

**Technical Documentation for the
Fiscal Year 2011 Supplemental
Nutrition Assistance Program
Quality Control Database and
the QC Minimodel**

Final Report

August 2012

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Policy Research

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Contract Number:
AG-3198-K-12-0009

Mathematica Reference Number:
40043.307

Submitted to:
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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's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), providing millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. During fiscal year (FY) 2011, SNAP served an average of 44.7 million people per month and paid out \$71.8 billion in benefits.

The characteristics of SNAP households and households' level of participation in SNAP change over time in response to economic and demographic trends and legislative adjustments to program rules. To measure the effect of these changes on SNAP, FNS relies on data from the SNAP Quality Control (SNAP 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.¹

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' SNAP microsimulation models—uses the SNAP QC database to simulate the impact of various reforms to SNAP on current SNAP participants.

In Chapter II, we provide an overview of the SNAP Quality Control 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 reform simulations.

¹ In this report, we refer to the original datafile as the raw datafile and the edited version as the SNAP QC database.

In Chapter III, we detail the SNAP QC database file development process. We describe the 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 data elements from the SNAP QC database into the data elements required as inputs to the QC Minimodel and document the QC-specific portions of the QC Minimodel.²

Chapter V contains the codebook for the FY 2011 SNAP QC database and also explains how to use it. For each variable in the database, the codebook lists the variable name, origin, and description, including all valid values of the variable.

Appendix A provides an assessment of the quality of selected variables in the FY 2011 SNAP QC database. Users should read this appendix before using the SNAP QC database as it recommends against the use of some variables and calls for the use of others with caution 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 two new variables and four variables that changed on the FY 2011 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 2011, 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.

² Documentation of the generic portions of the QC Minimodel can be found in the *2012 Baseline of the 2009 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description, and Codebook* (Schechter and Smith, 2012).

Key Changes to the FY 2011 SNAP QC Database

The contents of the FY 2011 SNAP QC datafile are very similar to the contents of the FY 2010 SNAP QC datafile, except for the addition of two new constructed variables (FSNDISCA and NDISCAi), and changes to the variable definitions of countable income from other government benefits (OTHGOVi), countable other unearned income (OTHUNi), countable SSI benefits (SSi), and variance occurrence date (OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9). Beginning in FY 2011, OTHGOVi and OTHUNi amounts are added to SSi (and subtracted from OTHGOVi and OTHUNi) if amounts are equal to an SSI supplement for the unit's State. Additionally, beginning in FY 2011, we recoded out-of-range values (below 190001) of OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9 as unknown (.B). See Appendix C for more details.

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II. OVERVIEW OF THE SNAP QC DATABASE

The SNAP QC database is an edited version of the raw datafile generated by SNAP's Quality Control System. The SNAP QC database contains detailed demographic, economic, and SNAP eligibility information for a nationally representative sample of approximately 51,000 SNAP units.³ The data, which are produced annually, are well suited for tabulating characteristics of SNAP units and simulating the impact on current SNAP units of various reforms to SNAP. Accordingly, the SNAP QC database is the source for FNS' annual report entitled *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households* and FNS' QC Minimodel, a microsimulation model that estimates the impact 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 Quality Control System. Quality Control (QC) reviews are an audit through which States are held accountable for the accuracy of SNAP certification. The primary objective of the QC review is to assess the accuracy of eligibility determinations and benefit calculations. That is, a QC review determines (1) if units are eligible for participation and are receiving the correct benefit amount or (2) if unit participation was correctly denied or terminated.

The Quality Control System is based on a national sample of participating units (active cases) and a somewhat smaller national sample of denials and terminations (negative cases). The national sample of participating units is drawn by month and by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

³ 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 observation on the QC data contains data on only one SNAP unit per household.

State quality control 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' 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 is eligible and the authorized benefit amount varies by \$25 or less from the issued benefit, then the error amount is 0.
- If the SNAP unit is eligible and the authorized benefit amount varies by \$26 or more from the issued benefit, then the error amount is entered in full and the unit is flagged as receiving an overissuance or an underissuance.
- If the SNAP unit is found to be ineligible, as determined by the reviewer, then the amount in error is the issued benefit amount.

State quality control reviewers also review data in the negative case file to decide whether proper procedures were used to deny or terminate a case. The negative case file is not used in the QC Minimodel or included in the QC database.

B. The Raw Datafile

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

- That were dropped as a result of oversampling
- That were listed in error as active cases, including, but not limited to:
 - Negative cases appearing in the active sample
 - Households that did not participate in SNAP for the sample month, including suspended cases and those who were eligible for zero benefits before any recoupments were made
 - Households receiving restored benefits who were not otherwise participating
 - Households receiving retroactive benefits for the sample month
- That are receiving benefits for a disaster authorized by FNS
- That are pending a hearing for an adverse action
- That are 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:
 - They 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
 - They could not be located

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

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:

$$\text{Standard minimum} = 300 + 0.042 (N - 10,000),$$

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:

$$\text{Optional minimum} = 300 + 0.0153 (N - 12,941),$$

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 from the file the following records because they have too little recorded information available for processing:

- Those coded as not subject to review (REVDISP = 2), incomplete (REVDISP = 3), or deselected due to oversampling (REVDISP = 4)
- Those coded with review findings of ineligible (STATUS = 4)
- Those missing all data except error and status information, identified as those coded with 0 case members (CERTHHSZ = 0)

In addition, we remove eligible units that the reviewer found did not qualify for a positive benefit because the unit had a benefit overissuance equal to or exceeding the recorded benefit (those with STATUS = 2 and RAWBEN <= AMTERR). In Table II.1, we show the number of sample units dropped from the edited file.

Table II.1. Number of Cases Sampled, Dropped from the Edited File, and Included on the Edited File, Fiscal Year 2011

	Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC Sample
Number of Cases Sampled	57,892
Cases not subject to review	2,545
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0
Cases subject to review	55,347
Incomplete cases	3,388
Cases completed	51,959
SNAP units not eligible for a positive benefit	47
SNAP units not eligible for SNAP	711
SNAP units eligible for a positive benefit	51,201
SNAP units dropped due to inconsistencies	86
SNAP units on the final file	51,115

Source: Fiscal Year 2011 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 look for the inconsistencies described below and correct them. We drop the small number of SNAP units with irresolvable 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:⁴

- 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 or disabled members 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 expenditure.⁵

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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ In some cases, child support payments are excluded from gross income and not taken as a deduction.

- **Unit-level countable income variables.** The total SNAP unit income variable for each type of income (e.g., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), 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 or disabled person. In addition, data from Census files are merged to identify whether a SNAP unit resides in a metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural area.⁶

4. Weighting

We weight the observations on the 2011 QC raw 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 since neither of these groups are included in the SNAP QC data.⁷ SNAP QC datafiles for FY 2005 and later are weighted with a similar methodology. In Section III.C, we describe the derivation of the FY 2011 sampling weights in detail.

We derive adjusted Program Operations totals from FNS' 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 2011.

⁶ A Micropolitan Statistical Area has at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less 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.

⁷ The adjusted total number of SNAP units and benefits is lower than Program Operations Data figures by about 1 and 2 percent, respectively. In FY 2011, about 902 thousand people affected by tornados, hurricanes and tropical storms, floods, and wildfires received disaster assistance.

D. Final SNAP QC Database

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

Table II.2. Comparison of Program Data to Edited SNAP QC Datafile, Fiscal Year 2011

Average Monthly Value	Fiscal Year 2011			
	Program Data	Adjustments for Disaster Assistance	Adjustments for Ineligible SNAP Units	Edited SNAP QC Datafile
Number of SNAP Units	21,072,113	31,156	237,812	20,803,145
Number of Participants	44,708,726	75,179	485,158	44,148,389
Value of Benefits	\$5,984,450,212	\$20,777,434	\$125,479,487	\$5,838,193,291
Average SNAP Unit Size	2.12	2.41	2.04	2.12
Average Benefit per Person	\$133.85	- ^a	\$258.64	\$132.24

Sources: Fiscal Year 2011 Program Data and SNAP QC datafile.

^a We adjust units and individuals for new disaster SNAP units only and benefits for disaster SNAP benefits issued to new units as well as supplemental benefits issued to qualifying on-going SNAP units. As a result, the average disaster SNAP benefit per person cannot be calculated from the information in this table.

III. FISCAL YEAR 2011 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 2011 SNAP QC file.⁸

Step 1.

We received the 2011 data from FNS on a CD in an ASCII (or text) format.

INPUT CD	File: FY2011	(ASCII file)
	Record length 2,250	
	57,892 records	

Step 2.

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

PROGRAM NAME	SASIFY11.SAS	
INPUT FILE	FY2011	(ASCII; 57,892 records)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2011_1.SAS7BDAT	(57,892 records; 721 variables)

Step 3.

We ran preliminary frequencies on the SAS file and checked the frequencies for evidence of data corruption, consistency across areas 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	FREQS11.SAS	
	FREQS11A.SAS	
	FREQS11A_ELG.SAS	
	CMP1011A.SAS	
INPUT FILE	QCFY2011_1.SAS7BDAT	(57,892 records; 721 variables)

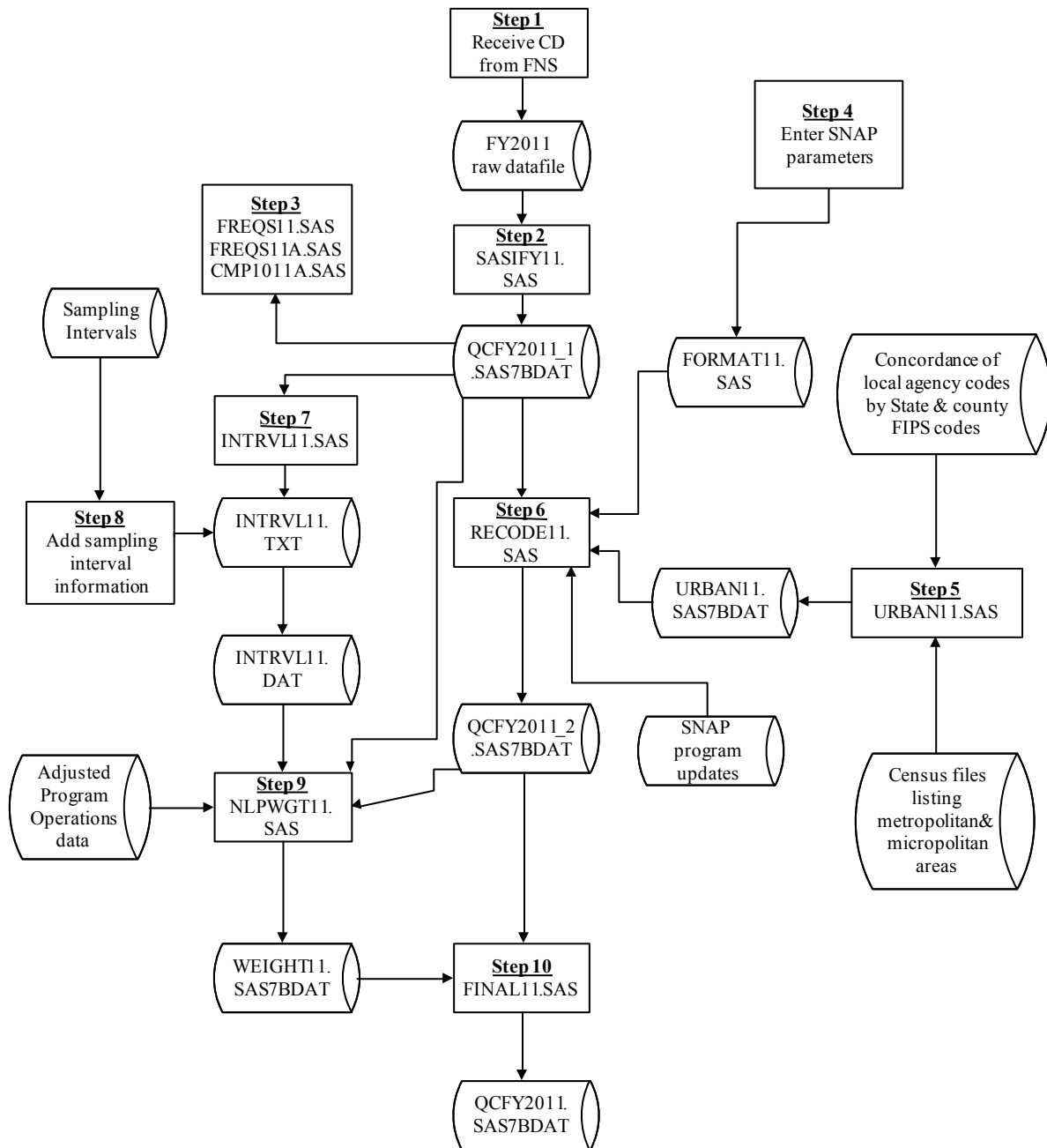
Step 4.

We obtained relevant SNAP values (parameters), including those for maximum and minimum benefit amounts, income screens, Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), SSI Combined Application Project (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:	FORMAT11.SAS
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⁸ Copies of the computer programs are available from FNS upon request.

Figure III.1. Fiscal Year 2011 SNAP QC File Development Process



Step 5.

In this step, we added geographic-level information to the file. Using the local agency code on the raw datafile, we assigned a county FIPS code to each 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 2008 Census Bureau files of metropolitan and micropolitan areas by using State and county codes. We flagged units as metropolitan or micropolitan depending on their match to one of the Census files; those not found in either file were flagged as rural, except for those with local codes that were State-wide, which we flagged as missing. We removed cases not subject to review and incomplete cases in the output files.

PROGRAM NAME	URBAN11.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2011_1.SAS7BDAT	(57,892 records; 721 variables)
	METRO2_08.TXT	(ASCII; 1,160 records; 3 variables) (Census 2008 Metropolitan File)
	MICRO2_08.TXT	(ASCII; 701 records; 3 variables) (Census 2008 Micropolitan File)
	FIPS_LAC.TXT	(ASCII; 5,041 records; 6 variables) (concordance of local area codes, updated in 2011.)
OUTPUT FILE	URBAN11.SAS7BDAT	(51,959 records; 5 variables)

Step 6.

In this step, 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 program. Meeting these conditions together with the sample reductions in Step 5 completed sample selection for the final datafile (51,115 records).

PROGRAM NAME	RECODE11.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2011_1.SAS7BDAT	(57,892 records; 721 variables)
	FORMAT11.SAS	(Format library)
	URBAN11.SAS7BDAT	(51,959 records; 5 variables)
OUTPUT FILES	QCFY2011_2.SAS7BDAT	(51,115 records; 1,176 variables)
	COMPLETES11.SAS7BDAT	(51,959 records; 1,178 variables)
	DROP11.SAS7BDAT	(86 records; 1,177 variables)

Step 7.

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

PROGRAM NAME	INTRVL11.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2011_1.SAS7BDAT	(57,892 records; 721 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL11.TXT	(ASCII; 61 records, 4 variables)

Step 8.

We edited the INTRVL11.TXT file by hand to add sampling interval information (obtained from FNS) for each State/stratum combination and saved the edited file as INTRVL11.DAT.

INPUT FILE	INTRVL11.TXT	(ASCII; 61 records, 4 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL11.DAT	(ASCII; 61 records, 4 variables)

Step 9.

As described 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	NLPWGT11.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2011_1.SAS7BDAT	(57,892 records; 721 variables)
	QCFY2011_2.SAS7BDAT	(51,115 records; 1,176 variables)
	INTRVL11.DAT	(ASCII; 61 records, 4 variables)
	FY11_ADJUSTED.XLSX	(FNS Excel spreadsheet containing participation numbers adjusted for disasters)
	COMPLETES11.SAS7BDAT	(51,959 records; 1,178 variables)
	DROP11.SAS7BDAT	(86 records; 1,177 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	WEIGHT11.SAS7BDAT	(51,873 records; 27 variables)

Step 10.

We merged the file containing weights with the edited SNAP QC file to produce the final FY 2011 SNAP QC file.

PROGRAM NAME	FINAL11.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2011_2.SAS7BDAT	(51,115 records; 1,176 variables)
	WEIGHT11.SAS7BDAT	(51,873 records; 27 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2011.SAS7BDAT	(51,115 records; 768 variables)

Step 11.

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

PROGRAM NAME	MINIQC11.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2011.SAS7BDAT	(51,115 records; 768 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	MATHPC.BIN	(51,115 unit records; 114,596 person records)

Step 12.

Using the final SNAP QC SAS file, the final step 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	QC2TPL11.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2011.SAS7BDAT	(51,115 records; 768 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	QC2TPL11.BIN	(51,115 unit records; 114,596 person records)
	QC2TPL11.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 the highest possible degree of consistency between related variables in the data while maintaining the database's integrity. Some of the procedures do not apply to SNAP units in Minnesota participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)⁹ and demonstration units participating in SSI Combined Application Projects (SSI-CAP) in Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia or Washington. We present the editing procedures for MFIP and SSI-CAP units after outlining the general procedure. For detail on specific data-cleaning issues, please refer to Appendix B.

⁹ MFIP is Minnesota's TANF program.

1. Standard Editing Procedures

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)

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

3. Recode missing information to SAS missing values.

- Any field coded with an out-of-range value is set to missing value of .A (e.g., 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 (e.g., 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.

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.

5. Determine unit totals and flags for elderly individuals, SNAP units with disabled nonelderly individuals, number of children, and so forth.

6. Initialize FY 2011 values (e.g., standard deduction, shelter cap, maximum benefit).

7. 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 (CONT_i), court-ordered child support payments (CSUPRT_i), deemed income (DEEM_i), State diversion payments (DIVER_i), educational grants/scholarships/loans (EDLOAN_i), earned income tax credit income (EITC_i), energy assistance income (ENERGY_i), State general assistance (GA_i), other government benefits (OTHGOV_i), other unearned income (OTHUN_i), Social Security income (SOCSEC_i), Supplemental Security Income (SSI_i), Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF_i), unemployment compensation (UNEMP_i), veterans' benefits (VET_i), workers' compensation (WCOMP_i), and subsidized earned income (WGESUP_i).
8. **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:
- 8a. **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 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.
- 8b. **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.¹⁰ At each stage, we check to see if child support expenses have been excluded from the unit-level gross income.¹¹ If person-level sums and the unit-level gross income are equal at any stage, then we set any income not used to 0.
- 8c. **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.

¹⁰ "Unit" income is income associated with participating household members. We allow a \$5 difference to account for potential rounding differences.

¹¹ The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 allows child support expenses to be excluded from gross income rather than counted as a deduction.

- 8d. **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.
- 8e. **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.
- 8f. **Is gross income unreasonably high?** If the reported unit-level gross income is out of range (i.e., 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.
- 8g. **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.
- 8h. **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.
- 8i. **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.
- 8j. **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. (1) If unit earnings agree, we set all income outside the unit to 0. (2) If household earnings agree, we set any unearned income outside the unit to 0.

- 8k. **Are person and unit-level incomes 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.
9. **Calculate final SNAP unit income totals (gross, net, TANF, SSI, and so forth).**
10. **Create remaining flags and variables.**
11. **Calculate the benefit.**
12. **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:
- 12a. **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 discovered overpayment or underpayment errors 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 discovered no errors in the benefit allotment, and the calculated benefit is within \$25 of the raw benefit. Discrepancies between the actual and correct benefits of \$25 or less are not considered errors.
- 12b. **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. The difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit adjusted for any recorded error amounts is equal to or less than \$5.
 2. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit is equal to or less than \$5.
 3. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than \$25 AND the difference between the calculated net income and the raw net income is equal to or less than \$5.

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

12c. **Does adjusting the shelter deduction result in a matching benefit?** We try setting the amount of utility expenses equal to an SUA amount or to 0.¹² 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. The difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit adjusted for recorded payment errors is equal to or less than \$5.
2. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit is equal to or less than \$5.
3. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, AND the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than \$25, AND the difference between the calculated net income and the raw net income is equal to or less than \$5.
4. QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than \$25, AND the difference between the calculated shelter deduction and the raw shelter deduction is equal to or less than \$5.
5. In New York, QC reviewers recorded no errors in the benefit allotment, the difference between the calculated benefit and the corrected raw benefit is equal to or less than \$25 if utilities are set equal to the HCSUA, AND SUA1 indicates use of an HCSUA.¹³

For each condition, we check with and without allotment adjustments. Appendix F, Table F.7 provides FY 2011 SUA values by State.

12d. **Does setting the medical deduction to 0 for a medical deduction demonstration participant result in a matching benefit?** If a unit has a nonmatching benefit, we try setting the medical deduction to 0 for participants in medical deduction demonstrations only.¹⁴ We also set medical expenses and the medical deduction demonstration flag to 0 for these cases.

¹² 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. An HCSUA (heating and cooling SUA) generally includes all utilities, including telephone. An LUA (lower SUA) 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 telephones. 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.

¹³ 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 SUA1 (the variable indicating usage of and entitlement to SUAs) indicates use of an HCSUA.

¹⁴ In FY 2011, medical deduction demonstrations were operating in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming.

- 12e. **Redo the income reconciliation, if necessary.** If we modified a deduction in order to match the computed benefit (Steps 12b, 12c, or 12d) and used deductions in the income reconciliation (Step 8), then we redo the income reconciliation with new deduction values, repeating all steps beginning with Step 8.
13. **Drop units whose calculated benefit is less than \$1.**
14. **Perform automated edits to reconcile remaining inconsistencies.** Appendix B provides details.
15. **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, everyone in the unit receives TANF, GA, or SSI, or the unit has TANF income and every adult receives TANF, GA, or SSI. Since TANF income is not reported on the file for the vast majority of MFIP units, we code all MFIP units as pure PA.
16. **Determine eligibility.** We perform the asset and income tests on every unit that is not categorically eligible and retain only eligible units.
- Units without an elderly or disabled member must have a monthly gross income at or below 130 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).¹⁵
 - Units must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the poverty guideline (Appendix F).¹⁶
 - Units without an elderly or disabled member must have total assets of \$2,000 or less. Units with an elderly or disabled member are allowed up to \$3,000 in assets.¹⁷ (See next section for exceptions.)

Occasionally, we were able to reconcile a unit's income and benefit amount, but the unit still failed the income or asset tests. In a few instances where we had reason to believe the reviewer had

¹⁵ The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 allows court-ordered child support expenses paid to another household to be excluded from gross income rather than counted as 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.

¹⁶ This test is not performed on SNAP units identified as participating in MFIP or an SSI-CAP demonstration. SSI-CAP States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits are Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia.

¹⁷ In FY 2012, the asset limit for units with elderly or disabled members increased to \$3,250. This increase does not pertain to the FY 2011 SNAP QC file.

made coding errors but we were unable to confirm that with the data on the file, we asked that the State double-check the coding for the case. In four cases, the State confirmed that the unit was categorically eligible through TANF-funded programs targeted to a narrowly defined group so we set CAT_ELIG = 2; in four cases, the State confirmed that the unit's total assets should have been below the asset threshold, so we edited the amount accordingly; and in one case, the State confirmed that the unit contained a disabled member, and thus was eligible under the higher asset limit for units with elderly or disabled individuals, so we set FSDIS = 1.

2. State Variations to Editing Procedures

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

a. Higher Asset Limits

In Idaho, beginning in June, 2011, and in Texas, all SNAP units may have up to \$5,000 in countable assets based on the State's Broad Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE) policy.

b. Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)

The Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) is Minnesota's TANF program, open to low-income families with children. MFIP calculates participants' food assistance and cash assistance benefits together. Therefore, 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, with a 37 percent earnings deduction applied to earned income. If the total benefit amount is less than or equal to the maximum food portion, the unit receives only food assistance. If the benefit 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. More information is available on Minnesota's Department of Human Services (DHS) website (<http://mn.gov/dhs/>).

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 2011 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:¹⁸
 - Any 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.
 - Children in the unit, and the benefit, adjusted for errors, is the same as the MFIP table of benefits for this unit size.
 - Children in the unit, positive person-level earnings, and a positive reported earned income deduction, where the reported earned income deduction is 37 percent 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

¹⁸ 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).

addition allows us to reconcile to unit-level gross income.¹⁹ The final calculated gross income includes any TANF income initially included on the raw datafile.

- 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. The calculated net income variable is coded as missing for all MFIP units.
3. **Earned income deduction.** For MFIP units, we calculate the earned income deduction as 37 percent of earnings.
 4. **Final deductions.** We code all deductions except the earned income deduction and total deduction as missing 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 the 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) and compare that difference to the maximum food portion.
 - 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 2011, 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

¹⁹ 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.

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 SNAP units for the SNAP QC database.

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 (FSSLDED), 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 12). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for AZSNAP units.

