
Virginia	0	1	87	444,740	72	0	0.0000	444,740	1	71	6,264
Washington	0	1	90	586,042	87	0	0.0000	586,042	0	87	6,736
West Virginia	0	1	100	177,764	89	2	0.0225	173,769	1	86	2,021
Wisconsin	0	1	86	423,345	77	0	0.0000	423,345	0	77	5,498
Wyoming	0	1	32	15,467	31	3	0.0968	13,970	0	28	499
Guam	0	1	44	15,439	41	0	0.0000	15,439	0	41	377
Virgin Islands	0	1	24	12,315	23	0	0.0000	12,315	0	23	535

Table D.11. Stratification and weight calculation by State, May 2014

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	94	418,029	85	1	0.0118	413,111	0	84	4,918
Alaska	0	1	57	38,424	53	0	0.0000	38,424	0	53	725
Arizona	0	1	92	445,131	81	3	0.0370	428,645	0	78	5,495
Arkansas	0	1	108	220,065	102	1	0.0098	217,908	0	101	2,158
California	0	1	95	2,038,610	76	2	0.0263	1,984,962	1	73	27,191
Colorado	0	1	94	237,405	77	3	0.0390	228,155	0	74	3,083
Connecticut	0	1	101	244,294	94	1	0.0106	241,695	1	92	2,627
Delaware	0	1	105	71,201	92	2	0.0217	69,653	0	90	774
District of Columbia	0	1	88	79,568	86	1	0.0116	78,643	0	85	925
Florida	0	1	93	1,909,113	78	0	0.0000	1,909,113	0	78	24,476
Georgia	0	1	103	856,636	88	1	0.0114	846,902	0	87	9,735
Hawaii	0	1	95	98,860	81	1	0.0123	97,640	1	79	1,236
Idaho	0	1	87	89,166	78	1	0.0128	88,023	0	77	1,143
Illinois	0	1	93	1,025,636	77	5	0.0649	959,036	0	72	13,320
Indiana	0	1	92	400,556	82	0	0.0000	400,556	0	82	4,885
Iowa	0	1	87	192,638	70	2	0.0286	187,134	0	68	2,752
Kansas	0	1	97	128,115	86	0	0.0000	128,115	0	86	1,490
Kentucky	0	1	91	396,523	91	3	0.0330	383,451	0	88	4,357
Louisiana	0	1	92	391,116	81	2	0.0247	381,459	0	79	4,829
Maine	0	1	100	131,784	92	0	0.0000	131,784	0	92	1,432
Maryland	0	1	84	403,554	73	0	0.0000	403,554	0	73	5,528
Massachusetts	0	1	87	486,807	79	1	0.0127	480,645	0	78	6,162
Michigan	0	1	88	873,956	78	0	0.0000	873,956	0	78	11,205
Minnesota	0	1	93	254,770	89	1	0.0112	251,907	0	88	2,863
Mississippi	0	1	96	299,182	90	0	0.0000	299,182	0	90	3,324
Missouri	0	1	89	399,844	75	1	0.0133	394,513	0	74	5,331
Montana	0	1	84	59,358	67	4	0.0597	55,814	1	62	900
Nebraska	0	1	85	75,731	72	1	0.0139	74,679	0	71	1,052
Nevada	0	1	97	192,062	84	2	0.0238	187,489	0	82	2,286
New Hampshire	0	1	75	53,509	68	0	0.0000	53,509	0	68	787
New Jersey	0	1	101	435,799	89	0	0.0000	435,799	0	89	4,897
New Mexico	0	1	98	195,213	90	5	0.0556	184,368	0	85	2,169
New York	0	1	90	1,688,619	74	0	0.0000	1,688,619	0	74	22,819
North Carolina	0	1	89	708,076	82	0	0.0000	708,076	0	82	8,635
North Dakota	0	1	41	25,206	41	2	0.0488	23,976	1	38	631
Ohio	0	1	94	841,476	79	2	0.0253	820,173	0	77	10,652

Table D.11 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	93	274,718	86	3	0.0349	265,135	0	83	3,194
Oregon	0	1	96	450,575	81	1	0.0123	445,012	1	79	5,633
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	893,127	83	0	0.0000	893,127	0	83	10,761
Rhode Island	0	1	89	101,119	84	2	0.0238	98,711	0	82	1,204
South Carolina	0	1	93	386,862	84	0	0.0000	386,862	0	84	4,606
South Dakota	0	1	67	43,902	66	1	0.0152	43,237	0	65	665
Tennessee	0	1	93	647,064	78	0	0.0000	647,064	0	78	8,296
Texas	0	1	94	1,591,707	77	1	0.0130	1,571,035	0	76	20,672
Utah	0	1	90	90,912	81	2	0.0247	88,667	0	79	1,122
Vermont	0	1	66	46,856	57	1	0.0175	46,034	1	55	837
Virginia	0	1	86	440,967	75	0	0.0000	440,967	0	75	5,880
Washington	0	1	92	586,774	78	1	0.0128	579,251	0	77	7,523
West Virginia	0	1	100	177,426	93	0	0.0000	177,426	3	90	1,971
Wisconsin	0	1	86	423,178	72	0	0.0000	423,178	0	72	5,877
Wyoming	0	1	31	15,153	27	0	0.0000	15,153	0	27	561
Guam	0	1	44	15,432	38	4	0.1053	13,808	0	34	406
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,402	24	0	0.0000	12,402	0	24	517

