Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2022 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel

FINAL REPORT

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Acknowledgments

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I. Introduction

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest of the domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). SNAP provides millions of Americans with the means to purchase food for a nutritious diet. During fiscal year (FY) 2022, SNAP served an average of 41.2 million people monthly and paid out $114 billion in benefits, including emergency allotments to supplement SNAP benefits due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.[1]

The characteristics of SNAP participants and households and the size of the SNAP caseload change over time in response to changes in program rules as well as economic and demographic trends. To quantify these changes or estimate the effect of adjustments to program rules on the current SNAP caseload, FNS relies on data from the SNAP Quality Control (QC) Database. This database is an edited version of the raw data file of monthly case reviews that are conducted by State SNAP agencies to assess the accuracy of eligibility determinations and benefit calculations for their SNAP caseloads.[2]

This document describes how the raw data are cleaned and edited to create the SNAP QC database. It also describes how the QC Minimodel—one of FNS's SNAP microsimulation models—uses the SNAP QC database to simulate the effect of various policy changes to SNAP on current SNAP participants. This chapter provides a road map to the report and summarizes key program and database changes since FY 2020. The FY 2020 database, rather than the FY 2021 database, was used as the point of comparison because the FY 2021 SNAP QC database contains data for only three months. As such, the FY 2020 database, with nine months of data, is more comparable to the FY 2022 database. The FY 2021 three-month database is documented in a separate report.

Chapter II provides an overview of the SNAP QC System, the resulting raw data file, and the creation of the SNAP QC database. The overview is designed to give analysts and new users of the data enough information to be able to analyze and interpret the results of SNAP QC data tabulations and policy change simulations from the QC Minimodel.

Chapter III describes the process for developing files for the SNAP QC database. We discuss the file development programs used to transform the raw data into the SNAP QC database, the algorithms used to edit the data for consistency, and the development of sampling weights.

Chapter IV provides a technical description of the procedures used to transform the FY 2022 SNAP QC database into the format required by the QC Minimodel and to document the QC-specific portions of the QC Minimodel.[3]

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[1] The estimates of 41.2 million participants and $114 billion in benefits were based on FNS administrative records, available at https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap. They differ from the other estimates in this documentation, which come from the edited SNAP Quality Control (QC) Database, because the database is adjusted to exclude ineligible households issued benefits in error and households that received disaster assistance (including COVID-19 emergency allotments).

[2] This report refers to the original data file as the raw data file and the edited version as the SNAP QC database.

[3] The portions of the QC Minimodel code that apply to all of FNS's SNAP microsimulation models are documented in the 2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description, and Codebook (Schechter et al. 2014).

Chapter V contains the codebook for the FY 2022 SNAP QC database and explains how to use the database. For each variable, the codebook lists the variable name, the variable origin (whether it came from the raw data file or was constructed), and a description (including all valid values of the variable).

Appendix A provides an assessment of the quality of selected variables in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database. Users should read this appendix before using the SNAP QC database. The appendix recommends against the use of some variables and cautions against or provides a disclaimer for the use of others because of apparent miscoding, high prevalence of missing or unknown values, or small sample sizes. Appendix B describes automated edits used to improve the quality of the edited SNAP QC database. Appendix C provides information on new and changed variables in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database. Appendix D shows how the monthly sampling weights were derived. Appendix E lists the State and region identification codes used in the file. Appendix F contains the parameter values used to determine SNAP eligibility in FY 2022, including gross and net income eligibility thresholds, deduction amounts, and maximum benefit amounts. Appendix G presents the QC review schedule—the coding form on which the raw data are originally recorded by the State QC System reviewers.

A. Key program changes since FY 2020

Since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency in March 2020, several pieces of legislation changed Federal SNAP policies. The SNAP provisions in the legislation are summarized below and discussed in more detail in the Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2022 report (Monkovic et al. 2024). Comprehensive detail is also available on FNS's website.[4] Two changes most directly affected the SNAP QC database:

- **SNAP emergency allotments.** The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) of 2020 authorized emergency supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Beginning in April 2020, SNAP households receiving less than the maximum SNAP benefit for their household size were eligible for emergency allotments that brought their benefits up to the maximum. Beginning in April 2021, all SNAP households, regardless of benefit level, were eligible for an emergency allotment of at least $95 or the difference between the calculated benefit amount and the maximum if this difference was greater than $95. By the start of FY 2022, eight States—Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota—had resumed issuing normal benefit amounts without emergency allotments. Nine States—Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Wyoming—returned to normal benefit amounts during FY 2022. All other States provided emergency allotments for the full fiscal year.[5] Emergency allotment benefits ended for all States and territories in February 2023, but some stopped issuing them sooner, and some issued February 2023 benefits in March 2023. See Section B for information on how SNAP emergency allotments are handled in the database.

- **Time limits on SNAP benefits for adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless households.** Adults age 18–49 without disabilities who do not live with a household member younger than age 18 are normally subject to time limits on their participation. The FFCRA temporarily and partially suspended these time limits, beginning on April 1, 2020. This suspension continued through the end of June 2023, ending after the public health emergency declaration was lifted by the Secretary of the

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). See Appendix A for information on how this change may have affected the distribution of the ABAWD status (ABWDSTi) variable.

In addition to the disbursement of the emergency allotments and the temporary and partial suspension of time limits, some key State policy changes between FY 2020 and FY 2022 included the following:

- Effective July 2021, Virginia implemented a broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policy with no limit on assets and a gross income limit of 200 percent of poverty.

- Effective July 2021, Nebraska increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 130 percent to 165 percent of poverty.

- Effective January 2022, Oregon increased the gross income limit of its BBCE policy from 185 percent to 200 percent of poverty.

- New York implemented a new Supplemental Security Income Combined Application Project (SSI-CAP) policy, effective December 1, 2021, that made all one-person SSI recipients who wanted to participate in SNAP eligible for the New York State Combined Application Project (NYSCAP).

- Michigan implemented a medical deduction demonstration program on October 7, 2020, and Arizona implemented a medical deduction demonstration program on October 1, 2021.

B. Key changes to the FY 2022 SNAP QC database

The contents of the FY 2022 SNAP QC database differ in several important ways from the FY 2020 and earlier SNAP QC databases. The changes result from three factors: (1) differences in the QC sample; (2) changes to the raw data file, and (3) Federal and State policy changes.

1. Differences in the QC sample

The COVID-19 public health emergency resulted in an incomplete FY 2020 sample in the raw data file. FNS granted States temporary waivers on conducting QC reviews, starting in March 2020. Very few States collected QC data from March 2020 through May 2020. Most States opted to conduct QC reviews from June 2020 through September 2020, although FNS was unable to provide its usual level of oversight of the sampling procedures. Furthermore, monthly State samples for this period were often smaller than usual. As a result of these limited and incongruent data, Mathematica developed three separate SNAP QC databases for FY 2020. The first covers the pre-pandemic period of October 2019 through February 2020. The second covers the waiver period of June 2020 through September 2020 for the 47 States and territories that provided sufficient data for at least one of those months. The third combines the pre-pandemic period and the waiver period databases.

The FY 2022 database contains data from all 12 sample months of the fiscal year (October 2021 through September 2022). Most States and territories contributed data for all 12 months. The exceptions were Alaska, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands, all of which do not have sample data for at least one month.

- Four months of District of Columbia data (March, June, July, and August) were removed from the edited SNAP QC data file because they contained only single-person households. These data could not meet weighting targets and were likely nonrepresentative. Additionally, District of Columbia data for September were removed because the sample size was too small.

- One or more months of data were removed for Alaska (May and June), Delaware (April through July), Rhode Island (August and September), and the Virgin Islands (September) due to small sample sizes.

- One month of data for Alaska (September) and two months of data for Delaware (August and September) were missing from the raw data and thus are not in the edited file.

Because there is a single database for FY 2022, the two period-specific weight variables in the FY 2020 database, FYWGT_PER1 and FYWGT_PER2, were removed from the FY 2022 database.

2. Changes to the raw data file

The QC Review codes for three disability or work status variables and the SNAP reporting requirement variable changed in FY 2021:

1. ABAWD status (ABWDSTi)

2. SNAP Employment and Training program status (EMPRGi)

3. Work registration status (WRKREGi)

4. SNAP reporting requirement (REP_SYS)

The new values are shown in the codebook in Chapter V. Appendix A contains information concerning our recommendations for the use of these variables, and Appendix B includes more information about how the WRKREGi codes are used for defining person-level disability (DISi) in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database.

3. Federal and State policy changes affecting the contents of the file

Changes to Federal policies concerning the SNAP emergency allotments and the addition of NYSCAP resulted in changes to variable definitions.

The FY 2022 database includes changes to the construction of the emergency allotment variables that were added to the database in FY 2020, SUPP_BEN and FSBENSUPP. The first variable, SUPP_BEN, identifies SNAP households that qualified for an emergency allotment because they were in a State that issued the emergency allotment for the sample month. The second variable, FSBENSUPP, estimates the amount of the emergency allotment that a SNAP household was eligible to receive. These variables were updated to reflect FY 2022 policy and the State eligibility status in place each month.

Under NYSCAP, households receive a benefit amount equal to the regular SNAP benefit calculated under Federal rules. We added a new SSI_CAP code of 4 to identify the SSI-CAP households that do not have standard shelter expenses or standardized benefits. We further describe this editing in Chapter III.

II. Overview of the SNAP QC Database

The SNAP QC database is an edited version of the raw data file generated by SNAP's QC System. The FY 2022 SNAP QC database contains detailed demographic, economic, and SNAP eligibility information for a nationally representative sample of 41,391 SNAP units.[6] The SNAP QC data, produced annually, are well suited for tabulating characteristics of SNAP units and simulating the impact on SNAP units of various policy changes to the program. Accordingly, the SNAP QC database is the source for FNS's annual report, "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households" and FNS's QC Minimodel, a microsimulation model that estimates the effect of proposed changes to SNAP on currently participating units. In this chapter, we provide an overview of the raw data file and the processing and edits that convert the data file to the SNAP QC database.

A. The QC System

The raw data file is generated from the monthly reviews of SNAP cases conducted by State SNAP agencies as part of the QC System (SNAP-QCS). The primary objective of QC reviews is to assess the accuracy of eligibility determinations and benefit calculations in sampled cases. Participating units, or *active cases*, are reviewed to determine whether they are indeed eligible to participate and are receiving the correct benefit amount. Units that had their participation denied or terminated, or *negative cases*, are reviewed to determine whether the denial or termination was correct. The SNAP QC database is normally based on the sample of active cases drawn each month for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. This was the case for most States and territories in the FY 2022 database. However, three States—Alaska, Delaware, and Rhode Island—as well as the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands either did not collect data in every month or had monthly samples that were too small or not sufficiently representative of the actual monthly caseload to include in the database.

State QC reviewers check data for the sampled cases. They gather financial and demographic information from the sampled unit's case file, visit the household to reinterview participants, and then determine whether the SNAP unit received the correct SNAP benefit amount. Information from the review is either uploaded or entered directly into the SNAP-QCS by State agencies. FNS regional offices conduct a Federal re-review of a subsample of each original State sample. The Federal re-review data are also entered into the SNAP-QCS and are used in conjunction with the State review data to calculate the official payment error rate for each State. States can be sanctioned on the basis of their official payment error rates.

Most of the data in the raw data file are the financial and demographic information collected during the review. The issued 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.[7] The reviewer-determined entries are defined as follows:

- If the SNAP unit was eligible and the authorized benefit amount determined by the reviewer equaled the issued benefit, then the error amount is zero and the case finding is entered as "amount correct."

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[6] 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, because QC sampling is done at the unit level, each record contains data on only one SNAP unit.

[7] The SNAP benefit does not include the emergency allotments authorized as part of the FFCRA.

- If the SNAP unit was eligible and the authorized benefit amount varied from the issued benefit, then the difference between the two amounts is recorded as the error amount and the case finding is either an "overissuance" or "underissuance." In FY 2022, error amounts of $48 or less were not included in the calculation of State error rates.[8]

- If the reviewer determines that the SNAP unit was ineligible, then the issued benefit amount is recorded as the error amount and the case finding is "ineligible."

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

B. The raw data file

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

- Dropped as a result of oversampling

- Listed in error as active cases, including but not limited to the following:

  - Negative cases incorrectly included in the active case file

  - Cases that did not participate in SNAP for the sample month, including suspended cases and those that were eligible for zero benefits before any recoupments were made

  - Cases receiving restored benefits that were not otherwise participating

  - Cases receiving retroactive benefits for the sample month

- Receiving benefits solely through a Disaster SNAP program authorized by FNS

- Pending a hearing for an adverse action

- Under investigation for SNAP fraud (including those with pending fraud hearings)

- Where all members have died or moved outside the State

- Where no member could be interviewed because of the following:

  - All members had been hospitalized, incarcerated, or placed in a mental institution and were expected to remain there for 95 days after the end of the sample month

  - Members could not be located

The sampling unit within the active case 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 better meets its needs. FNS must approve all sampling designs, including simple random sampling.

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[8] This error amount, called the tolerance threshold, is adjusted each year to account for inflation. The tolerance threshold increased from $39 in FY 2021 to $48 in FY 2022.

In a typical year, including FY 2022, the standard minimum annual State sample sizes range from 300 reviews to 2,400 reviews, depending primarily on the size of the monthly participating caseload.[9] 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 greater, the standard minimum sample size is 2,400 cases per year.

- If the average monthly caseload is between 10,000 and 60,000, the standard minimum sample size is derived by the following formula:

   Standard minimum = 300 + 0.042 (N − 10,000),

   where N is the average monthly caseload.

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

- If the average monthly caseload is under 12,942, the optional minimum sample size is 300.

- If the average monthly caseload is 60,000 or greater, the optional minimum sample size is 1,020.

- If the average monthly caseload is between 12,942 and 60,000, the optional minimum sample size is derived by the following formula:

   Optional minimum = 300 + 0.0153 (N − 12,941),

   where N is the average monthly caseload.

In FY 2022, all States chose to use the optional minimum sample size. FNS applies adjustments to State payment error rates when the State's QC review completion rate falls below a threshold of 98 percent.

C. Creation of the SNAP QC database

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

1. Preliminary processing

After converting the raw data file 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 illogical or out of range, missing from the file, or coded as unknown in the source file.[10] We remove records from that file for the following reasons:

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

- Coded with review findings of ineligible (STATUS = 4)

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[9] For FY 2020, FNS reduced the required minimum sample sizes by 25 percent, because reviews were not required for March, April, or May.
[10] See the codebook in Chapter V for the valid values for each variable.

- Missing all data except error and status information, identified as those coded with 0 case members (CERTHHSZ = 0), or had unresolved inconsistencies, as detailed in later sections
- Found by the reviewer to be eligible but not qualifying for a positive benefit or as having a benefit overissuance equal to or exceeding the recorded benefit (STATUS = 2 and RAWBEN <= AMTERR)

Table II.1 shows the number and percentage of cases that were dropped from the FY 2022 edited SNAP QC database.

Table II.1. Number and percentage of cases sampled, dropped from the edited file, and included in the edited file, FY 2022

Category	FY 2022 SNAP QC sample	Percentage of cases sampled	Percentage of cases subject to review
Number of cases sampled	53,324	n.a.	n.a.
Number of cases in months with a sufficient State sample size[a]	53,070	100.0	n.a.
Cases not subject to review	2,239	4.2	n.a.
Cases deselected to correct for oversampling	0	0.0	n.a.
Cases subject to review	50,831	95.8	100.0
Incomplete cases	7,434	14.0	14.6
Cases completed	43,397	81.8	85.4
Not eligible for SNAP	1,455	2.7	2.9
Not eligible for a positive benefit	406	0.8	0.8
Eligible for a positive benefit	41,536	78.3	81.7
Dropped due to unresolved inconsistencies	145	0.3	0.3
SNAP units in the final SNAP QC database	41,391	78.0	81.4

Source: FY 2022 SNAP QC sample.

[a] We dropped some cases from the edited SNAP QC database due to small monthly State samples.

n.a. = not applicable.

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 data file. For instance, the sum of the income of each person in the unit may not equal the reported unit-level gross income. Such inconsistencies may be rooted in the initial case record information or the data entry process. During data editing, we resolve the inconsistencies described below. We drop the small number of SNAP units with unresolved inconsistencies from the edited file.

The overall strategy of the editing process is to ensure that certain relationships hold for all cases. The two most basic relationships are the following:

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

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 expense deduction must equal shelter costs above 50 percent of gross income minus all other deductions up to a cap. Units with elderly members or with non-elderly individuals with disabilities are not subject to the cap. Units with a homeless household shelter deduction will not have an excess shelter expense deduction.[11]

- Total deductions must equal the sum of the following:

  - Standard deduction

  - Earned income deduction

  - Dependent care deduction

  - Medical expense deduction

  - Child support payment deduction[12]

  - Excess shelter expense deduction or homeless household shelter deduction

Households participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) or an SSI-CAP are subject to different eligibility and benefit determination rules and their data are edited accordingly.

In Chapter III, we describe the complex process by which we determine whether a case is internally consistent and, if not, perform the needed edits.

3. Variable construction

We construct several variables from the reported data once the file is edited. Some of the constructed variables (for example, unit-level gross income, net income, and unit size) are edited versions of raw variables, while others (such as non-elderly individuals with disabilities) are created to more easily identify units and individuals with certain characteristics. The major classes of constructed variables are unit-level countable income variables, SNAP eligibility and benefit determination variables, and characteristics flags:

- **Unit-level countable income variables.** The total SNAP unit income variable for each type of income (for example, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF] or Social Security) is constructed by summing the person-level income of that type over all individuals in the SNAP unit. The total SNAP unit gross income, earned income, and unearned income variables are constructed by summing all the appropriate unit income variables.

- **SNAP eligibility and benefit determination variables.** Variables used to determine eligibility and benefits—such as SNAP unit deductions, SNAP unit net countable income, and SNAP unit

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[11] The 2018 Farm Bill made mandatory the existing State option to provide a standard shelter deduction to homeless households that had qualifying shelter expenses and that were not claiming the excess shelter expense deduction. The 2018 Farm Bill also indexed the homeless shelter deduction to inflation. In FY 2022, the value of the mandated homeless shelter deduction was $159.73.

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

benefits—are constructed on the basis of SNAP unit countable income and unit demographic characteristics.

- **Characteristics flags.** Characteristics flags identify SNAP units with certain features, such as the presence of an elderly individual or a non-elderly individual with a disability. In addition, we merge data from Census Bureau files to identify whether a SNAP unit resides in a metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural area.[13]

4. Weighting

We weight the observations in the raw SNAP QC data file such that the weighted totals match as closely as possible three adjusted SNAP Program Operations totals: (1) the monthly number of SNAP units by State and sampling stratum, (2) the monthly number of SNAP participants by State, and (3) the monthly total benefits issued by State. SNAP Program Operations totals are generated from FNS's National Data Bank and reflect actual levels of participation and benefit issuance. We adjust these data as needed to remove households receiving benefits issued through the SNAP disaster assistance program as well as those that were ineligible for benefits, because these households are not included in the SNAP QC database. For the FY 2022 data file, we used Form 388 (State Issuance and Participation Estimates) data on SNAP units and individuals and Form 46 (Issuance Reconciliation Report) data on SNAP benefit issuance. We adjust Form 388 data to remove units and individuals solely receiving disaster benefits. We use benefit issuance data from Form 46 that already exclude disaster benefits, COVID-19 emergency allotments, and replacement benefits. The rates of SNAP units and individuals receiving benefits in error, as well as total benefits received in error, are estimated from the raw QC data file.

For FY 2022, we further revised the disaster-adjusted values for units, individuals, or benefits when we suspected errors in the program data due to larger than average month-to-month changes in the average per person benefit. Specific adjustments were as follows:

- **Units and individuals.** We made adjustments to Program Operations data for units for a single month in two States: Arkansas and Oklahoma. In both States, the Program Operations data seemed to underestimate the total counts of units for the months adjusted when compared to the rest of the fiscal year. In Arkansas, the data also seemed to underestimate the total count of individuals, so we adjusted individuals in that State as well. We adjusted the counts of units and individuals by using the average values for the adjacent months for the State.

- **Benefits.** We made adjustments to Program Operations data for benefits in six States, Guam, and the District of Columbia in one or more months. The six States were Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. In the District of Columbia, Guam, and four of the States, benefits appeared to be overestimated in the months we adjusted, compared with benefit amounts in adjacent months during the fiscal year. In Pennsylvania and South Carolina, the benefits appeared to be underestimated. We adjusted total benefits in three ways, depending upon the State's data: (1) by using the average values for the adjacent months for the State, (2) by using the average values of consecutive months if more than one month required adjustments, or (3) by using the average fiscal year value for the State.

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

The criteria used for determining whether an adjustment was needed was based on the mean absolute deviation and whether the QC sample weights could converge so that they matched the adjusted Program Operations totals for units, individuals, and benefits.

As a result of these adjustments, the totals used to weight the FY 2022 SNAP QC database do not match FNS administrative records. Table II.2. compares the aggregate program participation data for FY 2022 to the QC System sample-based estimates. Table II.3 compares average unit size, benefit per person, and household size in the Program Operations data to the QC sample estimates. Appendix Tables D.1 through D.3 present the weighted unit, individual, and benefit totals by State and month. Appendix Tables D.4 through D.6 show the corresponding adjustments to the Program Operations data that yielded the target numbers for those weighted totals. In Chapter III, Section C, we describe the derivation of the sampling weights in detail.

Table II.2. Comparison of program data to edited SNAP QC database, FY 2022

	Average monthly values		
Category	Number of households	Number of participants	Value of benefits (dollars)
Program data	26,000,383	46,459,830	11,390,967,175
Adjustments to program data for:			
Disaster assistance[a]	4,385,612	5,280,339	4,660,164,986
Smoothing the data	416	-25,408	61,637,094
Excluded State-months[b]	-232	-1,023	-770,565
Ineligible SNAP units	897,218	1,959,621	521,886,485
Target numbers for edited SNAP QC database	20,717,369	39,246,302	6,148,049,176
Edited SNAP QC database	20,717,369	39,246,302	6,148,049,176

Source: FY 2022 Program Operations data and SNAP QC database.

[a] In FY 2022, disaster assistance included Pandemic EBT (P-EBT), Disaster SNAP benefits (D-SNAP), disaster supplements including SNAP emergency allotments, and replacement benefits. Adjustments are made for units and individuals who only received disaster assistance and were not already receiving SNAP. Adjustments are made to benefits for disaster benefits issued to SNAP units as well as for disaster and replacement benefits issued to qualifying, ongoing SNAP units.

[b] As discussed in Chapters I and II, some months of data for four States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands are not included in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database. As such, the months in those States are not included in determining the weighting targets. This row shows the aggregate effect on the monthly average program totals in those States when the months not included in the SNAP QC database for those States are removed from the calculation.

Table II.3. Averages in program data compared to edited SNAP QC database, FY 2022

Category	Average monthly value		
	Average SNAP unit size	Average benefit per person (dollars)	Average benefit per household (dollars)
Program data	1.79	245.18	438.11
Target numbers for edited SNAP QC database	1.89	156.65	296.76
Edited SNAP QC database	1.89	156.65	296.76

Sources: FY 2022 Program Operations data and SNAP QC database.

D. Final SNAP QC database

We create two versions of the final SNAP QC database: (1) a restricted-use version that includes all variables and (2) a public-use version that, for privacy reasons, excludes the QC review number (REVNUM) and four geographic variables: COUNTYCD, LOCALCOD, AK_AREA, and URBRUR. We provide a more detailed explanation of the variables on the file in Chapter V.

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

III. FY 2022 SNAP QC File Development Process

A. Developing the SNAP QC files

In this chapter and in Figure III.1, we describe the programs and data used in the development of the FY 2022 SNAP QC files.[14]

Step 1. Obtain data

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

INPUT CD	File: FY2022	(ASCII file)
	Record length 2,250	
	53,324 records	

Step 2. Read in and prepare files

We converted to SAS format the specified fields from the raw FNS file and created the unique record identifier (HHLDNO). We dropped monthly samples that were too small or not sufficiently representative of the actual monthly caseload to include in the database.

PROGRAM NAME	10_SASIFY.SAS	
INPUT FILE	FY2022	(ASCII; 53,324 records)
OUTPUT FILE	QCFY2022_1.SAS7BDAT	(53,070 records; 721 variables)[15]

Step 3. Conduct quality assurance (QA) review of the data

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

PROGRAM NAMES	01_FREQS.SAS	
	02_FREQSA.SAS	
	03_FREQS_ELG.SAS	
	04_COMPARE.SAS	
	05_OBS_STATE_MONTH.SAS	
INPUT FILE	QCFY2022_1.SAS7BDAT	(53,070 records; 721 variables)

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

[15] We dropped March 2022 cases in the District of Columbia; April 2022 cases in Delaware; May 2022 cases in Alaska and Delaware; June 2022 cases in Alaska, Delaware, and the District of Columbia; July 2022 cases in Delaware and the District of Columbia; August 2022 cases in the District of Columbia and Rhode Island; and September 2022 cases in the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and the Virgin Islands.

Figure III.1. FY 2022 SNAP QC file development process
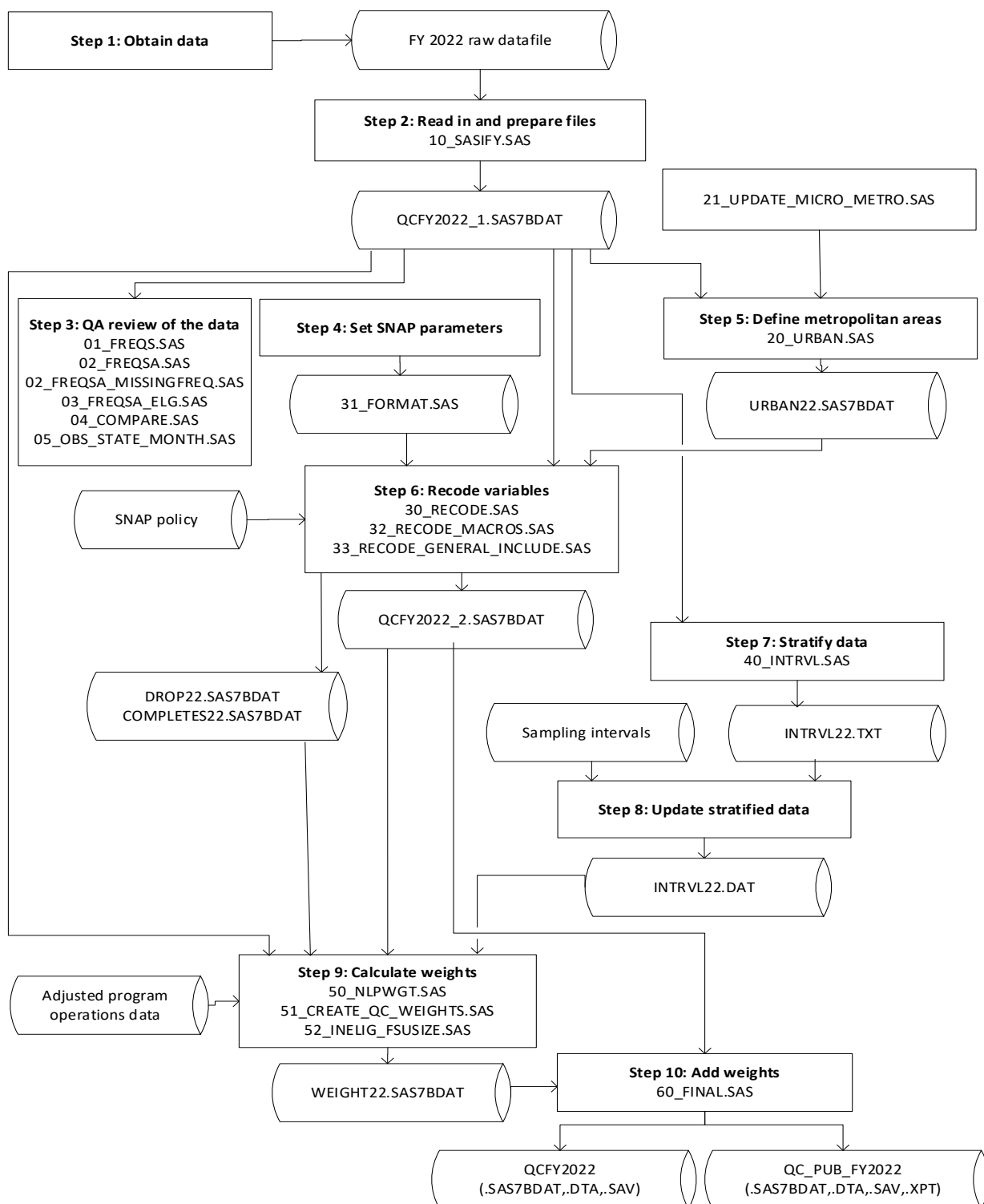
Step 4. Set SNAP parameters

We obtained relevant SNAP policy parameters, including maximum and minimum benefit amounts, income screens, Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) amounts, and values for the MFIP and SSI-CAPs by State.[16] We entered them into a SAS format library and used the formats for the program in Step 6.

OUTPUT PROGRAM	31_FORMAT.SAS

Step 5. Define metropolitan areas

We added geographic information to the file. Using the local agency code in the raw data file, we assigned a county Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code to each SNAP unit. We flagged unknown local agency codes for correction or addition to a concordance of local agency codes by county and State. We then merged each unit to the 2020 Census Bureau files of metropolitan and micropolitan areas by using State and county codes. We coded units as metropolitan or micropolitan, depending on their match to one of the Census Bureau files. Those not found in either file were coded as rural, except for those with State-wide local codes, which we coded as missing metropolitan status. We assigned Alaska units with missing or unknown local agency codes a metropolitan status based on the unit's region (Alaska Urban, Alaska Rural I, or Alaska Rural II). We did not include cases not subject to review or incomplete cases in the output files.

PROGRAM NAME	20_URBAN.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2022_1.SAS7BDAT	(53,070 records; 721 variables)
	METRO2_20.TXT	(ASCII; 1,251 records; 4 variables) (Census 2020 Metropolitan File)
	MICRO2_20.TXT	(ASCII; 665 records; 4 variables) (Census 2020 Micropolitan File)
	FIPS_LAC.TXT	(ASCII; 5,192 records; 6 variables) (Concordance of local area codes)
OUTPUT FILE	URBAN22.SAS7BDAT	(43,397 records; 5 variables)

Step 6. Recode and standardize variables

We edited the file to resolve inconsistencies between variables within a unit and created several unit-level variables pertaining to SNAP affiliation, income deductions, the shelter limit, benefit amounts, assets, poverty status, and 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 the procedure we detail below (see Section III.B on obtaining file consistency). Units that met all of the following conditions were written to the output file: (1) found eligible by the QC reviewer; (2) received a benefit amount of at least $1; (3) passed the eligibility tests, flagged as categorically eligible, or identified as participating in MFIP or an SSI-CAP; and (4) were internally consistent after edits. Meeting these conditions, together with the sample reductions in Step 5, completed the sample construction for the final combined SNAP QC database (41,391 records).

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[16] 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.

PROGRAM NAME	30_RECODE.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2022_1.SAS7BDAT	(53,070 records; 721 variables)
	31_FORMAT.SAS	(Format library)
	URBAN22.SAS7BDAT	(43,397 records; 5 variables)
OUTPUT FILES	QCFY2022_2.SAS7BDAT	(41,391 records; 1,615 variables)
	COMPLETES22.SAS7BDAT	(43,397 records; 1,617 variables)
	DROP22.SAS7BDAT	(145 records; 1,616 variables)

Step 7. Stratify data

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

PROGRAM NAME	40_INTRVL.SAS	
INPUT FILE	QCFY2022_1.SAS7BDAT	(53,070 records; 721 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL22.TXT	(ASCII; 53 records, 4 variables)

Step 8. Update stratified data

None of the States had a stratified sample in FY 2022, so it was not necessary to edit the INTRVL22.TXT file. We simply saved it as INTRVL22.DAT.

INPUT FILE	INTRVL22.TXT	(ASCII; 53 records; 4 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	INTRVL22.DAT	(ASCII; 53 records, 4 variables)

Step 9. Calculate weights

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

PROGRAM NAME	50_NLPWGT.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2022_1.SAS7BDAT	(53,070 records; 721 variables)
	QCFY2022_2.SAS7BDAT	(41,391 records; 1,615 variables)
	INTRVL22.DAT	(ASCII; 53 records, 4 variables)
	FY2022_ADJUSTED.XLSX	(Excel spreadsheet containing FNS Program Operations data adjusted for disasters)
	COMPLETES22.SAS7BDAT	(43,397 records; 1,617 variables)
	DROP22.SAS7BDAT	(145 records; 1,616 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	WEIGHT22.SAS7BDAT	(43,252 records; 27 variables)

Step 10. Add weights

We merged the files containing weights with the edited SNAP QC file to produce the final FY 2022 SNAP QC files for each period as well as the combined file. The QCFY2022 file is for internal use and includes all variables. The QC_PUB_FY2022 file is for public use and excludes REVNUM, COUNTYCD, LOCALCOD, AK_AREA, and URBRUR for privacy reasons. The public-use file also excludes two intermediate weighting variables.

PROGRAM NAME	60_FINAL.SAS	
INPUT FILES	QCFY2022_2.SAS7BDAT	(41,391 records; 1,615 variables)
	WEIGHT22.SAS7BDAT	(43,252 records; 27 variables)
OUTPUT FILES[17]		
SAS DATA FILES	QCFY2022.SAS7BDAT	(41,391 records; 821 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2022.SAS7BDAT	(41,391 records; 814 variables)
STATA DATA FILES	QCFY2022.DTA	(41,391 records; 821 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2022.DTA	(41,391 records; 814 variables)
SPSS DATA FILES	QCFY2022.SAV	(41,391 records; 820 variables)
	QC_PUB_FY2022.SAV	(41,391 records; 813 variables)
SAS TRANSPORT FILES	QC_PUB_FY2022.XPT	(41,391 records; 814 variables)

After developing the final QCFY2022 SNAP QC files, we created MATHPC.BIN, a hierarchical binary file generated for the QC Minimodel with SAS missing values coded to negative values.

PROGRAM NAME	SAS2BIN.SAS	
INPUT FILE	QCFY2022.SAS7BDAT	(41,391 records; 821 variables)
OUTPUT FILE	MATHPC.BIN	(41,391 unit records; 88,214 person records)

B. Obtaining file consistency

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

1.   Standard editing procedures

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

- With incomplete reviews (REVDISP not equal to 1)

- With no case members (CERTHHSZ = 0)

- Found ineligible by the QC reviewer (STATUS = 4)

- With an overissuance that is equal to or greater than the reported benefit (STATUS = 2 and RAWBEN <= AMTERR)

- With unknown eligibility (STATUS is missing)

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

Step 3. Recode missing information to SAS missing values

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[17] The SPSS version omits the variable "statename" due to inconsistencies in the way SPSS treats such variables.

- Any field coded with an out-of-range value is set to a missing value of .A (for example, a 0 in the SNAP case affiliation code).

- Any field coded as unknown (filled with 9s) is set to a missing value of .B. The one exception is the SNAP case affiliation code (FSAFILi), where the 9s remain to signify a valid person.

- Any constructed field that cannot be determined because of missing input values is set to a missing value of .C (for example, total assets).

- For units participating in months for which they are not certified, CERTMTH is set to a missing value of .D.

- For MFIP and SSI-CAP units, variables not relevant in the benefit determination are set to a missing value of .E.

Step 4. Finalize the unit size

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

Step 5. Determine unit totals and indicator variables

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

Step 6. Initialize FY 2022 values (for example, the standard deduction, shelter cap, and maximum benefit)

Step 7. Reconcile duplicated amounts of wages (WAGESi), Social Security income (SOCSECi), Supplemental Security Income (SSIi), and TANF (TANFi)

If a unit contains multiple individuals with equivalent WAGESi and either equivalent SOCSECi amounts or SSIi amounts, we check whether the sum of unduplicated income amounts is equal to reported gross income (RAWGROSS). If so, we assume that the QC reviewer incorrectly reported each individual's income for all members of the unit. We try to reconcile the duplicated amounts by using work registration status (WRKREGi) and age. For example, if two non-elderly members have identical WAGESi and SOCSECi, and one is coded as being exempt from work registration due to a disability and the other is not, we assign the SOCSECi income to the former (and set WAGESi to 0) and the WAGESi income to the latter (and set SOCSECi to 0). If a unit includes duplicate TANF amounts (TANFi), a household head (RELi = 1), and at least one child (RELi = 4), and if the benefit calculated from the deduplicated TANF and reported deductions matches the reported benefit amount, we retain the deduplicated TANF amount for the household head and set other duplicated TANF amounts to 0.

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

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

- Unearned income variables include:
    - Contributions (CONTi)
    - Court-ordered child support payments (CSUPRTi)
    - Deemed income (DEEMi)
    - State diversion payments (DIVERi)
    - Educational grants and loans (EDLOANi)
    - Earned income tax credit income (EITCi)
    - Energy assistance income (ENERGYi)
    - Foster care income (FOSTERi)
    - State general assistance (GAi)
    - Other government benefits (OTHGOVi)
    - Other unearned income (OTHUNi)
    - Social Security income (SOCSECi)
    - Supplemental Security Income (SSIi)
    - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANFi)
    - Unemployment compensation (UNEMPi)
    - Veterans' benefits (VETi)
    - Workers' compensation (WCOMPi)
    - Subsidized earned income (WGESUPi)

Step 9. Reconcile reported person-level income amounts with reported unit-level income and deduction variables

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

9a. **Does the child support income match the child support payment deduction?** For units in which child support income and child support expenses are the same, we determine whether excluding 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. If the child support exclusion amount is greater than the gross income amount, we set gross income to 0.[18]

9b. **Does the sum of person-level income match the unit-level gross income?** We compare earned and unearned income for members of the unit and the household to determine whether 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

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

income from outside the unit, and (4) all household income.[19] At each stage, we check to see if child support expenses have been excluded from the unit-level gross income. If person-level sums and the unit-level gross income are equal at any stage, we set any income not used to 0.