1. **Identifying AZSNAP Units.** We identify as AZSNAP participants all units with a certification period of 36 months that contain only one individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 65 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income and have a recorded benefit equal to one 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, we set the sum of individual incomes equal 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.12.

Kentucky

The Kentucky Simplified Assistance for the Elderly (KYSAFE) program was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to people age 60 and 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 in order 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 13). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in July 2011. 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 equal to one of the KYSAFE standard benefit amounts that also contain either:
 - Only one person coded as a SNAP participant who is age 60 or older who 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, 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 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.13.

Louisiana

The Louisiana Combined Application Project (LaCAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2007 and is open to individuals age 60 or older who live alone, have no earned income, and receive SSI

benefits. The program has four standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 14). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for LaCAP units.

1. **Identifying LaCAP units.** We identify as LaCAP participants all units with a certification period of 36 months that contain only one individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 60 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income and have a recorded benefit equal to one 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, we set the sum of individual incomes equal 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.14.

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 21). 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 equal to one 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, we set the sum of individual incomes equal 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.21.

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 15). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in May, 2011. Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for MiCAP units.

1. **Identifying MiCAP units.** We identify as MICAP participants all units that contain only one individual coded as a SNAP participant who is age 18 or older, report receiving a maximum SSI benefit, have no other reported income, and have a recorded benefit equal to one 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, 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 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.15.

Mississippi

The Mississippi Combined Application Project (MSCAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2001 and we began modeling it in fiscal year 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 9). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in January 2011. 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 contain an individual coded as a SNAP participant who reports receiving SSI benefits and has no reported earned income if one of the following conditions is true:
 - The recorded benefit 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).²⁰

- The recorded benefit 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).²¹
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 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.9.

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 16). Below, we describe our process for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for NJ SNAS units.

²⁰ If the recorded benefit equals the minimum benefit, we require both gross income and net income to be consistent with the pattern.

²¹ 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.

1. **Identifying NJ SNAS units.** We identify as NJ SNAS participants all one-person units that contain an individual coded as a SNAP participant who is 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 equal to one 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, 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 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.16.

New Mexico

The New Mexico Modified Combined Application Project (NMCAP) was implemented in June 2009 and is open to individuals age 22 or older who receive SSI benefits, live alone or with a spouse who also receives SSI, and have no earned income. The program has two standard benefit amounts that are based on total shelter expenses (see Appendix F, Table 22). 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 coded as a SNAP participant who is age 22 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded benefit equal to one 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, we set the sum of individual incomes equal 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.22.

New York

The New York State Nutrition Improvement Project (NYSNIP) was implemented in fiscal year 2003 and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is limited to one-person SSI households. NYSNIP has 18 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 11). The certification period

for NYSNIP is four years with interim contact at the end of two years. Mid-year benefit changes occurred in April 2011. 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 households that receive SSI benefits and belong to one of the following groups:^{22, 23}
 - Units whose recorded benefit 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 matches an NYSNIP benefit and whose medical and shelter deductions are both coded as 0.
 - Units whose certification period exceeds four years.
2. **Recodes for NYSNIP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, 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 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 fiscal year 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 17). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in August 2011. 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 coded as a SNAP participant who is age 65 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, and have a recorded benefit equal to one of the NCSNAP standard benefit amounts.

²² 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.

²³ 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 NCSNAP units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described above, 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 NCSNAP 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.17.

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Combined Application Project (PACAP) was implemented in fiscal year 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 18). 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 coded as a SNAP participant who is age 18 or older, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded benefit equal to one 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, 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 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.18.

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 10). 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 for SCCAP benefits and income patterns). We flag as SCCAP participants one-person units that contain an individual coded as a SNAP participant, report receiving SSI benefits, and have no reported earned income if one of the following conditions is true:

- The recorded benefit 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 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).²⁴
 - 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).²⁵
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:
- **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.10.

²⁴ Given that the SUA used for SCCAP units is identical to the SUA used for South Carolina units participating in the regular SNAP, it cannot be used to identify potential SCCAP units. However, unlike the regular SNAP, SCCAP uses standard rent/mortgage values, which we can use to identify potential SCCAP participants.

²⁵ 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.

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 in order to be treated as a member of the same SNAP unit. 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 23). 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 equal to one of the SD IN standard benefit amounts and contain either:
 - Only one person coded as a SNAP participant who is age 18 or older and reports receiving SSI benefits.
 - Only a married couple where both individuals are age 18 or older, participating in SNAP, 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, 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 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.23.

Texas

The Texas Simplified Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP-CAP) was implemented in fiscal year 2002 and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is limited to SSI recipients age 50 and older who were not receiving SNAP benefits for at least 2 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 19). 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 coded as a SNAP participant age 50 or older, and a recorded benefit equal to one 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. The QC data in some years include some SNAP-CAP units with married couples and a SNAP-CAP standard benefit where both partners are age 50 or older and both are coded as SNAP participants. In these units, we let the first SSI-recipient age 50 or older retain his or her status as an eligible member of the SNAP case under review and entitled to receive benefits (FSAFILi=1). For any additional persons originally coded as SNAP participants, we add a new code “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) after assigning the rest new status as participants outside the unit (FSAFILi=2). 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.19.

Virginia

The Virginia Combined Application Project (VaCAP) was implemented in fiscal year 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 20). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in June, 2011. 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 coded as a SNAP participant who is 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 equal to one 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, 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 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.20.

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. 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 (FSDEPDDED), child support expense deduction (FSCSDED), and homeless deduction (HOMELESS_DED). In addition, we recode the SUAs to differentiate SSI-CAP units from non SSI-CAP 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 fiscal year 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 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 one 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 fiscal year 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 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 one of the BAYSTATE CAP standard rent/mortgage allowances.
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 BAYSTATECAP 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 fiscal year 2001, and we began modeling it in fiscal year 2004. It is open to individuals age 18 or older in one-person SSI units with no earned income. 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 24). Mid-year benefit changes occurred in July, 2011.

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 coded as a SNAP participant, report receiving SSI benefits, have no reported earned income, and have a recorded rent/mortgage amount equal to one 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

Nine States have programs to standardize medical deduction amounts when units' medical expenses fall within a specified range (see also Appendix F, Table 4). The States are as follows:

- **Illinois.** Beginning on June 1, 2011, if units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than \$246, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$210. Units with medical expenses of \$246 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, the standard deduction was reduced by \$4 for the entire caseload.
- **Iowa.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than \$141, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$105. Units with medical expenses of \$141 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by \$4 for the entire caseload.
- **Kansas.** Beginning on January 1, 2011, if units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than \$176, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$140. Units with medical expenses of \$176 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by \$4 for the entire caseload.

- **Massachusetts.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than \$126, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$90. Units with medical expenses of \$126 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by \$7 for the entire caseload.
- **New Hampshire.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than \$119, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$83. Units with medical expenses of \$119 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by \$6 for the entire caseload.
- **South Dakota.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than \$201, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$165. Units with medical expenses of \$201 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by \$10 for the entire caseload.
- **Texas.** If units with an elderly or disabled member that are not SNAP-CAP participants incur medical expenses less than \$138, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$102. Units with medical expenses of \$138 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, both the higher SUA and lower utility standard were reduced by \$3 for the entire caseload.
- **Vermont.** Beginning on December 1, 2008, if units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than \$174, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$138. Units with medical expenses of \$174 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by \$12 for the entire caseload.
- **Wyoming.** If units with an elderly or disabled member incur medical expenses less than \$139, the unit receives a medical deduction of \$103. Units with medical expenses of \$139 or more receive a medical deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus \$35. To achieve cost neutrality, the higher SUA was reduced by \$7 for the entire caseload.

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 distributed 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 five 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 (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)²⁶
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), as well as those the reviewers found “eligible” but not qualifying for a benefit (coded as STATUS = 2 with the benefit error amount equal to the full benefit). The number of disqualified SNAP units divided by the number of SNAP units with completed reviews is the “disqualification” rate.²⁷ (Column i)
4. We lower the Program Operations counts of SNAP units by the number of disqualified units identified 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 benefit.²⁸ (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

²⁶ Column omitted from Appendix D tables due to space limitations but available upon request.

²⁷ The numerators of the disqualification rate and the FNS error rate differ as follows. The numerator of the disqualification rate includes units that received benefits, but were found by the reviewer to fail one of the income or asset tests or were found to pass the tests but not to qualify to receive a benefit, whereas the numerator of FNS’ error rate includes those that received benefits but are found to not pass one of the tests, receive too much in benefits (which includes those that pass the tests but did not qualify for a benefit), and those who receive too little in benefits.

²⁸ For the purposes of the QC Minimodel, we cannot keep these units on the file. However, they do not affect disqualification rates or the total number of weighted units.

removed as well as 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 such 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.

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.

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IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2011 QC MINIMODEL

The QC Minimodel—one of FNS’ SNAP microsimulation models—uses the SNAP QC database to simulate the impact of various reforms to SNAP on current SNAP participants. The QC Minimodel uses a series of algorithms to simulate eligibility, benefits, and participation in SNAP. The algorithms are organized into the QC Minimodel’s SNAP Module (FSTAMP), which is divided into input data specific (i.e. CPS, SIPP, or QC) and database-independent routines. This chapter provides a technical description of the input-data specific procedures used to transform characteristics of SNAP units within the SNAP QC 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 *2012 Baseline of the 2009 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer’s Guide, Technical Description, and Codebook* (Schechter and Smith. 2012).²⁹

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.

²⁹ Subsequent enhancements to the generic code relevant to the QC Minimodel will be noted here.

³⁰ MATH stands for Micro Analysis of Transfers to Households.

3. Programmer's Guide

a. Input file for Step 1

QCFY2011.SAS7BDAT Final SNAP QC database file, in SAS format.

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

MINIQC11.SAS

d. Output variables for Step 1

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

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 from FSDIS. Note that FSNDIS usually is a count of disabled persons in the SNAP unit, but, since we lack person-level disability information, it is a disability flag in the QC Minimodel. Set FSNDIS to '0' for all, or '1' for the unit head if FSDIS = 1.
- 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 SAS datafile, 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. For more detail, please refer to the MINIQC11.SAS program and the tally subroutine.

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 SAS dataset. Within each household, we create one person-record for each person represented in the SAS dataset 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
08/13/2012	CREATION DATE
14:23:54.27	CREATION TIME
FY2011	BASE YEAR
FY2011	YEAR AGED TO
avg	SIMULATION MONTH
51,115	HOUSEHOLD COUNT
QC MINI	MODEL LABEL
2011.00	MODEL VERSION

We edit by hand the MATHPC.HDR file so that its record layout matches the output statement in MINIQC11.SAS.

c. Create final binary and header files

Using the output from MINIQC11.SAS, we run a QC Minimodel-based tally to generate the final version of the binary file with a new person-level seed, the dependent deduction set to person-level, and new variables FSNDIS (same as FSDIS) and FSALLPA.

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 23 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 reform.
5. XSCAP_AZ is a flag that allows us to exclude AZSNAP participants from a reform.
6. XSCAP_FL is a flag that allows us to exclude SUNCAP participants from a reform.
7. XSCAP_KY is a flag that allows us to exclude KYSAFE participants from a reform.

8. XSCAP_LA is a flag that allows us to exclude LaCAP participants from a reform.
9. XSCAP_MA is a flag that allows us to exclude BAYSTATECAP participants from a reform.
10. XSCAP_MD is a flag that allows us to exclude MSNAP participants from a reform.
11. XSCAP_MI is a flag that allows us to exclude MiCAP participants from a reform.
12. XSCAP_MS is a flag that allows us to exclude MSCAP participants from a reform.
13. XSCAP_NC is a flag that allows us to exclude NCSNAP participants from a reform.
14. XSCAP_NJ is a flag that allows us to exclude NJ SNAS participants from a reform.
15. XSCAP_NM is a flag that allows us to exclude NMCAP participants from a reform.
16. XSCAP_NY is a flag that allows us to exclude NYSNIP participants from a reform.
17. XSCAP_PA is a flag that allows us to exclude PACAP participants from a reform.
18. XSCAP_SC is a flag that allows us to exclude SCCAP participants from a reform.
19. XSCAP_SD is a flag that allows us to exclude SD IN program participants from a reform.
20. XSCAP_TX is a flag that allows us to exclude SNAP-CAP participants from a reform.
21. XSCAP_VA is a flag that allows us to exclude VaCAP participants from a reform.
22. XSCAP_WA is a flag that allows us to exclude WASHCAP participants from a reform.
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 *2012 Baseline of the 2009 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description, and Codebook* (Schechter and Smith. 2012).

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 persons 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 persons 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 datafile 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 (e.g., 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_fsgttest	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_catreg_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. Functions

Calc_povline Calculates poverty line by unit size and location

iii. 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 QC-specific model algorithms is to use QC-specific data elements to construct the variables needed by the database-independent portion of FSTAMP. The most important 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 QC-specific, two of the generic FSTAMP user parameters must have certain values for the QC model – `BASELAW` and `FS_VARS`.

ii. Specification

The QC model does not support `BASELAW = ' ' (baselaw simulation)`, because the baselaw simulation is determined by the QC file editing process rather than by FSTAMP (although the results of the QC file editing algorithms match the results of the FSTAMP algorithms exactly). For new baselaws, a new file created with `WRFILE = T` should be saved, and reforms 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 reform 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 reform, 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 `DBLOCKS`, `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	FSCSDED	HOMELSDED	SOCSEC
CAT_ELIG	FSDIS	LOCALCOD	SSI
CONT	FSMEDEXP	MED_DED_DEMO	SSI_CAP
CSUPRT	FSNDIS 1	MINIMUM_BEN	STATE
DEEM	FSNELDER 1	MN_FIP	STRATUM
DIVER	FSNKID 1	OTHERN	TANF
DPCOST	FSSLTEXP	OTHGOV	UNEMP
EDLOAN	FSUN 1	OTHUN	VET
EITC	FSUSIZE 1	PURE_PA	WAGES
EMPRG	FSVEHAST	RACETH	WCOMP
ENERGY	FYWGT	RCNTACTN	WGESUP
EXFSCSDED	GA	REL	WRKREG
FSAFIL	HDEPDED	SEX	YRMONTH
FSASSET 1	HOMEDED	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 U.S., 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 I_minimum_ben%ihhld
      case(24)                              !! alaska rural i
        geog_ben = 3
      case(30)                              !! 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 SSL_CAP units according to the “skip” parameters, which vary by State.

We assign SNAP reporting status, FS_REPORTER, and set it to true for all units.

We obtain *original* QC 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 = L_original_fsmedexp%ihhld
orig_fssltxp = L_original_fssltxp%ihhld
orig_fsdepded = L_original_fsdepded%ihhld
orig_fscsded = L_original_fscsded %ihhld

orig_fsuhead = 0
do ip = 1, ctprrh
if (L_original_fsun%iper(ip) == ip) orig_fsuhead = ip
enddo
orig_fsusize = L_original_fsusize %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnkid = L_original_fsnkid %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsnelder = L_original_fsnelder%iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsndis = L_original_fsndis %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_fsasset = L_original_fsasset %iper(orig_fsuhead)
orig_kids_lt15 = 0
hhtanf = 0
do ip = 1, ctprrh
  if (L_tanf%iper(ip) > 0) hhtanf = hhtanf + tanf%iper(ip)
  if (L_original_fsun%iper(ip) == 0) cycle
  if (L_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, ctprrh
  fsun(ip) = L_original_fsun%iper(ip)
enddo

```

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

```

do ip = 1, ctprrh
  if (fsun(ip) == 0) cycle
  if (fsun(fsun(ip)) /= fsun(ip)) then
    do jp = ip+1, ctprrh
      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 persons 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, 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 persons in the household:³²

```
do ip = 1, cptrhh
  !----- WELFARE Support (Note: missing income values are coded as < 0)
  if (L_tanf%iper(ip) > 0) fstanf(iunit) = fstanf(iunit) + L_tanf%iper(ip)
  if (L_ssi %iper(ip) > 0) fsssi (iunit) = fsssi (iunit) + L_ssi %iper(ip)
  if (L_ga %iper(ip) > 0) fsga (iunit) = fsga (iunit) + L_ga %iper(ip)

  !----- Earnings
  if (L_wages %iper(ip) > 0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + L_wages %iper(ip)
  if (L_othern%iper(ip) > 0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + L_othern%iper(ip)
  if (L_slfemp%iper(ip) > 0) fsearn(iunit) = fsearn(iunit) + L_slfemp%iper(ip)

  !---- Other unearned income
  if (L_eitc%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_eitc%iper(ip)
  if (L_othgov%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_othgov%iper(ip)
  if (L_socsec%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_socsec%iper(ip)
  if (L_unemp %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_unemp%iper(ip)
  if (L_vet %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_vet%iper(ip)
  if (L_wcomp %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_wcomp %iper(ip)
  if (L_edloan%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_edloan%iper(ip)
  if (L_csuprt%iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_csuprt%iper(ip)
  if (L_deem %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_deem %iper(ip)
  if (L_cont %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_cont %iper(ip)
  if (L_othun %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_othun %iper(ip)
  if (L_diver %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_diver %iper(ip)
  if (L_wgesup %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_wgesup %iper(ip)
  if (L_energy %iper(ip) > 0) fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + L_energy %iper(ip)
```

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


```
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 persons in the unit and count unit 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, number of children older than toddlers.
- Number of elderly.

```
do iunit = 1, ctprrh  
do ip = 1, ctprrh  
    if (fsun(ip) /= iunit) cycle ! cycle if person not in the SNAP unit  
    fsusize(iunit) = fsusize(iunit) + 1  
    if (l_age%iper(ip) > max_kid_age .or. l_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 (l_age%iper(ip) >= min_school_age) fsnk5t17(iunit) = fsnk5t17(iunit) + 1  
        if (l_age%iper(ip) < max_toddler_age) then  
            fndepl2(iunit) = fndepl2(iunit) + 1  
        else  
            fndepge2(iunit) = fndepge2(iunit) + 1  
        end if  
    end if  
  
    if (l_age%iper(ip) >= min_elderly_age) fsnelder(iunit) = fsnelder(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 Minimodel cannot be used to simulate the inclusion of individuals who are not members of 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 reform to be simulated. The algorithms described below have been incorporated into the QC Minimodel because they have been used for numerous reform simulations requested by FNS. These algorithms will work well for many types of reforms, 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 persons 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 or disabled persons 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 persons in the unit and the per-capita shelter expenses of the original SNAP unit:

$$\text{fssltxp}(\text{iunit}) = \text{nint}(\text{orig_fssltxp} * \text{float}(\text{fsusize}(\text{iunit}) / \text{orig_fsusize}))$$

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 QC data contain no information regarding which persons 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 reform to be simulated.

Medical Expenses. The QC Minimodel imputes medical expenses based either on the number of elderly persons in the original unit, or, if no elderly individuals are present, on the presence of disabled persons. If the original unit contains no elderly persons and no disabled persons, then a medical deduction is not allowed—either in the original QC file editing process or in any QC Minimodel simulations.

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

When both elderly person and disabled persons are present, the algorithm uses only the number of elderly persons. The implicit assumption is that, in any given household, it is likely that a single person, rather than multiple people, is generating medical expenses. If the medical expenses are likely to be generated by a single person, an elderly person is more likely than a disabled person to be generating the expenses.

In addition, we identify units participating in medical deduction demonstration programs in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming. 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 any reform plan, 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 reform 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 reform, the unit is treated as ineligible in the reform results.