Table D.12. Stratification and weight calculation by State, June 2014

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	94	418,539	88	0	0.0000	418,539	1	87	4,811
Alaska	0	1	58	38,125	53	0	0.0000	38,125	0	53	719
Arizona	0	1	92	448,529	78	2	0.0256	437,028	0	76	5,750
Arkansas	0	1	109	220,400	103	5	0.0485	209,701	0	98	2,140
California	0	1	96	2,049,185	80	1	0.0125	2,023,570	0	79	25,615
Colorado	0	1	93	236,971	83	3	0.0361	228,406	0	80	2,855
Connecticut	0	1	100	244,885	96	0	0.0000	244,885	0	96	2,551
Delaware	0	1	105	71,648	90	0	0.0000	71,648	0	90	796
District of Columbia	0	1	89	79,910	86	1	0.0116	78,981	0	85	929
Florida	0	1	94	1,930,106	81	0	0.0000	1,930,106	0	81	23,828
Georgia	0	1	105	872,005	89	0	0.0000	872,005	0	89	9,798
Hawaii	0	1	95	99,320	80	0	0.0000	99,320	0	80	1,242
Idaho	0	1	99	88,128	86	0	0.0000	88,128	0	86	1,025
Illinois	0	1	98	1,030,544	88	2	0.0227	1,007,123	0	86	11,711
Indiana	0	1	93	399,298	74	4	0.0541	377,714	0	70	5,396
Iowa	0	1	86	191,341	70	2	0.0286	185,874	0	68	2,733
Kansas	0	1	97	127,780	84	1	0.0119	126,259	0	83	1,521
Kentucky	0	1	91	395,929	88	3	0.0341	382,431	0	85	4,499
Louisiana	0	1	93	389,894	86	0	0.0000	389,894	0	86	4,534
Maine	0	1	99	119,336	90	0	0.0000	119,336	0	90	1,326
Maryland	0	1	87	405,458	74	0	0.0000	405,458	0	74	5,479
Massachusetts	0	1	87	485,281	74	1	0.0135	478,723	0	73	6,558
Michigan	0	1	91	868,424	80	0	0.0000	868,424	0	80	10,855
Minnesota	0	1	92	253,031	85	0	0.0000	253,031	0	85	2,977
Mississippi	0	1	96	299,728	88	0	0.0000	299,728	0	88	3,406
Missouri	0	1	88	395,887	74	2	0.0270	385,187	1	71	5,425
Montana	0	1	84	59,280	69	2	0.0290	57,562	0	67	859
Nebraska	0	1	84	74,755	69	0	0.0000	74,755	1	68	1,099
Nevada	0	1	98	194,082	83	2	0.0241	189,405	0	81	2,338
New Hampshire	0	1	75	53,133	68	0	0.0000	53,133	0	68	781
New Jersey	0	1	90	445,255	87	1	0.0115	440,137	0	86	5,118
New Mexico	0	1	98	199,791	88	2	0.0227	195,250	0	86	2,270
New York	0	1	90	1,686,095	68	1	0.0147	1,661,299	0	67	24,796
North Carolina	0	1	91	786,074	88	2	0.0227	768,209	0	86	8,933
North Dakota	0	1	41	25,028	39	0	0.0000	25,028	0	39	642
Ohio	0	1	94	840,090	81	0	0.0000	840,090	0	81	10,371

Table D.12 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	92	273,989	86	3	0.0349	264,431	0	83	3,186
Oregon	0	1	97	450,152	79	1	0.0127	444,454	0	78	5,698
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	891,630	81	0	0.0000	891,630	0	81	11,008
Rhode Island	0	1	90	101,094	85	2	0.0235	98,715	0	83	1,189
South Carolina	0	1	93	386,822	86	1	0.0116	382,324	0	85	4,498
South Dakota	0	1	67	43,798	65	2	0.0308	42,450	0	63	674
Tennessee	0	1	106	645,413	94	0	0.0000	645,413	0	94	6,866
Texas	0	1	94	1,592,988	80	0	0.0000	1,592,988	0	80	19,912
Utah	0	1	90	89,892	82	1	0.0122	88,796	0	81	1,096
Vermont	0	1	66	46,504	58	0	0.0000	46,504	0	58	802
Virginia	0	1	86	437,101	73	0	0.0000	437,101	0	73	5,988
Washington	0	1	89	585,207	82	1	0.0122	578,070	0	81	7,137
West Virginia	0	1	100	180,055	89	2	0.0225	176,009	1	86	2,047
Wisconsin	0	1	86	423,232	74	1	0.0135	417,513	0	73	5,719
Wyoming	0	1	30	14,771	28	0	0.0000	14,771	0	28	528
Guam	0	1	45	15,405	41	0	0.0000	15,405	0	41	376
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	12,541	24	0	0.0000	12,541	0	24	523

Table D.13. Stratification and weight calculation by State, July 2014

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	94	419,050	86	1	0.0116	414,177	0	85	4,873
Alaska	0	1	56	36,622	44	0	0.0000	36,622	0	44	832
Arizona	0	1	93	450,263	82	1	0.0122	444,772	0	81	5,491
Arkansas	0	1	108	219,718	101	3	0.0297	213,192	0	98	2,175
California	0	1	97	2,057,046	76	1	0.0132	2,029,980	0	75	27,066
Colorado	0	1	93	235,586	81	2	0.0247	229,769	0	79	2,908
Connecticut	0	1	101	246,068	91	1	0.0110	243,364	0	90	2,704
Delaware	0	1	105	72,072	87	0	0.0000	72,072	0	87	828
District of Columbia	0	1	102	80,629	99	0	0.0000	80,629	1	98	823
Florida	0	1	94	1,944,048	77	0	0.0000	1,944,048	0	77	25,247
Georgia	0	1	106	874,317	92	0	0.0000	874,317	0	92	9,503
Hawaii	0	1	96	99,629	79	0	0.0000	99,629	0	79	1,261
Idaho	0	1	98	86,900	91	1	0.0110	85,945	1	89	966
Illinois	0	1	96	1,039,095	85	1	0.0118	1,026,870	0	84	12,225
Indiana	0	1	92	398,768	86	0	0.0000	398,768	0	86	4,637
Iowa	0	1	85	189,665	74	1	0.0135	187,102	0	73	2,563
Kansas	0	1	97	127,179	89	0	0.0000	127,179	0	89	1,429
Kentucky	0	1	90	391,879	88	0	0.0000	391,879	0	88	4,453
Louisiana	0	1	93	390,812	83	0	0.0000	390,812	0	83	4,709
Maine	0	1	98	120,960	87	1	0.0115	119,570	0	86	1,390
Maryland	0	1	102	405,601	91	0	0.0000	405,601	0	91	4,457
Massachusetts	0	1	87	484,041	73	2	0.0274	470,780	0	71	6,631
Michigan	0	1	91	863,485	76	1	0.0132	852,123	0	75	11,362
Minnesota	0	1	92	251,940	86	2	0.0233	246,081	0	84	2,930
Mississippi	0	1	96	299,969	86	0	0.0000	299,969	0	86	3,488
Missouri	0	1	86	390,664	70	1	0.0143	385,083	0	69	5,581
Montana	0	1	84	58,999	71	0	0.0000	58,999	1	70	843
Nebraska	0	1	84	74,558	77	0	0.0000	74,558	0	77	968
Nevada	0	1	99	196,004	88	1	0.0114	193,777	1	86	2,253
New Hampshire	0	1	74	52,561	60	1	0.0167	51,685	2	57	907
New Jersey	0	1	92	448,086	77	2	0.0260	436,447	0	75	5,819
New Mexico	0	1	98	200,249	86	2	0.0233	195,592	0	84	2,328
New York	0	1	90	1,683,609	82	1	0.0122	1,663,077	0	81	20,532
North Carolina	0	1	90	784,863	86	0	0.0000	784,863	0	86	9,126
North Dakota	0	1	40	24,843	38	0	0.0000	24,843	0	38	654
Ohio	0	1	94	835,600	79	2	0.0253	814,446	0	77	10,577