9c. **Does the sum of person-level unearned income and earnings implied by the earned income deduction match the unit-level gross income?** We compare unearned income for members of the unit and the household plus the amount of earnings implied by the reported earned income deduction with the reported unit-level gross income to determine whether any combination is equal. We first check unit unearned income and then household unearned income. At each stage, we check to see if child support expenses have been excluded from the unit-level gross income. If we find a match, we adjust earnings to satisfy the earned income deduction (adjusting existing earnings proportionately or, if there are no person-level earnings, adding to the householder's other earned income). We set all other income to 0.

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

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

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

9g. **Is person-level income consistent with deductions and unit-level net income?** We compare combinations of earned and unearned income for members of the unit and the household minus 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 earned income 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.

9h. **Are person-level unearned income and earnings implied by the earned income deduction consistent with deductions and unit-level net income?** We check unearned income for members of the unit and the household plus the amount of earnings implied by the reported earned income deduction to determine whether 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 earned income 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.

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

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

9j. **Are earnings consistent with the reported earned income deduction, but exceeding the reported unit-level gross income?** If earnings are consistent with the reported earned income deduction, but they exceed the unit-level reported gross income, we recalculate the gross income, setting to 0 any person-level income not used. Specifically, if unit earnings are consistent with the reported earned income deduction, we set all income outside the unit to 0. If household earnings are consistent, we set any unearned income outside the unit to 0. If the unit reports no earnings or up to $1 in earnings per person in the household, has deemed income (FSDEEM), has an earned income deduction equal to 20 percent of FSDEEM (within $5), and includes an individual outside the unit, we change the deemed income to wages. If someone outside the unit reports the deemed income, then the wages remain with that person. If someone inside the unit reports the deemed income, we move the wages to someone outside the unit. If more than one individual is outside the unit, we assign wages to the first individual outside the unit who satisfies one of the following conditions (in order): individual is (1) reporting $1 in wages, (2) the household head (RELi = 1), (3) the spouse of the household head (RELi = 2), (4) the first non-elderly adult, or (5) the first individual. If the unit reports $1 in earnings, has other unearned income (FSOTHUN), has an earned income deduction equal to 20 percent of FSOTHUN (within $5), and includes an individual outside the unit, we change the other unearned income to wages, allocating the wages to an individual outside the unit by using a process similar to the one describe above for FSDEEM.

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

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

Step 11. Create remaining flags and variables

If the unit reports an adult age 18–49 without disabilities (DISi = 0) and includes a nonparticipating child (FSAFIL = 19) outside of the unit where RELi = 4 (daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson), we flag the adult as *not* an adult without disabilities in a childless unit (even though the unit does not include participating children) (NDISCAi = 2).

Step 12. Calculate the benefit

Step 13. If the calculated benefit does not match the raw benefit, adjust the dependent care deduction, excess shelter expense deduction, or medical expense deduction if doing so results in a matching benefit

In some SNAP units, we can reconcile initial differences between the calculated benefit and the raw benefit by performing the following steps sequentially and stopping when we resolve inconsistencies:

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

  i.   QC reviewers recorded a payment error and (1) the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount, or (2) the calculated benefit is within $5 of the unadjusted raw benefit and the error element is not indicated to be the dependent care deduction, the shelter deduction, or the SUA.

  ii. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

13b. **Does adjusting the dependent care deduction result in a matching benefit?** If a unit has a dependent care deduction that is not consistent with dependent care costs, we set the deduction equal to total dependent care costs if doing so results in meeting one of the following conditions:

  i.   QC reviewers recorded a payment error and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount.

  ii. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

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

13c. **Does adjusting the excess shelter expense deduction result in a matching benefit?** We try setting the amount of utility expenses equal to an SUA amount or to 0. We try different utility amounts in the following order: (1) Heating and Cooling SUA (HCSUA), (2) Limited Utility Allowance (LUA), (3) utilities equal 0, (4) telephone allowance, and (5) a single-element SUA. [20] We set the amount of utility expenses equal to an SUA amount or to 0 if doing so results in meeting one of the following conditions:

  i.   QC reviewers recorded a payment error and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount.

  ii. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

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[20] Many States employ more than one SUA to accommodate units with different types of utility expenses. The HCSUA generally includes all utilities, including telephone service. The LUA is used for units that do not have heating and cooling expenses separate from rent but have at least two other utility expenses. The LUA generally includes all other utilities, including telephone service. A telephone allowance is used for units with telephone expenses but without any other utility expenses. Some States also use a one-utility standard, for units with a single utility expense such as electricity. In addition, a few States use combinations of individual standards for different utility expenses. Hawaii, for example, employs individual utility standards for electricity, telephones, sewage, trash, and water.

iii. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated shelter deduction is within $5 of the raw shelter deduction.

iv. For SNAP units in New York, QC reviewers recorded no payment errors, utilities equal the HCSUA, and the unit is coded as using an HCSUA.[21]

For each condition, we check benefit calculations with and without allotment adjustments. FY 2022 SUA values by State are provided in Appendix F, Table F.7.

13d. **Does setting the medical expense deduction to 0 for a standard medical deduction demonstration participant result in a matching benefit?** For participants in standard medical deduction demonstration States,[22] we set the medical expense deduction, medical expenses, and the standard medical deduction demonstration flag to 0 if doing so results in meeting one of the following conditions:

i. QC reviewers recorded a payment error and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit adjusted for the error amount.

ii. QC reviewers recorded no payment errors and the calculated benefit is within $5 of the raw benefit.

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

Step 14. Drop units for which the calculated benefit is less than $1

Step 15. Perform automated edits to reconcile remaining inconsistencies

Appendix B provides details.

Step 16. Update categorical eligibility

A unit is categorically eligible for SNAP if any of the following is true:

• The QC reviewer recorded the unit as categorically eligible.

• The unit meets the standards for expanded categorical eligibility in its State. (See Appendix B for information on State-expanded categorical eligibility policies.)

• The unit is pure cash public assistance (PA); that is, either (1) everyone in the unit has person-level income from TANF, General Assistance (GA) benefits, or SSI; (2) the unit has TANF income and every adult has person-level income from TANF, GA, or SSI; or (3) the unit contains only children and at least one has person-level income from TANF. Because TANF income is not reported on the file for most MFIP units, we code all MFIP units as pure PA.

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

[22] By the end of FY 2022, standard medical deduction demonstrations were operating in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Step 17. Determine eligibility

For units that are not identified as categorically eligible, we assess whether each unit would pass the applicable Federal asset and income tests.

- Units without an elderly member or a non-elderly individual with a disability must have a monthly gross income at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (Appendix F).[23, 24] If a unit's gross income exceeds the gross income limit by $1 or less and the net income and benefit amounts match the raw net income and benefit amounts, we reduce the unit's gross income by $1 so it will pass the gross income test.

- Units must have a net monthly income at or below 100 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines (Appendix F).[25]

- Units without an elderly member or an individual with a disability must have total countable assets of $2,500 or less. Units with an elderly member or an individual with a disability are allowed up to $3,750 in countable assets. (See the next section for exceptions.)

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

2. State variations to editing procedures

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

a. Asset limits in States with BBCE policies

Most States with a BBCE policy align their policy to a program or service that does not include an asset test. However, three States (Idaho, Indiana, and Texas) have an asset limit of $5,000 for BBCE units; Michigan has an asset limit of $15,000 for BBCE units; and Nebraska has a financial asset limit of $25,000 for BBCE units.

b. Minnesota Family Investment Program units

MFIP is Minnesota's TANF program, which is open to low-income families with children.[26] MFIP calculates participants' food assistance and cash assistance benefits together; consequently, the SNAP benefit calculation differs from the Federal formula. Both the maximum food assistance portion and maximum cash assistance portion of the MFIP benefit are based on unit size and are higher for families with earnings (see Appendix F, Table F.8). To calculate the benefits, countable income is subtracted from

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

[24] If a household includes an elderly individual or an individual with a disability outside the unit who was found ineligible because of an intentional program violation, a felony drug conviction, fleeing felon status, or noncompliance with a workfare or work requirement (FSAFILi = 8, 9, 11, or 13), the household is excluded from the gross income test.

[25] This test is not performed on SNAP units identified as participating in MFIP or an SSI-CAP demonstration for which SSI-CAP units receive a standard SSI-CAP benefit.

[26] More information is available from Minnesota's Department of Human Services website (http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/).

the combined maximum food portion and cash portion, or the "transitional standard." If a unit has earned income, an earnings deduction is applied, and the remaining countable income is subtracted from the "family wage level," which is 10 percent higher than the transitional standard. If the total benefit amount is less than or equal to the maximum food portion, the unit receives only food assistance. If the benefit is greater than the maximum food portion, the unit receives the remainder of the benefit as cash assistance. MFIP units receive no income deductions other than the earnings deduction. The earnings deduction rate for MFIP participants in FY 2022 was 50 percent after the exclusion of $65 from earned income per wage earner.

Because of the way the SNAP benefit is calculated under MFIP, Minnesota does not often record the full TANF benefit amount on the QC data nor do we attempt to calculate it. For some MFIP units, Minnesota records a $1 TANF benefit as an indicator that the unit received a cash TANF benefit. We code all MFIP units as pure PA regardless of whether they have a reported cash TANF benefit.

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 2022 cash and food portion values.)

Step 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 units in Minnesota as MFIP participants if they have one of the following characteristics:[27]

- The unit has person-level TANF income for SNAP unit members unless the SNAP benefit in the raw data file is consistent with having been calculated using regular SNAP rules.

- The unit has children and the benefit, adjusted for errors, matches the MFIP table of benefits for this unit size.

- The unit has children, positive person-level earnings, and a positive reported earned income deduction equal to 50 percent of the person-level earnings.

Step 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 determine whether adding it allows us to reconcile to unit-level gross income.[28] The final calculated gross income includes any TANF income initially included in the raw data file.

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

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[27] MFIP's unit composition rules differ from regular SNAP rules. 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 SSI recipients to unknown (99).

[28] 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 confirmation that the recorded gross income is correct.

Step 3. Calculate the earned income deduction. For MFIP units, we calculate the earned income deduction as 50 percent of earnings.

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

Step 5. Calculate the food benefit. We determine the benefit based 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 lower 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 lower of the food portion and the difference between the transitional standard (the income threshold for units without earnings) and net unearned income, but never less than 0.

- If the unit has both earned and unearned income, we subtract net earned income from the family wage level and compare the difference with the transitional standard. We then subtract unearned income from the smaller of the two (to ensure that the wages were high enough to merit the full increase to the family wage level). The benefit amount is the lower of this difference or the food portion, but never less than 0.

- For one- and two-person SNAP units, we set the benefit amount to the higher of the calculated benefit or the minimum Federal SNAP benefit.

c.   SSI-Combined Application Project units

In FY 2022, 17 States—Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington—had SSI-CAP demonstrations. These demonstration projects aim to streamline procedures for providing SNAP benefits to certain units eligible for both SNAP and SSI. Most provide participants with a standard benefit, while three provide a standard shelter expense deduction.

In the next two sections, we describe the programs in those 17 States and our procedures for identifying and editing SSI-CAP units for the SNAP QC database. Most of the SSI-CAP units identified have reported data that are consistent with program rules. In some cases, however, we identify units as participating through an SSI-CAP even though some of their reported data are inconsistent with program rules. We flag SSI-CAP units with consistent data as SSI_CAP = 2, those with some inconsistent data as SSI_CAP = 3, and NYSCAP units as SSI_CAP = 4. We model State rules that let units with high medical expenses opt out of SSI-CAP by setting SSI_CAP = 0 for potential SSI-CAP units with reported data that are inconsistent with some SSI-CAP program rules and high reported medical expenses (FSMEDEXP > $200).

i.   *SSI-CAP programs with a standard benefit*

The States listed in Table III.1 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. Because net income and deductions are not used in calculating benefits for SSI-CAP households, we set

the final values of these variables to missing (.E).[29] More specifically, the variables set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in States with standard SSI-CAP benefits include:

- Net income (FSNETINC)
- Total deductions (FSTOTDED)
- Standard deduction (FSSTDDED)
- Medical expense deduction (FSMEDDED)
- Earned income deduction (FSERNDED)
- Dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED)
- Child support payment deduction (FSCSDED)
- Homeless household shelter deduction (HOMELESS_DED)
- Excess shelter expense deduction (FSSLTDED)
- Standard Utility Allowance (SUA1 and SUA2)

We use the following general process to identify, recode, and assign benefits to households participating in standard benefit SSI-CAP programs:

- **Identifying units.** We identify as SSI-CAP participants all individuals meeting the eligibility criteria outlined for each State in Table III.1, with a recorded benefit adjusted for errors equal to any of the SSI-CAP standard benefit amounts for that State (see Appendix F, Tables F.9–F.22).

- **Recodes for units.** In addition to setting calculated net income and all calculated deductions to missing, if the sum of individual incomes does not equal the raw gross income, we set the sum of individual incomes equal to the (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

- **Benefit calculations for units.** We set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit corresponding to the unit's rent/mortgage expenses (RENT) value or total shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP) and unit size.

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[29] The raw variables indicating the actual costs are usually retained.

Table III.1. SSI-CAP programs with standard benefits

State	Start date	Unit composition	Age	Allowed income	Shelter amounts	Benefit calculation
Arizona (AZSNAP)	February 2009	Living alone	65 or older	Unearned	$0 to 99; $100 to 199; $200 to 299; $300 or greater	Table F.9
Kentucky (KYSAFE)	2007	Living alone or married	60 or older	Earned and unearned	Less than $275; $275 or greater	Table F.10
Louisiana (LaCAP)	2007	Living alone	60 or older	Earned and unearned	Less than $425; $425 to less than $749; $749 or greater	Table F.11
Maryland (MSNAP)	July 2010	Living alone	60 or older	Unearned	Less than $525; $525 or greater	Table F.12
Michigan (MiCAP)	April 2009	Living alone	18 or older	No income, except SSI	Less than $525, $525 to less than $750, $750 or greater	Table F.13
Mississippi (MSCAP)	October 2001*	Living alone	No age requirement	Unearned	From 10/2021 to 3/2022: $335 or less; greater than $335 From 4/2022 to 9/2022: $405 or less; greater than $405	Table F.14
New Jersey (NJ SNAS)	May 2009	Living alone	65 or older	Unearned	$675 or less; greater than $675	Table F.15
New York (NYSNIP)[a]	March 2003*	Living alone	No age requirement	Earned and unearned	SSI only: Positive utility costs (high/low rent), no utility costs (high/low rent), no shelter costs SSI and other unearned income: Positive utility costs (high/low rent), no utility costs (high/low rent), no shelter costs	Table F.16
North Carolina (NCSNAP)	August 2005	Living alone	65 or older	Earned and unearned	Less than $200; $200 or greater	Table F.17
Pennsylvania (PACAP)	2007	Living alone	18 or older	Unearned	Less than $196; $196 or greater	Table F.18
South Carolina (SCCAP)	October 1995*	Living alone	No age requirement	Unearned	$410 or less; Greater than $410	Table F.19
South Dakota (SD IN)	January 2010	Living alone or married	18 or older	Earned and unearned	Less than $690; $690 to less than $800; $800 to less than $900; $900 or greater	Table F.20
Texas (SNAP-CAP)	September 2002*	Living alone or married	50 or older	Earned or unearned	$440 or less; greater than $440	Table F.21
Virginia (VaCAP)	August 2006	Living alone	65 or older	Unearned	Less than $500; $500 or greater	Table F.22

* We began modeling the SSI-CAP program in FY 2004.

[a] NYSCAP replaced NYSNIP for units certified or recertified beginning in December 2021.

Starting in December 2021, New York implemented a new SSI-CAP policy, called NYSCAP, that made all single-person households with SSI that want to participate in SNAP eligible for the new program. This program replaced the previous SSI-CAP program in New York, called the New York State Nutrition Improvement Project (NYSNIP). Under NYSNIP, SSI-CAP participants received a standard SNAP benefit based on shelter costs, eligibility for a heating and cooling SUA, presence of other income, and geographic location—unless they opted into regular SNAP.[30] However, under NYSCAP, households receive a benefit amount equal to the regular SNAP benefit calculated under Federal rules. This section, which focuses on SSI-CAP programs with standard benefits, summarizes the NYSNIP rules and includes a short summary of how we identify NYSCAP units.

We use alternate or specific characteristics for identifying SSI-CAP units, recoding values, and calculating benefits in some States, as shown in Table III.2 and described below.

Table III.2. States with special rules for identifying, recoding, and calculating benefits for SSI-CAP units

State	Identifying units	Recodes for units	Benefit calculations
Arizona	X		
Kentucky	X		
Louisiana	X		
Mississippi	X	X	X
New Jersey	X		
New York	X		X
Pennsylvania			X
South Carolina	X	X	X
South Dakota	X		X
Texas	X	X	
Virginia	X		

Identifying units

In addition to the criteria listed in Table III.1, we identify as SSI-CAP participants units with a certification period of 24 months in New Jersey; 36 months in Arizona, Kentucky, and Virginia; and 36 or 39 months in Louisiana.

In New York, the certification period for NYSNIP is 48 months, with interim contact at the end of 24 months. We identify as NYSNIP participants one-person units that receive SSI benefits and belong to one of the following groups:[31, 32]

- Units with a recorded benefit adjusted for errors that matches an NYSNIP benefit, and the benefit amount is consistent with the presence of unit income other than SSI, adjusting for the New York SSI supplement of $87.

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[30] See https://hungersolutionsny.org/federal-nutrition-programs/snap/snap-and-seniors/nysnip/.

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

[32] 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.

- Units with a recorded benefit adjusted for errors that matches an NYSNIP benefit and with the medical expense and excess shelter expense deductions both coded as 0.

- Units with a certification period exceeding 48 months.

We modeled NYSCAP participants as single-person households with SSI that were certified or recertified in December 2021 or later with a 36-month certification period. If a household meets both the NYSNIP and NYSCAP criteria, we modeled them as NYSCAP.

Married couples in Kentucky and South Dakota may participate in SSI-CAP, but each individual must meet the eligibility criteria and be treated as a member of the same SNAP unit. Only married couples in which both individuals are SNAP participants and report receiving SSI benefits are identified as SSI-CAP participants.

In Texas, at least one person must be age 50 or older and receive SSI benefits. SNAP-CAP treats elderly SSI participants independently of other household members. All other household members apart from the first elderly SSI participant are edited to be outside of the unit.

QC reviewers in Kentucky and Texas do not include information on SSI receipt for SSI-CAP units in the raw file. Thus, units in these States that appeared to be SSI-CAP cases based on their household composition, certification periods, and benefit amounts are identified as SSI-CAP units, even if they are not coded as receiving SSI.

QC reviewers in Mississippi and South Carolina make income and deductions consistent with the standard benefit for MSCAP and SCCAP participants. Most MSCAP and SCCAP units follow a consistent pattern in terms of income and recorded shelter expenses. (See Appendix F, Table F.14 for MSCAP benefits and income patterns and Appendix F, Table F.19 for SCCAP benefits and income patterns.) If one of the following conditions is true, we flag as MSCAP or SCCAP participants in one-person units that report receiving SSI benefits and have no reported earned income:

- The recorded benefit adjusted for errors equals an MSCAP or 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 utility amount for MSCAP or rent/mortgage amount for SCCAP to be inconsistent).[33]

- The recorded benefit adjusted for errors equals a standard benefit, and the recorded utility amount equals the MSCAP SUA or standard rent/mortgage amount for SCCAP (allowing the recorded gross and net income to be inconsistent).

- The recorded utility amount equals the MSCAP SUA, or the recorded rent/mortgage amount equals the standard rent/mortgage amount for SCCAP, 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).[34]

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

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

Recodes for units

In Mississippi and South Carolina, we set calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described earlier and perform the following recodes for units identified as MSCAP or SCCAP participants:

- **Shelter expenses.** For most MSCAP participants, QC reviewers record the utility expenses as the MSCAP SUA. For units where this was not the case, we recode the utility expense values (UTIL) to the MSCAP SUA. In addition to a utility expense, some QC reviewers record a rent or mortgage value for MSCAP units. We recode this value (RENT) as 0 because the MSCAP SUA reflects combined shelter expenses, including rent/mortgage.

  For most SCCAP participants, QC reviewers record the utility expense value as the South Carolina HCSUA value and rent/mortgage as the standard SCCAP rent amount. We recode utilities (UTIL) to the South Carolina HCSUA and rent/mortgage (RENT) to the standard SCCAP rent amount for SCCAP units that do not follow this pattern.

- **Income.** In most MSCAP and 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 MSCAP and SCCAP units that do not follow this pattern to one of these values. We set the sum of individual incomes equal to the raw gross income (RAWGROSS) by adjusting individual incomes proportionately, as necessary.

In Texas, after setting calculated net income and all calculated deduction variables to missing as described earlier, we perform the following recode for units identified as SNAP-CAP participants:

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

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

Benefit calculations for units

In Mississippi, 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 F, Table F.14.

In New York, 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. NYSCAP units went through the standard editing process that non-SSI-CAP households undergo.

In Pennsylvania, 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, as listed in Appendix F, Table F.18.

In South Carolina, we set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that corresponds to the rent (RENT) and raw gross (RAWGROSS) value listed in Appendix F, Table F.19.

In South Dakota, we set the final calculated benefit equal to the standard SSI-CAP benefit that is consistent with unit size, shelter expenses (FSSLTEXP), presence or absence of earned income (FSEARN), and presence or absence of medical expenses (FSMEDEXP) as listed in Appendix F, Table F.20.

ii.   *SSI-CAP programs with a standard shelter expense*

The States listed in Table III.3 operate programs that assign participants a standard "high" or "low" shelter expense, and then 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, we retain the variables on the file. However, we do not use other deductions for the benefit calculation and set them to missing (.E). The deductions we set to missing for SSI-CAP participants in these States include:

- Medical expense deduction (FSMEDDED)

- Earned income deduction (FSERNDED)

- Dependent care deduction (FSDEPDED)

- Child support payment deduction (FSCSDED)

- Homeless household shelter deduction (HOMELESS_DED)

In addition, we recode the SUAs to differentiate SSI-CAP units from other units that received the same SUA by setting SUA1 to 9 ("Other"). Like SSI-CAP units with a standard benefit, when we set calculated deductions to missing, the raw variables indicating the actual expenses are usually retained.

Units with earnings are not eligible to enroll in SSI-CAP programs in these States. However, after a unit participates, it may have earned income for up to three consecutive months without losing eligibility.

Table III.3. SSI-CAP programs with standard shelter expenses

State	Start date	Unit composition	Age	Allowed income	Shelter amounts
Florida (SUNCAP)	April 2005	Living alone	18 or older	Earned and unearned	$305 or less; greater than $305
Massachusetts (BAY STATE CAP)	February 2005	Living alone	18 or older	Earned and unearned	Less than $481; $481 or greater
Washington (WASHCAP)[a]	December 2001*	Living alone	18 or older	Unearned	Less than $320; $320 or greater

* We began modeling the SSI-CAP program in FY 2004.

[a] QC reviewers use a special local agency code for WASHCAP units whose applications were processed in an SSA office. We identify as WASHCAP participants all units meeting the criteria outlined in the table above and flagged with this special local agency code.

We use the following process to identify, recode, and assign benefits to households participating in SSI-CAP programs with a standard shelter expense:

Identifying units

We identify as SSI-CAP participants all individuals meeting the eligibility criteria outlined in Table III.3 who have recorded rent/mortgage amounts equal to any of the standard rent/mortgage allowances for that State.

In Massachusetts, if the recorded rent/mortgage amount is not equal to the standard allowance, we calculate the benefit assuming that the standard allowance was used. If this calculated benefit matches the raw benefit, we recode the rent/mortgage amount to be the standard allowance and flag the unit as a BAY STATE CAP participant.

Recodes for units

In addition to setting the deductions not used in the benefit calculation to missing as described above, we perform the following recode for units identified as participants:

- **Shelter expenses.** When necessary, we recode utilities of units in Massachusetts and Washington to equal the State's HCSUA or LUA for one-person units.

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

Benefit calculation for units

We use the regular SNAP benefit calculation. Benefits are based on actual income, the standard deduction, the standard shelter amount, and the SUA. The standard shelter amount is determined by the unit's actual monthly shelter expenses, excluding utilities. Appendix F, Table F.23 lists benefit calculations for all States with a standard shelter expense SSI-CAP program.

d.   Standard medical deduction demonstration programs

In FY 2022, twenty-three States have programs to standardize medical expense deduction amounts when units' medical expenses are greater than $35 but fall below a State-specific threshold (see Appendix F, Table F.4). In these States, if a unit with an elderly member or a non-elderly individual with a disability incurs medical expenses less than or equal to the State threshold, the unit receives a medical expense deduction equal to the threshold minus $35. Units with medical expenses greater than the threshold receive a medical expense deduction equal to actual medical expenses, minus $35. To achieve cost neutrality, as required by FNS to operate a medical deduction demonstration program, most States reduced the HCSUA for the entire caseload. The HCSUA modeled for these States in the SNAP QC database reflects the adjustments. Table III.4 lists the States.

The standard medical deduction demonstration flag (MED_DED_DEMO) identifies households in States with standard medical deduction demonstration programs in place during the sample month that have positive countable medical expenses, indicating households eligible for a standard medical deduction.

Table III.4. States with standard medical deduction demonstrations

State	Start date (of current waiver)	Cost neutrality adjustment
Alabama	October 2019	HCSUA was reduced by $8.
Arizona	October 2021	HCSUA was reduced by $6.
Arkansas	September 2016	HCSUA was reduced by $4.
California	October 2017	HCSUA was reduced by $63
Colorado	October 2016	HCSUA was reduced by $7.
Georgia	April 2020	HCSUA was reduced by $7.
Idaho	November 2018	HCSUA was reduced by $8.
Illinois	June 2017	The standard deduction was reduced by $7.
Iowa	October 2017	HCSUA and limited utility allowance were reduced by $4.
Kansas	January 2016	HCSUA was reduced by $8.
Massachusetts	April 2018	HCSUA was reduced by $7.
Michigan	October 2020	HCSUA was reduced by $10
Missouri	October 2016	HCSUA was reduced by $10.
New Hampshire	October 2019	HCSUA was reduced by $6.
North Dakota	April 2018	HCSUA was reduced by $10.
Oregon	February 2017	HCSUA was reduced by $7.
Rhode Island	October 2017	HCSUA was reduced by $7.
South Carolina	October 2019	HCSUA was reduced by $10.
South Dakota	May 2018	HCSUA was reduced by $14.
Texas	October 2017	HCSUA and limited utility allowance were reduced by $4.
Vermont	December 2018	HCSUA was reduced by $10.
Virginia	April 2017	HCSUA was reduced by $7.
Wyoming	January 2017	HCSUA was reduced by $7.

C. Derivation of sampling weights

The SNAP QC file's sampling weights are derived to reflect State and national caseload totals from SNAP Program Operations data after adjustments for receipt of disaster assistance benefits and benefits issued in error. They are intended to match monthly target levels of SNAP units, individuals, 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 list the preliminary monthly weights (HWGT) and their derivation for each State and stratum. We create the preliminary weights using these six major steps, presented in Tables D.7–D.18:

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

2. For the States with stratified samples, we apportion the adjusted Program Operations counts across the strata according to the percentage of the sample that is in that stratum in that month (Column f).[35] (No State had a stratified sample in FY 2022.)

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[35] Column omitted from Appendix D tables due to space limitations but available upon request.

3. We calculate the disqualification rate by State and stratum by first identifying all disqualified SNAP units, which are those that the reviewers found ineligible (coded as STATUS = 4) or eligible but not qualifying for a benefit (coded as STATUS = 2 with the error amount at least as large as the full benefit). The number of disqualified SNAP units divided by the number of SNAP units with completed reviews is the disqualification rate[36] (Column i).

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

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

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

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

To calculate standard errors, we first create 500 sets of replicate weights by drawing 500 random samples from the SNAP QC data and repeating the weighting methodology 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 (calculated in Step 6, described above) for that particular State and month. We use the 500 replicate weights to calculate standard errors.

The SNAP QC database contains two weight variables: (1) the monthly weight (HWGT) and (2) 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. National tabulations of average monthly values for the entire fiscal year can be obtained by using FYWGT, which is typically HWGT divided by 12. However, due to States having missing sample months in FY 2022, FYWGT equals HWGT divided by the number of months of data available for that State in the file.

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

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IV. Development of the 2022 QC Minimodel

The QC Minimodel—one of FNS's SNAP microsimulation models—uses the SNAP QC database to simulate the effect of various policy changes to SNAP on current SNAP participants. The model uses a series of algorithms, written in ISO/IEC standard Fortran 95 and organized in the Micro Analysis of Transfers to Households (MATH)^{TM} SNAP Module (FSTAMP), to simulate eligibility, benefits, and participation in SNAP. Some of the FSTAMP routines are specific to the SNAP QC database while others are database-independent. This chapter provides a technical description of the procedures specific to the SNAP QC database that are used to transform characteristics of SNAP units in that database into the data elements that conform with inputs used with the database-independent algorithms of FSTAMP. The database-independent algorithms are documented in the "2011 MATH SIPP+ Microsimulation Model: Programmer's Guide, Technical Description and Codebook" (Schechter et al. 2014).

A. Create MATH-style version of SNAP QC database

1. Introduction

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

2. User parameters

None.

3. Programmer's guide

3a. Input file for Step 1

QCFY2022.SAS7BDAT	Final SNAP QC database, in SAS format

3b. 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 a hierarchical format (household record and then person records for individuals in the household)

3c. Program for Step 1

sas2bin.SAS

3d. Output variables for Step 1

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

3e. Input files for Step 2

MATHPC.HDR	From Step 1

MATHPC.BIN   From Step 1

3f. 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 a hierarchical format (household record then
                                    person records for individuals in the household), in final MATH format

3g. Program for Step 2

The QC Minimodel TALLY subroutine creates:

- Person-level seeds SEEDP to be used with the random number generator.

- Variables FSDEPDED, FSNDIS, FSNONCIT, FSNABAWD, FSALLPA, and FSASTEST.

3h. Output variables for Step 2

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

4.   Technical description of procedures

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

4a. Create preliminary binary file

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

SAS	Recode	Description
.	-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

4b. Create preliminary header file

We edit by hand the MATHPC.HDR file so that its record layout matches the output statement in
SAS2BIN.SAS.

4c. Create final binary and header files

The model tracks, updates, and writes out the final header file, illustrated below.

```
       MATHPC.BIN      FILE NAME
       02/28/2024      CREATION DATE
      17:07:21.28      CREATION TIME
           FY2022      BASE YEAR
           FY2022      YEAR AGED TO
 10/2021 – 9/2022 avg  SIMULATION MONTH
            41391      HOUSEHOLD COUNT
          QC MINI      MODEL LABEL
          2022.00      MODEL VERSION
```

Using the output database from SAS2BIN.SAS, we run a QC Minimodel TALLY subroutine to generate the final version of the QC Minimodel database. This program:

- Renames unit-level variable FSDEPDED to HDEPDED (because FSDEPDED is reserved as a MATH model variable name)

- Deletes the variable SEEDP and generates a new person-level SEEDP that is compatible with the MATH model random number generator MATHRAND

- Creates a person-level variable FSNDIS (the number of non-elderly individuals with disabilities in the unit) on the unit head's record, by summing over individuals in the unit with $DIS_i = 1$; and sets FSNDIS to 0 for all other individuals

- Creates a person-level variable FSNONCIT (the number of noncitizens in the unit) on the unit head's record, by summing over individuals in the unit with $CTZN > 2$; and sets FSNONCIT to 0 for all other individuals

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

- Creates a person-level variable FSALLPA from the unit-level variable PURE_PA and sets it to 0 for all, or 1 for the unit head if $PURE\_PA = 1$

- Creates a person-level variable FSNONGR on the unit head's record that flags units that should not be subject to the gross income test because the household includes an elderly individual or an individual with a disability outside of the unit who was found ineligible because of an intentional program violation, a felony drug conviction, fleeing felon status, or noncompliance with a workfare or work requirement ($FSAFIL_i = 8, 9, 11,$ or 13); and sets FSNONGR to 0 for all other individuals

- Ensures the asset test result $FSASTEST = 1$ for all units

B. QC-specific portion of the QC Minimodel

1. Introduction

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

2. User parameters

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

- SHELCAP1 is the shelter limit for the contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

- 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.

- MNERNDED is the value used for calculating the earnings deduction for MFIP participants.

- The following flags allow users to exclude the specified participants from a policy change simulation:
  - XMN_FIP excludes MFIP participants.
  - XSCAP_AZ excludes AZSNAP participants.
  - XSCAP_FL excludes SUNCAP participants.
  - XSCAP_KY excludes KYSAFE participants.
  - XSCAP_LA excludes LaCAP participants.
  - XSCAP_MA excludes BAYSTATECAP participants.
  - XSCAP_MD excludes MSNAP participants.
  - XSCAP_MI excludes MiCAP participants.
  - XSCAP_MS excludes MSCAP participants.
  - XSCAP_NC excludes NCSNAP participants.
  - XSCAP_NJ excludes NJSNAS participants.
  - XSCAP_NY excludes NYSNIP participants.[37]
  - XSCAP_PA excludes PACAP participants.
  - XSCAP_SC excludes SCCAP participants.
  - XSCAP_SD excludes SD IN participants.
  - XSCAP_TX excludes SNAP-CAP participants.
  - XSCAP_VA excludes VaCAP participants.
  - XSCAP_WA excludes WASHCAP participants.

- DOSTAT allows users to include or exclude table statistics in a set of standard summary tables.

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

3. Programmer's guide

3a. 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

---

[37] NYSCAP participants are retained on the file because, unlike other SSI-CAP units, all SNAP deductions apply to those units.

MATHPC.BIN	SNAP QC database file in standard binary form, in a hierarchical format: household record, and then person records for individuals in the household[38]

3b. Output files

MATHPC.HDR[39]	ASCII header file that describes the record layout of the output database file, MATHPC.BIN
MATHPC.BIN	SNAP QC database file in standard binary form, in a hierarchical format (unit record, and then person records for individuals in the unit)
MATHPC.TAB	Summary tables (text file)
tables.json	Summary tables (JSON[40] format text file)
MATHPC.OUT	Output file to debug programming code

3c. 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 geographic indices used in the income screens and benefit calculations; if standard errors are desired, the replicate weight file is opened, the replicate weight array is allocated, and the weights are read.
db_fs_display_partic_debug	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_asset	Counts database-specific assets for SNAP units; since the SNAP QC database contains a reported value for unit countable assets, the routine only computes the asset limit.
db_fs_unit	Identifies which household members belong to the SNAP unit under review 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.
db_fs_display_debug	Prints database-specific debug about SNAP units and their eligibility determination
db_fs_vars	Creates SNAP unit summary variables (for example, FSGRINC, which is the final gross countable unit income, and FSNETINC, which is the final net countable unit income).
db_fs_calc_benefit	Computes benefits for participants in State programs with nonstandard benefit calculations.
db_fs_calc_pure_pa	Calculates FSALLPA, the pure PA flag.

---

[38] Individuals on the file include SNAP participants plus nonparticipating household members whose income was considered in the eligibility and benefit determinations of the SNAP unit under review. The presence of other household members may also be noted.

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

[40] JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation, and is defined and documented in ECMA-404 The JSON Data Interchange Syntax.

db_fs_set_fsgrtest	Recomputes gross income test for units with child support expenses or units with nonparticipating household members that are elderly or have a disability and have certain SNAP case affiliation codes.
db_fs_save_generic_vars	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_calc_liheap	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_display_summ_debug	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_table_b	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_prob_distr_tab	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.
db_fs_calc_categ_elig	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. Placeholder for any new BBCE coding.
db_fs_display_partic_debug	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility. Placeholder for any new participation algorithm debug.
db_fs_calc_ben_post	Dummy routine for generic code compatibility.

ii. *Modules*

fs_dbdefine	Common storage for database-specific household definer variables.
fs_dblocs	Common storage for database-specific variable locations.
fs_dbparm	Common storage for model-specific parameters; also storage for the standard medical deduction demonstration program parameters
fs_dbwork	Common storage for some working variables.

3d. Output variables

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

4. Technical description of procedures

The primary purpose of the SNAP QC-specific model algorithms is to use SNAP QC-specific data elements to construct the variables needed by the database-independent portion of FSTAMP. Sections a, b, and c refer to code that is executed in the initialization phase (KEOF = 1). The remaining sections refer to code executed in the processing phase (KEOF = 2).

4a. Set parameter array sizes

i. *Purpose*

Certain parameters or features of FNS's microsimulation models are generic across the models, but vary in form or shape from model to model. In this section, we set the database-specific elements. For example, all models use the maximum benefit parameters, but the number of regions where the maximum benefit is specified varies from model to model (seven regions in the QC Minimodel).

ii. *Specification*

Deflation parameters. These are usually set to 1.0 (no deflation parameters) in the QC Minimodel:

```
defl_gen = 1.0
defl_VEH = 1.0
```

State loops. There is no looping over States in the QC Minimodel. These parameters control looping:

```
start_kist = 1
end_kist = 1
gen_array_size = 1
```

Database-specific parameter dimensions for the QC Minimodel:

```
num_benmax_region    = 7
num_benmin_region    = 7
num_depmax_region    = 5
num_screen_region    = 3
num_shelcap_region   = 5
num_standded_region  = 5
```

4b. Validate user parameters

i. *Purpose*

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

ii. *Specification*

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

FS_VARS = 1 is not allowed, because the variables with a suffix of 1 are always on the file. The original suffix 1 variables are always needed by the DBVARS routine for imputing medical, shelter, and child support 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 effect on the DBLOCS, DBDEFINE, and DBVARS calculations.

Certain parameters must stay constant from simulation to simulation in a multi-simulation run. These include:

```
DOSTATS
XMN_FIP
XSCAP_xx, where xx is the State abbreviation of a State with an SSI_CAP program.
```

A fatal error will be issued if the model detects a variation in any of these parameters from simulation to simulation.