ii. Specification

```
do iunit = 1, ctprrh
  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.

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V. CODEBOOK FOR THE FY 2011 SNAP QC DATABASE

In this chapter, we describe the variables on the FY 2011 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 2011 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 “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 “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 constructed 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
FSEARNDED	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 2011 SNAP QC database is a SAS file with 51,115 observations from 12 sample months—October 2010 to September 2011 for all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The user has the flexibility to choose all 12 months, one month, or a set of months to conduct analyses. 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 2011, the user should select all observations with a YRMONTH code equal to “201101”. If a subset of observations is not specified, all months will be included in the analysis.

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 that are available for each State on the file. 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 FSAFIL_i. An FSAFIL_i value of 1 indicates that the person participated in SNAP.

B. Codebook

This codebook lists and describes each variable in the FY 2011 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 quality control review administrative data
2. Unit demographics and sample weights
3. Unit countable income
4. Unit countable assets
5. Unit expenses and deductions
6. Unit 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 exact 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
CASE	R	Case classification
CAT_ELIG	C	Indicator of categorical eligibility status
CERTMTH	R	Months in certification period
COUPFIX	C	Coupon allotment adjusted for errors
EXPEDSER	R	Received expedited service
HHLNO	C	Household identification number
LASTCERT	C	Months since last SNAP certification
LOCALCOD	R	Local agency code
MED_DED_DEMO	C	Indicator of medical deduction demonstration participation
MN_FIP	C	Indicator of MFIP participation
PURE_PA	C	Indicator of pure PA status
RCNTACTN	R	Most recent action on case
REP_SYS	R	Reporting system
REVNUM	R	State QC review number
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
COUNTYCD	C	FIPS code for county
CTPRHH	C	Number of people in household
FSDIS	C	Indicator of presence of disabled person in unit
FSNDISCA	C	Number of nondisabled adults age 18-49 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
RAWHSIZE	R	Reported number of people in household
REGION	C	Constructed census region code
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

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

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Quick-Reference Codebook</i>
TPOV	C	Gross income/poverty level ratio	
URBRUR	C	Urban/rural indicator	
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
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
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
FSERNDDED	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 coupon allotment 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
NETSCRN	C	Net income screen
RAWBEN	R	Reported SNAP benefit received

Person-Level Characteristics: i = 1 to 16

ABWDST _i	R	ABAWD status
AGE _i	R	Age
CTZNI _i	R	Citizenship status
DPCOST _i	R	Reported dependent care cost
EMPRG _i	R	SNAP employment and training program status
EMPSTA _i	R	Employment status – type
EMPSTB _i	R	Employment status – amount
FSAFIL _i	R	SNAP case affiliation
FSUNI _i	C	Position of head of SNAP unit
NDISCA _i	C	Nondisabled adult age 18-49 in childless unit status
RACETH _i	R	Race/ethnicity
REL _i	R	Relationship to head of household
SEX _i	R	Sex
WRKREG _i	R	Work registration status
YRSED _i	R	Highest educational level completed

Person-Level Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts): i = 1 to 16

CONT _i	R	Countable income from contributions
CSUPRT _i	R	Countable child support payment income
DEEM _i	R	Countable deemed income
DIVER _i	R	Countable State diversion payments
EDLOAN _i	R	Countable income from educational grants and loans
EITC _i	R	Countable earned income tax credit payments
ENERGY _i	R	Countable energy assistance income
GAI _i	R	Countable general assistance benefits
OTHERN _i	R	Countable other earned income
OTHGOV _i	R	Countable income from other government benefits
OTHUN _i	R	Countable other unearned income
SLFEMP _i	R	Countable self-employment income
SOCSEC _i	R	Countable Social Security income
SSI _i	R	Countable SSI benefits
TANF _i	R	Countable TANF payments
UNEMP _i	R	Countable unemployment compensation benefits
VET _i	R	Countable veterans' benefits
WAGES _i	R	Countable wages and salaries
WCOMP _i	R	Countable workers' compensation benefits
WGESUP _i	R	Countable wage supplementation income

VARIABLE **ORIGIN** **DESCRIPTION**

Quick-Reference Codebook

Detailed Error Findings: i = 1 to 9

AGENCY _i	R	Agency or client responsibility
AMOUNT _i	R	Variance dollar amount
DISCOV _i	R	Variance discovery
E_FINDG _i	R	Error finding
ELEMENT _i	R	Variance element
NATURE _i	R	Nature of variance
OCCDATE _i	R	Variance occurrence date
TIMEPER _i	R	Variance time period
VERIF _i	R	Variance verification

VARIABLE ORIGIN DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook
Unit QC Review Administrative Data*

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, 920)
AUTHREP	R	AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE Range = (1, 2) 1 = Used to make application 2 = Not used to make application
CASE	R	CASE CLASSIFICATION Range = (1, 3) 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 (e.g., 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 to be 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
CERTMTH	R	MONTHS IN CERTIFICATION PERIOD Range = (0, 96) Number of months SNAP unit was certified to participate during current certification or recertification

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit QC Review Administrative Data</i>
COUPFIX	C	COUPON ALLOTMENT ADJUSTED FOR ERRORS Range = (2, 3640)	
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	
HHLDNA	C	HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER Range = (1, 57892) 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, 930) 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 MFIP 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	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit QC Review Administrative Data</i>
RCNTACTN	R	MOST RECENT ACTION ON CASE Range = (19721018, 20110930) Date the case was certified or recertified for participation in sample month under review (in yyyyymmdd 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, 999999)	
SSI_CAP	C	INDICATOR OF SSI-CAP PARTICIPATION 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	
STATUS	R	STATUS OF CASE ERROR FINDINGS Range = (1, 3) 1 = Amount correct 2 = Overissuance 3 = Underissuance	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit QC Review Administrative Data</i>
YRMONTH	R	<p>SAMPLE YEAR AND MONTH</p> <p>Range = (201010, 201109)</p> <p>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 2011, for example, YRMONTH should equal 201101.</p>	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Demographics and Sample Weights</i>
FSNK0T4	C	NUMBER OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 5) Number of children under age 5 in SNAP unit	
FSNK5T17	C	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT Range = (0, 10) 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, 10) Number of people with FSAFIL _i = 1 and CTZNI _i >= 3	
FSUSIZE	C	CONSTRUCTED CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE Range = (1, 16) Number of people with FSAFIL _i = 1	
FYWGT	C	WEIGHT USED FOR FULL-YEAR CALCULATIONS Range = (2.79, 3475.93) Calculated as HWGT/12 for all States	
HWGT	C	MONTHLY SAMPLE WEIGHT Range = (33.44, 41711.15) Allows user to replicate total monthly caseloads as reflected in SNAP Program Operations data. If the analysis's reference period is longer than one calendar month, the weight field must be divided by the number of months being analyzed in order to calculate an average monthly value for that reference period.	
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 for a list of States in each region.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Demographics and Sample Weights</i>
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 for a list of States in each region.	
STATE	R	FIPS CODE FOR STATE OR TERRITORY Range = (1, 78) See Appendix E for FIPS code list.	
STRATUM	R	STRATUM IDENTIFICATION Range = (0, 42) Codes for distinct parts of States with stratified samples; codes in States that are not stratified have been 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, 359) 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.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Demographics and Sample Weights</i>
URBRUR	C	<p>URBAN/RURAL INDICATOR</p> <p>We recommend caution when using this variable for all State-level tabulations, and recommend against using this variable for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. See Appendix A for details.</p> <p>Range = (1, 3)</p> <p>Location of agency at which unit's SNAP application was processed.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>2 = Micropolitan (at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population and adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties)</p> <p>3 = Rural (not metropolitan or micropolitan)</p>	
WRK_POOR	C	<p>INDICATOR OF WORKING POOR UNIT</p> <p>Range = (0, 1)</p> <p>0 = No</p> <p>1 = Yes</p> <p>All SNAP units with countable earnings (FSEARN) or multiple indicators of earnings in the unedited SNAP QC file.</p>	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Countable Income</i>
Unit Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)			
FSCONT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS Range = (0, 1980) Sum of CONT1 through CONT16	
FSCSUPRT	C	COUNTABLE UNIT CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 1800) Sum of CSUPRT1 through CSUPRT16	
FSDEEM	C	COUNTABLE UNIT DEEMED INCOME Range = (0, 1786) Sum of DEEM1 through DEEM16	
FSDIVER	C	COUNTABLE UNIT STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1064) Sum of DIVER1 through DIVER16	
FSEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 4995) Sum of FSWAGES, FSSLFEMP, and FSOTHERN	
FSEDLOAN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 981) Sum of EDLOAN1 through EDLOAN16	
FSEITC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 695) Sum of EITC1 through EITC16	
FSEENERGY	C	COUNTABLE UNIT ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 304) Sum of ENERGY1 through ENERGY16	
FSGA	C	COUNTABLE UNIT GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 1821) Sum of GA1 through GA16	
FSGRINC	C	FINAL GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 4995) Total monthly gross income of unit (sum of FSEARN and FSUNEARN)	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Countable Income</i>
FSNETINC	C	FINAL NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 3984)	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, 2035)	Sum of OTHERN1 through OTHERN16
FSOTHGOV	C	COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 2061)	Sum of OTHGOV1 through OTHGOV16
FSOTHUN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 3562)	Sum of OTHUN1 through OTHUN16
FSSLFEMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 3733)	Sum of SLFEMP1 through SLFEMP16
FSSOCSEC	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 3438)	Sum of SOCSEC1 through SOCSEC16
FSSSI	C	COUNTABLE UNIT SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 2492)	Sum of SSI1 through SSI16
FSTANF	C	COUNTABLE UNIT TANF PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1568)	Sum of TANF1 through TANF16
FSUNEARN	C	COUNTABLE UNIT UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 3563)	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, 2664)	Sum of UNEMP1 through UNEMP16

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Countable Income</i>
FSVET	C	COUNTABLE UNIT VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 1965) Sum of VET1 through VET16	
FSWAGES	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 4995) Sum of WAGES1 through WAGES16	
FSWCOMP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2728) Sum of WCOMP1 through WCOMP16	
FSWGESUP	C	COUNTABLE UNIT WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 330) Sum of WGESUP1 through WGESUP16	
RAWGROSS	R	REPORTED GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 7261) Reported total monthly countable income of unit before applying deductions (see FSGRINC for final value)	
RAWNET	R	REPORTED NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME Range = (0, 3984) Reported total monthly countable income of unit after applying deductions (see FSNETINC for final value)	

VARIABLE **ORIGIN** **DESCRIPTION**

*Detailed Codebook
Unit Countable Assets*

Unit Countable Assets

FSASSET	C	TOTAL COUNTABLE ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 13803) Sum of LIQRESOR, FSVEHAST, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP
FSVEHAST	C	COUNTABLE NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 2525)
LIQRESOR	C	COUNTABLE LIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 13803)
OTHNLRES	C	COUNTABLE OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 2175)
RAWLQRES	R	REPORTED LIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 99998)
RAWOTRES	R	REPORTED OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS Range = (0, 20000)
RAWRPROP	R	REPORTED REAL PROPERTY Range = (0, 2580) Does not include home
RAWVHAST	R	REPORTED NONEXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE Range = (0, 2525)
REALPROP	C	COUNTABLE REAL PROPERTY UNDER STATE RULES Range = (0, 2580) Does not include home

VARIABLE

ORIGIN

DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook
Unit Countable Assets*

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)

VARIABLE ORIGIN DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook
Unit Expenses and Deductions*

Unit Expenses and Deductions

ERN_INC_DED_PCT	C	PERCENTAGE USED TO CALCULATE EARNINGS DEDUCTION Range = (0.20, 0.37) 0.37 is used for MFIP participants; 0.2 for all others
EXCL_FSCSDED	C	CHILD SUPPORT EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME Range = (0, 832) Child support expenses excluded before gross income test rather than before net income test for eligibility
FSCSDED	C	CHILD SUPPORT EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (0, 2301) 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, 2301) (Some States treat child support payments to nonunit 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 caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details. Range = (0, 1500) 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.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
FSDEPDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION ³³ Range = (0, 1934) Calculated as $FSDEPDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$, where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSSLT3 - FSERNDED -$ $FSMEDDED - FSSTDDED - FSCSDED -$ $HOMELESS_DED)$ and where FSSLT3 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSDEPDED. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.	
FSERNDED	C	CALCULATED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION Range = (0, 999) Calculated as $FSERNDED = ERN_INC_DED_PCT * FSEARN$, rounded to nearest integer. The deduction equals 39 percent of total earned income for MFIP participants 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, 1191) Calculated as $FSERNDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$, where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSSLT2 - FSDEPDED -$ $FSMEDDED - FSSTDDED - FSCSDED -$ $HOMELESS_DED)$ 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, 2674) The deduction is for units with elderly or disabled members only; the entry for medical expenses should include only expenses in excess of \$35. Calculated as $FSMEDDED = \text{MAX}(0, FSMEDEXP)$ 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.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
FSMEDDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL DEDUCTION Range = (0, 1685) Calculated as $FSMEDDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$, where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSSLT4 - FSDEPDED - FSERNDED - FSSTDDED - FSCSDED - HOMELESS_DED)$ and where FSSLT4 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSMEDEDED. Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units.	
FSMEDEXP	R	REPORTED MEDICAL EXPENSES Range = (0, 2674) Allowable medical expenses in excess of \$35 for elderly and disabled unit members	
FSSLTDED	C	CALCULATED EXCESS SHELTER DEDUCTION Range = (0, 4639) Set to 0 if HOMEDED = 3; otherwise set to XCOST for units with elderly or disabled and equal to the minimum of XCOST and SHELCAP for units without elderly or disabled, where $XCOST = \text{MAX}(0, FSSLTEXP - HALFNET)$ and $HALFNET = \text{MAX}(0, \text{ROUND}(FSGRINC - FSSTDDED - FSERNDED - FSDEPDED - FSMEDEDED - FSCSDED) / 2)$ 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, 1673) Calculated as $FSSLTDE2 = NEWNET - FSNETINC$, where $NEWNET = \text{MAX}(0, FSGRINC - FSDEPDED - FSERNDED - FSMEDEDED - FSSTDDED - FSCSDED - HOMELESS_DED)$. 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, 5832) Sum of RENT and UTIL	
FSSTDDED	C	STANDARD DEDUCTION Range = (125, 409) Varies by region. See Appendix F for schedule. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
FSSTDDE2	C	MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF STANDARD DEDUCTION Range = (0, 614) 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.	
FSTOTDED	C	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS Range = (0, 4781) 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, 2644) 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, 909) (See FSERNDED for final earned income deduction value.)	
RENT	R	RENT/MORTGAGE AMOUNT Range = (0, 4753) Some values for SSI-CAP units have been edited to apply standard shelter allowances.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
SHELCAP	C	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION Range = (361, 732) SHELCAP varies by region. See Appendix F for values.	
SHELDED	R	REPORTED SHELTER DEDUCTION Range = (0, 54600) (See FSSLTDED for the final value)	
SUA1	R	STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–USAGE AND ENTITLEMENT Range = (1, 9) We recommend using this variable with the awareness that units in some States have two possible HCSUA values for the same unit type and time period. See Appendix A for more details. 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.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Expenses and Deductions</i>
SUA2	R	STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE-PRORATED Range = (1, 2) We recommend using this variable with the awareness that units in some States have two possible HCSUA values for the same unit type and time period. See Appendix A for more details. 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, 5507) Some values have been edited to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for more details.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Benefits</i>
Unit Benefits			
AMTERR	R	AMOUNT OF COUPON ALLOTMENT IN ERROR Range = (0, 707) Dollar amount of coupon issuance error for errors of \$25 or more	
ASSLIM	C	ASSET LIMIT Range = (2000, 5000) SNAP eligibility limit. Categorically eligible units are not subject to asset limit. See Appendix F for schedule.	
BENMAX	C	MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT Range = (200, 3549) 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, 3169) Calculated as $FSBEN = \text{MAX}(FSMINBEN, BENMAX - \text{ROUND}(.3 * FSNETINC))$ if $FSUSIZE$ is 2 or less, otherwise $FSBEN = \text{MAX}(0, BENMAX - \text{ROUND}(.3 * FSNETINC))$ 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.	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Unit Benefits</i>
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 = (1174, 7258) SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to gross income screen. See Appendix F for schedule.	
NETSCRN	C	NET INCOME SCREEN Range = (903, 5581) SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to net income screen. See Appendix F for schedule.	
RAWBEN	R	REPORTED SNAP BENEFIT RECEIVED Range = (2, 3190) 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	<p>ABAWD STATUS</p> <p>We recommend caution when using this variable for tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.</p> <p>Range = (1, 6)</p> <p>Person 1 through Person 16</p> <p>1 = Not an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD)</p> <p>2 = ABAWD in a waived area</p> <p>3 = Exempt based on 15 percent option</p> <p>4 = ABAWD meeting work requirements</p> <p>5 = ABAWD in 1st 3 months</p> <p>6 = ABAWD in 2nd 3 months</p> <p>7 = ABAWD who has exhausted time-limited benefits</p>
AGE1 to AGE16	R	<p>AGE</p> <p>Range = (0, 98)</p> <p>Person 1 through Person 16</p> <p>0 = Age less than 1 year</p> <p>1–97 = Age in years</p> <p>98 = Age 98 years or more</p>
CTZN1 to CTZN16	R	<p>CITIZENSHIP STATUS</p> <p>We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details.</p> <p>Range = (1, 10)</p> <p>Person 1 through Person 16</p> <p>1 = U.S.-born citizen</p> <p>2 = Naturalized citizen</p> <p>3 = Legal permanent resident with 40 quarters of work, military service, five years legal U.S. residency, disability, or under age 18</p> <p>5 = Person admitted as refugee, granted asylum, or given stay of deportation</p> <p>6 = Other eligible noncitizen</p> <p>7 = Noncitizen legally in United States 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</p> <p>8 = Other ineligible legal noncitizen (e.g., visitor, tourist, student, diplomat)</p> <p>9 = Undocumented noncitizen</p> <p>10 = Noncitizen, status unknown</p>

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Characteristics</i>
DPCOST1 to DPCOST16	R	REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE COST We recommend caution when using this variable for State-level tabulations. See Appendix A for more details. Range = (0, 1500) 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	

VARIABLE

ORIGIN

DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook
Person-Level Characteristics*

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)

VARIABLE**ORIGIN****DESCRIPTION***Detailed Codebook
Person-Level Characteristics*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 certain States and caution when using it for tabulations of nonparticipants in other States. 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 = Ineligible noncitizen, originally coded as participant (code added by Mathematica)
- 20 = Ineligible ABAWD, originally coded as participant (code added by Mathematica)
- 99 = Unknown

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Characteristics</i>
FSUN1 to FSUN16	C	POSITION OF HEAD OF SNAP UNIT Range = (0, 7) 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 REL _i = 1 or, if no one in unit has REL _i = 1, as the first adult in unit. If there are no adults in unit, the oldest child is the head. FSUN _i is the same for everyone in unit. For example, if unit head is the second person in the household, FSUN _i = 2 for everyone in unit. FSUN _i = 0 for any individuals in household who are not part of the SNAP unit.
NDISCA1 to NDISCA16	C	NONDISABLED ADULT AGE 18-49 IN CHILDLESS UNIT STATUS We recommend using NDISCA_i with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to identify disabled individuals in the SNAP QC file. See Appendix A for details. Range = (0, 2) Person 1 through Person 16 0 = Not in universe (AGE _i <18 or AGE _i >49) 1 = Nondisabled adult age 18-49 in childless unit 2 = Age 18-49, but not nondisabled adult in childless unit	

VARIABLE**ORIGIN****DESCRIPTION***Detailed Codebook
Person-Level Characteristics*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)

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Characteristics</i>
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, 5) Person 1 through Person 16 We recommend combining values of 1 and 2 into one group when using WRKREGi. 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	

VARIABLE

ORIGIN

DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook
Person-Level Characteristics*

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 (e.g., technical education or some college)