Table D.13 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	92	272,663	89	5	0.0562	257,345	0	84	3,064
Oregon	0	1	97	449,468	69	1	0.0145	442,954	0	68	6,514
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	898,623	81	1	0.0123	887,529	0	80	11,094
Rhode Island	0	1	90	100,290	87	4	0.0460	95,679	0	83	1,153
South Carolina	0	1	92	384,844	86	1	0.0116	380,369	0	85	4,475
South Dakota	0	1	67	43,657	64	0	0.0000	43,657	0	64	682
Tennessee	0	1	106	647,283	88	1	0.0114	639,928	0	87	7,355
Texas	0	1	94	1,589,023	73	0	0.0000	1,589,023	0	73	21,767
Utah	0	1	89	89,437	76	0	0.0000	89,437	0	76	1,177
Vermont	0	1	65	46,023	52	0	0.0000	46,023	0	52	885
Virginia	0	1	94	431,772	75	0	0.0000	431,772	0	75	5,757
Washington	0	1	90	582,459	83	1	0.0120	575,441	0	82	7,018
West Virginia	0	1	101	180,588	91	0	0.0000	180,588	2	89	2,029
Wisconsin	0	1	87	422,635	77	1	0.0130	417,146	0	76	5,489
Wyoming	0	1	29	14,335	27	0	0.0000	14,335	0	27	531
Guam	0	1	44	15,245	40	1	0.0250	14,864	0	39	381
Virgin Islands	0	1	26	12,614	23	0	0.0000	12,614	0	23	548

Table D.14. Stratification and weight calculation by State, August 2014

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	95	419,974	90	1	0.0111	415,308	0	89	4,666
Alaska	0	1	55	36,347	44	0	0.0000	36,347	0	44	826
Arizona	0	1	93	453,175	82	2	0.0244	442,122	0	80	5,527
Arkansas	0	1	109	220,315	102	3	0.0294	213,835	0	99	2,160
California	0	1	98	2,067,778	70	1	0.0143	2,038,238	0	69	29,540
Colorado	0	1	93	233,933	74	1	0.0135	230,772	0	73	3,161
Connecticut	0	1	100	246,341	97	0	0.0000	246,341	0	97	2,540
Delaware	0	1	104	71,268	90	2	0.0222	69,684	0	88	792
District of Columbia	0	1	104	80,825	100	2	0.0200	79,209	0	98	808
Florida	0	1	95	1,973,852	84	0	0.0000	1,973,852	0	84	23,498
Georgia	0	1	105	878,717	90	0	0.0000	878,717	0	90	9,764
Hawaii	0	1	95	97,629	76	0	0.0000	97,629	0	76	1,285
Idaho	0	1	97	86,400	92	2	0.0217	84,522	0	90	939
Illinois	0	1	96	1,039,852	84	0	0.0000	1,039,852	0	84	12,379
Indiana	0	1	92	398,034	81	1	0.0123	393,120	0	80	4,914
Iowa	0	1	101	189,258	84	0	0.0000	189,258	0	84	2,253
Kansas	0	1	97	127,196	89	1	0.0112	125,767	0	88	1,429
Kentucky	0	1	90	389,287	87	2	0.0230	380,338	0	85	4,475
Louisiana	0	1	94	394,546	86	0	0.0000	394,546	0	86	4,588
Maine	0	1	96	116,558	87	1	0.0115	115,218	0	86	1,340
Maryland	0	1	101	404,832	86	0	0.0000	404,832	0	86	4,707
Massachusetts	0	1	87	481,507	76	2	0.0263	468,836	0	74	6,336
Michigan	0	1	91	857,925	80	1	0.0125	847,201	0	79	10,724
Minnesota	0	1	91	249,643	88	4	0.0455	238,296	0	84	2,837
Mississippi	0	1	97	301,099	88	0	0.0000	301,099	0	88	3,422
Missouri	0	1	88	391,679	76	0	0.0000	391,679	1	75	5,222
Montana	0	1	83	58,601	75	4	0.0533	55,476	0	71	781
Nebraska	0	1	85	75,270	71	1	0.0141	74,210	0	70	1,060
Nevada	0	1	100	198,236	90	0	0.0000	198,236	0	90	2,203
New Hampshire	0	1	74	52,340	68	1	0.0147	51,570	1	66	781
New Jersey	0	1	93	437,595	86	0	0.0000	437,595	0	86	5,088
New Mexico	0	1	98	202,804	89	3	0.0337	195,968	0	86	2,279
New York	0	1	90	1,677,427	81	1	0.0123	1,656,718	0	80	20,709
North Carolina	0	1	90	785,883	83	2	0.0241	766,946	0	81	9,468
North Dakota	0	1	40	24,794	40	1	0.0250	24,174	0	39	620
Ohio	0	1	94	830,191	84	1	0.0119	820,308	0	83	9,883