4c. Locate the input variables used and the output variables created

i. *Purpose*

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

ii.   Specification

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

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

4d. Construct household definer variables

i.   Purpose

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

ii.   Specification

If indicators of statistical significance are selected, we read in the replicate weights for each household. We set WGT to FYWGT. We set geographic indicators for the 48 contiguous United States plus the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and Virgin Islands. GEOG_DED indexes the standard deduction, dependent care deduction, and shelter deduction arrays; GEOG_SCRN indexes the gross and net income screen arrays; GEOG_BEN indexes the maximum benefit array; and GEOG_POV indexes the POVMONTH array.

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

select case(l_ak_area%ihhld)
   case(1)                               !! alaska rural i
         geog_ben = 3
   case(2)                               !! alaska rural ii
         geog_ben = 4
   case default                                       !! alaska urban is default
         geog_ben = 2
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)
```

We set skip_hh_flags for MN_FIP and SSI_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 assign the household's dependent care and child support payment deductions and shelter and medical expenses to a set of working variables that are used in policy change simulations that change the original household composition. Note that when imputing these expenses and dependent care deductions within a simulation, the values for the original household must be used even if a new baselaw has been previously constructed. Also, we set original assets and original unit counts and flags.

```
   orig_fsmedexp = l_original_fsmedexp%ihhld
   orig_fssltexp = l_original_fssltexp%ihhld
   orig_fsdepded = l_original_fsdepded%ihhld
   orig_fscsded  = l_original_fscsded %ihhld
   orig_fsuhead = 0
   hhtanf = 0
   orig_kids_lt15 = 0
   do ip = 1, ctprhh
      if (l_original_fsun%iper(ip) == ip) orig_fsuhead = ip
      if (l_tanf%iper(ip) > 0) hhtanf = hhtanf + l_tanf%iper(ip)
      if (l_original_fsun%iper(ip) == 0) cycle
      if (l_age%iper(ip) >= 0 .and. l_age%iper(ip) < 15) &
            orig_kids_lt15 = orig_kids_lt15 + 1
   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)
```

4e. Construct SNAP unit

i. Purpose

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

ii. Specification

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

```
do ip = 1, ctprhh
   fsun(ip) = l_original_fsun%iper(ip)
end do
```

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

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

4f. 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 the number of elderly members and number of children).

ii.   Specification

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

We loop over all individuals in the household:[41]

```
do iunit = 1, ctprhh
   do ip = 1, ctprhh
           if (l_dpcost%iper(ip) > 0) depexp(iunit) = depexp(iunit) + l_dpcost%iper(ip)
           !--------  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) then
                   fsssi (iunit)  = fsssi (iunit) + l_ssi %iper(ip)
                   nssi = nssi + 1
           endif
           if (l_ga  %iper(ip) > 0) fsga  (iunit)  = fsga  (iunit) + l_ga  %iper(ip)
           !---- Earned income
           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_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)
           if (l_eitc  %iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_eitc  %iper(ip)
           if (l_foster%iper(ip) > 0)  fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + l_foster%iper(ip)
      end do ! end of person loop
      fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) + fsearn(iunit)  + fsssi(iunit)  &
                                      + fstanf(iunit)  + fsga(iunit)
      fsgrinc(iunit) = fsgrinc(iunit) – l_exfscsded%ihhld
   end do ! end of unit loop
```

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

- Total members

- Number of adults and number of female adults (those with missing age are included as adults)

- Number of children, number of school-age children (children age 5–17), number of toddlers (children under age 2), and number of children older than toddlers

- Number of elderly members (adults age 60 and older)

- Number of noncitizens

---

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

- Number of adults without disabilities age 18–49 in childless units, or ABAWDs (able-bodied adults without dependents)

- Number of members with a disability

- Number of female members and number of male members

```
do iunit = 1, ctprhh
        do ip = 1, ctprhh
                if (fsun(ip) /= iunit) cycle  ! cycle if person not in the SNAP unit
                fsusize(iunit) = fsusize(iunit) + 1
                if (l_age%iper(ip) > max_kid_age .or. l_age%iper(ip) < 0) then
                        fsnadult(iunit)  = fsnadult(iunit) + 1
                        if (l_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
                                fndeplt2(iunit) = fndeplt2(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
                if (l_ctzn%iper(ip) > 2) fsnoncit(iunit) = fsnoncit(iunit) + 1
                if (l_NDISCA%iper(ip) == 1 .AND. l_fsafil%iper(ip) == 1) &
                        fsnabawd(iunit) = fsnabawd(iunit) + 1
                if (l_dis%iper(ip) == 1) fsndis(iunit) = fsndis(iunit) + 1
                if (l_sex%iper(ip) == 2) then
                        fsnfemale(iunit) = fsnfemale(iunit) + 1
                else
                        fsnmale(iunit) = fsnmale(iunit) + 1
                end if

        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.

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

4g. Impute assets, shelter expenses, medical expenses, homeless household shelter deduction, and child support expenses when the SNAP unit is not the original SNAP unit

i.   Purpose

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

The QC system records countable income at the person-level for every household member whose income is used to determine the SNAP unit's eligibility. However, asset and expense data are recorded only at the unit level for the original SNAP unit. Thus, the QC Minimodel uses the original SNAP unit's asset and

expense data, along with algorithms described below, to impute expenses and assets for any simulated SNAP unit that has a composition different from that of the original SNAP unit.

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

ii.   Specification

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

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

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

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

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

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

Medical expenses. The QC Minimodel imputes medical expenses based on the number of elderly members or non-elderly individuals with disabilities in the original unit. If the original unit contains no elderly individuals and no non-elderly individuals with disabilities, then a medical expense deduction is not allowed—either in the original SNAP QC file editing process or in any QC Minimodel simulations. However, under certain circumstances, such as an elderly individual outside the unit, the medical expense may be applied to the head of household. In policy change simulations, the medical expense is prorated by the ratio of elderly individuals and non-elderly individuals with disabilities in the policy change simulation relative to the number of elderly individuals and non-elderly individuals with disabilities in baselaw:

```
    if (orig_fsmedexp > 0) then
        if (orig_fsnelder + orig_fsndis > 0) then
                fsmedexp(iunit) = &
                        nint (real (orig_fsmedexp * (fsnelder(iunit) + fsndis(iunit)) ) &
                        / (orig_fsnelder + orig_fsndis))
        else if (orig_fsnelder == 0 .and. orig_fsndis == 0) then
                if (nssi > 0) then
                        ! The unit is allowed a medical deduction based on an elderly or
                        ! disabled person outside the unit (if there are none in the unit).
                        ! The medical deduction goes to whomever in the unit has SSI
                        ! income.
                        do ip = 1, ctprhh
                                !--- Cycle if person not in the fsu
                                if (fsun(ip) /= iunit) cycle
                                fsmedexp(ip) = nint(real(orig_fsmedexp) / nssi)
                        end do
                else
                        ! The unit is allowed a medical deduction based on an elderly or
                        ! disabled person outside the unit, but nobody has SSI income,
                        ! so assign the medical deduction to the unit head.
                        fsmedexp(iunit) = orig_fsmedexp
                end if
        end if
    else
        fsmedexp(iunit) = 0
    end if
```

In addition, we identify units participating in standard medical deduction demonstration programs in the 23 States with such demonstrations. Certain States have a reduction to the standard deduction or HCSUA to maintain cost neutrality. See Appendix F, Table F.4 for more detail on the standard medical deduction amounts for these States:

```
do i = 1, num_med_demo
    if (fstate == med_demo_state(i) .and. fsmedexp(iunit) > 0 .and. l_yrmonth%ihhld >=
                            med_demo_date(i) ) then
            if (fsmedexp(iunit) <= (med_demo_thres(i)-35)) fsmedexp(iunit) = med_demo_min(i)
            fsstdded(iunit) = fsstdded(iunit) - med_demo_stddedred(i)
    end if
end do
```

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

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

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

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

```
    if (l_homeded%ihhld == 3)
        fshomeDED(IUNIT) = l_homelsded%ihhld
```

Recompute gross income test. In the QC Minimodel, the gross income test is recalculated for units with child support expenses:

```
if (fscspded(iunit) > 0 .and. fsgrinc(iunit) - fscspded(iunit) <= GROSS_SCREEN(IUNIT))
         FSGRTEST(IUNIT) = 1
```

4h. Select participants

i. *Purpose*

After eligibility is determined for a SNAP unit, the model simulates whether the unit decides to participate. In the QC Minimodel, we simulate all SNAP-eligible units as participants because every unit did in reality participate in SNAP. We believe that this all-eligible-units-participate rule is reasonable in most cases. However, 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 a baselaw eligible unit is simulated to have a zero benefit under a policy change simulation, the unit is treated as ineligible in the simulation results.

ii. *Specification*

```
do iunit = 1, ctprhh     fspart(iunit) = 0
   if (fsun (iunit) /= iunit) cycle        !  not the SNAP unit head
   if (fsben(iunit) > 0) fspart(iunit) = 1  !  all eligible units participate
end do
```

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

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V. Codebook for the FY 2022 SNAP QC Database

In this chapter, we describe the variables on the FY 2022 SNAP QC database. Section A provides an overview of the types of variables on the file. Section B provides the codebook, which includes a list and detailed description of each variable.

A. Overview of variables on the QC file

For each variable in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database, the codebook provides the name, origin, label, range of values, and a list of values or a 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 variable as either reported or constructed. Variables coded as "R" are those reported on the QC Review Schedule input form and have been read directly from the raw data file, although some editing may have taken place, as noted in the variable description. Variables coded as "C" are constructed or recoded variables that were 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.

Certain constructed variables, in particular, are widely used in creating the tables that summarize gross and net income, deductions, SNAP benefit amounts, household size, and poverty status in the Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households report series. Data users will be able to obtain results consistent with those in the report by using the following variables:

Table V.1. Constructed variables that are frequently-used in the Characteristics of SNAP Households report series.

Variable	Description
FSBEN	Final calculated benefit
FSUSIZE	Constructed certified unit size
FSGRINC	Final gross countable unit income
FSNETINC	Final net countable unit income
FSERNDED	Calculated earned income deduction
TPOV	Gross income/poverty level ratio

2. Missing values

Table V.2 lists the missing value conventions used in the restricted use version of the SNAP QC database. The public-use version of the SNAP QC database includes only one value (".") for all missing data.

Table V.2. Codes for missing data in the restricted use SNAP QC database

ASCII or binary codes	SAS codes	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	Variable could not be constructed or calculated due to missing data (pertains to constructed variables only)
-5	.D	For CERTMTH variable, indicates that unit is participating in months not certified
-6	.E	For SSI-CAP and MFIP units, indicates variables that are not relevant in the benefit determination

3.   Using the SNAP QC database

The FY 2022 SNAP QC database has 41,391 observations for sample months ranging from October 2021 through September 2022 for all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Typically, the file includes data from all 12 sample months of the fiscal year for all States, territories, and the District of Columbia. However, three States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands are missing sample data for at least one month in the FY 2022 edited SNAP QC data file, as noted previously.

Estimates for States and territories with missing or excluded months of data were weighted across the number of months of data in the file, instead of the full 12 months of the fiscal year.

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 2022, the user should select all observations with a YRMONTH code equal to 202201.

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, were computed for each of the independent monthly samples and were based on actual program participation. When analyzing a 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 to be analyzed. The FYWGT variable should be used for all full-year tabulations. (FYWGT equals HWGT divided by 12, with the exception of the States listed above with one or more missing months of data. In those States, the FYWGT equals HWGT divided by the corresponding number of months of data available.)

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

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

key person-level variables is the affiliation code FSAFILi. An FSAFILi value of 1 indicates that the person participated in SNAP.

B. Codebook

This codebook lists and describes each variable in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database. The unit-level variables are listed first, followed by the person-level variables, and then the detailed error findings variables. There are a total of nine categories, which are detailed below.

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

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

The person-level variables are divided into two categories:

1. Person-level characteristics
2. Person-level income

One category covers variables for detailed error findings:

1. Detailed error findings

The categories appear in the codebook in the order shown above, while the variables in each category are listed alphabetically.

Two codebooks are presented, both sorted in the same order. The first codebook—the quick-reference codebook—lists only the variable name, its origin, and a brief description. The second codebook—the detailed codebook—lists the variable name, its origin, and a description that includes all the valid values of the variable for discrete variables and the range of valid values for continuous variables (such as HWGT). It also includes recommendations concerning the use of the variable for those for which there are any concerns.

Note: Detailed information on each variable in the database can be found starting here.

Table V.3. Quick-reference codebook

Variable	Origin*	Description
Unit QC review administrative data		
ACTNTYPE	R	Type of action
ALLADJ	R	Allotment adjustment
AMTADJ	R	Amount of allotment adjustment
AUTHREP	R	Authorized representative
BENFIX	C	Benefit allotment (SNAP benefit) adjusted for errors
CASE	R	Case classification
CAT_ELIG	C	Indicator of categorical eligibility status
CERTMTH	R	Months in certification period
EXPEDSER	R	Received expedited service
HHLDNO	C	SNAP household identification number
LASTCERT	C	Months since last SNAP certification
LOCALCOD	R	Local agency code (not retained on public-use file)
MED_DED_DEMO	C	Indicator of standard medical deduction demonstration eligibility
MN_FIP	C	Indicator of MFIP participation
PURE_PA	C	Indicator of pure cash public assistance status
RCNTACTN	R	Most recent action on case
REP_SYS	R	Reporting requirement
REVNUM	R	State QC review number (not retained on public-use file)
SSI_CAP	C	Indicator of SSI-CAP participation
STATUS	R	Status of case error findings
YRMONTH	R	Sample year and month
Unit demographics and sample weights		
AK_AREA	C	Alaska region (not retained on public-use file)
CERTHHSZ	R	Certified unit size
COMPOSITION	C	Unit composition
COUNTYCD	C	FIPS code for county (not retained on public-use file)
CTPRHH	C	Number of people in household
FSDIS	C	Indicator of non-elderly individuals with disabilities in unit
FSELDER	C	Indicator of elderly individuals in unit
FSKID	C	Indicator of children in unit
FSNDIS	C	Number of non-elderly individuals with disabilities in unit
FSNDISCA	C	Number of adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless units
FSNELDER	C	Number of elderly individuals in unit
FSNGMOM	C	Indicator of single-female-headed unit
FSNK0T4	C	Number of preschool-age children in unit
FSNK5T17	C	Number of school-age children in unit
FSNKID	C	Number of children in unit
FSNONCIT	C	Number of noncitizens in unit

Variable	Origin*	Description
FSUSIZE	C	Constructed certified unit size
FYWGT	C	Weight used for full-year calculations
HWGT	C	Monthly sample weight
NONCIT_HEAD	C	Unit head citizenship indicator
RAWHSIZE	R	Reported number of people in household
REGION	C	Constructed census region code
REGIONCD	R	FNS region code
STATE	R	FIPS code for State or territory
STATENAME	C	State or territory
STRATUM	R	Stratum identification
TANF_IND	C	Indicator of TANF receipt for unit
TPOV	C	Gross income/poverty level ratio
URBRUR	C	Urban/rural indicator (not retained on public-use file)
WRK_POOR	C	Indicator of working poor unit
Unit countable income (monthly dollar amounts)		
FSCONT	C	Countable unit income from contributions
FSCSUPRT	C	Countable unit child support payment income
FSDEEM	C	Countable unit deemed income
FSDIVER	C	Countable unit State diversion payments
FSEARN	C	Countable unit earned income
FSEDLOAN	C	Countable unit income from educational grants and loans
FSEITC	C	Countable unit income from earned income tax credit
FSENERGY	C	Countable unit energy assistance income
FSFOSTER	C	Countable unit foster care income
FSGA	C	Countable unit General Assistance benefits
FSGRINC	C	Final gross countable unit income
FSNETINC	C	Final net countable unit income
FSOTHERN	C	Countable unit other earned income
FSOTHGOV	C	Countable unit income from other government benefits
FSOTHUN	C	Countable unit other unearned income
FSSLFEMP	C	Countable unit self-employment income
FSSOCSEC	C	Countable unit Social Security income
FSSSI	C	Countable unit SSI benefits
FSTANF	C	Countable unit TANF payments
FSUNEARN	C	Countable unit unearned income
FSUNEMP	C	Countable unit unemployment compensation benefits
FSVET	C	Countable unit veterans' benefits
FSWAGES	C	Countable unit wages and salaries
FSWCOMP	C	Countable unit workers' compensation benefits
FSWGESUP	C	Countable unit wage supplementation income
RAWGROSS	R	Reported gross countable unit income
RAWNET	R	Reported net countable unit income

Variable	Origin*	Description
Unit countable and reported assets		
FSASSET	C	Total countable assets under State rules
FSVEHAST	C	Countable non-excluded 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 non-excluded 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 earned income deduction
EXCL_FSCSDED	C	Child support excluded from gross income
FSCSDED	C	Child support payment deduction
FSCSEXP	R	Reported child support payment deduction
FSDEPDED	R	Reported dependent care deduction
FSDEPDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of dependent care deduction
FSERNDED	C	Calculated earned income deduction
FSERNDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of earned income deduction
FSMEDDED	C	Calculated medical expense deduction
FSMEDDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of medical expense deduction
FSMEDEXP	R	Reported medical expenses
FSSLTDED	C	Calculated excess shelter expense deduction
FSSLTDE2	C	Marginal effectiveness of excess shelter expense 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 household shelter deduction
RAWERND	R	Reported earned income deduction
RENT	R	Rent/mortgage amount
SHELCAP	C	Maximum allowable shelter expense deduction
SHELDED	R	Reported shelter deduction
SUA1	R	Standard utility allowance—usage and entitlement
SUA2	R	Standard utility allowance—prorated
UTIL	R	Utility amount
Unit benefits		
AMTERR	R	Amount of benefit in error

Variable	Origin*	Description
ASSLIM	C	Asset limit
BENMAX	C	Maximum benefit amount
FSASTEST	C	Indicator of passing asset test
FSBEN	C	Final calculated benefit
FSBENSUPP	C	Eligible amount of emergency allotment
FSGRTEST	C	Indicator of passing gross income test
FSMINBEN	C	Received minimum benefit
FSNETEST	C	Indicator of passing net income test
GROSSCRN	C	Gross income screen
MINIMUM_BEN	C	Minimum benefit amount
NETSCRN	C	Net income screen
RAWBEN	R	Reported SNAP benefit received
SUPP_BEN	C	Indicator of eligibility for emergency allotment
Person-level characteristics: i = 1 to 16		
ABWDSTi	R	ABAWD status
AGEi	R	Age
CTZNi	R	Citizenship status
DISi	C	Person-level disability indicator
DPCOSTi	R	Reported dependent care cost
EMPRGi	R	SNAP Employment and Training program status
EMPSTAi	R	Employment status—type
EMPSTBi	R	Employment status—amount
FSAFILi	R	SNAP case affiliation
FSUNi	C	Position of head of SNAP unit
NDISCAi	C	Adult age 18–49 without disabilities in childless unit status
RACETHi	R	Race/ethnicity
RELi	R	Relationship to head of household
SEXi	R	Sex
WORKi	C	Person-level working indicator
WRKREGi	R	Work registration status
YRSEDi	R	Highest educational level completed
Person-level countable income (monthly dollar amounts): i = 1 to 16		
CONTi	R	Countable income from contributions
CSUPRTi	R	Countable child support payment income
DEEMi	R	Countable deemed income
DIVERi	R	Countable State diversion payments
EDLOANi	R	Countable income from educational grants and loans
EITCi	R	Countable income from earned income tax credit
ENERGYi	R	Countable energy assistance income
FOSTERi	R	Countable foster care income
GAi	R	Countable General Assistance benefits
OTHERNi	R	Countable other earned income

Variable	Origin*	Description
OTHGOVi	R	Countable income from other government benefits
OTHUNi	R	Countable other unearned income
SLFEMPi	R	Countable self-employment income
SOCSECi	R	Countable Social Security income
SSIi	R	Countable SSI benefits
TANFi	R	Countable TANF payments
UNEMPi	R	Countable unemployment compensation benefits
VETi	R	Countable veterans' benefits
WAGESi	R	Countable wages and salaries
WCOMPi	R	Countable workers' compensation benefits
WGESUPi	R	Countable wage supplementation income
Detailed error findings: i = 1 to 9		
AGENCYi	R	Agency or client responsibility
AMOUNTi	R	Variance dollar amount
DISCOVi	R	Variance discovery
E_FINDGi	R	Error finding
ELEMENTi	R	Variance element
NATUREi	R	Nature of variance
OCCDATEi	R	Variance occurrence date
TIMEPERi	R	Variance time period
VERIFi	R	Variance verification

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

Unit QC review administrative data

Variable	Origin	Description
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, 1167)
AUTHREP	**R**	**AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE**
		Range = (1, 2)
		1 = Used to make application
		2 = Not used to make application
BENFIX	**C**	**BENEFIT ALLOTMENT ADJUSTED FOR ERRORS**
		Range = (0, 3047)
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 (for example, demonstration project, simplified SNAP)
CAT_ELIG	**C**	**INDICATOR OF CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY STATUS**
		Range = (0, 2)
		0 = Unit not categorically eligible for benefits
		1 = Unit reported as categorically eligible for benefits and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests (unit subject to State-determined income and/or asset limit on cash Public Assistance [PA] or noncash TANF-funded benefit used to confer categorical eligibility)
		2 = Unit recoded as categorically eligible after being identified as pure cash PA or as meeting State-specified criteria for BBCE and therefore not subject to SNAP income or asset tests
CERTMTH	**R**	**MONTHS IN CERTIFICATION PERIOD**
		Range = (0, 88)
		Number of months SNAP unit was certified to participate during current certification or recertification period
EXPEDSER	**R**	**RECEIVED EXPEDITED SERVICE**
		Range = (1, 3)
		1 = Entitled to expedited service and received benefits within Federal time frame
		2 = Entitled to expedited service but did not receive benefits within Federal time frame
		3 = Not entitled to expedited service
HHLDNO	**C**	**SNAP HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER**
		Range = (1, 53069)
		Position of unit in unedited SNAP QC file (unique unit identifier)
LASTCERT	**C**	**MONTHS SINCE LAST SNAP CERTIFICATION**
		Range = (0, 61)

Variable	Origin	Description
LOCALCOD	**R**	**LOCAL AGENCY CODE (not retained on public-use file)**
		Range = (0, 999)
		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 STANDARD MEDICAL DEDUCTION DEMONSTRATION ELIGIBILITY**
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
MN_FIP	**C**	**INDICATOR OF MFIP PARTICIPATION**
		We recommend using MN_FIP, with the understanding that it may slightly underestimate the number of MFIP units. We recommend against using MFIP units' TANF income because it is not included as gross income and is most likely recorded incorrectly, if at all. 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 the unit has TANF income and every adult receives TANF, GA, or SSI.
RCNTACTN	**R**	**MOST RECENT ACTION ON CASE**
		Range = (20110411, 20220929)
		Date the case was certified or recertified for participation in sample month under review (in yyyymmdd format)
REP_SYS	**R**	**REPORTING REQUIREMENT**
		We recommend the use of REP_SYS, with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess the variable's accuracy.
		Range = (1, 10)
		1 = Change reporting with $125 change in earned income
		2 = Change reporting with change of wage rate, salary, or change in employment status
		3 = 5-hour change in hours worked and expected to continue over a month
		4 = Simplified reporting (exceeding 130% of income poverty guidelines)
		5 = Quarterly reporting
		6 = Simplified monthly reporting
		7 = Transitional benefits (no reporting requirement)
		8 = Transitional benefits (reporting requirement)
		9 = Other
		10 = Reserved
REVNUM	**R**	**STATE QC REVIEW NUMBER (not retained on public-use file)**
		Range = (1, 920618)
SSI_CAP	**C**	**INDICATOR OF SSI-CAP PARTICIPATION**
		We recommend caution when using SSI_CAP, with the understanding that it likely underestimates the actual number of SSI-CAP units. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 4)
		0 = Not in SSI-CAP
		1 = SSI-CAP case with standard shelter expenses

Variable	Origin	Description
		2 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, consistent with program rules
		3 = SSI-CAP case with standard benefit, inconsistent with program rules
		4 = NYSCAP case
STATUS	**R**	**STATUS OF CASE ERROR FINDINGS**
		Range = (1, 3)
		1 = Amount correct
		2 = Overissuance
		3 = Underissuance
YRMONTH	**R**	**SAMPLE YEAR AND MONTH**
		Range = (202110, 202209)
		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 2022, for example, YRMONTH should equal 202201.

Unit demographics and sample weights

Variable	Origin	Description
AK_AREA	**C**	**ALASKA REGION (not retained on public-use file)**
		Range = (1, 3)
		1 = Alaska Rural I
		2 = Alaska Rural II
		3 = Alaska Urban
CERTHHSZ	**R**	**CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE**
		Range = (1, 12)
COMPOSITION	**C**	**UNIT COMPOSITION**
		Range = (0, 5)
		0 = No children
		1 = Child(ren) only
		2 = Child(ren) and one male adult
		3 = Child(ren) and one female adult
		4 = Child(ren) and married unit head (spouse may be nonparticipating; includes married teens)
		5 = Child(ren) with other multiple adults
COUNTYCD	**C**	**FIPS CODE FOR COUNTY (not retained on public-use file)**
		Range = (1, 840)
CTPRHH	**C**	**NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD**
		Range = (1, 13)
		Number of people in household with nonmissing person-level information
FSDIS	**C**	**INDICATOR OF NON-ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN UNIT**
		We recommend using FSDIS, with the understanding that it may underestimate the number of units containing non-elderly individuals with disabilities. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		A SNAP unit with one or more individuals that are defined as disabled (DISi = 1)
FSELDER	**C**	**INDICATOR OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN UNIT**
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		A SNAP unit with one or more elderly individuals
FSKID	**C**	**INDICATOR OF CHILDREN IN UNIT**
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		A SNAP unit with one or more children under age 18
FSNDIS	**C**	**NUMBER OF NON-ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES IN UNIT**
		We recommend using FSNDIS, with the understanding that it may underestimate the number of non-elderly individuals with disabilities. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 5)
		Number of individuals in the unit that are defined as disabled (DISi = 1)
FSNDISCA	**C**	**NUMBER OF ADULTS AGE 18–49 WITHOUT DISABILITIES IN CHILDLESS UNITS**
		We recommend using FSNDISCA, with the understanding that it may overestimate the number of adults without disabilities. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 5)
		Number of adults age 18–49 without disabilities in childless SNAP units

Variable	Origin	Description
FSNELDER	C	**NUMBER OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN UNIT**
		Range = (0, 2)
		Number of adults age 60 or older in SNAP unit
FSNGMOM	C	**INDICATOR OF SINGLE-FEMALE-HEADED UNIT**
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		A SNAP unit with one adult and one or more children; the adult is female
FSNK0T4	C	**NUMBER OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT**
		Range = (0, 5)
		Number of children under age 5 in SNAP unit
FSNK5T17	C	**NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN UNIT**
		Range = (0, 9)
		Number of children age 5–17 in SNAP unit
FSNKID	C	**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN UNIT**
		Range = (0, 10)
		Number of children under age 18 in SNAP unit
FSNONCIT	C	**NUMBER OF NONCITIZENS IN UNIT**
		Range = (0, 8)
		Number of people with FSAFILi = 1 and CTZNi >= 3
FSUSIZE	C	**CONSTRUCTED CERTIFIED UNIT SIZE**
		Range = (1, 12)
		Number of people with FSAFILi = 1
FYWGT	C	**WEIGHT USED FOR FULL-YEAR CALCULATIONS**
		Range = (4.81, 8736.90)
		Calculated as HWGT/12, with the exception of Alaska (HWGT/9), Delaware (HWGT/6), the District of Columbia (HWGT/7), Rhode Island (HWGT/10), and the Virgin Islands (HWGT/11).
HWGT	C	**MONTHLY SAMPLE WEIGHT**
		Range = (52.88, 104842.85)
		Allows user to replicate total monthly caseloads as reflected in SNAP Program Operations data. If the reference period for the analysis is longer than one calendar month, the weight field must be divided by the number of months being analyzed to calculate an average monthly value for that reference period.
NONCIT_HEAD	C	**UNIT HEAD CITIZENSHIP INDICATOR**
		Range = (0, 2)
		0 = Head of unit is a citizen
		1 = Head of unit is a participating noncitizen
		2 = Head of unit is a nonparticipating noncitizen
RAWHSIZE	R	**REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD**
		Range = (1, 13)
REGION	C	**CONSTRUCTED CENSUS REGION CODE**
		Range = (1, 4)
		1 = Northeast
		2 = Midwest
		3 = South
		4 = West
		See Appendix E (Table E.3) for a list of States in each region.

Variable	Origin	Description
REGIONCD	**R**	**FNS REGION CODE**
		Range = (1, 7)
		1 = Northeast
		2 = Mid-Atlantic
		3 = Southeast
		4 = Midwest
		5 = Southwest
		6 = Mountain Plains
		7 = West
		See Appendix E (Table E.2) for a list of States in each region.
STATE	**R**	**FIPS CODE FOR STATE OR TERRITORY**
		Range = (1, 78)
		See Appendix E (Table E.1) for FIPS code list.
STATENAME	**C**	**STATE OR TERRITORY**
		State or territory name. See Appendix E (Table E.1) for list.
STRATUM	**R**	**STRATUM IDENTIFICATION**
		Range = (0, 0)
		Codes for distinct parts of States with stratified samples; codes in States that are not stratified are recoded to 0.
TANF_IND	**C**	**INDICATOR OF TANF RECEIPT FOR UNIT**
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		TANF_IND = 1 if FSTANF > 0 or MN_FIP = 1
TPOV	**C**	**GROSS INCOME/POVERTY LEVEL RATIO**
		Range = (0, 755)
		TPOV = FSGRINC/NETSCRN*100, rounded to nearest integer. If FSGRINC = 0, then TPOV = 0. Otherwise if TPOV rounds to 0, TPOV is set to 1.
URBRUR	**C**	**URBAN/RURAL INDICATOR (not retained on public-use file)**
		We recommend caution when using URBRUR for any State-level tabulations because of concerns about the representativeness of the sample at the substate level. We recommend against the use of URBRUR for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Guam, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Vermont, the Virgin Islands, and Washington because of the number of cases with unknown locality. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (1, 3)
		Location of agency at which unit's SNAP application was processed.
		1 = Metropolitan (at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population and adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties)
		2 = Micropolitan (at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but fewer than 50,000 people and adjacent territory with a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties)
		3 = Rural (not metropolitan or micropolitan)
WRK_POOR	**C**	**INDICATOR OF WORKING POOR UNIT**
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		All SNAP units with countable earnings (FSEARN) or multiple indicators of earnings in the unedited SNAP QC file

Unit countable income (monthly dollar amounts)

Variable	Origin	Description
FSCONT	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS**
		Range = (0, 2200)
		Sum of CONT1 through CONT16
FSCSUPRT	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME**
		Range = (0, 2769)
		Sum of CSUPRT1 through CSUPRT16
FSDEEM	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT DEEMED INCOME**
		Range = (0, 2069)
		Sum of DEEM1 through DEEM16
FSDIVER	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS**
		Range = (0, 190)
		Sum of DIVER1 through DIVER16
FSEARN	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT EARNED INCOME**
		Range = (0, 9442)
		Sum of FSWAGES, FSSLFEMP, and FSOTHERN
FSEDLOAN	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS**
		Range = (0, 500)
		Sum of EDLOAN1 through EDLOAN16
FSEITC	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT**
		Range = (0, 828)
		Sum of EITC1 through EITC16
FSENERGY	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME**
		Range = (0, 1635)
		Sum of ENERGY1 through ENERGY16
FSFOSTER	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT FOSTER CARE INCOME**
		Range = (0, 2004)
		Sum of FOSTER1 through FOSTER16
FSGA	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 2613)
		Sum of GA1 through GA16
FSGRINC	**C**	**FINAL GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME**
		Range = (0, 10509)
		Total monthly gross income of unit (sum of FSEARN and FSUNEARN)
FSNETINC	**C**	**FINAL NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME**
		Range = (0, 8444)
		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 receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
FSOTHERN	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER EARNED INCOME**
		Range = (0, 2024)
		Sum of OTHERN1 through OTHERN16
FSOTHGOV	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 2509)
		Sum of OTHGOV1 through OTHGOV16

Variable	Origin	Description
FSOTHUN	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT OTHER UNEARNED INCOME**
		Range = (0, 6129)
		Sum of OTHUN1 through OTHUN16
FSSLFEMP	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME**
		Range = (0, 7718)
		Sum of SLFEMP1 through SLFEMP16
FSSOCSEC	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME**
		Range = (0, 3986)
		Sum of SOCSEC1 through SOCSEC16
FSSSI	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT SSI BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 3364)
		Sum of SSI1 through SSI16
FSTANF	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT TANF PAYMENTS**
		We recommend against using FSTANF in Minnesota because TANF income is not used in the SNAP benefit calculation for units in Minnesota. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (0, 2230)
		Sum of TANF1 through TANF16
FSUNEARN	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT UNEARNED INCOME**
		Range = (0, 6129)
		Sum of FSCONT, FSCSUPRT, FSDEEM, FSDIVER, FSEDLOAN, FSEITC, FSENERGY, FSFOSTER, FSGA, FSOTHGOV, FSOTHUN, FSSOCSEC, FSSSI, FSTANF, FSUNEMP, FSVET, FSWCOMP, and FSWGESUP
FSUNEMP	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 2979)
		Sum of UNEMP1 through UNEMP16
FSVET	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT VETERANS' BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 4584)
		Sum of VET1 through VET16
FSWAGES	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT WAGES AND SALARIES**
		Range = (0, 9442)
		Sum of WAGES1 through WAGES16
FSWCOMP	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 2986)
		Sum of WCOMP1 through WCOMP16
FSWGESUP	**C**	**COUNTABLE UNIT WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME**
		Range = (0, 2963)
		Sum of WGESUP1 through WGESUP16
RAWGROSS	**R**	**REPORTED GROSS COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME**
		Range = (0, 19624)
		Reported total monthly countable income of unit before applying deductions (see FSGRINC for final value)
RAWNET	**R**	**REPORTED NET COUNTABLE UNIT INCOME**
		Range = (0, 8836)
		Reported total monthly countable income of unit after applying deductions (see FSNETINC for final value)

Unit countable assets

Variable	Origin	Description
FSASSET	**C**	**TOTAL COUNTABLE ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES**
		We recommend using FSASSET, with the understanding that only 6 percent of SNAP units have countable assets. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (0, 60010)
		Sum of LIQRESOR, FSVEHAST, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP
FSVEHAST	**C**	**COUNTABLE NON-EXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE UNDER STATE RULES**
		We recommend using FSVEHAST, with the understanding that very few SNAP units have non-excluded vehicles. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (0, 4575)
LIQRESOR	**C**	**COUNTABLE LIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES**
		Range = (0, 23964)
OTHNLRES	**C**	**COUNTABLE OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS UNDER STATE RULES**
		Range = (0, 1500)
RAWLQRES	**R**	**REPORTED LIQUID ASSETS**
		Range = (0, 42299)
RAWOTRES	**R**	**REPORTED OTHER NONLIQUID ASSETS**
		Range = (0, 1500)
RAWRPROP	**R**	**REPORTED REAL PROPERTY**
		Range = (0, 60000)
		Does not include home
RAWVHAST	**R**	**REPORTED NON-EXCLUDED VEHICLES' VALUE**
		Range = (0, 5075)
REALPROP	**C**	**COUNTABLE REAL PROPERTY UNDER STATE RULES**
		Range = (0, 60000)
		Does not include home
VEHICLEA	**R**	**REPORTED CATEGORY FOR FIRST VEHICLE**
		We recommend against the use of VEHICLEA because of a history of coding inconsistencies. 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 noncategorically 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
VEHICLEB	**R**	**REPORTED CATEGORY FOR SECOND VEHICLE**
		We recommend against the use of VEHICLEB because of a history of coding inconsistencies. 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 noncategorically eligible unit members only)
		6 = Vehicle registered and attributable to an adult unit member or used by a person under age 18 for employment or education (subject to fair market value only)
		7 = Vehicle not registered (equity test only)
		8 = Vehicle not excluded and not included in code 6 (subject to fair market value or equity test, whichever is greater)

Unit expenses and deductions

Variable	Origin	Description
ERN_INC_DED_PCT	**C**	**PERCENTAGE USED TO CALCULATE EARNINGS DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0.20, 0.50)
		0.50 for MFIP participants; 0.20 for all other SNAP participants
EXCL_FSCSDED	**C**	**CHILD SUPPORT EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME**
		Range = (0, 818)
		Child support expenses excluded before gross income test rather than before net income test for eligibility
FSCSDED	**C**	**CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 1276)
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
FSCSEXP	**R**	**REPORTED CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 1276)
		Some States treat child support payments to non-unit members as an income exclusion rather than a deduction. See EXCL_FSCSDED and FSCSDED for final values.
FSDEPDED	**R**	**REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION**
		We recommend against using FSDEPDED for State-level tabulations because of small sample sizes and inconsistencies between DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (0, 2598)
		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 except for NYSCAP units.
FSDEPDE2	**C**	**MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION**[42]
		Range = (0, 2190)
		Calculated as FSDEPDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT3-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT3 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSDEPDED
		Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units except for NYSCAP units.
FSERNDED	**C**	**CALCULATED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 1888)
		Calculated as FSERNDED = ERN_INC_DED_PCT*FSEARN, rounded to nearest integer. The deduction equals 50 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 except for NYSCAP units.
FSERNDE2	**C**	**MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 1888)
		Calculated as FSERNDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT2-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT2 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSERNDED
		Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units except for NYSCAP units.
FSMEDDED	**C**	**CALCULATED MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 5694)
		The deduction is for units with elderly members or individuals with disabilities only; the entry for medical expenses should include only expenses in excess of $35. Calculated as FSMEDDED = MAX(0, FSMEDEXP).
		Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units except for NYSCAP units.

[42] 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.