14 = College graduate or post-graduate degree

VARIABLE ORIGIN DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook
Person-Level Countable Income*

Person-Level Countable Income (Monthly Dollar Amounts)³⁴

CONT1 to CONT16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS Range = (0, 1980) Person 1 through Person 16 Amount of contributions, charity, and in-kind income
CSUPRT1 to CSUPRT16	R	COUNTABLE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 1728) 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, 1786) Person 1 through Person 16 Income deemed from sponsor of noncitizen member of unit
DIVER1 to DIVER16	R	COUNTABLE STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1064) Person 1 through Person 16
EDLOAN1 to EDLOAN16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS Range = (0, 981) Person 1 through Person 16 Educational grants, scholarships, and loans
EITC1 to EITC16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT Range = (0, 695) Person 1 through Person 16
ENERGY1 to ENERGY16	R	COUNTABLE ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME Range = (0, 304) Person 1 through Person 16
GA1 to GA16	R	COUNTABLE GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS Range = (0, 1387) Person 1 through Person 16

³⁴ Some person-level income amounts have been edited to obtain consistency with final gross income (FSGRINC).

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Countable Income</i>
OTHERN1 to OTHERN16	R	COUNTABLE OTHER EARNED INCOME Range = (0, 2035) Person 1 through Person 16	
OTHGOV1 to OTHGOV16	R	COUNTABLE INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS Range = (0, 1891) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes but not limited to Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and payments to farmers by USDA. OTHGOV _i amounts were recoded as SSI benefits in units with reported SSI income and where OTHGOV _i equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.	
OTHUN1 to OTHUN16	R	COUNTABLE OTHER UNEARNED INCOME Range = (0, 3562) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes alimony, foster care payments, dividends and interest, rental income, pensions, and union benefits. OTHUN _i amounts were recoded as SSI benefits in units with reported SSI income and where OTHUN _i equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.	
SLFEMP1 to SLFEMP16	R	COUNTABLE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME Range = (0, 3733) Person 1 through Person 16 Net income from any self-employment enterprise	
SOCSEC1 to SOCSEC16	R	COUNTABLE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME Range = (0, 2229) Person 1 through Person 16	
SSI1 to SSI16	R	COUNTABLE SSI BENEFITS Range = (0, 2103) Person 1 through Person 16 Includes recoded countable income reported as OTHGOV _i or OTHUN _i in units with reported SSI income and where OTHGOV _i or OTHUN _i equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.	
TANF1 to TANF16	R	COUNTABLE TANF PAYMENTS Range = (0, 1404) Person 1 through Person 16 Assigned to payee or principal person of assistance group	

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Person-Level Countable Income</i>
UNEMP1 to UNEMP16	R	COUNTABLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2600) Person 1 through Person 16	
VET1 to VET16	R	COUNTABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS Range = (0, 1924) Person 1 through Person 16	
WAGES1 to WAGES16	R	COUNTABLE WAGES AND SALARIES Range = (0, 4995) Person 1 through Person 16 Amount of wages, salaries, tips, and commission	
WCOMP1 to WCOMP16	R	COUNTABLE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS Range = (0, 2165) Person 1 through Person 16	
WGESUP1 to WGESUP16	R	COUNTABLE WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME Range = (0, 165) Person 1 through Person 16 Earnings above cash assistance and/or SNAP benefit amount	

VARIABLE ORIGIN DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook
Detailed Error Findings*

Detailed Error Findings

<p>AGENCY1 to AGENCY9</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>AMOUNT1 to AMOUNT9</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>VARIANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT Range = (0, 668) Variance 1 through Variance 9 Dollar amount of variance</p>

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Detailed Error Findings</i>
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, 560) 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	

VARIABLE

ORIGIN

DESCRIPTION

*Detailed Codebook
Detailed Error Findings*

- 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

VARIABLE**ORIGIN****DESCRIPTION***Detailed Codebook
Detailed Error Findings*

- 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 proration of initial month's benefits
- 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

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<i>Detailed Codebook Detailed Error Findings</i>
OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9	R	VARIANCE OCCURRENCE DATE Range = (199310, 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	

APPENDIX A

**ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF SELECTED VARIABLES
IN THE FY 2011 SNAP QC DATABASE**

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We assessed the quality of coding for variables on the FY 2011 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. Specifically, we recommend against the use of the variables YRSEDi, RACETHi, VEHICLEA, and VEHICLEB for all tabulations; FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of non-participants in Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and West Virginia; and URBRUR for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

We recommend caution when using ABWDSTi, FSDIS, EMPSTAi, EMPSTBi, EMPRGi, and WRKREGi for all tabulations, and when using CTZNi, DPCOSTi, FSDEPDED, and URBRUR for any State-level tabulations.

1. Highest Educational Level Completed (YRSEDi)

Because 9 percent of adult participants have a missing or unknown value for YRSEDi, we recommend against using this variable.

2. Race/Ethnicity (RACETHi)

QC reviewers began implementing new values for RACETHi for all new applications and recertifications effective April 1, 2007, with the new values fully implemented by April 1, 2009. The new values allow reporting of multiple races and ethnicities, and also include values for unknown or unavailable race/ethnicity data.

The distribution of race and ethnicity categories is similar to the distribution in the FY 2010 file but differs substantially from the FY 2006 and previous data files. For instance, 21 percent of participants were coded as having unavailable, not recorded, or unknown racial/ethnic data in the FY 2011 file, compared with less than 1 percent coded as unknown in the FY 2006. The distribution of unknown or unavailable data varies considerably by State. Fewer than 5 percent of participants

have unknown or unavailable RACETHi codes in 30 States while more than 70 percent of participants have these codes in five States.

Given the large percentage of participants coded with unknown or unavailable race/ethnicity information, we recommend against the use of this variable.

3. SNAP Case Affiliation (FSAFILi)

FSAFILi and CTZNI were consistently coding in the FY 2011 data file, with no ineligible noncitizens (CTZNI = 7–10) also coded as eligible participants (FSAFILi = 1), and no eligible noncitizens (CTZNI = 3–6) or eligible citizens (CTZNI = 1, 2) coded as ineligible noncitizens (FSAFILi = 4 or 18). Similarly, FSAFILi and ABWDSTi were consistently coded most of the time, but a small number of individuals (less than 4,000 weighted individuals) were inconsistently coded as both ineligible ABAWDs (FSAFILi = 10) and not ABAWDs (ABWDSTi = 1) or as eligible ABAWDs (ABWDSTi = 2–6).

FSAFILi can be used for tabulations of participants, but, because of a high percentage of missing or unknown values for nonparticipants, we recommend against the use of FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and West Virginia. Furthermore, care should be taken to avoid State-level tabulations that result in small sample sizes.

4. Citizenship Status (CTZNI)

The noncitizen codes for CTZNI changed slightly in FY 2004, although the codes for U.S.-born citizens and naturalized citizens remained the same. The FY 2011 distribution of reasons for noncitizen eligibility and ineligibility is similar to the distribution in previous years. No participants are coded as ineligible noncitizens, consistent with FY 2010, and only four unweighted cases, all in West Virginia, had unknown citizenship status. As a result, we recommend the use of CTZNI for tabulations, but care should be taken to avoid State-level tabulations that result in small sample sizes.

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

The coding for two employment status variables, EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi, in the FY 2011 file is mostly consistent with that in recent files. However, about 7 percent of both participants coded as working 1–40+ hours (EMPSTBi = 2, 3, 4, 5) and participants not coded as NILF or unemployed (EMPSTAi ≠ 1, 2) have no countable earnings. These percentages were both 4 percent in the FY 2010 file. Given these inconsistencies, we recommend caution when using EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi to tabulate participants' employment status.

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.

6. Nondisabled Nonelderly Childless Adults Subject to Work Registration (ABWDSTi)

In FY 2011, States had the option of suspending the time limit on benefits to ABAWDs. This policy change added some uncertainty to States' use of ABAWD variable values, so to assess the variable, we compared the FY 2011 distribution with the distribution in the first half of FY 2009, when time limits on benefits to ABAWDs were in effect.

The distribution of ABWDSTi categories for FY 2011, like the distribution in FY 2010, differs markedly from the distribution in the first half of FY 2009. Of those participants coded as ABAWD (ABWDSTi=2-7), 92 percent are coded as being in a waived area (up 17 percentage points from the first half of FY 2009). This dramatic increase may partially represent States' adaptation of available ABAWD values to the current environment in which time limits have been suspended. Of those participants coded as ABAWDs, 1 percent are coded as exempt (down 1 percentage point from the first half of FY 2009), 4 percent as meeting work requirements (down 8 percentage points from the first half of FY 2009), 3 percent as being in their first three months of receipt (down 7 percentage

points from the first half of FY 2009), and less than 1 percent as being in their second three months of receipt. No cases were coded as having exhausted time limits. Inconsistencies between $ABWDST_i$ and other variables (e.g. $WRKREG_i$, $EMPST_{Ai}$, and $EMST_{Bi}$) remain.

Because of the uncertainty in how $ABWDST_i$ was coded following the implementation of ARRA, the meanings of $ABWDST_i$ values 2 through 7 are unclear in States that have suspended the time limit on benefits to ABAWDs. As such, we recommend combining values $ABWDST_i=2-7$ unless the specific State policies in effect regarding ABAWDs are known.

7. Nondisabled Adults Age 18 to 49 in Childless Units ($NDISCA_i$ and $FSNDISCA$)

Because of the uncertainty in how $ABWDST_i$ was coded following the implementation of ARRA (described in Section 6, above), we added new variables to the FY 2011 SNAP QC file to identify nondisabled adults age 18 to 49 in childless units ($NDISCA_i$) and the number of these adults in each unit ($FSNDISCA$). Person-level disability is not recorded on the SNAP QC datafile, so we incorporated the indicators of disability (such as receipt of SSI or medical expenses) that comprise our unit-level disability indicator, $FSDIS$, into $NDISCA_i$.

While 7 percent of individuals in the FY 2011 SNAP QC file are reported as ABAWDs ($ABWDST_i = 2-7$), we identify 10 percent as nondisabled adults age 18 to 49 in childless units ($NDISCA_i = 1$). Only three States (Arkansas, Illinois, and Louisiana) had more individuals coded as ABAWDs than as nondisabled adults age 18 to 49 in childless units. Among States with more individuals coded as $NDISCA_i = 1$ than as ABAWDs, the percentage point differences ranged from approximately 0 to 11 percentage points.

The indicator of nondisabled adults age 18 to 49 in childless units captures a very high percentage of individuals coded as ABAWDs (87 percent). In 17 States, at least 95 percent of individuals coded as ABAWDs are also coded as $NDISCA_i = 1$. In all States but Arkansas, Guam, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the Virgin Islands, the percentage of ABAWDs coded as $NDISCA_i$

= 1 is at least 70 percent. In those five States, the percentage of ABAWDs coded as $NDISCA_i = 1$ ranges from 51 to 67 percent.

We recommend using $NDISCA_i$ and $FSNDISCA$ with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to identify disabled individuals in the SNAP QC file.

8. Disability (FSDIS) and Work Registration Status (WRKREG_i)

We use unit-level information, such as receipt of SSI and reporting of medical expenses, to identify units with disabled members ($FSDIS=1$). However, we recommend the use of $FSDIS$ with the awareness that it likely undercounts the number of units with disabled members.

In the FY 2006 file, the values for $WRKREG_i$ changed mid-year, and a value was implemented to distinguish between an individual with a federal exemption because of a disability ($WRKREG_i = 1$) and an individual with a federal exemption for a reason other than a disability ($WRKREG_i = 2$). Although the intent behind the new $WRKREG$ categories was to identify disabled individuals, we found continued evidence in the FY 2011 file of likely miscoding of this variable. In particular, Rhode Island seems to have unrealistically high proportions of individuals coded as $WRKREG_i = 1$ (31 percent). Additionally, only 83 percent of nonelderly adult participants receiving SSI are coded as $WRKREG_i = 1$, down from at least 95 percent each year from FY 2007 through FY 2010. As a result of this likely miscoding we do not recommend using $WRKREG_i$ to identify person-level disability.

As in the previous two years, we found some inconsistencies between $WRKREG_i$ and $ABWDST_i$. Because of these inconsistencies, the likely miscoding described above, and our limited ability to assess $WRKREG_i$, we recommend caution when using $WRKREG_i$, and recommend combining values for $WRKREG_i = 1$ and $WRKREG_i = 2$ or using $WRKREG_i = 1$ in conjunction with other indicators of disability.

9. Standard Utility Allowance (SUA1 and SUA2), Utility Amount (UTIL)

Nationwide, inconsistencies between SUA1 and UTIL and between SUA2 and UTIL affect less than 1 percent of all units in the FY 2011 file and fewer than 3 percent of all units in each State. In FY 2011, five States (Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont) used two heating and cooling standard utility allowance (HCSUA) amounts for the same unit type and time period. Additionally, Massachusetts used two telephone allowances for the same time period (see Table F.7). As a result, some units on the file in these States report one HCSUA (or telephone allowance) while similar units in the same State and for the same month report a different HCSUA.

We recommend the use of SUA1 and SUA2 for tabulations in all States, with the awareness that units in the States mentioned above have multiple possible HCSUA values for certain time periods.

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

Less than 1 percent of units in the U.S. with a positive dependent care deduction, positive dependent care costs, or both, and fewer than a tenth of a percent of all units in the file have inconsistent coding between DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED. In a few States, however, the number of units with inconsistencies as a percentage of all units with dependent care expenses or deductions is relatively high (up to almost 7 percent). In addition, the sample size of units with a dependent care deduction and/or dependent care costs is quite small in several States. Due to small sample sizes and inconsistencies in some States, we recommend against using DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED for State-level tabulations.

11. Vehicles and Assets

Beginning with the FY 2010 SNAP QC datafile, we changed positive values of FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES and REALPROP to \$0 for units not subject to a SNAP asset test because of their State's broad-based categorical eligibility policy. Due to this coding change and the continued increase in the number of States with broad-based categorical eligibility, an increasing number of units had no recorded assets in FY 2010, and this pattern continued in FY 2011.

About 94 percent of all units have no countable assets (FSASSET = 0), and over 99 percent of all units have no countable vehicle assets (FSVEHAST = 0). Among units with positive countable vehicle assets (FSVEHAST > 0), some units are coded as having no vehicles (VEHICLEA = 1, VEHICLEB = 1 or missing) or as having no countable vehicles (VEHICLEA = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and VEHICLEB=1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or missing). Because VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB are not consistent with FSVEHAST, and because only 6 percent of units have any recorded countable assets, we recommend against the use of either variable to tabulate the category of vehicle owned by the unit.

12. Locality (URBRUR)

Several States now 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 2009, Wisconsin began using a new State-wide LAC of 178 to signify an enrollment services center; in July 2009, Utah began implementing new State-wide LACs; and in FY 2011, Nebraska began using a new State-wide LAC of 111. As a result of these changes, we cannot identify metropolitan status for a large percentage of cases in these State. In addition, mostly because of the use of State-wide LACs, we cannot identify metropolitan status for 5 percent and 11 percent of the caseloads in Alabama and Washington, respectively.

We recommend against using URBRUR in Alabama, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin because we cannot identify metropolitan status for a large proportion of cases in these States. In addition, 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.

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—a new set of 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).

13. SSI_CAP

Because the raw SNAP QC data does not identify units that enter SNAP through an SSI-CAP program, we use an algorithm for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SSI-CAP units in States with SSI-CAP programs. In FY 2011, 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.

The proportion of SSI-CAP-eligible SNAP participants that appear to have participated through SSI-CAP varies greatly by State. In New York and Washington, over 91 percent and 87 percent, respectively, of participating SNAP units eligible for SSI-CAP appear to have participated through the program. Conversely, our algorithm did not identify any participating units in Arizona that appear to have participated through SSI-CAP and in four other States (Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, and Virginia), fewer than 10 percent of potential SSI-CAP units appear to have participated through the program. 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.

14. Categorical Eligibility (CAT_ELIG) and Pure Cash Public Assistance (PURE_PA)

In FY 2011, most States had broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies that conferred categorical SNAP eligibility on all units authorized to receive a TANF or Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funded noncash benefit. In such States, units meeting the State-determined eligibility criteria for the TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit were also eligible for SNAP benefits and thus are exempt from the SNAP asset or income tests. We identified units that would have been categorically eligible under their State's BBCE policy and, if they were not already coded as categorically eligible,

set CAT_ELIG=2.² In addition, we recoded units as categorically eligible if they were identified as pure PA units but had not previously been specified as categorically eligible.

Of the nearly 90 percent of all participating units nationally that are coded as categorically eligible for SNAP benefits, 11 percent of the units were not already coded as categorically eligible, but satisfied the criteria for their State's BBCE program and were recoded as categorically eligible (CAT_ELIG=2). In seven States, over 30 percent of all BBCE units were recoded as categorically eligible (CAT_ELIG=2), and in Idaho 90 percent of the participating BBCE units were recoded as categorically eligible (CAT_ELIG=2).

Twenty-four percent of all units nationally are pure PA units. All pure PA units are also coded as categorically eligible, and nearly 27 percent of all categorically eligible units are pure PA.

We recommend the use of CAT_ELIG and PURE_PA for all tabulations.

15. TANF Recipients in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MN_FIP)

In general, we code units in Minnesota with TANF income 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.

In the FY 2011 data file, there are 45 unweighted units in Minnesota with TANF income. Forty-four of these units have a TANF amount equal to \$1. However, one unit has TANF income equal to \$437 (the MFIP cash portion amount for a two-person household). We confirmed with the State that this unit received an MFIP cash assistance benefit and a regular non-MFIP SNAP benefit,

² See Section 8 of Appendix B for the specified conditions used to classify units as categorically eligible.

rather than an MFIP food assistance benefit. As a result, we coded this unit as `MN_FIP = 0` (not an MFIP participant).

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.

16. Medical Deduction Demonstrations (`MED_DED_DEMO`)

Nationally, we identified 18 percent of units with a positive medical deduction as participating in a medical deduction demonstration program. In the seven states that had medical deduction demonstration programs throughout FY 2011, all units with medical deductions were coded as receiving a deduction equal to the standard medical deduction demonstration amount. These amounted to 7,000 weighted units in Iowa (4 percent of all units in Iowa), 18,000 weighted units in Massachusetts (4 percent of all units in Massachusetts), 3,000 weighted units in New Hampshire (5 percent of all units in New Hampshire), 4,000 weighted units in South Dakota (9 percent of all units in South Dakota), 110,000 weighted units in Texas (7 percent of all units in Texas), 7,000 weighted units in Vermont (16 percent of all units in Vermont), and under 500 weighted units in Wyoming (3 percent of all units in Wyoming).

Two states (Illinois in June, 2011, and Kansas in January, 2011) implemented their standard medical deduction demonstration programs during the fiscal year. Of the 23,000 units in Illinois with a positive medical deduction, 9,000 (36 percent) were identified as receiving a standard medical deduction demonstration amount (1 percent of all units in Illinois). Of the 6,000 units in Kansas with a positive medical deduction, 4,000 (72 percent) were identified as receiving a standard medical deduction demonstration amount (3 percent of all units in Kansas).

We recommend using `MED_DED_DEMO` for all tabulations.

APPENDIX B

AUTOMATED EDITS TO SNAP UNITS

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In any raw data file, there are often inconsistencies in the way data are entered that can be resolved by simple algorithms. In the FY 2011 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 non-missing 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.

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.
- We recoded obvious uses of old codes (e.g., no coded participants, but TANF income or SSI present and affiliation codes of 11 or 16, indicating receipt of TANF income and SSI, respectively).
- 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. Prorating Issues