Table D.14 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	92	272,956	84	3	0.0357	263,208	0	81	3,249
Oregon	0	1	97	448,718	84	0	0.0000	448,718	0	84	5,342
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	903,257	80	0	0.0000	903,257	0	80	11,291
Rhode Island	0	1	89	100,399	85	0	0.0000	100,399	0	85	1,181
South Carolina	0	1	93	385,532	88	0	0.0000	385,532	0	88	4,381
South Dakota	0	1	66	43,514	65	0	0.0000	43,514	1	64	680
Tennessee	0	1	105	641,294	97	0	0.0000	641,294	0	97	6,611
Texas	0	1	95	1,588,428	79	1	0.0127	1,568,321	0	78	20,107
Utah	0	1	90	90,150	85	3	0.0353	86,968	0	82	1,061
Vermont	0	1	64	45,832	56	0	0.0000	45,832	0	56	818
Virginia	0	1	92	427,438	73	1	0.0137	421,583	1	71	5,938
Washington	0	1	90	580,788	86	0	0.0000	580,788	0	86	6,753
West Virginia	0	1	101	180,160	86	2	0.0233	175,970	1	83	2,120
Wisconsin	0	1	87	422,983	68	1	0.0147	416,763	0	67	6,220
Wyoming	0	1	29	14,085	25	0	0.0000	14,085	0	25	563
Guam	0	1	44	15,219	40	2	0.0500	14,458	0	38	380
Virgin Islands	0	1	35	12,641	34	1	0.0294	12,269	0	33	372

Table D.15. Stratification and weight calculation by State, September 2014

	Unedited SNAP QC data			SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size		Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	94	420,629	88	0	0.0000	420,629	0	88	4,780
Alaska	0	1	55	35,497	46	0	0.0000	35,497	0	46	772
Arizona	0	1	93	453,579	87	2	0.0230	443,152	0	85	5,214
Arkansas	0	1	109	220,307	105	3	0.0286	214,013	0	102	2,098
California	0	1	96	2,066,631	79	2	0.0253	2,014,311	0	77	26,160
Colorado	0	1	92	233,771	76	1	0.0132	230,695	0	75	3,076
Connecticut	0	1	103	248,547	91	1	0.0110	245,816	0	90	2,731
Delaware	0	1	110	71,451	91	1	0.0110	70,666	0	90	785
District of Columbia	0	1	105	81,441	97	2	0.0206	79,762	1	94	849
Florida	0	1	96	1,993,762	80	0	0.0000	1,993,762	0	80	24,922
Georgia	0	1	106	876,110	91	1	0.0110	866,482	0	90	9,628
Hawaii	0	1	97	99,997	82	0	0.0000	99,997	0	82	1,219
Idaho	0	1	96	85,929	90	1	0.0111	84,974	0	89	955
Illinois	0	1	96	1,044,824	86	1	0.0116	1,032,675	0	85	12,149
Indiana	0	1	91	396,235	86	1	0.0116	391,628	0	85	4,607
Iowa	0	1	102	188,394	85	1	0.0118	186,178	0	84	2,216
Kansas	0	1	96	126,431	92	0	0.0000	126,431	0	92	1,374
Kentucky	0	1	89	388,258	88	1	0.0114	383,846	0	87	4,412
Louisiana	0	1	94	392,546	79	0	0.0000	392,546	0	79	4,969
Maine	0	1	95	114,900	78	0	0.0000	114,900	0	78	1,473
Maryland	0	1	101	403,983	89	0	0.0000	403,983	0	89	4,539
Massachusetts	0	1	84	470,248	77	0	0.0000	470,248	0	77	6,107
Michigan	0	1	90	853,504	72	1	0.0139	841,650	0	71	11,854
Minnesota	0	1	91	248,300	89	4	0.0449	237,140	1	84	2,823
Mississippi	0	1	97	301,036	86	0	0.0000	301,036	0	86	3,500
Missouri	0	1	87	391,361	74	0	0.0000	391,361	2	72	5,436
Montana	0	1	83	58,257	72	3	0.0417	55,830	0	69	809
Nebraska	0	1	86	76,756	73	0	0.0000	76,756	0	73	1,051
Nevada	0	1	101	199,985	85	2	0.0235	195,279	0	83	2,353
New Hampshire	0	1	81	52,201	66	2	0.0303	50,619	1	63	803
New Jersey	0	1	92	452,551	79	0	0.0000	452,551	0	79	5,728
New Mexico	0	1	98	202,778	86	2	0.0233	198,062	0	84	2,358
New York	0	1	90	1,674,479	73	0	0.0000	1,674,479	0	73	22,938
North Carolina	0	1	92	811,347	91	0	0.0000	811,347	0	91	8,916
North Dakota	0	1	40	24,735	39	1	0.0256	24,101	0	38	634
Ohio	0	1	94	828,795	72	3	0.0417	794,262	0	69	11,511

Table D.15 *(continued)*

	Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Oklahoma	0	1	92	271,728	85	2	0.0235	265,334	0	83	3,197
Oregon	0	1	96	446,519	79	1	0.0127	440,867	0	78	5,652
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	903,148	80	1	0.0125	891,859	0	79	11,289
Rhode Island	0	1	90	100,758	87	1	0.0115	99,600	0	86	1,158
South Carolina	0	1	93	384,438	85	0	0.0000	384,438	0	85	4,523
South Dakota	0	1	66	43,285	63	0	0.0000	43,285	1	62	698
Tennessee	0	1	104	636,468	92	0	0.0000	636,468	0	92	6,918
Texas	0	1	94	1,591,325	79	0	0.0000	1,591,325	0	79	20,143
Utah	0	1	89	89,831	85	3	0.0353	86,660	0	82	1,057
Vermont	0	1	65	45,711	59	1	0.0169	44,936	0	58	775
Virginia	0	1	91	423,025	71	0	0.0000	423,025	1	70	6,043
Washington	0	1	89	577,301	78	1	0.0128	569,900	0	77	7,401
West Virginia	0	1	103	180,851	89	1	0.0112	178,819	1	87	2,055
Wisconsin	0	1	141	420,949	114	1	0.0088	417,256	0	113	3,693
Wyoming	0	1	28	14,128	27	1	0.0370	13,605	0	26	523
Guam	0	1	44	15,393	38	1	0.0263	14,988	0	37	405
Virgin Islands	0	1	35	12,538	35	1	0.0286	12,180	0	34	358