Variable	Origin	Description
FSMEDDE2	**C**	**MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL EXPENSE DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 4789)
		Calculated as FSMEDDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0, FSGRINC-FSSLT4-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED) and where FSSLT4 is the shelter deduction calculated without FSM EDDED
		Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units except for NYSCAP units.
FSMEDEXP	**R**	**REPORTED MEDICAL EXPENSES**
		Range = (0, 5694)
		Allowable medical expenses in excess of $35 for elderly adults or individuals with disabilities
FSSLTDED	**C**	**CALCULATED EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 3464)
		Set to 0 if HOMEDED = 3; otherwise set to XCOST for units with elderly members or individuals with disabilities and equal to the minimum of XCOST and SHELCAP for units without elderly members or individuals with disabilities, where XCOST = MAX(0, FSSLTEXP-HALFNET) and HALFNET = MAX (0,ROUND(FSGRINC-FSSTDDED-FSERNDED-FSDEPDED-FSMEDDED-FSCSDED)/2). The final value of FSSLTDED is rounded to nearest integer.
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
FSSLTDE2	**C**	**MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF EXCESS SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 2207)
		Calculated as FSSLTDE2 = NEWNET-FSNETINC, where NEWNET = MAX (0,FSGRINC-FSDEPDED-FSERNDED-FSMEDDED-FSSTDDED-FSCSDED-HOMELESS_DED).
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
FSSLTEXP	**C**	**CALCULATED SHELTER EXPENSES**
		Range = (0, 4029)
		Sum of RENT and UTIL
FSSTDDED	**C**	**STANDARD DEDUCTION**
		Range = (156, 493)
		Varies by region. See Appendix F for values.
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
FSSTDDE2	**C**	**MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF STANDARD DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 740)
		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 SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
FSTOTDED	**C**	**TOTAL DEDUCTIONS**
		Range = (0, 9335)
		Sum of FSSTDDED, FSERNDED, FSDEPDED, FSSLTDED, FSMEDDED, HOMELESS_DED, and FSCSDED
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
FSTOTDE2	**C**	**MARGINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF TOTAL DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 4966)
		Calculated as FSGRINC-FSNETINC
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
HOMEDED	**R**	**INDICATOR OF HOMELESSNESS**
		Range = (1, 3)
		1 = Not homeless
		2 = Homeless, not receiving homeless shelter allowance
		3 = Homeless, receiving homeless shelter allowance

Variable	Origin	Description
HOMELESS_DED	**C**	**AMOUNT OF HOMELESS HOUSEHOLD SHELTER DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 160)
		Positive value only for those with HOMEDED = 3
		Coded as missing for all MFIP and SSI-CAP units except for NYSCAP units.
RAWERND	**R**	**REPORTED EARNED INCOME DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 999)
		See FSERNDED for final earned income deduction value.
RENT	**R**	**RENT/MORTGAGE AMOUNT**
		Range = (0, 3542)
		Some values for SSI-CAP units have been edited to apply standard shelter allowances.
SHELCAP	**C**	**MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SHELTER EXPENSE DEDUCTION**
		Range = (471, 954)
		SHELCAP varies by region. See Appendix F for values.
SHELDED	**R**	**REPORTED SHELTER DEDUCTION**
		Range = (0, 36572)
		See FSSLTDED for the final value.
SUA1	**R**	**STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–USAGE AND ENTITLEMENT**
		Range = (1, 9)
		1 = No utilities and no LIHEAA assistance
		2 = Uses actual expenses
		3 = Uses higher standard based on LIHEAA assistance
		4 = Uses higher standard and does not receive LIHEAA assistance
		5 = Uses lower, or limited, 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 SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
		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, or limited, standard is an SUA based upon all utilities but is for households that do not incur heating or cooling or receive LIHEAA.
SUA2	**R**	**STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCE–PRORATED**
		Range = (1, 2)
		1 = Not prorated
		2 = Prorated
		Some values have been edited to obtain consistency with UTIL. See Appendix B for more details. Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
UTIL	**R**	**UTILITY AMOUNT**
		Range = (0, 1002)
		Some values have been edited to improve the final benefit calculation. See Appendix B for more details.

Unit benefits

Variable	Origin	Description
AMTERR	**R**	**AMOUNT OF BENEFIT IN ERROR**
		Range = (0, 1216)
		Dollar amount of any identified error, or the difference between the benefits the State authorized and the benefits the State should have authorized.
ASSLIM	**C**	**ASSET LIMIT**
		Range = (2500, 3750)
		SNAP asset eligibility limit. Categorically eligible units are not subject to an asset limit. See Appendix F.
BENMAX	**C**	**MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT**
		Range = (250, 3186)
		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 = (1, 3047)
		Calculated as FSBEN = MAX(minimum benefit, BENMAX-ROUND (.3*FSNETINC)) if FSUSIZE is 2 or less. Otherwise, FSBEN = MAX (0, BENMAX-ROUND (.3*FSNETINC)) for all units, except for MFIP units and for units participating in an SSI-CAP program in States that use standard SSI-CAP benefits where the benefit is calculated by using a State-specific formula.
FSBENSUPP	**C**	**CALCULATED AMOUNT OF EMERGENCY ALLOTMENT**
		We recommend use of FSBENSUPP, with the understanding that FSBENSUPP measures the emergency allotment amount a household was estimated to have been entitled to, not necessarily the amount received.
		Range = (95, 2034)
		Calculated as the larger of $95 or BENMAX – FSBEN, if in a State that administered emergency allotments in the sample month. FSBENSUPP is coded as missing in the eight States—Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota—that had already returned to normal benefit amounts without emergency allotments by the beginning of FY 2022. It is coded as missing for some months in the States that returned to normal benefit amounts during FY 2022: Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Wyoming. See Chapter I and Appendix C for details.
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 that uses standard SSI-CAP benefits.

Variable	Origin	Description
FSNETEST	**C**	**INDICATOR OF PASSING NET INCOME TEST**
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		Coded as missing for MFIP units and for SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit
GROSSCRN	**C**	**GROSS INCOME SCREEN**
		Range = (1396, 7283)
		SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units and those with elderly members or individuals with disabilities are not subject to the gross income screen. See Appendix F for values.
MINIMUM_BEN	**C**	**MINIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT**
		Range = (20, 40)
		See Appendix Table F.6 for minimum monthly SNAP benefit amounts.
NETSCRN	**C**	**NET INCOME SCREEN**
		Range = (1074, 5603)
		SNAP eligibility limit determined by unit size. Categorically eligible units are not subject to the net income screen. See Appendix F for values.
RAWBEN	**R**	**REPORTED SNAP BENEFIT RECEIVED**
		Range = (0, 3006)
		Reported amount of SNAP benefits that the unit was certified to receive during the sample month (see FSBEN for final value)
SUPP_BEN	**C**	**INDICATOR OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EMERGENCY ALLOTMENT**
		We recommend use of SUPP_BEN, with the understanding that SUPP_BEN is an indicator of eligibility for, not receipt of, the emergency allotment.
		Range = (0, 1)
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		SUPP_BEN = 1 when FSBENSUPP > 0.

Person-level characteristics: i = 1 to 16

Variable	Origin	Description
ABWDST1 to ABWDST16	**R**	**ABAWD STATUS**
		We recommend against using ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in Delaware, Florida, Guam, Nevada, and Utah, due to small ABAWD sample sizes. We recommend using ABWDSTi for national tabulations with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess adherence to the new codes. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (1, 8)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		1 = Not an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD)
		2 = Ineligible householder
		3 = ABAWD meeting work requirements at 7 CFR 273.24(a)(1)
		4 = ABAWD meeting work requirements (in 3 months of eligibility)
		5 = ABAWD in a waived area
		6 = Exempt based on discretionary exemption
		8 = Ineligible householder also coded as an eligible member of the SNAP unit (FSAFILi = 1)
AGE1 to AGE16	**R**	**AGE**
		Range = (0, 98)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		0 = Age less than 1 year
		1 to 97 = Age in years
		98 = Age 98 years or older
CTZN1 to CTZN16	**R**	**CITIZENSHIP STATUS**
		Range = (1, 10)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		1 = US–born citizen
		2 = Naturalized citizen
		3 = Legal permanent resident with 40 quarters of work, military service, five years legal U.S. residency, disability, or under age 18
		5 = Person admitted as refugee, granted asylum, or given stay of deportation
		6 = Other eligible noncitizen
		7 = Noncitizen legally in U.S. who does not meet one of the above codes and is not receiving SNAP benefits but whose income and resources must be considered in determining benefits
		8 = Other ineligible legal noncitizen (for example, visitor, tourist, student, diplomat)
		9 = Undocumented noncitizen
		10 = Noncitizen, status unknown
DIS1 to DIS16	**C**	**PERSON-LEVEL DISABILITY INDICATOR**
		We recommend using DISi, with the understanding that it may underestimate the number of non-elderly individuals with disabilities. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (0, 1)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		0 = Not disabled
		1 = Disabled
		Non-elderly individuals identified as having a disability using receipt of SSI or a combination of hours worked, work registration status, receipt of Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation, and/or unit medical expense deduction. See Appendix B for details.

Variable	Origin	Description
DPCOST1 to DPCOST16	R	**REPORTED DEPENDENT CARE COST**
		We recommend against using DPCOSTi for State-level tabulations because of small sample sizes and inconsistencies between DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (0, 1720)
		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 using the EMPRGi codes, with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess whether sizeable differences in some States over time or relative to other States reflect changes in policy or the composition of the SNAP caseload. 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 = Participating in SNAP job search/job search training as a mandatory participant
		3 = Participating in SNAP job search/job search training as a voluntary participant
		4 = Participating in a SNAP E&T workfare/work experience as a mandatory participant
		5 = Participating in a SNAP E&T workfare/work experience as a voluntary participant
		6 = Participating in a SNAP E&T education/training (basic education, remedial education, career/technical education, or other post-secondary) as a mandatory participant
		7 = Participating in a SNAP E&T education/training (basic education, remedial education, career/technical education, or other post-secondary) as a voluntary participant
		8 = Participating in other SNAP E&T component as a mandatory participant
		9 = Participating in other SNAP E&T component as a voluntary participant
EMPSTA1 to EMPSTA16	R	**EMPLOYMENT STATUS—TYPE**
		We recommend using EMPSTAi, with the understanding that this variable is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (1, 8)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		1 = Not in labor force and not looking for work
		2 = Unemployed and looking for work
		3 = Active-duty military
		4 = Migrant farm laborer
		5 = Nonmigrant farm laborer
		6 = Self-employed, farming
		7 = Self-employed, nonfarming
		8 = Employed by other
EMPSTB1 to EMPSTB16	R	**EMPLOYMENT STATUS—AMOUNT**
		We recommend using EMPSTBi, with the understanding that this variable is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (1, 5)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		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
FSAFIL1 to FSAFIL16	**R**	**SNAP CASE AFFILIATION**
		We recommend against the use of FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Georgia, West Virginia, and Wyoming and advise caution when using FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (1, 99)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		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 or failure to meet work requirements (work registration, E&T, acceptance of employment, employment status/job availability, voluntary quit/reducing work effort, workfare/comparable workfare)
		10 = ABAWD time limit exhausted and ABAWD ineligible to participate due to failure to meet ABAWD work requirements, to work at least 20 hours per week, to participate in at least 20 hours per week in qualifying educational training activities, or to participate in workfare
		11 = Fleeing felon or parole and probation violator
		13 = Convicted drug felon
		14 = Social Security Number disqualified
		15 = SSI recipient in California
		16 = Prisoner in detention center
		17 = Foster care
		18 = Member is ineligible noncitizen and participating in State-funded SNAP
		19 = Individual in the home but not part of SNAP household
		99 = Unknown
FSUN1 to FSUN16	**C**	**POSITION OF HEAD OF SNAP UNIT**
		Range = (0, 8)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Identifies the index position of the head of the SNAP unit. The head is defined as the first person in unit with RELi = 1 or, if no one in unit has RELi = 1, as the first adult in unit. If there are no adults in unit, the oldest child is the head. FSUNi is the same for everyone in unit. For example, if unit head is the second person in the household, FSUNi = 2 for everyone in unit. FSUNi = 0 for any individuals in household who are not part of the SNAP unit.
NDISCA1 to NDISCA16	**C**	**ADULT AGE 18–49 WITHOUT DISABILITIES IN CHILDLESS UNIT STATUS**
		We recommend using NDISCAi, with the understanding that it may overestimate the number of adults without disabilities. See Appendix A for details.
		Range = (0, 2)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		0 = Not in universe (AGEi<18 or AGEi>49)
		1 = Adult age 18–49 without disabilities in childless unit
		2 = Age 18–49, but not adult without disabilities in childless unit

Variable	Origin	Description
RACETH1 to RACETH16	**R**	**RACE/ETHNICITY**
		We recommend against using RACETHi due to a high prevalence of unreported race/ethnicity data nationally. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (1, 22)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		1 = Racial/ethnic data not available because application was not found
		2 = Not recorded on application
		Not Hispanic or Latino
		3 = American Indian or Alaska Native
		4 = Asian
		5 = Black or African American
		6 = Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
		7 = White
		Multiple races reported
		8 = (American Indian or Alaska Native) and white
		9 = Asian and white
		10 = (Black or African American) and white
		11 = (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)
		12 = Respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into above categories (codes 8 through 11)
		Hispanic or Latino
		13 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native)
		14 = (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian
		15 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (black or African American)
		16 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander)
		17 = (Hispanic or Latino) and white
		Multiple races reported
		18 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and white
		19 = (Hispanic or Latino) and Asian and white
		20 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (black or African American) and white
		21 = (Hispanic or Latino) and (American Indian or Alaska Native) and (black or African American)
		22 = (Hispanic or Latino) and respondent reported more than one race and does not fit into above categories (codes 18 through 21)
REL1 to REL16	**R**	**RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**
		Range = (1, 7)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		1 = Head of household
		2 = Spouse
		3 = Parent
		4 = Daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson
		5 = Other related person (brother, sister, niece, nephew, grandchild, great-grandchild, cousin)
		6 = Foster child
		7 = Unrelated person

Variable	Origin	Description
SEX1 to SEX16	**R**	**SEX**
		Range = (1, 2)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		1 = Male
		2 = Female
WORK1 to WORK16	**C**	**PERSON-LEVEL WORKING INDICATOR**
		Range = (0, 1)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		0 = No
		1 = Yes
		Identifies individuals who are coded as being employed (EMPSTAi > 2), having positive earnings (WAGESi + OTHERNi + SLFEMPi > 0), and working one or more hours per week (EMPSTBI > 1).
WRKREG1 to WRKREG16	**R**	**WORK REGISTRATION STATUS**
		We recommend using WRKREGi, with the understanding that it is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables and with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess whether changes or differences in State patterns reflect changes or differences in policy or the composition of the SNAP caseload. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (1, 5)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		1 = Work registrant
		2 = Federal exemption, physically or mentally unfit for employment
		3 = Federal exemption, care of a child under 6 or an incapacitated person
		4 = Federal exemption, working and/or earning the equivalent of 30 hours per week
		5 = Federal exemption, other
YRSED1 to YRSED16	**R**	**HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED**
		We recommend against the use of YRSEDi due to a high percentage of missing or unknown values. See Appendix A for more details.
		Range = (0, 14)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		0 = None
		1 = Grade 1
		2 = Grade 2
		3 = Grade 3
		4 = Grade 4
		5 = Grade 5
		6 = Grade 6
		7 = Grade 7
		8 = Grade 8
		9 = Grade 9
		10 = Grade 10
		11 = Grade 11
		12 = High school graduate or GED
		13 = Postsecondary education (for example, technical education or some college)
		14 = College graduate or postgraduate degree

Person-level countable income (monthly dollar amounts): i = 1 to 16[43]

Variable	Origin	Description
CONT1 to CONT16	**R**	**COUNTABLE INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS**
		Range = (0, 2200)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Amount of contributions, charity, and in-kind income
CSUPRT1 to CSUPRT16	**R**	**COUNTABLE CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT INCOME**
		Range = (0, 2500)
		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, 2069)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Income deemed from sponsor of noncitizen member of unit
DIVER1 to DIVER16	**R**	**COUNTABLE STATE DIVERSION PAYMENTS**
		Range = (0, 190)
		Person 1 through Person 16
EDLOAN1 to EDLOAN16	**R**	**COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL GRANTS AND LOANS**
		Range = (0, 500)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Educational grants, scholarships, and loans
EITC1 to EITC16	**R**	**COUNTABLE INCOME FROM EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT**
		Range = (0, 414)
		Person 1 through Person 16
ENERGY1 to ENERGY16	**R**	**COUNTABLE ENERGY ASSISTANCE INCOME**
		Range = (0, 1635)
		Person 1 through Person 16
FOSTER1 to FOSTER16	**R**	**COUNTABLE FOSTER CARE INCOME**
		Range = (0, 2004)
		Person 1 through Person 16
GA1 to GA16	**R**	**COUNTABLE GENERAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 1969)
		Person 1 through Person 16
OTHERN1 to OTHERN16	**R**	**COUNTABLE OTHER EARNED INCOME**
		Range = (0, 2024)
		Person 1 through Person 16
OTHGOV1 to OTHGOV16	**R**	**COUNTABLE INCOME FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 2509)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Includes but not limited to Black Lung Benefits, Railroad Retirement payments, and payments to farmers by USDA. OTHGOVi amounts were recoded as SSI benefits in units with reported SSI income in cases for which OTHGOVi equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.
OTHUN1 to OTHUN16	**R**	**COUNTABLE OTHER UNEARNED INCOME**
		Range = (0, 6129)
		Person 1 through Person 16

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

Variable	Origin	Description
		Includes alimony, foster care income, dividends and interest, rental income, pensions, and union benefits. OTHUNi amounts were recoded as SSI benefits in units with reported SSI income in cases for which OTHUNi equaled an applicable State SSI supplement.
SLFEMP1 to SLFEMP16	**R**	**COUNTABLE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME**
		Range = (0, 7718)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Net income from any self-employment enterprise
SOCSEC1 to SOCSEC16	**R**	**COUNTABLE SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME**
		Range = (0, 3181)
		Person 1 through Person 16
SSI1 to SSI16	**R**	**COUNTABLE SSI BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 1635)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Includes recoded countable income reported as OTHGOVi or OTHUNi in units with reported SSI income and where OTHGOVi or OTHUNi equaled an applicable State SSI supplement
TANF1 to TANF16	**R**	**COUNTABLE TANF PAYMENTS**
		Range = (0, 1779)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Assigned to payee or principal person of assistance group
UNEMP1 to UNEMP16	**R**	**COUNTABLE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION UNEMP16 BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 2979)
		Person 1 through Person 16
VET1 to VET16	**R**	**COUNTABLE VETERANS' BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 4584)
		Person 1 through Person 16
WAGES1 to WAGES16	**R**	**COUNTABLE WAGES AND SALARIES**
		Range = (0, 9442)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Amount of wages, salaries, tips, and commission
WCOMP1 to WCOMP16	**R**	**COUNTABLE WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS**
		Range = (0, 2986)
		Person 1 through Person 16
WGESUP1 to WGESUP16	**R**	**COUNTABLE WAGE SUPPLEMENTATION INCOME**
		Range = (0, 2963)
		Person 1 through Person 16
		Earnings above cash assistance and/or SNAP benefit amount

Detailed error findings: i = 1 to 9

Variable	Origin	Description
AGENCY1 to AGENCY9	**R**	**AGENCY OR CLIENT RESPONSIBILITY**
		Range = (1, 99)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		Primary cause of variance
		1 = Information not reported
		2 = Incomplete or incorrect information provided; agency not required to verify
		3 = Information withheld by client (case referred for Intentional Program Violation [IPV] investigation)
		4 = Incorrect information provided by client (case referred for IPV investigation)
		7 = Inaccurate information reported by collateral contact
		8 = Acted on incorrect Federal computer match information not requiring verification (such variance is excluded from error determination but must be recorded)
		10 = Policy incorrectly applied
		12 = Reported information disregarded or not applied
		14 = Agency failed to follow up on inconsistent or incomplete information
		15 = Agency failed to follow up on impending changes
		16 = Agency failed to verify required information
		17 = Computer programming error
		18 = Data entry and/or coding error
		19 = Mass change (error due to problem with computer- generated mass change)
		20 = Arithmetic computation error
		21 = Computer user error
		99 = Other
AMOUNT1 to AMOUNT9	**R**	**VARIANCE DOLLAR AMOUNT**
		Range = (0, 3100)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		Dollar amount of variance
DISCOV1 to DISCOV9	**R**	**VARIANCE DISCOVERY**
		Range = (1, 9)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		How variance was discovered
		1 = Variance clearly identified from case record (documentation not from an automated match)
		2 = Variance clearly identified from case record (documentation from an automated match)
		3 = Variance discovered from recipient interview
		4 = Employer (present or former)
		5 = Financial institution, insurance company, or other business
		6 = Landlord
		7 = Government agency or public records, not automated match
		8 = Government agency or public records, automated match
		9 = Other

Variable	Origin	Description
E_FINDG1 to E_FINDG9	**R**	**ERROR FINDING**
		Range = (2, 4)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		Impact of variance
		2 = Overissuance
		3 = Underissuance
		4 = Ineligible
ELEMENT1 to ELEMENT9	**R**	**VARIANCE ELEMENT**
		Range = (111, 820)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		Element of variance
		111 = Student status
		130 = Citizenship and noncitizen status
		140 = Residency
		150 = Unit composition
		151 = Recipient disqualification
		160 = Employment and training programs
		161 = Time-limited participation
		162 = Work registration requirements
		163 = Voluntary quit/reduced work effort
		164 = Workfare and comparable workfare
		165 = Employment status/job availability
		166 = Acceptance of employment
		170 = Social Security number
		211 = Bank accounts or cash on hand
		212 = Nonrecurring lump-sum payment
		213 = Other liquid assets
		221 = Real property
		222 = Vehicles
		224 = Other nonliquid resources
		225 = Combined resources
		311 = Wages and salaries
		312 = Self-employment
		314 = Other earned income
		321 = Earned income deductions
		323 = Dependent care deduction
		331 = RSDI benefits
		332 = Veterans' benefits
		333 = SSI and/or State SSI supplement
		334 = Unemployment compensation
		335 = Workers' compensation
		336 = Other government benefits
		342 = Contributions
		343 = Deemed income
		344 = TANF, PA, or GA
		345 = Educational grants/scholarships/loans

Variable	Origin	Description
		346 = Other unearned income
		350 = Child support payments received from absent parent
		361 = Standard deduction
		363 = Shelter deduction
		364 = Standard utility allowance
		365 = Medical expense deductions
		366 = Child support payment deduction
		371 = Combined gross income
		372 = Combined net income
		520 = Arithmetic computation
		530 = Transitional benefits
		560 = Reporting systems
		810 = SNAP simplification project
		820 = Demonstration projects
NATURE1 to NATURE9	**R**	**NATURE OF VARIANCE**
		Range = (6, 306)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		Nature of each variance
		6 = Eligible person(s) excluded
		7 = Ineligible person(s) included
		12 = Eligible person(s) with no income, resources, or deductible expenses excluded
		13 = Eligible person(s) with income excluded
		14 = Eligible person(s) with resources excluded
		15 = Eligible person(s) with deductible expenses excluded
		16 = Newborn improperly excluded
		20 = Incorrect resource limit applied
		24 = Resource should have been excluded
		28 = Incorrect income limit applied
		29 = Exceeds prescribed limit
		30 = Resource should have been included
		32 = Failed to consider or incorrectly considered income of ineligible member
		35 = Unreported source of income (do not use for change in employment status)
		36 = Rounding used/not used or incorrectly applied
		37 = All income from source known but not included
		38 = More income received from this source than budgeted
		39 = Employment status changed from unemployed to employed
		40 = Employment status changed from employed to unemployed
		41 = Change only in amount of earnings
		42 = Conversion to monthly amount not used or incorrectly applied
		43 = Averaging not used or incorrectly applied
		44 = Less income received from this source than budgeted
		45 = Cost of doing business not used or incorrectly applied
		46 = Failed to consider/anticipate month with extra pay date
		52 = Deduction that should have been included was not
		53 = Deduction included that should not have been
		54 = Incorrect standard used (not as a result of change in unit size or move)

Variable	Origin	Description
		64 = Incorrect amount used resulting from change in residence
		65 = Incorrect standard used resulting from change in unit size
		75 = Benefit/allotment/eligibility incorrectly computed
		77 = Unit not entitled to transitional benefits
		79 = Incorrect use of allotment tables
		80 = Improper prorating of initial month's benefits
		97 = Not required to be reported or acted upon based on time frames and reporting requirements for allotment differences below the error threshold
		98 = Transcription or computation errors
		99 = Other
		111 = Child support payment(s) not considered or incorrectly applied for initial month(s) of eligibility
		112 = Retained child support payment(s) not considered or incorrectly applied
		120 = Variance/errors resulting from noncompliance with this means-tested public assistance program
		123 = Incorrectly prorated
		124 = Variances resulting from use of automatic Federal information exchange system
		127 = Pass-through not considered or incorrectly applied
		200 = Eligible noncitizen excluded
		201 = Ineligible noncitizen included
		301 = Unit improperly participating under retrospective budgeting
		302 = Unit improperly participating under prospective budgeting
		303 = Unit improperly participating under monthly reporting
		304 = Unit improperly participating under quarterly reporting
		305 = Unit improperly participating under semiannual reporting
		306 = Unit improperly participating under change reporting
		307 = Unit improperly participating under status reporting
		308 = Unit improperly participating under 5 hour reporting
		309 = Unit improperly participating in transitional benefits
OCCDATE1 to OCCDATE9	**R**	**VARIANCE OCCURRENCE DATE**
		Range = (200104, 999999)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		Date each variance occurred (year and month)
		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

Variable	Origin	Description
VERIF1 to VERIF9	**R**	**VARIANCE VERIFICATION**
		Range = (1, 9)
		Variance 1 through Variance 9
		Indicates how each variance was verified
		1 = From case record (verification not from an automated match)
		2 = From case record (verification from an automated match)
		3 = From information provided by recipient
		4 = Employer (present or former)
		5 = Financial institution, insurance company, or other business
		6 = Landlord
		7 = Government agency or public records, not automated match
		8 = Government agency or public records, automated match
		9 = Other

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

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APPENDIX A

Assessment of the Quality of the Selected Variables
in the FY 2022 SNAP QC Database

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We assessed the quality of the data for variables that are new to the FY 2022 SNAP QC database, that have changed in recent years, or that have a history of coding inconsistencies. Based on our assessment, we recommend against using some variables and recommend caution when using other variables, as listed and described in detail below. The codebook in Chapter V also summarizes our recommendations regarding the use of each variable if there are any concerns.

More information about our assessment and recommendations is available upon request.

A.   Summary recommendations concerning use of certain variables

Based on our assessment, we recommend against using the following variables:

- RACETHi

- VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB

- YRSEDi

We recommend against using the following variables in some instances:

- ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in Delaware, Florida, Guam, Nevada, and Utah

- DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED for State-level tabulations

- FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Georgia, West Virginia, and Wyoming

- FSTANF in Minnesota

- URBRUR for State-level tabulations in Alabama, Guam, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Vermont, the Virgin Islands, and Washington (this variable is not retained in the public-use file)

We recommend caution when using the following variables:

- FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee

- URBRUR for tabulations in all States other than Alabama, Guam, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Vermont, the Virgin Islands, and Washington, where we recommend against using the variable (this variable is not retained in the public-use file)

- SSI_CAP

We recommend using the following variables with disclaimers:

- ABWDSTi, with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess adherence to the new codes, particularly at the State level

- DISi, FSDIS, and FSNDIS, with the understanding that DISi and FSNDIS may underestimate the number of non-elderly individuals with a disability and that FSDIS may underestimate the number of SNAP units containing non-elderly individuals with a disability

- EMPRGi, with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess whether sizeable differences in some States over time or relative to other States reflect changes in policy or to the composition of the SNAP caseload

- EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi, with the understanding that these variables are best used in conjunction with other work-related variables, such as WORKi

- FSASSET and FSVEHAST, with the understanding that only 6 percent of SNAP units have countable assets

- MN_FIP, with the understanding that the variable may slightly underestimate the number of Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) units

- NDISCAi and FSNDISCA, with the understanding that NDISCAi may overestimate the number of adults without a disability

- REP_SYS, with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess the variable's accuracy

- SUPP_BEN, with the understanding that the variable is an indicator of eligibility for, not receipt of, the emergency allotment

- FSBENSUPP, with the understanding that it is the amount to which a household was estimated to have been entitled, not necessarily the amount received

- WRKREGi, with the understanding that the variable is best used in conjunction with other work-related variables and the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess whether changes or differences in State patterns reflect changes or differences in policy or the composition of the SNAP caseload

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

B.   Variables not recommended for all tabulations

1.   Race/ethnicity (RACETHi)

Current values for RACETHi allow reporting of multiple races and ethnicities and include values indicating that race/ethnicity data are not available or not recorded. About 18 percent of participants have unreported race/ethnicity data, although the percentage varies considerably by State. Given the large percentage of participants with unreported race/ethnicity data nationally, we recommend against using the variable.

2.   Vehicles (VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB)

For more than a decade, we have recommended against using the vehicle variables (VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB) because of coding inconsistencies, and we continue to recommend against using these variables in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database. In addition, because QC reviewers are instructed to record possession of vehicles only if a vehicle's value is counted toward a unit's resources, VEHICLEA and VEHICLEB are often missing, limiting the usefulness of the variables for analyses.

3.   Highest educational level completed (YRSEDi)

We recommend against using YRSEDi because 8 percent of adult participants have a missing or unknown value for the variable.

C.   Variables not recommended for specific tabulations

1.   Non-elderly childless adults without a disability subject to work registration (ABWDSTi)

We recommend against using ABWDSTi for State-level tabulations in Delaware, Florida, Guam, Nevada, and Utah due to small sample sizes (fewer than 25 people coded as ABAWDs in the State or territory).

2.   Dependent care costs (DPCOSTi) and deduction (FSDEPDED)

Nationally, we find inconsistencies between DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED in nearly 2 percent of unweighted units that have a positive dependent care deduction, positive dependent care costs, or both. Furthermore, sample sizes are small in most States. As a result, we recommend against using DPCOSTi and FSDEPDED for State-level tabulations.

3.   SNAP case affiliation (FSAFILi)

FSAFILi may be used for tabulations of participants. However, three States have a high percentage of nonparticipants with unknown FSAFILi values in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database (94 percent in West Virginia, 29 percent in Georgia, and 27 percent in Wyoming). As a result, we recommend against using FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in West Virginia, Georgia, and Wyoming.

4.   TANF recipients in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) (FSTANF)

In general, we code units in Minnesota with TANF income (FSTANF) as Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) units. The reported TANF amounts for these units are typically very small, likely because of Federal QC System constraints. Because TANF receipt may not be recorded for some units receiving MFIP cash assistance, we recommend using the MFIP variable (MN_FIP) with the understanding that it may slightly underestimate the number of MFIP units. We recommend against using MFIP units' TANF income because it is not included as gross income and is most likely recorded incorrectly, if at all.

5.   Locality (URBRUR)

Four States (Guam, Nebraska, Utah, and the Virgin Islands) use Local Agency Codes (LAC) that do not align with geographic areas and therefore cannot be used to classify units as located in a metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural area. In addition, mostly because of the use of LACs that do not align with geographic regions, we could not identify locality for at least 10 percent of units in Alabama, Nevada, Vermont, and Washington. For this reason, we recommend against using URBRUR (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural status) in these States. URBRUR is not retained in the public-use file.

D.   Variables recommended for use with caution

1.   SNAP case affiliation (FSAFILi)

As discussed in Section C of this appendix, Georgia, West Virginia, and Wyoming had unusually high percentages of missing or unknown values for nonparticipants. In addition, in 12 States, at least 5 percent of nonparticipants have missing or unknown values. We recommend caution when using FSAFILi for State-level tabulations of nonparticipants in Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota,

Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, where at least 5 percent of nonparticipants have unknown FSAFILi values.

2.   Locality (URBRUR)

Because of concerns about the representativeness of the sample within a State, we recommend caution when using URBRUR for State-level tabulations. (This recommendation is in addition to the recommendation against using the variable in States where locality could not be determined for at least 10 percent of the caseload, as described in Section C.) URBRUR is not retained in the public-use file.

3.   SSI-CAP (SSI_CAP)

The raw SNAP QC data do not identify units that enter SNAP through an SSI-CAP, so we use an algorithm for identifying, recoding, and assigning benefits for SSI-CAP units in States with these projects.[44]

Because SSI-CAP units are not directly identified in the raw data, the SNAP QC data file may underestimate the actual number of SSI-CAP units in some States. Therefore, we recommend caution when using SSI_CAP.

E.   Variables recommended for use, with disclaimers

1.   Non-elderly childless adults without a disability subject to work registration (ABWDSTi)

The values for the ABWDSTi variable changed in the FY 2021 data file, and the new values remained in place in the FY 2022 data file. Despite the coding change, the distribution of values looked plausible in the FY 2022 data file. Nationally, the percentage of participants coded as ABAWDs increased by 1.2 percentage points. Among ABAWDs, the percentage coded as residing in a waived area or exempt increased from about 74 percent in FY 2020 to 87 percent in FY 2022, likely because of the increase in exemptions as part of the FFCRA. We recommend using ABWDSTi for national tabulations with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess adherence to the new codes, particularly at the State level.

2.   Person-level and unit disability (DISi, FSDIS, and FSNDIS)

We use an algorithm to identify individuals with a disability (DISi) based on SSI receipt, medical expenses, age, work registration status (WRKREGi), and other factors. We then use this variable to identify units containing individuals with a disability (FSDIS) and count the number of individuals with a disability in a unit (FSNDIS). We recommend using DISi, FSDIS, and FSNDIS with the understanding that the variables may underestimate the number of individuals with a disability and units with individuals with a disability. For a description of the disability algorithm, see Appendix B.

3.   SNAP employment and training program status (EMPRGi) and employment status (EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi)

The values for the EMPRGi variable changed in the FY 2021 data file, and the new values remained in place in the FY 2022 data file. The percentage of SNAP participants coded as participating in a SNAP E&T program decreased from 4 percent in FY 2020 to less than 2 percent in FY 2022. The decrease was

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[44] Section III.2 has details on States with SSI-CAP programs in place during FY 2022.

driven in large part by large decreases in California and New York, where the percentage of participants in SNAP E&T dropped by 16 and 14 percentage points, respectively. Among SNAP E&T participants, the percentage coded as participating in SNAP E&T education and training decreased from 35 percent in FY 2020 to 5 percent in FY 2022. The decrease was accompanied by corresponding increases in the percentage participating in job search or job search training (18 percentage point increase), workfare or work experience (6 percentage point increase), or other activities (7 percentage point increase). We also observed large variation in these percentages between States. Because the SNAP QC data file does not contain sufficient information to ascertain the extent to which the changes were attributable to the new coding (including possible miscoding) or the actual SNAP E&T participation patterns between FY 2020 and FY 2022, we recommend using the EMPRGi codes with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess whether sizeable differences in some States over time or relative to other States reflect changes in policy or changes in the composition of the SNAP caseload.

As in previous years, we found inconsistencies between the two employment status variables, EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi, and with other variables recording countable earned income. For example, of the 10,906 unweighted participants coded as working more than one hour and employed, 404 have no countable earnings. Given these inconsistencies, we recommend using EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi in conjunction with other work-related variables to determine participants' employment status. Specifically, we recommend using the person-level work indicator, WORKi, which incorporates information from person-level earnings variables, and from EMPSTAi and EMPSTBi.

4. Assets (FSASSET and FSVEHAST)

We edit positive values of FSVEHAST, LIQRESOR, OTHNLRES, and REALPROP to $0 for units not subject to a SNAP asset test because of their State's broad-based categorical eligibility (BBCE) policy. In view of this edit and the large number of States with BBCE policies, many units have no recorded assets. Only 6 percent of SNAP units have recorded assets (FSASSET > 0) in the FY 2022 file, and nearly all units have no vehicle assets (FSVEHAST = 0). We recommend using FSASSET and FSVEHAST for tabulations with the understanding that most units have no recorded countable assets.

5. Adults age 18–49 without a disability in childless units (NDISCAi and FSNDISCA)

We recommend using NDISCAi and FSNDISCA, with the understanding that DISi may underestimate the number of non-elderly individuals with a disability as mentioned above such that NDISCAi may overestimate the number of adults without a disability.

6. Reporting requirement (REP_SYS)

The values for the REP_SYS variable changed in the FY 2021 data file, and the new values remained in place in the FY 2022 data file. Four of the values of REP_SYS in FY 2020 map to new values in FY 2022; however, three of the values in FY 2022 had no comparable value in FY 2020. For the four new REP_SYS values in FY 2022 with comparable values in FY 2020, the distribution of reporting requirement statuses remained similar. However, we recommend using REP_SYS with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess its accuracy.

7. Emergency allotment (SUPP_BEN and FSBENSUPP)

In FY 2022, we updated the coding of these variables to reflect the rules in place during the fiscal year. Data users should note that we coded the receipt of emergency allotments and their amounts in the month

in which the SNAP unit was entitled to an allotment, which may differ from the month in which the unit received it. Specifically, we estimated a SNAP unit's FSBENSUPP based on its benefit for the sample month. However, some States distributed some emergency allotments in the month following the entitlement month. Because SUPP_BEN and FSBENSUPP refer to the emergency allotment a SNAP unit was entitled to receive in the sample months, we set those variables to 0 in emergency allotment transition months, which followed the last authorized month of emergency allotment distribution. As such, users should note that SUPP_BEN is an indicator of eligibility for, not receipt of, the emergency allotment and that FSBENSUPP is the amount a household was estimated to have been entitled to.

8. Work registration status (WRKREGi)

The values for the WRKREGi variable changed in FY 2021, and the new values remained in place in the FY 2022 data file. The national distribution of work registration statuses changed only modestly from FY 2020 to FY 2022. However, the distribution changed more substantially in certain States and territories.