In some cases, the reviewer appeared to be prorating person-level income but recording the full amount of household gross income. If a household included any ineligible noncitizens (FSAFILi = 4) and the sum of the person-level income equaled the unit-level gross income multiplied by the ratio of unit members to unit members plus ineligible household members, then we set the unit-level gross income to the sum of the person-level income.

3. Vehicle Assets

The following States consider the value of some vehicles when determining asset eligibility for households that are not categorically eligible: Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. 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.

4. Child Support Deduction and Child Support Income

We checked for instances of the reported child support expense deduction being 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:

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

In addition, if a unit was not categorically eligible, included no elderly or disabled individuals, and would have passed the gross income screen for eligibility if the child support deduction were excluded but would not if it was included, we excluded the child support deduction from unit gross income and set the child support deduction to \$0.

5. Dependent Care Costs³

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 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.

³ These edits excluded households identified as MFIP or SSI-CAP.

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.

6. SUA Usage and Proration⁴

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 the proration of utility allowances in shared housing situations (SUA2). The raw QC datafile contains a significant number of units whose raw utility expense values are inconsistent with the SUA usage and proration variables. 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.5).⁵ 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 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

⁴ These edits exclude households 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).

⁵ Prorated values are not always equal to half of the full SUA value. However, because of the multitude of possible values, we only checked only for half values.

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 SUA2.⁶

7. Pure Public Assistance 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 no members received TANF income, and every adult and every child received SSI or GA income
- All MFIP units

8. Categorical Eligibility

Most States have adopted broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policies that confer categorical SNAP eligibility on all units authorized to receive a TANF or Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funded noncash benefit. In such States, units meeting the State-determined eligibility criteria for the TANF/MOE-funded noncash benefit are also eligible for SNAP benefits and thus are exempt from the SNAP asset or income tests. In States with BBCE policies, most units were already identified as categorically eligible through the CAT_ELIG flag, 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 identified as pure PA units that had not previously been coded as categorically eligible and for units in the following States meeting the specified criteria:

Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, South Carolina, Virgin Islands and West Virginia. All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

⁶ Forty-four States mandated the use of an SUA, rather than actual utility costs, throughout FY 2011, and 5 additional States mandated the use of an SUA during part of FY 2011.

Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Oregon. All units with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty

California. All units with children under age 18, 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 or disabled (through March 2011); 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 or disabled (April 2011 and thereafter)

Colorado. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (began March 2011)

Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, 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 or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

Guam and New Mexico. All units with gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty

Idaho. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (through May 2011); all units with countable assets at or below \$5,000 and net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and (1) no elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty (June 2011 and thereafter)

Iowa. All units with gross income at or below 160 percent of poverty (began January 2011)

Louisiana and Oklahoma. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals

Massachusetts. All units (1) with gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty with either (i) children aged 18 or younger present living with a parent or caretaker or (ii) any elderly or disabled individuals or (2) with net income at or below 100 percent of poverty and gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty

Minnesota. All units participating in MFIP (entire fiscal year); units with financial assets, excluding vehicles, less than \$7,000 and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty (through October 2010); all units with gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty (November 2010 and thereafter)

Mississippi. All units with gross income at or below 130 percent of poverty

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

New Hampshire. All units with children under age 22 and a relative of the child present with 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 or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty, or (3) units with 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 or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

Rhode Island. All units with (1) gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty or (2) any elderly or disabled individuals and gross income at or below 200 percent of poverty

Texas. All units with gross income at or below 165 percent of poverty and countable assets at or below \$5,000

Vermont. All units with gross income at or below 185 percent of poverty and net income at or below 100 percent of poverty

9. State SSI Supplements

Some States appear to have coded State SSI supplements as Other Government Benefits or Other Unearned Income, rather than as SSI. Beginning with the FY 2011 datafile, we added 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.

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APPENDIX C

**VARIABLES THAT WERE DROPPED, SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED,
OR NEW ON THE FY 2011 SNAP QC DATAFILE**

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Note: Information regarding variables on the FY 2010 SNAP QC datafile may be found in *Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2010 SNAP QC Database and QC Minimodel* (Eslami et al., 2011).

Variables Dropped on the FY 2011 SNAP QC Datafile

None

Variables Changed on the FY 2011 SNAP QC Datafile

OCCDATE1-OCCDATE9	Beginning in FY 2011, we recoded out-of-range values (below 190001) of variance occurrence dates (OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9) as 999999 (unknown).
OTHGOV _i , OTHUN _i , and SSI _i	Beginning in FY 2011, countable income from other government benefits (OTHGOV _i) and countable other unearned income (OTHUN _i) were added to countable SSI benefits (SSI _i) and subtracted from OTHGOV _i and OTHUN _i if amounts were equal to an SSI supplement for the unit's State.

New Variables on the FY 2011 SNAP QC Datafile

FSNDISCA	Number of nondisabled adults age 18-49 in childless units
NDISCA _i	Nondisabled adult age 18-49 in childless unit status

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APPENDIX D

DERIVATION OF WEIGHTS BY STATE AND MONTH

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Note: Tables D.1 through D.3 present the final calculated weighted counts of SNAP unit, individuals, and benefit amounts in the FY 2011 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 used 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 detailed description of the derivation of sampling weights.

TABLE D.1

CALCULATED WEIGHTED UNIT COUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

State	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011
Alabama	373,039	377,791	376,760	371,493	372,596	384,071	367,847
Alaska	26,047	31,775	33,099	33,746	35,175	35,469	36,855
Arizona	450,751	448,390	454,708	445,241	421,106	454,468	457,671
Arkansas	202,780	201,963	206,469	200,792	202,592	206,085	202,636
California	1,519,439	1,490,061	1,552,881	1,572,832	1,578,837	1,571,573	1,595,876
Colorado	185,261	190,947	190,813	189,688	195,866	201,125	196,033
Connecticut	193,704	190,731	196,028	201,794	197,904	198,777	204,335
Delaware	57,640	58,418	60,206	60,353	59,161	61,816	59,069
District of Columbia	72,318	73,250	74,837	74,672	74,711	75,525	74,595
Florida	1,576,162	1,601,560	1,631,430	1,639,050	1,640,232	1,660,612	1,658,023
Georgia	747,821	750,748	757,441	750,027	771,191	763,524	787,080
Hawaii	75,134	76,182	76,671	78,091	77,776	77,540	79,768
Idaho	89,478	91,105	88,372	92,012	95,310	96,160	98,164
Illinois	817,687	825,059	848,676	835,583	851,586	850,637	867,737
Indiana	370,919	367,998	367,512	372,604	363,949	373,004	371,541
Iowa	159,112	158,588	162,552	167,412	162,739	173,097	175,483
Kansas	134,109	135,020	133,196	136,727	134,580	136,609	138,167
Kentucky	360,081	363,341	361,034	376,004	362,164	381,265	372,738
Louisiana	370,506	365,912	366,524	362,849	374,133	373,159	386,106
Maine	121,848	121,421	121,355	124,767	124,550	126,964	126,836
Maryland	299,914	311,476	313,325	312,354	322,160	323,274	329,865
Massachusetts	433,613	426,428	433,579	434,472	442,656	440,625	441,263
Michigan	947,985	960,620	967,944	967,590	981,931	971,587	947,633
Minnesota	224,344	230,368	227,583	237,837	242,499	248,210	249,656
Mississippi	259,402	262,280	261,570	269,289	260,992	269,716	269,076
Missouri	415,452	427,495	421,123	433,219	431,728	434,645	427,371
Montana	53,546	54,177	54,468	55,207	56,321	57,677	57,974
Nebraska	73,342	71,963	74,681	75,467	76,600	76,244	76,063
Nevada	146,346	150,561	151,527	149,214	150,953	152,692	154,102
New Hampshire	51,769	51,398	52,645	53,923	52,346	53,788	53,161
New Jersey	342,962	345,231	349,470	354,357	359,507	365,878	362,201
New Mexico	166,081	169,006	171,409	173,913	171,870	178,226	184,686
New York	1,532,654	1,541,917	1,580,565	1,563,519	1,518,093	1,572,377	1,553,773
North Carolina	678,903	685,114	710,016	711,387	716,471	714,847	712,300
North Dakota	26,121	27,884	27,334	27,531	27,540	27,994	27,179
Ohio	795,182	829,753	841,983	839,435	856,883	861,214	842,389
Oklahoma	264,714	259,918	271,138	270,974	264,275	259,054	270,877
Oregon	399,765	403,294	407,365	402,023	415,269	413,836	403,022
Pennsylvania	783,911	789,307	784,792	781,047	805,534	802,195	821,242
Rhode Island	80,245	81,303	83,032	80,562	82,416	85,536	85,066
South Carolina	377,901	372,878	375,150	370,437	382,925	390,161	389,536
South Dakota	40,816	41,781	42,366	42,131	43,535	42,916	43,682
Tennessee	572,736	573,204	602,881	585,620	588,736	575,411	581,116
Texas	1,557,979	1,575,009	1,592,631	1,583,071	1,568,987	1,585,351	1,568,774
Utah	104,214	100,325	108,631	109,877	109,287	115,128	114,021
Vermont	41,973	43,809	43,658	45,164	43,503	43,714	46,853
Virginia	379,503	384,191	395,247	387,445	395,007	404,241	406,200
Washington	512,012	516,315	524,233	522,022	511,722	529,833	547,166
West Virginia	152,840	151,614	156,904	151,823	156,250	154,650	156,154
Wisconsin	348,260	350,150	354,850	360,401	359,683	369,842	368,896
Wyoming	13,729	14,217	14,789	14,817	14,821	15,380	14,840
Guam	11,878	12,114	11,929	12,631	11,371	12,772	12,571
Virgin Islands	8,828	8,308	9,149	8,139	8,817	8,928	9,307
United States	20,002,756	20,143,670	20,478,526	20,472,633	20,526,848	20,759,420	20,784,574

Table D.1, continued

State	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011	FY Average 2011
Alabama	380,103	378,960	364,617	388,519	392,676	377,373
Alaska	36,975	37,167	36,999	37,023	36,980	34,776
Arizona	451,126	470,060	471,546	474,143	467,748	455,580
Arkansas	198,883	204,659	209,366	218,254	207,631	205,176
California	1,642,508	1,655,292	1,668,941	1,695,650	1,690,879	1,602,898
Colorado	198,132	200,595	203,526	207,211	208,845	197,337
Connecticut	200,964	202,008	204,127	208,491	210,097	200,747
Delaware	62,310	62,758	62,829	63,761	62,977	60,942
District of Columbia	74,268	76,962	79,000	79,374	79,052	75,714
Florida	1,671,018	1,690,512	1,694,948	1,715,740	1,729,471	1,659,063
Georgia	778,346	812,078	818,832	815,045	814,730	780,572
Hawaii	80,185	81,174	81,149	81,232	83,083	78,999
Idaho	98,938	96,966	98,090	97,679	97,973	95,021
Illinois	862,243	861,765	855,236	874,109	873,627	851,995
Indiana	377,864	380,443	386,316	382,772	379,377	374,525
Iowa	177,067	176,698	180,015	182,184	181,466	171,368
Kansas	138,048	136,676	139,163	134,930	138,932	136,346
Kentucky	380,134	387,018	377,011	382,360	386,930	374,173
Louisiana	384,285	391,618	399,336	397,486	402,471	381,199
Maine	127,030	127,477	128,919	128,278	126,968	125,534
Maryland	323,353	326,941	337,153	346,926	349,277	324,668
Massachusetts	449,180	446,311	454,985	452,482	460,552	443,012
Michigan	963,021	963,569	965,647	969,117	966,160	964,400
Minnesota	253,244	255,522	247,568	248,814	254,121	243,314
Mississippi	262,550	271,544	273,521	279,464	283,988	268,616
Missouri	420,642	417,673	431,512	434,421	425,593	426,739
Montana	57,677	57,742	58,223	56,252	55,316	56,215
Nebraska	75,441	75,383	75,738	71,276	74,433	74,719
Nevada	152,853	156,900	159,674	164,255	159,755	154,069
New Hampshire	54,820	53,927	53,768	54,746	54,682	53,414
New Jersey	370,263	374,580	383,450	387,288	403,870	366,588
New Mexico	174,996	180,260	183,441	186,786	179,489	176,680
New York	1,575,658	1,622,860	1,606,501	1,603,901	1,608,172	1,573,333
North Carolina	736,059	747,188	750,490	760,066	766,676	724,126
North Dakota	27,638	26,999	27,505	27,564	26,338	27,302
Ohio	829,196	846,044	834,904	840,017	830,450	837,287
Oklahoma	265,448	269,480	275,034	272,636	262,157	267,142
Oregon	423,581	436,098	428,504	426,796	424,220	415,314
Pennsylvania	824,583	827,158	837,099	843,759	842,630	811,938
Rhode Island	85,075	86,634	89,149	89,070	87,917	84,667
South Carolina	387,819	394,366	388,493	393,068	402,827	385,463
South Dakota	43,034	43,258	42,793	44,480	43,929	42,893
Tennessee	606,538	600,780	576,759	619,539	591,004	589,527
Texas	1,602,367	1,606,964	1,629,987	1,665,195	1,674,137	1,600,871
Utah	112,562	114,696	107,624	114,055	114,630	110,421
Vermont	46,252	46,299	46,132	45,550	45,829	44,895
Virginia	403,821	397,790	400,512	416,979	414,885	398,818
Washington	542,732	546,503	556,523	549,138	565,925	535,344
West Virginia	159,315	161,114	159,361	156,777	160,590	156,449
Wisconsin	377,664	381,429	379,193	388,667	389,598	369,053
Wyoming	15,330	14,698	14,549	14,334	13,085	14,549
Guam	12,772	12,821	13,020	12,883	13,153	12,493
Virgin Islands	9,438	9,211	9,380	9,782	9,922	9,101
United States	20,965,348	21,203,628	21,258,156	21,510,325	21,527,221	20,802,759

TABLE D.2

CALCULATED WEIGHTED INDIVIDUAL COUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

State	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011
Alabama	855,732	863,606	837,021	840,153	850,328	869,429	825,948
Alaska	64,313	77,658	81,190	83,367	86,714	87,458	90,545
Arizona	1,037,757	1,027,776	1,039,590	1,013,804	967,504	1,034,624	1,047,088
Arkansas	473,621	469,420	480,132	469,216	472,345	476,751	470,520
California	3,499,878	3,445,029	3,570,066	3,602,170	3,619,055	3,628,258	3,605,708
Colorado	422,602	435,306	432,397	431,977	443,661	455,250	445,675
Connecticut	357,437	350,990	353,952	372,531	361,903	366,813	374,901
Delaware	127,255	129,049	132,371	132,433	129,600	134,427	128,882
District of Columbia	129,284	130,643	132,704	132,107	132,083	133,308	131,728
Florida	2,951,682	2,994,413	3,043,115	3,045,847	3,043,704	3,072,800	3,064,160
Georgia	1,710,882	1,716,894	1,715,169	1,721,923	1,744,488	1,733,510	1,771,385
Hawaii	150,480	153,018	154,055	157,163	155,666	156,449	159,704
Idaho	216,658	219,271	215,028	221,588	227,897	228,607	232,445
Illinois	1,720,960	1,732,169	1,776,781	1,749,165	1,793,564	1,783,129	1,805,034
Indiana	860,911	854,179	854,157	867,588	844,185	860,563	860,914
Iowa	349,037	341,915	349,619	360,546	354,676	373,505	379,147
Kansas	290,700	292,422	287,933	294,750	290,908	295,231	296,154
Kentucky	792,243	795,339	794,032	816,990	793,644	821,931	802,615
Louisiana	841,266	843,019	847,605	839,826	856,120	853,862	878,616
Maine	242,806	241,117	238,777	246,812	245,172	250,082	248,254
Maryland	622,794	643,651	645,277	638,188	657,518	650,520	665,736
Massachusetts	793,872	778,723	796,377	792,523	805,949	805,335	805,832
Michigan	1,901,600	1,920,330	1,926,594	1,933,403	1,945,982	1,937,682	1,895,200
Minnesota	459,160	473,803	461,343	486,047	501,132	512,100	515,766
Mississippi	597,896	602,103	603,652	615,375	597,814	615,510	613,876
Missouri	904,352	931,933	915,027	943,733	940,259	946,034	934,653
Montana	117,547	118,354	119,012	121,330	123,023	125,404	125,945
Nebraska	167,894	163,602	170,877	171,216	174,635	174,908	175,292
Nevada	310,543	322,950	324,658	315,436	321,389	324,890	329,887
New Hampshire	109,186	109,111	110,679	113,128	110,425	113,182	110,830
New Jersey	702,119	706,702	715,018	725,238	736,360	742,945	739,349
New Mexico	390,004	395,124	399,612	406,154	402,372	411,947	428,732
New York	2,876,547	2,819,415	2,969,868	2,939,436	2,877,918	2,965,456	2,961,179
North Carolina	1,486,356	1,498,586	1,547,621	1,544,547	1,551,054	1,539,251	1,512,926
North Dakota	57,268	60,681	60,134	60,111	59,954	61,049	58,949
Ohio	1,680,181	1,757,007	1,779,908	1,781,630	1,807,165	1,815,352	1,788,670
Oklahoma	606,601	593,038	617,920	614,960	602,059	591,999	610,534
Oregon	744,532	749,761	747,349	726,122	769,223	770,015	734,164
Pennsylvania	1,663,135	1,673,714	1,646,059	1,647,348	1,703,120	1,673,849	1,727,954
Rhode Island	151,567	151,844	155,184	151,109	152,122	158,620	158,000
South Carolina	826,857	823,486	820,364	807,286	833,648	840,159	838,503
South Dakota	95,485	99,092	99,463	99,307	101,526	100,163	101,924
Tennessee	1,209,229	1,201,434	1,266,181	1,231,746	1,225,316	1,217,956	1,212,443
Texas	3,893,077	3,925,119	3,955,321	3,928,058	3,895,618	3,921,802	3,848,384
Utah	271,868	247,488	288,540	300,729	283,313	289,500	283,704
Vermont	82,985	88,669	87,293	90,459	88,298	88,046	93,159
Virginia	806,538	816,969	839,472	820,279	834,089	852,743	856,745
Washington	1,009,112	1,012,293	1,014,414	1,014,960	992,213	1,032,214	1,064,797
West Virginia	336,675	324,790	340,622	325,306	335,976	331,659	334,833
Wisconsin	766,353	768,137	777,514	787,412	782,493	801,577	803,041
Wyoming	31,809	33,369	35,095	35,416	35,344	36,405	35,252
Guam	38,208	38,717	38,432	39,947	37,662	40,205	39,780
Virgin Islands	21,624	20410.7913	22,303	20,707	21,583	21,740	22,534
United States	42,828,479	42,983,639	43,632,878	43,628,602	43,719,769	44,126,201	44,047,993

Table D.2, continued

State	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011	FY Average 2011
Alabama	851,584	860,867	847,262	874,971	880,352	854,771
Alaska	90,837	91,501	91,100	91,079	90,531	85,524
Arizona	1,042,481	1,083,451	1,091,105	1,099,808	1,099,468	1,048,705
Arkansas	459,236	472,562	483,450	478,912	479,897	473,839
California	3,727,005	3,739,233	3,776,195	3,818,822	3,836,893	3,655,693
Colorado	449,209	455,165	459,751	466,385	470,161	447,295
Connecticut	367,853	373,604	374,804	382,269	385,637	368,558
Delaware	135,131	135,904	136,109	138,879	136,367	133,034
District of Columbia	132,368	136,347	140,295	140,836	140,315	134,335
Florida	3,086,696	3,117,913	3,125,331	3,163,228	3,187,157	3,074,671
Georgia	1,746,444	1,818,580	1,828,053	1,807,773	1,804,341	1,759,953
Hawaii	160,462	162,426	161,087	162,757	166,462	158,311
Idaho	233,526	228,498	230,203	228,828	230,110	226,055
Illinois	1,791,653	1,795,199	1,781,844	1,811,357	1,817,535	1,779,866
Indiana	868,764	872,621	884,325	886,276	869,972	865,371
Iowa	382,412	381,420	388,973	393,624	392,404	370,606
Kansas	296,235	292,460	297,991	290,139	296,995	293,493
Kentucky	821,731	831,476	802,979	829,756	831,455	811,183
Louisiana	873,256	890,267	905,323	898,710	907,554	869,619
Maine	249,628	250,319	251,630	247,023	246,306	246,494
Maryland	659,239	662,124	684,641	698,969	702,604	660,938
Massachusetts	815,538	814,367	825,084	818,017	833,963	807,132
Michigan	1,926,072	1,924,272	1,928,071	1,931,821	1,922,354	1,924,448
Minnesota	521,715	526,376	504,529	498,488	519,377	498,320
Mississippi	594,689	617,858	623,024	633,906	642,397	613,175
Missouri	925,153	918,411	935,943	941,006	919,500	929,667
Montana	125,404	125,759	126,203	122,770	121,075	122,652
Nebraska	170,914	167,796	173,674	167,103	170,593	170,709
Nevada	325,701	327,610	338,592	347,848	341,143	327,554
New Hampshire	114,657	112,831	112,459	114,332	114,388	112,101
New Jersey	753,382	761,288	778,822	787,460	843,207	749,324
New Mexico	406,163	415,248	422,123	428,642	412,392	409,876
New York	2,972,871	3,035,825	3,012,690	3,020,908	3,030,559	2,956,889
North Carolina	1,587,166	1,608,560	1,614,848	1,633,664	1,644,683	1,564,105
North Dakota	60,333	58,212	60,200	60,369	57,681	59,579
Ohio	1,736,212	1,767,340	1,742,043	1,748,763	1,713,815	1,759,841
Oklahoma	602,102	604,726	616,494	609,004	591,195	605,053
Oregon	781,235	776,972	788,165	783,512	759,944	760,916
Pennsylvania	1,732,273	1,735,414	1,754,322	1,764,550	1,757,143	1,706,573
Rhode Island	156,479	160,204	164,055	163,383	149,428	156,000
South Carolina	826,415	847,467	836,399	844,531	862,178	833,941
South Dakota	100,697	102,044	99,515	103,771	102,623	100,468
Tennessee	1,256,927	1,238,423	1,190,143	1,285,316	1,237,003	1,231,010
Texas	3,954,852	3,928,737	3,907,823	4,072,847	4,128,165	3,946,650
Utah	279,874	284,001	263,618	281,085	282,118	279,653
Vermont	92,540	92,379	90,327	90,854	88,893	89,492
Virginia	851,667	847,040	842,276	874,552	876,844	843,268
Washington	1,053,939	1,058,631	1,075,482	1,063,378	1,088,193	1,039,969
West Virginia	337,693	345,169	341,379	328,689	345,618	335,701
Wisconsin	813,430	818,564	802,025	827,293	827,101	797,912
Wyoming	36,077	34,552	34,098	33,352	29,773	34,212
Guam	40,371	40,364	40,713	39,858	41,620	39,656
Virgin Islands	22,779	22,151	22,718	23,480	23,684	22,143
United States	44,401,075	44,770,527	44,810,308	45,354,955	45,451,166	44,146,299

TABLE D.3

CALCULATED WEIGHTED BENEFIT AMOUNTS BY STATE AND MONTH

State	October 2010	November 2010	December 2010	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011
Alabama	110,077,311	120,532,143	105,749,878	115,921,865	113,697,408	112,838,656	108,979,854
Alaska	11,754,549	13,892,586	13,854,361	14,743,516	14,570,463	15,271,317	15,284,026
Arizona	127,151,195	126,457,362	129,060,262	122,747,345	118,609,114	129,009,645	130,736,264
Arkansas	54,275,138	56,023,824	54,881,740	55,476,212	56,466,069	55,863,847	57,901,439
California	496,664,143	501,319,580	529,584,899	516,363,685	513,796,144	501,427,801	510,446,505
Colorado	57,409,874	55,031,913	58,810,932	57,318,458	61,940,222	63,981,022	59,440,128
Connecticut	51,368,832	48,293,584	52,354,798	46,144,277	49,792,678	51,977,137	51,420,869
Delaware	15,788,236	15,229,548	16,790,616	16,589,287	15,874,123	17,716,457	14,205,907
District of Columbia	17,660,968	18,822,980	18,244,877	18,801,496	17,158,162	18,577,119	18,492,123
Florida	390,267,524	444,875,175	411,643,347	454,729,182	397,253,004	411,387,972	407,440,978
Georgia	222,031,154	220,747,670	227,382,555	225,638,745	237,204,560	238,364,751	232,591,051
Hawaii	32,561,054	34,441,438	31,914,037	33,253,847	32,439,903	32,622,636	32,005,042
Idaho	29,733,671	31,039,676	27,448,139	29,717,564	31,250,859	31,001,020	31,401,108
Illinois	237,717,639	231,058,579	252,047,368	239,517,428	244,202,714	236,346,824	246,892,813
Indiana	110,750,135	118,085,110	115,881,786	108,450,633	99,490,480	108,196,890	115,030,814
Iowa	44,293,820	42,200,145	43,701,777	43,420,075	43,556,721	46,523,519	49,652,396
Kansas	36,427,650	36,735,336	33,425,657	34,575,552	37,067,132	35,909,480	39,679,122
Kentucky	92,569,993	97,730,606	95,600,369	100,425,087	95,768,275	101,417,654	93,814,079
Louisiana	97,850,184	109,193,345	105,955,275	107,510,754	114,985,757	108,148,113	111,322,059
Maine	27,758,386	29,243,905	30,534,178	33,219,938	31,472,955	33,796,497	32,929,032
Maryland	78,703,873	77,463,900	72,723,901	85,263,466	85,633,953	83,657,077	79,985,099
Massachusetts	112,809,742	113,995,514	106,722,034	103,017,476	106,614,939	113,326,304	111,123,144
Michigan	270,235,077	238,914,014	252,081,731	259,194,258	266,132,794	269,160,901	276,295,984
Minnesota	49,158,890	56,858,805	55,559,765	55,213,349	57,156,908	59,687,729	58,516,881
Mississippi	72,716,364	71,699,182	76,011,407	76,896,256	71,999,155	72,181,131	78,811,077