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APPENDIX E

STATE AND REGION CODES

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Table E.1. State FIPS codes (State)

Alabama	01	Montana	30
Alaska	02	Nebraska	31
Arizona	04	Nevada	32
Arkansas	05	New Hampshire	33
California	06	New Jersey	34
Colorado	08	New Mexico	35
Connecticut	09	New York	36
Delaware	10	North Carolina	37
District of Columbia	11	North Dakota	38
Florida	12	Ohio	39
Georgia	13	Oklahoma	40
Guam	66	Oregon	41
Hawaii	15	Pennsylvania	42
Idaho	16	Rhode Island	44
Illinois	17	South Carolina	45
Indiana	18	South Dakota	46
Iowa	19	Tennessee	47
Kansas	20	Texas	48
Kentucky	21	Utah	49
Louisiana	22	Vermont	50
Maine	23	Virgin Islands	78
Maryland	24	Virginia	51
Massachusetts	25	Washington	53
Michigan	26	West Virginia	54
Minnesota	27	Wisconsin	55
Mississippi	28	Wyoming	56
Missouri	29		

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table E.2. SNAP region codes (REGIONCD)

REGIONCD = 1 (Northeast)	**REGIONCD = 5 (Southwest)**
Connecticut	Arkansas
Maine	Louisiana
Massachusetts	New Mexico
New Hampshire	Oklahoma
New York	Texas
Rhode Island	**REGIONCD = 6 (Mountain Plains)**
Vermont	Colorado
REGIONCD = 2 (Mid-Atlantic)	Iowa
Delaware	Kansas
District of Columbia	Missouri
Maryland	Montana
New Jersey	Nebraska
Pennsylvania	North Dakota
Virgin Islands	South Dakota
Virginia	Utah
West Virginia	Wyoming
REGIONCD = 3 (Southeast)	**REGIONCD = 7 (West)**
Alabama	Alaska
Florida	Arizona
Georgia	California
Kentucky	Guam
Mississippi	Hawaii
North Carolina	Idaho
South Carolina	Nevada
Tennessee	Oregon
REGIONCD = 4 (Midwest)	Washington
Illinois	
Indiana	
Michigan	
Minnesota	
Ohio	
Wisconsin	

Table E.3. Census region codes (REGION)

REGION = 1 (Northeast)	**REGION = 3 (South)**
Connecticut	Alabama
Maine	Arkansas
Massachusetts	Delaware
New Hampshire	District of Columbia
New Jersey	Florida
New York	Georgia
Pennsylvania	Kentucky
Rhode Island	Louisiana
Vermont	Maryland
REGION = 2 (Midwest)	Mississippi
Illinois	North Carolina
Indiana	Oklahoma
Iowa	South Carolina
Kansas	Tennessee
Michigan	Texas
Minnesota	Virginia
Missouri	West Virginia
Nebraska	**REGION = 4 (West)**
North Dakota	Alaska
Ohio	Arizona
South Dakota	California
Wisconsin	Colorado
	Guam
	Hawaii
	Idaho
	Montana
	Nevada
	New Mexico
	Oregon
	Utah
	Virgin Islands
	Washington
	Wyoming

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APPENDIX F

FY 2014 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table F.1. SNAP gross income screen, FY 2014

Unit size	Gross income screen (dollars per month)		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$1,245	$1,555	$1,434
2	1,681	2,100	1,934
3	2,116	2,645	2,435
4	2,552	3,190	2,935
5	2,987	3,735	3,436
6	3,423	4,280	3,936
7	3,858	4,825	4,437
8	4,294	5,369	4,937
Each additional	+436	+545	+501

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Note: The fiscal year 2014 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2013 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the fiscal year 2014 gross income limits by multiplying the 2013 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12, and then rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table F.2. SNAP net income screen, FY 2014

Unit size	Net income screen (dollars per month)		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	$ 958	$1,196	$1,103
2	1,293	1,615	1,488
3	1,628	2,035	1,873
4	1,963	2,454	2,258
5	2,298	2,873	2,643
6	2,633	3,292	3,028
7	2,968	3,711	3,413
8	3,303	4,130	3,798
Each additional	+335	+420	+385

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Note: The fiscal year 2014 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2013 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the fiscal year 2014 net income limits by dividing the 2013 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table F.3. Deduction amounts, FY 2014

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction					
1 to 2 people	$152	$260	$215	$306	$134
3 people	152	260	215	306	135
4 people	163	260	215	326	163
5 people	191	260	220	382	191
6 or more people	219	274	252	438	219
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction	478	764	644	561	377
Homeless household shelter deduction	143	143	143	143	143
Earnings deductions	The MFIP earnings deduction was 40 percent in October 2013 and 43 percent from November 2013 through September 2014. The earnings deduction for all other SNAP cases was 20 percent.				

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Note: MFIP has a separate SNAP benefit calculation procedure that does not include any deductions except for the earnings deduction. As a result, all the other deductions are coded as missing for MFIP participants in the SNAP QC database. Similarly, deductions are not used to assign benefits to units participating in SSI-CAP in States with standardized benefit amounts. Consequently, all deductions are coded as missing for SSI-CAP participants in these States. SSI-CAP States without standardized benefits (or standard shelter expenses) use some deductions, but not all. The deductions that are not applicable are coded as missing.