For example, the percentage of individuals in Oregon who were coded as work registrants increased by 11 percentage points, from 5 percent to 16 percent, and the percentage in New York decreased by 11 percentage points, from approximately 27 percent to 16 percent. Likewise, some States had substantial changes in the percentage coded as exempt from work registration due to a disability, and, among non-elderly adults, those changes did not always correlate positively to changes in the percentage coded as receiving SSI, a proxy for disability. In fact, differences in the percentage of non-elderly adult participants coded as exempt from work requirements due to a disability (being physically or mentally unfit for employment) and those receiving SSI were large in some States. Excluding Guam and the Virgin Islands, which do not have SSI, 22 States had at least a 10-percentage point difference. For these reasons, even though we recommend using WRKREGi to identify work registrants, we recommend using WRKREGi in conjunction with other work-related variables to identify reasons for exemption from work registration. We recommend using the WRKREGi reason for exemption codes at the State level with the understanding that we are limited in our ability to assess whether changes or differences in State patterns reflect changes or differences in policy or changes in the composition of the SNAP caseload.

APPENDIX B

Automated Edits to SNAP Units

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We were able to resolve some inconsistencies in the raw FY 2022 data file through automated edits involving simple algorithms, as described in this section.

A. Missing and miscoded SNAP affiliation (FSAFILi) codes

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

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

- In the case of differences between unit size (the count of those with an affiliation code of 1) and certified household size, we checked to see which size was consistent with the reported benefit and then edited the affiliation codes accordingly. We also resolved differences by recoding any affiliation codes that were inconsistent with citizenship or ABAWD status.

- If a participating minor child of the household head (FSAFILi = 1, AGEi < 18, and RELi = 4) had a citizenship status (CTZNi >= 7) indicating that the child was not an eligible participant and there was no one outside the unit (FSAFILi > 1), then we changed the child's citizenship status to the value for the household head to make the value consistent with the child's eligibility status.

- MFIP uses unit composition rules that differ from those used 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).

B. Vehicle assets

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

C. Child support deduction and child support income

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

- If unit income less child support income was within $5 of reported gross income, we set child support income to $0.

- If calculated net income for the unit was within $5 of reported net income, we retained both the child support income and the child support deduction.

- If calculated net income was greater than reported net income and the difference between the two was greater than or equal to child support income, we set child support income to $0.

- If calculated net income was less than reported net income and the difference between the two was less than child support income, we set the child support payment deduction to $0.

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

D. Dependent care expenses

The QC data file 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 age 18 to 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 expenses evenly to unit members age 0 to 8.

  2. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 4, we distributed the expenses evenly to any unit members age 5 to 13.

  3. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 13, we distributed the expenses evenly to any unit members 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 expenses 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 expenses, we set the expenses equal to the deduction by assigning additional dependent care expenses to unit members who originally had positive dependent care expenses.

- If no unit members originally had recorded dependent care expenses, we assigned expenses to unit members in the following order:

  1. If the unit contained at least one member age 0 to 4, we distributed expenses evenly to unit members age 0 to 8.

  2. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 4, we distributed expenses evenly to any unit members age 5 to 13.

  3. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 13, we distributed expenses evenly to any unit members age 14 to 17.

  4. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 17, we distributed expenses evenly to any unit members 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 expenses to elderly unit members without SSI.

6. If the unit did not contain a member age 0 to 17 or an adult with SSI or an elderly unit member without SSI, we distributed expenses evenly to all unit members.

- In units with positive dependent care expenses, no dependent care deduction, and a calculated benefit that did not match the raw benefit, we set the dependent care deduction equal to the total unit dependent care expenses if doing so resulted in a calculated benefit that matches the raw benefit.

These edits excluded households identified as MFIP or SSI-CAP, except for NYSCAP units because those units are subject to the regular SNAP benefit determination rules.

E. SUA usage and prorating[45]

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

In most States, we checked for full SUA values as well as for half SUA values (Table F.7).[46] If the utility amount equaled a full SUA value, we confirmed that SUA1 indicated the correct SUA type and that SUA2 was coded as "not prorated." If the utility amount equaled half of an SUA value, we confirmed that SUA1 indicated the correct SUA type and that SUA2 was coded as "prorated." However, in States that use individual standards, we checked half SUA values for the HCSUA and LUA, but only full SUA values for the telephone SUA, electricity SUA, or both (telephone plus electricity). If the utility amount did not equal a full or half SUA value and was not coded as prorated, we coded the unit as using individual standards in States with individual standards and as using actual expenses in other States. However, in States where SUA use was mandatory and the State did not use individual standards, we did not change the values from the raw data file and were unable to reconcile the value of SUA1 and SUA2.[47]

F. Pure public assistance (PA) units

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

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

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

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

[47] Throughout FY 2022, 46 States, the District of Columbia, and Guam mandated the use of an SUA rather than actual utility costs. The 46 States include Alaska, which mandates the use of an SUA for the Central geographic region.

G. Categorical eligibility

Most States have adopted BBCE policies that confer categorical SNAP eligibility on all units authorized to receive a TANF or Maintenance of Effort–funded noncash benefit. In such States, units meeting State-determined eligibility criteria are exempt from the Federal SNAP income and asset tests. In States with BBCE policies, most units were already identified as categorically eligible through the CAT_ELIG variable, which is set in the raw file to 0 for units that are not categorically eligible and to 1 for units reported as categorically eligible.[48] We set the CAT_ELIG flag to 2 for units that were not reported to be categorically eligible but that we identified as pure PA or met the following State-specific criteria:

- Alabama. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of Federal poverty guidelines and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) only elderly individuals or individuals with a disability and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Oregon (through December 2021), and Vermont. All units with gross income at or below 185 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon (as of January 2022),[49] Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Colorado, Massachusetts, Montana, and North Dakota. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of Federal poverty guidelines and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Georgia. All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) only elderly individuals or individuals with a disability and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Guam, Minnesota, and New Mexico. All units with gross income at or below 165 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Idaho. All units with countable assets at or below $5,000, net income at or below 100 percent of Federal poverty guidelines, and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability
- Illinois. All units with (1) gross income at or below 165 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Indiana. All units with countable assets at or below $5,000 and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability
- Iowa. All units with gross income at or below 160 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Louisiana. All units with gross income at or below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Michigan. All units with gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines and countable assets at or below $15,000
- Nebraska. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of Federal poverty guidelines, countable financial assets at or below $25,000, and either (1) gross income at or below 165 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability

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[48] We recode to 0 a small number of cases with a missing value for CAT_ELIG in the raw file if the cases are in States without BBCE policies, not identified as pure PA, and pass Federal SNAP eligibility tests.
[49] Oregon's policy change as temporary starting in January 2022 and became permanent in May 2022.

- New Hampshire. All units with children under age 22, a relative of the child present, and gross income at or below 185 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- New York. All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines, (2) earned income and gross income at or below 150 percent of Federal poverty guidelines, (3) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines, or (4) dependent care expenses and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Ohio and South Carolina. All units with (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Oklahoma. All units with net income at or below 100 percent of Federal poverty guidelines and either (1) gross income at or below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability
- Pennsylvania. All units with (1) gross income at or below 160 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Rhode Island. All units with (1) gross income at or below 185 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines
- Texas. All units with gross income at or below 165 percent of Federal poverty guidelines and countable assets at or below $5,000
- Virgin Islands. All units with (1) gross income at or below 175 percent of Federal poverty guidelines or (2) at least one elderly individual or individual with a disability and gross income at or below 200 percent of Federal poverty guidelines

H. State SSI supplements

Some States appear to have coded State SSI supplements as other government benefits (FSOTHGOV) or other unearned income (FSOTHUN), rather than SSI. We add these types of income to SSI (and remove them from FSOTHGOV or FSOTHUN) if the total amount of one of the income types was equal to the State's SSI supplement for individuals or couples.

I. Person-level disability

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

- We identified as having a disability most individuals under age 60 with SSI. We made exceptions if they were the only individual in the unit to have SSI and a work registration status indicating a Federal exemption for a reason other than a disability (WRKREGi = 3, 4, or 5)[50] and met any of the following conditions:

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[50] WRKREGi codes of 3, 4, or 5 in FY 2022 denote a Federal exemption due to (1) care of a child under age 6 or an incapacitated person (WRKREGi = 3), (2) working and/or earning the equivalent of 30 hours per week (WRKREGi = 4), or another reason (WRKREGi = 5). In the FY 2020 and earlier files, we used the analogous WRKREGi code in place at the time (WRKREGi = 2: Federal exemption for reason other than disability).

1. Individual was an adult (age 18 to 59) living with at least one individual who did not have SSI, did not have earned income, and had a work registration status indicating disability (WRKREGi = 2).[51] In these cases, we coded the first child in the unit with WRKREGi = 2 as having a disability; or, if there were no children in the unit, we coded the first adult in the unit with WRKREGi = 2 as having a disability. We did not code the adult with SSI and WRKREGi = 3, 4, or 5 as having a disability.

2. Individual was a child (age 0 to 17) living with at least one other child who did not have SSI, did not have earned income, and had a work registration status indicating disability. In these cases, we coded the first child in the unit with WRKREGi = 2 as having a disability. We did not code the child with SSI and WRKREGi = 3, 4, or 5 as having a disability.

3. Individual did not meet conditions (1) or (2) but was in the labor force (EMPSTAi > 1); had earned income; had no Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation; and was living with at least one child who did not have SSI. In these cases, we coded the first child in the unit as having a disability. We did not code the individual described above with SSI as having a disability.

- We identified as having a disability all non-elderly adults who satisfied all three of the following conditions:

  1. Coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week (EMPSTBi = 1, 2, or 3) and either

     a. Had monthly earnings equal to less than the equivalent of the monthly Federal minimum wage for someone working 30 hours a week, or

     b. Did not have a related dependent (age 17 or under, RELi = 4 or 5) receiving Social Security in the unit

  2. Coded as exempt from work registration due to disability (WRKREGi = 2)

  3. Received Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation

- We also identified as having a disability all non-elderly adults in single-person units who met either of the following conditions:

  a. Received Social Security and there were no individuals outside of the unit

  b. Coded as WRKREGi = 2, had no gross income, and had assets above the limit for units without any elderly individuals or individuals with a disability but below the limit for units with elderly or individuals or individuals with a disability

- In units in which no individual was identified as having a disability per the above criteria, but the unit received a medical expense deduction and had no participating elderly individuals or nonparticipating elderly members with FSAFILi = 8, 9, 11, or 13, we coded at least one individual as having a disability. We did so by looking for the following types of individuals, among those with FSAFILi = 1 and FSAFILi = 8, 9, 11, or 13, stopping when a step codes one or more individuals as having a disability:

  1. Individuals with a work registration status indicating disability (we coded all such individuals as having a disability)

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[51] A WRKREGi code of 2 in FY 2022 denotes a Federal exemption due to being physically or mentally unfit for employment. In the FY 2020 and earlier files, we used the analogous WRKREGi code in place at the time (WRKREGi = 1: Federal exemption for a disability).

2. Individuals receiving Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation and coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week (we coded all such individuals as having a disability)

3. Individuals receiving Social Security, veterans' benefits, or workers' compensation (we coded all such individuals as having a disability)

4. Child coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week (we coded the first such child as having a disability)

5. Adult coded as working fewer than 30 hours per week (we coded the first such adult as having a disability)

If the unit did not contain any of the types of individuals listed above, we coded all individuals in the unit as having a disability.

-   We excluded nonparticipating elderly members with FSAFILi = 8, 9, 11, or 13 from being flagged as having a disability.

J.   Homeless household shelter deduction

The 2018 Farm Bill made mandatory the existing State option to provide a standard shelter deduction to homeless households that had qualifying shelter expenses and that were not claiming the excess shelter expense deduction. The 2018 Farm Bill also indexed the homeless shelter deduction to inflation. In FY 2022, the value of the mandated homeless shelter deduction was $159.73, and States appeared to consistently round up the value. As such, we identified households as receiving the homeless shelter deduction if the reported shelter deduction (SHELDDED) was $160.

K.   Illogical relationship (RELi) and age (AGEi) codes

We checked for instances of illogical values between the relationship (RELi) and age (AGEi) codes. Specifically, we checked for five types of inconsistencies: (1) children age 12 or younger coded as a spouse or parent, (2) children age 14 or younger coded as the head of the SNAP household, with someone older in SNAP household, (3) adults age 22 or older coded as a foster child, (4) adults age 80 or older coded as a daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson, and (5) SNAP households with a parent and child in which the difference between ages of any parent and the oldest child in the SNAP household is either less than 12 years or between 12 and 14 years. Beginning in FY 2020, we recoded many of the inconsistencies:

-   If a child age 12 or younger was coded as a spouse (RELi = 2) or parent (RELi = 3), then we changed the child's relationship to daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson (RELi = 4).
-   If a child age 14 or younger was coded as the head of household, with someone older in the SNAP household, then we changed the child's relationship to daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson (RELi = 4) and changed the adult's relationship to household head (RELi = 1).
-   If an adult age 22 or older was coded as a foster child (RELi = 6), then we changed the adult's relationship to an unrelated individual (RELi = 7).
-   If an individual age 98 was coded as a daughter, stepdaughter, son, or stepson, the we changed the individual's age to missing.
-   If a SNAP household contained a head of household (RELi = 1) or spouse of the head of household (RELi = 2) and child (RELi = 4) in which the difference between ages of the older of the head or

spouse and the oldest child was less than 15 years, then we changed the child's relationship to other related person (RELi = 5).

- If a SNAP household contained a parent of the household head (RELi = 3) in which the difference between ages of the oldest parent and the household head was less than 15 years, then we changed the relationship of the oldest parent to other related (RELi = 5).

Beginning with the FY 2021 file, for SNAP households that contained more than one parent of the household head (RELi = 3) who was less than 15 years older than the household head, we changed the relationship of all parents less than 15 years older than the household head, not just the oldest parent, to RELi = 5.

APPENDIX C

New Variables and Variables That Changed
in the FY 2022 SNAP QC Database

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A. New variables in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database

None

B. Variables that changed in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database

ABWDSTi	We updated the ABWDSTi codes in accordance with the new codes for FY 2021 that were specified in the FNS 310 QC Reviewer's Handbook.
EMPRGi	We updated the EMPRGi codes in accordance with the new codes for FY 2021 that were specified in the FNS 310 QC Reviewer's Handbook.
FSBENSUPP	FSBENSUPP estimates the emergency allotment amount that each SNAP household is entitled to receive. In the FY 2020 SNAP QC waiver period database, it was calculated as BENMAX – FSBEN for SNAP units in June 2020 through September 2020 in a State that administered emergency allotments in the sample month. Between FY 2020 and FY 2022, the emergency allotment criteria expanded such that the allotment is now calculated as the larger of $95 or BENMAX – FSBEN for a State that administered emergency allotments in the sample month. FSBENSUPP is coded as missing in the eight States—Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota—that had already returned to normal benefit amounts without emergency allotments by the beginning of FY 2022. It is coded as missing for some months in the States that returned to normal benefit amounts during FY 2022: Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Wyoming.
REP_SYS	We updated the REP_SYS codes in accordance with the new codes for FY 2021 that were specified in the FNS 310 QC Reviewer's Handbook.
SSI_CAP	We added a new value of 4 to identify NYSCAP units, which do not receive a standard SSI-CAP benefit or a standard shelter allowance.
SUPP_BEN	As in the FY 2020 SNAP QC waiver period database, SUPP_BEN = 1 when FSBENSUPP is greater than 0. The variable changed in FY 2022 in accordance with the FSBENSUPP change.
WRKREGi	We updated the WRKREGi codes in accordance with the new codes for FY 2021 that were specified in the FNS 310 QC Reviewer's Handbook.

C. Variables removed from the FY 2022 SNAP QC database

FYWGT_PER1	FWYGT_PER1 was a weight included in the FY 2020 SNAP QC database for SNAP households in October 2019 through February 2020 and is not applicable in FY 2022.
FYWGT_PER2	FWYGT_PER2 was a weight included in the FY 2020 SNAP QC database for SNAP households in June 2020 through September 2020 and is not applicable in FY 2022.

Information on variables in the FY 2020 SNAP QC databases appears in Technical Documentation for the Fiscal Year 2020 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Quality Control Database and the QC Minimodel (Cronquist et al. 2022).

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APPENDIX D

Derivation of Weights by State and Month

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Tables D.1a through D.3b present the final calculated weighted counts of SNAP units, individuals, and benefit amounts in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database. Tables D.4a through D.6b present the corresponding adjustments to the Program Operations data that yielded the weighted counts in the FY 2022 SNAP QC database. Tables D.7 through D.18 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	Table D.7 through D.18 columns	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; calculated values are available on request.

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

Table D.1a. Calculated weighted unit counts by State (October 2021 to April 2022)

State	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022
Alabama	353,548	372,991	368,771	368,335	368,065	373,834	364,817
Alaska	38,930	39,037	39,085	37,552	18,930	21,683	11,918
Arizona	349,694	347,337	353,655	347,758	356,338	378,720	386,247
Arkansas	152,538	143,117	147,684	146,008	142,832	146,639	145,300
California	2,283,410	2,314,390	2,460,349	2,450,687	2,511,718	2,387,130	2,499,166
Colorado	262,320	262,699	267,551	251,624	266,629	275,851	272,364
Connecticut	208,690	206,944	205,059	210,818	212,305	203,938	219,207
Delaware	56,846	55,857	56,334	55,830	55,917	54,455	-
District of Columbia	87,795	89,580	89,987	90,324	91,018	-	92,864
Florida	1,665,608	1,611,989	1,615,768	1,517,087	1,514,825	1,480,358	1,520,418
Georgia	758,900	765,324	789,475	776,176	794,598	799,486	769,427
Hawaii	103,309	96,261	89,668	90,978	73,223	76,586	82,761
Idaho	60,266	61,023	61,594	59,389	60,687	61,094	61,048
Illinois	995,574	1,011,100	1,012,518	1,023,331	995,924	1,071,128	1,063,857
Indiana	292,969	288,468	283,327	280,768	289,456	288,751	282,207
Iowa	137,156	139,047	140,329	137,778	140,020	138,789	135,546
Kansas	89,050	91,241	94,473	92,536	94,058	90,141	94,155
Kentucky	241,883	241,123	243,090	243,091	256,330	250,789	250,866
Louisiana	390,249	413,495	417,302	403,716	390,753	374,213	367,872
Maine	86,729	88,748	80,081	86,382	89,594	88,112	83,384
Maryland	431,324	322,521	358,131	305,538	296,830	268,135	363,821
Massachusetts	569,280	570,336	596,829	576,656	587,088	580,830	598,531
Michigan	700,092	690,428	678,786	692,410	671,211	703,200	715,768
Minnesota	218,860	220,203	217,425	220,039	215,804	224,840	222,066
Mississippi	209,633	208,340	209,283	198,185	198,781	198,943	199,261
Missouri	319,610	295,246	307,736	280,810	265,620	275,832	292,165
Montana	45,011	44,580	44,396	45,089	44,187	45,515	44,639
Nebraska	73,516	67,576	72,866	72,034	72,418	72,490	72,087
Nevada	221,305	228,723	230,821	230,005	225,668	228,123	237,980
New Hampshire	35,518	31,735	35,377	35,233	33,851	35,064	34,558
New Jersey	463,171	466,771	467,087	459,334	446,918	467,575	449,124
New Mexico	269,187	275,487	269,991	287,970	276,869	265,073	252,177
New York	1,491,258	1,416,208	1,551,265	1,465,889	1,577,668	1,535,174	1,613,387
North Carolina	819,196	858,201	858,165	876,491	780,478	754,294	775,457
North Dakota	23,555	23,622	23,584	23,313	22,999	23,249	23,691
Ohio	748,714	745,539	747,170	734,115	736,304	747,679	747,134
Oklahoma	312,794	260,510	270,225	275,511	293,506	294,219	275,138
Oregon	377,085	372,334	374,665	389,627	381,075	391,917	374,826
Pennsylvania	963,731	989,208	952,329	968,632	951,678	934,625	865,918
Rhode Island	81,621	79,664	78,908	82,836	80,516	80,838	78,200
South Carolina	300,404	304,907	298,948	286,132	295,555	296,004	292,367
South Dakota	32,601	32,659	33,688	33,308	33,866	33,717	33,500
Tennessee	388,660	379,472	358,064	349,200	361,432	410,588	344,752
Texas	1,482,498	1,537,382	1,537,686	1,538,328	1,537,036	1,532,754	1,527,552
Utah	77,226	70,579	73,371	61,403	80,363	70,952	73,570
Vermont	38,120	38,657	38,560	39,794	40,516	39,211	39,847
Virginia	386,948	369,243	362,607	378,145	378,932	401,705	403,302
Washington	468,307	487,745	458,744	447,522	477,449	493,121	495,415
West Virginia	157,300	159,733	150,037	157,592	159,746	158,877	158,463
Wisconsin	400,201	385,738	380,678	369,894	369,677	361,860	356,362
Wyoming	13,275	14,033	13,503	14,033	14,245	13,873	14,692
Guam	12,517	13,269	13,446	13,137	13,771	11,754	12,852
Virgin Islands	12,395	11,342	11,865	11,401	11,693	11,238	10,490
United States	20,760,375	20,611,764	20,892,334	20,589,774	20,656,970	20,524,967	20,702,518

- No sample data.

Table D.1b. Calculated weighted unit counts by State (May 2022 to September 2022) and FY average

State	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	FY average 2022
Alabama	375,848	378,095	380,352	381,351	383,090	372,425
Alaska	-	8,826	-	6,052	-	24,668
Arizona	385,248	378,834	403,893	397,315	427,657	376,058
Arkansas	140,367	123,319	107,983	112,751	110,137	134,890
California	2,577,614	2,617,189	2,583,660	2,508,891	2,865,660	2,504,989
Colorado	276,015	276,637	267,314	294,792	286,382	271,682
Connecticut	216,914	218,351	213,796	214,996	217,257	212,356
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	55,873
District of Columbia	90,742	-	-	-	-	90,330
Florida	1,529,880	1,533,064	1,538,386	1,535,307	1,546,531	1,550,769
Georgia	791,752	780,040	804,211	800,347	774,589	783,694
Hawaii	76,279	73,930	84,545	78,043	54,868	81,704
Idaho	59,945	60,981	60,902	60,106	59,046	60,507
Illinois	1,002,881	980,712	1,085,550	1,022,930	1,072,857	1,028,197
Indiana	287,734	282,360	280,774	281,510	284,992	285,276
Iowa	136,122	137,242	134,378	132,051	134,270	136,894
Kansas	93,502	96,037	88,309	88,715	85,453	91,473
Kentucky	248,360	244,250	238,184	252,546	244,411	246,244
Louisiana	372,843	378,765	381,924	379,641	403,943	389,560
Maine	85,757	89,493	92,479	85,845	88,027	87,053
Maryland	395,624	314,836	323,109	318,081	314,331	334,357
Massachusetts	615,091	582,451	574,707	576,714	596,270	585,398
Michigan	697,972	718,328	711,978	703,685	708,917	699,398
Minnesota	222,849	226,477	224,529	223,879	225,244	221,851
Mississippi	196,766	206,040	192,986	198,085	190,408	200,559
Missouri	295,558	296,511	298,495	313,683	314,047	296,276
Montana	45,445	41,446	43,953	44,662	44,295	44,435
Nebraska	73,835	74,139	73,537	73,468	70,754	72,393
Nevada	237,814	239,176	235,596	247,055	243,866	233,844
New Hampshire	34,883	34,736	34,647	34,984	35,745	34,694
New Jersey	436,078	417,347	406,980	408,921	392,925	440,186
New Mexico	237,713	233,546	241,712	249,379	247,249	258,863
New York	1,632,427	1,632,148	1,578,491	1,458,162	1,603,205	1,546,273
North Carolina	761,825	732,193	721,928	741,883	741,705	785,151
North Dakota	23,660	21,882	20,928	20,820	21,804	22,759
Ohio	738,559	748,304	736,603	737,351	710,411	739,824
Oklahoma	305,723	299,500	302,143	313,374	311,813	292,871
Oregon	340,088	310,056	361,968	381,424	356,244	367,609
Pennsylvania	866,376	871,172	841,511	909,579	927,583	920,195
Rhode Island	81,564	82,085	85,845	-	-	81,208
South Carolina	301,818	309,095	296,357	303,255	304,632	299,123
South Dakota	32,245	33,155	32,520	32,608	33,847	33,143
Tennessee	379,679	349,307	372,216	379,648	365,667	369,890
Texas	1,391,193	1,416,066	1,400,615	1,493,751	1,487,685	1,490,212
Utah	73,844	71,682	75,212	71,149	72,562	72,659
Vermont	39,178	39,870	40,009	40,330	41,342	39,619
Virginia	411,556	405,142	393,313	419,819	422,224	394,411
Washington	513,480	505,263	525,101	508,225	497,699	489,839
West Virginia	162,343	156,079	160,063	164,301	166,679	159,268
Wisconsin	362,592	357,889	353,511	361,155	364,640	368,683
Wyoming	14,291	14,233	13,457	11,847	13,547	13,752
Guam	12,591	13,273	12,456	13,247	11,874	12,849
Virgin Islands	10,794	10,362	10,320	10,576	-	11,134
United States	20,693,257	20,421,916	20,443,436	20,398,291	20,878,384	20,717,369

- No sample data.

Table D.2a. Calculated weighted individual counts by State (October 2021 to April 2022)

State	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022
Alabama	713,252	753,568	730,405	739,734	742,777	752,652	722,044
Alaska	77,605	83,860	86,730	84,022	37,320	34,506	29,499
Arizona	724,710	715,590	739,176	745,783	739,720	796,888	821,086
Arkansas	310,163	282,080	297,057	288,638	273,884	295,816	288,840
California	4,132,017	4,188,033	4,324,105	4,280,643	4,425,730	4,254,761	4,467,593
Colorado	504,963	510,048	531,639	482,488	515,131	532,046	527,138
Connecticut	354,180	353,792	347,518	354,740	360,955	336,223	376,639
Delaware	114,173	110,782	111,892	116,352	105,969	101,559	-
District of Columbia	142,842	144,659	146,036	147,178	147,449	-	149,032
Florida	2,972,947	2,874,933	2,903,034	2,727,732	2,714,013	2,575,836	2,742,383
Georgia	1,542,961	1,553,080	1,624,871	1,585,302	1,615,215	1,619,056	1,534,503
Hawaii	177,559	161,837	157,537	165,896	125,030	130,029	145,396
Idaho	122,943	125,222	126,031	121,687	124,252	124,668	123,759
Illinois	1,831,662	1,862,169	1,878,425	1,854,984	1,803,119	1,968,149	1,951,017
Indiana	624,284	611,267	584,575	588,739	618,584	604,091	586,419
Iowa	274,139	279,950	282,742	276,286	283,815	277,771	267,273
Kansas	181,874	181,383	189,962	172,900	193,151	181,890	189,775
Kentucky	519,712	518,953	523,641	528,318	543,989	543,483	538,123
Louisiana	777,260	846,215	849,654	824,720	800,007	757,764	742,834
Maine	151,145	152,633	127,942	150,996	157,344	154,222	141,798
Maryland	777,726	591,869	530,716	505,313	571,600	519,854	654,865
Massachusetts	962,852	956,006	996,444	935,103	962,933	957,979	996,835
Michigan	1,275,291	1,282,330	1,250,313	1,282,559	1,164,876	1,296,410	1,348,861
Minnesota	422,103	430,741	423,724	428,739	412,815	438,521	425,046
Mississippi	426,372	419,517	416,574	396,179	395,048	399,128	397,870
Missouri	665,769	607,088	634,406	570,966	538,945	547,934	597,507
Montana	89,057	87,160	87,107	89,269	84,976	90,370	89,138
Nebraska	154,101	144,172	151,959	148,656	151,216	149,889	142,986
Nevada	421,910	436,722	436,116	431,893	404,293	425,593	449,618
New Hampshire	64,900	61,197	68,234	66,896	64,886	66,893	64,034
New Jersey	894,132	900,758	901,025	872,406	840,698	900,996	864,280
New Mexico	504,500	519,041	490,953	555,081	530,716	512,941	480,221
New York	2,606,189	2,366,856	2,701,061	2,501,117	2,748,065	2,585,598	2,827,124
North Carolina	1,533,761	1,700,709	1,679,091	1,732,124	1,443,406	1,404,120	1,534,605
North Dakota	47,409	46,826	46,964	47,401	45,516	46,541	47,349
Ohio	1,485,523	1,444,730	1,445,720	1,389,074	1,424,423	1,465,146	1,452,144
Oklahoma	629,787	627,934	612,136	584,663	609,048	617,903	563,231
Oregon	634,591	623,851	646,287	678,776	625,458	663,487	632,386
Pennsylvania	1,775,409	1,839,082	1,746,170	1,783,292	1,790,162	1,763,689	1,596,181
Rhode Island	123,135	129,451	130,137	131,312	128,206	128,948	128,355
South Carolina	607,809	619,266	597,785	565,475	596,072	587,894	577,239
South Dakota	66,234	67,374	70,961	68,848	71,232	70,901	70,014
Tennessee	766,802	752,310	717,862	698,073	745,974	812,802	656,752
Texas	3,363,048	3,482,631	3,489,284	3,511,988	3,493,004	3,483,575	3,472,171
Utah	156,171	144,950	152,455	151,361	151,417	150,250	151,559
Vermont	66,075	66,297	65,774	69,239	70,103	66,066	66,010
Virginia	758,192	723,402	716,492	746,063	748,282	795,490	796,837
Washington	814,118	841,721	777,791	763,657	831,307	848,286	839,290
West Virginia	287,609	290,902	281,850	289,566	291,313	300,443	296,426
Wisconsin	753,320	711,531	715,813	691,833	710,059	683,680	648,141
Wyoming	28,904	30,370	29,101	30,370	30,421	30,074	31,324
Guam	34,919	36,822	37,069	36,184	37,858	33,096	34,939
Virgin Islands	24,723	22,382	23,617	22,396	23,333	22,385	20,862
United States	39,472,830	39,316,051	39,633,963	39,013,010	39,065,112	38,908,292	39,299,352

- No sample data.

Table D.2b. Calculated weighted individual counts by State (May 2022 to September 2022) and FY average

State	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	FY average 2022
Alabama	756,709	761,205	765,005	764,251	763,752	747,113
Alaska	-	15,821	-	9,267	-	50,959
Arizona	794,316	784,308	847,697	809,219	896,809	784,608
Arkansas	284,732	241,706	210,148	216,501	219,319	267,407
California	4,571,879	4,630,780	4,380,303	4,443,077	5,044,603	4,428,627
Colorado	529,262	533,657	523,821	594,124	566,879	529,266
Connecticut	375,363	375,551	365,213	361,523	371,580	361,106
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	110,121
District of Columbia	150,321	-	-	-	-	146,788
Florida	2,751,675	2,746,011	2,742,741	2,741,547	2,763,301	2,771,346
Georgia	1,593,122	1,559,434	1,602,511	1,619,121	1,542,109	1,582,607
Hawaii	138,504	138,345	122,691	142,556	89,727	141,259
Idaho	121,246	123,554	123,089	121,002	117,862	122,943
Illinois	1,779,360	1,733,983	2,012,328	1,931,574	2,002,518	1,884,107
Indiana	602,259	588,389	577,174	573,942	602,455	596,848
Iowa	273,454	276,964	266,443	263,831	269,323	274,333
Kansas	191,240	194,467	170,216	174,030	169,561	182,537
Kentucky	540,868	520,078	497,408	550,806	516,572	528,496
Louisiana	763,356	785,735	792,753	762,727	836,043	794,922
Maine	141,723	156,490	157,882	146,099	144,627	148,575
Maryland	701,036	485,619	584,779	570,266	552,858	587,208
Massachusetts	1,029,510	973,232	956,552	947,497	992,401	972,278
Michigan	1,302,080	1,353,650	1,304,519	1,298,512	1,321,992	1,290,116
Minnesota	427,136	439,503	435,080	434,900	426,420	428,727
Mississippi	392,195	409,158	388,999	397,169	386,652	402,072
Missouri	588,275	608,544	611,390	640,295	636,036	603,930
Montana	89,727	82,649	86,240	87,629	86,648	87,498
Nebraska	153,394	151,514	149,703	150,187	145,468	149,437
Nevada	454,070	450,220	435,825	471,737	462,059	440,005
New Hampshire	65,376	64,502	62,760	64,747	67,311	65,145
New Jersey	839,848	796,207	782,975	789,866	757,545	845,061
New Mexico	457,316	451,070	463,349	478,756	466,251	492,516
New York	2,854,117	2,845,563	2,773,986	2,488,024	2,776,710	2,672,868
North Carolina	1,485,908	1,411,706	1,416,751	1,445,206	1,480,404	1,522,316
North Dakota	47,923	42,482	39,565	42,809	41,215	45,167
Ohio	1,389,498	1,455,442	1,419,461	1,397,566	1,280,670	1,420,783
Oklahoma	641,720	631,004	633,369	631,613	631,254	617,805
Oregon	578,556	522,026	614,698	649,198	629,193	624,876
Pennsylvania	1,601,297	1,651,986	1,504,004	1,682,062	1,730,201	1,705,295
Rhode Island	134,372	130,941	140,710	-	-	130,557
South Carolina	610,042	628,799	594,054	620,993	619,666	602,091
South Dakota	68,881	69,883	68,553	68,857	70,534	69,356
Tennessee	747,150	697,954	727,911	750,042	732,764	733,866
Texas	3,173,685	3,233,030	3,118,739	3,369,206	3,267,201	3,371,463
Utah	154,311	152,659	152,575	148,393	150,223	151,360
Vermont	66,830	69,131	66,603	69,822	70,970	67,743
Virginia	812,586	805,970	770,405	825,660	826,226	777,134
Washington	887,043	869,621	907,111	874,522	818,337	839,400
West Virginia	299,072	293,482	298,545	303,198	305,593	294,833
Wisconsin	691,724	676,907	675,167	681,082	692,414	694,306
Wyoming	30,412	30,261	28,343	25,466	29,201	29,521
Guam	35,103	36,695	34,635	36,457	31,582	35,446
Virgin Islands	21,506	20,552	20,760	21,161	-	22,152
United States	39,191,091	38,708,438	38,425,543	38,688,094	39,403,041	39,246,302

- No sample data.

Table D.3a. Calculated weighted benefit amounts by State (October 2021 to April 2022)

State	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022
Alabama	121,380,352	124,211,378	120,637,582	114,513,376	118,649,732	121,365,468	113,005,190
Alaska	16,543,348	21,452,751	21,000,609	18,505,047	7,478,278	6,599,457	7,095,277
Arizona	118,972,601	111,469,044	115,319,570	109,793,773	104,061,091	115,924,787	112,674,689
Arkansas	47,260,104	41,823,105	43,785,619	42,611,589	39,924,582	43,306,864	41,377,850
California	698,156,339	662,772,310	733,962,302	652,815,689	678,485,133	676,476,332	668,191,173
Colorado	79,744,323	83,251,929	84,407,482	79,373,333	77,398,402	88,696,901	82,709,892
Connecticut	63,556,569	59,345,274	58,342,925	59,199,903	57,037,485	58,318,206	64,422,905
Delaware	15,921,886	16,667,825	15,623,742	16,669,036	14,860,008	12,683,295	-
District of Columbia	20,214,593	20,207,061	20,353,590	24,635,605	22,724,703	-	25,120,520
Florida	450,896,853	454,505,409	443,664,352	431,517,570	402,941,301	411,498,503	417,205,991
Georgia	266,675,477	305,385,289	348,103,083	246,676,767	233,058,594	234,149,733	202,517,550
Hawaii	62,598,803	55,646,211	55,776,473	56,641,732	44,462,594	44,993,095	50,570,542
Idaho	18,323,663	18,171,405	18,895,563	18,239,900	18,098,594	18,417,154	18,216,831
Illinois	302,692,133	281,154,279	287,156,880	291,442,399	295,147,174	321,337,344	288,403,849
Indiana	93,702,662	99,931,495	98,293,636	95,694,882	101,100,155	95,503,976	90,968,626
Iowa	39,980,806	40,838,667	40,116,109	34,113,676	39,707,453	38,856,563	37,310,216
Kansas	25,999,307	28,521,065	30,200,080	28,020,971	29,459,086	26,888,180	28,991,409
Kentucky	78,230,044	74,804,356	79,768,723	78,596,982	76,658,899	81,501,507	78,400,607
Louisiana	133,217,634	137,726,173	145,378,320	136,191,722	129,575,705	129,396,351	115,500,601
Maine	20,474,916	20,154,342	18,800,173	21,238,113	21,386,595	22,186,152	20,777,909
Maryland	104,979,223	69,461,301	64,413,710	95,319,921	80,787,451	64,021,631	90,116,495
Massachusetts	146,556,849	160,035,616	174,176,343	162,753,312	160,008,686	157,726,051	178,009,856
Michigan	182,611,821	183,718,187	187,317,888	184,294,461	180,373,074	192,286,535	194,154,941
Minnesota	57,940,709	55,124,815	52,233,781	56,420,085	51,810,336	57,887,588	53,664,686
Mississippi	66,004,499	61,819,058	62,739,769	56,763,525	59,040,928	59,300,351	60,136,607
Missouri	108,131,244	97,837,987	105,585,803	91,566,176	88,396,524	88,254,299	96,314,790
Montana	12,956,129	13,716,932	13,035,222	13,129,689	12,662,815	14,718,829	12,070,112
Nebraska	24,942,274	22,424,165	23,563,715	23,302,969	22,989,369	22,605,523	20,562,661
Nevada	61,176,025	66,653,917	65,168,286	65,807,431	63,133,917	60,564,363	65,533,052
New Hampshire	9,726,290	8,774,263	9,567,558	10,028,749	9,266,073	9,688,980	9,033,755
New Jersey	148,130,296	142,395,849	138,640,364	127,994,865	144,901,629	147,180,836	142,130,601
New Mexico	86,124,558	83,767,991	81,237,606	89,634,261	80,430,477	81,564,726	77,054,516
New York	476,940,042	435,790,850	494,830,535	440,356,673	480,754,610	470,165,864	494,083,226
North Carolina	240,105,930	256,588,287	253,930,859	270,263,860	230,053,646	202,498,764	212,384,810
North Dakota	7,525,341	7,565,723	7,891,299	7,462,339	7,329,678	7,387,300	7,916,059
Ohio	245,856,487	230,374,623	230,138,409	225,784,347	218,560,680	226,450,733	227,005,388
Oklahoma	99,597,788	99,128,428	97,199,115	90,113,276	100,601,844	101,079,957	87,066,345
Oregon	100,106,567	97,121,364	98,095,759	98,495,552	91,320,432	99,204,763	89,289,806
Pennsylvania	266,859,976	278,714,235	265,201,830	279,349,337	265,578,697	277,746,092	247,844,964
Rhode Island	20,569,861	20,990,012	21,271,524	22,037,633	20,716,030	20,332,936	21,333,069
South Carolina	98,305,520	94,006,747	97,334,303	84,697,790	96,094,666	86,313,450	95,943,679
South Dakota	11,629,177	11,916,989	12,429,817	11,756,096	11,679,193	11,993,480	11,784,349
Tennessee	123,547,172	123,093,521	114,606,579	112,122,069	118,245,467	134,502,411	102,904,255
Texas	504,825,038	522,223,951	543,265,696	569,315,717	512,197,263	553,045,442	517,517,251
Utah	24,647,139	23,113,613	23,548,828	23,032,658	23,280,709	24,366,563	24,834,994
Vermont	11,198,588	11,114,932	11,203,201	10,722,029	11,211,286	10,596,021	10,420,246
Virginia	117,596,644	118,008,797	115,496,323	111,357,983	114,644,435	118,141,342	116,566,691
Washington	116,965,438	121,571,128	120,930,660	111,551,284	121,034,094	121,953,076	120,482,997
West Virginia	42,522,123	43,742,839	38,941,766	42,542,693	42,678,442	42,138,066	38,549,472
Wisconsin	106,453,046	103,075,037	100,390,149	95,669,799	93,598,988	91,232,957	93,718,166
Wyoming	4,581,796	4,743,672	4,593,166	4,564,728	4,776,036	4,623,106	4,691,376
Guam	9,174,496	8,442,951	9,331,681	9,465,152	9,645,710	9,466,705	9,483,671
Virgin Islands	5,588,504	5,049,857	5,599,399	4,702,799	5,455,589	4,658,325	4,565,511
United States	6,318,419,006	6,240,147,007	6,423,497,756	6,158,871,320	6,045,474,341	6,121,796,934	6,000,630,023

- No sample data.