Missouri	121,887,727	115,378,489	116,952,806	116,910,243	119,561,809	128,377,291	126,149,015
Montana	16,449,612	15,919,016	14,926,828	16,575,969	16,223,177	16,859,960	18,110,271
Nebraska	22,563,987	20,353,615	22,021,578	20,889,436	23,520,315	22,086,956	20,784,875
Nevada	37,798,971	39,024,347	42,253,135	39,028,807	38,523,790	38,925,501	42,179,457
New Hampshire	14,035,991	13,471,681	13,504,686	12,995,554	14,070,898	14,291,373	13,428,915
New Jersey	90,077,301	91,311,643	89,578,798	91,476,671	93,409,455	91,267,273	99,866,324
New Mexico	49,875,183	48,920,040	47,565,144	54,230,012	52,676,581	53,939,418	55,383,699
New York	422,586,513	412,551,599	435,654,081	446,254,758	423,716,714	441,244,650	431,254,118
North Carolina	170,716,420	179,430,998	194,804,221	190,447,794	184,938,615	189,717,184	193,804,159
North Dakota	7,518,622	7,824,179	7,924,154	8,056,448	7,955,432	8,295,113	6,865,269
Ohio	208,854,496	220,345,854	238,758,765	230,873,734	237,503,737	240,627,255	240,504,001
Oklahoma	80,625,867	79,919,053	79,494,036	76,559,990	73,895,295	79,843,463	76,127,485
Oregon	98,540,198	105,852,769	99,260,401	102,044,162	98,751,875	108,205,315	93,359,938
Pennsylvania	225,514,767	230,457,856	223,092,383	208,187,961	214,974,261	225,035,044	228,453,435
Rhode Island	21,572,699	20,999,403	21,106,223	19,303,140	20,727,081	20,141,480	22,252,580
South Carolina	109,477,035	106,921,064	103,763,048	101,635,280	106,758,197	108,389,764	116,835,316
South Dakota	13,353,944	12,842,024	14,641,468	12,283,308	15,414,559	13,718,849	13,156,977
Tennessee	157,602,838	147,267,880	170,118,647	160,520,795	171,636,608	160,223,542	169,075,202
Texas	472,655,475	506,811,292	486,768,569	531,705,225	496,608,278	529,224,409	500,377,315
Utah	35,064,103	31,934,261	35,116,496	38,651,713	33,122,737	38,596,810	34,551,845
Vermont	10,046,141	11,347,602	11,438,302	11,324,515	11,859,420	10,916,366	11,350,589
Virginia	108,266,833	102,972,194	109,776,187	98,428,497	107,954,391	114,609,966	106,360,994
Washington	132,941,625	124,786,088	140,107,822	132,139,204	122,973,131	130,990,396	124,486,014
West Virginia	40,664,273	37,403,878	40,797,898	34,939,980	41,314,490	38,144,024	37,925,132
Wisconsin	88,164,119	92,140,346	92,154,285	88,936,607	88,086,202	88,324,998	88,629,329
Wyoming	3,750,130	4,416,325	4,774,140	4,260,804	4,059,918	5,199,872	5,024,916
Guam	7,538,816	7,846,893	8,065,286	7,760,950	7,475,126	8,722,786	8,724,609
Virgin Islands	3,340,365	3,406,580	3,491,978	3,911,809	4,050,047	3,763,785	3,618,763
United States	5,619,219,453	5,701,742,890	5,785,877,055	5,814,483,118	5,745,896,630	5,878,074,343	5,853,038,337

Table D.3, continued

State	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	August 2011	September 2011	FY Average 2011
Alabama	110,789,502	104,128,659	109,234,786	108,930,404	121,170,103	111,837,547
Alaska	15,470,577	15,403,617	13,526,871	15,108,544	14,048,295	14,410,727
Arizona	127,189,893	145,547,150	145,323,172	152,382,154	134,464,487	132,389,837
Arkansas	57,490,901	57,989,725	58,893,585	57,111,070	55,411,459	56,482,084
California	565,999,466	551,215,849	556,364,601	562,344,290	584,723,261	532,520,852
Colorado	61,727,130	61,716,190	65,321,111	62,584,110	68,967,944	61,187,419
Connecticut	47,939,786	49,734,215	52,176,333	51,277,881	51,258,377	50,311,564
Delaware	14,963,819	16,291,183	17,994,016	16,170,275	15,245,676	16,071,595
District of Columbia	20,418,466	21,477,243	19,991,583	19,007,493	19,814,980	19,038,957
Florida	431,292,474	445,841,859	442,705,195	414,484,574	455,619,048	425,628,361
Georgia	235,120,268	246,612,411	248,190,341	240,238,212	228,376,136	233,541,488
Hawaii	33,810,221	35,816,562	34,219,974	32,882,991	37,045,267	33,584,414
Idaho	29,273,478	28,585,305	30,611,728	30,261,631	31,840,892	30,180,423
Illinois	243,533,625	237,974,563	241,506,002	245,745,269	234,124,284	240,888,926
Indiana	117,332,713	114,315,534	117,628,688	113,942,802	107,440,910	112,212,208
Iowa	49,558,155	47,686,381	47,663,350	44,390,956	52,097,341	46,228,720
Kansas	38,661,343	35,846,692	37,587,623	34,845,244	37,658,552	36,534,949
Kentucky	105,326,576	100,283,143	97,202,664	106,866,192	98,464,826	98,789,122
Louisiana	107,446,353	113,564,552	119,255,095	116,412,108	119,637,801	110,940,116
Maine	35,637,262	32,574,478	32,031,255	27,465,338	32,259,055	31,576,857
Maryland	84,422,560	76,042,325	84,600,574	80,934,128	90,863,397	81,691,188
Massachusetts	116,651,157	102,604,747	117,283,736	111,639,578	103,942,337	109,977,559
Michigan	282,330,084	275,361,611	265,993,796	250,268,111	278,382,452	265,362,568
Minnesota	55,768,980	57,350,294	55,084,024	58,284,210	59,210,947	56,487,565
Mississippi	70,657,420	70,567,446	69,805,095	78,134,631	78,178,993	73,971,513
Missouri	115,250,335	116,143,840	111,455,957	115,839,772	115,623,052	118,294,195
Montana	16,776,871	15,986,586	15,985,142	16,045,166	15,906,503	16,313,758
Nebraska	21,316,098	22,443,910	19,905,009	19,961,576	21,654,361	21,458,476
Nevada	42,002,532	42,518,319	41,606,991	44,387,162	38,897,772	40,595,565
New Hampshire	14,315,269	14,932,236	13,417,148	13,374,969	14,395,442	13,852,847
New Jersey	88,960,122	92,154,759	84,917,693	105,416,735	108,102,509	93,878,274
New Mexico	52,962,153	54,326,236	54,357,068	53,117,784	53,936,606	52,607,494
New York	421,734,287	447,583,307	450,956,218	427,333,461	438,558,211	433,285,660
North Carolina	204,320,846	201,669,384	201,047,231	212,410,866	195,341,413	193,220,761
North Dakota	7,087,424	7,482,612	7,535,414	8,145,412	8,285,881	7,747,997
Ohio	230,578,605	232,207,504	243,020,038	219,274,759	241,161,804	231,975,879
Oklahoma	78,603,425	69,947,930	80,506,648	80,158,685	82,766,832	78,204,059
Oregon	95,201,110	106,151,582	114,954,632	103,675,705	106,459,173	102,704,738
Pennsylvania	227,877,048	235,675,355	252,364,689	238,795,370	232,917,656	228,612,152
Rhode Island	21,241,821	22,615,284	21,416,653	22,771,022	20,398,655	21,212,170
South Carolina	112,174,747	110,749,039	109,711,576	106,668,861	105,324,196	108,200,677
South Dakota	13,633,627	13,709,956	13,177,271	13,337,327	13,387,454	13,554,730
Tennessee	162,876,093	168,692,552	142,353,477	161,224,645	157,602,088	160,766,197
Texas	515,133,747	479,829,712	525,701,257	481,590,770	553,954,231	506,696,690
Utah	37,857,640	36,494,018	30,063,936	34,553,511	38,561,774	35,380,737
Vermont	11,031,977	10,655,360	11,468,577	12,127,610	11,402,821	11,247,440
Virginia	116,056,937	102,638,316	110,718,554	118,739,880	105,190,328	108,476,090
Washington	125,336,085	149,460,255	137,446,366	132,553,660	131,951,233	132,097,657
West Virginia	39,094,095	47,562,225	39,672,320	40,382,085	39,910,217	39,817,551
Wisconsin	90,189,204	93,815,236	91,724,053	91,819,447	92,718,407	90,558,519
Wyoming	4,734,271	4,357,224	4,454,211	4,287,207	4,040,061	4,446,590
Guam	7,977,790	8,326,992	8,969,870	7,927,939	8,965,042	8,191,842
Virgin Islands	4,342,996	4,179,379	3,980,514	3,907,261	4,443,631	3,869,759
United States	5,937,479,363	5,956,840,840	6,023,083,710	5,921,540,840	6,072,104,175	5,859,115,063

TABLE D.4

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, OCTOBER 2010

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	96	373,039	88	0	0.0000	373,039	0	88	4,239
Alaska	0	1	43	27,579	36	2	0.0556	26,047	0	34	766
Arizona	0	1	98	461,881	83	2	0.0241	450,751	0	81	5,565
Arkansas	0	1	117	206,680	106	2	0.0189	202,780	0	104	1,950
California	20	17,826	87	1,519,439	79	0	0.0000	1,519,439	0	79	19,233
California	21	13,831	0	1,519,439	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	88	187,636	79	1	0.0127	185,261	0	78	2,375
Connecticut	0	1	89	198,428	84	2	0.0238	193,704	0	82	2,362
Delaware	0	1	86	57,640	72	0	0.0000	57,640	0	72	801
District of Columbia	0	1	96	73,233	80	1	0.0125	72,318	1	78	927
Florida	0	1	94	1,576,162	81	0	0.0000	1,576,162	0	81	19,459
Georgia	0	1	101	747,821	93	0	0.0000	747,821	1	92	8,128
Hawaii	40	927	83	75,134	75	0	0.0000	75,134	0	75	1,002
Hawaii	41	817	0	75,134	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	1,093	81	89,478	76	0	0.0000	89,478	0	76	1,177
Idaho	25	1,028	0	89,478	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	7,611	3	817,687	3	0	0.0000	22,337	0	3	7,446
Illinois	22	6,590	0	817,687	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,469	96	817,687	87	0	0.0000	795,350	0	87	9,142
Illinois	42	8,598	0	817,687	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	97	370,919	85	0	0.0000	370,919	1	84	4,416
Iowa	0	1	87	163,090	82	2	0.0244	159,112	0	80	1,989
Kansas	0	1	83	135,807	80	1	0.0125	134,109	0	79	1,698
Kentucky	0	1	110	370,672	105	3	0.0286	360,081	1	101	3,565
Louisiana	0	1	104	378,560	94	2	0.0213	370,506	0	92	4,027
Maine	0	1	102	121,848	91	0	0.0000	121,848	0	91	1,339
Maryland	0	1	90	303,759	79	1	0.0127	299,914	0	78	3,845
Massachusetts	0	1	87	433,613	81	0	0.0000	433,613	1	80	5,420
Michigan	0	1	87	947,985	75	0	0.0000	947,985	0	75	12,640
Minnesota	0	1	93	224,344	82	0	0.0000	224,344	0	82	2,736
Mississippi	0	1	105	264,439	105	2	0.0190	259,402	0	103	2,518
Missouri	0	1	98	424,684	92	2	0.0217	415,452	0	90	4,616
Montana	0	1	80	54,290	73	1	0.0137	53,546	0	72	744
Nebraska	0	1	84	74,333	75	1	0.0133	73,342	0	74	991
Nevada	0	1	98	148,048	87	1	0.0115	146,346	1	85	1,722
New Hampshire	0	1	77	52,553	67	1	0.0149	51,769	0	66	784
New Jersey	0	1	93	342,962	86	0	0.0000	342,962	0	86	3,988
New Mexico	0	1	98	167,968	89	1	0.0112	166,081	0	88	1,887
New York	0	1	90	1,552,821	77	1	0.0130	1,532,654	0	76	20,167
North Carolina	0	1	90	686,890	86	1	0.0116	678,903	0	85	7,987
North Dakota	0	1	34	27,754	34	2	0.0588	26,121	0	32	816
Ohio	0	1	119	809,908	110	2	0.0182	795,182	0	108	7,363
Oklahoma	0	1	92	267,865	85	1	0.0118	264,714	0	84	3,151
Oregon	0	1	95	399,765	83	0	0.0000	399,765	0	83	4,816
Pennsylvania	0	1	86	783,911	64	0	0.0000	783,911	0	64	12,249
Rhode Island	0	1	91	81,157	89	1	0.0112	80,245	0	88	912
South Carolina	0	1	107	381,879	96	1	0.0104	377,901	0	95	3,978
South Dakota	0	1	64	42,223	60	2	0.0333	40,816	0	58	704
Tennessee	1	5,241	113	600,271	109	5	0.0459	572,736	0	104	5,507
Tennessee	2	8,716	0	600,271	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	97	1,557,979	86	0	0.0000	1,557,979	1	85	18,329
Utah	0	1	84	104,214	74	0	0.0000	104,214	1	73	1,428
Vermont	0	1	63	44,182	60	3	0.0500	41,973	0	57	736

Table D.4, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Units Ineligible	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	88	389,623	77	2	0.0260	379,503	0	75	5,060
Washington	0	1	89	518,181	84	1	0.0119	512,012	0	83	6,169
West Virginia	0	1	89	158,501	84	3	0.0357	152,840	0	81	1,887
Wisconsin	0	1	91	348,260	73	0	0.0000	348,260	0	73	4,771
Wyoming	0	1	48	15,037	46	4	0.0870	13,729	0	42	327
Guam	20	331	40	12,217	36	1	0.0278	11,878	0	35	339
Guam	21	710	0	12,217	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	26	8,828	24	0	0.0000	8,828	0	24	368

TABLE D.5

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, NOVEMBER 2010

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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	
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	97	377,791	92	0	0.0000	377,791	0	92	4,106
Alaska	0	1	52	32,481	46	1	0.0217	31,775	1	44	722
Arizona	0	1	97	459,600	82	2	0.0244	448,390	0	80	5,605
Arkansas	0	1	118	209,176	116	4	0.0345	201,963	0	112	1,803
California	20	17,826	91	1,531,452	74	2	0.0270	1,490,061	1	71	20,987
California	21	13,831	0	1,531,452	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	89	190,947	71	0	0.0000	190,947	0	71	2,689
Connecticut	0	1	90	200,388	83	4	0.0482	190,731	0	79	2,414
Delaware	0	1	88	58,418	75	0	0.0000	58,418	0	75	779
District of Columbia	0	1	97	74,122	85	1	0.0118	73,250	1	83	883
Florida	0	1	96	1,601,560	87	0	0.0000	1,601,560	0	87	18,409
Georgia	0	1	102	759,279	89	1	0.0112	750,748	0	88	8,531
Hawaii	40	927	85	76,182	78	0	0.0000	76,182	0	78	977
Hawaii	41	817	0	76,182	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	1,093	82	91,105	79	0	0.0000	91,105	0	79	1,153
Idaho	25	1,028	0	91,105	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	7,611	3	825,059	3	0	0.0000	22,312	0	3	7,437
Illinois	22	6,590	0	825,059	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,469	97	825,059	90	0	0.0000	802,747	0	90	8,919
Illinois	42	8,598	0	825,059	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	98	372,486	83	1	0.0120	367,998	0	82	4,488
Iowa	0	1	86	163,055	73	2	0.0274	158,588	0	71	2,234
Kansas	0	1	84	136,708	81	1	0.0123	135,020	0	80	1,688
Kentucky	0	1	111	373,822	107	3	0.0280	363,341	0	104	3,494
Louisiana	0	1	105	377,716	96	3	0.0313	365,912	0	93	3,935
Maine	0	1	102	121,421	95	0	0.0000	121,421	1	94	1,292
Maryland	0	1	92	311,476	81	0	0.0000	311,476	0	81	3,845
Massachusetts	0	1	88	436,957	83	2	0.0241	426,428	1	80	5,330
Michigan	0	1	88	960,620	72	0	0.0000	960,620	0	72	13,342
Minnesota	0	1	95	230,368	87	0	0.0000	230,368	0	87	2,648
Mississippi	0	1	106	267,423	104	2	0.0192	262,280	0	102	2,571
Missouri	0	1	98	427,495	91	0	0.0000	427,495	0	91	4,698
Montana	0	1	81	54,919	74	1	0.0135	54,177	0	73	742
Nebraska	0	1	84	74,662	83	3	0.0361	71,963	0	80	900
Nevada	0	1	99	150,561	82	0	0.0000	150,561	0	82	1,836
New Hampshire	0	1	75	52,956	68	2	0.0294	51,398	2	64	803
New Jersey	0	1	94	345,231	83	0	0.0000	345,231	0	83	4,159
New Mexico	0	1	98	170,927	89	1	0.0112	169,006	0	88	1,921
New York	0	1	90	1,560,721	83	1	0.0120	1,541,917	0	82	18,804
North Carolina	0	1	92	700,510	91	2	0.0220	685,114	0	89	7,698
North Dakota	0	1	55	27,884	55	0	0.0000	27,884	0	55	507
Ohio	0	1	120	837,162	113	1	0.0088	829,753	0	112	7,409
Oklahoma	0	1	93	269,201	87	3	0.0345	259,918	2	82	3,170
Oregon	0	1	95	403,294	81	0	0.0000	403,294	0	81	4,979
Pennsylvania	0	1	87	789,307	80	0	0.0000	789,307	0	80	9,866
Rhode Island	0	1	91	82,248	87	1	0.0115	81,303	0	86	945
South Carolina	0	1	108	384,653	98	3	0.0306	372,878	0	95	3,925
South Dakota	0	1	65	42,527	57	1	0.0175	41,781	0	56	746
Tennessee	1	5,241	113	602,751	102	5	0.0490	573,204	0	97	5,909
Tennessee	2	8,716	0	602,751	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	98	1,575,009	87	0	0.0000	1,575,009	0	87	18,104
Utah	0	1	83	104,448	76	3	0.0395	100,325	0	73	1,374
Vermont	0	1	63	44,539	61	1	0.0164	43,809	0	60	730

Table D.5, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	89	393,917	81	2	0.0247	384,191	0	79	4,863
Washington	0	1	88	522,769	81	1	0.0123	516,315	1	79	6,536
West Virginia	0	1	90	159,389	82	4	0.0488	151,614	0	78	1,944
Wisconsin	0	1	92	350,150	69	0	0.0000	350,150	0	69	5,075
Wyoming	0	1	49	15,233	45	3	0.0667	14,217	0	42	339
Guam	20	331	40	12,460	36	1	0.0278	12,114	0	35	346
Guam	21	710	0	12,460	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	9,030	25	2	0.0800	8,308	0	23	361

TABLE D.6

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, DECEMBER 2010

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	99	380,946	91	1	0.0110	376,760	0	90	4,186
Alaska	0	1	53	33,099	51	0	0.0000	33,099	0	51	649
Arizona	0	1	98	460,322	82	1	0.0122	454,708	0	81	5,614
Arkansas	0	1	119	210,257	111	2	0.0180	206,469	0	109	1,894
California	20	17,826	92	1,552,881	77	0	0.0000	1,552,881	0	77	20,167
California	21	13,831	0	1,552,881	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	91	193,500	72	1	0.0139	190,813	1	70	2,726
Connecticut	0	1	89	200,991	81	2	0.0247	196,028	0	79	2,481
Delaware	0	1	89	60,206	73	0	0.0000	60,206	1	72	836
District of Columbia	0	1	98	74,837	82	0	0.0000	74,837	0	82	913
Florida	0	1	98	1,631,430	85	0	0.0000	1,631,430	0	85	19,193
Georgia	0	1	103	766,567	84	1	0.0119	757,441	0	83	9,126
Hawaii	40	927	86	77,721	74	1	0.0135	76,671	0	73	1,050
Hawaii	41	817	0	77,721	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	1,093	83	93,023	80	4	0.0500	88,372	0	76	1,163
Idaho	25	1,028	0	93,023	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	7,611	3	857,282	2	0	0.0000	22,506	0	2	11,253
Illinois	22	6,590	0	857,282	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,469	100	857,282	97	1	0.0103	826,170	0	96	8,606
Illinois	42	8,598	0	857,282	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	98	376,700	82	2	0.0244	367,512	0	80	4,594
Iowa	0	1	88	164,841	72	1	0.0139	162,552	0	71	2,289
Kansas	0	1	84	136,701	78	2	0.0256	133,196	0	76	1,753
Kentucky	0	1	112	374,531	111	4	0.0360	361,034	0	107	3,374
Louisiana	0	1	104	382,997	93	4	0.0430	366,524	0	89	4,118
Maine	0	1	104	122,619	97	1	0.0103	121,355	1	95	1,277
Maryland	0	1	95	317,394	78	1	0.0128	313,325	0	77	4,069
Massachusetts	0	1	87	439,138	79	1	0.0127	433,579	0	78	5,559
Michigan	0	1	88	967,944	73	0	0.0000	967,944	0	73	13,260
Minnesota	0	1	97	235,341	91	3	0.0330	227,583	1	87	2,616
Mississippi	0	1	108	269,496	102	3	0.0294	261,570	0	99	2,642
Missouri	0	1	98	430,481	92	2	0.0217	421,123	0	90	4,679
Montana	0	1	84	55,920	77	2	0.0260	54,468	0	75	726
Nebraska	0	1	86	75,733	72	1	0.0139	74,681	0	71	1,052
Nevada	0	1	100	151,527	83	0	0.0000	151,527	1	82	1,848
New Hampshire	0	1	76	53,431	68	1	0.0147	52,645	0	67	786
New Jersey	0	1	95	353,680	84	1	0.0119	349,470	0	83	4,210
New Mexico	0	1	98	173,357	89	1	0.0112	171,409	0	88	1,948
New York	0	1	90	1,580,565	80	0	0.0000	1,580,565	0	80	19,757
North Carolina	0	1	92	710,016	90	0	0.0000	710,016	0	90	7,889
North Dakota	0	1	41	28,053	39	1	0.0256	27,334	0	38	719
Ohio	0	1	121	849,568	112	1	0.0089	841,983	0	111	7,585
Oklahoma	0	1	93	271,138	84	0	0.0000	271,138	0	84	3,228
Oregon	0	1	96	412,047	88	1	0.0114	407,365	2	85	4,793
Pennsylvania	0	1	88	795,118	77	1	0.0130	784,792	0	76	10,326
Rhode Island	0	1	90	83,032	81	0	0.0000	83,032	0	81	1,025
South Carolina	0	1	108	386,873	99	3	0.0303	375,150	0	96	3,908
South Dakota	0	1	65	43,049	63	1	0.0159	42,366	0	62	683
Tennessee	1	5,241	114	608,734	104	1	0.0096	602,881	1	102	5,911
Tennessee	2	8,716	0	608,734	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	99	1,592,631	86	0	0.0000	1,592,631	0	86	18,519
Utah	0	1	86	108,631	80	0	0.0000	108,631	0	80	1,358
Vermont	0	1	64	45,163	60	2	0.0333	43,658	0	58	753

Table D.6, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	89	395,247	79	0	0.0000	395,247	0	79	5,003
Washington	0	1	91	530,329	87	1	0.0115	524,233	1	85	6,167
West Virginia	0	1	89	161,088	77	2	0.0260	156,904	0	75	2,092
Wisconsin	0	1	92	354,850	78	0	0.0000	354,850	0	78	4,549
Wyoming	0	1	50	15,418	49	2	0.0408	14,789	0	47	315
Guam	20	331	41	12,592	38	2	0.0526	11,929	0	36	331
Guam	21	710	0	12,592	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	9,149	26	0	0.0000	9,149	0	26	352

TABLE D.7

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JANUARY 2011

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	98	380,234	87	2	0.0230	371,493	1	84	4,423
Alaska	0	1	56	34,395	53	1	0.0189	33,746	1	51	662
Arizona	0	1	97	455,595	88	2	0.0227	445,241	0	86	5,177
Arkansas	0	1	118	210,445	109	5	0.0459	200,792	0	104	1,931
California	20	17,826	92	1,572,832	68	0	0.0000	1,572,832	0	68	23,130
California	21	13,831	0	1,572,832	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	91	194,957	74	2	0.0270	189,688	0	72	2,635
Connecticut	0	1	91	201,794	82	0	0.0000	201,794	1	81	2,491
Delaware	0	1	90	60,353	73	0	0.0000	60,353	1	72	838
District of Columbia	0	1	98	74,672	83	0	0.0000	74,672	0	83	900
Florida	0	1	99	1,639,050	91	0	0.0000	1,639,050	0	91	18,012
Georgia	0	1	104	758,550	89	1	0.0112	750,027	0	88	8,523
Hawaii	40	927	89	78,091	77	0	0.0000	78,091	0	77	1,014
Hawaii	41	817	0	78,091	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	1,093	85	94,371	80	2	0.0250	92,012	1	77	1,195
Idaho	25	1,028	0	94,371	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	7,611	3	861,850	3	1	0.3333	14,796	0	2	7,398
Illinois	22	6,590	0	861,850	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,469	102	861,850	89	2	0.0225	820,787	0	87	9,434
Illinois	42	8,598	0	861,850	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	99	377,040	85	1	0.0118	372,604	0	84	4,436
Iowa	0	1	88	167,412	79	0	0.0000	167,412	0	79	2,119
Kansas	0	1	85	138,374	84	1	0.0119	136,727	1	82	1,667
Kentucky	0	1	111	379,518	108	1	0.0093	376,004	0	107	3,514
Louisiana	0	1	104	378,976	94	4	0.0426	362,849	0	90	4,032
Maine	0	1	105	124,767	94	0	0.0000	124,767	0	94	1,327
Maryland	0	1	95	319,704	87	2	0.0230	312,354	0	85	3,675
Massachusetts	0	1	89	439,836	82	1	0.0122	434,472	0	81	5,364
Michigan	0	1	89	980,321	77	1	0.0130	967,590	0	76	12,731
Minnesota	0	1	99	240,635	86	1	0.0116	237,837	0	85	2,798
Mississippi	0	1	109	269,289	106	0	0.0000	269,289	0	106	2,540
Missouri	0	1	100	433,219	98	0	0.0000	433,219	0	98	4,421
Montana	0	1	85	56,605	81	2	0.0247	55,207	0	79	699
Nebraska	0	1	85	76,487	75	1	0.0133	75,467	0	74	1,020
Nevada	0	1	101	152,810	85	2	0.0235	149,214	1	82	1,820
New Hampshire	0	1	77	53,923	69	0	0.0000	53,923	0	69	781
New Jersey	0	1	96	354,357	79	0	0.0000	354,357	0	79	4,486
New Mexico	0	1	98	175,744	96	1	0.0104	173,913	0	95	1,831
New York	0	1	90	1,583,310	80	1	0.0125	1,563,519	0	79	19,791
North Carolina	0	1	93	711,387	89	0	0.0000	711,387	0	89	7,993
North Dakota	0	1	44	28,202	42	1	0.0238	27,531	0	41	671
Ohio	0	1	122	855,273	108	2	0.0185	839,435	0	106	7,919
Oklahoma	0	1	93	270,974	85	0	0.0000	270,974	0	85	3,188
Oregon	0	1	98	411,949	83	2	0.0241	402,023	0	81	4,963
Pennsylvania	0	1	89	801,875	77	2	0.0260	781,047	0	75	10,414
Rhode Island	0	1	89	83,405	88	3	0.0341	80,562	0	85	948
South Carolina	0	1	108	385,404	103	4	0.0388	370,437	0	99	3,742
South Dakota	0	1	65	43,512	63	2	0.0317	42,131	0	61	691
Tennessee	1	5,241	114	608,144	108	4	0.0370	585,620	0	104	5,631
Tennessee	2	8,716	0	608,144	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	98	1,583,071	88	0	0.0000	1,583,071	0	88	17,989
Utah	0	1	87	109,877	77	0	0.0000	109,877	0	77	1,427
Vermont	0	1	65	45,904	62	1	0.0161	45,164	0	61	740

Table D.7, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	90	397,508	79	2	0.0253	387,445	0	77	5,032
Washington	0	1	91	535,238	81	2	0.0247	522,022	0	79	6,608
West Virginia	0	1	88	159,609	82	4	0.0488	151,823	0	78	1,946
Wisconsin	0	1	94	360,401	80	0	0.0000	360,401	0	80	4,505
Wyoming	0	1	50	15,763	50	3	0.0600	14,817	0	47	315
Guam	20	331	41	12,631	37	0	0.0000	12,631	0	37	341
Guam	21	710	0	12,631	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	9,156	27	3	0.1111	8,139	0	24	339

TABLE D.8

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, FEBRUARY 2011

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	Stratum	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	
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	98	380,876	92	2	0.0217	372,596	0	90	4,140
Alaska	0	1	56	35,175	54	0	0.0000	35,175	0	54	651
Arizona	0	1	96	451,547	89	6	0.0674	421,106	0	83	5,074
Arkansas	0	1	118	208,019	115	3	0.0261	202,592	0	112	1,809
California	20	17,826	94	1,578,837	73	0	0.0000	1,578,837	1	72	21,928
California	21	13,831	0	1,578,837	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	92	195,866	80	0	0.0000	195,866	0	80	2,448
Connecticut	0	1	92	202,791	83	2	0.0241	197,904	0	81	2,443
Delaware	0	1	91	60,851	72	2	0.0278	59,161	2	68	870
District of Columbia	0	1	97	74,711	80	0	0.0000	74,711	1	79	946
Florida	0	1	98	1,640,232	78	0	0.0000	1,640,232	0	78	21,029
Georgia	0	1	105	771,191	93	0	0.0000	771,191	1	92	8,383
Hawaii	40	927	88	78,748	81	1	0.0123	77,776	0	80	972
Hawaii	41	817	0	78,748	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	1,093	86	95,310	81	0	0.0000	95,310	0	81	1,177
Idaho	25	1,028	0	95,310	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	7,611	3	860,797	3	0	0.0000	22,598	0	3	7,533
Illinois	22	6,590	0	860,797	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,469	100	860,797	91	1	0.0110	828,988	0	90	9,211
Illinois	42	8,598	0	860,797	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	99	377,104	86	3	0.0349	363,949	0	83	4,385
Iowa	0	1	91	169,427	76	3	0.0395	162,739	0	73	2,229
Kansas	0	1	84	137,944	82	2	0.0244	134,580	0	80	1,682
Kentucky	0	1	113	376,651	104	4	0.0385	362,164	1	99	3,658
Louisiana	0	1	104	381,927	98	2	0.0204	374,133	0	96	3,897
Maine	0	1	105	124,550	96	0	0.0000	124,550	0	96	1,297
Maryland	0	1	95	322,160	87	0	0.0000	322,160	0	87	3,703
Massachusetts	0	1	88	442,656	83	0	0.0000	442,656	0	83	5,333
Michigan	0	1	90	981,931	70	0	0.0000	981,931	0	70	14,028
Minnesota	0	1	100	242,499	88	0	0.0000	242,499	1	87	2,787
Mississippi	0	1	109	268,822	103	3	0.0291	260,992	0	100	2,610
Missouri	0	1	99	431,728	94	0	0.0000	431,728	0	94	4,593
Montana	0	1	85	57,052	78	1	0.0128	56,321	0	77	731
Nebraska	0	1	87	76,600	73	0	0.0000	76,600	0	73	1,049
Nevada	0	1	100	152,993	75	1	0.0133	150,953	0	74	2,040
New Hampshire	0	1	76	53,863	71	2	0.0282	52,346	0	69	759
New Jersey	0	1	99	359,507	91	0	0.0000	359,507	1	90	3,995
New Mexico	0	1	98	175,821	89	2	0.0225	171,870	0	87	1,976
New York	0	1	90	1,587,097	69	3	0.0435	1,518,093	0	66	23,001
North Carolina	0	1	93	716,471	90	0	0.0000	716,471	0	90	7,961
North Dakota	0	1	56	28,060	54	1	0.0185	27,540	1	52	530
Ohio	0	1	123	856,883	112	0	0.0000	856,883	0	112	7,651
Oklahoma	0	1	93	267,313	88	1	0.0114	264,275	0	87	3,038
Oregon	0	1	98	415,269	85	0	0.0000	415,269	0	85	4,886
Pennsylvania	0	1	89	805,534	72	0	0.0000	805,534	0	72	11,188
Rhode Island	0	1	88	85,507	83	3	0.0361	82,416	0	80	1,030
South Carolina	0	1	108	386,873	98	1	0.0102	382,925	0	97	3,948
South Dakota	0	1	66	43,535	64	0	0.0000	43,535	0	64	680