Table F.4. Medical deduction demonstration, FY 2014

State	If medical expenses are less than or equal to	Then medical deduction is	Otherwise, medical deduction is
Arkansas	$138	$103	Actual expenses minus $35
Idaho[a]	179	144	Actual expenses minus $35
Illinois	245	210	Actual expenses minus $35
Iowa	140	105	Actual expenses minus $35
Kansas	175	140	Actual expenses minus $35
Massachusetts			
October 2013-February 2014	125	90	Actual expenses minus $35
March 2014-September 2014	190	155	Actual expenses minus $35
Missouri	200	165	Actual expenses minus $35
New Hampshire	118	83	Actual expenses minus $35
North Dakota	200	165	Actual expenses minus $35
Rhode Island	176	141	Actual expenses minus $35
South Dakota	200	165	Actual expenses minus $35
Texas	137	102	Actual expenses minus $35
Vermont	173	138	Actual expenses minus $35
Virginia	175	140	Actual expenses minus $35

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

[a] Idaho implemented its program in November 2013.

Table F.5a. Maximum monthly SNAP benefit, October 2013

	Maximum SNAP benefit (ARRA)						
Unit size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	$200	$239	$304	$371	$330	$295	$257
2	367	438	559	680	605	541	472
3	526	627	800	974	867	775	676
4	668	797	1,016	1,237	1,100	985	859
5	793	946	1,207	1,469	1,307	1,169	1,020
6	952	1,135	1,448	1,762	1,568	1,403	1,224
7	1,052	1,255	1,600	1,948	1,734	1,551	1,353
8	1,202	1,434	1,829	2,226	1,981	1,773	1,546
Each additional	+ 150	+ 179	+ 229	+ 278	+ 248	+ 222	+ 193

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Note: These maximum benefit values were stipulated in ARRA and based on 113.6 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2008 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. They were in effect April 2009 through October 2013.

Table F.5b. Maximum monthly SNAP benefit, November 2013 through September 2014

	Maximum SNAP benefit (post-ARRA)						
Unit size	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	$189	$226	$288	$351	$330	$279	$243
2	347	415	529	644	605	512	446
3	497	594	758	922	867	733	639
4	632	755	962	1,172	1,100	931	812
5	750	896	1,143	1,391	1,307	1,106	964
6	900	1,076	1,372	1,670	1,568	1,327	1,157
7	995	1,189	1,516	1,845	1,734	1,467	1,279
8	1,137	1,359	1,733	2,109	1,981	1,676	1,462
Each additional	+ 142	+ 170	+ 217	+ 264	+ 248	+ 210	+ 183

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Note: These maximum benefit values were based on 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in the preceding June for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment. They were in effect November 2013 through September 2014, after the sunset of the ARRA benefit increase.

Table F.6. Minimum monthly SNAP benefit, FY 2014

Time period	Minimum SNAP benefit						
	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
October 2013	$16	$19	$24	$30	$26	$24	$21
November 2013-September 2014	$15	$18	$23	$28	$26	$22	$19

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Note: The minimum benefit, applicable to one- and two-person units, is equal to 8 percent of the maximum benefit for single-person units.

Table F.7. Standard utility allowances, FY 2014

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone allowance	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewer[d]	Trash[d]	Other standards[e]
Alabama	$348	$302	$35					
Alaska[f]								
Central	341		23	$76	$48	$41	$23	$130
Southeast	453		26	74	33	61	28	231
South central	488		25	109	31	46	49	228
Northern	735		23	135	45	63	27	442
Southwest	996		33	168	58	49	14	674
Northwest	1,090		31	153	61	45	29	771
Arizona								
1 to 3 people	279		30					
4 or more people	377		30					
Arkansas	273		25					
California	363	109	20					
Colorado	453	286	73	54	54	54	54	54
Connecticut	694	305	26					
Delaware	431	297	32	76	76	76	76	76
District of Columbia	305	242	55	62	62	62	62	62
Florida	335	270	33					
Georgia	343	285	38					
Hawaii								
1 person			26	218	40	74	74	218
2 people			26	237	45	74	74	237
3 people			26	274	50	74	74	274
4 to 5 people			26	341	58	74	74	341
6 people			26	401	67	74	74	401
7 or more people			26	454	81	74	74	454
Idaho	424	278	86	96	96	96	96	96
Illinois	380	226	28	50	50	50	50	50
Indiana								
10/2013-4/2014	378	210	23	47	47	47	47	47
5/2014-9/2014	405	223	24	50	50	50	50	50
Iowa	338	204	26					
Kansas	371	194	35					
Kentucky	291	232	32					
Louisiana	331	182	42					
Maine	659	219	43					
Maryland								
10/2013-12/2013	388	235	40					
1/2014-9/2014	406	246	40					
Massachusetts	608	374	43					

See notes at the end of the table.

Table F.7 *(continued)*

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone allowance	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewer[d]	Trash[d]	Other standards[e]
Michigan	553		34	127	74	74	14	43
Minnesota	459		40	141				
Mississippi	235	171	27					
Missouri	318	239	29	88	88	88	88	88
Montana	477	175	37	138	138	138	138	138
Nebraska	434	201	52	37	37	37	37	37
Nevada	259	226	14	53	53	53	53	53
New Hampshire	557	252	27	147				
New Jersey	454		29[g]					
New Mexico	314	123	33					
New York								
New York City	753	298	33					
Long Island	702	275	33					
Rest of New York	623	252	33					
North Carolina								
1 person	347	217	28					
2 people	385	241	28					
3 people	423	265	28					
4 people	461	289	28					
5 or more people	499	333	28					
North Dakota	590	217	36	181	181	181	181	181
Ohio	463	311	39	68	68	68	68	68
Oklahoma	345	297	48					
Oregon	441	318	57	52	52	52	52	52
Pennsylvania	536	278	33	55	55	55	55	55
Rhode Island	601		23					
South Carolina	271	178	28					
South Dakota	683	192	46	78	78	78	78	78
Tennessee								
1 person	319	133	25					
2 people	330	133	25					
3 people	343	133	25					
4 people	355	133	25					
5 people	366	133	25					
6 people	378	133	25					
7 people	389	133	25					
8 people	401	133	25					
9 people	415	133	25					
10 or more people	426	133	25					
Texas	329	301	36					
Utah	305	220	37					

See notes at the end of table.