Table D.3b. Calculated weighted benefit amounts by State (May 2022 to September 2022) and FY average

State	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022	FY average 2022
Alabama	119,507,625	120,471,661	116,436,669	120,524,264	118,267,863	119,080,930
Alaska	-	3,427,039	-	1,306,011	-	11,489,757
Arizona	130,916,823	117,747,378	126,795,597	119,344,508	125,438,284	117,371,512
Arkansas	43,200,501	38,319,382	35,670,223	39,124,921	43,651,371	41,671,343
California	722,163,233	695,683,703	706,289,140	721,770,986	770,336,252	698,925,216
Colorado	83,364,507	83,916,114	83,096,617	86,311,439	85,883,855	83,179,566
Connecticut	59,212,459	60,816,877	59,917,265	60,300,394	62,309,603	60,231,655
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	15,404,299
District of Columbia	25,427,576	-	-	-	-	22,669,092
Florida	392,568,537	428,881,449	401,979,864	422,678,230	435,671,493	424,500,796
Georgia	249,345,682	226,757,064	238,867,316	246,186,095	218,701,029	251,368,640
Hawaii	45,311,543	46,031,198	43,532,426	47,610,572	30,439,530	48,634,560
Idaho	18,261,000	18,500,927	18,393,994	18,226,839	16,937,779	18,223,638
Illinois	284,176,420	292,170,737	304,861,717	301,583,901	301,706,457	295,986,108
Indiana	101,786,916	97,909,279	93,447,871	95,571,291	99,871,414	96,981,850
Iowa	36,265,912	37,331,973	37,500,882	35,730,342	37,682,494	37,952,925
Kansas	28,764,485	29,527,924	24,678,225	24,443,000	25,651,263	27,595,416
Kentucky	76,889,150	76,437,097	74,307,622	79,058,018	76,050,154	77,558,597
Louisiana	126,697,126	128,861,185	127,774,821	122,678,832	137,888,432	130,907,242
Maine	20,142,036	21,565,207	23,054,536	20,638,155	18,397,176	20,734,609
Maryland	83,554,986	73,885,443	77,960,445	83,010,523	82,030,794	80,795,160
Massachusetts	172,256,501	155,906,057	150,861,296	145,144,478	162,589,787	160,502,069
Michigan	186,017,419	206,719,944	194,286,076	176,621,368	194,112,929	188,542,887
Minnesota	55,323,681	53,343,440	55,387,825	56,775,203	49,920,641	54,652,732
Mississippi	62,108,862	61,509,813	59,523,407	60,246,364	61,058,471	60,854,305
Missouri	91,293,579	96,942,186	103,075,898	103,456,630	109,545,047	98,366,680
Montana	12,917,594	11,053,437	12,784,820	11,289,785	12,828,909	12,763,689
Nebraska	23,055,879	23,517,485	23,107,953	23,750,209	22,002,710	22,985,409
Nevada	64,462,661	65,278,931	61,181,934	67,377,674	67,483,740	64,485,161
New Hampshire	9,025,357	9,318,594	9,609,079	8,967,705	9,580,889	9,382,274
New Jersey	138,197,339	137,055,392	129,693,374	130,491,413	122,991,509	137,483,622
New Mexico	73,592,375	75,503,309	75,204,264	77,951,556	72,415,859	79,540,125
New York	491,623,829	506,624,372	488,575,578	439,300,485	533,962,813	479,417,406
North Carolina	211,488,372	209,498,544	203,173,028	218,775,562	193,935,568	225,224,769
North Dakota	7,656,562	6,408,171	6,373,509	6,444,540	7,152,385	7,259,409
Ohio	212,312,250	228,751,313	237,788,627	218,056,008	216,978,854	226,504,810
Oklahoma	98,381,011	98,394,591	94,760,208	101,024,476	98,508,327	97,154,614
Oregon	79,150,529	74,894,422	92,758,714	89,465,746	81,169,878	90,922,794
Pennsylvania	253,035,034	245,796,342	218,891,197	282,659,290	267,349,807	262,418,900
Rhode Island	22,835,620	20,355,193	22,674,119	-	-	21,311,600
South Carolina	95,861,673	99,441,589	95,214,923	99,052,190	99,416,239	95,140,231
South Dakota	11,846,135	11,664,627	11,645,360	11,649,436	11,782,677	11,814,778
Tennessee	115,121,539	110,229,668	118,229,835	125,018,686	120,941,520	118,213,560
Texas	460,288,584	480,398,261	479,623,679	542,890,399	472,362,959	513,162,853
Utah	24,869,101	23,347,154	23,736,351	24,098,269	23,630,485	23,875,489
Vermont	10,255,934	11,106,416	10,330,586	10,519,962	11,834,082	10,876,107
Virginia	119,445,299	110,905,478	121,913,833	119,283,080	117,953,700	116,776,134
Washington	129,152,504	128,151,734	135,649,474	121,828,288	123,914,054	122,765,394
West Virginia	41,935,694	39,860,957	40,655,965	40,008,225	40,134,889	41,142,594
Wisconsin	90,422,642	90,321,856	91,240,994	86,941,833	92,470,444	94,627,993
Wyoming	4,606,219	4,681,053	4,451,325	4,098,353	4,514,688	4,577,126
Guam	9,446,811	9,314,249	8,292,979	9,594,731	8,440,980	9,175,010
Virgin Islands	4,860,884	4,218,988	4,373,451	4,449,825	-	4,865,739
United States	6,030,403,993	6,008,755,199	5,979,634,892	6,063,330,092	6,097,900,082	6,148,049,176

- No sample data.

Table D.4a. Adjustments to weighted unit counts by State (October 2021 to April 2022)

State	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022
Alabama	136,795	6,343	491,763	140,991	4,280	939	9,208
Alaska	3,539	4,004	7,283	11,269	31,172	28,604	3,539
Arizona	35,423	20,434	15,553	19,592	19,262	5,050	5,082
Arkansas	23,321	16,016	11,793	9,799	23,147	6,364	(19,075)
California	4,721,111	206,643	4,084,364	749,901	39,226	217,497	125,650
Colorado	19,196	3,438	468,977	17,248	3,357	0	12,241
Connecticut	119,773	7,993	13,294	5,081	38,501	44,770	36
Delaware	1,138	2,081	2,580	2,941	2,809	7,560	66,899[a]
District of Columbia	1,857	0	0	0	0	91,993[a]	0
Florida	412,907	999,657	921,113	46,861	24,615	64,620	22,306
Georgia	10,396	234,385	740,140	9,702	0	4,036	27,156
Hawaii	(89,934)	(82,990)	(76,219)	(77,841)	(59,444)	(63,928)	(35,206)
Idaho	45,446	40,051	34,971	33,863	34,503	35,084	35,186
Illinois	(934,419)	(950,071)	(883,585)	(960,169)	(934,819)	(1,010,034)	(1,002,809)
Indiana	735,524	768,386	773,820	778,681	782,109	795,291	797,769
Iowa	155,813	153,663	258,618	147,059	245,693	154,208	301,607
Kansas	49,842	47,806	45,856	46,922	45,962	50,262	44,912
Kentucky	(67,859)	(139,224)	(144,562)	(145,636)	(159,875)	(154,557)	(154,442)
Louisiana	(148,309)	(169,230)	(171,006)	(159,317)	(134,423)	(123,424)	(114,279)
Maine	389,720	909,134	350,374	332,441	314,883	308,354	546,243
Maryland	(271,196)	(231,406)	(264,551)	(214,289)	(205,024)	(175,386)	(270,768)
Massachusetts	193,602	(67,277)	(95,396)	(78,106)	(83,714)	(90,740)	(164,279)
Michigan	(112,344)	(99,157)	(81,876)	(86,917)	(60,948)	(85,134)	(95,861)
Minnesota	501,235	493,312	491,757	480,784	496,712	496,865	545,625
Mississippi	12,107	11,863	14,756	21,854	105,604	25,917	113,581
Missouri	211,655	220,039	(94,182)	(68,374)	(56,862)	(70,297)	(49,335)
Montana	297,798	281,801	279,741	272,303	272,909	283,608	275,431
Nebraska	(27,656)	(22,086)	(27,564)	(26,945)	(27,364)	(26,974)	(26,621)
Nevada	(104,634)	(154,216)	(156,110)	(155,367)	(151,440)	(142,288)	(153,907)
New Hampshire	503,663	495,567	515,077	197,300	202,693	203,547	206,009
New Jersey	(426,957)	(430,608)	(403,562)	(395,114)	(411,560)	(431,749)	(412,995)
New Mexico	265,693	469,682	197,612	180,551	189,764	202,520	196,947
New York	(1,128,871)	(1,129,986)	(1,262,251)	(1,027,096)	(1,297,640)	(1,249,414)	(1,333,590)
North Carolina	1,788,165	823,169	791,767	824,787	869,923	917,863	1,287,798
North Dakota	873,967	834,893	845,873	1,030,854	993,610	974,840	816,750
Ohio	(724,585)	(721,311)	(722,965)	(710,204)	(712,744)	(723,834)	(723,443)
Oklahoma	446,575	697,600	563,779	553,590	703,399	585,600	502,475
Oregon	83,579	(7,241)	(47,934)	291,243	(77,729)	(90,433)	(69,117)
Pennsylvania	(118,245)	(609,695)	(567,563)	(561,361)	(534,241)	(506,492)	(433,394)
Rhode Island	1,219,140	910,109	1,147,596	1,121,006	1,156,403	934,215	1,265,350
South Carolina	(213,874)	(219,209)	(213,705)	(201,140)	(200,244)	(182,967)	(193,444)
South Dakota	271,141	272,248	269,301	264,583	266,307	270,509	271,579
Tennessee	(344,559)	(336,153)	(324,369)	(315,248)	(327,562)	(351,897)	(303,459)
Texas	(1,054,700)	(1,114,815)	(1,107,638)	(1,113,837)	(1,112,801)	(912,967)	(1,108,670)
Utah	1,845,616	1,813,442	2,977,768	1,614,144	1,459,986	1,463,606	1,563,434
Vermont	40,015	35,283	37,432	23,776	44,630	37,522	36,415
Virginia	(342,952)	(329,931)	(322,753)	(337,677)	(338,416)	(361,165)	(340,529)
Washington	(67,704)	(103,605)	(74,494)	(59,275)	(82,756)	(91,310)	(87,063)
West Virginia	(133,791)	(148,381)	(138,171)	(145,648)	(148,053)	(147,639)	(147,973)
Wisconsin	108,958	104,737	109,348	117,517	123,918	139,972	154,433
Wyoming	161,501	150,264	149,773	149,948	149,818	153,710	260,926
Guam	388,098	377,637	372,188	361,827	360,843	407,202	408,984
Virgin Islands	38,366	36,118	27,953	2,632	2,552	3,213	4,202
United States	9,800,087	4,381,204	9,831,766	3,021,489	1,890,931	1,922,711	2,700,637

Note: For more details on the adjustments made, see Section II.C, Creation of the SNAP QC database.

Table D.4b. Adjustments to weighted unit counts by State (May 2022 to September 2022)

State	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022
Alabama	0	142,947	149,109	448,731	129,722
Alaska	47,766[a]	40,931	50,950[a]	40,623	40,027[a]
Arizona	10,273	15,785	102,618	129,535	106,681
Arkansas	115,644	(27,279)	8,711	5,456	319,449
California	77,239	67,575	198,632	72,967	2,350
Colorado	23,958	5,949	16,300	155,956	91,369
Connecticut	2,781	2,323	7,372	60,031	33,090
Delaware	80,499[a]	77,477 [a]	71,296[a]	127,365[a]	130,725[a]
District of Columbia	0	90,431 [a]	88,950[a]	102,790[a]	132,304[a]
Florida	20,257	37,722	40,405	38,765	20,459
Georgia	3,626	8,667	7,516	0	214,665
Hawaii	(63,055)	(60,653)	(71,355)	(64,748)	(41,510)
Idaho	36,110	51,352	141,799	141,149	30,963
Illinois	(942,137)	(919,731)	(1,024,648)	(962,125)	(1,012,316)
Indiana	792,292	1,016,837	1,032,181	1,029,371	805,169
Iowa	155,972	174,778	555,563	175,227	153,796
Kansas	44,280	41,205	47,728	313,962	450,080
Kentucky	(151,437)	(147,027)	(141,407)	(155,439)	(148,565)
Louisiana	21,805	26,445	(123,813)	(116,923)	395,368
Maine	422,658	331,370	315,472	336,142	877,188
Maryland	(301,530)	(173,944)	(228,289)	(168,183)	(202,749)
Massachusetts	(219,467)	(215,140)	(155,429)	40,915	9,689
Michigan	147,096	82,652	310,620	429,686	19,068
Minnesota	635,114	523,184	667,939	1,375,687	503,643
Mississippi	28,454	135,182	355,690	48,751	39,786
Missouri	(91,265)	(90,460)	(91,886)	(106,692)	(107,184)
Montana	273,533	284,021	284,077	286,167	286,965
Nebraska	(28,390)	(28,708)	6,083	(18,044)	(5,913)
Nevada	(138,735)	(151,762)	(160,265)	(165,712)	(167,599)
New Hampshire	208,045	212,413	211,658	214,847	316,667
New Jersey	(399,645)	(380,568)	(370,072)	(371,655)	(355,590)
New Mexico	198,365	192,318	266,637	290,957	251,049
New York	(1,352,402)	(1,392,125)	(1,324,941)	(1,199,916)	(1,114,855)
North Carolina	1,958,947	1,117,390	976,890	1,342,890	1,038,414
North Dakota	947,345	933,840	1,454,534	920,825	803,975
Ohio	(714,899)	(724,491)	(687,737)	(712,025)	(682,146)
Oklahoma	468,264	1,262,619	3,130,339	635,649	438,065
Oregon	76,848	73,768	387,124	(44,792)	(3,373)
Pennsylvania	(429,097)	(431,427)	(408,301)	(481,904)	(506,558)
Rhode Island	938,035	1,283,236	1,282,456	1,121,058[a]	1,281,456[a]
South Carolina	(215,880)	(210,328)	(191,962)	(168,819)	(212,134)
South Dakota	273,254	275,940	400,718	799,480	276,564
Tennessee	(344,537)	(315,502)	(338,369)	(345,736)	(331,820)
Texas	(976,069)	(994,436)	(456,777)	(1,094,036)	(358,943)
Utah	1,575,267	1,399,930	1,608,024	2,711,267	1,521,938
Vermont	47,253	98,322	41,238	139,418	56,000
Virginia	(371,024)	(359,079)	(352,659)	(353,917)	(374,184)
Washington	22,239	113,594	(92,030)	446,707	61,765
West Virginia	(151,549)	(145,717)	(149,743)	(144,926)	(155,901)
Wisconsin	152,164	161,479	171,608	685,939	339,136
Wyoming	231,138	155,224	197,410	381,303	163,130
Guam	442,760	369,735	366,454	353,349	355,893
Virgin Islands	3,497	3,871	3,722	3,142	14,068[a]
United States	3,591,660	4,042,133	8,588,139	8,730,513	5,929,336

Notes: For more details on the adjustments made, see Section II.C, Creation of the SNAP QC database.

To calculate State fiscal year average adjustments that are comparable to the national average adjustment in Table II.2, subtract the fiscal year average number of units in the SNAP QC database from the fiscal year average number of units in the Program Operations data. Calculate the fiscal year average number of units in the QC data file by averaging across the number of months of data for the State in the SNAP QC database.

[a] This month was excluded from the SNAP QC database due to small or missing samples or non-representative samples. Because no units were included in the SNAP QC database for this month, the adjustment amount represents the total number of units from the Program Operations data.

Table D.5a. Adjustments to weighted individual counts by State (October 2021 to April 2022)

State	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022
Alabama	165,263	13,446	516,215	150,528	8,162	939	30,469
Alaska	13,757	9,027	9,949	15,747	64,113	67,455	71,050
Arizona	75,995	56,536	42,115	35,547	59,360	19,319	10,328
Arkansas	30,412	38,438	20,617	23,464	181,791	11,244	(162,328)
California	4,861,954	340,096	4,151,564	858,083	69,038	329,600	157,259
Colorado	19,196	3,102	484,679	34,738	6,028	0	14,170
Connecticut	137,119	12,136	23,350	14,782	54,829	68,825	36
Delaware	1,471	6,134	7,433	3,066	13,259	20,675	128,321[a]
District of Columbia	3,151	0	0	0	0	147,846[a]	0
Florida	966,974	1,258,886	1,249,447	72,956	50,468	208,830	45,769
Georgia	45,381	366,733	953,058	18,986	0	5,531	73,433
Hawaii	(140,673)	(125,013)	(120,465)	(129,712)	(87,164)	(95,220)	(75,754)
Idaho	59,689	45,997	40,108	48,911	47,019	48,386	48,217
Illinois	(1,705,503)	(1,736,934)	(1,663,086)	(1,724,686)	(1,677,973)	(1,843,481)	(1,827,258)
Indiana	1,266,771	1,327,064	1,369,647	1,376,807	1,370,174	1,406,545	1,417,328
Iowa	350,145	344,052	482,789	332,209	464,777	347,742	563,978
Kansas	97,249	98,567	92,780	109,665	90,664	102,913	92,176
Kentucky	(181,189)	(312,571)	(324,646)	(331,277)	(348,278)	(348,586)	(342,889)
Louisiana	(257,447)	(317,807)	(315,733)	(293,023)	(256,018)	(214,281)	(194,422)
Maine	789,227	1,287,891	754,521	700,739	664,865	637,049	884,591
Maryland	(522,956)	(433,901)	(369,597)	(346,740)	(411,872)	(358,788)	(493,283)
Massachusetts	441,677	(71,258)	(114,628)	(63,612)	(81,732)	(98,029)	(233,761)
Michigan	(291,318)	(293,425)	(253,764)	(273,121)	(146,693)	(264,737)	(316,281)
Minnesota	910,741	903,885	905,904	882,513	932,818	921,961	984,506
Mississippi	7,139	11,224	13,764	32,560	120,677	39,413	127,371
Missouri	83,634	122,812	(209,922)	(153,281)	(128,581)	(141,811)	(155,133)
Montana	599,935	576,370	570,996	555,226	559,487	576,587	560,952
Nebraska	(64,162)	(54,397)	(62,455)	(59,387)	(61,570)	(59,518)	(52,999)
Nevada	(196,913)	(280,911)	(280,094)	(276,116)	(249,520)	(252,040)	(279,954)
New Hampshire	772,891	760,066	777,646	372,195	383,412	385,573	393,053
New Jersey	(825,338)	(831,898)	(784,053)	(754,006)	(773,126)	(832,364)	(795,066)
New Mexico	486,079	751,653	410,676	348,858	368,389	388,075	384,059
New York	(1,976,130)	(1,811,002)	(2,140,231)	(1,715,416)	(2,206,843)	(2,043,734)	(2,302,532)
North Carolina	2,335,171	1,154,382	1,141,592	1,163,562	1,404,348	1,483,970	1,825,882
North Dakota	1,672,237	1,654,251	1,673,080	1,914,826	1,835,428	1,791,750	1,571,157
Ohio	(1,436,750)	(1,395,953)	(1,397,090)	(1,341,057)	(1,377,134)	(1,417,380)	(1,404,795)
Oklahoma	866,565	1,062,049	956,423	976,672	1,122,977	1,001,943	955,344
Oregon	152,352	116,414	75,745	336,976	7,961	(26,266)	13,001
Pennsylvania	(654,271)	(1,192,545)	(1,089,728)	(1,078,973)	(1,066,275)	(1,021,714)	(846,373)
Rhode Island	2,014,325	1,710,196	1,952,543	1,925,142	1,967,506	1,758,606	2,088,880
South Carolina	(467,720)	(480,445)	(459,397)	(427,086)	(447,116)	(416,613)	(424,185)
South Dakota	551,705	551,892	544,027	537,874	539,742	548,169	550,420
Tennessee	(679,857)	(666,811)	(646,889)	(626,547)	(674,737)	(689,540)	(573,264)
Texas	(2,525,455)	(2,651,746)	(2,641,895)	(2,673,086)	(2,654,315)	(2,446,262)	(2,643,703)
Utah	3,804,175	3,910,082	5,785,254	3,552,460	3,345,082	3,335,416	3,430,065
Vermont	91,741	89,422	91,794	87,091	88,388	96,847	89,697
Virginia	(684,335)	(655,709)	(647,846)	(676,071)	(678,179)	(725,460)	(693,746)
Washington	(22,852)	(86,748)	(21,606)	5,990	(49,857)	(52,665)	(31,927)
West Virginia	(247,478)	(268,509)	(258,232)	(265,770)	(267,980)	(278,058)	(275,564)
Wisconsin	116,542	132,920	128,976	157,420	147,657	184,859	234,768
Wyoming	287,787	274,839	274,246	274,060	274,238	283,645	419,470
Guam	719,011	700,165	692,267	674,699	676,363	738,118	743,327
Virgin Islands	44,519	41,415	32,353	7,974	7,088	8,329	10,462
United States	11,961,635	6,064,560	12,424,201	4,393,359	3,281,147	3,339,613	3,794,321

Note: For more details on the adjustments made, see Section II.C, Creation of the SNAP QC database.

Table D.5b. Adjustments to weighted individual counts by State (May 2022 to September 2022)

State	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022
Alabama	0	142,947	149,109	454,415	136,044
Alaska	100,011[a]	86,445	103,452[a]	80,721	74,727[a]
Arizona	46,421	54,839	158,195	236,097	166,592
Arkansas	(28,298)	(50,587)	25,165	22,327	393,240
California	103,064	111,058	523,142	112,453	2,350
Colorado	27,442	8,516	20,019	156,010	122,569
Connecticut	3,003	4,846	16,180	93,230	39,827
Delaware	145,847[a]	143,942[a]	135,151[a]	222,664[a]	226,563[a]
District of Columbia	0	146,773[a]	143,901[a]	162,379[a]	200,570[a]
Florida	46,664	90,248	102,422	94,117	53,438
Georgia	4,969	29,423	34,096	0	298,676
Hawaii	(102,196)	(101,646)	(86,342)	(106,051)	(52,971)
Idaho	49,936	71,684	153,563	161,961	42,209
Illinois	(1,656,507)	(1,610,429)	(1,889,239)	(1,808,764)	(1,880,577)
Indiana	1,401,693	1,716,994	1,753,075	1,757,754	1,416,344
Iowa	348,036	367,867	988,746	372,920	337,535
Kansas	87,473	82,497	103,628	365,463	501,025
Kentucky	(344,595)	(323,102)	(301,544)	(354,533)	(323,115)
Louisiana	(62,463)	(71,855)	(238,124)	(196,174)	368,021
Maine	764,969	671,919	661,197	686,949	1,252,955
Maryland	(537,761)	(264,080)	(420,175)	(336,767)	(366,865)
Massachusetts	(328,474)	(315,705)	(181,176)	224,778	158,582
Michigan	(14,119)	(96,674)	228,924	368,522	(155,960)
Minnesota	1,094,110	949,283	1,141,062	1,969,710	938,916
Mississippi	45,111	145,090	373,022	63,478	60,044
Missouri	(183,417)	(199,375)	(200,951)	(229,434)	(224,977)
Montana	560,123	577,270	579,980	584,991	585,645
Nebraska	(63,667)	(62,118)	(11,597)	4,013	(26,728)
Nevada	(263,584)	(277,312)	(280,989)	(309,363)	(305,919)
New Hampshire	396,262	404,747	404,844	409,611	535,384
New Jersey	(770,281)	(726,130)	(712,726)	(719,015)	(686,876)
New Mexico	382,532	370,548	461,927	482,972	445,344
New York	(2,340,321)	(2,376,319)	(2,281,809)	(1,984,694)	(2,041,743)
North Carolina	2,455,951	1,757,447	1,503,682	1,918,777	1,499,570
North Dakota	1,729,352	1,701,959	2,430,069	1,693,479	1,556,926
Ohio	(1,341,575)	(1,407,833)	(1,330,277)	(1,349,376)	(1,227,340)
Oklahoma	874,390	1,674,409	3,535,421	1,048,634	839,411
Oregon	180,704	238,171	508,748	30,216	72,652
Pennsylvania	(844,973)	(889,583)	(751,010)	(938,681)	(997,805)
Rhode Island	1,748,815	2,090,635	2,086,060	1,977,570[a]	2,143,327[a]
South Carolina	(469,810)	(454,343)	(410,774)	(422,781)	(471,760)
South Dakota	552,550	558,916	685,242	1,080,883	554,911
Tennessee	(674,348)	(626,856)	(656,854)	(678,964)	(662,230)
Texas	(2,352,649)	(2,399,450)	(1,779,905)	(2,581,067)	(1,738,326)
Utah	3,379,027	3,136,252	3,335,177	5,022,836	3,400,034
Vermont	117,581	248,260	99,607	321,191	135,411
Virginia	(742,847)	(728,728)	(700,505)	(717,382)	(745,851)
Washington	104,167	295,861	(61,783)	628,971	1,905,047
West Virginia	(277,566)	(272,930)	(277,785)	(270,890)	(284,065)
Wisconsin	196,595	220,128	231,962	747,803	391,962
Wyoming	374,676	286,903	338,958	569,193	298,133
Guam	804,505	682,738	677,722	660,992	664,656
Virgin Islands	8,906	9,709	8,985	7,454	29,607[a]
United States	4,735,431	5,823,271	11,128,864	11,791,599	9,655,137

Notes: For more details on the adjustments made, see Section II.C, Creation of the SNAP QC database.

To calculate State fiscal year average adjustments that are comparable to the national average adjustment in Table II.2, subtract the fiscal year average number of individuals in the SNAP QC database from the fiscal year average number of individuals in the Program Operations data. Calculate the fiscal year average number of individuals in the QC data file by averaging across the number of months of data for the State in the SNAP QC database.

[a] This month was excluded from the SNAP QC database due to small or missing samples or non-representative samples. Because no individuals were included in the SNAP QC database for this month, the adjustment amount represents the total number of individuals from the Program Operations data.

Table D.6a. Adjustments to weighted benefit amounts by State (October 2021 to April 2022)

State	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022	February 2022	March 2022	April 2022
Alabama	104,406,320	67,627,517	250,829,868	122,712,143	68,808,346	66,879,000	74,112,481
Alaska	11,872,717	8,088,477	8,985,160	13,481,614	23,491,207	26,210,572	24,671,512
Arizona	75,683,947	74,254,585	73,519,822	77,607,875	86,400,044	80,040,211	85,938,836
Arkansas	7,430,059	7,423,345	6,266,729	4,339,048	9,446,942	3,520,524	4,825,247
California	2,222,698,628	512,241,022	1,953,259,331	778,655,165	514,112,774	524,596,871	541,313,350
Colorado	53,727,290	44,185,332	225,026,800	48,087,676	54,197,720	46,117,493	50,652,597
Connecticut	78,273,202	36,123,184	41,478,195	37,274,549	46,066,502	44,079,941	34,725,829
Delaware	12,733,694	11,812,363	13,551,842	12,471,909	14,264,264	16,205,198	29,417,350[a]
District of Columbia	11,112,795	15,165,776	28,686,735	15,589,258	15,138,858	39,848,836[a]	14,018,086
Florida	100,216,307	451,993,494	489,608,737	15,845,650	41,033,344	38,211,971	29,365,687
Georgia	156,791,755	371,567,979	709,639,233	650,309,620	161,451,027	161,871,614	215,653,629
Hawaii	(50,588,483)	(43,670,177)	(41,063,022)	(44,770,782)	(32,168,306)	(32,754,835)	(23,138,261)
Idaho	65,571,846	60,678,557	57,892,472	58,457,141	60,654,731	61,024,338	60,021,106
Illinois	(283,587,372)	(261,903,876)	(234,198,717)	(270,647,351)	(276,187,726)	(302,484,006)	(269,728,194)
Indiana	385,167,628	378,979,158	393,224,709	391,990,492	392,489,860	410,012,800	400,220,246
Iowa	114,222,858	113,041,319	119,257,795	117,442,135	120,097,884	117,176,325	124,329,911
Kansas	43,230,355	40,565,073	39,835,692	41,396,392	39,941,313	42,884,762	10,818,681
Kentucky	18,836,894	(20,061,003)	(31,109,908)	(31,146,735)	(29,731,254)	(34,667,578)	(31,755,904)
Louisiana	(2,897,136)	(4,955,406)	(10,874,939)	(4,771,275)	2,707,166	6,280,999	20,431,099
Maine	236,143,005	333,205,542	201,582,444	189,941,530	184,553,116	171,868,866	193,228,762
Maryland	(30,293,799)	(29,318,677)	(22,813,863)	(55,189,937)	(40,156,842)	(22,626,766)	(48,682,262)
Massachusetts	166,022,839	60,605,947	40,344,243	57,033,066	62,852,368	60,499,297	16,004,217
Michigan	100,021,344	74,457,222	73,808,648	78,005,551	80,312,956	80,458,460	90,883,729
Minnesota	259,254,846	272,808,083	272,033,778	272,992,641	278,680,942	275,279,003	283,612,592
Mississippi	72,297,132	76,274,681	74,563,126	78,586,702	99,007,154	83,852,375	95,091,550
Missouri	117,257,809	132,985,696	305,516	(27,166,740)	(24,915,023)	(26,066,434)	(17,388,298)
Montana	113,081,309	100,946,907	101,296,573	94,556,753	95,868,668	99,617,623	96,978,647
Nebraska	(11,029,179)	(8,514,461)	(9,743,977)	(9,817,566)	(9,514,380)	(8,822,823)	(7,057,199)
Nevada	(10,538,378)	(41,996,011)	(40,330,247)	(41,734,533)	(39,025,821)	(29,787,961)	(40,689,404)
New Hampshire	215,869,630	170,346,628	250,320,699	99,382,110	100,436,616	98,697,293	101,827,396
New Jersey	(131,188,242)	(125,296,549)	(112,722,525)	(101,655,007)	(128,327,138)	(130,490,223)	(125,214,879)
New Mexico	193,058,118	237,227,915	144,222,896	134,537,002	143,391,341	144,386,097	139,509,548
New York	(266,331,687)	(296,701,061)	(353,990,643)	(254,466,516)	(345,174,045)	(337,052,998)	(366,074,606)
North Carolina	956,665,308	594,801,661	534,044,830	526,606,332	529,691,411	601,101,148	653,244,981
North Dakota	425,748,494	416,335,965	419,692,329	430,547,027	415,018,192	400,962,892	386,658,398
Ohio	(237,670,660)	(222,167,899)	(221,985,922)	(217,918,825)	(210,818,504)	(218,596,676)	(219,244,526)
Oklahoma	273,494,796	274,111,089	275,348,285	280,528,529	277,403,686	269,699,767	274,531,036
Oregon	77,353,250	61,078,420	104,819,605	193,403,931	61,554,440	53,426,714	63,472,941
Pennsylvania	73,901,029	(112,232,604)	(92,991,269)	(102,486,108)	(82,859,121)	(91,031,014)	(61,098,491)
Rhode Island	555,789,417	438,018,419	516,882,330	514,356,228	476,230,143	472,370,883	551,912,249
South Carolina	(61,821,486)	(57,506,139)	(60,816,031)	(48,588,645)	(59,517,474)	(47,718,152)	(59,181,200)
South Dakota	140,950,453	139,813,935	139,359,174	136,725,907	139,766,055	136,899,545	142,834,698
Tennessee	(105,210,966)	(105,876,220)	(102,360,977)	(99,906,536)	(106,200,065)	(102,748,949)	(85,959,682)
Texas	(285,569,373)	(305,200,847)	(323,879,827)	(427,694,022)	(368,236,803)	(383,472,061)	(376,713,140)
Utah	1,015,818,062	1,028,283,517	1,721,763,562	915,904,693	809,341,314	829,449,203	827,734,562
Vermont	28,323,212	27,369,363	28,146,486	26,068,546	28,963,694	28,441,398	28,337,200
Virginia	(98,148,580)	(100,955,733)	(98,005,899)	(94,041,405)	(97,187,534)	(100,539,525)	(95,343,907)
Washington	78,284,230	80,035,506	82,526,061	90,885,009	87,131,892	86,531,412	92,755,375
West Virginia	(27,776,463)	(36,565,334)	(31,319,796)	(34,934,039)	(35,124,661)	(34,909,913)	(31,850,209)
Wisconsin	113,735,504	108,915,696	112,948,328	115,729,753	121,016,246	127,935,331	126,664,063
Wyoming	69,601,409	70,241,140	70,660,741	70,763,931	70,989,089	71,465,675	82,051,306
Guam	176,994,763	173,992,379	171,195,501	167,825,193	166,445,405	167,125,413	166,000,141
Virgin Islands	4,748,980	16,626,363	4,999,377	2,548,684	1,964,939	2,863,812	2,888,679
United States	7,323,739,427	5,309,307,256	7,963,720,090	4,995,653,766	3,995,776,949	4,044,123,747	4,277,617,556

Note: For more details on the adjustments made, see Section II.C, Creation of the SNAP QC database.

Table D.6b. Adjustments to weighted benefit amounts by State (May 2022 to September 2022)

State	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	August 2022	September 2022
Alabama	68,592,315	84,647,560	92,568,453	246,490,541	123,625,428
Alaska	31,621,867[a]	30,397,308	33,905,750[a]	34,649,125	34,559,570[a]
Arizona	1,709,133	12,306,259	26,822,411	44,029,694	77,464,771
Arkansas	1,822,231	4,686,614	6,172,023	3,193,374	153,372,622
California	495,285,724	532,665,516	550,907,933	547,848,002	504,544,686
Colorado	60,809,870	51,010,144	51,736,910	65,971,894	63,839,454
Connecticut	39,428,510	38,428,020	40,047,540	43,533,316	39,262,953
Delaware	30,331,485[a]	32,228,170[a]	30,910,790[a]	49,355,006[a]	51,691,856[a]
District of Columbia	14,485,763	39,035,073[a]	36,848,471[a]	56,733,320[a]	57,969,861[a]
Florida	54,882,424	25,222,860	53,145,423	32,019,812	18,946,096
Georgia	144,682,479	32,135,811	24,867,176	12,915,900	71,071,034
Hawaii	(32,958,456)	(33,639,722)	(31,348,262)	(35,185,786)	(17,959,819)
Idaho	58,979,307	68,175,535	81,918,599	83,817,137	56,183,692
Illinois	(265,518,928)	(273,444,841)	(286,161,145)	(282,949,944)	(283,194,052)
Indiana	396,392,219	442,862,578	450,075,655	532,044,202	394,892,378
Iowa	117,188,575	68,857,198	314,577,540	75,484,205	64,553,462
Kansas	10,700,025	9,840,589	14,512,768	119,188,984	21,645,171
Kentucky	(30,060,886)	(29,370,550)	(27,204,413)	(31,818,671)	(29,211,056)
Louisiana	(34,203,144)	(36,859,606)	(46,425,987)	(38,073,979)	202,112,168
Maine	181,550,027	182,437,290	181,868,240	186,672,936	408,546,791
Maryland	(41,837,196)	(29,342,432)	(35,603,851)	(35,682,859)	(34,703,130)
Massachusetts	7,599,656	15,193,831	27,818,862	126,702,583	100,844,932
Michigan	85,595,450	80,941,871	169,916,585	242,759,429	94,288,992
Minnesota	299,669,968	284,663,081	336,624,647	685,515,835	287,534,258
Mississippi	80,504,175	102,750,503	318,450,688	121,566,243	82,408,030
Missouri	(28,716,719)	(33,653,218)	(39,464,479)	(39,910,074)	(45,796,163)
Montana	96,122,825	100,668,187	99,425,909	104,637,607	100,807,789
Nebraska	(9,576,853)	(10,140,937)	(8,211,942)	(8,831,297)	3,421,197
Nevada	(39,251,509)	(40,679,461)	(36,647,267)	(42,969,898)	(43,073,995)
New Hampshire	102,018,110	104,043,903	102,076,335	105,724,751	111,348,965
New Jersey	(121,083,892)	(120,113,457)	(112,647,537)	(113,176,289)	(105,805,587)
New Mexico	136,963,806	132,986,349	132,290,601	174,424,126	178,896,717
New York	(370,477,314)	(386,303,760)	(363,366,264)	(311,243,531)	(316,294,320)
North Carolina	951,173,715	663,376,110	616,777,611	728,993,377	614,114,405
North Dakota	393,907,896	390,388,690	746,733,673	392,544,627	404,162,671
Ohio	(204,480,380)	(220,997,836)	(213,037,833)	(209,629,814)	(206,430,284)
Oklahoma	271,175,304	414,889,622	566,984,900	271,725,636	288,512,506
Oregon	84,151,027	119,423,096	244,028,837	72,707,736	82,943,321
Pennsylvania	(64,823,644)	(56,390,080)	(32,530,744)	(98,197,065)	(84,609,376)
Rhode Island	450,010,707	459,148,175	467,000,582	475,318,288[a]	518,343,310[a]
South Carolina	(59,258,697)	(60,267,604)	(53,764,655)	(39,888,840)	(59,882,850)
South Dakota	129,898,663	149,972,442	160,262,804	348,206,531	144,453,373
Tennessee	(102,196,572)	(98,225,631)	(106,159,339)	(112,988,200)	(109,007,194)
Texas	(322,200,957)	(339,931,291)	(288,216,084)	(406,804,051)	(34,537,647)
Utah	816,430,801	774,868,986	788,402,484	1,020,917,741	839,151,182
Vermont	28,332,178	29,302,320	28,671,555	94,151,185	39,410,197
Virginia	(101,954,916)	(92,408,812)	(104,356,144)	(85,393,793)	(95,603,309)
Washington	86,649,256	100,786,383	84,715,131	350,504,490	164,008,281
West Virginia	(35,017,245)	(33,247,357)	(33,931,738)	(26,692,364)	(33,253,493)
Wisconsin	133,618,997	135,357,596	137,182,353	299,561,605	243,818,817
Wyoming	76,137,935	73,039,752	75,981,850	181,535,534	76,781,202
Guam	168,318,837	161,269,310	161,811,933	160,513,960	161,303,599
Virgin Islands	(45,798)	495,794	265,245	357,452	4,658,810[a]
United States	4,243,078,151	4,053,485,935	5,437,230,582	6,172,879,727	5,386,132,273

Notes: For more details on the adjustments made, see Section II.C, Creation of the SNAP QC database.