Tennessee	1	5,241	114	605,557	108	3	0.0278	588,736	0	105	5,607
Tennessee	2	8,716	0	605,557	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	98	1,568,987	93	0	0.0000	1,568,987	0	93	16,871
Utah	0	1	87	109,287	83	0	0.0000	109,287	0	83	1,317
Vermont	0	1	67	46,356	65	4	0.0615	43,503	0	61	713

Table D.8, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	90	399,824	83	1	0.0120	395,007	0	82	4,817
Washington	0	1	91	537,964	82	4	0.0488	511,722	0	78	6,561
West Virginia	0	1	87	160,473	76	2	0.0263	156,250	0	74	2,111
Wisconsin	0	1	95	364,544	75	1	0.0133	359,683	1	73	4,927
Wyoming	0	1	51	15,809	48	3	0.0625	14,821	0	45	329
Guam	20	331	42	12,709	38	4	0.1053	11,371	0	34	334
Guam	21	710	0	12,709	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	9,170	26	1	0.0385	8,817	0	25	353

TABLE D.9

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, MARCH 2011

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	98	384,071	87	0	0.0000	384,071	0	87	4,415
Alaska	0	1	58	36,138	54	1	0.0185	35,469	0	53	669
Arizona	0	1	96	454,468	89	0	0.0000	454,468	0	89	5,106
Arkansas	0	1	118	209,937	109	2	0.0183	206,085	0	107	1,926
California	20	17,826	95	1,613,482	77	2	0.0260	1,571,573	0	75	20,954
California	21	13,831	0	1,613,482	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	94	201,125	75	0	0.0000	201,125	0	75	2,682
Connecticut	0	1	94	205,793	88	3	0.0341	198,777	0	85	2,339
Delaware	0	1	92	61,816	77	0	0.0000	61,816	0	77	803
District of Columbia	0	1	98	75,525	87	0	0.0000	75,525	0	87	868
Florida	0	1	100	1,660,612	89	0	0.0000	1,660,612	0	89	18,659
Georgia	0	1	106	781,489	87	2	0.0230	763,524	0	85	8,983
Hawaii	40	927	0	79,528	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	41	817	90	79,528	80	2	0.0250	77,540	0	78	994
Idaho	5	1,093	87	97,347	82	1	0.0122	96,160	0	81	1,187
Idaho	25	1,028	0	97,347	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	7,611	4	870,640	4	0	0.0000	30,506	0	4	7,626
Illinois	22	6,590	0	870,640	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	41	8,469	99	870,640	84	2	0.0238	820,131	0	82	10,002
Illinois	42	8,598	0	870,640	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	1	100	381,386	91	2	0.0220	373,004	1	88	4,239
Iowa	0	1	91	173,097	79	0	0.0000	173,097	0	79	2,191
Kansas	0	1	85	138,406	77	1	0.0130	136,609	0	76	1,797
Kentucky	0	1	113	381,265	109	0	0.0000	381,265	0	109	3,498
Louisiana	0	1	106	385,068	97	3	0.0309	373,159	0	94	3,970
Maine	0	1	108	126,964	98	0	0.0000	126,964	0	98	1,296
Maryland	0	1	108	326,713	95	1	0.0105	323,274	0	94	3,439
Massachusetts	0	1	90	445,998	83	1	0.0120	440,625	0	82	5,373
Michigan	0	1	89	984,205	78	1	0.0128	971,587	0	77	12,618
Minnesota	0	1	102	248,210	89	0	0.0000	248,210	1	88	2,821
Mississippi	0	1	109	269,716	103	0	0.0000	269,716	0	103	2,619
Missouri	0	1	100	434,645	92	0	0.0000	434,645	0	92	4,724
Montana	0	1	85	57,677	81	0	0.0000	57,677	0	81	712
Nebraska	0	1	86	77,261	76	1	0.0132	76,244	0	75	1,017
Nevada	0	1	102	154,532	84	1	0.0119	152,692	0	83	1,840
New Hampshire	0	1	77	54,616	66	1	0.0152	53,788	0	65	828
New Jersey	0	1	99	365,878	89	0	0.0000	365,878	0	89	4,111
New Mexico	0	1	98	178,226	90	0	0.0000	178,226	0	90	1,980
New York	0	1	90	1,610,728	84	2	0.0238	1,572,377	0	82	19,175
North Carolina	0	1	94	722,702	92	1	0.0109	714,847	0	91	7,855
North Dakota	0	1	43	27,994	42	0	0.0000	27,994	0	42	667
Ohio	0	1	124	868,903	113	1	0.0088	861,214	0	112	7,689
Oklahoma	0	1	92	269,280	79	3	0.0380	259,054	0	76	3,409
Oregon	0	1	100	418,286	94	1	0.0106	413,836	0	93	4,450
Pennsylvania	0	1	90	812,613	78	1	0.0128	802,195	0	77	10,418
Rhode Island	0	1	90	86,579	83	1	0.0120	85,536	0	82	1,043
South Carolina	0	1	110	390,161	92	0	0.0000	390,161	0	92	4,241
South Dakota	0	1	66	43,608	63	1	0.0159	42,916	0	62	692
Tennessee	1	5,241	116	614,900	109	7	0.0642	575,411	0	102	5,641
Tennessee	2	8,716	0	614,900	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	98	1,585,351	89	0	0.0000	1,585,351	0	89	17,813
Utah	0	1	89	116,604	79	1	0.0127	115,128	0	78	1,476
Vermont	0	1	67	46,678	63	4	0.0635	43,714	0	59	741

Table D.9, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	91	404,241	78	0	0.0000	404,241	0	78	5,183
Washington	0	1	93	543,079	82	2	0.0244	529,833	0	80	6,623
West Virginia	0	1	91	160,449	83	3	0.0361	154,650	0	80	1,933
Wisconsin	0	1	97	369,842	80	0	0.0000	369,842	0	80	4,623
Wyoming	0	1	51	16,034	49	2	0.0408	15,380	0	47	327
Guam	20	331	42	12,772	38	0	0.0000	12,772	0	38	336
Guam	21	710	0	12,772	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	9,271	27	1	0.0370	8,928	0	26	343

TABLE D.10

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, APRIL 2011

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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	
	a	b	c	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	100	384,379	93	4	0.0430	367,847	0	89	4,133
Alaska	0	1	58	36,855	50	0	0.0000	36,855	0	50	737
Arizona	0	1	97	457,671	87	0	0.0000	457,671	0	87	5,261
Arkansas	0	1	118	208,162	113	3	0.0265	202,636	0	110	1,842
California	20	17,826	95	1,616,336	79	1	0.0127	1,595,876	1	77	20,726
California	21	13,831	0	1,616,336	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	95	200,814	84	2	0.0238	196,033	0	82	2,391
Connecticut	0	1	94	206,768	85	1	0.0118	204,335	0	84	2,433
Delaware	0	1	93	61,401	79	3	0.0380	59,069	1	75	788
District of Columbia	0	1	98	75,516	82	1	0.0122	74,595	0	81	921
Florida	0	1	101	1,658,023	88	0	0.0000	1,658,023	0	88	18,841
Georgia	0	1	107	787,080	90	0	0.0000	787,080	0	90	8,745
Hawaii	40	927	0	79,768	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	41	817	99	79,768	86	0	0.0000	79,768	0	86	928
Idaho	5	1,093	89	98,164	82	0	0.0000	98,164	0	82	1,197
Idaho	25	1,028	0	98,164	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	21	7,611	0	867,737	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	6,590	4	867,737	4	0	0.0000	25,564	0	4	6,391
Illinois	41	8,469	0	867,737	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	8,598	101	867,737	90	0	0.0000	842,173	0	90	9,357
Indiana	0	1	100	381,191	79	2	0.0253	371,541	1	76	4,889
Iowa	0	1	93	175,483	77	0	0.0000	175,483	0	77	2,279
Kansas	0	1	86	139,873	82	1	0.0122	138,167	1	80	1,727
Kentucky	0	1	114	379,771	108	2	0.0185	372,738	0	106	3,516
Louisiana	0	1	106	386,106	98	0	0.0000	386,106	0	98	3,940
Maine	0	1	108	126,836	96	0	0.0000	126,836	0	96	1,321
Maryland	0	1	105	333,530	91	1	0.0110	329,865	0	90	3,665
Massachusetts	0	1	91	446,579	84	1	0.0119	441,263	0	83	5,316
Michigan	0	1	88	960,268	76	1	0.0132	947,633	0	75	12,635
Minnesota	0	1	103	249,656	93	0	0.0000	249,656	0	93	2,684
Mississippi	0	1	110	271,567	109	1	0.0092	269,076	0	108	2,491
Missouri	0	1	100	436,662	94	2	0.0213	427,371	1	91	4,696
Montana	0	1	86	57,974	78	0	0.0000	57,974	0	78	743
Nebraska	0	1	87	77,134	72	1	0.0139	76,063	0	71	1,071
Nevada	0	1	103	155,981	83	1	0.0120	154,102	0	82	1,879
New Hampshire	0	1	78	54,748	69	2	0.0290	53,161	1	66	805
New Jersey	0	1	101	370,723	87	2	0.0230	362,201	0	85	4,261
New Mexico	0	1	98	184,686	90	0	0.0000	184,686	0	90	2,052
New York	0	1	90	1,612,039	83	3	0.0361	1,553,773	0	80	19,422
North Carolina	0	1	95	727,955	93	2	0.0215	712,300	0	91	7,827
North Dakota	0	1	46	27,811	44	1	0.0227	27,179	0	43	632
Ohio	0	1	123	858,135	109	2	0.0183	842,389	0	107	7,873
Oklahoma	0	1	93	270,877	88	0	0.0000	270,877	0	88	3,078
Oregon	0	1	101	421,552	91	4	0.0440	403,022	1	87	4,632
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	821,242	75	0	0.0000	821,242	0	75	10,950
Rhode Island	0	1	90	87,141	84	2	0.0238	85,066	0	82	1,037
South Carolina	0	1	110	389,536	90	0	0.0000	389,536	0	90	4,328
South Dakota	0	1	65	43,682	61	0	0.0000	43,682	1	60	728
Tennessee	1	5,241	115	609,602	107	5	0.0467	581,116	0	102	5,697
Tennessee	2	8,716	0	609,602	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	1	99	1,587,675	84	1	0.0119	1,568,774	0	83	18,901
Utah	0	1	88	114,021	78	0	0.0000	114,021	0	78	1,462
Vermont	0	1	68	46,853	62	0	0.0000	46,853	0	62	756

Table D.10, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	92	406,200	77	0	0.0000	406,200	0	77	5,275
Washington	0	1	92	547,166	77	0	0.0000	547,166	0	77	7,106
West Virginia	0	1	88	160,210	79	2	0.0253	156,154	0	77	2,028
Wisconsin	0	1	97	374,020	73	1	0.0137	368,896	0	72	5,124
Wyoming	0	1	51	15,808	49	3	0.0612	14,840	0	46	323
Guam	20	331	42	12,902	39	1	0.0256	12,571	0	38	331
Guam	21	710	0	12,902	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	28	9,307	28	0	0.0000	9,307	0	28	332

TABLE D.11

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, MAY 2011

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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	
	a	b	c	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	100	388,190	96	2	0.0208	380,103	0	94	4,044
Alaska	0	1	59	36,975	57	0	0.0000	36,975	0	57	649
Arizona	0	1	98	462,693	80	2	0.0250	451,126	0	78	5,784
Arkansas	0	1	120	206,460	109	4	0.0367	198,883	0	105	1,894
California	20	17,826	96	1,642,508	82	0	0.0000	1,642,508	1	81	20,278
California	21	13,831	0	1,642,508	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	95	203,636	74	2	0.0270	198,132	0	72	2,752
Connecticut	0	1	94	208,228	86	3	0.0349	200,964	1	82	2,451
Delaware	0	1	94	62,310	75	0	0.0000	62,310	1	74	842
District of Columbia	0	1	98	75,900	93	2	0.0215	74,268	0	91	816
Florida	0	1	102	1,671,018	89	0	0.0000	1,671,018	0	89	18,775
Georgia	0	1	108	794,907	96	2	0.0208	778,346	1	93	8,369
Hawaii	40	927	0	80,185	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	41	817	101	80,185	92	0	0.0000	80,185	0	92	872
Idaho	5	1,093	0	98,938	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	25	1,028	95	98,938	89	0	0.0000	98,938	0	89	1,112
Illinois	21	7,611	0	862,243	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	6,590	4	862,243	4	0	0.0000	25,649	0	4	6,412
Illinois	41	8,469	0	862,243	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	8,598	100	862,243	89	0	0.0000	836,594	0	89	9,400
Indiana	0	1	100	382,708	79	1	0.0127	377,864	1	77	4,907
Iowa	0	1	94	177,067	78	0	0.0000	177,067	0	78	2,270
Kansas	0	1	86	139,774	81	1	0.0123	138,048	0	80	1,726
Kentucky	0	1	114	383,559	112	1	0.0089	380,134	0	111	3,425
Louisiana	0	1	107	388,090	102	1	0.0098	384,285	0	101	3,805
Maine	0	1	108	128,396	94	1	0.0106	127,030	0	93	1,366
Maryland	0	1	100	330,786	89	2	0.0225	323,353	0	87	3,717
Massachusetts	0	1	91	449,180	77	0	0.0000	449,180	0	77	5,834
Michigan	0	1	88	963,021	74	0	0.0000	963,021	0	74	13,014
Minnesota	0	1	104	253,244	89	0	0.0000	253,244	0	89	2,845
Mississippi	0	1	111	267,457	109	2	0.0183	262,550	0	107	2,454
Missouri	0	1	100	434,982	91	3	0.0330	420,642	0	88	4,780
Montana	0	1	87	57,677	83	0	0.0000	57,677	0	83	695
Nebraska	0	1	86	76,550	69	1	0.0145	75,441	0	68	1,109
Nevada	0	1	104	158,378	86	3	0.0349	152,853	0	83	1,842
New Hampshire	0	1	78	54,820	72	0	0.0000	54,820	1	71	772
New Jersey	0	1	102	374,332	92	1	0.0109	370,263	0	91	4,069
New Mexico	0	1	98	181,030	90	3	0.0333	174,996	0	87	2,011
New York	0	1	90	1,614,089	84	2	0.0238	1,575,658	1	81	19,453
North Carolina	0	1	96	736,059	92	0	0.0000	736,059	0	92	8,001
North Dakota	0	1	36	27,638	35	0	0.0000	27,638	0	35	790
Ohio	0	1	124	851,810	113	3	0.0265	829,196	0	110	7,538
Oklahoma	0	1	93	271,621	88	2	0.0227	265,448	0	86	3,087
Oregon	0	1	99	423,581	88	0	0.0000	423,581	0	88	4,813
Pennsylvania	0	1	91	824,583	73	0	0.0000	824,583	0	73	11,296
Rhode Island	0	1	90	88,150	86	3	0.0349	85,075	0	83	1,025
South Carolina	0	1	110	391,901	96	1	0.0104	387,819	0	95	4,082
South Dakota	0	1	67	43,706	65	1	0.0154	43,034	0	64	672
Tennessee	1	5,241	0	606,538	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	8,716	69	606,538	64	0	0.0000	606,538	0	64	9,477
Texas	0	1	100	1,602,367	80	0	0.0000	1,602,367	0	80	20,030
Utah	0	1	89	113,969	81	1	0.0123	112,562	0	80	1,407
Vermont	0	1	67	47,010	62	1	0.0161	46,252	0	61	758

Table D.11, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	92	409,278	75	1	0.0133	403,821	0	74	5,457
Washington	0	1	94	549,351	83	1	0.0120	542,732	0	82	6,619
West Virginia	0	1	90	161,258	83	1	0.0120	159,315	0	82	1,943
Wisconsin	0	1	98	377,664	84	0	0.0000	377,664	0	84	4,496
Wyoming	0	1	51	15,687	44	1	0.0227	15,330	0	43	357
Guam	20	331	43	13,117	38	1	0.0263	12,772	0	37	345
Guam	21	710	0	13,117	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	9,438	27	0	0.0000	9,438	0	27	350

TABLE D.12

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JUNE 2011

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	101	391,592	93	3	0.0323	378,960	0	90	4,211
Alaska	0	1	59	37,167	52	0	0.0000	37,167	0	52	715
Arizona	0	1	100	470,060	85	0	0.0000	470,060	1	84	5,596
Arkansas	0	1	120	208,380	112	2	0.0179	204,659	1	109	1,878
California	20	17,826	98	1,655,292	79	0	0.0000	1,655,292	0	79	20,953
California	21	13,831	0	1,655,292	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	97	205,548	83	2	0.0241	200,595	1	80	2,507
Connecticut	0	1	93	209,399	85	3	0.0353	202,008	0	82	2,464
Delaware	0	1	95	63,618	74	1	0.0135	62,758	0	73	860
District of Columbia	0	1	100	76,962	89	0	0.0000	76,962	0	89	865
Florida	0	1	104	1,690,512	87	0	0.0000	1,690,512	0	87	19,431
Georgia	0	1	110	812,078	89	0	0.0000	812,078	0	89	9,124
Hawaii	40	927	0	81,174	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	41	817	102	81,174	93	0	0.0000	81,174	0	93	873
Idaho	5	1,093	0	99,421	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	25	1,028	95	99,421	81	2	0.0247	96,966	0	79	1,227
Illinois	21	7,611	0	871,047	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	6,590	4	871,047	3	0	0.0000	26,423	0	3	8,808
Illinois	41	8,469	0	871,047	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	8,598	98	871,047	91	1	0.0110	835,342	0	90	9,282
Indiana	0	1	101	384,867	87	1	0.0115	380,443	0	86	4,424
Iowa	0	1	94	178,827	84	1	0.0119	176,698	0	83	2,129
Kansas	0	1	86	140,051	83	2	0.0241	136,676	0	81	1,687
Kentucky	0	1	115	387,018	111	0	0.0000	387,018	0	111	3,487
Louisiana	0	1	109	395,457	103	1	0.0097	391,618	0	102	3,839
Maine	0	1	110	128,791	98	1	0.0102	127,477	1	96	1,328
Maryland	0	1	108	337,265	98	3	0.0306	326,941	0	95	3,441
Massachusetts	0	1	92	451,960	80	1	0.0125	446,311	0	79	5,650
Michigan	0	1	87	963,569	73	0	0.0000	963,569	0	73	13,200
Minnesota	0	1	105	255,522	88	0	0.0000	255,522	0	88	2,904
Mississippi	0	1	110	276,667	108	2	0.0185	271,544	0	106	2,562
Missouri	0	1	100	436,236	94	4	0.0426	417,673	0	90	4,641
Montana	0	1	87	58,455	82	1	0.0122	57,742	0	81	713
Nebraska	0	1	86	76,375	77	1	0.0130	75,383	1	75	1,005
Nevada	0	1	106	160,348	93	2	0.0215	156,900	0	91	1,724
New Hampshire	0	1	78	54,732	68	1	0.0147	53,927	1	66	817
New Jersey	0	1	93	379,574	76	1	0.0132	374,580	0	75	4,994
New Mexico	0	1	98	182,356	87	1	0.0115	180,260	0	86	2,096
New York	0	1	90	1,622,860	77	0	0.0000	1,622,860	0	77	21,076
North Carolina	0	1	98	747,188	94	0	0.0000	747,188	0	94	7,949
North Dakota	0	1	42	27,674	41	1	0.0244	26,999	0	40	675
Ohio	0	1	124	846,044	111	0	0.0000	846,044	0	111	7,622
Oklahoma	0	1	94	272,727	84	1	0.0119	269,480	0	83	3,247
Oregon	0	1	102	436,098	91	0	0.0000	436,098	1	90	4,846
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	827,158	73	0	0.0000	827,158	0	73	11,331
Rhode Island	0	1	90	88,800	82	2	0.0244	86,634	0	80	1,083
South Carolina	0	1	111	394,366	102	0	0.0000	394,366	0	102	3,866
South Dakota	0	1	66	43,945	64	1	0.0156	43,258	0	63	687
Tennessee	1	5,241	0	620,160	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	8,716	70	620,160	64	2	0.0313	600,780	0	62	9,690
Texas	0	1	101	1,625,225	89	1	0.0112	1,606,964	0	88	18,261
Utah	0	1	90	114,696	83	0	0.0000	114,696	0	83	1,382
Vermont	0	1	67	47,022	65	1	0.0154	46,299	0	64	723

Table D.12, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	94	414,598	74	3	0.0405	397,790	1	70	5,683
Washington	0	1	93	553,334	81	1	0.0123	546,503	0	80	6,831
West Virginia	0	1	88	161,114	85	0	0.0000	161,114	0	85	1,895
Wisconsin	0	1	100	381,429	85	0	0.0000	381,429	1	84	4,541
Wyoming	0	1	49	15,382	45	2	0.0444	14,698	0	43	342
Guam	20	331	43	13,168	38	1	0.0263	12,821	0	37	347
Guam	21	710	0	13,168	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	9,540	29	1	0.0345	9,211	0	28	329

TABLE D.13

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, JULY 2011

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	Stratum	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	
		a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	
Alabama	0	1	102	376,507	95	3	0.0316	364,617	0	92	3,963
Alaska	0	1	59	36,999	54	0	0.0000	36,999	0	54	685
Arizona	0	1	101	477,227	84	1	0.0119	471,546	0	83	5,681
Arkansas	0	1	121	213,007	117	2	0.0171	209,366	0	115	1,821
California	20	17,826	0	1,668,941	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
California	21	13,831	128	1,668,941	110	0	0.0000	1,668,941	1	109	15,311
Colorado	0	1	96	205,920	86	1	0.0116	203,526	0	85	2,394
Connecticut	0	1	95	211,166	90	3	0.0333	204,127	0	87	2,346
Delaware	0	1	99	63,645	78	1	0.0128	62,829	0	77	816
District of Columbia	0	1	99	79,000	90	0	0.0000	79,000	0	90	878
Florida	0	1	101	1,694,948	91	0	0.0000	1,694,948	0	91	18,626
Georgia	0	1	111	818,832	98	0	0.0000	818,832	1	97	8,442
Hawaii	40	927	0	82,041	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	41	817	103	82,041	92	1	0.0109	81,149	0	91	892
Idaho	5	1,093	0	99,134	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	25	1,028	96	99,134	95	1	0.0105	98,090	0	94	1,044
Illinois	21	7,611	0	864,280	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	6,590	5	864,280	4	0	0.0000	32,209	0	4	8,052
Illinois	41	8,469	0	864,280	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	8,598	99	864,280	92	1	0.0109	823,026	0	91	9,044
Indiana	0	1	101	386,316	85	0	0.0000	386,316	0	85	4,545
Iowa	0	1	96	180,015	89	0	0.0000	180,015	0	89	2,023
Kansas	0	1	86	140,840	84	1	0.0119	139,163	0	83	1,677
Kentucky	0	1	116	387,387	112	3	0.0268	377,011	0	109	3,459
Louisiana	0	1	109	399,336	101	0	0.0000	399,336	0	101	3,954
Maine	0	1	109	128,919	103	0	0.0000	128,919	0	103	1,252
Maryland	0	1	101	340,941	90	1	0.0111	337,153	0	89	3,788
Massachusetts	0	1	92	454,985	77	0	0.0000	454,985	0	77	5,909
Michigan	0	1	88	965,647	84	0	0.0000	965,647	0	84	11,496
Minnesota	0	1	104	253,681	83	2	0.0241	247,568	0	81	3,056
Mississippi	0	1	111	278,832	105	2	0.0190	273,521	0	103	2,656
Missouri	0	1	100	436,360	90	1	0.0111	431,512	0	89	4,848
Montana	0	1	86	58,223	79	0	0.0000	58,223	0	79	737
Nebraska	0	1	85	75,738	68	0	0.0000	75,738	0	68	1,114
Nevada	0	1	106	161,488	89	1	0.0112	159,674	0	88	1,814
New Hampshire	0	1	78	54,536	71	1	0.0141	53,768	0	70	768
New Jersey	0	1	94	383,450	79	0	0.0000	383,450	0	79	4,854
New Mexico	0	1	98	183,441	89	0	0.0000	183,441	0	89	2,061
New York	0	1	90	1,626,836	80	1	0.0125	1,606,501	0	79	20,335
North Carolina	0	1	98	750,490	93	0	0.0000	750,490	1	92	8,158
North Dakota	0	1	47	27,505	46	0	0.0000	27,505	0	46	598
Ohio	0	1	124	842,228	115	1	0.0087	834,904	0	114	7,324
Oklahoma	0	1	98	275,034	91	0	0.0000	275,034	0	91	3,022
Oregon	0	1	102	428,504	84	0	0.0000	428,504	0	84	5,101
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	837,099	81	0	0.0000	837,099	0	81	10,335
Rhode Island	0	1	90	89,149	84	0	0.0000	89,149	0	84	1,061
South Carolina	0	1	111	395,755	109	2	0.0183	388,493	0	107	3,631
South Dakota	0	1	67	44,151	65	2	0.0308	42,793	0	63	679
Tennessee	1	5,241	0	614,579	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	8,716	69	614,579	65	4	0.0615	576,759	0	61	9,455
Texas	0	1	103	1,648,098	91	1	0.0110	1,629,987	0	90	18,111
Utah	0	1	90	113,215	81	4	0.0494	107,624	0	77	1,398
Vermont	0	1	67	46,876	63	1	0.0159	46,132	0	62	744

Table D.13, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	94	416,749	77	3	0.0390	400,512	0	74	5,412
Washington	0	1	94	556,523	78	0	0.0000	556,523	0	78	7,135
West Virginia	0	1	91	161,328	82	1	0.0122	159,361	0	81	1,967
Wisconsin	0	1	100	383,707	85	1	0.0118	379,193	0	84	4,514
Wyoming	0	1	48	14,872	46	1	0.0217	14,549	0	45	323
Guam	20	331	43	13,392	36	1	0.0278	13,020	0	35	372
Guam	21	710	0	13,392	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	9,715	29	1	0.0345	9,380	0	28	335

TABLE D.14

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, AUGUST 2011

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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	
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	104	401,470	93	3	0.0323	388,519	0	90	4,317
Alaska	0	1	59	37,023	58	0	0.0000	37,023	0	58	638
Arizona	0	1	103	485,568	85	2	0.0235	474,143	0	83	5,713
Arkansas	0	1	123	221,953	120	2	0.0167	218,254	0	118	1,850
California	20	17,826	0	1,695,650	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
California	21	13,831	128	1,695,650	110	0	0.0000	1,695,650	3	107	15,847
Colorado	0	1	98	209,649	86	1	0.0116	207,211	0	85	2,438
Connecticut	0	1	95	210,915	87	1	0.0115	208,491	0	86	2,424
Delaware	0	1	98	65,583	72	2	0.0278	63,761	1	69	924
District of Columbia	0	1	103	79,374	96	0	0.0000	79,374	0	96	827
Florida	0	1	102	1,715,740	91	0	0.0000	1,715,740	0	91	18,854
Georgia	0	1	112	832,958	93	2	0.0215	815,045	0	91	8,957
Hawaii	40	927	0	82,998	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	41	817	105	82,998	94	2	0.0213	81,232	0	92	883
Idaho	5	1,093	0	99,977	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	25	1,028	96	99,977	87	2	0.0230	97,679	0	85	1,149
Illinois	21	7,611	0	874,109	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	6,590	5	874,109	5	0	0.0000	32,262	0	5	6,452
Illinois	41	8,469	0	874,109	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	8,598	100	874,109	88	0	0.0000	841,847	0	88	9,566
Indiana	0	1	103	391,571	89	2	0.0225	382,772	0	87	4,400
Iowa	0	1	96	182,184	82	0	0.0000	182,184	0	82	2,222
Kansas	0	1	87	141,850	82	4	0.0488	134,930	0	78	1,730
Kentucky	0	1	116	393,080	110	3	0.0273	382,360	0	107	3,573
Louisiana	0	1	111	401,461	101	1	0.0099	397,486	0	100	3,975
Maine	0	1	109	129,536	103	1	0.0097	128,278	0	102	1,258
Maryland	0	1	116	346,926	92	0	0.0000	346,926	0	92	3,771
Massachusetts	0	1	92	458,283	79	1	0.0127	452,482	0	78	5,801
Michigan	0	1	89	969,117	76	0	0.0000	969,117	0	76	12,752
Minnesota	0	1	106	256,671	98	3	0.0306	248,814	0	95	2,619
Mississippi	0	1	112	282,028	110	1	0.0091	279,464	0	109	2,564
Missouri	0	1	101	439,195	92	1	0.0109	434,421	2	89	4,881
Montana	0	1	86	58,532	77	3	0.0390	56,252	0	74	760
Nebraska	0	1	87	76,595	72	5	0.0694	71,276	0	67	1,064
Nevada	0	1	108	164,255	95	0	0.0000	164,255	1	94	1,747
New Hampshire	0	1	78	54,746	73	0	0.0000	54,746	0	73	750
New Jersey	0	1	96	387,288	91	0	0.0000	387,288	1	90	4,303
New Mexico	0	1	98	186,786	93	0	0.0000	186,786	0	93	2,008
New York	0	1	90	1,624,204	80	1	0.0125	1,603,901	0	79	20,303
North Carolina	0	1	99	760,066	97	0	0.0000	760,066	0	97	7,836
North Dakota	0	1	48	27,564	46	0	0.0000	27,564	0	46	599
Ohio	0	1	124	847,585	112	1	0.0089	840,017	0	111	7,568
Oklahoma	0	1	93	279,286	84	2	0.0238	272,636	0	82	3,325
Oregon	0	1	103	432,001	83	1	0.0120	426,796	0	82	5,205
Pennsylvania	0	1	94	843,759	78	0	0.0000	843,759	0	78	10,817
Rhode Island	0	1	90	90,156	83	1	0.0120	89,070	0	82	1,086
South Carolina	0	1	112	401,009	101	2	0.0198	393,068	0	99	3,970
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,480	63	0	0.0000	44,480	0	63	706
Tennessee	1	5,241	0	619,539	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	8,716	69	619,539	63	0	0.0000	619,539	0	63	9,834
Texas	0	1	105	1,682,723	96	1	0.0104	1,665,195	0	95	17,528
Utah	0	1	90	116,647	90	2	0.0222	114,055	0	88	1,296
Vermont	0	1	68	46,996	65	2	0.0308	45,550	0	63	723

Table D.14, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	95	422,614	75	1	0.0133	416,979	2	72	5,791
Washington	0	1	97	562,532	84	2	0.0238	549,138	0	82	6,697
West Virginia	0	1	92	162,731	82	3	0.0366	156,777	0	79	1,985
Wisconsin	0	1	101	388,667	77	0	0.0000	388,667	0	77	5,048
Wyoming	0	1	47	14,660	45	1	0.0222	14,334	0	44	326
Guam	20	331	0	13,496	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Guam	21	710	23	13,496	22	1	0.0455	12,883	0	21	613
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	9,782	26	0	0.0000	9,782	0	26	376

TABLE D.15

STRATIFICATION AND WEIGHT CALCULATION BY STATE, SEPTEMBER 2011

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	Sampling Interval	Stratum Sampling Size	SNAP Units in State (Program Ops Data)	Units with Complete Reviews	Units Ineligible	Disqualification Rate	Adjusted SNAP Units in State	Failing Units	Stratum Sampling Size	Stratum-Specific Units Weight
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Alabama	0	1	105	405,481	95	3	0.0316	392,676	0	92	4,268
Alaska	0	1	59	36,980	55	0	0.0000	36,980	0	55	672
Arizona	0	1	104	487,866	97	4	0.0412	467,748	0	93	5,030
Arkansas	0	1	123	212,955	120	3	0.0250	207,631	0	117	1,775
California	20	17,826	0	1,706,251	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
California	21	13,831	129	1,706,251	111	1	0.0090	1,690,879	0	110	15,372
Colorado	0	1	100	211,165	91	1	0.0110	208,845	0	90	2,320
Connecticut	0	1	96	212,598	85	1	0.0118	210,097	0	84	2,501
Delaware	0	1	100	66,681	72	4	0.0556	62,977	0	68	926
District of Columbia	0	1	102	79,052	95	0	0.0000	79,052	0	95	832
Florida	0	1	104	1,729,471	91	0	0.0000	1,729,471	0	91	19,005
Georgia	0	1	114	841,888	93	3	0.0323	814,730	0	90	9,053