Table F.7 *(continued)*

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone allowance	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewer[d]	Trash[d]	Other standards[e]
Vermont	771	221	36					
Virginia								
1 to 3 people	275		45					
4 or more people	345		45					
Washington	409		65					
West Virginia								
10/2013-05/2014	347	211	57	57	57	57	57	57
06/2014-09/2014	345	210	57	57	57	57	57	57
Wisconsin	450		30	153	80	80	18	32 137[h]
Wyoming	341	231	57					
Guam								
1 person			25	142	30	27	30	31
2 to 3 people			25	167	37	27	30	31
4 people			25	204	49	27	30	62
5 people			25	235	58	27	30	62
6 people			25	272	74	27	30	62
7 people			25	312	90	27	30	94
8 people			25	327	98	27	30	94
9 to 10 people			25	352	112	27	30	94
11 to 16 people			25	361	116	27	30	94
Virgin Islands			30					

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

[a]HCSUA is a standard utility allowance used for units with heating and cooling expenses not included in rent. The HCSUA generally includes all utilities, including telephones.

[b]LUA is a standard utility allowance used for units that do not have heating and cooling expenses separate from rent. The LUA generally includes all utilities, including telephones.

[c]The telephone allowance is a standard utility allowance used for units that have telephone expenses but do not have any other utility expenses.

[d]Single-utility standard.

[e]A single utility is standard for gas/fuel unless otherwise noted.

[f]Alaska has six HCSUAs determined by utility regions.

[g]New Jersey implemented a telephone allowance beginning in August 2014.

[h]Wisconsin has a single utility standard for space heating, space cooling, and hot water.

Table F.8a. Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) benefits, October 2013

Unit size	Family wage level (1.1 * transitional standard)	Transitional standard (cash portion + food portion)	Cash portion	Food portion
1	$471	$428	$250	$178
2	840	764	437	327
3	1,106	1,005	532	473
4	1,348	1,225	621	604
5	1,544	1,404	697	707
6	1,774	1,613	773	840
7	1,935	1,759	850	909
8	2,141	1,946	916	1,030
9	2,344	2,131	980	1,151
10	2,541	2,310	1,035	1,275
Each additional	196	178	53	125

Source: http://www.dhs.State.mn.us/

Table F.8b. Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) benefits, November 2013 through September 2014

Unit size	Family wage level (1.1 * transitional standard)	Transitional standard (cash portion + food portion)	Cash portion	Food portion
1	$459	$417	$250	$167
2	820	745	437	308
3	1,076	978	532	446
4	1,309	1,190	621	569
5	1,504	1,367	697	670
6	1,725	1,568	773	795
7	1,880	1,709	850	859
8	2,077	1,888	916	972
9	2,272	2,065	980	1,085
10	2,461	2,237	1,035	1,202
Each additional	187	170	53	117

Source: http://www.dhs.State.mn.us/

Table F.9. AZ SSI-CAP (AZSNAP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expense	Benefit
$0–99	$36
$100–199	73
$200–299	101
$300 or more	141

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.10. KY SSI-CAP (KYSAFE) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Unit size	Shelter expenses	Benefit
October 2013		
One person	$200 or more	$101
	Less than $200	54
Two people	$108 or more	143
	Less than $108	97
November 2013 – September 2014		
One person	$200 or more	90
	Less than $200	43
Two people	$108 or more	123
	Less than $108	77

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.11. LA SSI-CAP (LaCAP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expenses	Benefit
October 2013	
$0–100	$51
$101–399	61
$400–699	94
$700 or more	133
November 2013 – February 2014	
$0–100	38
$101–399	61
$400–699	94
$700 or more	116
March 2014 – September 2014	
$0–100	34
$101–399	57
$400–699	90
$700 or more	112

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.12. MD SSI-CAP (MSNAP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expenses	Benefit
October 2013	
$506 or more	$125
Less than $506	80
November 2013 – December 2013	
$506 or more	114
Less than $506	69
January 2014 – September 2014	
$506 or more	110
Less than $506	65

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.13. MI SSI-CAP (MiCAP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expenses	Benefit
October 2013	
$1,000 or more	$196
Less than $1,000	182
November 2013 – March 2014	
$1,000 or more	189
Less than $1,000	175
April 2014 – September 2014	
$1,000 or more	185
Less than $1,000	171

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.14. MS SSI-CAP (MSCAP) benefits by income and shelter expense patterns, FY 2014

	Benefit	Gross income	Net income	Utilities
October 2013				
SSI only				
High shelter expenses	$66	$710	$445	$392
Low shelter expenses	49	710	502	335
SSI and other unearned income				
High shelter expenses	57	730	475	392
Low shelter expenses	40	730	532	335
November 2013 – December 2013				
SSI only				
High shelter expenses	55	710	445	392
Low shelter expenses	38	710	502	335
SSI and other unearned income				
High shelter expenses	46	730	475	392
Low shelter expenses	29	730	532	335
January 2014 – September 2014				
SSI only				
High shelter expenses	50	721	462	392
Low shelter expenses	33	721	519	335
SSI and other unearned income				
High shelter expenses	41	741	492	392
Low shelter expenses	24	741	549	335

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Note: When necessary, the data for units identified as MSCAP participants have been edited to follow the pattern presented in this table.

Table F.15. NJ SSI-CAP (NJ SNAS) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expense	Benefit
$315 or more	$85
Less than $315	50

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.16. NM SSI-CAP (NMCAP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expense	Benefit
October 2013	
$315 or more	$79
Less than $315	44
November 2013 – September 2014	
$315 or more	68
Less than $315	33

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Note: NMCAP ended in March 2014. Participants may remain on the program through their current certification period. The last NMCAP benefits will be issued in February 2017.