To calculate State fiscal year average adjustments that are comparable to the national average adjustment in Table II.2, subtract the fiscal year average number of benefits in the SNAP QC database from the fiscal year average number of benefits in the Program Operations data. Calculate the fiscal year average number of benefits in the QC data file by averaging across the number of months of data for the State in the SNAP QC database.

[a] This month was excluded from the SNAP QC database due to small or missing samples or non-representative samples. Because no benefits were included in the SNAP QC database for this month, the adjustment amount represents the total number of benefits from the Program Operations data.

Table D.7. Stratification and weight calculation by State, October 2021

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC data Sampling interval a	Stratum sampling size b	SNAP units in State (program ops data) e	Edited SNAP QC data Units with complete reviews g	Ineligible units h	Disqualification rate i	Adjusted SNAP units in State j	Failing units k	Stratum sampling size l	Stratum-specific units weight m
Alabama	0	1	96	375,645	85	5	0.0588	353,548	0	80	4,419
Alaska	0	1	62	42,469	36	3	0.0833	38,930	0	33	1,180
Arizona	0	1	92	374,672	75	5	0.0667	349,694	0	70	4,996
Arkansas	0	1	97	159,688	67	3	0.0448	152,538	0	64	2,383
California	0	1	92	2,498,826	58	5	0.0862	2,283,410	0	53	43,083
Colorado	0	1	103	262,320	82	0	0.0000	262,320	0	82	3,199
Connecticut	0	1	101	216,821	80	3	0.0375	208,690	0	77	2,710
Delaware	0	1	39	56,846	32	0	0.0000	56,846	0	32	1,776
District of Columbia	0	1	64	87,795	55	0	0.0000	87,795	0	55	1,596
Florida	0	1	142	1,698,590	103	2	0.0194	1,665,608	0	101	16,491
Georgia	0	1	90	769,296	74	1	0.0135	758,900	0	73	10,396
Hawaii	0	1	82	105,712	44	1	0.0227	103,309	0	43	2,403
Idaho	0	1	100	61,139	70	1	0.0143	60,266	0	69	873
Illinois	0	1	100	1,021,433	79	2	0.0253	995,574	0	77	12,930
Indiana	0	1	86	292,969	58	0	0.0000	292,969	1	57	5,140
Iowa	0	1	86	138,892	80	1	0.0125	137,156	0	79	1,736
Kansas	0	1	90	96,683	76	6	0.0789	89,050	0	70	1,272
Kentucky	0	1	80	241,883	78	0	0.0000	241,883	0	78	3,101
Louisiana	0	1	95	405,654	79	3	0.0380	390,249	0	76	5,135
Maine	0	1	89	92,435	81	5	0.0617	86,729	0	76	1,141
Maryland	0	1	103	492,942	48	6	0.1250	431,324	0	42	10,270
Massachusetts	0	1	93	586,273	69	2	0.0290	569,280	0	67	8,497
Michigan	0	1	91	720,095	72	2	0.0278	700,092	0	70	10,001
Minnesota	0	1	84	221,740	77	1	0.0130	218,860	1	75	2,918
Mississippi	0	1	103	216,184	99	3	0.0303	209,633	1	95	2,207
Missouri	0	1	90	329,598	66	2	0.0303	319,610	0	64	4,994
Montana	0	1	67	45,860	54	1	0.0185	45,011	1	52	866

Table D.7. (continued)

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
State	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
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Nebraska	0	1	91	74,402	84	1	0.0119	73,516	0	83	886
Nevada	0	1	100	232,510	83	4	0.0482	221,305	0	79	2,801
New Hampshire	0	1	55	36,214	52	1	0.0192	35,518	1	50	710
New Jersey	0	1	91	463,171	50	0	0.0000	463,171	0	50	9,263
New Mexico	0	1	98	282,991	82	4	0.0488	269,187	0	78	3,451
New York	0	1	90	1,599,320	74	5	0.0676	1,491,258	0	69	21,612
North Carolina	0	1	91	864,707	76	4	0.0526	819,196	0	72	11,378
North Dakota	0	1	43	24,129	42	1	0.0238	23,555	0	41	575
Ohio	0	1	95	758,313	79	1	0.0127	748,714	0	78	9,599
Oklahoma	0	1	97	320,331	85	2	0.0235	312,794	0	83	3,769
Oregon	0	1	87	382,886	66	1	0.0152	377,085	1	64	5,892
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	976,754	75	1	0.0133	963,731	0	74	13,023
Rhode Island	0	1	89	86,093	77	4	0.0519	81,621	0	73	1,118
South Carolina	0	1	105	303,742	91	1	0.0110	300,404	1	89	3,375
South Dakota	0	1	54	33,879	53	2	0.0377	32,601	0	51	639
Tennessee	0	1	100	423,993	84	7	0.0833	388,660	0	77	5,048
Texas	0	1	103	1,502,532	75	1	0.0133	1,482,498	0	74	20,034
Utah	0	1	95	78,135	86	1	0.0116	77,226	0	85	909
Vermont	0	1	61	38,777	59	1	0.0169	38,120	0	58	657
Virginia	0	1	94	400,291	60	2	0.0333	386,948	1	57	6,789
Washington	0	1	85	498,041	67	4	0.0597	468,307	0	63	7,433
West Virginia	0	1	94	161,439	78	2	0.0256	157,300	0	76	2,070
Wisconsin	0	1	85	400,201	79	0	0.0000	400,201	0	79	5,066
Wyoming	0	1	26	13,852	24	1	0.0417	13,275	0	23	577
Guam	0	1	23	13,351	16	1	0.0625	12,517	0	15	834
Virgin Islands	0	1	29	12,395	26	0	0.0000	12,395	0	26	477

Table D.8. Stratification and weight calculation by State, November 2021

State	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	97	377,135	91	1	0.0110	372,991	1	89	4,191
Alaska	0	1	76	42,846	45	4	0.0889	39,037	0	41	952
Arizona	0	1	94	366,634	76	4	0.0526	347,337	0	72	4,824
Arkansas	0	1	94	158,070	74	7	0.0946	143,117	0	67	2,136
California	0	1	98	2,521,032	61	5	0.0820	2,314,390	0	56	41,328
Colorado	0	1	104	265,719	88	1	0.0114	262,699	0	87	3,020
Connecticut	0	1	100	214,609	84	3	0.0357	206,944	0	81	2,555
Delaware	0	1	35	57,852	29	1	0.0345	55,857	0	28	1,995
District of Columbia	0	1	64	89,580	52	0	0.0000	89,580	1	51	1,756
Florida	0	1	105	1,654,975	77	2	0.0260	1,611,989	3	72	22,389
Georgia	0	1	91	776,747	68	1	0.0147	765,324	0	67	11,423
Hawaii	0	1	76	101,074	42	2	0.0476	96,261	0	40	2,407
Idaho	0	1	107	61,023	76	0	0.0000	61,023	1	75	814
Illinois	0	1	100	1,036,697	81	2	0.0247	1,011,100	0	79	12,799
Indiana	0	1	86	292,710	69	1	0.0145	288,468	1	67	4,305
Iowa	0	1	88	139,047	84	0	0.0000	139,047	0	84	1,655
Kansas	0	1	89	96,688	71	4	0.0563	91,241	1	66	1,382
Kentucky	0	1	81	244,254	78	1	0.0128	241,123	0	77	3,131
Louisiana	0	1	102	419,159	74	1	0.0135	413,495	1	72	5,743
Maine	0	1	89	91,115	77	2	0.0260	88,748	0	75	1,183
Maryland	0	1	100	496,186	40	14	0.3500	322,521	1	25	12,901
Massachusetts	0	1	94	591,202	85	3	0.0353	570,336	0	82	6,955
Michigan	0	1	90	700,017	73	1	0.0137	690,428	0	72	9,589
Minnesota	0	1	83	220,203	76	0	0.0000	220,203	0	76	2,897
Mississippi	0	1	103	215,285	93	3	0.0323	208,340	0	90	2,315
Missouri	0	1	88	324,287	67	6	0.0896	295,246	0	61	4,840
Montana	0	1	67	45,490	50	1	0.0200	44,580	2	47	949

Table D.8. (continued)

State	Stratum	Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Nebraska	0	1	91	74,507	86	8	0.0930	67,576	0	78	866
Nevada	0	1	99	231,446	85	1	0.0118	228,723	0	84	2,723
New Hampshire	0	1	55	36,163	49	6	0.1224	31,735	0	43	738
New Jersey	0	1	93	466,771	53	0	0.0000	466,771	0	53	8,807
New Mexico	0	1	98	286,220	80	3	0.0375	275,487	0	77	3,578
New York	0	1	90	1,612,903	82	10	0.1220	1,416,208	1	71	19,947
North Carolina	0	1	95	858,201	82	0	0.0000	858,201	0	82	10,466
North Dakota	0	1	43	24,228	40	1	0.0250	23,622	0	39	606
Ohio	0	1	95	755,349	77	1	0.0130	745,539	0	76	9,810
Oklahoma	0	1	97	270,159	84	3	0.0357	260,510	1	80	3,256
Oregon	0	1	84	377,975	67	1	0.0149	372,334	0	66	5,641
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	989,208	69	0	0.0000	989,208	0	69	14,336
Rhode Island	0	1	88	85,639	86	6	0.0698	79,664	0	80	996
South Carolina	0	1	94	304,907	80	0	0.0000	304,907	0	80	3,811
South Dakota	0	1	54	33,915	54	2	0.0370	32,659	1	51	640
Tennessee	0	1	99	422,229	79	8	0.1013	379,472	1	70	5,421
Texas	0	1	106	1,537,382	85	0	0.0000	1,537,382	0	85	18,087
Utah	0	1	96	73,940	88	4	0.0455	70,579	0	84	840
Vermont	0	1	62	39,312	60	1	0.0167	38,657	0	59	655
Virginia	0	1	96	379,946	71	2	0.0282	369,243	0	69	5,351
Washington	0	1	84	487,745	69	0	0.0000	487,745	1	68	7,173
West Virginia	0	1	95	164,297	72	2	0.0278	159,733	0	70	2,282
Wisconsin	0	1	83	390,748	78	1	0.0128	385,738	0	77	5,010
Wyoming	0	1	26	14,033	24	0	0.0000	14,033	0	24	585
Guam	0	1	23	13,269	13	0	0.0000	13,269	0	13	1,021
Virgin Islands	0	1	27	11,342	25	0	0.0000	11,342	0	25	454

Table D.9. Stratification and weight calculation by State, December 2021

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
State	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
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	97	377,152	90	2	0.0222	368,771	1	87	4,239
Alaska	0	1	76	42,898	45	4	0.0889	39,085	0	41	953
Arizona	0	1	93	369,031	72	3	0.0417	353,655	0	69	5,125
Arkansas	0	1	94	156,123	74	4	0.0541	147,684	1	69	2,140
California	0	1	96	2,534,905	68	2	0.0294	2,460,349	0	66	37,278
Colorado	0	1	106	279,995	90	4	0.0444	267,551	0	86	3,111
Connecticut	0	1	101	215,995	79	4	0.0506	205,059	1	74	2,771
Delaware	0	1	34	58,783	24	1	0.0417	56,334	0	23	2,449
District of Columbia	0	1	61	89,987	50	0	0.0000	89,987	0	50	1,800
Florida	0	1	118	1,615,768	90	0	0.0000	1,615,768	1	89	18,155
Georgia	0	1	93	789,475	73	0	0.0000	789,475	0	73	10,815
Hawaii	0	1	75	96,565	42	3	0.0714	89,668	0	39	2,299
Idaho	0	1	107	61,594	75	0	0.0000	61,594	0	75	821
Illinois	0	1	102	1,051,967	80	3	0.0375	1,012,518	0	77	13,150
Indiana	0	1	85	287,824	64	1	0.0156	283,327	0	63	4,497
Iowa	0	1	85	140,329	78	0	0.0000	140,329	0	78	1,799
Kansas	0	1	89	96,895	80	2	0.0250	94,473	0	78	1,211
Kentucky	0	1	81	246,289	77	1	0.0130	243,090	0	76	3,199
Louisiana	0	1	102	428,894	74	2	0.0270	417,302	0	72	5,796
Maine	0	1	89	91,706	71	9	0.1268	80,081	0	62	1,292
Maryland	0	1	83	501,384	28	8	0.2857	358,131	0	20	17,907
Massachusetts	0	1	94	596,829	78	0	0.0000	596,829	1	77	7,751
Michigan	0	1	91	709,179	70	3	0.0429	678,786	0	67	10,131
Minnesota	0	1	83	217,425	77	0	0.0000	217,425	0	77	2,824
Mississippi	0	1	102	213,554	100	2	0.0200	209,283	1	97	2,158
Missouri	0	1	88	322,390	66	3	0.0455	307,736	0	63	4,885
Montana	0	1	67	45,302	50	1	0.0200	44,396	0	49	906

Table D.9. (continued)

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Nebraska	0	1	90	74,711	81	2	0.0247	72,866	0	79	922
Nevada	0	1	100	230,821	87	0	0.0000	230,821	0	87	2,653
New Hampshire	0	1	54	36,114	49	1	0.0204	35,377	1	47	753
New Jersey	0	1	92	467,087	39	0	0.0000	467,087	0	39	11,977
New Mexico	0	1	98	289,004	76	5	0.0658	269,991	1	70	3,857
New York	0	1	90	1,611,704	80	3	0.0375	1,551,265	1	76	20,411
North Carolina	0	1	96	869,457	77	1	0.0130	858,165	1	75	11,442
North Dakota	0	1	43	24,205	39	1	0.0256	23,584	0	38	621
Ohio	0	1	95	756,628	80	1	0.0125	747,170	0	79	9,458
Oklahoma	0	1	96	283,569	85	4	0.0471	270,225	0	81	3,336
Oregon	0	1	86	380,708	63	1	0.0159	374,665	0	62	6,043
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	996,283	68	3	0.0441	952,329	0	65	14,651
Rhode Island	0	1	89	85,221	81	6	0.0741	78,908	0	75	1,052
South Carolina	0	1	84	302,988	75	1	0.0133	298,948	1	73	4,095
South Dakota	0	1	53	33,688	52	0	0.0000	33,688	0	52	648
Tennessee	0	1	101	429,677	78	13	0.1667	358,064	0	65	5,509
Texas	0	1	107	1,555,776	86	1	0.0116	1,537,686	0	85	18,090
Utah	0	1	95	75,930	89	3	0.0337	73,371	0	86	853
Vermont	0	1	63	39,845	62	2	0.0323	38,560	0	60	643
Virginia	0	1	96	380,152	65	3	0.0462	362,607	0	62	5,848
Washington	0	1	83	486,974	69	4	0.0580	458,744	0	65	7,058
West Virginia	0	1	97	163,276	74	6	0.0811	150,037	0	68	2,206
Wisconsin	0	1	82	385,558	79	1	0.0127	380,678	0	78	4,880
Wyoming	0	1	26	14,066	25	1	0.0400	13,503	0	24	563
Guam	0	1	22	13,446	10	0	0.0000	13,446	0	10	1,345
Virgin Islands	0	1	26	11,865	23	0	0.0000	11,865	0	23	516

Table D.10. Stratification and weight calculation by State, January 2022

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
State	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
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	96	372,668	86	1	0.0116	368,335	0	85	4,333
Alaska	0	1	77	43,481	44	6	0.1364	37,552	2	36	1,043
Arizona	0	1	92	367,350	75	4	0.0533	347,758	0	71	4,898
Arkansas	0	1	94	154,008	77	4	0.0519	146,008	0	73	2,000
California	0	1	97	2,532,377	62	2	0.0323	2,450,687	0	60	40,845
Colorado	0	1	105	267,351	85	5	0.0588	251,624	0	80	3,145
Connecticut	0	1	100	215,898	85	2	0.0235	210,818	1	82	2,571
Delaware	0	1	25	58,768	20	1	0.0500	55,830	0	19	2,938
District of Columbia	0	1	69	90,324	51	0	0.0000	90,324	0	51	1,771
Florida	0	1	96	1,555,494	81	2	0.0247	1,517,087	1	78	19,450
Georgia	0	1	92	785,878	81	1	0.0123	776,176	0	80	9,702
Hawaii	0	1	78	93,252	41	1	0.0244	90,978	0	40	2,274
Idaho	0	1	105	60,837	84	2	0.0238	59,389	0	82	724
Illinois	0	1	103	1,059,449	88	3	0.0341	1,023,331	0	85	12,039
Indiana	0	1	84	284,837	70	1	0.0143	280,768	0	69	4,069
Iowa	0	1	88	139,458	83	1	0.0120	137,778	0	82	1,680
Kansas	0	1	90	97,343	81	4	0.0494	92,536	0	77	1,202
Kentucky	0	1	80	243,091	76	0	0.0000	243,091	0	76	3,199
Louisiana	0	1	96	414,482	77	2	0.0260	403,716	2	73	5,530
Maine	0	1	89	91,249	75	4	0.0533	86,382	0	71	1,217
Maryland	0	1	83	498,509	31	12	0.3871	305,538	0	19	16,081
Massachusetts	0	1	95	605,489	84	4	0.0476	576,656	0	80	7,208
Michigan	0	1	92	711,124	76	2	0.0263	692,410	1	73	9,485
Minnesota	0	1	84	220,039	82	0	0.0000	220,039	0	82	2,683
Mississippi	0	1	99	207,736	87	4	0.0460	198,185	1	82	2,417
Missouri	0	1	85	314,701	65	7	0.1077	280,810	0	58	4,842
Montana	0	1	66	45,089	56	0	0.0000	45,089	0	56	805

Table D.10. (continued)

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
State	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
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Nebraska	0	1	91	74,638	86	3	0.0349	72,034	0	83	868
Nevada	0	1	100	232,533	92	1	0.0109	230,005	0	91	2,528
New Hampshire	0	1	54	35,983	48	1	0.0208	35,233	0	47	750
New Jersey	0	1	93	468,521	51	1	0.0196	459,334	0	50	9,187
New Mexico	0	1	98	291,525	82	1	0.0122	287,970	0	81	3,555
New York	0	1	90	1,626,534	81	8	0.0988	1,465,889	1	72	20,360
North Carolina	0	1	97	876,491	77	0	0.0000	876,491	0	77	11,383
North Dakota	0	1	42	23,911	40	1	0.0250	23,313	0	39	598
Ohio	0	1	94	753,183	79	2	0.0253	734,115	0	77	9,534
Oklahoma	0	1	95	296,979	83	6	0.0723	275,511	0	77	3,578
Oregon	0	1	89	407,073	70	3	0.0429	389,627	0	67	5,815
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	994,462	77	2	0.0260	968,632	0	75	12,915
Rhode Island	0	1	89	84,960	80	2	0.0250	82,836	0	78	1,062
South Carolina	0	1	83	297,891	76	3	0.0395	286,132	2	71	4,030
South Dakota	0	1	54	33,949	53	1	0.0189	33,308	0	52	641
Tennessee	0	1	100	424,412	79	14	0.1772	349,200	0	65	5,372
Texas	0	1	109	1,581,059	74	2	0.0270	1,538,328	0	72	21,366
Utah	0	1	96	63,570	88	3	0.0341	61,403	0	85	722
Vermont	0	1	63	40,468	60	1	0.0167	39,794	0	59	674
Virginia	0	1	97	388,229	77	2	0.0260	378,145	0	75	5,042
Washington	0	1	84	486,778	62	5	0.0806	447,522	1	56	7,991
West Virginia	0	1	96	163,981	77	3	0.0390	157,592	0	74	2,130
Wisconsin	0	1	80	374,893	75	1	0.0133	369,894	0	74	4,999
Wyoming	0	1	27	14,033	27	0	0.0000	14,033	0	27	520
Guam	0	1	23	13,137	14	0	0.0000	13,137	0	14	938
Virgin Islands	0	1	25	11,944	22	1	0.0455	11,401	0	21	543

Table D.11. Stratification and weight calculation by State, February 2022

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	95	372,345	87	1	0.0115	368,065	1	85	4,330
Alaska	0	1	73	43,839	44	25	0.5682	18,930	0	19	996
Arizona	0	1	95	375,600	78	4	0.0513	356,338	0	74	4,815
Arkansas	0	1	94	151,359	71	4	0.0563	142,832	0	67	2,132
California	0	1	97	2,546,125	74	1	0.0135	2,511,718	0	73	34,407
Colorado	0	1	106	269,962	81	1	0.0123	266,629	0	80	3,333
Connecticut	0	1	101	217,360	86	2	0.0233	212,305	0	84	2,527
Delaware	0	1	24	58,713	21	1	0.0476	55,917	1	19	2,943
District of Columbia	0	1	63	91,018	48	0	0.0000	91,018	0	48	1,896
Florida	0	1	104	1,535,576	74	1	0.0135	1,514,825	2	71	21,336
Georgia	0	1	94	794,598	72	0	0.0000	794,598	0	72	11,036
Hawaii	0	1	78	95,190	39	9	0.2308	73,223	0	30	2,441
Idaho	0	1	105	60,687	81	0	0.0000	60,687	0	81	749
Illinois	0	1	105	1,071,564	85	6	0.0706	995,924	0	79	12,607
Indiana	0	1	93	289,456	67	0	0.0000	289,456	0	67	4,320
Iowa	0	1	87	140,020	81	0	0.0000	140,020	0	81	1,729
Kansas	0	1	89	96,380	83	2	0.0241	94,058	0	81	1,161
Kentucky	0	1	81	256,330	76	0	0.0000	256,330	0	76	3,373
Louisiana	0	1	97	400,772	80	2	0.0250	390,753	3	75	5,210
Maine	0	1	90	91,806	83	2	0.0241	89,594	0	81	1,106
Maryland	0	1	83	503,320	39	16	0.4103	296,830	0	23	12,906
Massachusetts	0	1	96	610,263	79	3	0.0380	587,088	0	76	7,725
Michigan	0	1	93	712,516	69	4	0.0580	671,211	0	65	10,326
Minnesota	0	1	85	221,267	81	2	0.0247	215,804	0	79	2,732
Mississippi	0	1	98	205,558	91	3	0.0330	198,781	0	88	2,259
Missouri	0	1	86	313,432	59	9	0.1525	265,620	0	50	5,312
Montana	0	1	66	45,053	52	1	0.0192	44,187	1	50	884

Table D.11. (continued)

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
State	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
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Nebraska	0	1	91	74,228	82	2	0.0244	72,418	0	80	905
Nevada	0	1	102	236,544	87	4	0.0460	225,668	0	83	2,719
New Hampshire	0	1	54	35,355	47	2	0.0426	33,851	0	45	752
New Jersey	0	1	93	465,936	49	2	0.0408	446,918	0	47	9,509
New Mexico	0	1	98	280,015	89	1	0.0112	276,869	0	88	3,146
New York	0	1	90	1,639,136	80	3	0.0375	1,577,668	1	76	20,759
North Carolina	0	1	93	845,518	78	6	0.0769	780,478	0	72	10,840
North Dakota	0	1	42	23,560	42	1	0.0238	22,999	0	41	561
Ohio	0	1	95	754,046	85	2	0.0235	736,304	0	83	8,871
Oklahoma	0	1	95	300,665	84	2	0.0238	293,506	0	82	3,579
Oregon	0	1	93	417,368	69	6	0.0870	381,075	0	63	6,049
Pennsylvania	0	1	94	997,727	65	3	0.0462	951,678	0	62	15,350
Rhode Island	0	1	89	84,645	82	4	0.0488	80,516	0	78	1,032
South Carolina	0	1	83	300,173	65	1	0.0154	295,555	0	64	4,618
South Dakota	0	1	54	33,866	49	0	0.0000	33,866	0	49	691
Tennessee	0	1	99	423,392	82	12	0.1463	361,432	0	70	5,163
Texas	0	1	106	1,537,036	77	0	0.0000	1,537,036	0	77	19,962
Utah	0	1	96	85,146	89	5	0.0562	80,363	0	84	957
Vermont	0	1	64	40,516	63	0	0.0000	40,516	0	63	643
Virginia	0	1	100	392,628	86	3	0.0349	378,932	0	83	4,565
Washington	0	1	84	492,140	67	2	0.0299	477,449	0	65	7,345
West Virginia	0	1	96	164,063	76	2	0.0263	159,746	0	74	2,159
Wisconsin	0	1	79	374,606	76	1	0.0132	369,677	0	75	4,929
Wyoming	0	1	27	14,245	26	0	0.0000	14,245	0	26	548
Guam	0	1	24	13,771	13	0	0.0000	13,771	0	13	1,059
Virgin Islands	0	1	24	11,693	20	0	0.0000	11,693	0	20	585

Table D.12. Stratification and weight calculation by State, March 2022

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	96	373,834	86	0	0.0000	373,834	3	83	4,504
Alaska	0	1	71	44,352	45	23	0.5111	21,683	0	22	986
Arizona	0	1	95	383,770	76	1	0.0132	378,720	0	75	5,050
Arkansas	0	1	93	152,749	75	3	0.0400	146,639	1	71	2,065
California	0	1	97	2,592,917	63	5	0.0794	2,387,130	0	58	41,157
Colorado	0	1	108	275,851	85	0	0.0000	275,851	1	84	3,284
Connecticut	0	1	102	218,334	91	6	0.0659	203,938	0	85	2,399
Delaware	0	1	18	58,345	15	1	0.0667	54,455	0	14	3,890
District of Columbia	0	1	0	91,993	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	1	104	1,542,040	75	3	0.0400	1,480,358	3	69	21,454
Georgia	0	1	95	799,486	81	0	0.0000	799,486	0	81	9,870
Hawaii	0	1	79	96,178	54	11	0.2037	76,586	0	43	1,781
Idaho	0	1	107	61,094	76	0	0.0000	61,094	0	76	804
Illinois	0	1	106	1,083,730	86	1	0.0116	1,071,128	0	85	12,602
Indiana	0	1	94	292,997	69	1	0.0145	288,751	0	68	4,246
Iowa	0	1	88	140,403	87	1	0.0115	138,789	0	86	1,614
Kansas	0	1	89	96,232	79	5	0.0633	90,141	0	74	1,218
Kentucky	0	1	83	250,789	77	0	0.0000	250,789	0	77	3,257
Louisiana	0	1	93	379,559	71	1	0.0141	374,213	0	70	5,346
Maine	0	1	90	92,749	80	4	0.0500	88,112	0	76	1,159
Maryland	0	1	85	490,039	53	24	0.4528	268,135	0	29	9,246
Massachusetts	0	1	99	618,063	83	5	0.0602	580,830	0	78	7,447
Michigan	0	1	92	721,705	78	2	0.0256	703,200	0	76	9,253
Minnesota	0	1	86	224,840	80	0	0.0000	224,840	0	80	2,811
Mississippi	0	1	98	205,225	98	3	0.0306	198,943	0	95	2,094
Missouri	0	1	89	324,224	67	10	0.1493	275,832	0	57	4,839
Montana	0	1	67	45,515	52	0	0.0000	45,515	0	52	875

Table D.12. (continued)

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
State	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
Nebraska	0	1	92	75,142	85	3	0.0353	72,490	0	82	884
Nevada	0	1	103	238,611	91	4	0.0440	228,123	0	87	2,622
New Hampshire	0	1	54	35,826	47	1	0.0213	35,064	0	46	762
New Jersey	0	1	92	467,575	50	0	0.0000	467,575	0	50	9,352
New Mexico	0	1	98	271,538	84	2	0.0238	265,073	0	82	3,233
New York	0	1	90	1,663,105	78	6	0.0769	1,535,174	0	72	21,322
North Carolina	0	1	90	817,152	78	6	0.0769	754,294	0	72	10,476
North Dakota	0	1	42	23,845	40	1	0.0250	23,249	0	39	596
Ohio	0	1	95	757,921	74	1	0.0135	747,679	0	73	10,242
Oklahoma	0	1	96	301,484	83	2	0.0241	294,219	0	81	3,632
Oregon	0	1	95	428,094	71	6	0.0845	391,917	0	65	6,029
Pennsylvania	0	1	94	987,280	75	4	0.0533	934,625	0	71	13,164
Rhode Island	0	1	89	84,931	83	4	0.0482	80,838	0	79	1,023
South Carolina	0	1	84	304,226	74	2	0.0270	296,004	1	71	4,169
South Dakota	0	1	53	33,717	52	0	0.0000	33,717	0	52	648
Tennessee	0	1	99	426,380	81	3	0.0370	410,588	2	76	5,402
Texas	0	1	105	1,532,754	63	0	0.0000	1,532,754	0	63	24,329
Utah	0	1	96	74,545	83	4	0.0482	70,952	0	79	898
Vermont	0	1	64	40,540	61	2	0.0328	39,211	0	59	665
Virginia	0	1	101	401,705	72	0	0.0000	401,705	0	72	5,579
Washington	0	1	86	500,593	67	1	0.0149	493,121	2	64	7,705
West Virginia	0	1	96	167,583	77	4	0.0519	158,877	0	73	2,176
Wisconsin	0	1	79	366,621	77	1	0.0130	361,860	0	76	4,761
Wyoming	0	1	27	14,451	25	1	0.0400	13,873	0	24	578
Guam	0	1	22	12,658	14	1	0.0714	11,754	0	13	904
Virgin Islands	0	1	21	11,238	19	0	0.0000	11,238	0	19	591

Table D.13. Stratification and weight calculation by State, April 2022

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	96	373,715	84	2	0.0238	364,817	0	82	4,449
Alaska	0	1	62	44,693	45	33	0.7333	11,918	0	12	993
Arizona	0	1	95	391,329	77	1	0.0130	386,247	0	76	5,082
Arkansas	0	1	94	151,112	78	3	0.0385	145,300	0	75	1,937
California	0	1	97	2,612,764	69	3	0.0435	2,499,166	0	66	37,866
Colorado	0	1	109	284,605	93	4	0.0430	272,364	0	89	3,060
Connecticut	0	1	102	219,207	89	0	0.0000	219,207	0	89	2,463
Delaware	0	1	0	58,775	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	1	48	92,864	41	0	0.0000	92,864	0	41	2,265
Florida	0	1	103	1,540,964	75	1	0.0133	1,520,418	3	71	21,414
Georgia	0	1	106	796,583	88	3	0.0341	769,427	0	85	9,052
Hawaii	0	1	81	96,234	50	7	0.1400	82,761	0	43	1,925
Idaho	0	1	107	61,048	78	0	0.0000	61,048	0	78	783
Illinois	0	1	78	1,079,976	67	1	0.0149	1,063,857	0	66	16,119
Indiana	0	1	94	293,347	79	3	0.0380	282,207	0	76	3,713
Iowa	0	1	86	139,067	79	2	0.0253	135,546	0	77	1,760
Kansas	0	1	89	96,424	85	2	0.0235	94,155	0	83	1,134
Kentucky	0	1	99	253,593	93	1	0.0108	250,866	0	92	2,727
Louisiana	0	1	97	377,682	77	2	0.0260	367,872	0	75	4,905
Maine	0	1	91	93,052	77	8	0.1039	83,384	0	69	1,208
Maryland	0	1	67	434,238	37	6	0.1622	363,821	0	31	11,736
Massachusetts	0	1	98	619,907	87	3	0.0345	598,531	0	84	7,125
Michigan	0	1	93	715,768	72	0	0.0000	715,768	0	72	9,941
Minnesota	0	1	97	224,454	94	1	0.0106	222,066	0	93	2,388
Mississippi	0	1	97	203,640	93	2	0.0215	199,261	1	90	2,214
Missouri	0	1	86	316,925	64	5	0.0781	292,165	0	59	4,952
Montana	0	1	66	45,466	55	1	0.0182	44,639	0	54	827

Table D.13. (continued)

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
State	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	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Nebraska	0	1	91	74,970	78	3	0.0385	72,087	0	75	961
Nevada	0	1	103	240,567	93	1	0.0108	237,980	0	92	2,587
New Hampshire	0	1	55	36,129	46	2	0.0435	34,558	0	44	785
New Jersey	0	1	88	449,124	58	0	0.0000	449,124	0	58	7,744
New Mexico	0	1	98	258,404	83	2	0.0241	252,177	0	81	3,113
New York	0	1	90	1,653,722	82	2	0.0244	1,613,387	0	80	20,167
North Carolina	0	1	88	795,599	79	2	0.0253	775,457	0	77	10,071
North Dakota	0	1	43	23,691	41	0	0.0000	23,691	0	41	578
Ohio	0	1	95	757,096	76	1	0.0132	747,134	0	75	9,962
Oklahoma	0	1	97	305,709	90	9	0.1000	275,138	0	81	3,397
Oregon	0	1	97	432,492	75	10	0.1333	374,826	0	65	5,767
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	987,688	73	9	0.1233	865,918	0	64	13,530
Rhode Island	0	1	89	84,958	88	7	0.0795	78,200	0	81	965
South Carolina	0	1	84	305,079	72	3	0.0417	292,367	0	69	4,237
South Dakota	0	1	53	33,500	50	0	0.0000	33,500	0	50	670
Tennessee	0	1	99	418,627	85	15	0.1765	344,752	0	70	4,925
Texas	0	1	105	1,527,552	68	0	0.0000	1,527,552	1	67	22,799
Utah	0	1	96	76,262	85	3	0.0353	73,570	0	82	897
Vermont	0	1	64	40,534	59	1	0.0169	39,847	0	58	687
Virginia	0	1	101	408,343	81	1	0.0123	403,302	0	80	5,041
Washington	0	1	92	510,203	69	2	0.0290	495,415	1	66	7,506
West Virginia	0	1	97	167,390	75	4	0.0533	158,463	0	71	2,232
Wisconsin	0	1	78	366,125	75	2	0.0267	356,362	0	73	4,882
Wyoming	0	1	27	14,692	24	0	0.0000	14,692	0	24	612
Guam	0	1	24	12,852	18	0	0.0000	12,852	0	18	714
Virgin Islands	0	1	18	10,490	18	0	0.0000	10,490	0	18	583

Table D.14. Stratification and weight calculation by State, May 2022

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	97	375,848	88	0	0.0000	375,848	0	88	4,271
Alaska	0	1	0	45,011	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	1	99	395,521	77	2	0.0260	385,248	0	75	5,137
Arkansas	0	1	91	144,895	64	2	0.0313	140,367	0	62	2,264
California	0	1	99	2,649,214	74	2	0.0270	2,577,614	0	72	35,800
Colorado	0	1	110	279,188	88	1	0.0114	276,015	0	87	3,173
Connecticut	0	1	102	219,695	79	1	0.0127	216,914	0	78	2,781
Delaware	0	1	0	59,084	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	1	45	90,742	33	0	0.0000	90,742	0	33	2,750
Florida	0	1	99	1,549,749	78	1	0.0128	1,529,880	0	77	19,869
Georgia	0	1	106	791,752	92	0	0.0000	791,752	0	92	8,606
Hawaii	0	1	122	96,055	68	14	0.2059	76,279	0	54	1,413
Idaho	0	1	107	60,744	76	1	0.0132	59,945	0	75	799
Illinois	0	1	79	1,080,026	56	4	0.0714	1,002,881	0	52	19,286
Indiana	0	1	94	292,094	67	1	0.0149	287,734	0	66	4,360
Iowa	0	1	88	137,782	83	1	0.0120	136,122	0	82	1,660
Kansas	0	1	90	96,923	85	3	0.0353	93,502	1	81	1,154
Kentucky	0	1	99	251,060	93	1	0.0108	248,360	0	92	2,700
Louisiana	0	1	98	377,282	85	1	0.0118	372,843	3	81	4,603
Maine	0	1	91	94,094	79	7	0.0886	85,757	0	72	1,191
Maryland	0	1	67	395,624	34	0	0.0000	395,624	0	34	11,636
Massachusetts	0	1	100	623,184	77	1	0.0130	615,091	0	76	8,093
Michigan	0	1	95	717,095	75	2	0.0267	697,972	0	73	9,561
Minnesota	0	1	98	225,220	95	1	0.0105	222,849	0	94	2,371
Mississippi	0	1	97	203,878	86	3	0.0349	196,766	0	83	2,371
Missouri	0	1	87	316,669	60	4	0.0667	295,558	0	56	5,278
Montana	0	1	65	45,445	47	0	0.0000	45,445	1	46	988