Hawaii	40	927	0	83,922	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	41	817	106	83,922	100	1	0.0100	83,083	0	99	839
Idaho	5	1,093	0	100,200	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	25	1,028	96	100,200	90	2	0.0222	97,973	0	88	1,113
Illinois	21	7,611	0	883,015	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	22	6,590	3	883,015	3	0	0.0000	19,282	0	3	6,427
Illinois	41	8,469	0	883,015	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	42	8,598	103	883,015	92	1	0.0109	854,345	0	91	9,388
Indiana	0	1	103	392,310	91	3	0.0330	379,377	0	88	4,311
Iowa	0	1	98	183,734	81	1	0.0123	181,466	0	80	2,268
Kansas	0	1	87	140,586	85	1	0.0118	138,932	0	84	1,654
Kentucky	0	1	118	393,601	118	2	0.0169	386,930	0	116	3,336
Louisiana	0	1	111	406,496	101	1	0.0099	402,471	0	100	4,025
Maine	0	1	109	129,559	100	2	0.0200	126,968	0	98	1,296
Maryland	0	1	113	349,277	91	0	0.0000	349,277	0	91	3,838
Massachusetts	0	1	93	460,552	81	0	0.0000	460,552	0	81	5,686
Michigan	0	1	88	966,160	78	0	0.0000	966,160	0	78	12,387
Minnesota	0	1	105	256,853	94	1	0.0106	254,121	0	93	2,732
Mississippi	0	1	113	283,988	103	0	0.0000	283,988	0	103	2,757
Missouri	0	1	102	440,102	91	3	0.0330	425,593	0	88	4,836
Montana	0	1	87	58,266	79	4	0.0506	55,316	0	75	738
Nebraska	0	1	86	76,723	67	2	0.0299	74,433	0	65	1,145
Nevada	0	1	109	164,908	96	3	0.0313	159,755	1	92	1,736
New Hampshire	0	1	78	54,682	68	0	0.0000	54,682	1	67	816
New Jersey	0	1	94	408,621	86	1	0.0116	403,870	0	85	4,751
New Mexico	0	1	98	187,741	91	4	0.0440	179,489	0	87	2,063
New York	0	1	90	1,630,508	73	1	0.0137	1,608,172	0	72	22,336
North Carolina	0	1	100	766,676	98	0	0.0000	766,676	0	98	7,823
North Dakota	0	1	50	27,483	48	2	0.0417	26,338	0	46	573
Ohio	0	1	124	845,019	116	2	0.0172	830,450	0	114	7,285
Oklahoma	0	1	97	280,882	90	6	0.0667	262,157	0	84	3,121
Oregon	0	1	104	433,972	89	2	0.0225	424,220	0	87	4,876
Pennsylvania	0	1	94	842,630	82	0	0.0000	842,630	0	82	10,276
Rhode Island	0	1	91	91,095	86	3	0.0349	87,917	0	83	1,059
South Carolina	0	1	113	402,827	106	0	0.0000	402,827	0	106	3,800
South Dakota	0	1	68	44,605	66	1	0.0152	43,929	0	65	676
Tennessee	1	5,241	0	620,070	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	8,716	70	620,070	64	3	0.0469	591,004	0	61	9,689
Texas	0	1	106	1,692,334	93	1	0.0108	1,674,137	0	92	18,197
Utah	0	1	92	115,979	86	1	0.0116	114,630	0	85	1,349
Vermont	0	1	67	47,284	65	2	0.0308	45,829	0	63	727

Table D.15, continued

State	Unedited SNAP QC Data			Edited SNAP QC Data							
	Stratum	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
	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
Virginia	0	1	97	431,935	76	3	0.0395	414,885	0	73	5,683
Washington	0	1	96	565,925	80	0	0.0000	565,925	0	80	7,074
West Virginia	0	1	90	162,502	85	1	0.0118	160,590	0	84	1,912
Wisconsin	0	1	101	389,598	86	0	0.0000	389,598	1	85	4,584
Wyoming	0	1	46	14,394	44	4	0.0909	13,085	0	40	327
Guam	20	331	0	13,884	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Guam	21	710	23	13,884	19	1	0.0526	13,153	0	18	731
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	9,922	28	0	0.0000	9,922	0	28	354

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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)

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New York
Rhode Island
Vermont

REGIONCD = 2 (Mid- Atlantic)

Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Virgin Islands
Virginia
West Virginia

REGIONCD = 3 (Southeast)

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

REGIONCD = 4 (Midwest)

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Ohio
Wisconsin

REGIONCD = 5 (Southwest)

Arkansas
Louisiana
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Texas

REGIONCD = 6 (Mountain Plains)

Colorado
Iowa
Kansas
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota
Utah
Wyoming

REGIONCD = 7 (West)

Alaska
Arizona
California
Guam
Hawaii
Idaho
Nevada
Oregon
Washington

Table E.3. Census Region Codes (REGION)

REGION = 1 (Northeast)

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont

REGION = 2 (Midwest)

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

REGION = 3 (South)

Alabama
Arkansas
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia

REGION = 4 (West)

Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Guam
Hawaii
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Virgin Islands
Washington
Wyoming

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APPENDIX F

FY 2011 SNAP PARAMETERS

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Table F.1. SNAP Gross Income Screen, FY 2011

Unit Size	Gross Income Screen (dollars per month) ^a		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,174	\$1,466	\$1,350
2	1,579	1,973	1,816
3	1,984	2,480	2,282
4	2,389	2,987	2,748
5	2,794	3,494	3,214
6	3,200	4,001	3,679
7	3,605	4,508	4,145
8	4,010	5,015	4,611
Each Additional	+406	+507	+466

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

^a The fiscal year 2011 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2010 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the fiscal year 2011 gross income limits by multiplying the 2010 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12, and then rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2010 poverty guidelines were unchanged from the 2009 poverty guidelines (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/10fedreg.shtml>), since both the 2009 and 2010 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2008 Census poverty thresholds; therefore, the gross income limits applied to SNAP units in fiscal year 2011 were based on 2008 poverty measures. The gross income screen was effective from October 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011.

Table F.2. SNAP Net Income Screen, FY 2011

Unit Size	Net Income Screen (dollars per month) ^a		
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$903	\$1,128	\$1,039
2	1,215	1,518	1,397
3	1,526	1,908	1,755
4	1,838	2,298	2,114
5	2,150	2,688	2,472
6	2,461	3,078	2,830
7	2,773	3,468	3,189
8	3,085	3,858	3,547
Each Additional	+312	+390	+359

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

^a The fiscal year 2011 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2010 poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the Fiscal Year 2011 net income limits by dividing the 2010 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar. The 2010 poverty guidelines were unchanged from the 2009 guidelines (see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/10fedreg.shtml>), since both the 2009 and 2010 poverty guidelines were developed on the basis of the 2008 Census poverty thresholds; therefore, the net income limits applied to SNAP units in fiscal year 2011 were based on 2008 poverty measures. The net income screen was effective from October 1, 2010, to September 30, 2011.

Table F.3. Deduction Amounts, FY 2011

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard Deduction					
1-2 people	\$142	\$243	\$201	\$286	\$125
3 people	142	243	201	286	127
4 people	153	243	201	305	153
5 people	179	243	205	357	179
6 or more people	205	256	235	409	205
Maximum Excess Shelter Expense Deduction	458	732	617	538	361

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

The Homeless Household Shelter Deduction is \$143.

The MFIP earnings deduction is 37 percent. The earnings deduction for all other SNAP cases is 20 percent.

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 Combined Application Projects (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 Programs, FY 2011

Medical Expenses	Medical Deduction
Illinois ^a	
Greater than \$245	Actual Expenses minus \$35
Less than or equal to \$245	\$210
Iowa	
Greater than \$140	Actual Expenses minus \$35
Less than or equal to \$140	\$105
Kansas ^a	
Greater than \$175	Actual Expenses minus \$35
Less than or equal to \$175	\$140
Massachusetts	
Greater than \$125	Actual Expenses minus \$35
Less than or equal to \$125	\$90
New Hampshire	
Greater than \$118	Actual Expenses minus \$35
Less than or equal to \$118	\$83
South Dakota	
Greater than \$200	Actual Expenses minus \$35
Less than or equal to \$200	\$165
Texas	
Greater than \$137	Actual Expenses minus \$35
Less than or equal to \$137	\$102
Vermont	
Greater than \$173	Actual Expenses minus \$35
Less than or equal to \$173	\$138
Wyoming	
Greater than \$138	Actual Expenses minus \$35
Less than or equal to \$138	\$103

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

^a Illinois implemented its standard medical deduction demonstration in June 2011, and Kansas implemented its program in January 2011.

Table F.5. Maximum SNAP Benefit, FY 2011

Unit Size	Maximum SNAP Benefit ^a						
	Contiguous U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	\$200	\$239	\$304	\$371	\$314	\$295	\$257
2	367	438	559	680	575	541	472
3	526	627	800	974	824	775	676
4	668	797	1,016	1,237	1,046	985	859
5	793	946	1,207	1,469	1,243	1,169	1,020
6	952	1,135	1,448	1,762	1,491	1,403	1,224
7	1,052	1,255	1,600	1,948	1,648	1,551	1,353
8	1,202	1,434	1,829	2,226	1,884	1,773	1,546
Each Additional	+ 150	+ 179	+ 229	+ 278	+ 236	+ 222	+ 193

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

^a As specified in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, the maximum benefit was 113.6 percent of the June 2008 Thrifty Food Plan.

Table F.6. Minimum SNAP Benefit, FY 2011

Minimum SNAP Benefit ^a						
Contiguous U.S.	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
\$16	\$19	\$24	\$30	\$25	\$24	\$21

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

^a 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 2011

State	HCSUA ^a	LUA ^b	Telephone Allowance ^c	Electricity ^d	Water ^d	Sewage ^d	Trash ^d	Other Standards
Alabama	\$299	\$230	\$29					
Alaska ^e								
Central	324		26	\$87	\$34	\$28	\$16	\$133 ^f
Southeast	365		25	68	27	46	30	169 ^f
South central	397		27	87	36	35	32	180 ^f
Northern	653		25	120	60	67	31	350 ^f
Southwest	902		30	152	33	34	13	640 ^f
Northwest	1082		28	157	51	42	27	777 ^f
Arizona	342	250	28	44	44	44	44	44 ^g
Arkansas	271		25					
California	320	94	20					
Colorado	507	355	47	77	77	77	77	77 ^g
Connecticut								
10/10-3/11	720	316	23					
4/11-9/11	662	316	23					
Delaware								
10/10-3/11	444	302	22	80	80	80	80	80 ^g
4/11-9/11	414	283	22	73	73	73	73	73 ^g
District of Columbia	300	222	46	58	58	58	58	58 ^g
Florida	340	279	35					
Georgia	309	251	35					
Hawaii								
1 person			27	184	33	75	75	184 ^g
2 people			27	200	37	75	75	200 ^g
3 people			27	230	41	75	75	230 ^g
4-5 people			27	284	48	75	75	284 ^g
6 people			27	334	55	75	75	334 ^g
7+ people			27	379	66	75	75	379 ^g
Idaho	427	262	72	95	95	95	95	95 ^g
Illinois	324	199	29	43	43	43	43	43 ^g
Indiana								
10/10-4/11	389	197	20	44	44	44	44	44 ^g
5/11-9/11	387	201	21	45	45	45	45	45 ^g
Iowa	425	175	36					
Kansas	353	180	35					
Kentucky	307	218	31					

See notes at end of table.

Table F.7 (continued)

State	HCSUA ^a	LUA ^b	Telephone Allowance ^c	Electricity ^d	Water ^d	Sewage ^d	Trash ^d	Other Standards
Louisiana	322	183	24					
Maine								
10/10-7/11	700	214	42					
8/11-9/11	634	214	42					
Maryland								
10/10-4/11	414	250	37					
5/11-9/11	403	244	40					
Massachusetts ^h								
10/10-4/11	611	375	44					
4/11-9/11	575	375	41					
Michigan	588		34	101	62	62	15	39 ^g
Minnesota	305		28	80				
Mississippi ⁱ								
10/10-1/11	259	170	24					
10/10-9/11	242	170	24					
Missouri	262	161	26	59	59	59	59	59 ^g
Montana	534	206	37	169	169	169	169	169 ^g
Nebraska	395	191	52	35	35	35	35	35 ^g
Nevada	292	241	26	54	54	54	54	54 ^g
New Hampshire ^j								
10/10-3/11	584/493	240	26	150				
4/11-9/11	518	240	26	150				
New Jersey ^k								
10/10-11/10	411/365							
12/10-3/11	411							
4/11-9/11	365							
New Mexico								
10/10-11/10	261	101	36					
12/10-3/11	278	101	36					
4/11-9/11	261	101	36					
New York (10/10-3/11)								
New York City	781	308	33					
Long Island	727	286	33					
Rest of New York	645	261	33					

See notes at end of table.

Table F.7 (continued)

State	HCSUA ^a	LUA ^b	Telephone Allowance ^c	Electricity ^d	Water ^d	Sewage ^d	Trash ^d	Other Standards
New York (4/11-9/11)								
New York City	718	284	33					
Long Island	669	263	33					
Rest of New York	593	240	33					
North Carolina								
1 person	277	174	26					
2 people	305	191	26					
3-4 people	336	210	26					
5+ people	366	229	26					
North Dakota	653	226	38	188	188	188	188	188 ^g
Ohio	599	364	37	82	82	82	82	82 ^g
Oklahoma	350	295	36					
Oregon	397	283	50	57	57	57	57	57 ^g
Pennsylvania	524	276	33	52	52	52	52	52 ^g
Rhode Island	576		23					
South Carolina	272	165	33					
South Dakota	645	181	43	74	74	74	74	74 ^g
Tennessee								
1 person	314	126	25					
2 people	326	126	25					
3 people	338	126	25					
4 people	350	126	25					
5 people	360	126	25					
6-9 people	+\$12 per person	126	25					
10+ people	419	126	25					
Texas	325	289	36					
Utah								
10/10-12/10	257	199	33					
1/11-9/11	279	190	28					
Vermont ⁱ								
10/10	614	212	36					
10/10-3/11	744	212	36					
4/11-9/11	739	212	36					
Virginia								
1-3 people	303		41					
4+ people	382		41					

See notes at end of table.

Table F.7 (continued)

State	HCSUA ^a	LUA ^b	Telephone Allowance ^c	Electricity ^d	Water ^d	Sewage ^d	Trash ^d	Other Standards
Washington	385							
West Virginia	400	209		52	52	52	52	52 ^g
Wisconsin	433		33	131	84	84	15	36 ^g
								134 ^m
Wyoming	317	209	40					
Guam								
1 person			24	106	27	25	24	26 ^g
2-3 people			24	126	34	25	24	26 ^g
4 people			24	155	43	25	24	52 ^g
5 people			24	180	52	25	24	52 ^g
6 people			24	210	65	25	24	52 ^g
7 people			24	242	78	25	24	79 ^g
8 people			24	255	85	25	24	79 ^g
9-10 people			24	274	96	25	24	79 ^g
11-16 people			24	282	99	25	24	79 ^g
Virgin Islands			30					

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2011 Raw QC Datafile.

^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 Alaska has six HCSUAs determined by utility regions.

^f A single utility standard for other heating.

^g A single utility standard for gas/fuel.

^h In April, 2011, Massachusetts' HCSUA amount changed from \$611 to \$575 and the telephone allowance changed from \$44 to \$41. During the implementation month, the State used both new and old HCSUA values and telephone allowances.

ⁱ In October, 2010 through January, 2011, Mississippi's correct HCSUA was \$242. However, the State used both \$259 and \$242 for the HCSUA during those months.

^j In October, 2010 through March, 2011, New Hampshire's correct HCSUA was \$584. However, the State used both \$584 and \$493 for the HCSUA from October, 2010 through February, 2011.

^k In October, 2010 through November, 2010, New Jersey's correct HCSUA was \$411. However, the State used both \$411 and \$365 for the HCSUA during those months.

^l In October, 2010, Vermont's correct HCSUA was \$614. However, the State used both \$614 and \$744 for the HCSUA during that month.

^m A single utility standard for space heating, space cooling, and hot water.

Table F.8. MFIP (MN) Benefits, FY 2011

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	1,344	1,222	621	601
5	1,539	1,399	697	702
6	1,769	1,608	773	835
7	1,929	1,754	850	904
8	2,134	1,940	916	1,024
9	2,338	2,125	980	1,145
10	2,534	2,304	1,035	1,269
Each Additional	196	178	53	125

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

Table F.9. MSCAP (MS) Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2011^a

	Benefit	Gross Income	Net Income	Utilities
October 2010–December 2010				
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	\$62	\$674	\$457	\$341
Low shelter expenses	46	674	513	285
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	53	694	487	341
Low shelter expenses	37	694	543	285
January 2011–September 2011				
SSI Only				
High shelter expenses	78	674	406	392
Low shelter expenses	61	674	463	335
SSI and Other Unearned Income				
High shelter expenses	69	694	436	392
Low shelter expenses	52	694	493	335

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

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

Table F.10. SCCAP (SC) Benefits by Income and Shelter Expense Patterns, FY 2011^a

	Benefits	Gross Income	Net Income	Rent	Utilities
SSI Only					
High shelter expenses	\$86	\$674	\$378	\$148	\$272
Low shelter expenses	53	674	488	38	272
SSI and Other Unearned Income					
High shelter expenses	77	694	408	148	272
Low shelter expenses	44	694	518	38	272

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, FNS; FY 2010 Raw QC Datafile

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

Table F.11. NYSNIP (NY) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

	Monthly Benefit Amount		
	New York	Long Island	Rest of State
October 2010-March 2011			
Gross income minus SSI < \$87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than \$229	\$200	\$200	\$200
Rent \$229 or less	200	200	184
With Unknown Utility Costs	60	60	60
Gross income minus SSI >= \$87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than \$229	200	200	200
Rent \$229 or less	200	199	175
With Unknown Utility Costs	56	56	56
April 2011-September 2011			
Gross income minus SSI < \$87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than \$229	200	200	200
Rent \$229 or less	200	190	168
With Unknown Utility Costs	60	60	60
Gross income minus SSI >= \$87			
With Positive Utility Costs			
Rent more than \$229	200	200	200
Rent \$229 or less	196	181	159
With Unknown Utility Costs	56	56	56

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

Table F.12. AZSNAP (AZ) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
\$0-99	\$71
\$100-199	104
\$200-299	136
\$300 or more	158

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

Table F.13. KYSAFE Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit (Oct 2010-Jun 2011)	Benefit (Jul-Sep 2011)
1-Person Unit		
\$200 or more	\$101	\$96
Less than \$200	73	68
2-Person Unit		
\$108 or more	137	147
Less than \$108	101	111

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

Table F.14. LaCAP (LA) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
\$0-100	\$55
\$101-399	65
\$400-699	98
\$700 or more	137

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

Table F.15. MiCAP (MI) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
October 2010 – April 2011	
\$600 or more	\$129
Less than \$600	84
May 2011 – September 2011	
\$1,000 or more	200
Less than \$1,000	186

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

Table F.16. NJ SNAS (NJ) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
\$600 or more	\$155
Less than \$600	80

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

Table F.17. NCSNAP (NC) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
October 2010 – July 2011	
\$150 or more	\$92
Less than \$150	68
August 2011 – September 2011	
\$150 or more	124
Less than \$150	68

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

Table F.18. PACAP (PA) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
SSI Only	
\$196 or more	\$171
Less than \$196	99
SSI and Other Unearned Income	
\$196 or more	162
Less than \$196	90

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

Table F.19. SNAP- CAP (TX) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
\$289 or more	\$81
Less than \$289	65

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

Table F.20. VaCAP (VA) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
October 2010 – May 2011	
\$500 or more	\$93
Less than \$500	72
June 2011 – September 2011	
\$500 or more	84
Less than \$500	63

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

Table F.21. MSNAP (MD) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
\$506 or more	\$125
Less than \$506	80

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

Table F.22. NMCAP (NM) Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

Shelter Expenses	Benefit
\$315 or more	\$93
Less than \$315	70

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

Table F.23. South Dakota Improved Nutrition (SD IN) Program Benefit Criteria, FY 2011

	Benefit			
	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	\$190	\$260	\$95	\$148
Medical expenses more than \$35	191	298	142	165
Earnings				
Medical expenses less than or equal to \$35	168	198	42	50
Medical expenses more than \$35	193	149	148	221

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

Table F.24. SUNCAP, BAYSTATECAP, and WASHCAP Shelter Allowances, FY 2011

Program Rent/Mortgage Cutoff for High/Low Standard Rent Allowance ^a	Standard Rent/Mortgage Allowance
SUNCAP (FL)	
More than \$240	\$372
\$240 or less	152
BAYSTATECAP (MA)	
\$450 or more	\$453
Less than \$450	223
WASHCAP (WA)	
\$300 or more (10/10 – 6/11)	\$379
Less than \$300 (10/10 – 6/11)	182
\$300 or more (7/11 – 9/11)	380
Less than \$300 (7/11 – 9/11)	195

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

^a 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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QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

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

Section 1 - Review Summary

1. QC Review Number <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	2. Case Number <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	3. State <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	4. Local Agency <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	5. Sample Month and Year <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	6. Stratum <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
7. Disposition <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	8. Findings <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	9. SNAP Allotment Under Review <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	10. Error Amount <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	11. Case Classification <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

12. Element	13. Nature	14. Cause	15. Error Finding	16. Error Amount	17. Discovery	18. Verified	19. Occurrence a. Date	b. Time Period
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SBU

Section 3 - Household Characteristics

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

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21. Type of Action

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22. Length of Cert. Period
#of months

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23. Allotment Adjustment

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24. Amount of
Allotment Adjustment

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25. Number of
Household Members

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26. Receipt of
Expedited Service

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27. Authorized Representative
Used at Application

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28. Categorical Eligibility

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29. Reporting Requirement

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Resources:

30. Liquid

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31. Property
(excluding home)

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32a. Vehicle

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32b. Status
2nd Vehicle

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33. Countable
Vehicle Assessts

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34. Other Non-liquid

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Income:

35. Gross

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36. Net

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Deductions:

37. Earned Income

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38. Medical

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39. Dependent Care

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40. Child Support

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41. Shelter

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42. Homeless

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Additional
Information on
Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

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44. Use of SUA
a. Usage b. Proration

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45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

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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	54. Employment Hours	55. SNAP Work Reg.	56. SNAP E & T	57. ABAWD Status	58. Dependent Care Cost
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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
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You may record income on up to 10 individuals by using additional pages.

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

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Section 7 - Optional For State Use

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