Table F.17. NY SSI-CAP (NYSNIP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

	Monthly benefit amount		
	New York	Long Island	Rest of State
October 2013			
Gross income minus SSI < $87			
With positive utility costs			
Rent more than $239	$200	$200	$200
Rent $239 or less	200	192	168
With no utility costs	84	84	84
Gross income minus SSI >= $87			
With positive utility costs			
Rent more than $239	200	200	200
Rent $239 or less	198	183	158
With no utility costs	80	80	80
November 2013 – December 2013			
Gross income minus SSI < $87			
With positive utility costs			
Rent more than $239	189	189	189
Rent $239 or less	189	181	157
With no utility costs	73	73	73
Gross income minus SSI >= $87			
With positive utility costs			
Rent more than $239	189	189	189
Rent $239 or less	187	172	147
With no utility costs	69	69	69
January 2014 – April 2014			
Gross income minus SSI < $87			
With positive utility costs			
Rent more than $242	189	189	189
Rent $242 or less	189	177	153
With no utility costs	69	69	69
Gross income minus SSI >= $87			
With positive utility costs			
Rent more than $242	189	189	189
Rent $242 or less	183	68	144
With no utility costs	65	65	65
May 2014 – September 2014[a]			
Gross income minus SSI < $87			
With positive utility costs			
Rent more than $242	189	189	189
Rent $242 or less	189	177	153
With no utility costs			
Rent more than $242	25	25	25
Rent $242 or less	15	15	15
With no shelter costs	15	15	15
Gross income minus SSI >= $87			
With positive utility costs			
Rent more than $242	189	189	189
Rent $242 or less	183	168	144
With no utility costs			
Rent more than $242	16	16	16
Rent $242 or less	15	15	15
With no shelter costs	15	15	15

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

[a]In May 2014, NYSNIP added a new benefit tier for households with no shelter costs.

Table F.18. NC SSI-CAP (NCSNAP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expenses	Benefit
October 2013 – January 2014	
$150 or more	$103
Less than $150	55
February 2014 – March 2014	
$150 or more	92
Less than $150	44
April 2014 – September 2014	
$150 or more	114
Less than $150	58

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.19. PA SSI-CAP (PACAP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expenses	Benefit
SSI only	
$196 or more	$144
Less than $196	72
SSI and other unearned income	
$196 or more	135
Less than $196	63

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.20. SC SSI-CAP (SCCAP) benefits by income and shelter expense patterns, FY 2014

	Benefits	Gross income	Net income	Rent	Utilities
October 2013					
SSI only					
High shelter expenses	$87	$710	$374	$192	$271
Low shelter expenses	37	710	541	25	271
SSI and other unearned income					
High shelter expenses	78	730	404	192	271
Low shelter expenses	28	730	571	25	271
November 2013 – December 2013					
SSI only					
High shelter expenses	76	710	374	192	271
Low shelter expenses	26	710	541	25	271
SSI and other unearned income					
High shelter expenses	67	730	404	192	271
Low shelter expenses	17	730	571	25	271
January 2014 – September 2014					
SSI only					
High shelter expenses	71	721	390/391	192	271
Low shelter expenses	21	721	557/558	25	271
SSI and other unearned income					
High shelter expenses	62	741	420/421	192	271
Low shelter expenses	15	741	587/588	25	271

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2014 raw SNAP QC datafile

Note: When necessary, the data for units identified as SCCAP participants have been edited to follow the pattern presented in this table.

Table F.21. SD SSI-CAP (SD IN) benefit criteria, FY 2014

	Benefits			
	Individuals with shelter expenses of $690 or more	Couples with shelter expenses of $690 or more	Individuals with shelter expenses less than $690	Couples with shelter expenses less than $690
No earnings				
Medical expenses less than or equal to $35	$171	$231	$76	$119
Medical expenses more than $35	172	269	123	136
Earnings				
Medical expenses less than or equal to $35	149	169	23	21
Medical expenses more than $35	174	120	129	192

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.22. TX SSI-CAP (SNAP-CAP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expenses	Benefit
$289 or more	$81
Less than $289	65

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.23. VA SSI-CAP (VaCAP) benefit criteria, FY 2014

Shelter expenses	Benefit
October 2013 –February 2014	
$500 or more	$90
Less than $500	65
March 2014 – September 2014	
$500 or more	86
Less than $500	61

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Table F.24. FL (SUNCAP), MA (BAYSTATECAP), and WA SSI-CAP (WASHCAP) shelter allowances, FY 2014

Program rent/mortgage cutoff for high/low standard rent allowance	Standard rent/mortgage allowance
FL (SUNCAP)	
More than $240	$372
$240 or less	152
MA (BAYSTATECAP)	
$450 or more	$453
Less than $450	223
WA (WASHCAP)	
$300 or more	$400
Less than $300	210

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS.

Note: We only use the WASHCAP cutoffs for high and low standard rent allowances in our file editing process. The SUNCAP and BAYSTATECAP cutoffs are listed for reference.

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APPENDIX G

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

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OMB APPROVED NO. 0584-0299
Expiration Date: 02/29/2016

U.S. Department of Agriculture - Food and Nutrition Service

QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

Section 1 - Review Summary

1. QC Review Number
2. Case Number
3. State
4. Local Agency
5. Sample Month and Year
6. Stratum
7. Disposition
8. Findings
9. SNAP Allotment Under Review
10. Error Amount
11. Case Classification

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

	12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	19. Occurrence b. Time Period
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									

Section 3 - Household Characteristics

20. Most Recent Cert. Action Month, Day, Year

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period #of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of Household Members

26. Receipt of Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property (excluding home)

32a. Vehicle

32b. Status 2nd Vehicle

33. Countable Vehicle Assets

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional Information on Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

46. Person Number	47. SNAP Participation	48. Relation to Head of HH	49. Age	50. Sex	51. Race	52. Citizen Status	53. Edu. Level	54. Employment Status	Hours	55. SNAP Work Reg.	56. SNAP E & T	57. ABAWD Status	58. Dependent Care Cost

You may record information on up to 16 individuals using additional pages.

Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

59. Person Number	Source 1 60. Income Type	61. Amount	Source 2 62. Income Type	63. Amount	Source 3 64. Income Type	65. Amount	Source 4 66. Income Type	67. Amount

You may record income on up to 10 individuals by using additional pages.

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.

Section 7 - Optional For State Use

1.

2.

3.

4.