Table D.14. (continued)

			Unedited SNAP QC data				Edited SNAP QC data				
State	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
	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Nebraska	0	1	91	74,860	73	1	0.0137	73,835	0	72	1,025
Nevada	0	1	104	242,928	95	2	0.0211	237,814	0	93	2,557
New Hampshire	0	1	52	36,433	47	2	0.0426	34,883	0	45	775
New Jersey	0	1	86	436,078	50	0	0.0000	436,078	2	48	9,085
New Mexico	0	1	98	240,477	87	1	0.0115	237,713	0	86	2,764
New York	0	1	90	1,652,580	82	1	0.0122	1,632,427	0	81	20,153
North Carolina	0	1	86	782,697	75	2	0.0267	761,825	0	73	10,436
North Dakota	0	1	42	23,660	42	0	0.0000	23,660	0	42	563
Ohio	0	1	96	757,023	82	2	0.0244	738,559	0	80	9,232
Oklahoma	0	1	98	309,320	86	1	0.0116	305,723	1	84	3,640
Oregon	0	1	97	437,256	72	16	0.2222	340,088	0	56	6,073
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	979,382	78	9	0.1154	866,376	0	69	12,556
Rhode Island	0	1	77	85,010	74	3	0.0405	81,564	0	71	1,149
South Carolina	0	1	105	305,499	83	1	0.0120	301,818	2	80	3,773
South Dakota	0	1	53	33,617	49	2	0.0408	32,245	1	46	701
Tennessee	0	1	116	414,998	94	8	0.0851	379,679	1	85	4,467
Texas	0	1	102	1,485,192	79	5	0.0633	1,391,193	0	74	18,800
Utah	0	1	97	74,734	84	1	0.0119	73,844	0	83	890
Vermont	0	1	64	40,529	60	2	0.0333	39,178	0	58	675
Virginia	0	1	77	411,556	60	0	0.0000	411,556	0	60	6,859
Washington	0	1	92	513,480	70	0	0.0000	513,480	3	67	7,664
West Virginia	0	1	101	166,208	86	2	0.0233	162,343	0	84	1,933
Wisconsin	0	1	76	362,592	73	0	0.0000	362,592	0	73	4,967
Wyoming	0	1	27	14,291	26	0	0.0000	14,291	0	26	550
Guam	0	1	23	13,221	21	1	0.0476	12,591	1	19	663
Virgin Islands	0	1	16	10,794	15	0	0.0000	10,794	0	15	720

Table D.15. Stratification and weight calculation by State, June 2022

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	97	378,095	90	0	0.0000	378,095	0	90	4,201
Alaska	0	1	80	45,392	72	58	0.8056	8,826	0	14	630
Arizona	0	1	100	394,619	75	3	0.0400	378,834	1	71	5,336
Arkansas	0	1	88	130,793	70	4	0.0571	123,319	1	65	1,897
California	0	1	118	2,684,296	80	2	0.0250	2,617,189	0	78	33,554
Colorado	0	1	111	282,586	95	2	0.0211	276,637	0	93	2,975
Connecticut	0	1	103	220,674	95	1	0.0105	218,351	0	94	2,323
Delaware	0	1	0	59,456	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	1	0	89,845	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	1	105	1,570,456	84	2	0.0238	1,533,064	2	80	19,163
Georgia	0	1	106	788,707	91	1	0.0110	780,040	0	90	8,667
Hawaii	0	1	122	95,437	71	16	0.2254	73,930	0	55	1,344
Idaho	0	1	107	60,981	83	0	0.0000	60,981	0	83	735
Illinois	0	1	78	1,083,945	63	6	0.0952	980,712	0	57	17,205
Indiana	0	1	94	289,890	77	2	0.0260	282,360	0	75	3,765
Iowa	0	1	86	137,242	81	0	0.0000	137,242	0	81	1,694
Kansas	0	1	90	97,223	82	1	0.0122	96,037	0	81	1,186
Kentucky	0	1	100	252,129	96	3	0.0313	244,250	0	93	2,626
Louisiana	0	1	91	383,883	75	1	0.0133	378,765	1	73	5,189
Maine	0	1	92	94,820	89	5	0.0562	89,493	0	84	1,065
Maryland	0	1	87	367,309	49	7	0.1429	314,836	1	41	7,679
Massachusetts	0	1	99	625,069	88	6	0.0682	582,451	0	82	7,103
Michigan	0	1	94	718,328	80	0	0.0000	718,328	0	80	8,979
Minnesota	0	1	98	226,477	92	0	0.0000	226,477	1	91	2,489
Mississippi	0	1	98	206,040	92	0	0.0000	206,040	0	92	2,240
Missouri	0	1	88	322,521	62	5	0.0806	296,511	0	57	5,202
Montana	0	1	67	45,431	57	5	0.0877	41,446	0	52	797

Table D.15. (continued)

| State | 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
Nebraska	0	1	92	75,001	87	1	0.0115	74,139	0	86	862
Nevada	0	1	105	247,149	93	3	0.0323	239,176	0	90	2,658
New Hampshire	0	1	56	36,779	54	3	0.0556	34,736	0	51	681
New Jersey	0	1	85	425,864	50	1	0.0200	417,347	0	49	8,517
New Mexico	0	1	98	238,977	88	2	0.0227	233,546	0	86	2,716
New York	0	1	90	1,652,550	81	1	0.0123	1,632,148	0	80	20,402
North Carolina	0	1	84	761,877	77	3	0.0390	732,193	0	74	9,895
North Dakota	0	1	43	23,813	37	3	0.0811	21,882	0	34	644
Ohio	0	1	95	758,843	72	1	0.0139	748,304	0	71	10,539
Oklahoma	0	1	100	314,290	85	4	0.0471	299,500	0	81	3,698
Oregon	0	1	100	439,716	78	23	0.2949	310,056	0	55	5,637
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	975,193	75	8	0.1067	871,172	0	67	13,003
Rhode Island	0	1	48	85,654	48	2	0.0417	82,085	0	46	1,784
South Carolina	0	1	106	309,095	90	0	0.0000	309,095	0	90	3,434
South Dakota	0	1	53	33,805	52	1	0.0192	33,155	0	51	650
Tennessee	0	1	118	419,168	96	16	0.1667	349,307	0	80	4,366
Texas	0	1	99	1,436,589	70	1	0.0143	1,416,066	0	69	20,523
Utah	0	1	96	73,389	86	2	0.0233	71,682	0	84	853
Vermont	0	1	64	40,535	61	1	0.0164	39,870	0	60	665
Virginia	0	1	79	412,645	55	1	0.0182	405,142	0	54	7,503
Washington	0	1	94	518,919	76	2	0.0263	505,263	1	73	6,921
West Virginia	0	1	101	169,457	76	6	0.0789	156,079	1	69	2,262
Wisconsin	0	1	99	361,779	93	1	0.0108	357,889	0	92	3,890
Wyoming	0	1	27	14,233	24	0	0.0000	14,233	0	24	593
Guam	0	1	23	13,273	17	0	0.0000	13,273	0	17	781
Virgin Islands	0	1	15	10,362	14	0	0.0000	10,362	0	14	740

Table D.16. Stratification and weight calculation by State, July 2022

State	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	97	380,352	87	0	0.0000	380,352	0	87	4,372
Alaska	0	1	0	45,413	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	1	103	409,278	76	1	0.0132	403,893	0	75	5,385
Arkansas	0	1	83	116,691	67	5	0.0746	107,983	1	61	1,770
California	0	1	117	2,775,042	87	6	0.0690	2,583,660	0	81	31,897
Colorado	0	1	112	283,614	87	5	0.0575	267,314	0	82	3,260
Connecticut	0	1	103	221,168	90	3	0.0333	213,796	0	87	2,457
Delaware	0	1	0	59,677	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	1	0	88,948	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	1	106	1,575,908	84	2	0.0238	1,538,386	1	81	18,992
Georgia	0	1	124	811,727	108	1	0.0093	804,211	0	107	7,516
Hawaii	0	1	112	94,928	64	7	0.1094	84,545	0	57	1,483
Idaho	0	1	107	60,902	84	0	0.0000	60,902	0	84	725
Illinois	0	1	79	1,085,550	57	0	0.0000	1,085,550	0	57	19,045
Indiana	0	1	93	289,548	66	2	0.0303	280,774	1	63	4,457
Iowa	0	1	85	136,037	82	1	0.0122	134,378	0	81	1,659
Kansas	0	1	89	96,777	80	7	0.0875	88,309	2	71	1,244
Kentucky	0	1	100	251,565	94	5	0.0532	238,184	0	89	2,676
Louisiana	0	1	92	387,541	69	1	0.0145	381,924	3	65	5,876
Maine	0	1	93	94,820	81	2	0.0247	92,479	0	79	1,171
Maryland	0	1	79	341,059	57	3	0.0526	323,109	1	53	6,096
Massachusetts	0	1	86	628,346	82	7	0.0854	574,707	0	75	7,663
Michigan	0	1	95	741,237	76	3	0.0395	711,978	1	72	9,889
Minnesota	0	1	98	226,970	93	1	0.0108	224,529	0	92	2,441
Mississippi	0	1	99	206,609	91	6	0.0659	192,986	0	85	2,270
Missouri	0	1	88	325,631	72	6	0.0833	298,495	0	66	4,523
Montana	0	1	66	44,908	47	1	0.0213	43,953	1	45	977

Table D.16. (continued)

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Nebraska	0	1	92	75,331	84	2	0.0238	73,537	0	82	897
Nevada	0	1	105	246,305	92	4	0.0435	235,596	0	88	2,677
New Hampshire	0	1	55	36,907	49	3	0.0612	34,647	0	46	753
New Jersey	0	1	100	414,247	57	1	0.0175	406,980	0	56	7,267
New Mexico	0	1	98	247,536	85	2	0.0235	241,712	0	83	2,912
New York	0	1	90	1,663,815	78	4	0.0513	1,578,491	0	74	21,331
North Carolina	0	1	81	742,554	72	2	0.0278	721,928	0	70	10,313
North Dakota	0	1	42	23,465	37	4	0.1081	20,928	0	33	634
Ohio	0	1	95	755,736	79	2	0.0253	736,603	0	77	9,566
Oklahoma	0	1	101	316,531	88	4	0.0455	302,143	0	84	3,597
Oregon	0	1	96	433,175	73	12	0.1644	361,968	0	61	5,934
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	977,638	79	11	0.1392	841,511	0	68	12,375
Rhode Island	0	1	11	85,845	10	0	0.0000	85,845	0	10	8,585
South Carolina	0	1	106	306,576	90	3	0.0333	296,357	2	85	3,487
South Dakota	0	1	53	33,847	51	2	0.0392	32,520	0	49	664
Tennessee	0	1	114	405,674	97	8	0.0825	372,216	0	89	4,182
Texas	0	1	100	1,445,079	65	2	0.0308	1,400,615	0	63	22,232
Utah	0	1	96	76,961	88	2	0.0227	75,212	1	85	885
Vermont	0	1	64	40,654	63	1	0.0159	40,009	0	62	645
Virginia	0	1	79	414,014	60	3	0.0500	393,313	1	56	7,023
Washington	0	1	95	525,101	70	0	0.0000	525,101	0	70	7,501
West Virginia	0	1	101	168,066	84	4	0.0476	160,063	0	80	2,001
Wisconsin	0	1	99	360,953	97	2	0.0206	353,511	0	95	3,721
Wyoming	0	1	27	14,042	24	1	0.0417	13,457	0	23	585
Guam	0	1	22	13,189	18	1	0.0556	12,456	0	17	733
Virgin Islands	0	1	20	10,320	18	0	0.0000	10,320	0	18	573

Table D.17. Stratification and weight calculation by State, August 2022

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	**Stratum**	**a**	**b**	**e**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**	**m**
Alabama	0	1	99	385,734	88	1	0.0114	381,351	0	87	4,383
Alaska	0	1	68	39,673	59	50	0.8475	6,052	0	9	672
Arizona	0	1	106	418,792	78	4	0.0513	397,315	0	74	5,369
Arkansas	0	1	81	118,207	65	3	0.0462	112,751	1	61	1,848
California	0	1	120	2,579,564	73	2	0.0274	2,508,891	0	71	35,336
Colorado	0	1	112	301,728	87	2	0.0230	294,792	0	85	3,468
Connecticut	0	1	104	222,674	87	3	0.0345	214,996	0	84	2,559
Delaware	0	1	0	60,111	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	1	0	87,877	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	1	106	1,572,754	84	2	0.0238	1,535,307	3	79	19,434
Georgia	0	1	123	800,347	106	0	0.0000	800,347	0	106	7,550
Hawaii	0	1	114	89,558	70	9	0.1286	78,043	0	61	1,279
Idaho	0	1	105	60,805	87	1	0.0115	60,106	0	86	699
Illinois	0	1	78	1,087,878	67	4	0.0597	1,022,930	0	63	16,237
Indiana	0	1	94	290,172	67	2	0.0299	281,510	0	65	4,331
Iowa	0	1	85	135,312	83	2	0.0241	132,051	1	80	1,651
Kansas	0	1	90	97,107	81	7	0.0864	88,715	0	74	1,199
Kentucky	0	1	100	252,546	94	0	0.0000	252,546	0	94	2,687
Louisiana	0	1	93	390,042	75	2	0.0267	379,641	3	70	5,423
Maine	0	1	94	96,146	84	9	0.1071	85,845	0	75	1,145
Maryland	0	1	99	362,811	73	9	0.1233	318,081	1	63	5,049
Massachusetts	0	1	86	632,015	80	7	0.0875	576,714	0	73	7,900
Michigan	0	1	95	733,005	75	3	0.0400	703,685	0	72	9,773
Minnesota	0	1	98	228,592	97	2	0.0206	223,879	0	95	2,357
Mississippi	0	1	99	206,988	93	4	0.0430	198,085	0	89	2,226
Missouri	0	1	90	328,861	65	3	0.0462	313,683	0	62	5,059
Montana	0	1	65	44,662	48	0	0.0000	44,662	0	48	930

Table D.17. (continued)

State	Stratum	Sampling interval a	Stratum sampling size b	SNAP units in State (program ops data) e	Units with complete reviews g	Ineligible units h	Disqualification rate i	Adjusted SNAP units in State j	Failing units k	Stratum sampling size l	Stratum-specific units weight m
		Unedited SNAP QC data			**Edited SNAP QC data**						
Nebraska	0	1	92	76,189	84	3	0.0357	73,468	0	81	907
Nevada	0	1	106	249,831	90	1	0.0111	247,055	1	88	2,807
New Hampshire	0	1	56	37,266	49	3	0.0612	34,984	0	46	761
New Jersey	0	1	98	408,921	55	0	0.0000	408,921	0	55	7,435
New Mexico	0	1	98	255,537	83	2	0.0241	249,379	0	81	3,079
New York	0	1	90	1,660,684	82	10	0.1220	1,458,162	0	72	20,252
North Carolina	0	1	83	751,775	76	1	0.0132	741,883	0	75	9,892
North Dakota	0	1	42	23,344	37	4	0.1081	20,820	0	33	631
Ohio	0	1	95	756,018	81	2	0.0247	737,351	0	79	9,334
Oklahoma	0	1	102	329,043	84	4	0.0476	313,374	0	80	3,917
Oregon	0	1	95	427,657	74	8	0.1081	381,424	0	66	5,779
Pennsylvania	0	1	93	979,547	70	5	0.0714	909,579	0	65	13,994
Rhode Island	0	1	0	85,941	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	1	105	306,662	90	1	0.0111	303,255	1	88	3,446
South Dakota	0	1	54	33,912	52	2	0.0385	32,608	0	50	652
Tennessee	0	1	128	398,078	108	5	0.0463	379,648	0	103	3,686
Texas	0	1	105	1,532,550	79	2	0.0253	1,493,751	1	76	19,655
Utah	0	1	97	75,286	91	5	0.0549	71,149	1	85	837
Vermont	0	1	65	40,991	62	1	0.0161	40,330	0	61	661
Virginia	0	1	80	419,819	64	0	0.0000	419,819	0	64	6,560
Washington	0	1	95	524,359	65	2	0.0308	508,225	0	63	8,067
West Virginia	0	1	103	172,727	82	4	0.0488	164,301	0	78	2,106
Wisconsin	0	1	101	364,917	97	1	0.0103	361,155	0	96	3,762
Wyoming	0	1	27	13,718	22	3	0.1364	11,847	0	19	624
Guam	0	1	22	13,247	17	0	0.0000	13,247	0	17	779
Virgin Islands	0	1	21	10,576	20	0	0.0000	10,576	0	20	529

Table D.18. Stratification and weight calculation by State, September 2022

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
		Sampling interval	Stratum sampling size	SNAP units in State (program ops data)	Units with complete reviews	Ineligible units	Disqualification rate	Adjusted SNAP units in State	Failing units	Stratum sampling size	Stratum-specific units weight
State	Stratum	a	b	e	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Alabama	0	1	100	387,394	90	1	0.0111	383,090	2	87	4,403
Alaska	0	1	0	35,124	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	1	110	432,809	84	1	0.0119	427,657	0	83	5,152
Arkansas	0	1	84	114,996	71	3	0.0423	110,137	0	68	1,620
California	0	1	120	2,865,660	75	0	0.0000	2,865,660	0	75	38,209
Colorado	0	1	113	289,674	88	1	0.0114	286,382	0	87	3,292
Connecticut	0	1	104	222,430	86	2	0.0233	217,257	0	84	2,586
Delaware	0	1	0	59,244	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	1	0	86,696	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	1	105	1,565,863	81	1	0.0123	1,546,531	1	79	19,576
Georgia	0	1	119	789,204	108	2	0.0185	774,589	1	105	7,377
Hawaii	0	1	113	89,662	67	26	0.3881	54,868	0	41	1,338
Idaho	0	1	106	60,541	81	2	0.0247	59,046	1	78	757
Illinois	0	1	78	1,090,161	63	1	0.0159	1,072,857	0	62	17,304
Indiana	0	1	92	284,992	73	0	0.0000	284,992	0	73	3,904
Iowa	0	1	84	134,270	77	0	0.0000	134,270	0	77	1,744
Kansas	0	1	88	95,846	83	9	0.1084	85,453	1	73	1,171
Kentucky	0	1	100	252,381	95	3	0.0316	244,411	0	92	2,657
Louisiana	0	1	100	408,869	83	1	0.0120	403,943	4	78	5,179
Maine	0	1	93	95,927	85	7	0.0824	88,027	1	77	1,143
Maryland	0	1	97	350,402	68	7	0.1029	314,331	0	61	5,153
Massachusetts	0	1	85	637,110	78	5	0.0641	596,270	1	72	8,282
Michigan	0	1	94	728,887	73	2	0.0274	708,917	0	71	9,985
Minnesota	0	1	99	230,194	93	2	0.0215	225,244	0	91	2,475
Mississippi	0	1	98	206,863	88	7	0.0795	190,408	0	81	2,351
Missouri	0	1	90	329,243	65	3	0.0462	314,047	0	62	5,065
Montana	0	1	66	44,295	46	0	0.0000	44,295	0	46	963

Table D.18. (continued)

		Unedited SNAP QC data			Edited SNAP QC data						
State	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
Nebraska	0	1	94	76,267	83	6	0.0723	70,754	0	77	919
Nevada	0	1	106	249,055	96	2	0.0208	243,866	0	94	2,594
New Hampshire	0	1	52	37,334	47	2	0.0426	35,745	0	45	794
New Jersey	0	1	94	399,585	60	1	0.0167	392,925	1	58	6,775
New Mexico	0	1	98	260,614	78	4	0.0513	247,249	0	74	3,341
New York	0	1	90	1,647,128	75	2	0.0267	1,603,205	0	73	21,962
North Carolina	0	1	85	771,774	77	3	0.0390	741,705	0	74	10,023
North Dakota	0	1	40	23,050	37	2	0.0541	21,804	0	35	623
Ohio	0	1	94	749,878	76	4	0.0526	710,411	0	72	9,867
Oklahoma	0	1	103	327,803	82	4	0.0488	311,813	1	77	4,050
Oregon	0	1	95	421,016	78	12	0.1538	356,244	0	66	5,398
Pennsylvania	0	1	92	1,009,429	74	6	0.0811	927,583	0	68	13,641
Rhode Island	0	1	0	85,883	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	1	105	304,632	81	0	0.0000	304,632	0	81	3,761
South Dakota	0	1	53	33,847	52	0	0.0000	33,847	0	52	651
Tennessee	0	1	131	406,753	99	10	0.1010	365,667	2	87	4,203
Texas	0	1	107	1,560,850	64	3	0.0469	1,487,685	0	61	24,388
Utah	0	1	97	74,269	87	2	0.0230	72,562	0	85	854
Vermont	0	1	65	41,342	64	0	0.0000	41,342	0	64	646
Virginia	0	1	80	422,224	54	0	0.0000	422,224	0	54	7,819
Washington	0	1	94	520,322	69	3	0.0435	497,699	0	66	7,541
West Virginia	0	1	104	173,722	74	3	0.0405	166,679	0	71	2,348
Wisconsin	0	1	100	364,640	98	0	0.0000	364,640	0	98	3,721
Wyoming	0	1	27	14,068	27	1	0.0370	13,547	0	26	521
Guam	0	1	22	13,358	18	2	0.1111	11,874	0	16	742
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	10,756	0	0	0.0000	0	0	0	0

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APPENDIX E

State and Region Codes

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Table E.1. State FIPS codes (STATE)

State	FIPS code	State	FIPS code
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, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table E.2. SNAP region codes (REGIONCD)

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

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table E.3. Census region codes (REGION)

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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APPENDIX F

FY 2022 SNAP Parameters

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Table F.1. SNAP gross income screen, FY 2022

| Unit size | Gross income screen (dollars per month) | | |
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	1,396	1,744	1,606
2	1,888	2,359	2,171
3	2,379	2,974	2,737
4	2,871	3,590	3,302
5	3,363	4,205	3,868
6	3,855	4,820	4,433
7	4,347	5,436	4,999
8	4,839	6,051	5,564
Each additional person	+492	+616	+566

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Note: The FY 2022 SNAP gross monthly income limits were based on the 2021 Federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the FY 2022 gross income limits by multiplying the 2021 poverty guidelines by 130 percent, dividing the results by 12, and then rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table F.2. SNAP net income screen, FY 2022

| Unit size | Net income screen (dollars per month) | | |
	Contiguous United States, Guam, and the Virgin Islands	Alaska	Hawaii
1	1,074	1,341	1,235
2	1,452	1,815	1,670
3	1,830	2,288	2,105
4	2,209	2,761	2,540
5	2,587	3,235	2,975
6	2,965	3,708	3,410
7	3,344	4,181	3,845
8	3,722	4,655	4,280
Each additional person	+379	+474	+435

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Note: The FY 2022 SNAP net monthly income limits were based on the 2021 Federal poverty guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FNS derived the FY 2022 net income limits by dividing the 2021 poverty guidelines by 12 and rounding up to the nearest dollar.

Table F.3. Deduction amounts, FY 2022

Deduction	Contiguous United States	Alaska	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
Standard deduction (dollars)					
1 to 2 people	177	303	250	356	156
3 people	177	303	250	356	156
4 people	184	303	250	367	184
5 people	215	303	250	430	215
6 or more people	246	308	283	493	246
Maximum excess shelter expense deduction (dollars)	597	954	805	701	471
Homeless household shelter deduction (dollars)[a]	159.73	159.73	159.73	159.73	159.73
Earned income deduction	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Note: MFIP relies on a separate SNAP benefit calculation procedure that does not include any deductions except for the earnings deduction, which was 50 percent. 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 SSI-CAP units receiving a standard SSI-CAP benefit. 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.

[a] In FY 2022, the value of the mandated homeless shelter deduction was $159.73, and States appeared to consistently round up the value in the SNAP QC data. As such, we identified households as receiving the homeless shelter deduction if the reported shelter deduction (SHELDDED) was $160.

Table F.4. Standard medical deduction demonstration, FY 2022

State	If medical expenses are less than or equal to (dollars)	Then medical expense deduction is[a] (dollars)
Alabama	175	140
Arizona	160	125
Arkansas	138	103
California	155	120
Colorado	200	165
Georgia	136	101
Idaho	179	144
Illinois[b]		
10/2021–11/2021	200	165
12/2021–9/2022	185	150
Iowa	160	125
Kansas	175	140
Massachusetts	190	155
Michigan	200	165
Missouri	170	135
New Hampshire	150	115
North Dakota	175	140
Oregon	205	170
Rhode Island	218	183
South Carolina	210	175
South Dakota	215	180
Texas	170	135
Vermont	151	116
Virginia	235	200
Wyoming	138	103

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

[a] If medical expenses exceed the amount in column 2, the medical expense deduction is equal to the actual medical expenses minus $35.

[b] In Illinois, the standard medical deduction for residents of group homes or supportive living facilities was $450.

Table F.5. Maximum monthly SNAP benefit, FY 2022

Unit size	Maximum SNAP benefit (dollars)						
	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1	250	322	411	500	472	369	322
2	459	591	753	917	865	677	590
3	658	846	1,079	1,313	1,239	969	845
4	835	1,074	1,370	1,667	1,573	1,231	1,074
5	992	1,276	1,627	1,980	1,868	1,462	1,275
6	1,190	1,531	1,952	2,376	2,242	1,754	1,530
7	1,316	1,692	2,158	2,626	2,478	1,939	1,691
8	1,504	1,934	2,466	3,002	2,832	2,216	1,933
Each additional person	+188	+242	+308	+375	+354	+277	+242

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Note: These maximum benefit values are based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June 2021 for a reference family of four, rounded to the lowest dollar increment.

Table F.6. Minimum monthly SNAP benefit, FY 2022

Unit size	Minimum SNAP benefit (dollars)						
	Contiguous United States	Alaska Urban	Alaska Rural I	Alaska Rural II	Hawaii	Guam	Virgin Islands
1 to 2 people	20	26	33	40	38	30	26

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

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

Table F.7. Standard utility allowances, FY 2022

State	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone allowance[c]	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewer[d]	Trash[d]	Other standards[e]
Alabama	431	389	46					
Alaska[f]								
Central	380		15	110	56	55	30	114
Southeast	349		17	85	42	68	24	113
Southcentral	440		20	138	40	63	41	138
Northern	529		18	139	37	37	33	265
Southwest	741		15	175	91	49	12	399
Northwest	836		31	158	60	51	40	496
Arizona								
1 to 3 people	288		44					
4 or more people	391		44					
Arkansas[g]	281		50					
California	487	144	19					
Colorado	493	314	80	59	59	59	59	59
Connecticut	783	345	29					
Delaware	425	294	36	75	75	75	75	75
District of Columbia	322	292	72	73	73	73	73	73
Florida	366	298	52					
Georgia	339	302	41					
Hawaii								
1 person			36	230	46	94	94	
2 people			36	250	51	94	94	
3 people			36	288	57	94	94	
4 to 5 people			36	358	67	94	94	
6 people			36	422	77	94	94	
7 or more people			36	477	92	94	94	
Idaho	361	299	29	135	135	135	135	135
Illinois	529	341	44	59	59	59	59	59
Indiana								
10/2021-4/2022	417	259	32	57	57	57	57	57
5/2022-9/2022	447	266	32	59	59	59	59	59
Iowa	494	270	30					
Kansas	392	286	37					
Kentucky	325	281	45					
Louisiana	370	203	67					
Maine								
10/2021-2/2022	844	285	49					
3/2022-9/2022	886	299	51					
Maryland								
10/2021-12/2021	388	238	40					

State		Standard utility allowances (dollars)						
	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone allowance[c]	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewer[d]	Trash[d]	Other standards[e]
1/2022-9/2022	431	264	40					
Massachusetts								
10/2021-2/2022	688	421	48					
3/2022-9/2022	714	437	50					
Michigan	559		30	150	100	100	21	31
Minnesota	488		56	149				
Mississippi	277	206	34					
Missouri	415	327	67	134	134	134	134	134
Montana	600	214	33	180	180	180	180	180
Nebraska	511	267	47	54	54	54	54	54
Nevada	284	249	25	56	56	56	56	56
New Hampshire	757	277	29	162				
New Jersey	583	359	31					
New Mexico	385	135	59					
New York								
New York City	852	336	31					
Long Island	792	311	31					
Rest of New York	703	285	31					
North Carolina								
1 person	550	331	29					
2 people	610	364	29					
3 people	670	400	29					
4 people	730	475	29					
5 or more people	796	475	29					
North Dakota	645	242	34	208	208	208	208	208
Ohio	580	377	42	84	84	84	84	84
Oklahoma	340	292	48					
Oregon	450	353	70	57	57	57	57	57
Pennsylvania	612	317	34	60	60	60	60	60
Rhode Island	676		24					
South Carolina	313	216	26					
South Dakota	784	220	50	91	91	91	91	91
Tennessee								
1 person	320	136	28					
2 people	331	136	28					
3 people	344	136	28					
4 people	357	136	28					
5 people	368	136	28					
6 people	380	136	28					
7 people	391	136	28					
8 people	403	136	28					

State	Standard utility allowances (dollars)							
	HCSUA[a]	LUA[b]	Telephone allowance[c]	Electricity[d]	Water[d]	Sewer[d]	Trash[d]	Other standards[e]
9 people	417	136	28					
10 or more people	427	136	28					
Texas	367	345	38					
Utah	376	274	54					
Vermont	875	250	36					
Virginia								
1 to 3 people	322		61					
4 or more people	402		61					
Washington	459	361	59					
West Virginia	436	280	77	77	77	77	77	77
Wisconsin	462	317	29	140	93	93	24	37
Wyoming	417	291	55					
Guam								
1 person			28	133	38	28	30	30
2 to 3 people			28	153	50	28	30	30
4 people			28	183	69	28	30	60
5 people			28	207	85	28	30	60
6 people			28	237	111	28	30	60
7 people			28	269	136	28	30	90
8 people			28	281	150	28	30	90
9 people			28	301	171	28	30	90
10 people			28	301	171	28	30	90
11 or more people			28	309	178	28	30	90
Virgin Islands			36					

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

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

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

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

[d] Single-utility standard.

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

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

[g] In October, 2021 through September, 2022, Arkansas's correct HCSUA was $283. However, the State used both $281 and $283 for the HCSUA during those months. The $281 amount was used for some households in all twelve months of the fiscal year, and $283 was used for a small number of households between October 2021 and January 2022.

Table F.8. Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) benefits, FY 2022

Unit size	Family wage level (1.1 * transitional standard) (dollars)	Transitional standard (cash portion and food portion) (dollars)	Cash portion (dollars)	Food portion (dollars)
1	619	563	355	208
2	1,019	926	545	381
3	1,308	1,189	641	548
4	1,572	1,429	731	698
5	1,814	1,649	808	841
6	2,097	1,906	885	1,021
7	2,284	2,076	963	1,113
8	2,527	2,297	1,030	1,267
9	2,768	2,516	1,095	1,421
10	3,002	2,729	1,151	1,578
Each additional person	+233	+212	+54	+158

Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services (https://mn.gov/dhs/people-we-serve/children-and-families/economic-assistance/income/programs-and-services/mfip.jsp).

Table F.9. Arizona SSI-CAP (AZSNAP) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
$0 to $99	66
$100 to $199	106
$200 to $299	141
$300 or greater	191

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table F.10. Kentucky SSI-CAP (KYSAFE) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Unit size	Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
One person	Less than $275	49
	$275 or greater	91
Two people	Less than $275	89
	$275 or greater	130

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

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

Table F.11. Louisiana SSI-CAP (LaCAP) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
Less than $425	51
$425 to less than $749	98
$749 or greater	189

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table F.12. Maryland SSI-CAP (MSNAP) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
October 2021–December 2021	
Less than $525	55
$525 or greater	140
January 2022–September 2022	
Less than $525	71
$525 or greater	156

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table F.13. Michigan SSI-CAP (MiCAP) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)	Gross income[a] (dollars)
October 2021–December 2021		
Less than $525	86	808
$525 to less than $750	151	808
$750 or greater	231	808
January 2022–September 2022		
Less than $525	86	855
$525 to less than $750	151	855
$750 or greater	231	855

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

[a] In FY 2022, Michigan had an SSI supplement of $14, making the combined Federal and State SSI amount $808 for October 2021 through December 2021 and $855 for January 2022 through September 2022.

Table F.14. Mississippi SSI-CAP (MSCAP) benefits by income and shelter expense patterns, FY 2022

Income type and shelter expenses	Benefit level (dollars)	Gross income (dollars)
October 2021–December 2021		
SSI only		
$335 or less	72	794
Greater than $335	119	794
SSI and other unearned income		
$335 or less	63	814
Greater than $335	110	814
January 2022–March 2022		
SSI only		
$335 or less	51	841
Greater than $335	98	841
SSI and other unearned income		
$335 or less	44	861
Greater than $335	89	861
April 2022–September 2022		
SSI only		
$405 or less	72	841
Greater than $405	119	841
SSI and other unearned income		
$405 or less	63	861
Greater than $405	110	861

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

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

Table F.15. New Jersey SSI-CAP (NJ SNAS) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
$675 or less	80
Greater than $675	120

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table F.16. New York SSI-CAP (NYSNIP) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Income and shelter expenses	Monthly benefit amount (dollars)		
	New York	Long Island	Rest of State
October 2021–December 2021			
SSI only			
With positive utility costs			
Rent $264 or less	250	250	223
Rent greater than $264	250	250	250
With no utility costs			
Rent $264 or less	38	38	38
Rent greater than $264	64	64	64
With no shelter costs	38	38	38
SSI and other unearned income			
With positive utility costs			
Rent $264 or less	250	241	214
Rent greater than $264	250	250	250
With no utility costs			
Rent $264 or less	32	32	32
Rent greater than $264	55	55	55
With no shelter costs	32	32	32
January 2022–September 2022			
SSI only			
With positive utility costs			
Rent $278 or less	250	233	206
Rent greater than $278	250	250	244
With no utility costs			
Rent $278 or less	24	24	24
Rent greater than $278	43	43	43
With no shelter costs	24	24	24
SSI and other unearned income			
With positive utility costs			
Rent $278 or less	242	224	197
Rent greater than $278	250	250	235
With no utility costs			
Rent $278 or less	20	20	20
Rent greater than $278	34	34	34
With no shelter costs	20	20	20

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table F.17. North Carolina SSI-CAP (NCSNAP) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
Less than $200	106
$200 or greater	151

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table F.18. Pennsylvania SSI-CAP (PACAP) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Income type and shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
SSI only	
Shelter expenses less than $196	100
Shelter expenses $196 or greater	139
SSI and other unearned income	
Shelter expenses less than $196	94
Shelter expenses $196 or greater	133

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table F.19. South Carolina SSI-CAP (SCCAP) benefits by income and shelter expense patterns, FY 2022

Income type and shelter expenses	Benefits (dollars)	Gross income (dollars)
October 2021–December 2021		
SSI only		
Shelter expenses $410 or less	90	794
Shelter expenses greater than $410	100	794
SSI and other unearned income		
Shelter expenses $410 or less	81	814
Shelter expenses greater than $410	91	814
January 2022–September 2022		
SSI only		
Shelter expenses $410 or less	90	841
Shelter expenses greater than $410	100	841
SSI and other unearned income		
Shelter expenses $410 or less	81	861
Shelter expenses greater than $410	91	861

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service; FY 2022 raw SNAP QC data file.

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

Table F.20. South Dakota SSI-CAP (SD IN) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
Less than $690	71
$690 to less than $800	186
$800 to less than $900	211
$900 or greater	226

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table F.21. Texas SSI-CAP (SNAP-CAP) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
$440 or less	101
Greater than $440	168

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

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

Table F.22. Virginia SSI-CAP (VaCAP) benefit criteria, FY 2022

Shelter expenses	Benefit (dollars)
Less than $500	76
$500 or greater	151

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

Table F.23. Florida (SUNCAP), Massachusetts (BAY STATE CAP), and Washington SSI-CAP (WASHCAP) shelter allowances, FY 2022

Rent/mortgage cutoff for high/low standard rent allowance	Standard rent/mortgage allowance (dollars)
Florida (SUNCAP)	
$305 or less	130
Greater than $305	325
Massachusetts (BAY STATE CAP)	
Less than $481	223
$481 or greater	481
Washington (WASHCAP)	
Less than $320	210
$320 or greater	425

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

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

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APPENDIX G

Quality Control Review Schedule

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QUALITY CONTROL REVIEW SCHEDULE

Section 1 - Review Summary

1. QC Review Number
2. Case Number
3. State
4. Local Agency
5. Sample Month and Year
6. Stratum

7. Disposition
8. Findings
9. SNAP Allotment Under Review
10. Error Amount
11. Case Classification

Section 2 - Detailed Error Findings

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

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Section 3 - Household Characteristics

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

21. Type of Action

22. Length of Cert. Period #of months

23. Allotment Adjustment

24. Amount of Allotment Adjustment

25. Number of Household Members

26. Receipt of Expedited Service

27. Authorized Representative Used at Application

28. Categorical Eligibility

29. Reporting Requirement

Resources:

30. Liquid

31. Property (excluding home)

32a. Vehicle

32b. Status 2nd Vehicle

33. Countable Vehicle Assets

34. Other Non-liquid

Income:

35. Gross

36. Net

Deductions:

37. Earned Income

38. Medical

39. Dependent Care

40. Child Support

41. Shelter

42. Homeless

Additional Information on Shelter Costs:

43. Rent/Mortgage

44. Use of SUA a. Usage   b. Proration

45. Utilities (SUA or Actual)

Section 4 - Information on Each Household Member

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

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

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Section 5 - Income Identified by Household Member

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

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

Section 6 - Reserved Coding

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

Section 7 - Optional For State Use

1.
2.
3.
4.

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